

Macao Deliberative Polling
on the “Amendment of the *Press Law* and the *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act*”

FINAL REPORT



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Macao Deliberative Polling on the
“Amendment of the *Press Law* and the *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act*”

FINAL REPORT

Abstract

Entrusted by the Macao Government Information Bureau, ERS Solutions (Macao) Ltd., in conjunction with researchers from the Center for Deliberative Democracy at the Stanford University (USA), the Sociology Research Center of the Institute of Science Center of the Institute of Social Science at the Lisbon University Institute, Portugal, and the Media Transition Project of the School of Communication at the Hong Kong Baptist University, conducted a Deliberative Polling (thereafter referred to as DP) on the “amendment of the *Press Law* and the *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act*.” An actual Deliberative Polling was carried out on December 4, 2011 (also referred to as “DP-Day”) in Macao.

The final report presented here summarizes the results of comprehensive and systematic analyses of all the data collected (three surveys and transcribed texts of the discussions on DP-Day). The analyses were conducted for the purpose of gaining a full understanding of the views of the general public and media workers toward the amendment of the two laws and a series of related issues. Findings are expected to provide solid scientific bases for future amendments of relevant laws.

1. Survey Method and Implementation

1.1 Initial Telephone Survey

Macao residents whose first language is Chinese: A survey of randomly selected Macao residents aged 18 or above was conducted between October 18 and 31, 2011, using the Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI) system. A total of 2,016 respondents were successfully interviewed.

Macao residents whose first language is Portuguese: A telephone survey of Macao residents aged 18 or above, who were randomly selected from the Macao telephone directory, was conducted between November 16 and 23, 2011. A total of 20 respondents were successfully interviewed.

Macao media professionals: A survey of 118 randomly selected individuals from a list of 373 Macao media professionals was conducted online and via fax between November 18 and 28, 2011. A total of 67 valid questionnaires were received.

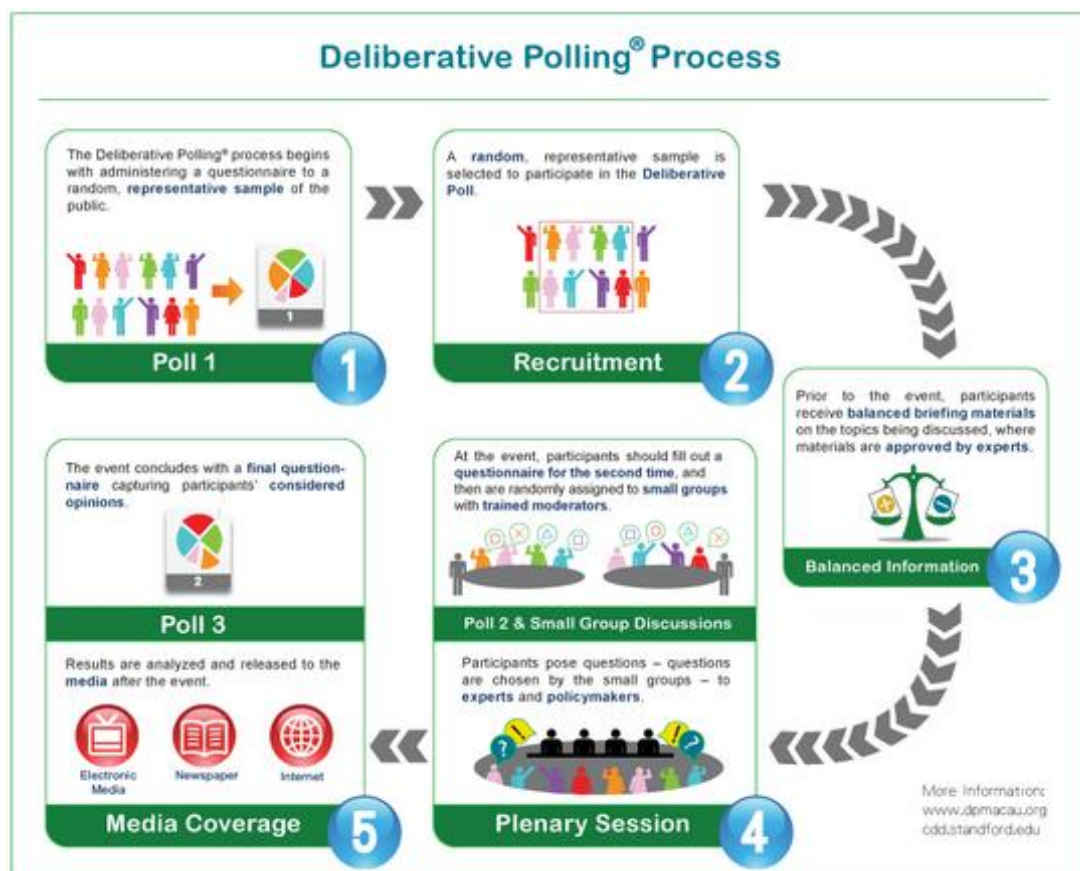
1.2 DP-Day Questionnaire Surveys

The Number of Participants and Valid Questionnaires on DP-Day

Group Type	Telephone Interviewees	DP Day Participants	Attendance (%)	Valid Questionnaires (DP Group)
Public Group	2,036	320	277 (86.6%)	275
Professional Group	67	30	29 (96.7%)	27

From the 2,036 local residents successfully interviewed in the initial telephone survey, another random sample was drawn, out of which 320 respondents accepted our invitation to participate in discussions on DP-Day. Of the 67 people in the media professional group who filled in valid questionnaires, 30 accepted the invitation. The number of people who actually showed up on DP-Day was 277 and 29 respectively for these two groups, registering 86.6% and 96.7% in attendance rate.

1.3 The Deliberative Polling (DP) Process



1. The first questionnaire survey (T1)

- The first CATI survey was conducted on a random sample of 2,036 members of the public in Macao. A total of 118 questionnaires were distributed to media professionals, out of which 67 valid ones were retrieved.
- A random sample of 118 was drawn from a list of 373 Macao media professionals, which had been collected through various channels. A total of 67 valid questionnaires were received.

2. Random selection of DP-Day participants

- Among the respondents in the initial telephone survey, 320 residents and 30 media professionals accepted the invitation to participate in discussions on DP-Day. A total of 277 and 29 showed up respectively from both groups, registering an attendance rate of 86.6% and 96.7%.

3. Compilations and distribution of “balanced briefing materials”

- The Advisory Committee worked jointly to compile the Balanced Briefing Materials and distributed them to participants before the DP-Day.

4. The second questionnaire survey (T2) on DP-Day, group discussions, plenary sessions

- Participants arriving at the site on DP-Day were first asked to complete the second questionnaire (arrival survey, T2). This was followed by two sessions of group discussions and plenary sessions.

5. The third questionnaire survey (T3) and data analysis

- Upon completion of all the discussions and QA sessions on DP-Day, participants were asked to fill out the third questionnaire (exit survey, T3) before departure.
- Data from the three surveys were pooled and analyzed. A report was written and the content of which will be released to the public in due course.

1.4 Professional Group Deliberative Discussion

The professional group deliberative discussions were conducted in a similar way as those for the general public groups. Although the valid sample was relatively small, the research process strictly followed the standard practice. Therefore, the DP results of the professional group are fully representative of all participants.

2. Data Analyses and Results for the Public Group

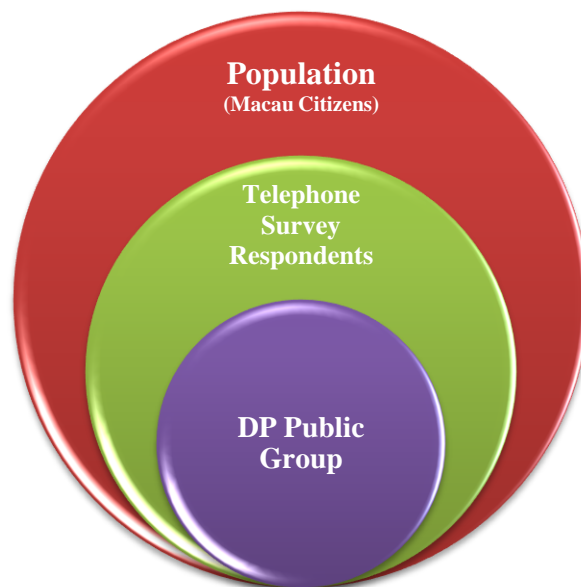
2.1 Representativeness of the DP Sample

A goodness-of-fit test was performed on the match between the survey sample and the population (eligible Macao residents) from which the sample was drawn. Results showed no statistically significant differences between the two across gender and age ($p > .05$).

We compared the three groups of "all respondents"¹ in the telephone survey, "non-DP public group," and "DP public group" across six demographic variables: gender, average age, education, neighborhood, average length of residence, and life satisfaction. No statistically significant differences were detected ($p > .05$).

In addition, no significant differences were found among the three sample groups in terms of issues related to the amendment of the two laws, various proposals for the establishment of the Press Council and the Broadcasting Council, and freedom of speech on the Internet ($p > .05$).

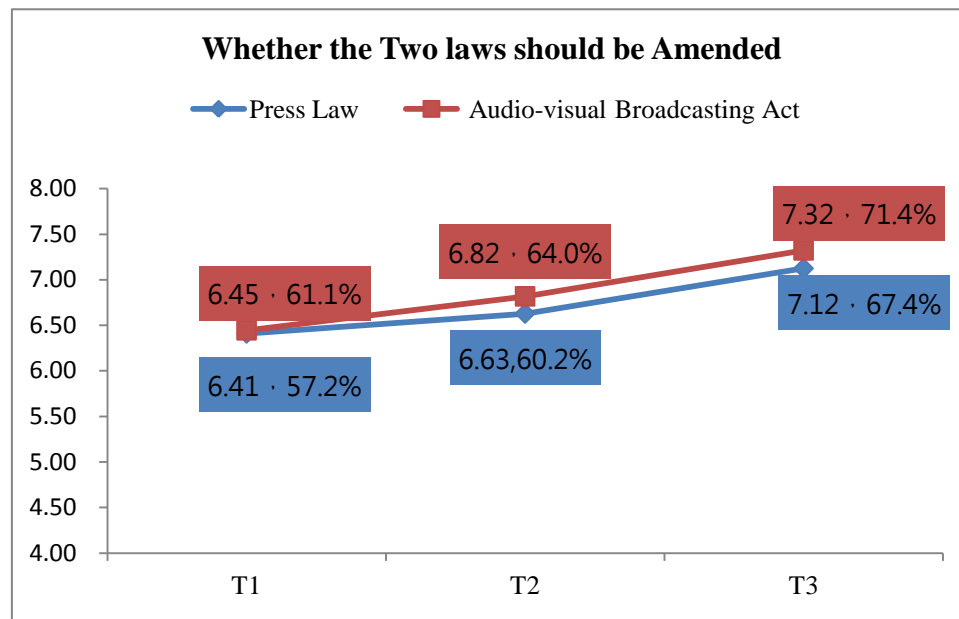
Analysis results indicated that findings from the DP-Day participants are generalizable to the corresponding population, i.e., Macao residents at 18 or above.



¹ "All respondents" = "Non-DP public group" + "DP public group."

2.2 Attitude of the “DP Public Group” toward the Amendment of the Two Laws and Related Issues

(Summary: the majority of respondents perceived the need to amend the two laws and the proportion increased significantly after deliberations).



Note: Questions in this block are index questions measured from 0 to 10, where 0 means "completely unnecessary," 5 means "half/half," and 10 means "extremely necessary." The percentage shown here represents the proportion of those who scored between 6 and 10 in the total.

- **The proportion of respondents who believed that the two laws should be amended is considerably high.**
 - With regard to whether the *Press Law* (mean values: 6.41, 6.63, and 7.12) and the *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act* (mean values: 6.45, 6.82, and 7.32) are in need of amendment, the mean averages from all three surveys increased progressively in the direction of amendment. What is more, differences between values in T1 and T3 were statistically significant. Looking at the specific proportions, one can see the percentage of respondents approving the amendment of the *Press Law* climbed from 57.2 in T1 to 67.4 in T3. The same figures for the *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act* rose from 61.1 to 71.4, registering an increase rate over 10 percentage points in both cases.
- **Within various social participant/perceiver and demographic subsamples: the majority of people in the subgroups scored 6 or higher on the amendment approval scales for the two laws, slightly above the mid-point.**

- For *Press Law*: After deliberation, the mean score for the item measuring the importance of “protection of social freedom and equality (worldview/value systems)” reached 7.25; the mean value was higher, 7.74, for those who paid close attention to public affairs; and 7.68 for people 55 years or older, higher than other social groups.
 - For *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act*: Following deliberation, the mean score for the item measuring the importance of “protecting job security and financial safety (worldview/value systems)” was 7.59; the mean value was 7.27 and 7.79 respectively for respondents clustered by medium and close attention to public affairs; 8.34 for heavy users of traditional media; and 8.36 for housewives who supported the amendment, higher than other social groups.
- **Regression analysis² : Prior to deliberation, political efficacy³ and media/government approval rate were significantly related to scores on measurement of need for amendment for the two laws; after deliberation, media participation was significantly related to measurement of need for amendment for the two laws.**
- **Related issues⁴ (need to license new newspaper/broadcast and television organizations): Agreement scores given by respondents remained more or less constant, above the mid-point, before and after deliberation.**
- The mean average figures remained identical across the three surveys, at or slightly above the mid-point for both issues. Figures for the need of government license for new broadcast and television organizations were higher than those for newspapers across the three surveys (newspaper: 7.53, 7.52, and 7.32; broadcast and television organizations: 7.64, 8.14, and 7.75).

² Regression analysis is a common method of analysis in statistics. It is often used to test hypotheses about causes (one or multiple) for a phenomenon or effect. In the current regression analysis, we tried to explain the antecedents for different scorings by respondents for the amendment of the two laws.

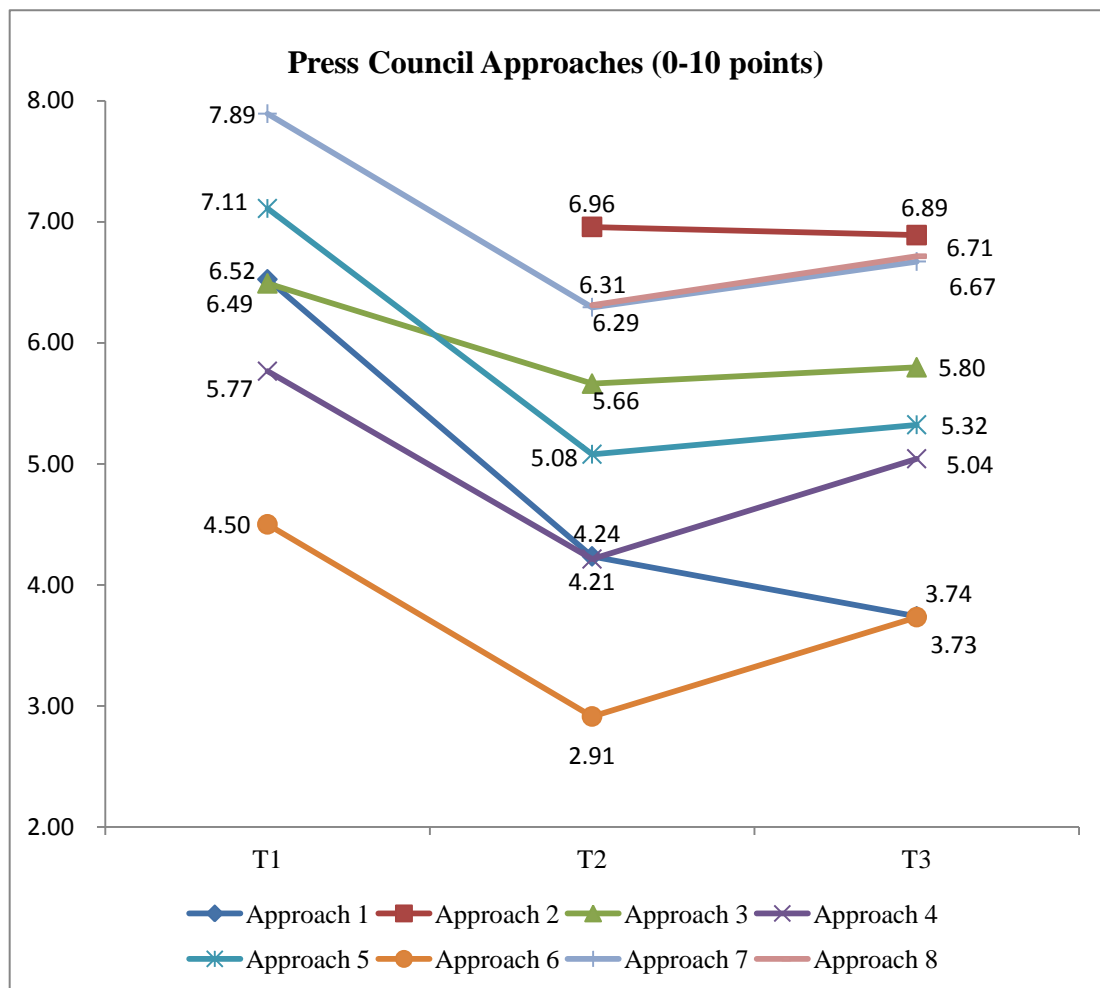
³ Political efficacy is an academic concept typically used to refer to whether individuals accept the view that political and social conditions can be changed and whether individuals themselves can foster such changes through their own efforts. In short, it refers to the extent to which individuals believe in their own impact on politics.

⁴ Related issues are the peripheral questions revolving around the core issue of the amendment of the two laws in the questionnaire. The core issue in this section is "whether the two laws need amendment", and the related issue is "whether government license is required for the launch of new newspaper/radio stations."

2.3 Attitude of the “DP Public Group” Respondents toward the Two Councils and Related Issues

(Summary: Respondents were in favor of the “industry leadership, public participation” model in which the launch of the new council is not subject to the confines of the current laws and regulations. Regression analyses converged on the finding that whether various proposals could effectively safeguard the rights of media journalists was the most important basis for respondents to decide whether or not to support a proposal).

2.3.1 Press Council proposals and related issues



- Proposal 1: The government assumes the main regulatory role with the participation of journalist representatives.
- Proposal 2: Journalists themselves assume the main regulatory role with the participation of government and public (reader) representatives.
- Proposal 3: Journalists themselves assume the main regulatory role with the participation of government representatives.
- Proposal 4: Journalists themselves assume the main regulatory role without the involvement of the government.
- Proposal 5: The Journalist Association sets up the Press Council to carry out self-regulation.
- Proposal 6: Journalists engage in self-regulation independently without setting up any regulatory authority.
- Proposal 7: Journalists form their own regulatory authority with the participation of public (reader) representatives.
- Proposal 8: Journalists form their own regulatory authority with the participation of public (reader) and the judicial judge representatives.

- **Proposals for the Press Council: The three proposals involving public presence (Proposal 2, Proposal 7, and Proposal 8) received higher approval ratings than other proposals across all three surveys. After deliberation, approval rates for Proposal 7 where the media industry assumes the main regulatory role and the public a subsidiary role and Proposal 8 that involves the additional participation of judiciary judges, increased. Conversely, the approval rating for Proposal 2 that involves representatives from the government dropped.**
 - Proposals 2, 7, and 8, all of which involving public participation, received higher approval ratings than the others. After deliberation, approval ratings for Proposal 7 and Proposal 8 increased somewhat, whereas ratings for Proposal 2 dropped.
 - Proposal 6 and Proposal 1 received the lowest ratings among all the proposals. Scores for Proposal 1 fell drastically across the three surveys (6.52, 4.24, and 3.74).
 - Proposal 4 (without government participation) saw a sharp increase after deliberation (4.21 and 5.04).
 - A significance test found that the mean averages of approval ratings for the three proposals (2, 7, and 8) were significantly different before deliberation (T2) ($p < .05$). After deliberation, the differences smoothed out ($p > .05$).
- **A factor analysis divided the eight proposals for the Press Council into three types: “industry self-regulation,” “regulation with government involvement,” and “industry and public joint regulation.” Ratings on the three types of proposals by various social participants/perceivers and people in different demographic groups are summarized below:**
 - Industry self-regulation: Average scores for most of the sub-group respondents were smaller than 5, generally at or below the mid-point. After deliberation, ratings by students went up (6.62).
 - Regulation with government involvement: Average scores for most of the sub-group respondents were above 5 but below 6, staying around the mid-level on the

whole. After deliberation, ratings improved for the following groups: people who strongly agreed with the statement "the government cares about public opinion (political efficacy)" (6.04), people who scored low on current affairs knowledge (6.45), heavy users of traditional media (6.24), women (5.91), and housewives (6.24).

- Industry and public joint regulation: Average scores for most of the sub-group respondents were above 6, slightly above the mid-point. And the figures are higher for T3 than T2. After deliberation, ratings improved for the following groups: respondents who scored high on the scale measuring the importance of "protecting tradition and local cultural heritage (worldview/value systems)" (6.86), respondents who were in strong agreement with the statement about the importance of "protecting job security and financial safety (worldview/value systems)" (6.96), respondents who agreed with the statement about the importance of "tolerance of people with different viewpoints (political efficacy)" (6.98), heavy users of traditional media (8.11), respondents who strongly agreed with the statement "the government cares about public opinion (political efficacy)" (7.01), women (6.99), people in the 35-54 age bracket (7.37), people whose education level was at or below primary school (7.69), and people whose length of residence in Macao was between 26 and 50 years (7.01).
- **In terms of the Press Council's ability to safeguard the rights of media workers, respondents were in favor of the "industry leadership, public participation" model after deliberation. The single most powerful predictor for approvals of the three types of proposals (i.e., industry self-regulation, government involvement, industry-public joint regulation) was "respondents' assessment of whether various proposals could effectively safeguard the rights of the media workers" both before and after deliberation. Compared with those in T2, figures showed signs of increment in T3.**
- **Related issue⁵ 1 "How members of the Press Council should be selected if in the scenario of public participation": The item that "the selection of council**

⁵Related issues are the peripheral questions revolving around the core issue of the amendment of the two laws in the questionnaire. The core issues in this section are: "whether a Press Council should be established, how should it be formed, and how effectively a Press Council would protect the rights of journalists", while the related issues in this section are: "how should the representatives of the public be selected if the Council involves public participation, empirical projections of the

member should be determined by the government and media” received the highest ratings.

- Both before and after deliberation, respondents in the public group gave the highest ratings to the statement that the government and the media organizations should engage in mutual consultation (joint agreement) (7.07, 6.89).

■ **Related issue 2 “The importance of the functions of the Press Council”:** Strong approval ratings were registered for the main function of the Press Council (if launched) to safeguard media professionalism and journalists’ rights in news coverage.

- Results of data analyses from the three surveys indicated that respondents in the public group gave high scores to the Press Council’s function to “safeguard journalists’ rights in news coverage” (8.48, 8.85, and 8.73) and “to safeguard media professionalism” (8.48, 9.19, and 8.79).

■ **Related issue 3 “Empirical projections about the impact of the regulatory body set up by the government”:** The prevailing perception was that journalists are most likely to step up self-censorship.

- After deliberation, perceptions about the occurrence likelihood of various consequences were shown, from high to low, to be “intensified self-censorship,” “more responsible news coverage,” “less cases of defamation,” and “reduced freedom in newsgathering” (7.60, 7.53, 7.12, and 6.31). As can be seen, all figures are above 5, locking the perceived likelihood well above the mid-point.
- **Regression analysis results⁶:** After deliberation, approval scores for the statement that “government regulation will hamper freedom of newsgathering” were inversely related to the proposal of “government involvement in the regulation of the Press Council.

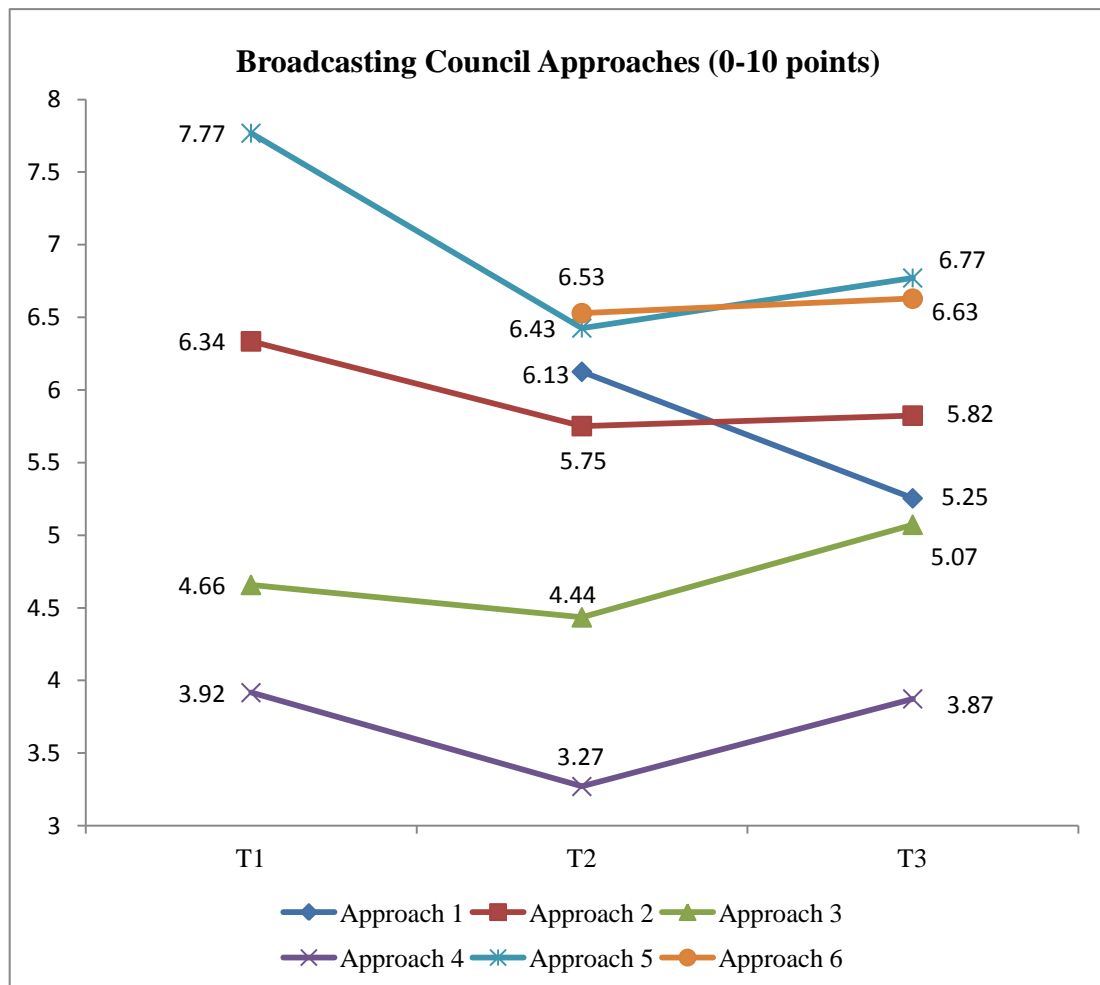
consequences of a new government department dedicated to regulating the media, and empirical projections of the consequences of a self-regulating body formed by non-official journalist organizations.

⁶Regression analysis is a common method of analysis in statistics. It is often used to test hypotheses about causes (one or multiple) for a phenomenon or effect. In the current regression analysis, we tried to explain the antecedents for different ratings given by respondents with regards to proposals that involve government roles in the Press Council.

- **Related issue 4 (empirical projections about the impact of the self-regulatory body): The prevailing perception is that journalists are likely to have greater freedom in newsgathering.**
- After deliberation, perceptions about the occurrence likelihood of various consequences were shown, from high to low, to be “greater freedom in newsgathering,” “less cases of privacy coverage,” “more cases of defamation,” and “more cases of bribery” (7.16, 6.18, 4.04, and 3.93). The average scores for the two positive aspects of media professionalism were above 5 and the figures were below 5 for the two negative ones, suggesting that respondents were quite optimistic about the impact of the self-regulatory body.

2.3.2 Broadcasting Council proposals and related issues

(Summary: Respondents were in favor of the “industry leadership, public participation” model in which the launch of the new council is not subject to the confines of the current laws and regulations. Regression analyses converged on the finding that whether various proposals could effectively safeguard the rights of media journalists was the most important basis for respondents to decide whether or not to support a proposal).



Proposal 1: Establishing the Broadcasting Council in accordance with the law. Membership is comprised of officials designated by the government, media workers, and public figures of high credibility.

Proposal 2: The broadcast industry assumes the main regulatory role with the participation of government representatives.

Proposal 3: The broadcast industry assumes the main regulatory role without the involvement of the government.

Proposal 4: The broadcast industry engages in self-regulation independently without setting up any regulatory authority.

Proposal 5: The broadcast industry forms its own regulatory authority with the participation of public (listener or viewer) representatives.

Proposal 6: The broadcast industry forms its own regulatory authority with the participation of public (listener or viewer) and the judiciary judge representatives.

- **Proposals for the Broadcasting Council: Proposals 5 and 6 that involve public participation received the highest scores. The figures went even higher after deliberation.**
- Proposal 4 (no regulatory authority) received the lowest score in all three surveys.
- Proposal 3 (no government involvement) received dramatically higher ratings after deliberation.
- Proposal 1 (establishment of the regulatory body in accordance with the law) saw its approval ratings drop by a large margin after deliberation.
- Significance test results showed that approval ratings for Proposal 5 and Proposal 6 stayed more or less the same before (T2) and after deliberation (T3) ($t = -0.398$, $p = .691$; $t = 0.542$, $p = .588$).
- **A factor analysis grouped the six proposals into three types: “industry self-regulation,” “regulation with government involvement,” and “public-industry joint regulation.” Ratings on the three types of proposals by various social participants/perceivers and people in different demographic groups are summarized below:**
- Industry self-regulation: Average scores for most of the sub-group respondents were smaller than 5, generally at or below the mid-point. After deliberation, ratings went up for heavy users of traditional media (5.68), people in the 35-54 age group (4.96), students (6.14), and those who reported fifty/fifty on the life satisfaction scale (4.87).
- Regulation with government involvement: Average scores for most of the sub-group respondents were above 5 but below 6, staying around the mid-level on the whole. After deliberation, ratings improved for the following groups: people who strongly agreed with the statement “the government cares about public opinion (political efficacy)” (6.22), people who scored low on current affairs knowledge (6.31), people who paid close attention to public affairs in various places (5.90), and housewives (6.45).

- Industry and public joint regulation: Average scores for most of the sub-group respondents were above 5.5, slightly above the mid-point. And the figures are higher for T3 than T2. After deliberation, ratings improved for the following groups: respondents who scored high on the scale measuring the importance of “protecting tradition and local cultural heritage (worldview/value systems)” (6.87), light users of traditional media (7.92), people in the 35-54 age bracket (7.35), and people whose education level was at or below primary school (7.69).

- **In terms of the Broadcasting Council’s ability to safeguard the rights of media workers, respondents were in favor of the “industry leadership, public participation” model after deliberation. The single most powerful predictor for approvals of the three types of proposals (i.e., industry self-regulation, government involvement, industry-public joint regulation) was “respondents’ assessment of whether various proposals could effectively safeguard the rights of the media workers” both before and after deliberation. Compared with those in T2, figures showed signs of increment in T3.**

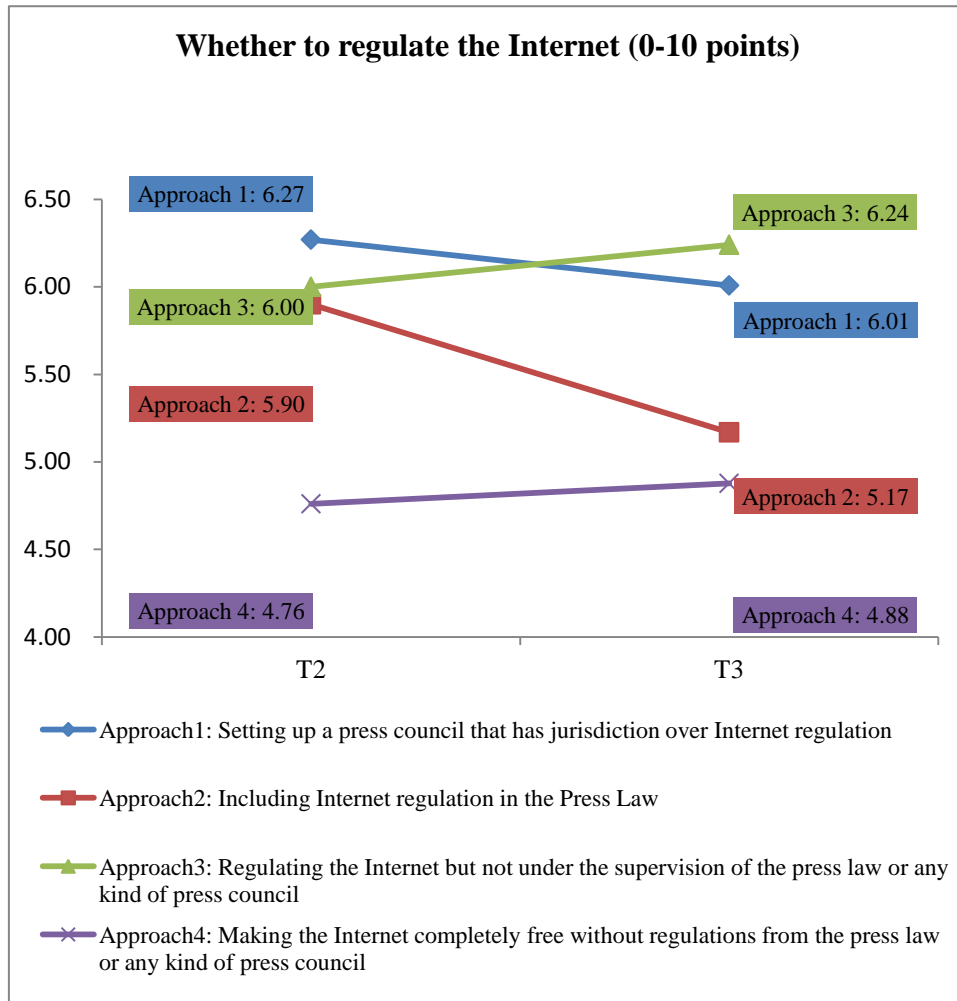
- **Related issue⁷ “Approval ratings for the Broadcasting Council’s range of restrictions”:** Most of the respondents shared the view that the broadcasting directive ought to be formulated to allocate program time slot and determine program content.

- Both before and after deliberation, public group approval ratings for the regulatory body to distribute program time slot (7.51 and 7.82) and control program content (7.26 and 7.42).

⁷Related issues are the peripheral questions revolving around the core issue of the amendment of the two laws in the questionnaire. The core issue in this section are: "whether a Broadcasting Council should be established, how should it be formed, and how effectively a Broadcasting Council would protect the rights of journalists". The related issue in this section is about what the Broadcasting Guide (if drafted) should cover.

2.4 Attitude of the “DP Public Group” toward Internet regulation and Related Issues⁸

(Summary: Respondents were in agreement with the statement that “the Internet must be regulated by law, but not by the *Press Law* or the *Press Council*”).



- **Regulation of the Internet: Respondents were inclined to agree with the statement “the Internet must be regulated by law, but not by the *Press Law* and the *Press Council*.”**

⁸ Issues related to the amendment of the two laws could be vast in number and diverse in views. In addition to the importance ratings directly related to the amendment of the two laws, our research also added importance ratings for a number of other related issues in the hope to understand public sentiment toward the possibility of amendment of the two laws and how the amendment would be carried out.

- Analysis results from the survey before deliberation (T2) showed that Proposal 1 received the highest ratings (mean values: 6.27, 55.5% importance percentage).
- After deliberation (T3), Proposal 3 received the highest ratings (mean value 6.24, 57.9% importance percentage).
- Respondents' importance rating of the statement "the Internet must be regulated by law, but not by the *Press Law* or the Press Council" increased from 49.2% to 57.9%; importance rating for the statement "is it important to subject the Internet to the stipulations of the *Press Law*?" dropped greatly from 50.0% to 39.4%; and the figures for "the Internet ought to be completely free, without regulation from the *Press Law* and the Press Council" increased slightly from 31.8% to 33.7%.
- Analysis results show that after deliberation, most respondents changed their positions from supporting the proposal to "establish the Press Council whose jurisdiction ought to cover the Internet" to being in favor of the proposal to "the Internet must be regulated by law, but not by the *Press Law* or the Press Council."

■ **Ratings on the four proposals by various social participants/perceivers and people in different demographic groups are summarized below:**

- Regulation by the Press Council: Most subgroup respondents registered their approval ratings between 5 and 7. On the whole, the T3 figures dropped slightly from those at T2. After deliberation (T3), this proposal received relatively high ratings from people with low current events knowledge (6.96), people aged 55 or above (7.13), people with education level at or below primary school (7.35), and people whose length of residence in Macao was between 26 and 50 (6.58).
- Regulation by the *Press Law*: The average approval score was between 4 and 6, dropping somewhat at T3. After deliberation, high ratings were obtained from people aged 55 or above (5.97) and people with education level at or below primary school (6.09).
- Regulation by other laws: The average score for this item was above 5.5, slightly higher than the mid-point and rising somewhat at T3. After deliberation, people highly knowledgeable of current events gave the highest score (8.05).

- Complete freedom: The average score for this item was smaller than 5.5, just below the mid-point. After deliberation, people with education level at or below primary school gave the highest score (6.00).

- **Related Issue⁹ “Internet freedom and regulation”: “Defamation avoidance” was rated most important, whereas “legislation to regulate Internet freedom of speech” least important.**

- In three surveys, the importance scores maintained at around or above 8, and stayed at high level for these three situations on the internet: “defamation avoidance”(8.07, 8.31, 8.50), “avoid dissemination of false news” (8.55 ,8.63, 8.64) and “ maintain Internet users ability to speak freely”(7.97, 8.38, 8.45). The importance score for “legislate to have oversight over speech on the Internet” was respectively low and at 5-6 (6.45, 4.85, 5.67).

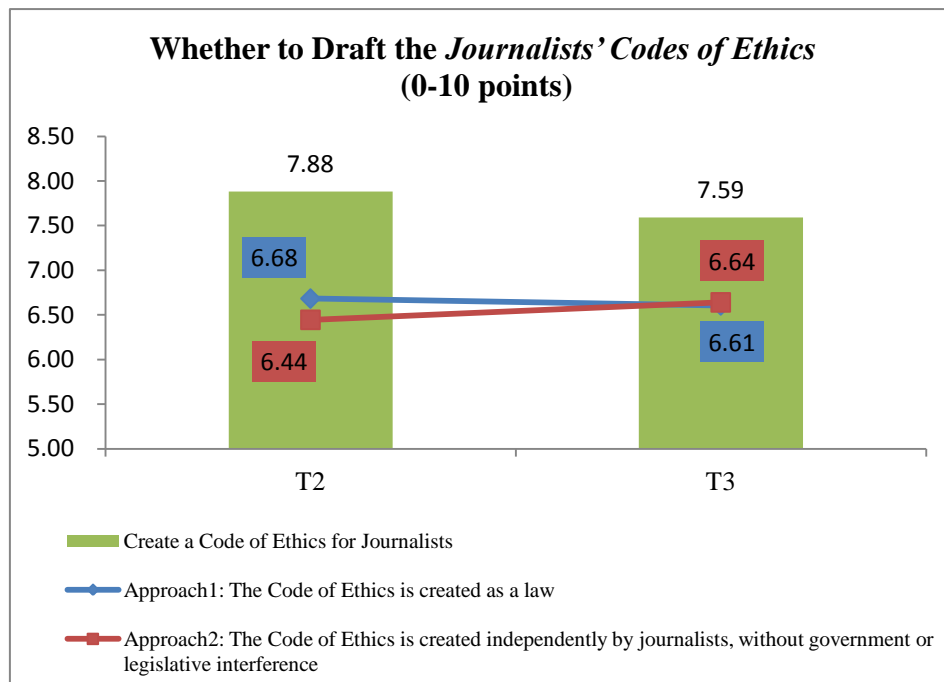
- **Regression analysis¹⁰ results:** Before deliberation, importance perceptions of “legislation to regulate Internet freedom of speech” was positively related to support for Internet regulation by the *Press Law* or the Press Council, and inversely related to Internet regulation by other laws; After deliberation, the situation changed somewhat.

⁹Related issues are the peripheral questions revolving around the core issue of the amendment of the two laws in the questionnaire. The core issue in this section is "whether the Internet should be regulated" and the related issue is the evaluation of the importance of individual items under “Internet freedom” and “Internet regulation."

¹⁰Regression analysis is a common method of analysis in statistics. It is often used to test hypotheses about causes (one or multiple) for a phenomenon or effect. In the current regression analysis, we tried to explain the antecedents for different scorings by respondents for approaches in the field of Internet Regulation.

2.5 Attitude of the “DP Public Group” Respondents toward the Drafting of the Journalists’ Code of Ethics¹¹

(Summary: The majority of the respondents shared the view that it was important to draft the Journalists’ Code of Ethics, but opinions were divided as to how the drafting should be carried out).



■ **Perception of the Journalists’ Code of Ethics: most respondents shared the view that drafting the Journalists’ Code of Ethics was important, but opinions were divided as to how the drafting should be carried out.**

- Before deliberation (T2), most of the respondents considered it important to draft the code of ethics (mean value 7.88, importance percentage 81.3%); Of the two proposals, importance ratings for Proposal 1 were a brush higher than those for Proposal 2 (6.68 and 6.44), although the difference was not statistically significant ($t = 0.961, p = .337$).
- After deliberation (T3), the majority views prevailed (mean value 7.59, importance percentage 76.4%), although the proportions decreased somewhat.

¹¹Issues related to the amendment of the two laws could be vast in number and diverse in views. In addition to the importance ratings directly related to the amendment of the two laws, our research also added importance ratings for a number of other related issues in the hope to understand public sentiment toward the possibility of amendment of the two laws and how the amendment would be carried out.

On the whole, importance scores for Proposal 2 were slightly higher than those for Proposal (6.64 and 6.61), although the difference was not statistically significant ($t = -0.143, p = .886$).

- A comparison of T2 and T3 showed a general consensus about the importance of drafting the Journalists' Code of Ethics. However, in terms of specific methods, the proportions of respondents in favor of legislation dropped from 65.9% to 61.8%; the proportions of respondents in favor of drafting the code of ethics by journalist organizations increased from 55.6% to 60.9%. The two opinions stayed more or less the same across the rounds of surveys, indicating a somewhat strong and stable divide in opinions.

■ **Approval ratings for the four proposals by social participants/perceivers and people in different demographic groups are summarized below:**

- Approval of the drafting of the Journalists' Code of Ethics: Scores by most of the respondents were above 7, registering a medium high level of consensus about its importance. After deliberation, the following groups showed relatively higher scores: people who considered it important to "safeguard social freedom and equality (worldview/value systems)" (7.73), "to protect tradition and local cultural heritage (worldview/value systems)" (7.81), "to protect job security and financial safety (worldview/value systems)" (7.84), people 55 years or older (8.63), housewives (8.71), and people whose length of residence in Macao was 51 years or longer (8.67).
- Formulating the code of ethics by legislation: Average approval scores were between 6 and 7.5, above the mid-point on the whole. After deliberation, people who gave higher scores were those who paid little attention to public affairs media content (7.28), women (6.95), and people 55 years or older (7.05).
- Formulating the code of ethics by non-official journalist organizations: Within various social participant/perceiver subgroups, the majority of respondents scored above 6 and below 7 on average, which was at the medium and higher level. Within various social demographic groups, the majority of respondents scored above 6 and below 7.5 on average, registering an upper medium level. After deliberation, relatively higher ratings were given by people who valued "protection of tradition and local cultural heritage (worldview/value systems)" (6.85) and "safeguarding job security and financial safety (worldview/value systems)" (6.92), and people who scored low on current events knowledge (6.91).

2.6 Evaluation of Media Organizations, the Government, and Press Freedom

2.6.1 Evaluation of Macao journalists and importance rating for press freedom

(Summary: Evaluations of Macao journalists were on the whole positive. Press freedom and protection of journalists received the highest importance ratings).

■ **Evaluation of Macao journalists: The overall public evaluation of Macao journalists was positive. Journalists were perceived to be most likely to “enjoy freedom in news coverage” and to be least likely to “defame others.”**

– Across the three surveys, the likelihood of the four scenarios occurring was ranked from high to low to be: “freedom in news coverage” (5.53, 6.04, and 6.50), “coverage of privacy” (3.99, 3.81, and 3.91), “accepting bribery” (3.38, 2.97, and 3.57), and “defame others in coverage” (3.26, 2.93, and 3.21). Average scores for the only positive item (i.e., freedom in coverage) stayed steadily above the mid-point. The remaining three negative items, on the other hand, saw average ratings below the mid-point, suggesting that respondents held a generally positive view of Macao journalists.

■ **Press freedom/journalist protection/financial aid/privacy protection: “Protection of freedom of the press,” “protection of freedom of speech,” and “protection of journalists” received the highest importance ratings.**

– Across the three surveys, average scores by public group respondents for various scenarios stayed above 6, well over the mid-point. Ranking at the top three across the three surveys were “protection of freedom of the press” (8.85, 9.05, and 9.06), “protection of freedom of speech” (8.81, 8.87, and 9.13), and “protection of journalists” (8.80, 8.99, and 8.95). Ranking at the middle were “protection of the privacy of non-public figures” (8.31, 8.74, and 8.64) and “protection of the privacy of public figures” (7.79, 8.39, 8.31); and ranking at the bottom were “government providing subsidies to the press” (6.60, 6.45, and 6.91), and “government providing subsidies to broadcast and television organizations” (6.41, 6.47, and 7.04).

- **Bi-variate analysis results¹²: High importance ratings for “protection of journalists and press freedom” were positively related to importance judgment of “obligations of the Press Council,” “media responsibilities,” and “freedom of speech on the Internet.”**

2.6.2 Media/government responsibilities and approval ratings

(Summary: Respondents held their expectations high with regard to media and government responsibilities. However, respondents’ evaluation of the actual performance by media and government leaves much to be desired. A gap exists between the expected and observed media and government performance. After deliberation, however, the original significant relationship between respondents’ evaluation of media and government performance and issues related to the amendment of the two laws disappeared, suggesting the respondents approval towards the media and government no longer had significant influence on their views regarding the core issues such as the need to amend the two laws).

- **Media/government responsibilities: Strong weight given to responsibilities by the government, broadcast and print media in terms of protection of press freedom, coverage of important news, and information dissemination for the public.**
 - Before and after deliberation, agreement scores for various government and media responsibilities were kept at 8.5 or higher, very close to the high end of the scale. This showed that the public held high expectations about media and the government. In both surveys, “government has the responsibility to protect press freedom” ranked the highest (9.00 and 8.87), followed by “broadcast media have the responsibility to cover important news” (8.81 and 8.81) and “to provide information for the public” (8.72 and 8.70), “print media have the responsibility to provide information for the public” (8.08 and 8.38), and “print media have the responsibility to coverage important news” (8.02 and 8.14).
- **Approval ratings (trust and satisfaction) for the government and media: On the whole, respondents trust and satisfaction toward Macao government and media were slightly above the mid-point.**

¹² Bi-variate analysis is performed to test the likelihood of statistically significant relationships between two variables (in this survey, a variable is an independent item in the questionnaire), relying primarily on such statistical techniques as ANOVA and T-test; same below.

- Average trust and satisfaction ratings for the government and media across the three rounds of surveys were slightly above 5, but below 6, or medium level. Trust toward Macao journalists was quite high throughout the surveys (5.25, 5.59, and 5.62), whereas trust toward the Macao government was lower (4.93, 5.10, and 5.13). Satisfaction scores for the government and media were somewhere between two sets of mean averages.
- **Bi-variate analysis results 1: Approval ratings (trust and satisfaction) for the media were positively related to evaluation of Macao journalists and to positive empirical projections of the consequences of the establishment of a regulatory body by non-official journalist organizations.**
- **Bi-variate analysis results 2: Approval ratings (trust and satisfaction) for the government were positively related to evaluation of a government department dedicated to media regulation (if formed).**
- **Bi-variate analysis results 3: Before deliberation, approval ratings (trust and satisfaction) for the government and media were significantly related the following: whether to amend the two laws, to bring the Internet under the jurisdiction of a Press Council, and to draft a Journalists' Code of Ethics as a law. The significant relationships disappeared after deliberation.**

2.6.3 Evaluations of press freedom and statements about news

(Summary: Evaluation scores for Macao news profession was slightly above the mid-point. Respondents expressed reservations about Macao journalists' power).

- **Average scores on press freedom in various places: Macao – above the mid-point; the United States, Hong Kong and Taiwan – high; mainland China – low.**
- Across the three surveys, scores by respondents in the public group were above the mid-point for press freedom in all places except for Mainland China. Scores for United States (7.69, 8.10, and 8.06), Hong Kong (7.68, 8.12, and 8.07), and Taiwan (7.61, 7.98, and 8.01) were all above 7.5. Macao (5.91, 6.28, and 6.36)

were above 6. Scores for Mainland China were below medium (3.55, 3.13, and 3.01).

■ **Evaluations on various statements about news: Of all the claims, respondents were least likely to agree with “Macao journalists have the power to decide news publication.”**

- Across the three surveys, scores by respondents in the public group were above 5 for all claims about news. Agreement with the timeliness value of news (the value of a piece of news is higher when it is reported closer following the time of the news event) remained the highest across the three surveys (8.21, 8.28, and 8.23). Agreement with the power of reporters (Macao reporters have the power to decide whether or not to print/air certain news) was the lowest across the three surveys, revolving around the mid-point (5.24, 5.50, and 4.86).

2.6.4 Value systems/social perception/social participation

(Summary: Various issues were significantly related to the theme question. Respondents attaching greater importance to the need to safeguard social freedom and equality showed stronger agreement with the need to amend *Press Law* and draft the *Journalists Code of Ethics*).

■ **Worldview/value systems: Items receiving the highest scores were “respect for personal privacy,” “freedom of thought,” and “the right of individual choice.”**

- Before and after deliberation, importance ratings for various worldview/value systems items were all above 7. The figures stayed moderately high and were stable across surveys. The highest importance scores were given to “respect for personal privacy” (9.14 and 9.13), “freedom of thought” (8.86 and 8.76), and “the right of individual choice” (9.00 and 8.74) in both surveys; “No fear of job loss” (7.82 and 7.40), and “the more money one makes, the better” (7.32 and 7.37) scored the lowest.
- **Bi-variate analysis results:** Respondents who gave high ratings to the importance of protection of social freedom and equality also gave high scores to

the importance of amendment of *Press Law* and the drafting of the Journalists Code of Ethics.

- **Political efficacy: While for some respondents, self-political efficacy may be weak, but participation in the DP deliberation enhanced their communication with others and also enhanced their sense of understanding. On the other hand, political efficacy is significantly related to perceptions of the need to amend the two laws and to establish the *Press Law* and the Press Council.**

- Across the three surveys, scores given by respondents of the public group to their sense of political efficacy remained at 3 and above, higher than the mid-point (5 is the full score). Views were not very different for the negative statement that “ordinary people have no influence on policy formulation” (3.40, 3.59, and 3.42) and the positive statement that “the government cares about ordinary people’s opinions” (3.26, 3.35, and 3.37). This suggests a somewhat self-contradictory sense of political efficacy; On the other hand, agreement scores for “tolerance of different opinions” in both surveys before and after deliberation were higher than those in the initial survey (3.42, 3.41, and 3.12). To some extent, this showed that DP consultations and discussions were conducive to improvement of positive communication and mutual understanding among people of different viewpoints.

- **Bi-variate analysis results 1:** The significant relationship between ratings for “ordinary people have no influence on policy formulation” and those on the need for amendment of the two laws disappeared after deliberation. Even those who scored low on political efficacy expressed approval for the need to amend the two laws, showing the positive impact of DP activities.

- **Bi-variate analysis results 2:** Agreement with the statement “the government cares about ordinary people’s opinions” was positively related to approval ratings for “government involvement” in both councils, showing that to some extent trust in government may affect the confidence in government involvement in council matters.

- **Bi-variate analysis results 3:** Agreement with “tolerance of different viewpoints” was positively related to approval ratings for “industry-public joint regulation of the two councils, showing that the extent of tolerance may influence their approval ratings for the proposals that include public representatives in the Press

Council and Broadcasting Council.

- **Attention to political and public affairs in the Greater China Area: On the whole, the level of attention to political and public affairs in the four societies in the Greater China Area remained at or above the mid-point.**
 - Before and after deliberation, attention to political and public affairs in the four regions (Macao, Hong Kong, Mainland China, and Taiwan) was all above 2.5 (full score is 4). Across the two surveys, the scores from high to low were Macao (2.87 and 3.02), Hong Kong (2.76 and 2.92), Mainland China (2.68 and 2.84), and Taiwan (2.59 and 2.72).
 - **Bi-variate analysis results: People paying close attention to political and public affairs in the Greater China Area were more likely to see the need for amendment of the two laws.**
- **Current events knowledge: During the DP activities, respondents' overall knowledge about current events kept on increasing.**
 - Seven of the nine current events questionnaire items across the three surveys obtained the highest scores after deliberation. And knowledge about "the best selling newspaper in Macao" topped the list (88.7%). On the whole, medium knowledge (correctly answering 3 to 6 questions) and high knowledge (correctly answering 7 to 9 questions) saw increased proportions across three surveys (medium: 55.3%, 56.4%, and 72.7%; high: 3.6%, 4.7%, and 7.3%); whereas proportions of low knowledge (correctly answering 2 or less) decreased (41.1%, 38.9%, and 20.0%), suggesting that the overall current events knowledge was on the rise during various phases of the DP activities.
 - **Bi-variate analysis results: People highly knowledgeable about political and current events in the Greater China Area were more inclined toward supporting non-government involvement in the drafting and affairs of the Press Council, regulation of the Internet, and the formulation of the Journalists' Code of Ethics.**
- **Media exposure: Respondents who were infrequently exposed to various forms of media were most likely to "post notes to other people and express opinions on the Internet."**

- Before the after deliberation, exposure to various media by respondents in the public group registered 1.5 on average, slightly below the mid-point (full score is 4). Of these, “post notes to others and express opinions on the Internet” received the highest scores (1.32 and 1.09), “participating in the production of radio/TV programs” (0.37 and 0.36) and “designing one’s own website” (0.45 and 0.32) had the lowest scores.

2.6.5 Summary of qualitative discourse (group discussion) analysis

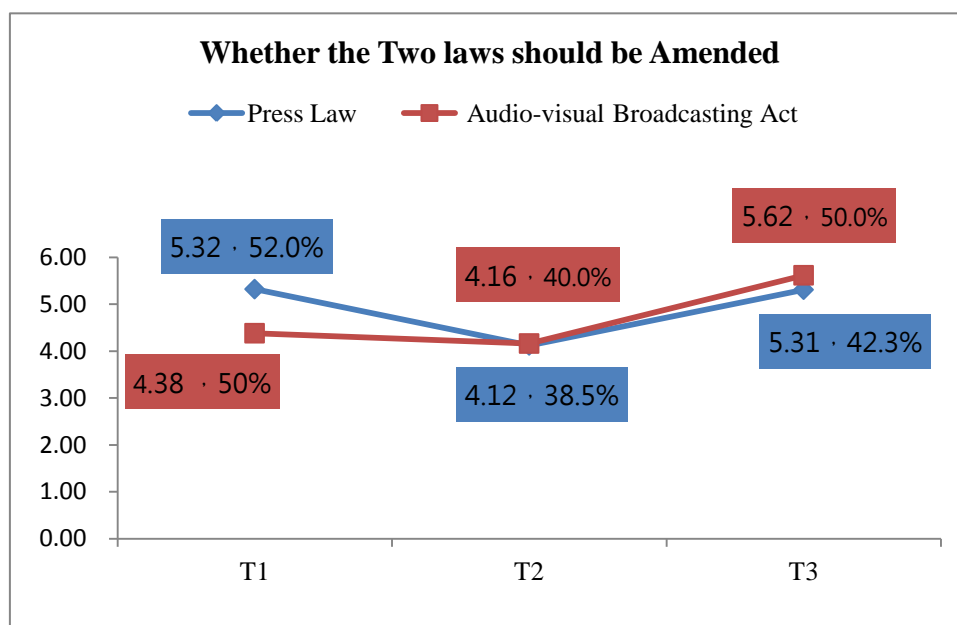
(Summary: Respondents emphasized the importance of press freedom. They were concerned about government intervention, and did not wish to see constraints on freedom of the press and speech which might be caused by amending two laws, establishing two councils, regulating the Internet, and drafting the Journalists’ Code of Ethics.

One of the defining characteristics of the discussions within the DP public group was that all of the participants more or less emphasized the importance of safeguarding the freedom of the press and speech in Macao. They did not wish to see the freedom be mitigated or negatively affected in any way on account of the amendment of the two laws or any forms of government intervention. In addition, other issues such as protection of the rights of journalists working at the news front, establishment of mechanisms for public complaint against improper conduct by the media, and public participation in council affairs also were heatedly discussed and debated.

3. Summary of Research Results from the “DP Professional Group”

In order to gain a better understanding of the attitude of Macao media industry toward the main issues of investing in the current research, our research team distributed questionnaires to professionals in addition to organizing “deliberative discussion sessions.” Analysis results of the respondents in the professional group who participated in all three surveys were summarized below:

■ Whether the two laws need amendment and related issues

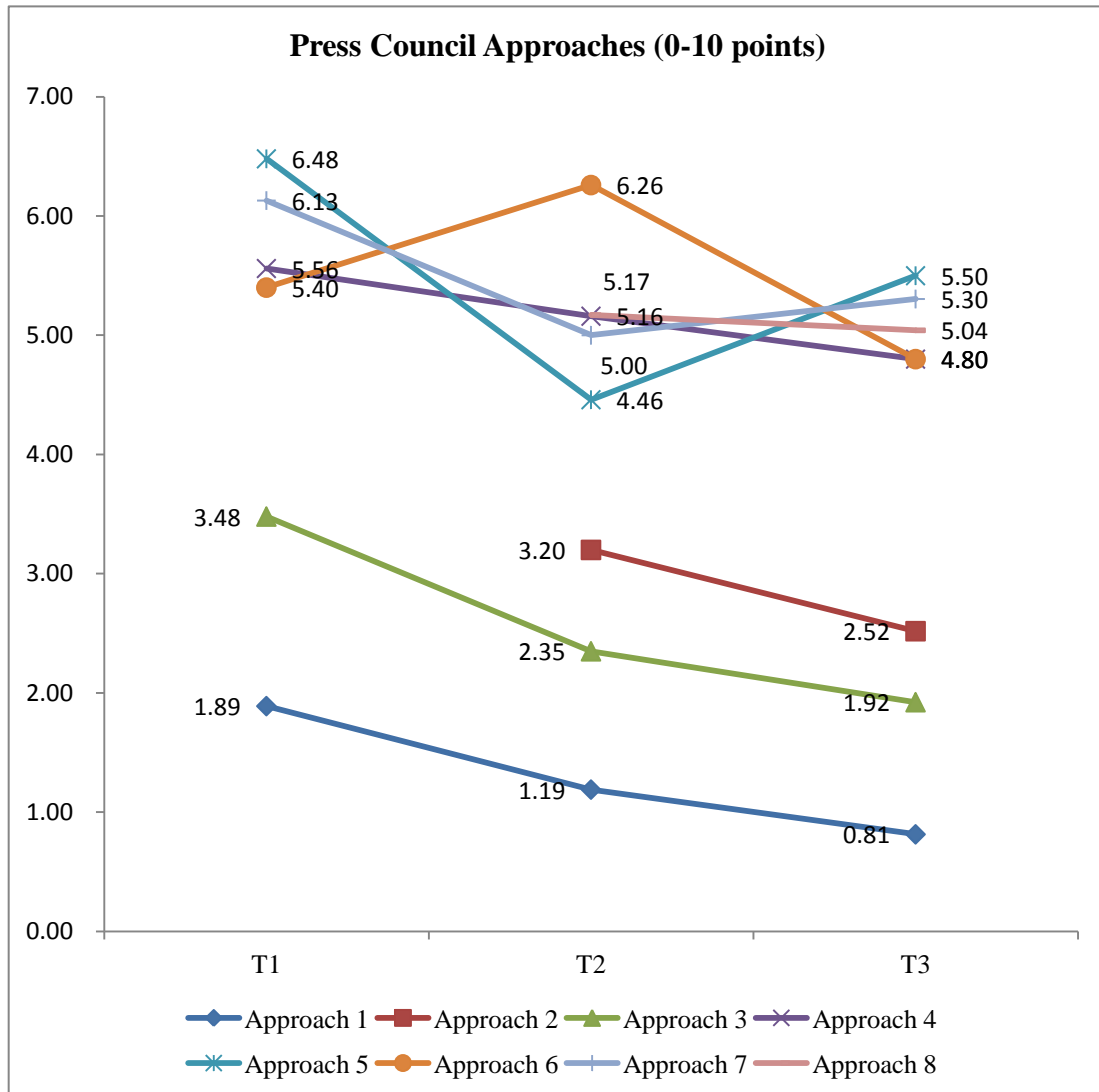


Note: Questions in this block are index questions measured from 0 to 10, where 0 means "completely unnecessary," 5 means "half/half," and 10 means "extremely necessary." The percentage shown here represents the proportion of those who scored between 6 and 10 in the total.

- **Need to amend the Press Law:** Average scores for “need for amendment” across the three surveys were 5.32, 4.12, and 5.31 respectively across the three surveys.
- **Need to amend the Broadcasting Law:** Average scores for the three surveys were 4.38, 4.16 and 5.62.
- **Need license for launching new newspapers:** Average scores for “agree” were 5.22, 4.92, and 5.35 respectively across the three surveys. In the first two rounds of surveys (T1 and T2), proportions of “agreement” were 44.0%, and the figure rose to 50.0% by T3.

- **Need license for launching new radio and TV stations:** Average scores for “agree” were 6.52, 7.00, and 6.88 respectively across the three surveys. The proportion was the highest at T2 (75.0%) and dropped slightly at T3 (73.1%).

■ **The Press Council proposals and related issues**



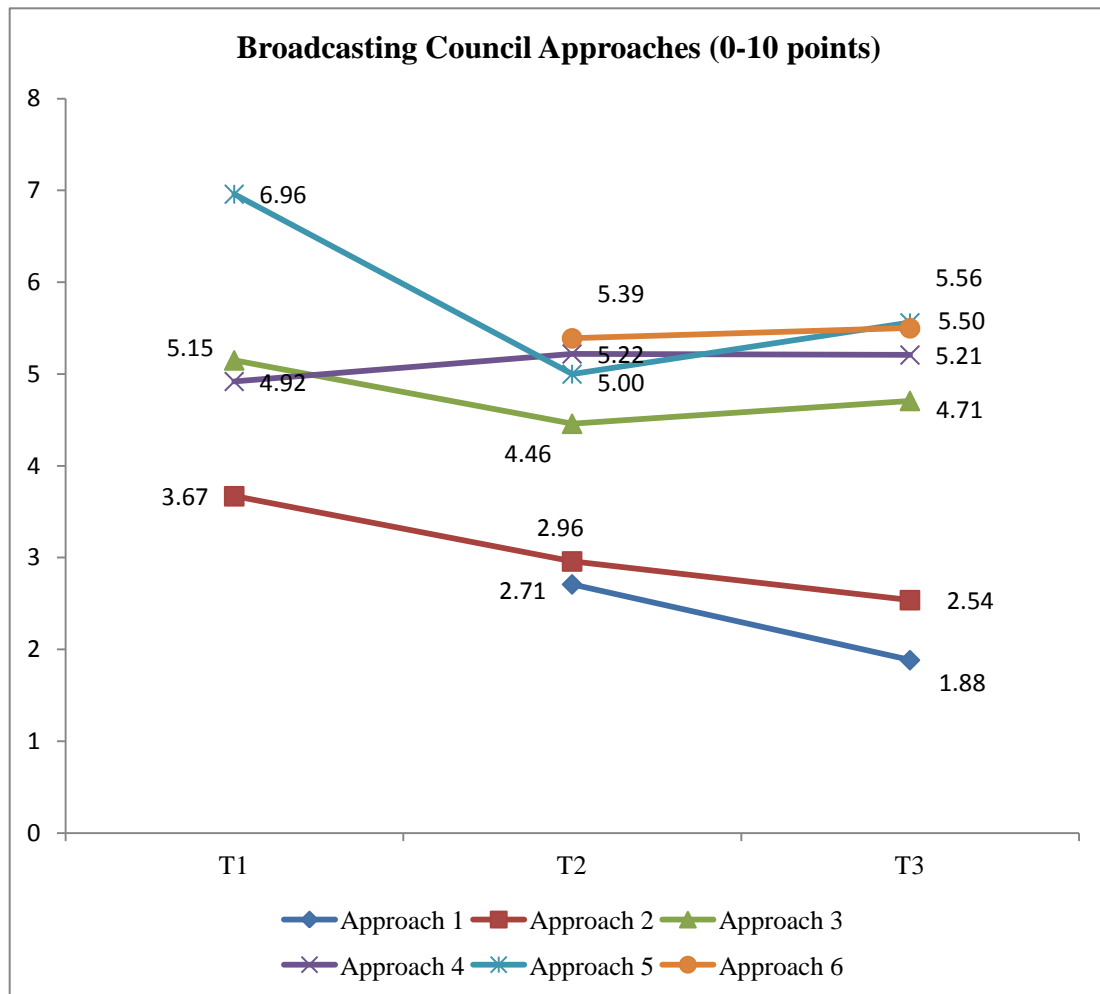
- Proposal 1: The government assumes the main regulatory role with the participation of journalist representatives.
- Proposal 2: Journalists themselves assume the main regulatory role with the participation of government and public (reader) representatives.
- Proposal 3: Journalists themselves assume the main regulatory role with the participation of government representatives.
- Proposal 4: Journalists themselves assume the main regulatory role without the involvement of the government.
- Proposal 5: The Journalist Association sets up the Press Council to carry out self-regulation.
- Proposal 6: Journalists engage in self-regulation independently without setting up any regulatory authority.
- Proposal 7: Journalists form their own regulatory authority with the participation of public (reader) representatives.
- Proposal 8: Journalists form their own regulatory authority with the participation of public (reader) and the judicial judge representatives.

- **Approval ratings for the establishment of the Press Council:** T3 survey results showed that average approval scores for Proposal 5 and Proposal 7 were

relatively high (5.50 and 5.30) and the number of people expressing agreement exceeded half of the total (66.7% and 60.9%).

- **The stipulation regarding the effectiveness of the protection of journalists’ rights in the proposals:** Results from T3 showed scores for proposals 7 and 8 were quite high (5.50 and 5.35), and more than half of the respondents believed that the proposals were “effective” (62.5% and 56.5%).
- **The issue of selection methods for members of the public involved in the council:** Results from T3 showed that the highest scores were given to choice by media organizations (4.29) and the lowest scores to choice by government (1.08).
- **Inclusion of protection of journalists’ right to news coverage into the functions of the council:** Across the three surveys, the averages importance ratings were 9.65, 9.25, and 8.85 respectively. Although the proportions decreased progressively from T1 to T3 (100%, 95.8%, and 92.3%), all the percentages were well above 90%, indicating the importance of the matter in the minds of the public.
- **Inclusion of protection of media professionalism into the functions of the council:** Average importance scores were 8.12, 7.96, and 7.77 across the three surveys.
- **Empirical projections about the consequences of the establishment of the special media regulatory body by the government:** Results from T3 showed that the highest scores were given to self-regulation and loss of freedom in newsgathering (7.72 and 7.32). Proportions given to likelihood were quite high, well above half (88.0% and 68.0%).
- **Empirical projections about the consequences of the establishment of the special self-regulatory body by the media:** The highest scores were given to freedom in newsgathering and reduction in the cases of privacy coverage (5.70 and 5.52), according to results from T3. Proportions attributed to likelihood of the two consequences occurring were less than half (47.8% and 47.6%).

■ The Broadcasting Council proposals and related issues



Proposal 1: Establishing the Broadcasting Council in accordance with the law. Membership is comprised of officials designated by the government, media workers, and public figures of high credibility.

Proposal 2: The broadcast industry assumes the main regulatory role with the participation of government representatives.

Proposal 3: The broadcast industry assumes the main regulatory role without the involvement of the government.

Proposal 4: The broadcast industry engages in self-regulation independently without setting up any regulatory authority.

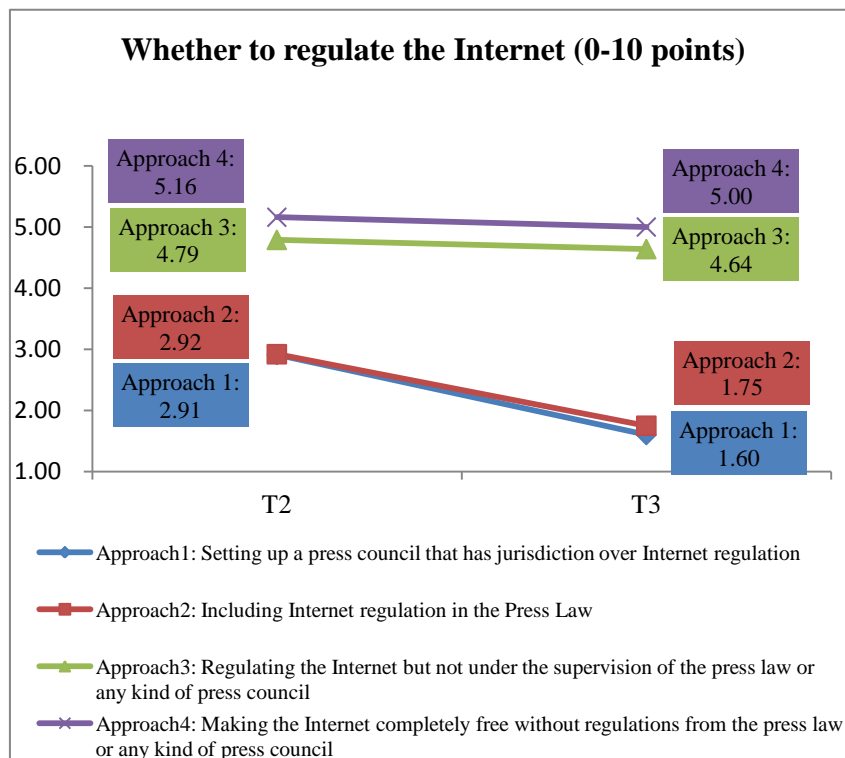
Proposal 5: The broadcast industry forms its own regulatory authority with the participation of public (listener or viewer) representatives.

Proposal 6: The broadcast industry forms its own regulatory authority with the participation of public (listener or viewer) and the judiciary judge representatives.

- **Approval ratings for the establishment of the Broadcasting Council:** Results from T3 showed that high scores were given to proposals 5 and 6 (5.56 and 5.50) and the proportions of approval for the two proposals were both above the mid-point (60.0% and 54.2%).
- **Evaluation of the effectiveness of the protection of journalists' rights in the proposals:** Results from T3 showed scores for proposals 5 and 6 were quite high (5.63 and 5.40). Proportions of "effective" ratings for Proposal 5 went up after deliberation (50.0% and 62.5%), whereas the figures dropped for Proposal 6 (50.0% and 48.0%).

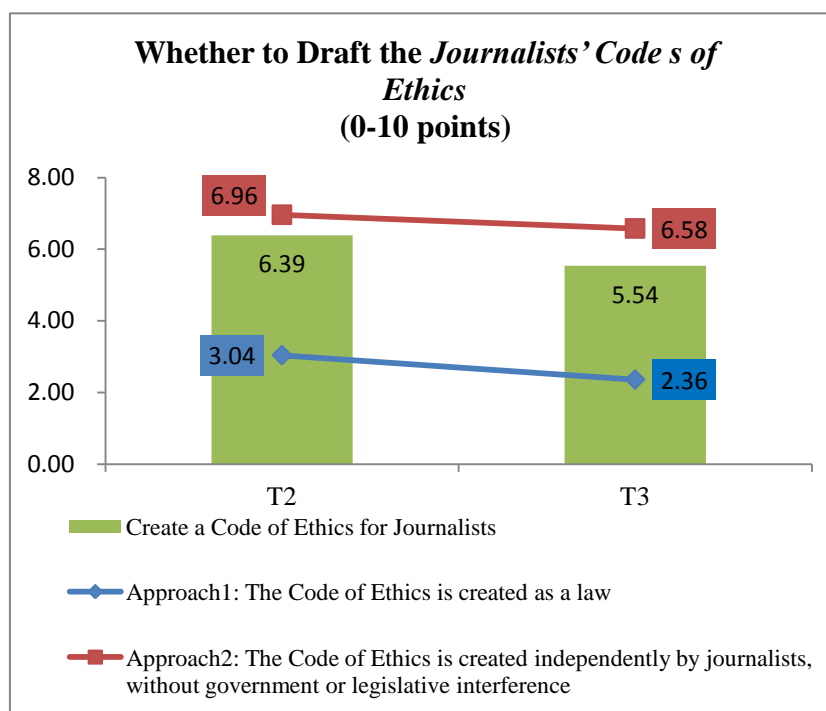
- **Regulation on radio and television program time:** Average scores before and after deliberation were 5.84 and 5.88 and the “agree” proportions climbed a bit from 48.0% to 57.7%
- **Regulation on content of radio and television programs:** Average scores before and after deliberation were 5.52 and 5.88 and the “agree” proportions remained stable (56.0% and 54.2%).

■ **Internet regulation and related issues**



- **Internet regulation proposals:** Results from T2 and T3 showed that the importance ratings for Proposal 4 (The Internet should be given complete freedom and should not be subject to the regulation by the *Press Law* or press councils of any nature) were the highest across the surveys (5.16 and 5.00).
- **Freedom of speech on the Internet and its regulation:** Results from T3 showed that highest scores were given to “maintaining netizens’ freedom of speech” and “guarding against the dissemination of false information” (8.88 and 8.38) across the two surveys. Proportions for “important” were all above the 80% mark (92.3% and 88.5%).

■ Journalists' Code of Ethics



- **Proposals regarding the need to draft the code of ethics:** Average scores for the importance of drafting the code were above the mid-point (6.39 and 5.54) in T2 and T3. With regard to **how to formulate the code**, opinions obviously converged on Proposal 2 “to be decided by non-official journalist organizations” (T2: 6.96, importance percentage 73.9%; T3: 6.58 and importance percentage 69.2%).

■ Evaluation of the media/government and freedom of press/speech

- **Evaluation of Macao journalists:** In terms of positive comments, respondents’ likelihood ratings for journalists’ freedom in newsgathering averaged 5.56, slightly above the mid-point. Agreement with the likelihood was 48%. In terms of negative comments, likelihood ratings were all below 2 for reporting privacy, defamation and accepting bribery (1.96, 1.68, and 1.96), with agreement ratings also at low levels (4.0%, 0.0%, and 4.3%).
- **Freedom of the press/freedom of speech/protection of journalists/media subsidy/protection of privacy:** Results from T3 showed the highest importance ratings went to the protection of freedom of the press and freedom of speech (9.41 and 9.37). In T1 and T2, agreement with “important” took up 100%, a figure that dropped slightly to 96.3% in T3.

- **Media/government responsibilities:** Results from T3 showed that approval rates for government responsibility (the Macao government has the responsibility to maintain press freedom) and broadcasting media responsibility (broadcasting media have the responsibility to cover important news) were the highest (9.46 and 9.00). Agreement with “importance” was 100% both before and after deliberation.
 - **Trust and satisfaction toward government/media:** Results from T3 showed that trust toward journalists was rated higher than that toward the government (6.68 and 4.65). The same was true for satisfaction (6.12 with media and 4.69 with the government).
 - **Evaluation of press freedom in various places:** Results were identical across different rounds of surveys. The highest scores went to the United States and Taiwan (8.28 and 8.27). The scores averaged 5.35 for press freedom in Macao, slightly above the mid-point.
 - **Claims about news:** Results from T3 showed that high scores were given to news timeliness (the nearer news coverage is to the time of news occurrence, the higher the news value) and editorial power (in Macao, generally speaking, editors rather than journalists determine whether a piece of news can be printed/aired) (8.35 and 7.08).
- **Personal value systems/social perception/social participation**
- **Worldview/value systems:** Results from T3 showed that the highest scores went to “having one’s right of choice” and “freedom of thought” (9.35 and 9.31). Ratings for an overwhelming majority of statements were above 6, except one, which was “the more money, the better” (5.96).
 - **Political efficacy:** Results from T3 showed that the highest scores went to the statement that “I can always find good reasons to support people whose views are different from mine, even though they are wrong” (3.48). The proportion of people who selected “important” was close to one half (48.0%).
 - **Attention to political and public affairs in the Greater China Area:** On the whole, survey results before and after deliberation showed little difference among respondents’ expressed interest in political and public affairs in different

regions. Results from T3 showed that the highest score was given to local Macao affairs (3.38) and lowest to Taiwan (2.96).

- **Current events knowledge:** Naming the President of the Legislative Assembly of the Macao SAR received the most correct answers across all three surveys (96.3%, 92.6% and 92.6%).
- **Media exposure:** Taken together, results from surveys conducted before and after deliberation revealed little, if at all, differences across media use behaviors. Results from T3 showed the scores of “being involved in radio/TV program production” and “writing comments on the Internet to express individual opinions” were the highest (2.63 and 2.00). The rest of the media exposure items all had scores lower than 2.

■ **Summary of qualitative text (group discussion) analysis results**

- Most of the amendment suggestions concentrated on the removal of stipulations on formulating the two councils by law, although at the same time supporting voices were quite loud about protection of the rights of journalists by the two councils that could also serve the needy role as a public complaint submission mechanism; respondents were much concerned government involvement in the councils, which was seen as a potential threat to press freedom; there were proposals to subject the Internet regulation to the jurisdiction of the *Press Law* so as to protect journalists’ rights in newsgathering, although opposite opinions existed, which held that regulations of the Internet were at odds with its nature as a free and speedy medium; views converged on the drafting of Journalists’ Code of Ethics by non-official organizations. At the same time, however, concerns existed that there are too many eligible organizations for a consensus to be possible at the moment.

4. Conclusions

Results of the three surveys indicate that in general, Macao journalists have a positive public image and Macao is considered to have press freedom (above the mid-point). Respondents attached the utmost importance to safeguarding the freedom of the press and speech. They also considered protecting media workers as highly important. While respondents' trust and satisfaction toward the government and media (journalists) were above the mid-point as a whole, they also held high expectations regarding the responsibilities of the government and media (government responsibility: safeguard press freedom; media responsibility: provide information and major news to the public). These results show residents' positive view of Macao media and their pursuit of freedom of the press and speech.

Taken all the analyses results together, this report offers the following insights and suggestions with regard to the amendment of the *Press Law* and the *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act*:

- A. After deliberation, both the *Press Law* and the *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act* require amendment and the Journalists' Code of Ethics require drafting. This has become the mainstream voice of Macao residents. Pursuit of freedom and equality in society and close attention to public affairs content were at the top of the concerns (see details in 3.2.2 and 3.2.6). Attention to public affairs media content reflected, to some extent, the inclination toward active social participation, whereas pursuit of freedom and equality in society was testimony to the expression of positive value systems, which in turn may contribute to the concern about the safeguard of press freedom and freedom of speech. People in the above-mentioned groups were core members of a healthy community. They share common perceptions about the need to amend the two laws and to draft the code of ethics for journalists, which speaks even louder to the need to amend the two laws. As such, this final report recommends amendment of the two laws and the drafting of the Journalists' Code of Ethics so as to demonstrate determination of the government to respect public opinions, adapt to social development, and maintain social fairness and press freedom.
- B. As to the establishment of the Press Council and Broadcasting Council, the majority of opinions were in favor of the proposal with "industry leadership, public participation and the absence of regulation of existing laws" (see details in 3.1.4 and 3.1.5). At the moment, relevant stipulations in both the *Press Law* and

the *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act* are some distance away from the mainstream public opinions. Therefore, this report recommends that the relevant departments should seriously consider deletion or amendment of the stipulations of the two laws.

- C. In addition, whether or not “journalists’ rights are safeguarded” was the single most important principle on the basis of which representatives of Macao evaluated the two councils (see details in 3.4.2 and 3.4.3). Therefore, this report suggests that in the future efforts should be made to amend the two councils and related matters once journalists were ensured the protection of their rights.
- D. Among the qualitative texts taken from small group discussions, both Macao resident representatives and media professionals emphasized press freedom, freedom of speech and expressed the fear that the government involvement may serve to mitigate press freedom (see details in Chapter 4 and Chapter 6). As a result, this report recommends that the relevant departments ought to draft new or amend existing relevant laws while at least maintaining the current level of press freedom and freedom of speech.

The deliberative polling on the amendment of the *Press Law* and the *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act* was the first of its kind in the Hong Kong and Macao region. Apart from the revelation of thoughtful opinions expressed by a sample of 277 randomly selected respondents representative of the Macao society, who had been briefed of the issues on the agenda and had engaged in careful discussions, data analyses have shown that the gathering has also served several other important social functions.

- 1) Enhancement of citizen education: Awakened the sleeping members of the public who paid little or no attention to public issues, augmented their sense of citizenship, and deepened their understanding of the issue;
- 2) Promotion of social communication: People holding very different views gathered together to discuss and debate public issues in a face-to-face manner with experts and officials. Public representatives reported good feelings afterwards and they also reported increased sense of political efficacy;
- 3) Facilitation of transparency for public sentiment expressions: Respondents gave highly positive evaluations to the overall operation of the polling. By having

external observers and mass media workers to directly observe the activities, the DP can show to participants the extent to which the government respected public opinion and the transparency of the process of policy formulation;

- 4) The current deliberative polling involved two subsets of people: media and the general public, in a format that allowed the public to gain a deeper understanding about media-related issues. Conversely, the opportunity to view the ideas of the other party fostered the communication and mutual trust between media organizations and the general public. This will be conducive to the improvement of media professionalism in the long run.

Part I Overview of Macao Deliberative Polling

Chapter 1 Preface

Chapter 2 Research Methods and Implementation

Chapter 1 Preface

Entrusted by the Macao Government Information Bureau, ERS Solutions (Macao) Ltd., in conjunction with researchers from the Center for Deliberative Democracy at the Stanford University (USA), the Sociology Research Center of the Institute of Science Center of the Institute of Social Science at the Lisbon University Institute, Portugal, and the Media Transition Project of the School of Communication at the Hong Kong Baptist University conducted a Deliberative Polling (thereafter referred to as DP) on the “Amendment of the *Press Law* and the *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act*.” An actual Deliberative Polling was carried out on December 4, 2011 (also referred to as “DP-Day”) in Macao.

The final report presented here summarizes the results of comprehensive and systematic analyses of all the data collected (three surveys and transcribed texts of the discussions on DP-Day). The analyses were conducted for the purpose of gaining a full understanding of the views of local residents and media workers toward the amendment of the two laws and a series of related issues. Findings are expected to provide solid scientific bases for future amendments of relevant laws.

Deliberative polling (DP) methods adopted in the current project was developed by Professor James S. Fishkin of Stanford University in 1988. The methods were designed to get the randomly selected sample of representative respondents to express their true attitudes and opinions toward specific issues after careful thinking and in-depth discussions, under the premise that full and balanced briefing information was provided and sufficient discussions and deliberations were engaged. On the basis of the discussions, researchers could estimate the views of the whole community on the issues. This project was the first of its kind in Macao. To achieve the representativeness of the participating respondents, enhance participants’ understanding of the issue under discussion, facilitate depth discussions among participants, the entire project was divided into the following phases:

(1) Initial stage – Telephone interview

The initial telephone survey helped us to know the overall perception and attitude by Macao residents on the amendment of the *Press Law* and the *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act*. Afterwards, another random sample of respondents

were selected from those who were telephone interviewed to participate in the DP-Day activities.

(2) Middle stage – Compilation and distribution of “balanced briefing information”

A full set of balanced briefing information that includes background information about and pro and con opinions toward the amendment of the *Press Law* and the *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act* was compiled and mailed to participants well in advance of DP-Day to familiarize them with the topics of discussion.

(3) Final stage – DP-Day discussions and questionnaire survey

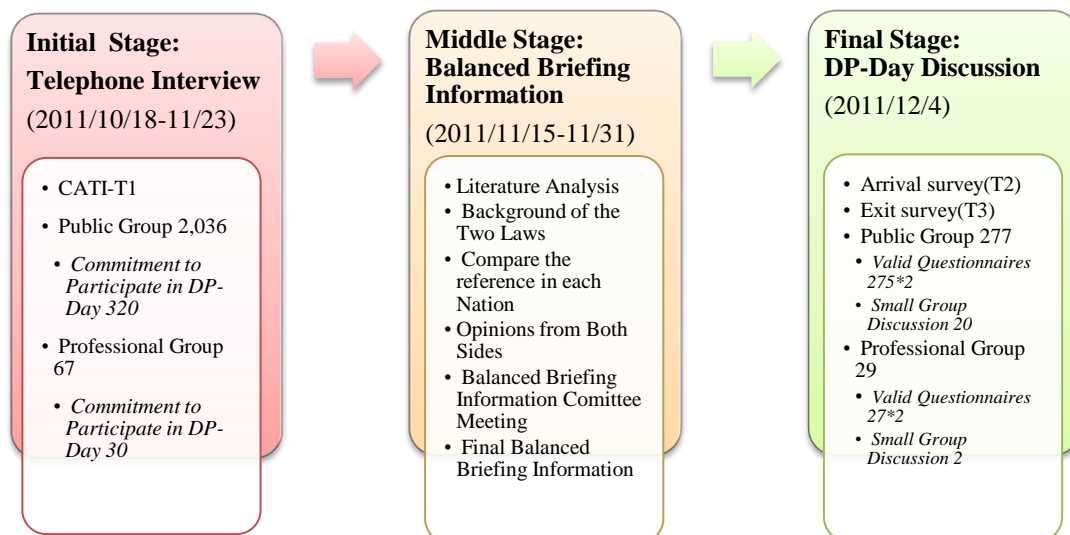
After reading the balanced briefing information, participants took part in DP-Day activities and engaged in free discussions with other participants and raised questions to experts in the relevant areas. The activities lasted one whole day on December 4, 2011. A questionnaire survey with identical items was conducted both before and after deliberation to probe whether respondents changed their mind and attitude toward the issues under discussion after they have read the balanced briefing information materials and have engaged in the discussions.

Structure of the Report

This final report is comprised the following parts: (Part 1) Overview of Macao Deliberative Polling, including the three parts of Preface, Research Methods, and Implementation; (Part 2) Detailed Public Group Survey Results, including the two parts of quantitative data and qualitative data; (Part 3) Detailed “Professional Group” Survey Results, also including the two parts of quantitative data and qualitative data; (Part 4) Comprehensive Analysis and Summary, including content analysis and summaries of data from the Public Group and the Professional Group; (Part 5) Appendix.

Chapter 2 Research Methods and Implementation

This chapter summarizes the Research Methods and Implementation of the project. The first six sections briefly describe the flow process of public group deliberative polling: 2.1 provides an account of the initial telephone survey; 2.2 traces the compilation of the "balanced briefing information"; 2.3 describes the flow process of the final stage DP-Day activities; 2.4 gives an account of the arrival and exit surveys on DP-Day; 2.5 summarizes the results of comprehensive comparison of the questionnaire frames across the three surveys; 2.6 explains the flow process of the entire deliberative polling; 2.7 describes the flow of the professional group deliberative polling; and 2.8 details the operations of the rest of the deliberative polling activities.



2.1 Initial Telephone Interview

Macao residents whose first language is Chinese:

A survey of randomly selected Macao residents aged 18 or above was conducted between October 18 and 31, 2011, using the Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI) system. A total of 2,016 respondents were successfully interviewed.

During the survey, interviewers randomly dialed 31,938 times of a total of 11,517 telephone numbers. Calculations using the formula RR3 and COOP3 developed by the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) showed that the survey response rate was 39.8% and cooperation rate was 64.3%, with the sampling error between $\pm 2.23\%$. On average, each interview lasted 20.5 minutes. Results of the survey were weighted by gender and age according to the census data recently announced by the government¹³.

Macao residents whose first language is Portuguese:

A telephone survey of Macao residents aged 18 or above, who were randomly selected from the Macao telephone directory, was conducted between November 16 and 23, 2011. A total of 20 respondents were successfully interviewed.

Macao media professionals:

A survey of 118 randomly selected Macao media professionals was conducted online and via fax between November 18 and 28, 2011. The sample of 118 was drawn from a list of 373 Macao media professionals, which had been collected through various channels. A total of 67 valid questionnaires were received.

¹³ The purpose of weighting is to keep the distribution of various demographic attributes of telephone respondents consistent with the true Macao population so as to reduce possible lurking influences by the sampling error.

2.2 Middle Stage: Compilation and Distribution of “Balanced Briefing Information”

The research team compiled the “Balanced Briefing Information” after collecting a wide spectrum of opinions and views from various sectors of the Macao society in the two decades since the promulgation of the *Press Law* and the *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act*, while drawing on the experiences of many nations and regions in the world. Included in the information packet are descriptions of Macao media ecology, experiences from other countries and regions, and different angles of argument about the hypothetical proposals for the amendment of the two laws (mainly involving issues regarding whether or not to establish the Press Council and the Broadcasting Council; how to establish the councils; whether and how to draft the Journalists’ Code of Ethics; and whether regulations of the Internet should be incorporated into the *Press Law*. Content in the packet was presented in three language versions: Chinese, English and Portuguese.

To ensure accuracy, balance, and comprehensiveness of the information provided, this report was submitted to the Balanced Briefing Information Advisory Committee for examination and approval. The research team made revisions in keeping with the comments and suggestions of the advisory committee. Members of the Balanced Briefing Information Advisory Committee for this deliberative polling include:

- Mr. Paulo A. Azevedo (President of Associação de Imprensa de Língua Portuguesa e Inglesa de Macau)
- Mr. José Rocha Dinis (President of Journal Tribuna de Macau)
- Mr. Chan Wai Chi (Directly-elected Legislator)
- Prof. Chen Huailin (Scholar from the University of Macau)
- Mr. Yip Kwok-wah (Program host for TDM-Teledifusao de Macau)
- Ms. Chang Ngai (Assistant Chief Editor of Macao Daily News)
- Dr. Chi-keung Tam (Scholar from Macau University of Science and Technology)

Compilation of the “Balanced Briefing Information for the Amendment of the *Press Law* and *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act*” took the research team more than two months. Ten days before the DP-Day, the complete document was mailed or otherwise delivered to all public and professional participants who had promised to attend.

2.3 Final Stage: DP-Day Discussions

On December 4, 2011, the Deliberative Polling on the amendment of the *Press Law* and *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act* (DP-Day) was held in Kao Yip Middle School, Porto Exterior, Macao.

Participants: DP-Day lasted one whole day, during which the invited participants from the public and professional groups were divided into 22 sub-sessions (20 for the public group and 2 for the professional group, each group containing about 10 people who were randomly assigned into the groups) and engaged in two sessions of small-group discussions and two sessions of large-group discussions.

DP-Day Schedule 12/04/2011

Time	Schedule	Theme
Morning	Small Group Discussion 1 Plenary Session 1	1. <i>Press Law</i> (Press Council); 2. Journalists Code of Ethics
Afternoon	Small Group Discussion 2 Plenary Session 2	3. Internet regulation; 4. <i>Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act</i> (Broadcasting Council)

In the morning of DP-Day, small-group discussions revolved around the theme of amendment of the “*Press Law (Press Council)*” and “*Journalists Code of Ethics*”. The discussions were led by trained chairpersons and each group was asked to settle on two finalized questions to be raised during the large-group discussions to the expert committee; in the afternoon, small and large group discussions were conducted around the theme related to “Internet regulation and *the Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act* (Broadcasting Council).”

The expert committee: The DP-Day organizers invited the following well-known scholars, seasoned media workers, and Macao government officials the serve as members:

- Dr. Chi-keung Tam (Scholar from Macau University of Science and Technology)
- Ms. Lai Yu Chiu (Senior Lecturer of the Department of Journalism, Hong Kong Baptist University)
- Mr. Paulo A. Azevedo (President of Associação de Imprensa de Língua Portuguesa e Inglesa de Macau)
- Ms. Chang Ngai (Assistant Chief Editor of Macao Daily News)
- Mr. Paulino Comandante (Secretary in Chief of Macao Lawyers Association)
- Mr. Chi Ping Chan (Director of Government Information Bureau)

2.4 Final Stage DP-Day Questionnaire Survey

The Number of Participants and Valid Questionnaires on DP-Day

Group Type	Telephone Interviewees	DP Day Participants	Attendance (%)	Valid Questionnaires (DP Group)
Public Group	2,036	320	277 (86.6%)	275
Professional Group	67	30	29 (96.7%)	27

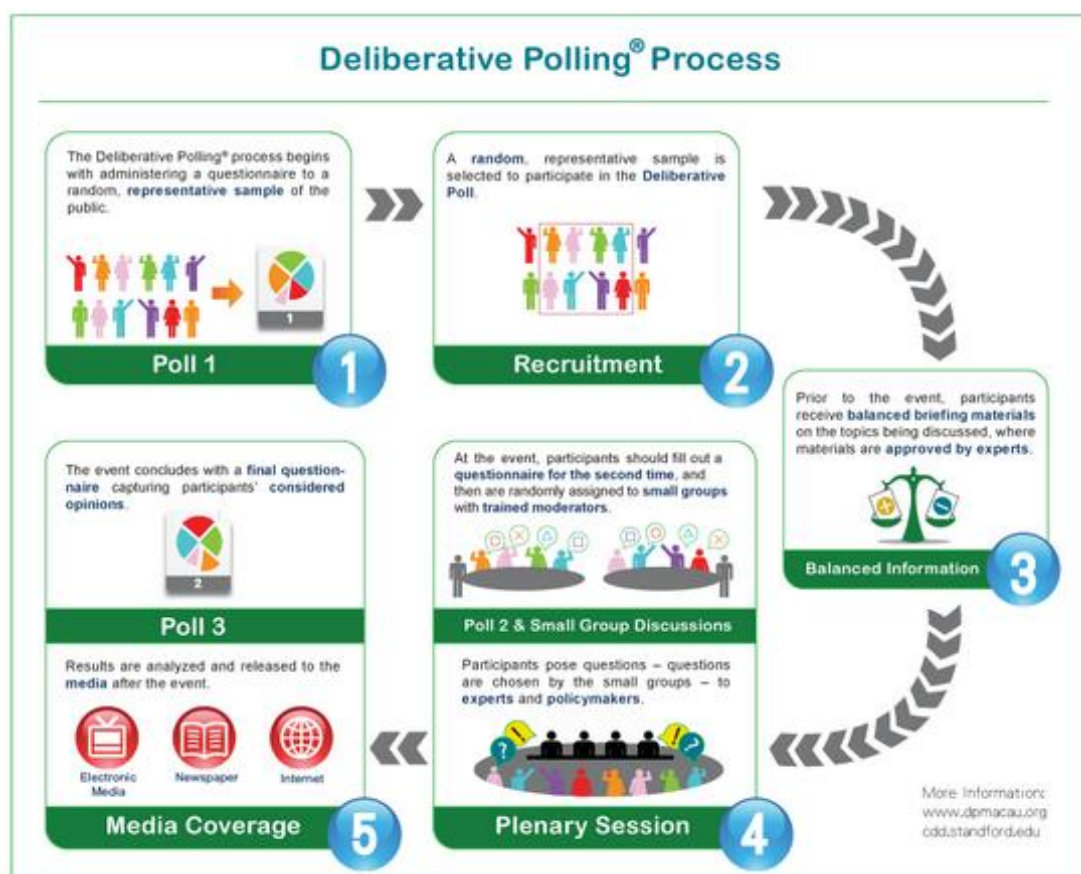
Two questionnaire surveys (arrival and exit) were conducted on DP-Day on all public group and professional group participants. The questionnaire design was kept identical to the initial survey for comparison purposes.

From the 2,036 local residents successfully interviewed in the initial telephone survey, another random sample was drawn, out of which 320 respondents accepted our invitation to participate in discussions on DP-Day. Of the 67 people in the media professional group who filled in valid questionnaires, 30 accepted the invitation. The number of people who actually showed up on DP-Day was 277 and 29 respectively for both groups, registering 86.6% and 96.7% in attendance rate. At the end of the two surveys before and after deliberation, the total number of valid comparable questionnaires retrieved was 275 and 27 respectively from the two groups.

2.5 Comparison of Questionnaire Frames across the Three Surveys

Telephone Interview-T1	Arrival Survey-T2	Exit Survey-T3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attitude/Policy →Attitude toward the amendment of the two laws →Evaluation on Macao journalists' behavior →Importance rating for Press freedom, protection of journalists, coverage of privacy →Whether to establish a Press council and a Broadcasting Council (6 proposals respectively) →Defamation and freedom of speech on the Internet →Evaluation on freedom of press on different countries / regions • Empirical Premises → Empirical projections of the consequences of forming a government department dedicated to media regulation → Empirical projections of the consequences of a journalist self-regulatory body → Knowledge about news common sense, Macao media's current situation • Efficacy → Political Efficacy → Trust/Satisfaction on Media/Government • Knowledge → Knowledge about Macao current events, social situation • Media Use → Habits of using newspaper, TV, radio, Internet • Interest in Politics / Public Affairs → Interest in Politics / Public Affairs • Demographic Information • Recruitment invitation for DP day 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attitude/Policy →Attitude toward the amendment of the two laws →Evaluation on Macao journalists' behavior →Importance rating for Press freedom, protection of journalists, coverage of privacy →Need license for launching new newspaper, radio and TV stations → Whether to establish a Press council and a Broadcasting Council (8 and 6 proposals respectively) → The effectiveness of various proposals for the Press Council and the Broadcasting Council to protect journalists' rights (8 and 6 proposals respectively) → Composition of A Press Council → Responsibilities of a Press Council and A Broadcasting Council → Whether to draft of the Journalists' Code of Ethics (3 proposals) → Importance of Internet usage and regulation → Internet regulation (4 proposals) → Evaluation on freedom of speech on different countries / regions • Empirical Premises →The first three part, same as T1 → Importance evaluation on social equality, economic and cultural issues • Efficacy →The first two parts, same as T1 → Responsibilities of media and government • Knowledge →same as T1 • Interest in Politics / Public Affairs → Interest in Politics / Public Affairs on different countries / regions • Media Access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attitude/Policy →Attitude toward the amendment of the two laws →Evaluation on Macao journalists' behavior →Importance rating for Press freedom, protection of journalists, coverage of privacy →Need license for launching new newspaper, radio and TV stations → Whether to establish a Press council and a Broadcasting Council (8 and 6 proposals respectively) → The effectiveness of various proposals for the Press Council and the Broadcasting Council to protect journalists' rights (8 and 6 proposals respectively) →Composition of A Press Council → Responsibilities of a Press Council and A Broadcasting Council → Whether to draft of the Journalists' Code of Ethics (3 proposals) → Importance of Internet usage and regulation → Internet regulation (4 proposals) → Evaluation on freedom of speech on different countries / regions • Empirical Premises →The first three part, same as T1 → Importance evaluation on social equality, economic and cultural issues • Political Efficacy → The first two parts, same as T1 → Responsibilities of media and government • Knowledge → same as T1 • Interest in Politics / Public Affairs → Interest in Politics / Public Affairs on different countries / regions • Media Access • Evaluation on the balanced briefing information materials on DP day

2.6 An Overview of Deliberative Polling (DP) Process



The above figure shows the five phases of deliberative polling.

1. The first questionnaire survey (T1)

- The first CATI survey was conducted on a random sample of 2,036 members of the public in Macao. A total of 118 questionnaires were distributed to media professionals, out of which 67 valid ones were retrieved.
- A random sample of 118 was drawn from a list of 373 Macao media professionals, which had been collected through various channels. A total of 67 valid questionnaires were received.

2. Random selection of DP-Day participants

- Among the respondents in the initial telephone survey, 320 residents and 30 media professionals accepted the invitation to participate in discussions on DP-Day. A total of 277 and 29 showed up respectively from both groups, registering an attendance rate of 86.6% and 96.7%.

3. Compilations and distribution of “balanced briefing materials”

- The Advisory Committee worked jointly to compile the Balanced Briefing Materials and distributed them to participants before the DP-Day.

4. The second questionnaire survey (T2) on DP-Day, group discussions, plenary sessions

- Participants arriving at the site on DP-Day were first asked to complete the second questionnaire (arrival survey, T2). This was followed by two sessions of group discussions and plenary sessions.

5. The third questionnaire survey (T3) and data analysis

- Upon completion of all the discussions and QA sessions on DP-Day, participants were asked to fill out the third questionnaire (exit survey, T3) before departure.
- Data from the three surveys were pooled and analyzed. A report was written and the content of which will be released to the public in due course.

2.7 “Professional Group” Deliberative Discussion

In addition to conducting deliberative polling in the public group, the research team invited two groups of media professionals to take part in the discussions. The professional participants were not randomly selected because they may be quite easily underrepresented in the larger sample, given the small proportions they take up in the total population. They were also invited because the research team attached great importance to the representative views and opinions of industry practitioners and made the decision after careful consideration (those taking part in the discussion were randomly sampled from the respondents of the professional group).

The professional group deliberative discussions were conducted in a similar way as those for the general public groups. Although the valid sample was relatively small, the research process strictly followed the standard practice. Therefore, the DP results of the professional group are fully representative of all professional participants.

2.8 Other Related Operations

The deliberative polling on the “amendment of the *Press Law* and the *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act*” was a comprehensive research project that involved numerous operational procedures over a long period of time. Therefore, aside from the major research activities mentioned above, there were other important operations:

■ Training of discussion leader

In the month of November 2011, 26 Macao residents with college or higher levels of education from different sectors of society were recruited and trained to be small group discussion leaders¹⁴.

They were first briefed of their tasks by trainers from the ERS Solutions (Macao) Ltd. (three times in total) so as to get familiarized with the procedures.

This was followed by a special half-day (December 3) training session by experts from Stanford University who taught the discussion leaders various operational details through real scene simulations.

■ Invitation of observers

On DP-Day, a total of 56 specialists, scholars, NGO members, and media workers from Hong Kong, Mainland China, the United States, Poland, Japan, and Australia were invited to participate as observers. Locally, 43 were invited and 15 journalists were also present. They were invited to observe the operations and sat in the discussion sessions throughout the day.

■ Webpage design

The research team designed and constructed a special DP website in Chinese, English, and Portuguese, providing information about the current deliberative polling on the “amendment of the *Press Law* and the *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act*”,

¹⁴ Of the 26 selected, 22 acted as small group discussion leaders and the remaining 4 were alternatives.

relevant academic papers, descriptions of DP cases all over the world, and relevant DP films and promotional materials.

■ **Documentary production**

The research team created several different DP promotional films, focusing mainly on DP procedures and experiences from other nations.

■ **Tracking of feedback from public participants**

On December 5 and 6 2011 or two days after DP-Day, the research team made an effort to locate public and professional group participants and group discussion leaders and ask for their comments about the public and media professional group discussions in the form of telephone interview. The team successfully tracked 201 public group respondents, 9 professional group participants, and 11 group discussion leaders.

Part II Detailed Reports on the “Public Group”

Survey Results

Chapter 3 Quantitative Data of the “Public Group” – Questionnaire Surveys

Chapter 4 Qualitative Text of the “Public Group” – Group Discussions

Chapter 3 Quantitative Data of the “Public Group” – Questionnaire Surveys

This chapter presents the results of the quantitative surveys of the “Public Group”. 3.1 gives an overall description of single variables used in the three surveys; 3.2 looks at attitude change and differences between groups of participants/perceivers regarding the core issues (such as: whether to amend the two laws, set up two councils to regulate print and broadcasting media, bring the Internet under regulation, and draft a Journalists’ Code of Ethics); 3.3 explains the survey results; and 3.4 presents the regression analysis focusing on various dimensions correlated to respondents’ attitude change towards the core issues.

3.1 Overall Review

3.1.1 Comparison of major results by group

The Results of Core Issues

	Telephone Survey ^a			DP Day Surveys	
	All	Non-DP Public Group	T1	T2	T3
DP Citizen Group: Comparing T1-T2-T3 for Attitudes to Amendment of Two Laws (0-10 points)					
How big a problem would you say the current Press Law is in Macao?	6.29	6.20	6.41	6.63	7.12
How big a problem would you say the current Audio-visual Broadcasting Law is in Macao?	6.39	6.32	6.45	6.82	7.32
DP Citizen Group: Comparing T1-T2-T3 for the Press Council Approaches (0-10 points)^b					
Approach 1: Setting up a press council according to the law where Government dominates, but with journalists representatives	6.07	6.08	6.52	4.24	3.74
Approach 2: Setting up a press council according to the law where the press form a central regulatory authority themselves, with government representatives and members of the public (readers) represented in the authority	-	-	-	6.96	6.89
Approach 3: Setting up a press council according to the law where the press form a central regulatory authority themselves, with government representation	6.22	6.20	6.49	5.66	5.80
Approach 4: Setting up a press council according to the law where the press form a central regulatory authority themselves, without government representation	5.62	5.54	5.77	4.21	5.04
Approach 5: Setting up a press council formed by journalist associations to regulate themselves independently	7.14	7.14	7.11	5.08	5.32
Approach 6: Journalists regulate themselves independently without setting up any central regulatory authority	4.70	4.80	4.50	2.91	3.73
Approach 7: Having the press form a central regulatory authority themselves, with the public (readers) represented in the authority	7.71	7.67	7.89	6.29	6.67
Approach 8: Having the press form a central regulatory authority themselves, with the public (readers) and judges represented in the authority	-	-	-	6.31	6.71
DP Citizen Group: Comparing T1-T2-T3 for the Broadcasting Council Approaches (0-10 points)^c					
Approach 1: Setting up a broadcasting council according to the law which is regulated by the government appointed officials, media and trusted figures in the public	-	-	-	6.13	5.25
Approach 2: Setting up a broadcasting council according to the law where the broadcasters form a central regulatory authority themselves, but with government representation	6.48	6.49	6.34	5.75	5.82
Approach 3: Setting up a broadcasting council according to the law where the broadcasters form a central regulatory authority themselves, without government representation	4.55	4.56	4.66	4.44	5.07
Approach 4: Having the broadcasters regulate themselves independently, without forming a central regulatory authority	3.87	3.88	3.92	3.27	3.87
Approach 5: Having the broadcasters regulate themselves independently, without forming a central regulatory authority	7.54	7.53	7.77	6.43	6.77
Approach 6: Having the broadcasters form a central regulatory authority themselves, with the public (audience) and judges represented in the authority	-	-	-	6.53	6.63
Attitude changes of DP Citizens in DP Day Surveys: Whether to Draft the Journalists' Code of Ethics (0-10 points)					
Create a Code of Ethics for Journalists	-	-	-	7.88	7.59
Approach 1: The Code of Ethics is created as a law	-	-	-	6.68	6.61
Approach 2: The Code of Ethics is created independently by journalists, without government or legislative interference	-	-	-	6.44	6.64
Attitude changes of DP Citizens in DP Day Surveys: Whether to Regulate the Internet (0-10 points)					
Approach 1: Setting up a press council that has jurisdiction over Internet regulation	-	-	-	6.27	6.01
Approach 2: Including Internet regulation in the press law	-	-	-	5.90	5.17
Approach 3: Regulating the Internet but not under the supervision of the press law or any kind of press council	-	-	-	6.00	6.24

Approach 4: Making the Internet completely free without regulations from the press law or any kind of press council	-	-	-	4.76	4.88
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Note a : Telephone survey results can be viewed as three groups: "All Respondents", "Non-DP Public Group" and "DP Public Group". "DP public group" participated the arrival survey (T2) and departure survey (T3) and test group.

Note b : The T1 survey did not ask about Approaches 2 and 8. The DP Day questionnaires and the initial telephone survey were administered slightly differently. The initial telephone survey was the preliminary exploration phase of the entire survey process. After analyzing the initial survey results and the experiences of other countries and regions mentioned in the Balanced Briefing Materials, the research team adjusted the questionnaire content to cope with the practical situation in order that the validity can be enhanced.

Note c : The DP Day surveys and the initial telephone survey were administered slightly differently. The initial telephone survey was the preliminary exploration phase of the entire survey process. After analyzing the initial survey results and the experiences of other countries and regions mentioned in the Balanced Briefing Materials, the research team adjusted the questionnaire content to cope with the practical situation in order that the validity can be enhanced. Six approaches were asked in the initial telephone survey (T1). On DP Day Surveys (T2 and T3), two of these approaches were replaced by two new ones (Approaches 1 and 6 in above table).

Results of Related Issues of Two Laws

	Telephone Survey			DP Day Surveys	
	All	Non-DP Public Group	T1	T2	T3
License Obtaining (0-10 points)					
How strongly would you agree or disagree with press outlets in Macao to obtain a press license through a central regulatory authority?	7.68	7.70	7.53	7.52	7.32
How strongly would you agree or disagree with broadcasting outlets in Macao to obtain a broadcasting license through a central regulatory authority?	7.65	7.65	7.64	8.14	7.75
If a press council were to include members of the public, how important is it that the members of the public should be selected by... (0-10 points)					
Approach 1: Primarily by the government	-	-	-	3.77	3.42
Approach 2: Primarily by the press	-	-	-	4.77	5.04
Approach 3: With agreement jointly between government and the press	-	-	-	7.07	6.89
Others (open questions)	-	-	-	6.09	5.92
Missions of the Press Council (0-10 points)					
Protecting the rights of journalists to report	8.40	8.38	8.48	8.85	8.73
Ensuring journalistic professionalism	8.54	8.56	8.48	9.19	8.79
Broadcasting guidelines (0-10 points)					
To set broadcasting guidelines for proportion of time allotted to news, educational programmes, public service programmes, entertainment programmes, etc	-	-	-	7.51	7.82
To set broadcasting guidelines for content on the air at certain times of day	-	-	-	7.26	7.42
How strongly would you agree or disagree with the following statements, if the government were to create a governing authority for the press? (0-10 points)					
Reporters and other members of the press will more likely to be pressured to censor their reporting	6.50	6.47	6.49	7.23	7.60
Reporters and other members of the press will more likely be obligated to avoid slander in their reporting	6.10	6.09	6.18	6.88	7.12
Reporters and other members of the press will have less freedom to conduct their reporting	5.66	5.68	5.51	6.46	6.31
Reporters and other members of the press will be more likely to collect information responsibly	7.04	7.02	7.10	7.53	7.53
How strongly would you agree or disagree with the following statements, if the members of the press formed a governing authority to self-regulate? (0-10 points)					
Reporters and other members of the press will be less likely to respect the privacy of the public	5.62	5.56	5.99	5.88	6.18
Reporters and other members of the press will be more likely to use slander in their reporting	4.52	4.52	4.66	3.87	4.04
Reporters and other members of the press will tend to be more open to corruption	4.63	4.66	4.53	4.13	3.93
Reporters and other members of the press will have more freedom to conduct their reporting	6.48	6.44	6.65	7.15	7.16

Evaluation in Behaviors of Journalists/Media/Internet and Government

	Telephone Survey			DP Day Surveys	
	All	Non-DP Public Group	T1	T2	T3
Evaluation in Behaviors of Journalists in Macao (0-10 points)					
News Reporters will report on the public's private matters	3.94	3.85	3.99	3.81	3.91
News reporters will report using slander	3.13	3.13	3.26	2.93	3.21
News reporters will take bribes	3.28	3.33	3.38	2.97	3.57
News reporters are free conduct interviews for new reporting	5.57	5.53	5.53	6.04	6.50
Freedom of the Press/Freedom of Speech/Protection of Journalists/Subsidies/Privacy (0-10 points)					
Ensuring Press freedom	8.65	8.64	8.85	9.05	9.06
Ensuring Freedom of speech	8.52	8.60	8.81	8.87	9.13
Ensuring Protection of journalists	8.67	8.69	8.80	8.99	8.95
Ensuring Government subsidies for the press	6.44	6.46	6.60	6.45	6.91
Ensuring Government subsidies for the broadcasting systems	6.30	6.31	6.41	6.47	7.04
Ensuring the privacy of the general public	8.11	8.14	8.31	8.74	8.64
Ensuring the privacy of public figures	7.57	7.60	7.79	8.39	8.31
How important or unimportant are the following about the Internet? (0-10 points)					
To avoid libel	8.08	8.09	8.07	8.31	8.50
To avoid dissemination of false news	8.50	8.52	8.55	8.63	8.64
Maintain Internet users ability to speak freely	8.06	8.08	7.97	8.38	8.45
Legislate to have oversight over speech on the Internet	6.54	6.59	6.45	4.85	5.67
How much freedom of press do each of the following countries and/or regions have? (0-10 points)					
Macao	6.10	6.11	5.91	6.28	6.36
Hong Kong	7.66	7.63	7.68	8.12	8.07
Taiwan	7.52	7.52	7.61	7.98	8.01
Mainland China	3.62	3.63	3.55	3.13	3.01
US	7.89	7.82	7.69	8.10	8.06
Portugal	6.39	6.26	6.80	7.15	7.13
Germany	6.89	6.77	6.84	7.46	7.40
Luxembourg	6.46	6.38	6.33	7.08	7.13
Trust/Satisfaction on Media/Government (0-10 points)					
How much do you trust the Macao SAR Government to do what is right?	5.16	5.12	5.33	6.04	5.92
How much do you trust members of the Macao press to do what is right?	5.94	5.89	6.07	6.49	6.41
How satisfied are you with the Macao SAR Government?	5.63	5.60	5.73	6.07	6.04
How satisfied are you with the Macao press?	5.76	5.78	5.88	6.04	6.21
Responsibilities of Media/Government (0-10 points)					
The print media is committed to news that is important.	-	-	-	8.02	8.14
The print media is committed to informing the public.	-	-	-	8.08	8.38
The broadcast media is committed to news that is important.	-	-	-	8.81	8.81
The broadcast media is committed to informing the public.	-	-	-	8.72	8.70
The Macao government is committed to freedom of the press.	-	-	-	9.00	8.87

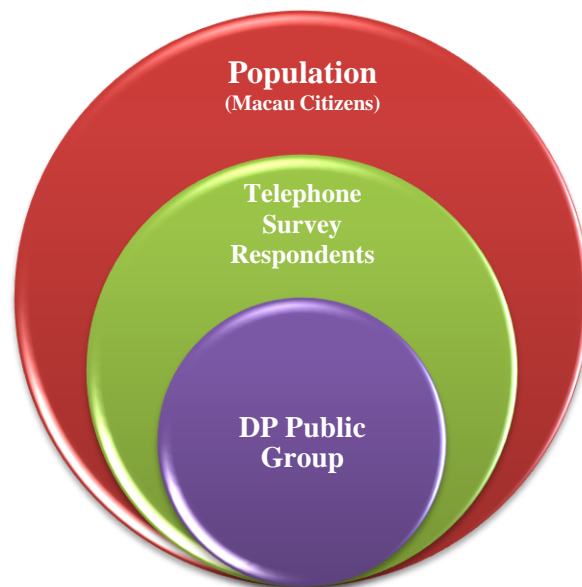
3.1.2 Representativeness of the DP sample¹⁵

First of all, a goodness-of-fit test was performed on the telephone survey sample and the eligible Macao population. The result indicated that there was no statistically significant difference in terms of gender and age ($p > .05$).

Analyses of data from the three questionnaire surveys conducted on the three telephone survey groups – namely, All Telephone Survey Respondents¹⁶, Non-DP Participants and DP Participants – found no statistically significant differences across six demographic variables (i.e., gender, age, educational level, living area, average residence years, average life satisfaction) ($p > .05$).

In addition, with regards to variables such as amendment of the two laws in general, the proposals relating to the establishment of a Press Council and a Broadcasting Council, and issues relating to freedom of speech on the Internet, there were also no statistically significant differences ($p > .05$) between the aforementioned three groups.

Data test shows that the DP sample is highly representative of the eligible population of Macao (i.e., residents aged 18 or above).



¹⁵ See Appendix 7 for detailed results.

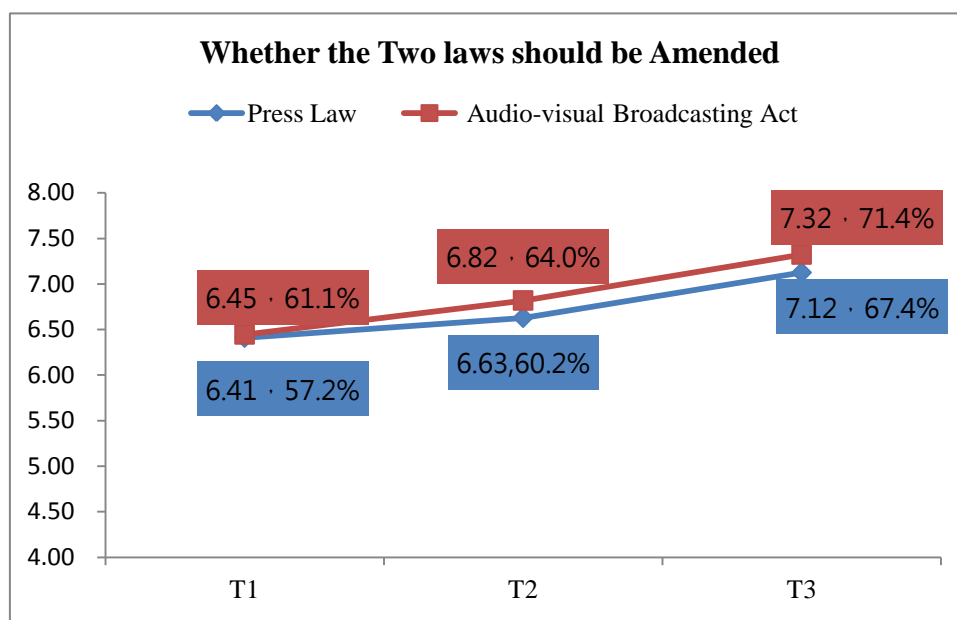
¹⁶ "All Telephone Survey Respondents" = "Non-DP Public Group" + "DP Public Group"

3.1.3 Whether to amend the two laws and related issues¹⁷

DP Citizen Group: Comparing T1-T2-T3 for Attitudes to Amendment of Two Laws (0-10 points)

	T1	T2	T3	T2-T1 ^a	T3-T2	T3-T1
How big a problem would you say the current Press Law is in Macao?	6.41	6.63	7.12	0.218	0.496	0.714**
Not at all a problem% (0-4)	9.6	7.6	7.3	-2.0	-0.2	-2.3
Exactly in the middle%(5)	33.2	32.2	25.3	-1.0	-6.9	-7.9
A big problem%(6-10)	57.2	60.2	67.4	3.0	7.2	10.2
How big a problem would you say the current Audio-visual Broadcasting Law is in Macao?	6.45	6.82	7.32	0.372	0.505	0.877***
Not at all a problem% (0-4)	10.9	8.9	6.2	-2.0	-2.7	-4.7
Exactly in the middle%(5)	27.9	27.1	22.3	-0.8	-4.8	-5.6
A big problem%(6-10)	61.1	64.0	71.4	2.8	7.5	10.3

Note a: Tables T2-T1, T3-T2, T3-T1, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion over the three surveys. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).



Note: Questions in this block are index questions measured from 0 to 10, where 0 means "completely unnecessary," 5 means "half/half," and 10 means "extremely necessary." The percentage shown here represents the proportion of those who scored between 6 and 10.

"DP-Public Group" respondents who participated in all three surveys (T1, T2, T3):

On whether the *Press Law* needs to be amended: The mean value gradually increased alongside the three surveys (6.41, 6.63, and 7.12) and there was significant difference between the mean value of T1 (the first telephone survey) and that of T3 (the third and last telephone survey on DP day). The percentage of people who

¹⁷Related issues are the peripheral questions revolving around the core issue of the amendment of the two laws in the questionnaire. The core issue in this section is "whether the two laws need amendment" and the related issue is "whether government license is required for the launch of new newspaper/radio stations."

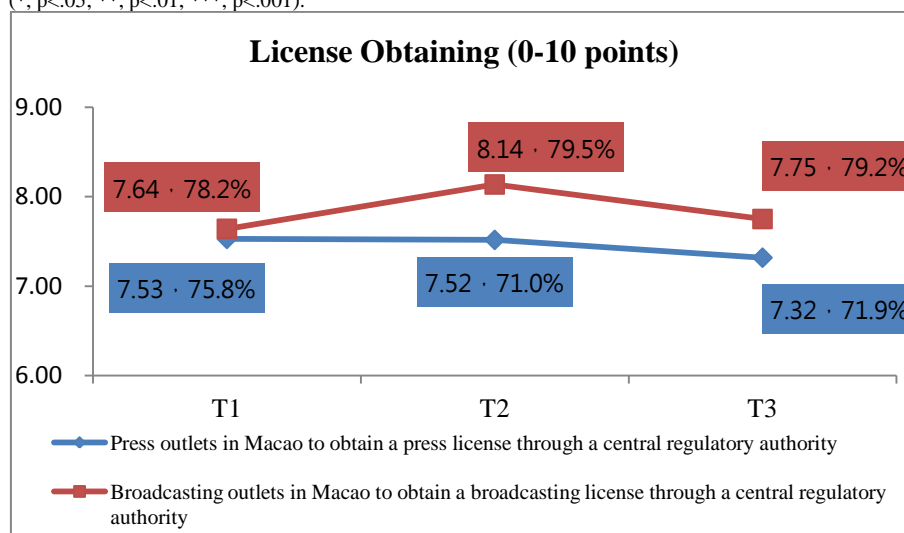
believed that the *Press Law* ought to be amended increased significantly, from 57.2% to 67.4% of the total respondents.

On whether the *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act* needs to be amended: The mean value also gradually increased alongside the three surveys (6.45, 6.82, and 7.32) and significant difference was again observed between the mean value of T1 and that of T3. The percentage of people who believed that the *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act* ought to be amended increased significantly, from 61.1% to 71.4% of the total respondents. Data indicated revealed a high percentage of respondents believed the two laws needed to be amended and that the percentage climbed significantly after DP.

License Obtaining (0-10 points)

How strongly would you agree or disagree with...	T1	T2	T3	T2-T1 ^a	T3-T2	T3-T1	
Press Outlets:	7.53	7.52	7.32	-0.011	-0.199	-0.210	
press outlets in Macao to obtain a press license through a central regulatory authority?	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	5.7	6.9	8.5	1.2	1.6	2.8
	Exactly in the middle %(5)	18.5	22.0	19.6	3.5	-2.4	1.2
	Strongly Agree %(6-10)	75.8	71.0	71.9	-4.8	0.8	-3.9
Broadcasting Outlets:	7.64	8.14	7.75	0.496	-0.386	0.110	
broadcasting outlets in Macao to obtain a broadcasting license through a central regulatory authority?	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	6.4	3.8	5.2	-2.6	1.4	-1.2
	Exactly in the middle %(5)	15.4	16.7	15.6	1.3	-1.1	0.2
	Strongly Agree %(6-10)	78.2	79.5	79.2	1.3	-0.3	1.0

Note a: Tables T2-T1, T3-T2, T3-T1, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion over the three surveys. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).



Note: Questions in this block are index questions measured from 0 to 10, where 0 means "completely unnecessary," 5 means "half/half," and 10 means "extremely necessary." The percentage shown here represents the proportion of those who scored between 6 and 10 in the total.

“DP-Public Group” respondents who participated in all three surveys:

On whether a license should be required for the establishment of a newspaper: Across the three surveys, the mean values did not change significantly (7.53, 7.52, and 7.32), nor did the percentage of people who agreed that a license should be required (75.8%, 71.0%, and 71.9%). The overall agreement score was above the mid-point.

On whether a license should be required for the establishment of a broadcasting organization: The mean value of the three surveys did not change significantly on this issue and was higher than that on the license issue with newspapers (7.64, 8.14, and 7.75), with the highest reading coming from T2. The percentages of people who thought a license was necessary were similar across the three surveys (78.2%, 79.5%, and 79.2%). The overall agreement score was above the mid-point.

3.1.4 Press Council and related issues¹⁸

DP Citizen Group: Comparing T1-T2-T3 for the Press Council Approaches (0-10 points)^a

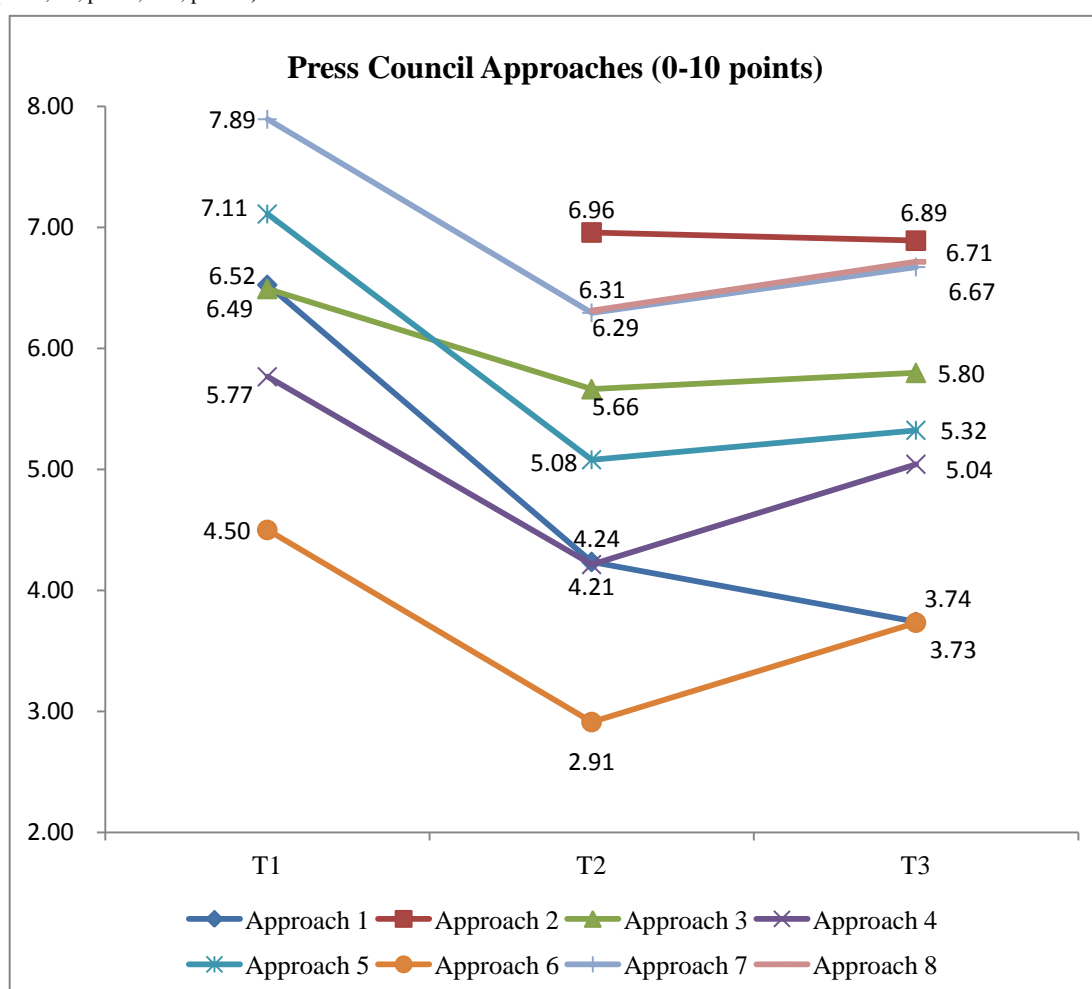
		T1	T2	T3	T2-T1 ^b	T3-T2	T3-T1
Approach 1:		6.52	4.24	3.74	-2.289***	-0.496	-2.785***
Setting up a press council according to the law where Government dominates, but with journalists representatives	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	12.8	43.6	52.4	30.8	8.8	39.6
	Exactly in the middle %(5)	28.0	28.2	22.7	0.1	-5.5	-5.4
	Strongly Agree %(6-10)	59.1	28.2	24.9	-31.0	-3.3	-34.2
Approach 2:		-	6.96	6.89	-	-0.068	-
Setting up a press council according to the law where the press form a central regulatory authority themselves, with government representatives and members of the public (readers) represented in the authority	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	-	13.5	14.0	-	0.5	-
	Exactly in the middle %(5)	-	19.3	20.6	-	1.3	-
	Strongly Agree %(6-10)	-	67.2	65.4	-	-1.7	-
Approach 3:		6.49	5.66	5.80	-0.828*	0.135	-0.693
Setting up a press council according to the law where the press form a central regulatory authority themselves, with government representation	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	13.0	24.8	22.1	11.8	-2.7	9.1
	Exactly in the middle %(5)	31.7	29.8	28.5	-1.8	-1.4	-3.2
	Strongly Agree %(6-10)	55.3	45.3	49.4	-9.9	4.1	-5.8
Approach 4:		5.77	4.21	5.04	-1.552***	0.829*	-0.723
Setting up a press council according to the law where the press form a central regulatory authority themselves, without government representation	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	21.6	46.0	36.9	24.4	-9.0	15.3
	Exactly in the middle %(5)	33.3	29.4	25.0	-3.9	-4.4	-8.3
	Strongly Agree %(6-10)	45.1	24.6	38.1	-20.5	13.5	-7.0
Approach 5:		7.11	5.08	5.32	-2.030***	0.244	-1.787***
Setting up a press council formed by journalist associations to regulate	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	4.9	38.5	30.4	33.6	-8.1	25.5
	Exactly in the middle %(5)	26.2	21.0	30.4	-5.2	9.4	4.2

¹⁸Related issues are the peripheral questions revolving around the core issue of the amendment of the two laws in the questionnaire. The core issues in this section are: "whether a Press Council should be established, how should it be formed, and how effectively a Press Council would protect the rights of journalists". The related issues in this section are: "how should the representatives of the public be selected if the Council involves public participation, the importance of the various functions of the Press Council, empirical projections of the consequences of a new government department dedicated to regulating the media, and empirical projections of the consequences of a self-regulating body formed by non-official journalist organizations."

themselves independently	Strongly Agree % (6-10)	68.9	40.5	39.2	-28.4	-1.2	-29.7
Approach 6:		4.50	2.91	3.73	-1.587***	0.821**	-0.766*
Journalists regulate themselves independently without setting up any central regulatory authority	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	36.6	64.7	53.2	28.1	-11.5	16.6
	Exactly in the middle % (5)	35.4	20.6	25.9	-14.7	5.2	-9.5
	Strongly Agree % (6-10)	28.0	14.7	20.9	-13.4	6.2	-7.1
Approach 7:		7.89	6.29	6.67	-1.599***	0.378	-1.221***
Having the press form a central regulatory authority themselves, with the public (readers) represented in the authority	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	4.8	19.3	14.3	14.5	-5.0	9.6
	Exactly in the middle % (5)	16.7	27.4	23.4	10.7	-4.0	6.7
	Strongly Agree % (6-10)	78.6	53.3	62.3	-25.3	9.0	-16.3
Approach 8:		-	6.31	6.71	-	0.404	-
Having the press form a central regulatory authority themselves, with the public (readers) and judges represented in the authority	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	-	22.0	15.2	-	-6.8	-
	Exactly in the middle % (5)	-	20.1	22.1	-	2.0	-
	Strongly Agree % (6-10)	-	57.9	62.7	-	4.9	-

Note a: The T1 survey did not ask about Approaches 2 and 8. The DP Day questionnaires and the initial telephone survey were administered slightly differently. The initial telephone survey was the preliminary exploration phase of the entire survey process. After analyzing the initial survey results and the experiences of other countries and regions mentioned in the Balanced Briefing Materials, the research team adjusted the questionnaire content to cope with the practical situation in order that the validity can be enhanced.

Note b: Tables T2-T1, T3-T2, T3-T1, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion over the three surveys. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).



- Proposal 1: The government assumes the main regulatory role with the participation of journalist representatives.
 Proposal 2: Journalists themselves assume the main regulatory role with the participation of government and public (reader) representatives.
 Proposal 3: Journalists themselves assume the main regulatory role with the participation of government representatives.
 Proposal 4: Journalists themselves assume the main regulatory role without the involvement of the government.
 Proposal 5: The Journalist Association sets up the Press Council to carry out self-regulation.
 Proposal 6: Journalists engage in self-regulation independently without setting up any regulatory authority.
 Proposal 7: Journalists form their own regulatory authority with the participation of public (reader) representatives.

Proposal 8: Journalists form their own regulatory authority with the participation of public (reader) and the judicial judge representatives.

Press Council Proposals (T1, T2, and T3):

T1 results: Over half of the respondents supported proposals 1, 3, 5, and 7 (59.1%, 55.3%, 68.9%, and 78.6%). Proposals 5 and 7 received higher support than others, with mean values of 7.11 and 7.89 respectively.

T2 results: Over half of the respondents supported proposals 2, 7, and 8 (67.2%, 53.3%, and 57.9%) and the mean values for these three proposals were high (6.96 for Proposal 2; 6.29 for Proposal 7; and 6.31 for Proposal 8).

T3 results: Over half of the respondents agreed that proposals 2, 7, and 8 should be adopted (65.4%; 62.3%; and 62.7%) and the mean values for these three proposals were high (6.89 for Proposal 2; 66.67 for Proposal 7; and 6.71 for Proposal 8). T3 and T2 yielded similar results in this respect.

Comparison of T2 and T1: Respondents' support for all proposals except Proposal 2 and Proposal 8 (not included in T1) declined significantly from T1 to T2. The drop was most remarkable regarding Proposal 1 (-2.289***).

Comparison of T3 and T2: Respondents' support for Proposals 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 increased to different degrees from T2 to T3. The increases were statistically significant for Proposal 4 (0.829*) and Proposal 6 (0.821**).

Comparison of T3 and T1: Similar to the change observed between T2 and T1, respondents' support for all proposals decreased to different extents. The decreases were statistically meaningful regarding proposals 1, 5, 6, and 7, with that for Proposal 1 declined most (-2.785***).

Overall: The three proposals involving public participation (2, 7, and 8) gained relatively more approval from respondents. After deliberation, Proposal 7 ("The press forming a central regulatory authority by themselves, with representatives from the public (readers)") and Proposal 8 ("The press forming a central regulatory authority by themselves, with representatives from the public (readers) and the judges") received more support after deliberation. By contrast, support declined for Proposal 2 featuring government participation ("Setting up a Press Council through legislation where the press forms a central regulatory authority by themselves, with participation by government representatives and members of the public (readers)").

Proposals 1 and 6 scored the lowest support. For Proposal 1, respondents' support declined drastically across the three surveys (mean values: 6.52, 4.24, and 3.74).

Support for Proposal 4 (which excluded government involvement) surged, from 4.21 before to 5.04 after deliberation.

Statistical significance test found significant differences between support scores for proposals 2, 7, and 8 before deliberation (T2) (F=4.015, P=.018), but these differences became statistically insignificant after deliberation (F=0.411, P=.663).

**The Three Highest-rated Press Council Approaches:
Difference Testing before and after DP Discussion (0-10 Points)**

	Approach 2	Approach 7	Approach 8	F	P
Before DP Discussion (T2)	6.96	6.29	6.31	4.015	.018*
After DP Discussion (T3)	6.89	6.67	6.71	0.411	.663

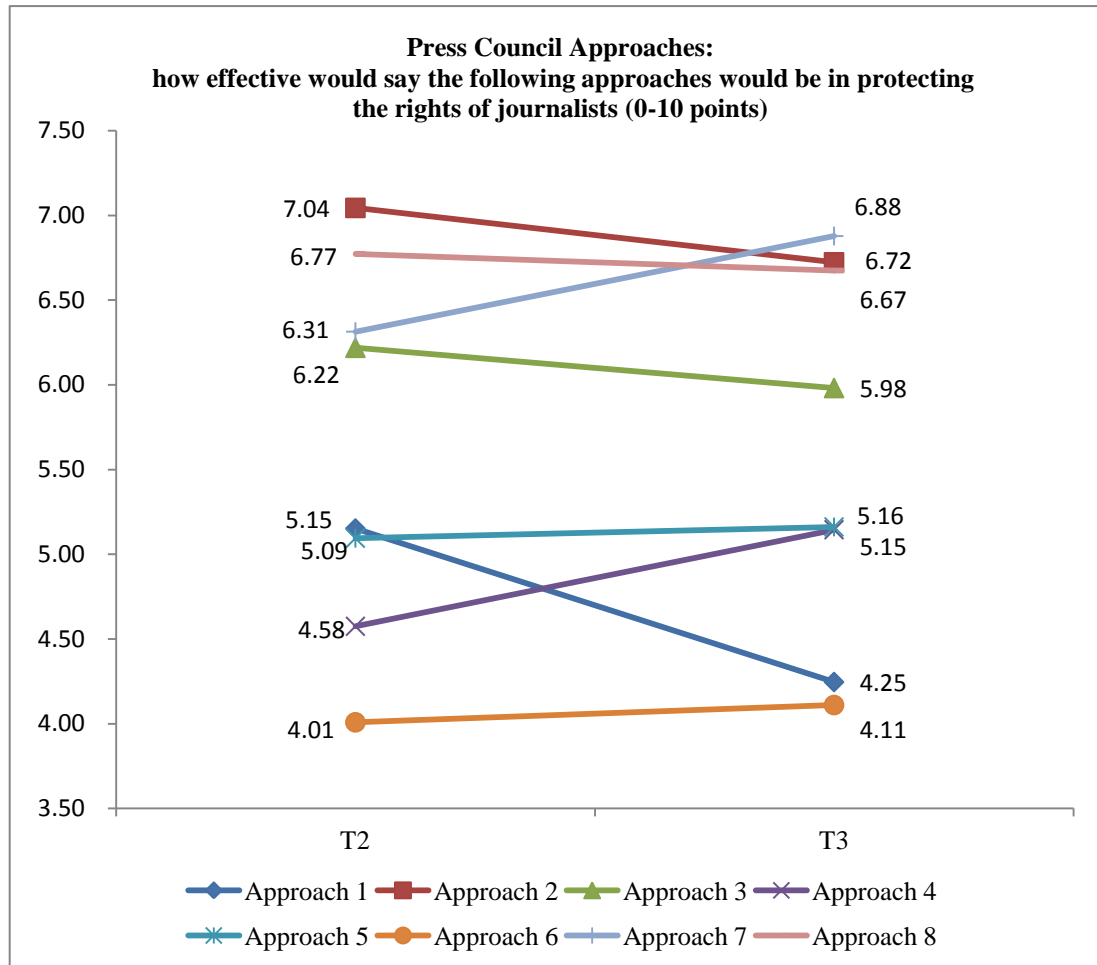
Note: Tables used T-Test to detect any significant differences in opinion over the three surveys. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).

How effective would say the following approaches would be in protecting the rights of journalists if there was a press council? (0-10 points)^a

	T2	T3	T3-T2 ^b	
Approach 1:	5.15	4.25	-0.906***	
Setting up a press council according to the law where Government dominates, but with journalists representatives	Very Ineffective% (0-4)	26.8	42.3	15.5
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	38.8	33.8	-5.0
	Very Effective%(6-10)	34.4	23.8	-10.6
Approach 2:	7.04	6.72	-0.321	
Setting up a press council according to the law where the press form a central regulatory authority themselves, with government representatives and members of the public (readers) represented in the authority	Very Ineffective% (0-4)	8.4	13.1	4.7
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	24.0	22.1	-1.9
	Very Effective%(6-10)	67.6	64.8	-2.8
Approach 3:	6.22	5.98	-0.238	
Setting up a press council according to the law where the press form a central regulatory authority themselves, with government representation	Very Ineffective% (0-4)	15.8	18.6	2.8
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	32.0	28.9	-3.1
	Very Effective%(6-10)	52.2	52.5	0.2
Approach 4:	4.58	5.15	0.570*	
Setting up a press council according to the law where the press form a central regulatory authority themselves, without government representation	Very Ineffective% (0-4)	40.4	29.4	-11.0
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	29.2	34.9	5.7
	Very Effective%(6-10)	30.4	35.7	5.3
Approach 5:	5.09	5.16	0.067	
Setting up a press council formed by journalist associations to regulate themselves independently	Very Ineffective% (0-4)	34.2	33.5	-0.7
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	27.2	29.1	2.0
	Very Effective%(6-10)	38.7	37.4	-1.3
Approach 6:	4.01	4.11	0.102	
Journalists regulate themselves independently without setting up any central regulatory authority	Very Ineffective% (0-4)	51.5	47.6	-3.8
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	22.4	27.2	4.8
	Very Effective%(6-10)	26.2	25.2	-1.0
Approach 7:	6.31	6.88	0.564*	
Having the press form a central regulatory authority themselves, with the public (readers) represented in the authority	Very Ineffective% (0-4)	18.4	10.6	-7.8
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	21.3	18.1	-3.2
	Very Effective%(6-10)	60.3	71.3	11.0
Approach 8:	6.77	6.67	-0.099	
Having the press form a central regulatory authority themselves, with the public (readers) and judges represented in the authority	Very Ineffective% (0-4)	14.3	16.7	2.4
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	21.4	17.1	-4.4
	Very Effective%(6-10)	64.3	66.3	2.0

Note a: The above group of questions was not mentioned in T1.

Note b: Tables T3-T2 used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion over the three surveys. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).



- Proposal 1: The government assumes the main regulatory role with the participation of journalist representatives.
- Proposal 2: Journalists themselves assume the main regulatory role with the participation of government and public (reader) representatives.
- Proposal 3: Journalists themselves assume the main regulatory role with the participation of government representatives.
- Proposal 4: Journalists themselves assume the main regulatory role without the involvement of the government.
- Proposal 5: The Journalist Association sets up the Press Council to carry out self-regulation.
- Proposal 6: Journalists engage in self-regulation independently without setting up any regulatory authority.
- Proposal 7: Journalists form their own regulatory authority with the participation of public (reader) representatives.
- Proposal 8: Journalists form their own regulatory authority with the participation of public (reader) and the judicial judge representatives.

Effectiveness assessment of whether the Press Council proposals can safeguard the rights of journalists in newsgathering (T2 and T3):

T2 results: Proposals 2, 8, 7, and 3 scored relatively high in effectiveness (7.04, 6.77, 6.31, and 6.22) and over 50% of the respondents believed that the four proposals would be effective (67.6%, 64.3%, 60.3%, and 52.2%). The effectiveness score of Proposal 6 as well as the percentage of respondents who believed Proposal 6 would be effective were the lowest (4.01; 26.2%).

T3 results: Proposals 7, 2, and 8 scored significantly higher than other proposals in effectiveness (6.88, 6.72, and 6.67) and over 60% of the respondents believed that the three proposals would be effective (71.3%, 64.8%, and 66.3%). Again, the

effectiveness score of Proposal 6 and the percentage of respondents who believed it would be effective were the lowest (4.11 and 25.2%).

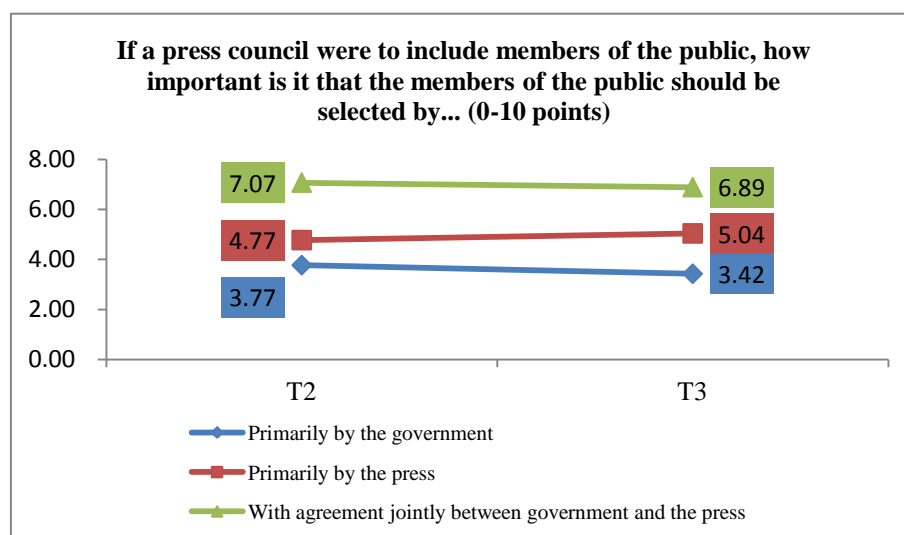
Overall: The effectiveness scores of proposals 7 and 4 increased most (0.564* and 0.570*) and the change was statistically significant; meanwhile, support for Proposal 1 declined most (-0.906***), which was also statistically significant.

If a press council were to include members of the public, how important is it that the members of the public should be selected by... (0-10 points)^a

	T2	T3	T3-T2 ^b
Primarily by the government	3.77	3.42	-0.344
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	50.0	54.5	4.5
Exactly in the middle%(5)	32.6	31.1	-1.5
Completely Important%(6-10)	17.4	14.4	-3.0
Primarily by the press	4.77	5.04	0.268
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	31.3	29.1	-2.2
Exactly in the middle%(5)	42.9	39.5	-3.4
Completely Important%(6-10)	25.8	31.4	5.6
With agreement jointly between government and the press	7.07	6.89	-0.181
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	12.0	12.1	0.1
Exactly in the middle%(5)	21.9	22.3	0.4
Completely Important%(6-10)	66.1	65.7	-0.5

Note a: The above group of questions was not mentioned in T1.

Note b: Tables T3-T2 used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion over the three surveys. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).



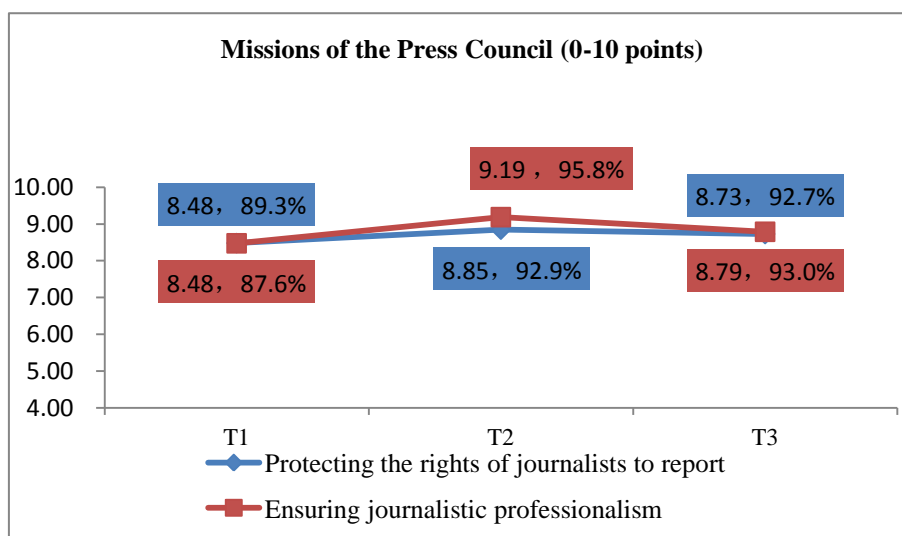
How should members of the Press Council be selected in the scenario of citizen participation (T2 and T3):

The importance scores given to the three approaches to select members did not vary significantly between the two surveys. "Public selected" was rated as the most important (7.07 and 6.89), followed by "press selected" (4.77 and 5.04), while "government selected" scored the lowest (3.77 and 3.42). Of the three methods, only "with agreement between government and the press" scored above 50% in both surveys (66.1% and 65.7%).

Missions of the Press Council (0-10 points)

	T1	T2	T3	T2-T1 ^a	T3-T2	T3-T1
Protecting the rights of journalists to report	8.48	8.85	8.73	0.367	-0.121	0.247
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	1.8	0.4	0.7	-1.4	0.4	-1.1
Exactly in the middle%(5)	8.9	6.8	6.6	-2.2	-0.2	-2.3
Completely Important%(6-10)	89.3	92.9	92.7	3.6	-0.2	3.4
Ensuring journalistic professionalism	8.48	9.19	8.79	0.712***	-0.398*	0.314
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	1.8	0.4	0.0	-1.4	-0.4	-1.8
Exactly in the middle%(5)	10.6	3.8	7.0	-6.8	3.2	-3.6
Completely Important%(6-10)	87.6	95.8	93.0	8.2	-2.8	5.4

Note a: Tables T2-T1, T3-T2, T3-T1, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion over the three surveys. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).



The importance of the functions of a Press Council if established (T1, T2, and T3):

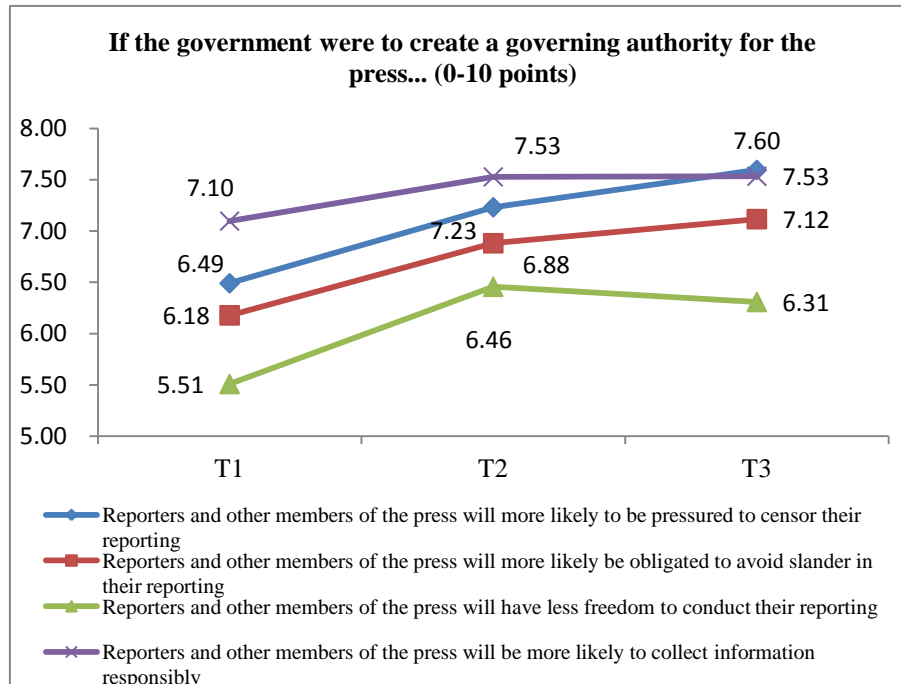
Safeguarding journalists’ right in newsgathering: The importance score of this function was close to 8.5 in all three surveys (8.48, 8.85, and 8.73) and around 90% of the respondents considered it an important function (89.3%, 92.9%, and 92.7%). The importance score was relatively high.

Maintaining the professional standard of journalists: The importance score for this function was close to 8.5 in three surveys (8.48, 9.19, and 8.79). The average score from T2 was significantly higher than that from T1; the average score from T3 was significantly lower than that from T2 but was still above that from T1. About 90% of the respondents viewed this function as important (87.6%, 95.8%, and 93.0%). The importance score was relatively high.

How strongly would you agree or disagree with the following statements, if the government were to create a governing authority for the press? (0-10 points)

		T1	T2	T3	T2-T1 ^a	T3-T2	T3-T1
		6.49	7.23	7.60	0.741**	0.364	1.105***
Reporters and other members of the press will more likely to be pressured to censor their reporting	Strongly Impossible% (0-4)	9.9	4.1	4.5	-5.8	0.4	-5.4
	Exactly in the Middle% (5)	31.7	25.6	17.6	-6.1	-8.0	-14.1
	Strongly Possible% (6-10)	58.4	70.2	77.9	11.9	7.7	19.5
		6.18	6.88	7.12	0.703*	0.235	0.937***
Reporters and other members of the press will more likely be obligated to avoid slander in their reporting	Strongly Impossible% (0-4)	10.8	7.2	6.6	-3.6	-0.7	-4.3
	Exactly in the Middle% (5)	36.3	28.9	26.3	-7.4	-2.7	-10.1
	Strongly Possible% (6-10)	52.9	63.8	67.2	11.0	3.4	14.3
		5.51	6.46	6.31	0.947**	-0.148	0.799*
Reporters and other members of the press will have less freedom to conduct their reporting	Strongly Impossible% (0-4)	23.3	13.7	15.8	-9.6	2.1	-7.5
	Exactly in the Middle% (5)	33.1	31.1	31.2	-2.0	0.1	-1.9
	Strongly Possible% (6-10)	43.6	55.2	53.0	11.6	-2.2	9.4
		7.10	7.53	7.53	0.431	0.005	0.436
Reporters and other members of the press will be more likely to collect information responsibly	Strongly Impossible% (0-4)	9.1	4.7	4.3	-4.4	-0.4	-4.8
	Exactly in the Middle% (5)	21.8	22.1	21.4	0.3	-0.7	-0.4
	Strongly Possible% (6-10)	69.1	73.2	74.3	4.1	1.1	5.2

Note a: Tables T2-T1, T3-T2, T3-T1, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion over the three surveys. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).



Empirical projections of potential consequences of having a government department dedicated to media regulation (T1, T2, and T3):

T1 results: The likelihood ratings ranked from high to low for these four potential consequences: “more responsible news reporting”, “increased self-censorship”, “reduced cases of defamation”, and “loss of freedom in newsgathering” (7.10, 6.49, 6.18, and 5.51). More than half of the respondents believed that the first three were likely to happen (69.1%, 58.4%, and 52.9%).

T2 results: As in T1, the likelihood ratings ranked from high to low for: “more responsible news reporting”, “increased self-censorship”, “reduced cases of defamation”, and “loss of freedom in newsgathering” (7.53, 7.23, 6.88, and 6.46). More than half of the respondents thought that all four could to happen (73.2%, 70.2%, 63.8%, and 55.2%). The likelihood ratings of all four were higher in T2 than in T1 by different margins. The likelihood rating for “loss of freedom in newsgathering” increased most (0.947**), while those for the other three also rose by statistically significant margins.

T3 results: The high-to-low ranking of likelihood ratings changed slightly, to: “increased self-censorship”, “more responsible news reporting”, “reduced cases of defamation”, and “loss of freedom in newsgathering” (7.60, 7.53, 7.12, and 6.31). More than half of the respondents believed that it would be possible for all four to happen (77.9%; 74.3%; 67.2%; and 53.0%). The likelihood ratings for all four were

higher in T3 than in T1 by different margins. The likelihood rating for “increased self-censorship” marked up most (1.105***), while the rating changes for the other three were also statistically significant.

How strongly would you agree or disagree with the following statements, if the members of the press formed a governing authority to self-regulate? (0-10 points)

		T1	T2	T3	T2-T1 ^a	T3-T2	T3-T1
		5.99	5.88	6.18	-0.114	0.301	0.188
Reporters and other members of the press will be less likely to respect the privacy of the public	Strongly Impossible% (0-4)	18.4	12.4	10.8	-6.0	-1.6	-7.6
	Exactly in the Middle% (5)	25.2	47.9	39.0	22.7	-8.9	13.8
	Strongly Possible% (6-10)	56.4	39.7	50.2	-16.7	10.4	-6.2
		4.66	3.87	4.04	-0.793**	0.169	-0.624*
Reporters and other members of the press will be more likely to use slander in their reporting	Strongly Impossible% (0-4)	36.0	48.7	47.6	12.6	-1.1	11.6
	Exactly in the Middle% (5)	32.9	33.2	32.7	0.3	-0.5	-0.3
	Strongly Possible% (6-10)	31.1	18.1	19.8	-12.9	1.6	-11.3
		4.53	4.13	3.93	-0.394	-0.203	-0.596
Reporters and other members of the press will tend to be more open to corruption	Strongly Impossible% (0-4)	36.9	46.0	47.6	9.1	1.7	10.7
	Exactly in the Middle% (5)	33.8	28.8	33.3	-5.0	4.5	-0.4
	Strongly Possible% (6-10)	29.4	25.3	19.0	-4.1	-6.2	-10.3
		6.65	7.15	7.16	0.501	0.005	0.506
Reporters and other members of the press will have more freedom to conduct their reporting	Strongly Impossible% (0-4)	9.0	5.1	7.3	-4.0	2.2	-1.8
	Exactly in the Middle% (5)	30.7	30.0	29.5	-0.8	-0.5	-1.2
	Strongly Possible% (6-10)	60.2	65.0	63.2	4.7	-1.8	3.0

Note a: Tables T2-T1, T3-T2, T3-T1, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion over the three surveys. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).



Empirical projections of the consequences of a journalist self-regulatory body (T1, T2, and T3):

T1 results: The likelihood ratings ranked from high to low for these four situations: "increased freedom in news reporting", "reduced exposure of people's privacy," "increased cases of defamation," and "increased acceptance of bribery" (6.65, 5.99, 4.66, and 4.52). More than half of the respondents believed that it would be possible for two of the four to happen (60.2% and 56.4%).

T2 results: The likelihood ratings changed slightly from T1, to: "increased freedom in news reporting," "reduced exposure of people's privacy," "increased acceptance of bribery," and "increased cases of defamation" (7.15, 5.88, 4.13, and 3.87). More than half of the respondents believed that it would be likely for one of the four to happen (65.0%). The likelihood ratings for all situations, except "increased freedom in news reporting", decline. The rating for "increased acceptance of bribery" dropped the most (-0.793**) and the decline was statistically significant.

T3 results: The likelihood ratings showed the same ranking as in T1: "increased freedom in news reporting", "reduced exposure of people's privacy", "increased cases of defamation", and "increased acceptance of bribery" (7.16, 6.18, 4.04, and 3.93). More than half of the respondents believed that it would be likely for two of the four to happen (63.2% and 50.2%). The likelihood ratings rose for "increased freedom in news reporting" and "reduced exposure of people's privacy" and declined for "increased cases of defamation" and "increased acceptance of bribery." The rating for "increased cases of defamation" dropped the most and by a statistically significant margin (-0.624*).

3.1.5 The Broadcasting Council and related issues¹⁹

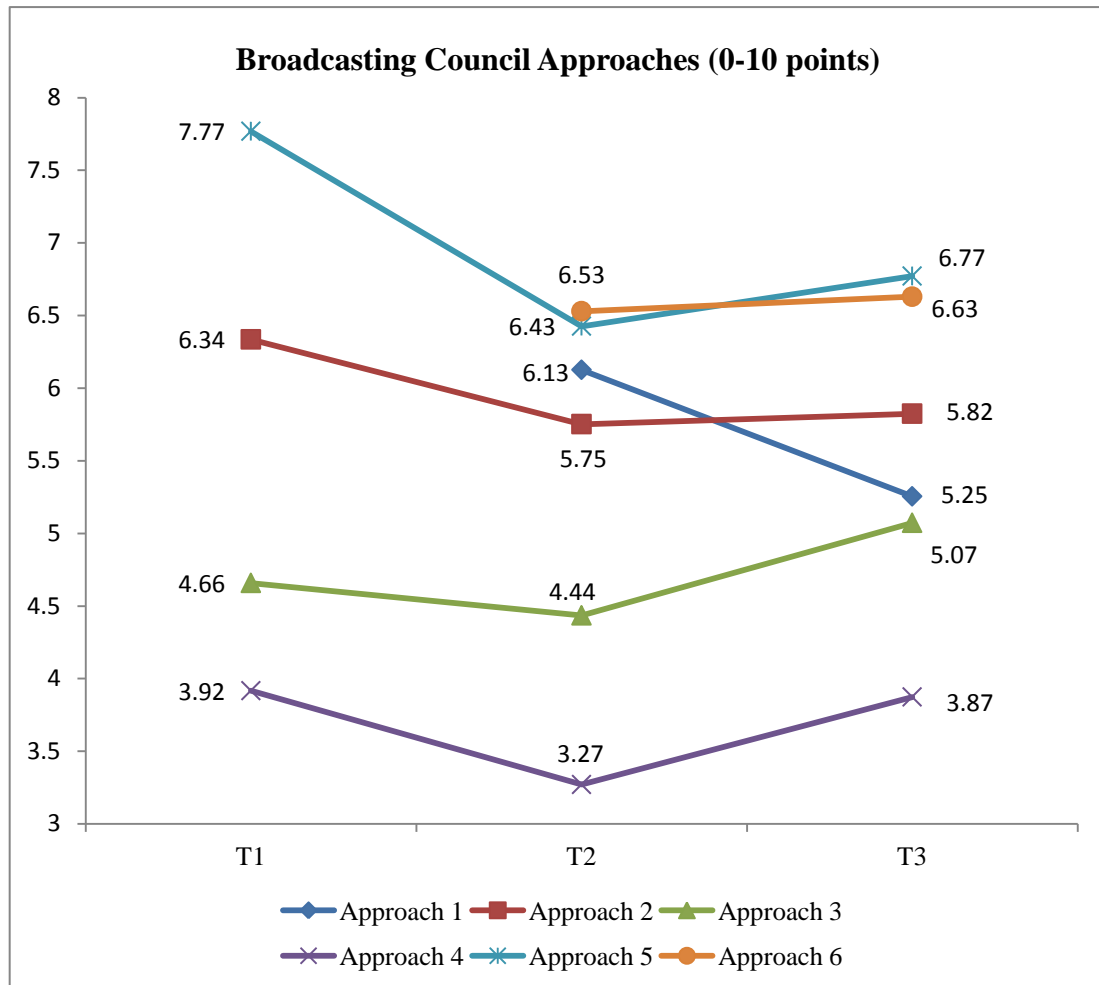
DP Citizen Group: Comparing T1-T2-T3 for the Broadcasting Council Approaches (0-10 points)^a

		T1	T2	T3	T2-T1 ¹	T3-T2	T3-T1
Approach 1:		-	6.13	5.25	-	-0.871**	-
Setting up a broadcasting council according to the law which is regulated by the government appointed officials, media and trusted figures in the public	Strongly Disagree%(0-4)	-	20.2	29.5	-	9.3	-
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	-	24.4	25.5	-	1.0	-
	Strongly Agree%(6-10)	-	55.3	45.0	-	-10.3	-
Approach 2:		6.34	5.75	5.82	-0.583	0.072	-0.511
Setting up a broadcasting council according to the law where the broadcasters form a central regulatory authority themselves, but with government representation	Strongly Disagree%(0-4)	15.9	20.2	21.7	4.3	1.6	5.9
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	29.9	32.9	28.8	3.1	-4.1	-1.0
	Strongly Agree%(6-10)	54.3	46.9	49.4	-7.4	2.5	-4.8
Approach 3:		4.66	4.44	5.07	-0.223	0.637	0.414
Setting up a broadcasting council according to the law where the broadcasters form a central regulatory authority themselves, without government representation	Strongly Disagree%(0-4)	37.2	43.5	33.2	6.3	-10.3	-4.0
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	26.8	29.0	28.6	2.2	-0.4	1.8
	Strongly Agree%(6-10)	36.0	27.5	38.2	-8.5	10.7	2.2
Approach 4:		3.92	3.27	3.87	-0.646	0.603	-0.043
Having the broadcasters regulate themselves independently, without forming a central regulatory authority	Strongly Disagree%(0-4)	51.8	59.6	52.1	7.8	-7.5	0.3
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	20.8	20.4	25.3	-0.4	4.9	4.5
	Strongly Agree%(6-10)	27.4	20.0	22.6	-7.4	2.6	-4.8
Approach 5:		7.77	6.43	6.77	-1.342***	0.345	-0.997**
Having the broadcasters form a central regulatory authority themselves, with the public (audience) represented in the authority	Strongly Disagree%(0-4)	4.9	15.1	12.4	10.2	-2.8	7.5
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	15.2	30.6	23.6	15.4	-7.0	8.4
	Strongly Agree%(6-10)	79.9	54.3	64.0	-25.6	9.8	-15.8
Approach 6:		-	6.53	6.63	-	0.1	-
Having the broadcasters form a central regulatory authority themselves, with the public (audience) and judges represented in the authority	Strongly Disagree%(0-4)	-	17.6	17.2	-	-0.4	-
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	-	22.7	20.6	-	-2.1	-
	Strongly Agree%(6-10)	-	59.6	62.2	-	2.6	-

Note a: The DP Day surveys and the initial telephone survey were administered slightly differently. The initial telephone survey was the preliminary exploration phase of the entire survey process. After analyzing the initial survey results and the experiences of other countries and regions mentioned in the Balanced Briefing Materials, the research team adjusted the questionnaire content to cope with the practical situation in order that the validity can be enhanced. Six approaches were asked in the initial telephone survey (T1). On DP Day Surveys (T2 and T3), two of these approaches were replaced by two new ones (Approaches 1 and 6 in above table).

Note b: Tables T2-T1, T3-T2, T3-T1, ANOVA was performed to detect any significant differences in opinion over the three surveys. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).

¹⁹ Related issues are the peripheral questions revolving around the core issue of the amendment of the two laws in the questionnaire. The core issue in this section is "whether a Broadcasting Council should be established, how should it be formed, and how effectively a Broadcasting Council would protect the rights of journalists". The related issue in this section is about what the Broadcasting Guide (if drafted) should cover.



- Approach 1: Setting up a broadcasting council according to the law which is regulated by the government appointed officials, media and trusted figures in the public
- Approach 2: Setting up a broadcasting council according to the law where the broadcasters form a central regulatory authority themselves, but with government representation
- Approach 3: Setting up a broadcasting council according to the law where the broadcasters form a central regulatory authority themselves, without government representation
- Approach 4: Having the broadcasters regulate themselves independently, without forming a central regulatory authority
- Approach 5: Having the broadcasters form a central regulatory authority themselves, with the public (audience) represented in the authority
- Approach 6: Having the broadcasters form a central regulatory authority themselves, with the public (audience) and judges represented in the authority

Whether to set up the Broadcasting Council (T1, T2, and T3):

T1 results: Over half of the respondents supported proposals 2 and 5 (54.3% and 79.9%), with Proposal 5 scoring higher (7.77).

T2 results: Over half of the respondents supported Proposals 1, 5, and 6 (55.3%, 54.3%, 59.6%), with Proposals 5 and 6 scoring higher (6.53 and 6.43).

T3 results: Over half of the respondents supported proposals 5 and 6 (64.0% and 62.2%) and both proposals scored relatively high (6.77 and 6.63).

Comparison of T2 and T1: The agreement scores for all proposals dropped, with that of Proposal 5 logging the largest decline (-1.342***).

Comparison of T3 and T2: Only the agreement score of Proposal 1 dropped significantly (-0.871**).

Comparison of T3 and T1: The agreement scores of all proposals slipped, with that of Proposal 5 falling the most (-0.997**).

Overall: Proposals 5 and 6 featuring public participation received the highest support, with support ratings rising after deliberation.

Proposal 4 (without any regulatory body) received the lowest support in the three surveys.

Support for Proposal 3 (without government involvement) jumped after deliberation.

Support for Proposal 1 (establishing a Broadcasting Council by legislation) decreased sharply after deliberation.

Statistical significance test found no significant difference between scores for proposals 5 and 6 before and after deliberation ($t = -0.398$, $P = .691$; $t = 0.542$, $P = .588$).

**The Three Highest-rated Broadcasting Council Approaches:
Difference Testing before and after DP Discussion (0-10 Points)**

	Approach 5	Approach 6	t	P
Before DP Discussion (T2)	6.29	6.31	-0.398	0.691
After DP Discussion (T3)	6.67	6.71	0.542	0.588

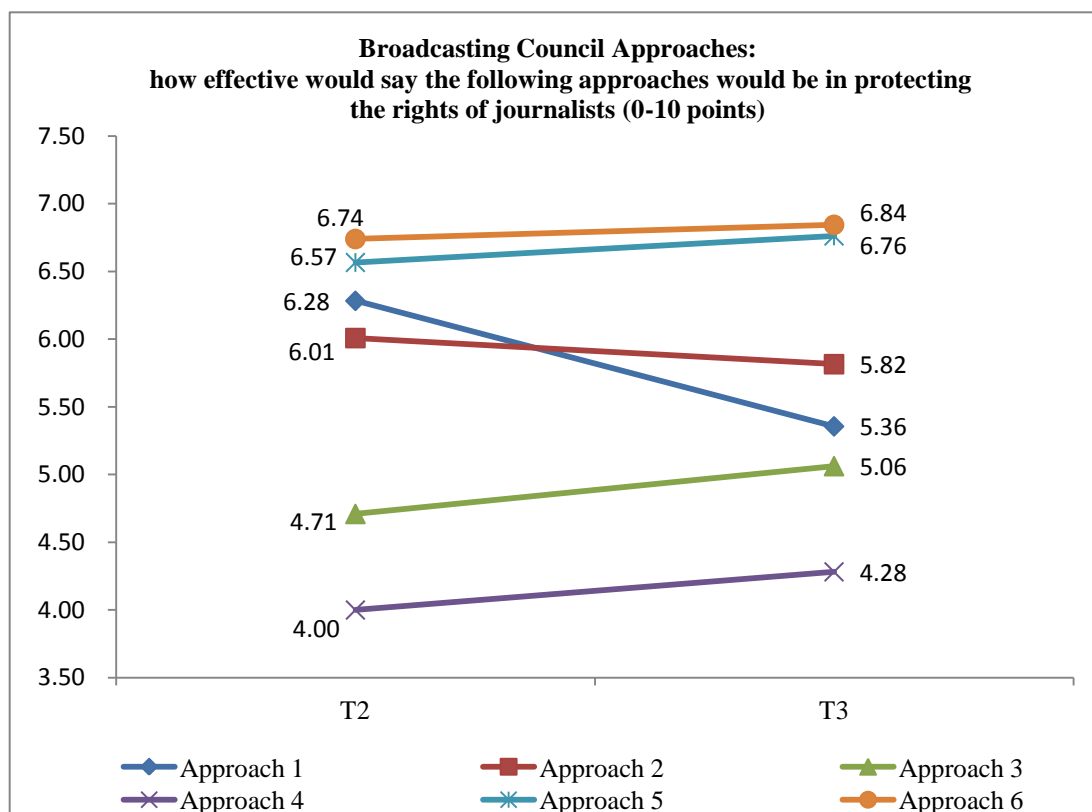
Note: Tables used T-Test to detect any significant differences in opinion over the three surveys. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, $p < .05$; **, $p < .01$; ***, $p < .001$).

How effective would say the following approaches would be in protecting the rights of journalists if there was a broadcasting council? (0-10 points)a

		T2	T3	T3-T2 ^b
Approach 1:		6.28	5.36	-0.927***
Setting up a broadcasting council according to the law which is regulated by the government appointed officials, media and trusted figures in the public	Very Ineffective% (0-4)	17.1	27.7	10.5
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	27.9	29.2	1.3
	Very Effective%(6-10)	55.0	43.2	-11.8
Approach 2:		6.01	5.82	-0.193
Setting up a broadcasting council according to the law where the broadcasters form a central regulatory authority themselves, but with government representation	Very Ineffective% (0-4)	16.1	21.5	5.4
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	31.7	31.7	0.0
	Very Effective%(6-10)	52.2	46.8	-5.4
Approach 3:		4.71	5.06	0.353
Setting up a broadcasting council according to the law where the broadcasters form a central regulatory authority themselves, without government representation	Very Ineffective% (0-4)	39.8	33.2	-6.6
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	28.2	30.9	2.6
	Very Effective%(6-10)	32.0	35.9	4.0
Approach 4:		4.00	4.28	0.282
Having the broadcasters regulate themselves independently, without forming a central regulatory authority	Very Ineffective% (0-4)	50.2	44.8	-5.4
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	25.7	28.6	2.8
	Very Effective%(6-10)	24.1	26.6	2.6
Approach 5:		6.57	6.76	0.196
Having the broadcasters form a central regulatory authority themselves, with the public (audience) represented in the authority	Very Ineffective% (0-4)	12.0	10.3	-1.6
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	27.7	24.9	-2.8
	Very Effective%(6-10)	60.3	64.8	4.4
Approach 6:		6.74	6.84	0.104
Having the broadcasters form a central regulatory authority themselves, with the public (audience) and judges represented in the authority	Very Ineffective% (0-4)	16.1	14.1	-2.0
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	19.4	19.8	0.4
	Very Effective%(6-10)	64.5	66.2	1.7

Note a: The above group of questions was not mentioned in T1.

Note b: Tables T3-T2 used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion over the three surveys. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).



Proposal 1: Establishing the Broadcasting Council in accordance with the law. Membership is comprised of officials designated by the government, media workers, and public figures of high credibility.

Proposal 2: The broadcast industry assumes the main regulatory role with the participation of government representatives.

Proposal 3: The broadcast industry assumes the main regulatory role without the involvement of the government.

Proposal 4: The broadcast industry engages in self-regulation independently without setting up any regulatory authority.

Proposal 5: The broadcast industry forms its own regulatory authority with the participation of public (listener or viewer) representatives.

Proposal 6: The broadcast industry forms its own regulatory authority with the participation of public (listener or viewer) and the judiciary judge representatives.

Whether a Broadcasting Council can safeguard journalists' rights in newsgathering (T2 and T3):

T2 results: The effectiveness score of proposals 6, 5, 1, and 2 were relatively high (6.74, 6.57, 6.28, and 6.01) and more than half of the respondents considered these four proposals to be effective (64.5%, 60.3%, 55.0%, and 52.2%). Proposal 4 scored the lowest (mean value: 4.00, importance percentage: 24.1%).

T3 results: The effectiveness scores of proposals 6 and 5 were significantly higher than those of other proposals (6.84 and 6.76) and more than 60% of the respondents considered these two proposals to be effective (66.2% and 64.8%). Proposal 4 again scored the lowest (mean value: 4.28, importance percentage: 26.6%).

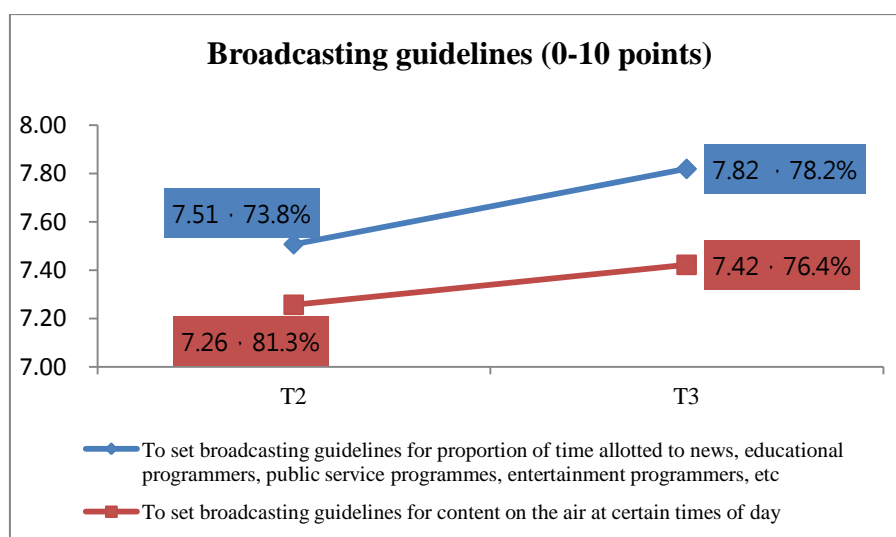
Overall: The effectiveness scores of proposals 3 and 6 increased, while those of proposals 1 and 2 declined. Of all score changes, only the decline for Proposal 1 was of statistical significance (-0.927***).

Broadcasting guidelines (0-10 points)a

How strongly would you agree or disagree with...	T2	T3	T3-T2 ^b	
Time of the programmes:	7.51	7.82	0.311	
To set broadcasting guidelines for proportion of time allotted to news, educational programmes, public service programmes, entertainment programmes, etc	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	6.3	3.0	-3.3
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	19.9	18.8	-1.1
	Strongly Agree%(6-10)	73.8	78.2	4.4
Content of the programmes:	7.26	7.42	0.165	
To set broadcasting guidelines for content on the air at certain times of day	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	2.4	5.6	3.2
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	16.3	18.0	1.6
	Strongly Agree%(6-10)	81.3	76.4	-4.9

Note a: The above group of questions was not mentioned in T1.

Note b: Tables T3-T2 used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion over the three surveys. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).



Note: Questions in this block are index questions measured from 0 to 10, where 0 means "completely disagree," 5 means "half/half," and 10 means "completely agree." The percentage shown here represents the proportion of those who scored between 6 and 10 in the total.

Contents of regulation on radio and television broadcasting (T2 and T3):

Providing guidance over program time slot allotment: The agreement scores were above 7.5 in both T2 and T3 (7.51 and 7.82). More than 70% of the respondents supported such guidance (73.8% and 78.2%). No significant change was observed between the two surveys and the overall agreement score remained above the mid-point.

Providing guidance over program contents: The agreement scores were above 7 in both T2 and T3 (7.26 and 7.42). More than 75% of the respondents supported such guidance (81.3% and 76.4%). No significant change was observed between the two surveys and the overall agreement score remained above the mid-point.

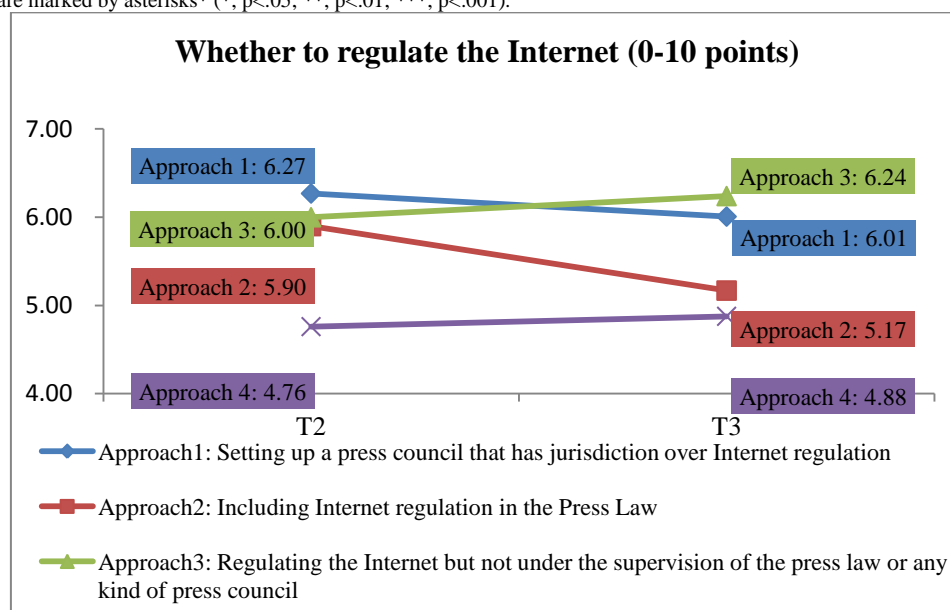
3.1.6 Regulation over the Internet and related issues²⁰

Attitude changes of DP Citizens in DP Day Surveys: Whether to Regulate the Internet (0-10 points)^a

		T2	T3	T3-T2 ^b
Approach 1:		6.27	6.01	-0.262
Setting up a press council that has jurisdiction over Internet regulation	Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	19.6	22.1	2.5
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	24.9	28.9	4.0
	Completely Important%(6-10)	55.5	49.0	-6.5
Approach 2:		5.90	5.17	-0.731**
Including Internet regulation in the press law	Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	26.7	30.1	3.5
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	23.3	30.5	7.2
	Completely Important%(6-10)	50.0	39.4	-10.6
Approach 3:		6.00	6.24	0.240
Regulating the Internet but not under the supervision of the press law or any kind of press council	Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	20.4	18.9	-1.5
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	30.4	23.2	-7.2
	Completely Important%(6-10)	49.2	57.9	8.7
Approach 4:		4.76	4.88	0.117
Making the Internet completely free without regulations from the press law or any kind of press council	Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	35.5	38.1	2.6
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	32.6	28.2	-4.5
	Completely Important%(6-10)	31.8	33.7	1.9

Note a: The above group of questions was not mentioned in T1.

Note b: Tables T3-T2 ANOVA was performed to detect any significant differences in opinion over the three surveys. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).



On the four proposals related to the regulation of the Internet (T2 and T3):

²⁰a. Given the large number of issues related to the amendment of the two laws, in addition to agreement ratings for whether the Press Council and Broadcasting Council should be established (which are directly associated to the amendment of the two laws), this research also introduced importance ratings for some other related issues in order to find out how much importance respondents attach to these issues.

b. Related issues are the peripheral questions revolving around the core issue of the amendment of the two laws in the questionnaire. The core issue in this section is: "whether the Internet should be regulated". The related issue in this section covers the evaluation of the importance of individual items under "Internet freedom" and "Internet regulation".

T2 results: Proposal 1 received the highest importance rating (6.27 and 55.5%).

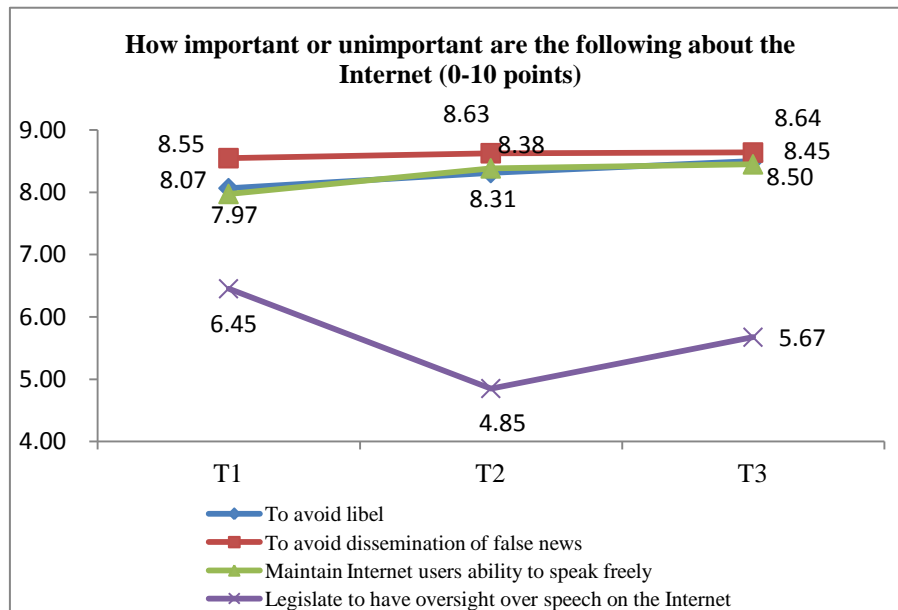
T3 results: Proposal 3 received the highest importance rating (6.24, 57.9%). The following changes were observed between T2 (before deliberation) and T3 (after deliberation): (i) the percentage of respondents considering Proposal 3 ("Regulating the Internet but not under supervision of the *Press Law* or any kind of press council") to be important increased from 49.2% to 57.9%; (ii) the percentage of respondents considering Proposal 2 ("Including Internet regulation into the *Press Law*") to be important declined substantially, from 50.0% to 39.4%; and (iii) the percentage of respondents considering Proposal 4 ("Making the Internet completely free without regulation from the *Press Law* or any kind of press council") to be important inched up from 31.8% to 33.7%.

Whether to regulate the Internet: The majority of respondents experienced an attitude change through deliberation, from supporting Proposal 1 ("Setting up a Press Council that has jurisdiction over Internet regulation") to supporting Proposal 3 ("Regulating the Internet but not under the supervision of the *Press Law* or any kind of press council").

How important or unimportant are the following about the Internet? (0-10 points)

	T1	T2	T3	T2-T1 ^a	T3-T2	T3-T1
To avoid libel	8.07	8.31	8.50	0.244	0.192	0.437
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	5.0	2.9	2.7	-2.1	-0.2	-2.3
Exactly in the middle%(5)	14.2	12.1	12.4	-2.1	0.2	-1.9
Completely Important%(6-10)	80.8	84.9	84.9	4.2	0.0	4.2
To avoid dissemination of false news	8.55	8.63	8.64	0.079	0.011	0.09
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	5.1	4.1	3.1	-1.0	-1.1	-2.1
Exactly in the middle%(5)	7.7	7.5	8.8	-0.2	1.3	1.1
Completely Important%(6-10)	87.2	88.4	88.2	1.2	-0.2	0.9
Maintain Internet users ability to speak freely	7.97	8.38	8.45	0.410	0.065	0.475
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	3.4	2.8	2.7	-0.6	-0.1	-0.7
Exactly in the middle%(5)	16.4	13.6	14.4	-2.8	0.8	-2.0
Completely Important%(6-10)	80.2	83.6	82.9	3.4	-0.7	2.7
Legislate to have oversight over speech on the Internet	6.45	4.85	5.67	-1.601***	0.823*	-0.779*
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	17.7	33.1	26.6	15.4	-6.5	8.9
Exactly in the middle%(5)	24.9	28.6	22.5	3.7	-6.1	-2.4
Completely Important%(6-10)	57.4	38.3	50.9	-19.1	12.6	-6.4

Note a: Tables T2-T1, T3-T2, T3-T1, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion over the three surveys. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).



The importance of the functions of Internet regulation (T1, T2, and T3):

T1 results: The importance ratings ranked from high to low for these four functions: “reducing false reports”, “reducing defamation”, “safeguarding freedom of speech on the Internet”, and “legislating for Internet regulation” (8.55, 8.07, 7.97, and 6.45). More than half of the respondents considered these functions to be important (87.2%, 80.8%, 80.2%, and 57.4%).

T2 results: The ranking of importance ratings for the four functions remained unchanged from T1: “reducing false reports”, “reducing defamation”, “safeguarding freedom of speech on the Internet”, and “legislating Internet regulation” (8.63, 8.38, 8.31, and 4.85). The rating declined only for “legislating Internet regulation” and the decline was statistically significant (-1.601***). More than half of the respondents considered the first three functions to be important (88.4%, 83.6%, and 84.9%).

T3 results: The ranking of importance ratings for the four functions still remained unchanged: “reducing false reports”, “reducing defamation”, “safeguarding freedom of speech on the Internet”, and “legislating Internet regulation” (8.64, 8.50, 8.45, and 5.67). All ratings increased to different extents from T2, but only the increase for “legislating Internet regulation” was statistically significant (0.823*). More than half of the respondents considered the four functions to be important (88.2%, 84.9%, 82.9%, and 50.9%).

Overall: The importance ratings did not change significantly across the three surveys with regard to the first three of the four functions of Internet regulation

(namely, “reducing false reports”, “reducing defamation”, “safeguarding freedom of speech on the Internet”) and the ratings were consistently high. The importance rating for “legislating for Internet regulation” fluctuated significantly, although it did decline significantly from T1 to T3 (-0.779*).

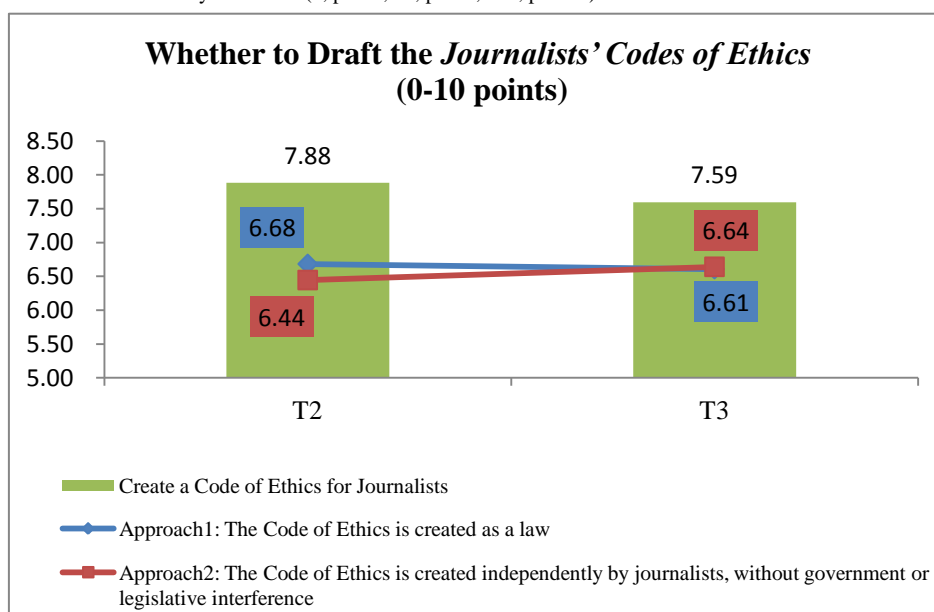
3.1.7 Journalists’ Code of Ethics²¹

Attitude changes of DP Citizens in DP Day Surveys: Whether to Draft the Journalists' Code of Ethics (0-10 points)^a

		T2	T3	T3-T2 ^b
		7.88	7.59	-0.289
Create a Code of Ethics for Journalists	Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	2.4	5.6	3.2
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	16.3	18.0	1.6
	Completely Important%(6-10)	81.3	76.4	-4.9
Approach 1:		6.68	6.61	-0.076
The Code of Ethics is created as a law	Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	13.9	12.7	-1.1
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	20.2	25.5	5.2
	Completely Important%(6-10)	65.9	61.8	-4.1
Approach 2:		6.44	6.64	0.195
The Code of Ethics is created independently by journalists, without government or legislative interference	Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	13.5	11.9	-1.6
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	31.0	27.2	-3.7
	Completely Important%(6-10)	55.6	60.9	5.4

Note a: The above group of questions was not mentioned in T1.

Note b: Tables T3-T2, ANOVA was performed to detect any significant differences in opinion over the three surveys. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).



²¹Given the large number of issues related to the amendment of the two laws, in addition to agreement ratings for whether the Press Council and Broadcasting Council should be established (which are directly associated to the amendment of the two laws), this research also introduced importance ratings for some other related issues in order to find out how much importance respondents attach to these issues.

T2 results: The majority of the respondents considered it important to draft a Journalists' Code of Ethics (mean value: 7.88, importance percentage: 81.3%). Of the two, Proposal 1 scored slightly higher in importance than Proposal 2 (6.68 and 6.44), but the difference was not statistically significant ($t=0.961, p = .337$).

T3 results: The majority of the respondents considered it important to have a Journalists' Code of Ethics (mean value: 7.59, importance percentage: 76.4%), although the percentages slipped from T2 to T3. Proposal 2 received higher importance rating than Proposal 1 (6.64 and 6.61), but the difference was statistically insignificant ($t=-0.143, p = .886$).

Comparison of T3 and T2: Most respondents considered it important to draft a Journalists' Code of Ethics, but the following changes were observed from T2 to T3: (i) the percentage of respondents supporting Proposal 1 (i.e., the code be created as a law) declined from 66.9% before deliberation to 61.8% after; and (ii) the percentage of respondents supporting Proposal 2 (i.e., the code be created independently by journalists, without government or legislative interference) increased from 55.6% to 60.9%. The importance ratings of the two proposals did not change significantly from T2 to T3. In other words, opinions diverged regarding the two proposals.

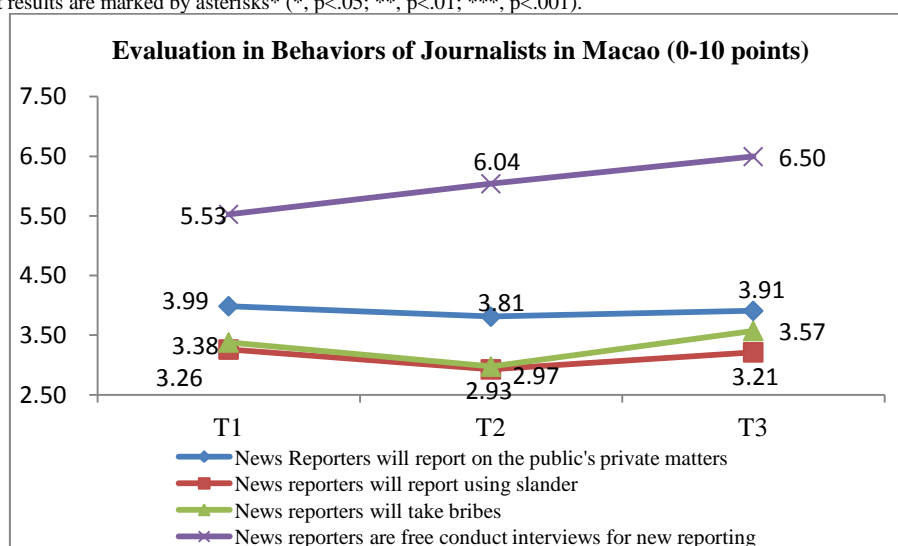
Whether to draft a Journalists' Code of Ethics: Most respondents considered it important to do so, although they differ as to how the code should be formulated.

3.1.8 Comments on Media, Government and Freedom of Speech/Press

Evaluation in Behaviors of Journalists in Macao (0-10 points)

How often do the following occur in Macao?		T1	T2	T3	T2-T1 ^a	T3-T2	T3-T1
		3.99	3.81	3.91	-0.176	0.097	-0.078
News Reporters will report on the public's private matters	Does not occur at all% (0-4)	49.7	48.4	45.2	-1.3	-3.1	-4.4
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	30.3	34.4	36.1	4.1	1.7	5.8
	Occurs all the time%(6-10)	20.0	17.2	18.7	-2.8	1.4	-1.3
		3.26	2.93	3.21	-0.333	0.286	-0.047
News reporters will report using slander	Does not occur at all% (0-4)	60.3	63.5	64.0	3.2	0.5	3.7
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	24.7	25.3	24.3	0.7	-1.1	-0.4
	Occurs all the time%(6-10)	15.1	11.2	11.7	-3.9	0.5	-3.4
		3.38	2.97	3.57	-0.404	0.598	0.193
News reporters will take bribes	Does not occur at all% (0-4)	55.6	65.8	54.4	10.2	-11.4	-1.2
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	28.2	18.4	26.7	-9.9	8.3	-1.6
	Occurs all the time%(6-10)	16.1	15.8	18.9	-0.3	3.1	2.8
		5.53	6.04	6.50	0.513	0.456	0.968** *
News reporters are free conduct interviews for new reporting	Does not occur at all% (0-4)	20.5	16.3	9.5	-4.2	-6.7	-11.0
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	34.2	40.2	38.9	6.1	-1.3	4.8
	Occurs all the time%(6-10)	45.3	43.5	51.5	-1.8	8.0	6.2

Note a: Tables T2-T1, T3-T2, T3-T1, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion over the three surveys. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).



Comment on media workers in Macao (T1, T2, and T3):

The positive comments: Of the four comments on media workers, only one is positive (“Journalists have freedom in newsgathering”). This comment received the highest score in T1, T2, and T3 (5.53, 6.04, and 6.50) and the percentages of

respondents agreeing to this comment were also the highest across the three surveys (45.3%, 43.5%, and 51.5%).

Negative comments: “Reporting on people’s privacy”, “defamation” and “accepting bribes” were all negative comments. The agreement scores for all were below 4 in the three surveys. The percentages of respondents who did not expect these to happen were consistently above the percentages of respondents who did expect these to happen.

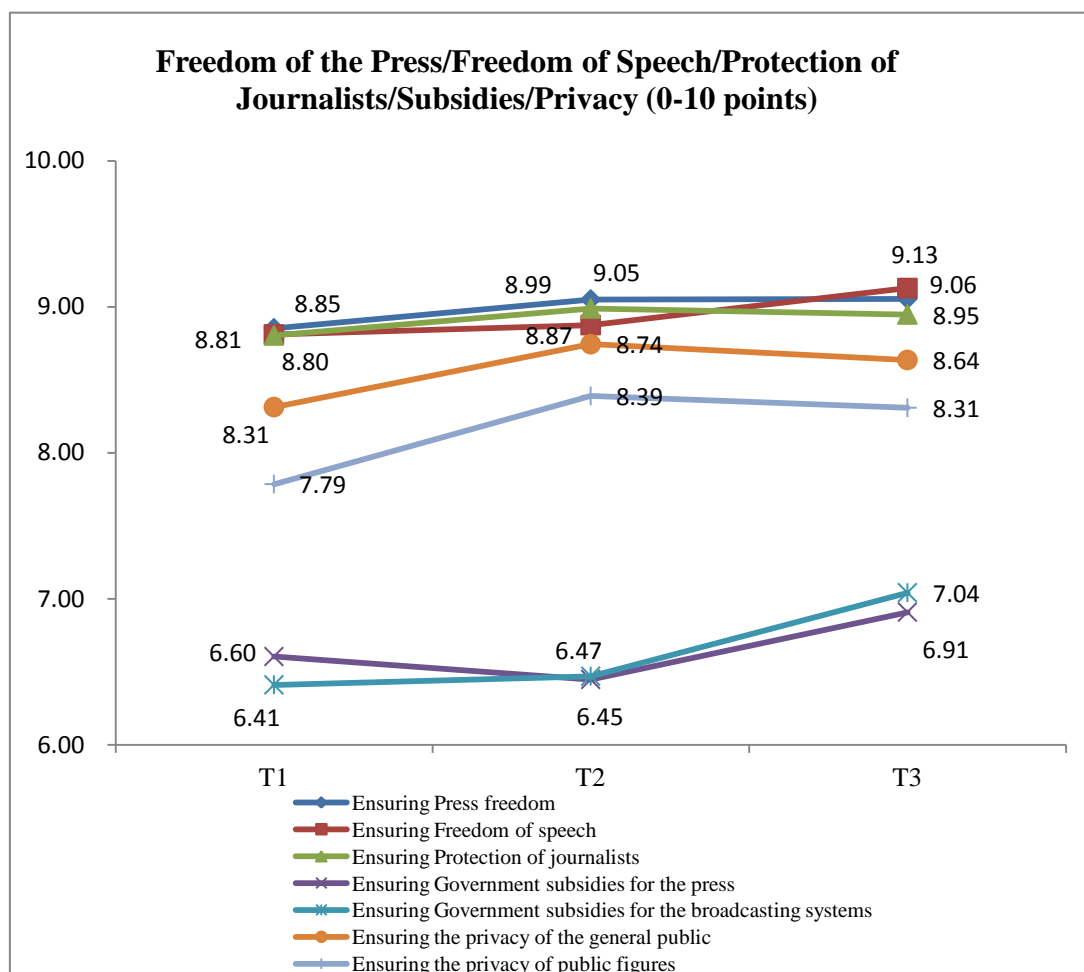
Overall: There is no significant change across the three surveys with regard to the three negative comments and the scores for these were consistently low (reporting on public’s privacy, reporting using slander, and taking bribes). The only positive comment received agreement scores above the mid-point and the score rose significantly from T1 to T3 (0.968***), indicating that respondents are relatively positive toward Macao journalists.

Freedom of the Press/Freedom of Speech/Protection of Journalists/Subsidies/Privacy (0-10 points)

How important or unimportant are the following in Macao?	T1	T2	T3	T2-T1^a	T3-T2	T3-T1
Ensuring Press freedom	8.85	9.05	9.06	0.198	0.006	0.203
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	1.8	0.0	0.7	-1.8	0.7	-1.0
Exactly in the middle%(5)	5.3	5.3	2.9	0.0	-2.4	-2.4
Completely Important%(6-10)	92.9	94.7	96.3	1.8	1.7	3.4
Ensuring Freedom of speech	8.81	8.87	9.13	0.064	0.254	0.318
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	2.4	0.8	0.7	-1.6	0.0	-1.6
Exactly in the middle%(5)	6.5	8.7	3.7	2.2	-5.1	-2.8
Completely Important%(6-10)	91.1	90.5	95.6	-0.6	5.1	4.5
Ensuring Protection of journalists	8.80	8.99	8.95	0.185	-0.041	0.144
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	2.4	0.4	0.8	-2.0	0.4	-1.6
Exactly in the middle%(5)	4.2	4.7	5.6	0.5	1.0	1.5
Completely Important%(6-10)	93.5	95.0	93.6	1.5	-1.4	0.2
Ensuring Government subsidies for the press	6.60	6.45	6.91	-0.157	0.461	0.304
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	15.4	14.9	9.1	-0.5	-5.8	-6.3
Exactly in the middle%(5)	25.9	33.5	30.8	7.5	-2.7	4.9
Completely Important%(6-10)	58.6	51.6	60.1	-7.0	8.5	1.4
Ensuring Government subsidies for the broadcasting systems	6.41	6.47	7.04	0.059	0.572	0.631
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	13.5	14.3	8.8	0.8	-5.5	-4.7
Exactly in the middle%(5)	33.1	31.9	28.1	-1.3	-3.8	-5.1
Completely Important%(6-10)	53.4	53.8	63.1	0.4	9.3	9.7
Ensuring the privacy of the general public	8.31	8.74	8.64	0.431	-0.108	0.322

Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	2.4	1.9	0.7	-0.5	-1.2	-1.7
Exactly in the middle%(5)	11.4	10.9	11.9	-0.6	1.0	0.5
Completely Important%(6-10)	86.1	87.2	87.4	1.1	0.2	1.2
Ensuring the privacy of public figures	7.79	8.39	8.31	0.604*	-0.081	0.523*
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	5.4	1.9	2.2	-3.4	0.3	-3.1
Exactly in the middle%(5)	13.1	15.1	15.2	2.0	0.2	2.1
Completely Important%(6-10)	81.5	83.0	82.5	1.5	-0.5	1.0

Note a: Tables T2-T1, T3-T2, T3-T1, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion over the three surveys. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).



Importance of the above questionnaire items (T1, T2, and T3):

T1 results: “Protect press freedom” (Item 1), “protect the freedom of speech”(Item 2) and “protect journalists” (Item 3) received the highest importance ratings (8.85, 8.81, and 8.80). More than 90% of the respondents considered these to be important (92.9%, 91.1%, and 93.5%). “Government should provide financial support to newspapers” (Item 4) and “Government should provide financial support to radio and television stations” (Item 5) scored the lowest (6.60 and 6.41). More than half of the respondents (56.8% and 53.4%) considered them important.

T2 results: Items 1, 3, and 2 received the highest importance ratings (9.05, 8.99 and 8.87). More than 90% of the respondents considered these three items to be important (94.7%, 95.0%, and 90.5%). Items 4 and 5 scored the least (6.45 and 6.47) and about half of the respondents considered them important (51.6% and 53.8%).

T3 results: Items 1, 2, and 3 continued to receive the highest importance scores, although the order of their importance changed, to items 2, 1, and 3 (9.13, 9.06, and 8.95). Over 90% of the respondents considered these to be important (95.6%, 96.3%, and 93.6%). Items 4 and 5 logged the lowest importance scores (6.91 and 7.04) and about 60% of the respondents considered them to be important (60.1% and 63.1%).

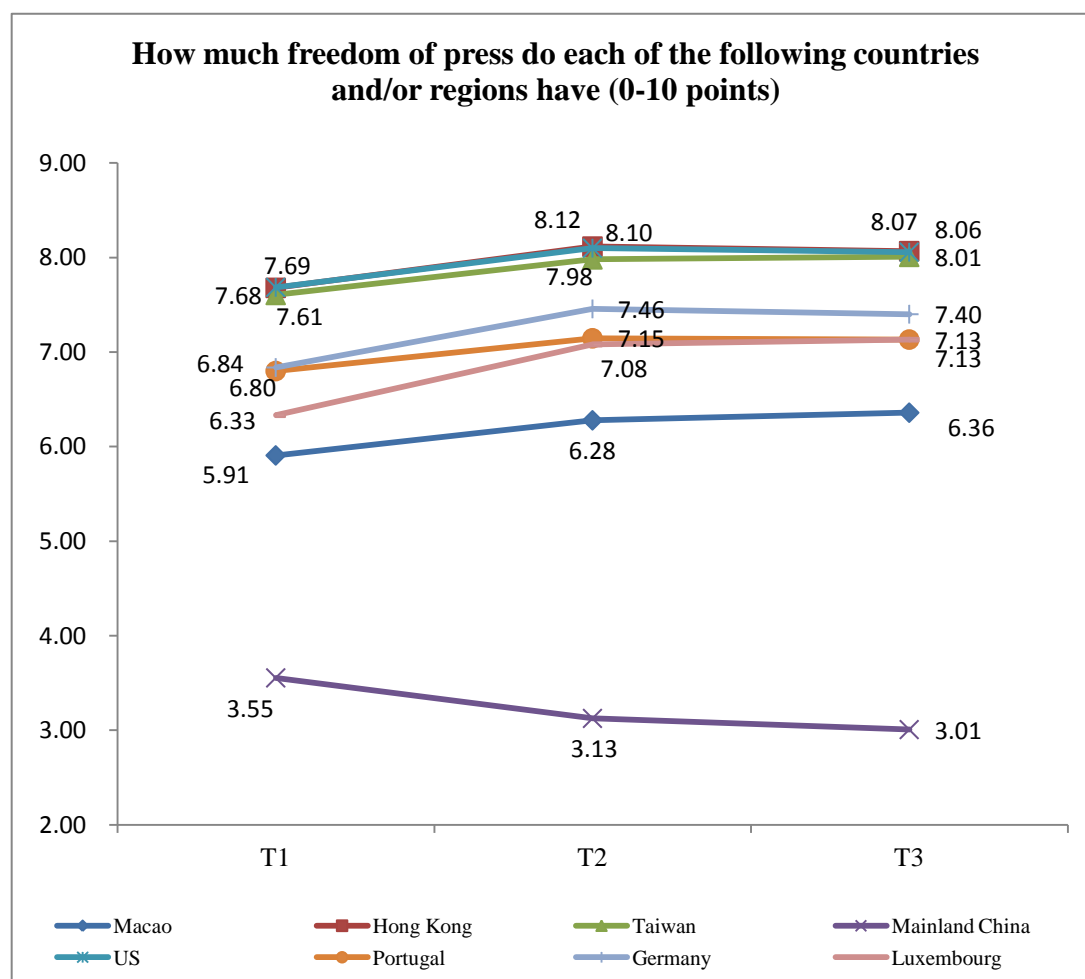
Overall: In all three surveys, all statements scored above 6 in importance (and all were perceived as important by over half of the respondents). As such, the overall importance of these items was above the mid-point. Regarding the importance ratings for all items in the three surveys: (i) Items 1, 2, and 3 received the highest scores; (ii) Item 6 ("Protect the privacy of non-public figures") and Item 7 ("Protect the privacy of public figures") were next; and (iii) items 4 and 5 were rated least important. In terms of change, only the importance rating of Item 7 increased with statistical significance.

How much freedom of press do each of the following countries and/or regions have? (0-10 points)

	T1	T2	T3	T2-T1 ^a	T3-T2	T3-T1
Macao	5.91	6.28	6.36	0.371	0.081	0.452
Not at all free% (0-4)	17.7	11.7	10.6	-6.0	-1.1	-7.1
Exactly in the middle%(5)	31.7	34.2	37.1	2.4	3.0	5.4
Completely free%(6-10)	50.6	54.2	52.3	3.6	-1.9	1.7
Hong Kong	7.68	8.12	8.07	0.437*	-0.048	0.388
Not at all free% (0-4)	4.7	1.7	0.8	-3.0	-1.0	-3.9
Exactly in the middle%(5)	14.1	9.9	11.4	-4.1	1.4	-2.7
Completely free%(6-10)	81.3	88.4	87.9	7.1	-0.5	6.6
Taiwan	7.61	7.98	8.01	0.376	0.027	0.403
Not at all free% (0-4)	5.8	4.1	4.9	-1.7	0.8	-0.9
Exactly in the middle%(5)	17.5	11.5	9.4	-6.0	-2.1	-8.1
Completely free%(6-10)	76.7	84.3	85.7	7.7	1.3	9.0
Mainland China	3.55	3.13	3.01	-0.429	-0.118	-0.547
Not at all free% (0-4)	57.7	62.2	66.0	4.4	3.8	8.3
Exactly in the middle%(5)	24.9	27.9	22.0	3.0	-5.9	-2.9
Completely free%(6-10)	17.4	9.9	12.0	-7.4	2.1	-5.4

US	7.69	8.10	8.06	0.414	-0.042	0.372
Not at all free% (0-4)	1.9	3.3	4.4	1.5	1.1	2.6
Exactly in the middle%(5)	24.1	11.8	11.5	-12.2	-0.4	-12.6
Completely free%(6-10)	74.1	84.8	84.1	10.8	-0.7	10.1
Portugal	6.80	7.15	7.13	0.346	-0.013	0.333
Not at all free% (0-4)	0.0	1.9	3.0	1.9	1.1	3.0
Exactly in the middle%(5)	37.1	25.5	24.2	-11.7	-1.2	-12.9
Completely free%(6-10)	62.9	72.6	72.7	9.8	0.1	9.9
Germany	6.84	7.46	7.40	0.620	-0.056	0.563
Not at all free% (0-4)	5.4	2.1	4.6	-3.3	2.5	-0.8
Exactly in the middle%(5)	32.4	23.2	19.7	-9.2	-3.5	-12.7
Completely free%(6-10)	62.2	74.6	75.7	12.5	1.0	13.5
Luxembourg	6.33	7.08	7.13	0.747	0.052	0.799
Not at all free% (0-4)	16.7	4.4	6.9	-12.3	2.6	-9.7
Exactly in the middle%(5)	29.2	29.2	25.7	0.0	-3.5	-3.5
Completely free%(6-10)	54.2	66.4	67.4	12.3	0.9	13.2

Note a: Tables T2-T1, T3-T2, T3-T1, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion over the three surveys. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).



Press freedom ratings for different places (T1, T2, and T3):

Hong Kong, Taiwan, and the USA: These three places scored the highest in all three surveys, with the press freedom rating for Hong Kong rising significantly in T2 (0.437*).

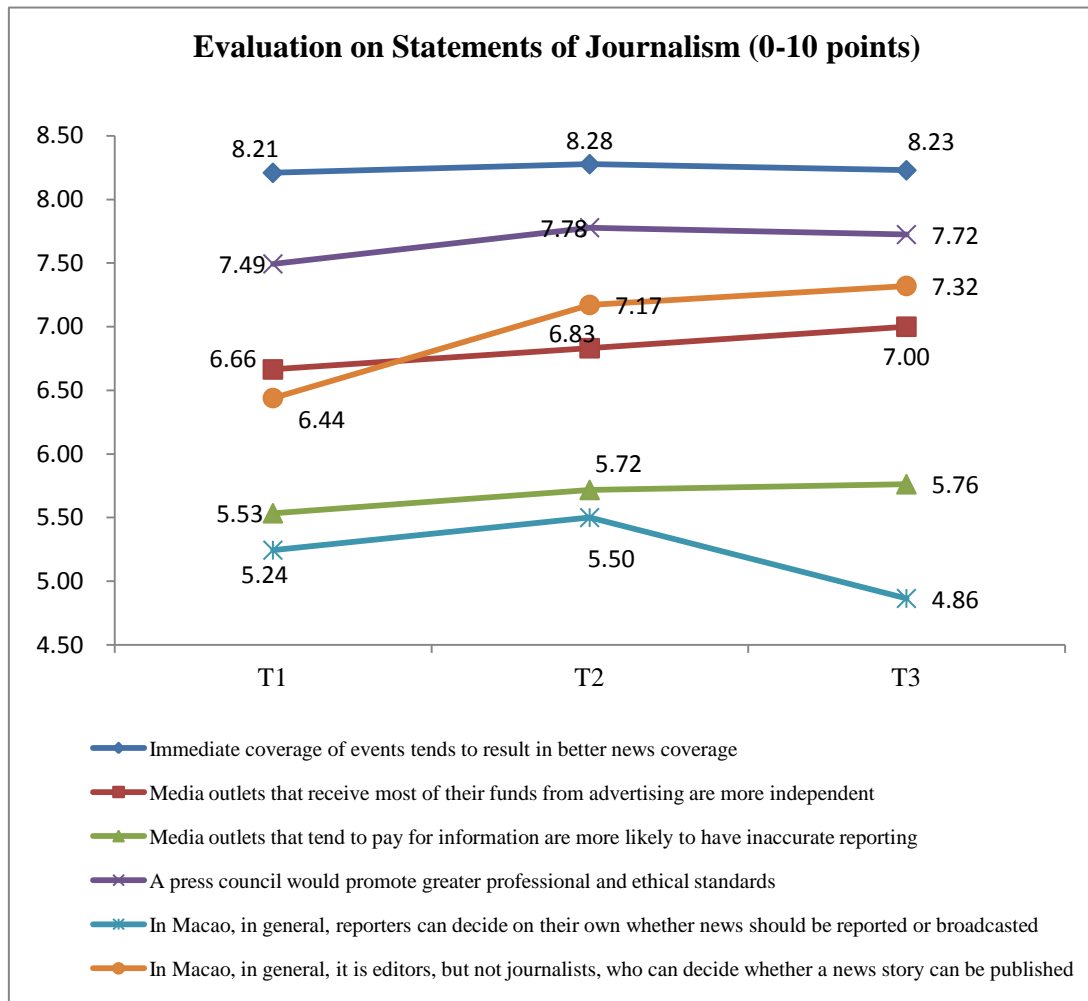
Germany, Portugal, Luxemburg, and Macao: Press freedom ratings for these four places remained in the middle throughout the three surveys. Among them, Germany scored the highest and Macao the lowest. On the whole, Macao were rated above the mid-point (5.91, 6.28, 6.36).

Mainland China: Mainland China was the only place rated below the mid-point in all three surveys (3.55, 3.13, and 3.01).

Evaluation on Statements of Journalism (0-10 points)

How strongly would you agree or disagree with the following statements?		T1	T2	T3	T2-T1 ^a	T3-T2	T3-T1
		8.21	8.28	8.23	0.068	-0.048	0.020
Immediate coverage of events tends to result in better news coverage	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	2.4	4.5	4.9	2.1	0.4	2.5
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	16.2	11.4	10.5	-4.7	-0.9	-5.6
	Strongly Agree%(6-10)	81.4	84.1	84.6	2.6	0.5	3.1
		6.66	6.83	7.00	0.167	0.169	0.335
Media outlets that receive most of their funds from advertising are more independent	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	11.6	10.2	9.4	-1.4	-0.8	-2.2
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	25.8	27.1	26.4	1.3	-0.7	0.6
	Strongly Agree%(6-10)	62.6	62.7	64.2	0.1	1.5	1.6
		5.53	5.72	5.76	0.183	0.045	0.228
Media outlets that tend to pay for information are more likely to have inaccurate reporting	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	22.0	28.2	23.8	6.2	-4.5	1.8
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	35.8	24.1	30.7	-11.8	6.7	-5.1
	Strongly Agree%(6-10)	42.1	47.7	45.5	5.5	-2.2	3.4
		7.49	7.78	7.72	0.284	-0.054	0.230
A press council would promote greater professional and ethical standards	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	3.7	3.8	4.2	0.1	0.4	0.5
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	19.8	15.5	14.9	-4.3	-0.5	-4.8
	Strongly Agree%(6-10)	76.5	80.8	80.8	4.2	0.1	4.3
		5.24	5.50	4.86	0.256	-0.635	-0.379
In Macao, in general, reporters can decide on their own whether news should be reported or broadcasted	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	31.7	28.4	31.2	-3.3	2.8	-0.5
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	26.2	27.5	34.2	1.2	6.7	8.0
	Strongly Agree%(6-10)	42.1	44.1	34.6	2.0	-9.5	-7.5
		6.44	7.17	7.32	0.732*	0.149	0.881**
In Macao, in general, it is editors, but not journalists, who can decide whether a news story can be published.	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	13.9	6.7	8.1	-7.2	1.5	-5.7
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	21.7	21.0	19.2	-0.7	-1.7	-2.5
	Strongly Agree%(6-10)	64.5	72.4	72.6	7.9	0.3	8.2

Note a: Tables T2-T1, T3-T2, T3-T1, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion over the three surveys. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).



Agreement with questionnaire items regarding media reports (T1, T2, and T3):

Two items with the highest agreement scores: In all three surveys, Item 1 (“The news value of an event is higher when it is reported sooner after it takes place”) received the highest agreement scores (8.21, 8.28, 8.23), followed by Item 4 (“Set up a Press Council will help enhance journalists’ professionalism and ethics”) (7.49, 7.78, and 7.72).

Two items with the lowest agreement scores: In all three surveys, statements that received the least agreement scores were “media organizations that pay for information are more likely to release false or inaccurate information” (5.53, 5.72, and 5.76) and “In Macao, reporters generally have the power to decide what can/cannot be published/ broadcast” (5.24, 5.50, and 4.86).

Overall: In all three surveys, the agreement scores of all items were above 5 with the exception of Item 5 (4.86). The only significant change was observed for Item 6 (“In Macao, editors instead of reporters generally have the power to decide what

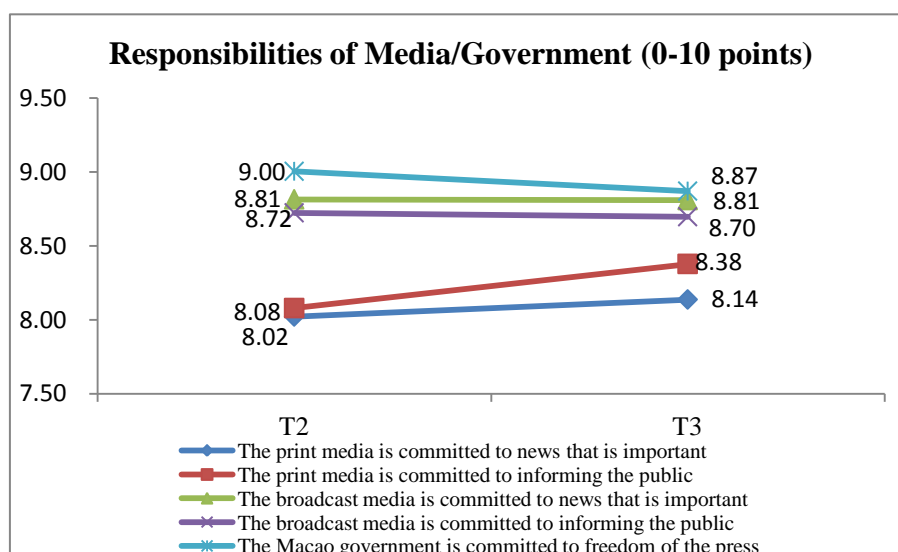
can/cannot be published/broadcast"). The agreement score for this item increased by 0.881 in T3 compared to T1.

Responsibilities of Media/Government (0-10 points)^a

How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statement?	T2	T3	T3-T2 ^b	
	8.02	8.14	0.115	
The print media is committed to news that is important.	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	3.6	3.4	-0.1
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	14.2	14.9	0.7
	Strongly Agree%(6-10)	82.2	81.7	-0.5
	8.08	8.38	0.299	
The print media is committed to informing the public.	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	2.2	3.4	1.2
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	13.7	10.7	-3.0
	Strongly Agree%(6-10)	84.1	85.9	1.7
	8.81	8.81	-0.005	
The broadcast media is committed to news that is important.	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	0.4	0.8	0.3
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	5.3	7.6	2.3
	Strongly Agree%(6-10)	94.3	91.6	-2.6
	8.72	8.70	-0.026	
The broadcast media is committed to informing the public.	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	0.9	1.1	0.3
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	6.6	9.2	2.6
	Strongly Agree%(6-10)	92.5	89.7	-2.9
	9.00	8.87	-0.134	
The Macao government is committed to freedom of the press.	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	0.4	1.1	0.7
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	6.6	9.1	2.6
	Strongly Agree%(6-10)	93.0	89.7	-3.3

Note a: The above group of questions was not mentioned in T1.

Note b: Tables T3-T2 used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion over the three surveys. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).



Agreement with questionnaire items regarding relevant obligations of the media and government (T2 and T3):

Rating regarding the government: In both T2 and T3, Item 5 ("Macao government is obligated to defend press freedom") received the highest agreement scores (9.00 and 8.87) and about 90% of the respondents agreed with the statement (93.0% and 89.7%).

Ratings regarding the broadcasting media: Among all items, the agreement ratings ranked middle for Item 3 ("Broadcasting media are obligated to report on major news") (8.81 and 8.81) and for Item 4 ("Broadcasting media are obligated to provide information to the public") (8.72 and 8.70). About 90% of the respondents agreed with these two statements.

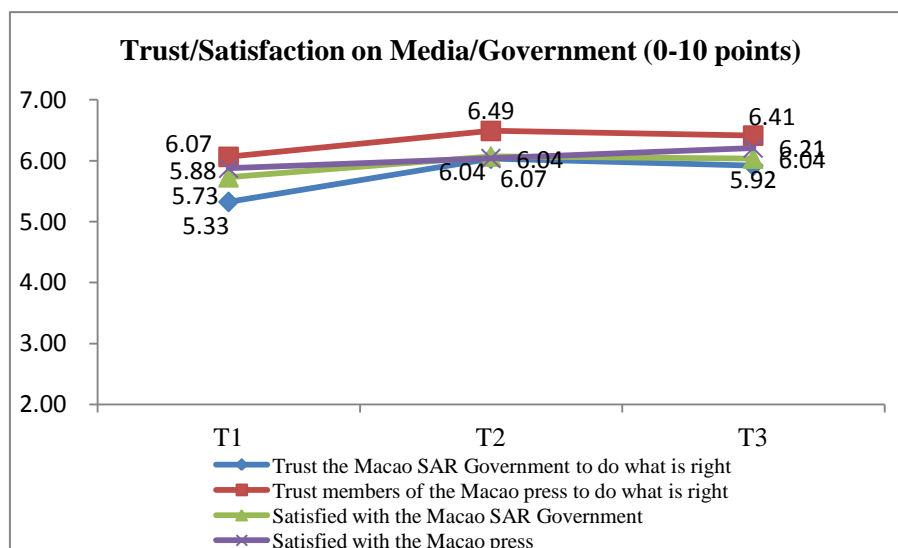
Ratings regarding the print media: Among all items, the agreement scores were the lowest for "Print media are obligated to provide information to the public" (8.08 and 8.38) and for "Print media are obligated to report on major news" (8.02 and 8.14).

Overall: Over 80% of the respondents agreed with the five obligation statements and the percentages did not change significantly between T2 and T3. Relatively speaking, respondents had the highest expectations (regarding relevant obligations) of the government, followed by broadcast media and then print media.

Trust/Satisfaction on Media/Government (0-10 points)

		T1	T2	T3	T2-T1 ^a	T3-T2	T3-T1
		5.33	6.04	5.92	0.171	0.023	0.194
How much do you trust the Macao SAR Government to do what is right?	Distrust Completely% (0-4)	17.1	11.9	12.1	-5.1	0.2	-5.0
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	47.3	37.2	42.8	-10.1	5.6	-4.5
	Trust Completely%(6-10)	35.6	50.9	45.1	15.2	-5.8	9.4
		6.07	6.49	6.41	0.344*	0.030	0.374**
How much do you trust members of the Macao press to do what is right?	Distrust Completely% (0-4)	7.3	4.0	1.5	-3.3	-2.5	-5.8
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	45.4	37.1	41.1	-8.4	4.0	-4.4
	Trust Completely%(6-10)	47.3	58.9	57.4	11.7	-1.5	10.2
		5.73	6.07	6.04	0.112	-0.065	0.047
How satisfied are you with the Macao SAR Government?	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	19.2	12.6	11.6	-6.6	-1.0	-7.6
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	30.3	32.9	37.1	2.6	4.2	6.8
	Strongly Agree%(6-10)	50.6	54.5	51.3	4.0	-3.2	0.8
		5.88	6.04	6.21	0.143	0.119	0.262
How satisfied are you with the Macao press?	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	13.4	10.3	6.5	-3.1	-3.9	-6.9
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	37.5	35.4	40.3	-2.1	4.9	2.8
	Strongly Agree%(6-10)	49.1	54.3	53.2	5.2	-1.0	4.2

Note a: Tables T2-T1, T3-T2, T3-T1, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion over the three surveys. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).



Trust and satisfaction toward the government/media (T1, T2, and T3):

Trust and satisfaction toward journalists/media: Both journalists and the media scored high in three surveys, including a significant increase in trust toward journalists from T2 to T3. The percentage of respondents considering journalists trustworthy increased by 10.2%, from 47.3% in T2 (before deliberation) to 57.4% in T3 (after deliberation).

Trust and satisfaction toward the government: In all three surveys, government received lower ratings than journalists/media. The rating increased from T1 to T3, but the difference was not statistically significant.

Overall: With the exception of satisfaction rating for government in T1, all other ratings were above 5 in three surveys. The overall rating was above the mid-point, with the trust rating for Macao journalists rising significantly.

3.1.9 Worldview/current events knowledge/social participation

Values (0-10 points)^a

How important would you say each of the following is to you?	T2	T3	T3-T2 ^b
Seeing to it that everyone has equal opportunities	8.53	8.27	-0.262
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	0.4	2.6	2.2
Exactly in the middle%(5)	11.2	15.8	4.6
Completely Important%(6-10)	88.4	81.6	-6.9
Making sure nobody goes hungry or lacks medical care	8.57	8.23	-0.336
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	3.0	3.1	0.1
Exactly in the middle%(5)	10.1	14.2	4.0
Completely Important%(6-10)	86.9	82.8	-4.2
Being able to think freely	8.86	8.76	-0.101
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	0.8	1.5	0.7
Exactly in the middle%(5)	6.8	7.6	0.9
Completely Important%(6-10)	92.4	90.9	-1.5
Being able to say what you want	8.54	8.49	-0.053
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	1.3	0.8	-0.5
Exactly in the middle%(5)	12.5	13.7	1.2
Completely Important%(6-10)	86.2	85.6	-0.7
Minimizing the gap between rich and poor	8.39	8.26	-0.128
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	3.8	2.3	-1.5
Exactly in the middle%(5)	11.1	15.5	4.4
Completely Important%(6-10)	85.1	82.2	-2.9
Leaving people and companies free to compete economically	8.34	8.17	-0.167
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	1.3	1.9	0.6
Exactly in the middle%(5)	13.6	15.4	1.8
Completely Important%(6-10)	85.1	82.7	-2.4
Making one's own choices	9.00	8.74	-0.257
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	0.9	1.1	0.3
Exactly in the middle%(5)	6.4	9.1	2.7
Completely Important%(6-10)	92.7	89.8	-3.0

Respecting one's privacy	9.14	9.13	-0.014
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	0.4	0.8	0.3
Exactly in the middle%(5)	5.1	5.3	0.2
Completely Important%(6-10)	94.5	93.9	-0.6
Preserving traditions and customs	8.16	8.19	0.031
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	2.6	1.9	-0.6
Exactly in the middle%(5)	14.5	15.0	0.5
Completely Important%(6-10)	83.0	83.1	0.1
Not having to worry about being fired	7.82	7.40	-0.415
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	5.9	6.7	0.9
Exactly in the middle%(5)	19.8	26.2	6.4
Completely Important%(6-10)	74.3	67.1	-7.3
Keeping Macao's economy competitive	8.84	8.55	-0.287
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	0.8	0.8	0.0
Exactly in the middle%(5)	8.3	12.9	4.6
Completely Important%(6-10)	90.9	86.3	-4.5
Earning as much money as possible	7.32	7.37	0.048
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	7.9	8.7	0.8
Exactly in the middle%(5)	21.9	21.8	-0.1
Completely Important%(6-10)	70.2	69.4	-0.7
Preserving Macao's distinctive culture	8.63	8.29	-0.341
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	1.2	2.2	1.1
Exactly in the middle%(5)	8.7	8.9	0.2
Completely Important%(6-10)	90.2	88.9	-1.3

Note a: The above group of questions was not mentioned in T1.

Note b: Tables T3-T2 used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion over the three surveys. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).

Importance of items related to worldview and value systems (T2 and T3):

T2 results: The importance ratings for "Respect for privacy" (9.14) and "Having choices" (9.00) were above 9; the ratings for "No fear of being fired" (7.82) and "The more money the better" (7.32) averaged around 7.5; and the ratings for all other items ranged 8-9.

T3 results: The importance ratings for "Respect for privacy" averaged above 9 (9.13); those for "No fear of being fired" (7.40) and "The more money the better" (7.37) were below 7.5; and the ratings for all other items ranged 8-9.

Overall: In the two surveys, the importance ratings of all items were above the mid-point and did not vary significant between T2 and T3. "Respect for privacy" received the highest score, while the two items associated with personal financial

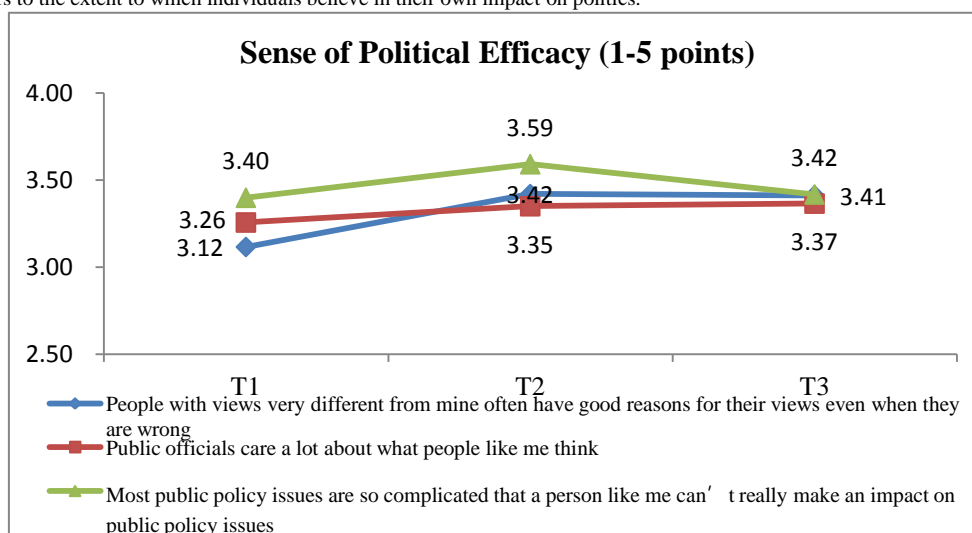
situation (“No fear of being fired” and “The more money the better”) scored the lowest.

Sense of Political Efficacy (1-5 points)

How strongly would you agree or disagree with the following statements?	T1	T2	T3	T2-T1 ^a	T3-T2	T3-T1
People with views very different from mine often have good reasons for their views even when they are wrong.	3.12	3.42	3.41	0.304*	-0.008	0.296**
Strongly Disagree% (1-2)	24.7	16.1	18.0	-8.6	2.0	-6.7
Exactly in the middle%(3)	40.9	33.7	33.7	-7.2	0.0	-7.2
Strongly Agree%(4-5)	34.4	50.3	48.2	15.9	-2.0	13.9
Public officials care a lot about what people like me think.	3.26	3.35	3.37	0.093	0.015	0.109
Strongly Disagree% (1-2)	24.9	18.0	14.3	-6.9	-3.7	-10.6
Exactly in the middle%(3)	33.1	42.0	43.7	8.9	1.7	10.6
Strongly Agree%(4-5)	42.0	40.0	42.1	-2.0	2.1	0.1
Most public policy issues are so complicated that a person like me can't really make an impact on public policy issues.	3.40	3.59	3.42	0.193	-0.174	0.019
Strongly Disagree% (1-2)	24.4	15.3	16.9	-9.1	1.7	-7.4
Exactly in the middle%(3)	22.9	32.0	34.3	9.1	2.3	11.4
Strongly Agree%(4-5)	52.8	52.7	48.8	-0.1	-3.9	-4.0

Note a: Tables T2-T1, T3-T2, T3-T1, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion over the three surveys. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).

Note b: Political efficacy is an academic concept typically used to refer to whether individuals accept the view that political and social conditions can be changed and whether individuals themselves can foster such changes through their own efforts. In short, it refers to the extent to which individuals believe in their own impact on politics.



Agreement scores for items related to political efficacy (T1, T2, and T3):

The agreement scores for the three political efficacy statements remained above 3 in all three surveys (above the mid-point). There was no significant difference between agreement scores for the negative item “Politics are too complicated and ordinary people like me have no impact on policy formulation” (3.40, 3.59, and 3.42)

and agreement scores for the positive item "The government cares about the opinions of ordinary people" (3.26, 3.35, and 3.37), reflecting rather conflicting views about political efficacy.

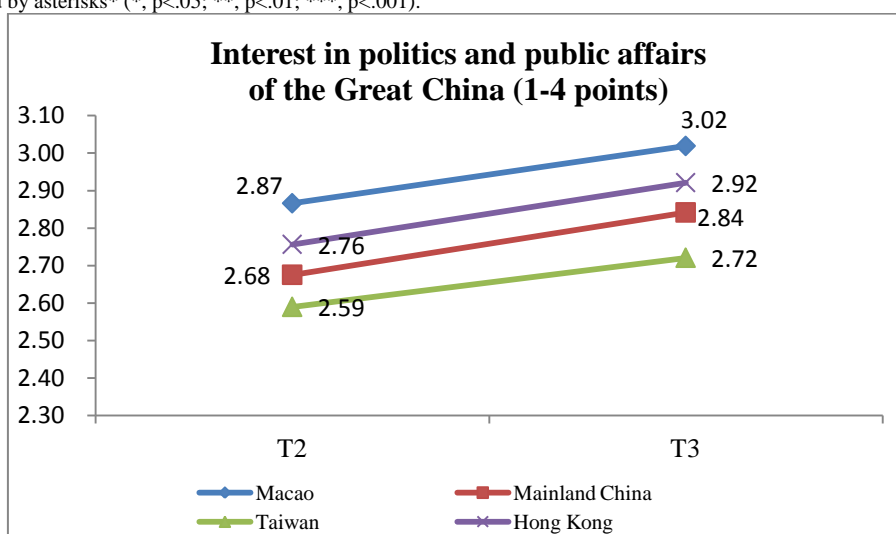
Additionally, the agreement scores in the two surveys before and after deliberation (T2 and T3) were significantly higher than that in the first survey (T1) (3.42, 3.41, and 3.12), which shows that DP activity can to a certain extent facilitate positive exchange and mutual understanding between participants.

Interest in politics and public affairs of the Greater China (1-4 points)^a

Generally speaking, how interested would you say you are in politics and public affairs in different countries / regions?	T2	T3	T3-T2 ^b
Macao	2.87	3.02	0.153
Not at all interested%(1-2)	33.7	24.6	-9.1
Very interested%(3-4)	66.3	75.4	9.1
Mainland China	2.68	2.84	0.166
Not at all interested%(1-2)	44.9	38.3	-6.6
Very interested%(3-4)	55.1	61.7	6.6
Taiwan	2.59	2.72	0.131
Not at all interested%(1-2)	51.9	44.7	-7.2
Very interested%(3-4)	48.1	55.3	7.2
Hong Kong	2.76	2.92	0.165*
Not at all interested%(1-2)	37.2	29.7	-7.5
Very interested%(3-4)	62.8	70.3	7.5

Note a: The above group of questions was not mentioned in T1.

Note b: Tables T3-T2 used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion over the three surveys. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).



Interest in political/public affairs in the Greater China Area (T2 and T3):

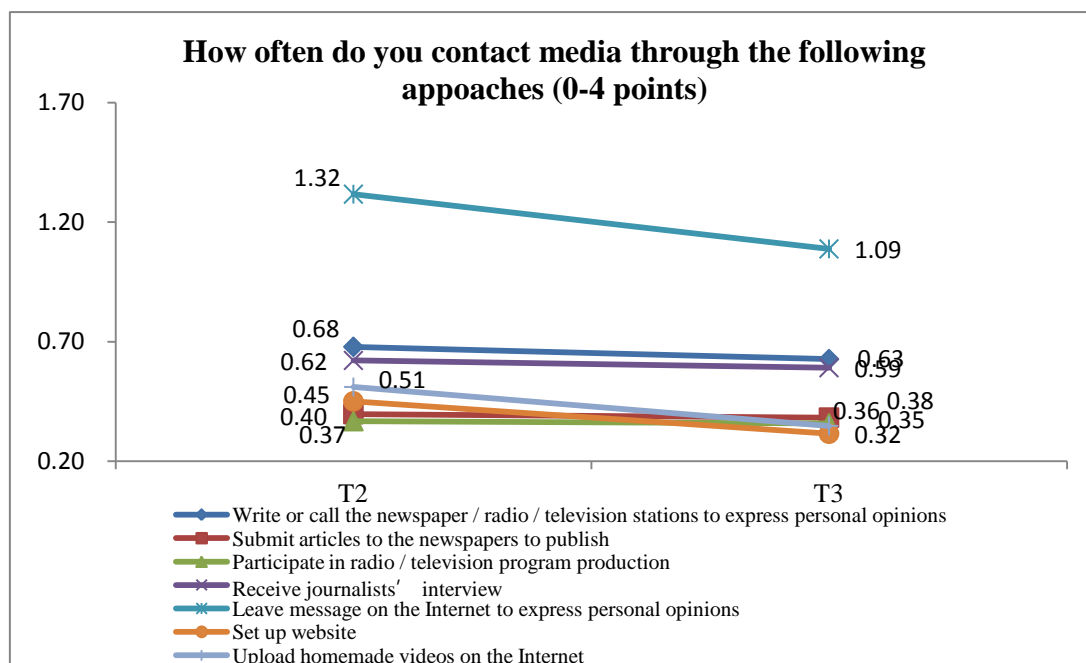
T2 and T3 results: Respondents' interest in political/public affairs in the Greater China Area ranked, from high to low: Macao (2.87 and 3.02), Hong Kong (2.76 and 2.92), Mainland China (2.68 and 2.84), and Taiwan (2.59 and 2.72). Taken as a whole, interest increased from T2 to T3 and all scores were above the mid-point (4 being the maximum value). The increase in interest in Hong Kong affairs from T2 to T3 was of statistical significance.

How often do you contact media through the following approaches? (0-4)^a

	T2	T3	T3-T2 ^b
Write or call the newspaper/radio/television stations to express personal opinions	0.68	0.63	-0.052
Never/A few%(0-1)	82.7	85.8	3.1
Middle(2)	14.8	9.6	-5.2
Often/Almost every day%(3-4)	2.6	4.6	2.1
Submit articles to the newspapers to publish	0.40	0.38	-0.015
Never/A few%(0-1)	92.6	92.7	0.1
Middle(2)	5.3	4.6	-0.7
Often/Almost every day%(3-4)	2.1	2.7	0.6
Participate in radio/television program production	0.37	0.36	-0.010
Never/A few%(0-1)	93.0	92.6	-0.4
Middle(2)	5.4	5.8	0.4
Often/Almost every day%(3-4)	1.6	1.6	-0.1
Receive journalists' interview	0.62	0.59	-0.030
Never/A few%(0-1)	89.2	89.7	0.5
Middle(2)	7.6	8.3	0.8
Often/Almost every day%(3-4)	3.2	2.0	-1.3
Leave message on the Internet to express personal opinions	1.32	1.09	-0.229*
Never/A few%(0-1)	58.7	65.0	6.3
Middle(2)	21.7	20.4	-1.3
Often/Almost every day%(3-4)	19.6	14.6	-5.0
Set up website	0.45	0.32	-0.135*
Never/A few%(0-1)	90.6	93.8	3.2
Middle(2)	7.3	5.1	-2.3
Often/Almost every day%(3-4)	2.1	1.2	-0.9
Upload homemade videos on the Internet	0.51	0.35	-0.163*
Never/A few%(0-1)	87.4	91.8	4.4
Middle(2)	9.5	7.4	-2.1
Often/Almost every day%(3-4)	3.2	0.8	-2.4

Note a: The above group of questions was not mentioned in T1.

Note b: Tables T3-T2 used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion over the three surveys. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).



Media exposure (T2 and T3):

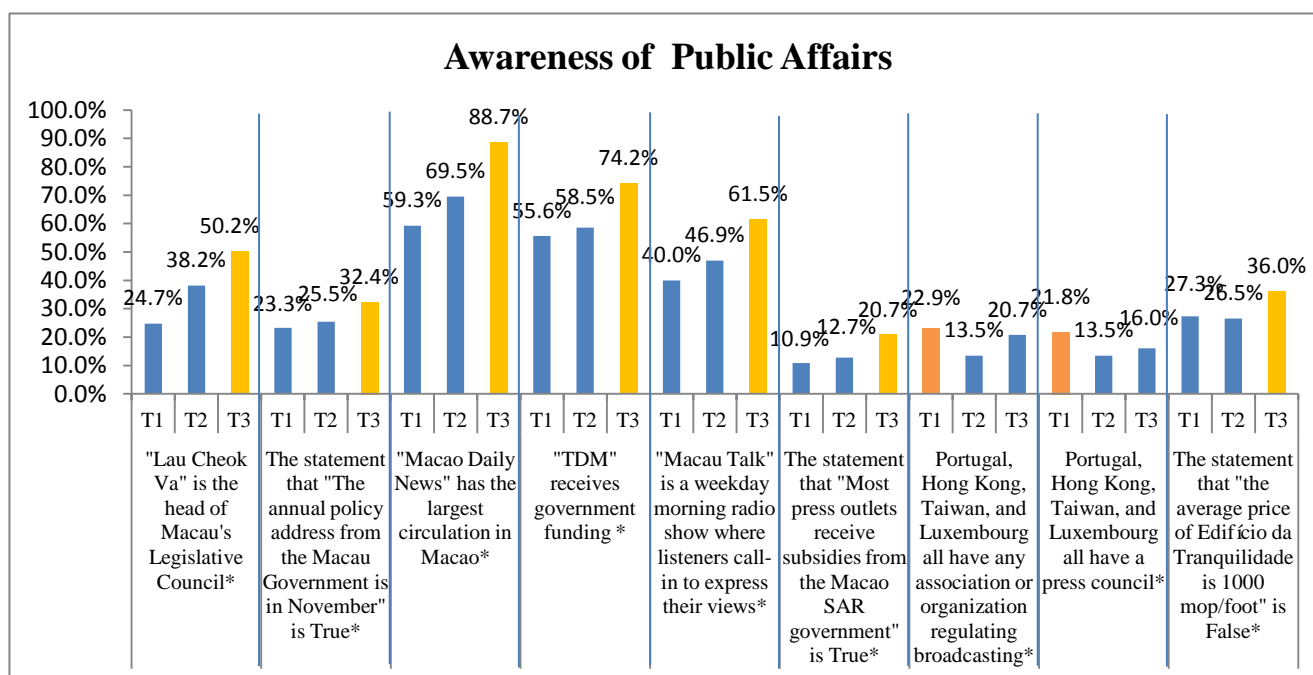
Media exposure scored low in both surveys (4 being the maximum value), with “Leaving messages on the Internet to express personal views” receiving the highest scores (1.32 and 1.09). Also, the scores of this and two other items (“Creating web pages” and “Uploading self-made videos”) declined slightly but statistically significantly from T2 to T3.

Awareness of Public Affairs

	T1	T2	T3	P	df	χ^2
Who is the head of Macao's Legislative Council? (Lau Cheok Va)						
Correct%	21.9	33.8	44.4	***	2	37.974
Incorrect/No Answer%	40.3	33.1	26.7			
Which of the following statements are TRUE? (The annual policy address from the Macao Government is in November)						
Correct%	28.7	31.4	39.9	*	2	6.281
Incorrect/No Answer%	35.0	34.1	30.9			
Which newspaper has the largest circulation in Macao? (Macao Daily News)						
Correct%	27.3	31.9	40.8	***	2	61.711
Incorrect/No Answer%	49.3	37.0	13.7			
Which television broadcasting station receives government funding? (TDM)						
Correct%	29.5	31.1	39.4	***	2	23.418
Incorrect/No Answer%	39.7	37.1	23.1			
What is the name of the weekday morning radio show where listeners call-in to express their views? (Macau Talk)						
Correct%	27.0	31.6	41.4	***	2	26.389

Incorrect/No Answer%	39.6	35.0	25.4		
Which of the following statements are TRUE? (Most press outlets receive subsidies from the Macao SAR government)					
Correct%	24.6	28.7	46.7	**	2 11.909
Incorrect/No Answer%	34.9	34.1	31.0		
Which country does NOT have any association or organization regulating broadcasting? (All of the above have such association or organization: Portugal, Hong Kong, Taiwan & Luxembourg)					
Correct%	40.1	23.6	36.3	*	2 8.747
Incorrect/No Answer%	31.7	35.6	32.6		
Which country does NOT have a press council? (All of the above have such association or organization: Portugal, Hong Kong, Taiwan & Luxembourg)					
Correct%	42.6	26.2	31.2	*	2 7.134
Incorrect/No Answer%	31.4	34.8	33.8		
Which of the following statements are False? (The average price of Edifício da Tranquilidade is 1000 mop/foot.)					
Correct%	30.4	29.6	40.1	*	2 7.258
Incorrect/No Answer%	34.6	34.9	30.4		
Level of Awareness of All 9 Items					
Correct 2 or less (Low-awareness)%	41.1	38.9	20.0		
Correct 3~6 (Middle-awareness)%	55.3	56.4	72.7	***	4 34.427
Correct 7 or more (High-awareness)%	3.6	4.7	7.3		

Note a: Tables T2-T1, T3-T2, T3-T1, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion over the three surveys. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).



Note: The asterisk (*) in the above chart indicates statistically significant difference found across the three surveys.

Nine items on current events knowledge (T1, T2, and T3):

In all three surveys, scores for seven of the nine current event knowledge items were highest in T3, with the two exceptions being scores for "Countries without government regulation over radio and television broadcasting" and "Countries without any form of press councils".

Overall, the three groups of respondents changed significantly in terms of weight in the sample. (i) The percentage of "low-knowledge respondents" (those providing two or less correct answers) dropped by 21.1 percentage points, from 41.1% in T1 to 20.0% in T3; (ii) the percentage of "medium-knowledge respondents" (those providing 3-6 correct answers) increased by 17.4 percentage points, from 55.3% in T1 to 72.7% in T3; and the percentage of "high-knowledge respondents" (those providing 7-9 correct answers) increased 3.7 percentage points, from 3.6% in T1 to 7.3%. Results show that the knowledge scores of respondents in the public group increased significantly through the three surveys.

3.2 Cluster Analysis (I): Attitude Change of Respondents with Different Social Participation and Inter-Group Differences Observed

3.2.1 Factor analysis of survey questionnaire

A large number of questions were asked in the surveys and the amount of data collected is huge. To simplify the data for in-depth analysis and make it easier for the reader to grasp the general trend as presented by the survey results, factor analysis for questions of some categories was first performed. The results of the factor analysis were then applied to cluster analysis.

Questions asked in T1 were slightly different from those in T2 and T3. Therefore, only data from T2 and T3 are used in the factor and cluster analyses presented in this section.

Questions for factor analysis are as follows.

Factor analysis of agreement scores regarding whether to establish a Press Council

	Factor 1		Factor 2		Factor 3		Community	
	Industry Self-regulation		Government Participation in Regulation		Industry-public Joint Regulation		T2	T3
	T2	T3	T2	T3	T2	T3	T2	T3
Approach 5: Setting up a press council formed by journalist associations to regulate themselves independently	.868	.771	-	-	-	-	.760	.645
Approach 4: Setting up a press council according to the law where the press form a central regulatory authority themselves, without government representation	.841	.846	-	-	-	-	.725	.768
Approach 6: Journalists regulate themselves independently without setting up any central regulatory authority	.834	.807	-	-	-	-	.709	.689
Approach 3: Setting up a press council according to the law where the press form a central regulatory authority themselves, with government representation	-	-	.830	.833	-	-	.781	.718
Approach 1: Setting up a press council according to the law where Government dominates, but with journalists representatives	-	-	.799	.762	-	-	.686	.531
Approach 2: Setting up a press council according to the law where the press form a central regulatory authority themselves, with government representatives and members of the public (readers) represented in the authority	-	-	.613	.725	-	-	.581	.635
Approach 8: Having the press form a central regulatory authority themselves, with the public (readers) and judges represented in the authority	-	-	-	-	.867	.832	.775	.789
Approach 7: Having the press form a central regulatory authority themselves, with the public (readers) represented in the authority	-	-	-	-	.777	.666	.716	.661
Eigenvalue	2.454	2.388	2.202	2.051	1.077	.997	-	-
Explained variance (%)	30.7	29.8	27.5	25.6	13.5	12.5	71.7	68.0
Validity	.793	.759	.640	.696	.581	.480	.625	.648

Note a: The table above is used to examine the Factor Analysis result of "whether to establish a Press Council" in T2 and T3. Gray area shows each item's factor loading coefficients, which explain the power of the factor (max value is 1). The coefficient which absolute value doesn't reach 0.6 is omitted.

Note b: The factor loading coefficients are sorted from high to low according to T2 results, while it will be different in T3.

Factor analysis of effectiveness scores regarding whether to establish a Press Council

	Factor 1		Factor 2		Factor 3		Community	
	Industry Self-regulation		Government Participation in Regulation		Industry-public Joint Regulation		T2	T3
	T2	T3	T2	T3	T2	T3	T2	T3
Approach 5: Setting up a press council formed by journalist associations to regulate themselves independently	.901	.891	-	-	-	-	.812	.796
Approach 6: Journalists regulate themselves independently without setting up any central regulatory authority	.893	.848	-	-	-	-	.807	.768
Approach 4: Setting up a press council according to the law where the press form a central regulatory authority themselves, without government representation	.881	.866	-	-	-	-	.819	.734
Approach 1: Setting up a press council according to the law where Government dominates, but with journalists representatives	-	-	.786	.702	-	-	.674	.557
Approach 2: Setting up a press council according to the law where the press form a central regulatory authority themselves, with government representatives and members of the public (readers) represented in the authority	-	-	.721	.805	-	-	.638	.659
Approach 3: Setting up a press council according to the law where the press form a central regulatory authority themselves, with government representation	-	-	.690	.745	-	-	.617	.558
Approach 8: Having the press form a central regulatory authority themselves, with the public (readers) and judges represented in the authority	-	-	-	-	.874	.841	.788	.778
Approach 7: Having the press form a central regulatory authority themselves, with the public (readers) represented in the authority	-	-	-	-	.749	.818	.754	.770
Eigenvalue	2.806	2.630	2.141	1.989	.963	1.002	-	-
Explained variance (%)	35.1	32.9	26.8	24.9	12.0	12.5	73.9	70.3
Validity	.881	.845	.633	.636	.668	.622	.669	.680

Note a: The table above is used to examine the Factor Analysis result of “whether to establish a Press Council” in T2 and T3. Gray area shows each item’s factor loading coefficients, which explain the power of the factor (max value is 1). The coefficient which absolute value doesn’t reach 0.6 is omitted.

Note b: The factor loading coefficients are sorted from high to low according to T2 results, while it will be different in T3.

■ Factor analysis of agreement and effectiveness scores regarding whether to establish a Press Council

- Factor 1 (industry self- regulation): Proposals 5, 6, and 4.
- Factor 2 (government participation in regulation): Proposals 1, 2, and 3.
- Factor 3 (industry-public joint regulation): Proposals 7 and 8.

The above three factors cover all eight Press Council Proposals (including both agreement and effectiveness ratings). With the eight proposals grouped into three factors, it was found that the factors differ most in terms of the composition of a regulatory body²²: a) Factor 1 subsumes industry self-regulation – all three composite proposals of Factor 1 propose self-regulation only (regardless of the existence of a Press Council); b) Factor 2 clusters items related to government involvement in regulation – all three composite proposals of Factor 2 recommend government participation in regulation; and c) Factor 3 features industry-public joint

²² According to the eight proposals about the Press Council, “regulation” here is not restricted to regulation by the Press Law or a press council of official nature. “Regulation” may be exercised by a regulatory body of other natures (such as non-official organizations) or be exercised without a particular regulatory body (such as industry self-regulation).

regulation – both composite proposals stress joint, non-government regulation, with participation by members of the public.

It should be noted that according to the eight Press Council Proposals, “regulation” as mentioned above is not restricted to regulation carried out by legislative or government-led bodies, such as a Press Council, formed in accordance to the current *Press Law*. “Regulation” can be executed by other types of regulatory bodies (such as non-government institutions) or not by any specific regulatory body (such as industry self-regulation).

Factor analysis of agreement scores regarding whether to establish a Broadcasting Council

	Factor 1		Factor 2		Factor 3		Community	
	Industry Self-regulation		Government Participation in Regulation		Industry-public Joint Regulation		T2	T3
	T2	T3	T2	T3	T2	T3	T2	T3
Approach 3: Setting up a broadcasting council according to the law where the broadcasters form a central regulatory authority themselves, without government representation	.879	.874	-	-	-	-	.803	.802
Approach 4: Having the broadcasters regulate themselves independently, without forming a central regulatory authority	.859	.894	-	-	-	-	.766	.799
Approach 2: Setting up a broadcasting council according to the law where the broadcasters form a central regulatory authority themselves, but with government representation	-	-	.863	.801	-	-	.779	.655
Approach 1: Setting up a broadcasting council according to the law which is regulated by the government appointed officials, media and trusted figures in the public	-	-	.832	.821	-	-	.757	.686
Approach 6: Having the broadcasters form a central regulatory authority themselves, with the public (audience) and judges represented in the authority	-	-	-	-	.903	.816	.837	.763
Approach 5: Having the broadcasters form a central regulatory authority themselves, with the public (audience) represented in the authority	-	-	-	-	.799	.780	.760	.748
Eigenvalue	2.114	1.975	1.752	1.562	.835	.915	-	-
Explained variance (%)	35.2	32.9	29.2	26.0	13.9	15.3	78.4	74.2
Validity	.767	.761	.633	.538	.662	.489	.418	.434

Note a: The table above is used to examine the Factor Analysis result of “whether to establish a Press Council” in T2 and T3. Gray area shows each item’s factor loading coefficients, which explain the power of the factor (max value is 1). The coefficient which absolute value doesn’t reach 0.6 is omitted.

Note b: The factor loading coefficients are sorted from high to low according to T2 results, while it will be different in T3.

Factor analysis of effectiveness scores regarding whether to establish a Broadcasting Council

	Factor 1		Factor 2		Factor 3		Community	
	Industry Self-regulation		Government Participation in Regulation		Industry-public Joint Regulation		T2	T3
	T2	T3	T2	T3	T2	T3	T2	T3
Approach 3: Setting up a broadcasting council according to the law where the broadcasters form a central regulatory authority themselves, without government representation	.903	.908	-	-	-	-	.837	.832
Approach 4: Having the broadcasters regulate themselves independently, without forming a central regulatory authority	.886	.894	-	-	-	-	.790	.816
Approach 5: Having the broadcasters form a central regulatory authority themselves, with the public (audience) represented in the authority	-	-	.853	.826	-	-	.777	.687
Approach 6: Having the broadcasters form a central regulatory authority themselves, with the public (audience) and judges represented in the authority	-	-	.812	.835	-	-	.745	.700
Approach 2: Setting up a broadcasting council according to the law where the broadcasters form a central regulatory authority themselves, but with government representation	-	-	-	-	.900	.784	.844	.752
Approach 1: Setting up a broadcasting council according to the law which is regulated by the government appointed officials, media and trusted figures in the public	-	-	-	-	.876	.902	.822	.830
Eigenvalue	2.017	2.050	.946	1.054	1.852	1.514	-	-
Explained variance (%)	33.6	34.2	15.8	17.6	30.9	25.2	80.3	77.0
Validity	.791	.809	.734	.647	.640	.579	.550	.526

Note a: The table above is used to examine the Factor Analysis result of "whether to establish a Press Council" in T2 and T3. Gray area shows each item's factor loading coefficients, which explain the power of the factor (max value is 1). The coefficient which absolute value doesn't reach 0.6 is omitted.

Note b: The factor loading coefficients are sorted from high to low according to T2 results, while it will be different in T3.

■ Factor analysis of agreement and effectiveness scores regarding whether to establish a Broadcasting Council

Factor analysis for Broadcasting Council Proposals yielded basically the same results as that for Press Council Proposals. A repeat of detailed discussion is unnecessary.

Factor analysis for evaluation of Macao media workers

	Factor 1		Factor 2		Community	
	Negative Views		Positive Views		T2	T3
	T2	T3	T2	T3	T2	T3
News reporters will report using slander	.898	.933	-	-	.820	.872
News Reporters will report on the public's private matters	.873	.869	-	-	.777	.765
News reporters will take bribes	.852	.874	-	-	.792	.765
News reporters are free conduct interviews for new reporting	-	-	.985	.998	.970	.997
Eigenvalue	2.295	2.409	1.064	.991	-	-
Explained variance (%)	57.4	60.2	26.6	24.8	84.0	85.0
Validity	.840	.872	-	-	.668	.728

Note a: The table above is used to examine the Factor Analysis result of "whether to establish a Press Council" in T2 and T3. Gray area shows each item's factor loading coefficients, which explain the power of the factor (max value is 1). The coefficient which absolute value doesn't reach 0.6 is omitted.

Note b: The factor loading coefficients are sorted from high to low according to T2 results, while it will be different in T3.

■ Factor analysis for evaluation of Macao media workers

- Factor 1 (negative views): This includes defamation and exposure of people's privacy in media reports, and bribery acceptance.

- Factor 2 (positive views): This includes journalists' freedom in newsgathering.

Factor analysis of importance ratings for various dimensions of protecting the media environment

	Factor 1 Journalists' rights, freedom of the press and speech		Factor 2 Financial Support to the Media		Factor 3 Privacy Protection		Community	
	T2	T3	T2	T3	T2	T3	T2	T3
Ensuring Press freedom	.917	.938	-	-	-	-	.849	.910
Ensuring Freedom of speech	.873	.947	-	-	-	-	.782	.931
Ensuring Protection of journalists	.736	.850	-	-	-	-	.593	.784
Ensuring Government subsidies for the broadcasting systems	-	-	.946	.950	-	-	.905	.935
Ensuring Government subsidies for the press	-	-	.945	.938	-	-	.908	.933
Ensuring the privacy of the general public	-	-	-	-	.850	.848	.762	.789
Ensuring the privacy of public figures	-	-	-	-	.812	.884	.728	.812
Eigenvalue	2.651	3.478	1.807	1.496	1.069	1.121	-	-
Explained variance (%)	37.9	49.7	25.8	21.4	15.3	16.0	79.0	87.1
Validity	.833	.910	.899	.932	.584	.682	.699	.806

Note a: The table above is used to examine the Factor Analysis result of "whether to establish a Press Council" in T2 and T3. Gray area shows each item's factor loading coefficients, which explain the power of the factor (max value is 1). The coefficient which absolute value doesn't reach 0.6 is omitted.

Note b: The factor loading coefficients are sorted from high to low according to T2 results, while it will be different in T3.

■ Factor analysis of importance ratings for various dimensions of protecting the media environment

- Factor 1 (Journalists' rights, freedom of the press and speech): Including safeguarding the freedom of press/speech and protecting journalists' rights in newsgathering
- Factor 2 (financial support to the media): Including giving financial support to broadcasting and print media organizations
- Factor 3 (Privacy protection): Including protection of the privacy of both non-public figures and public figures

Factor analysis for worldview/ value systems

	Factor 1		Factor 2		Factor 3		Community	
	Safeguard Freedom and Social Equality		Protect Tradition and Local Cultural Heritage		Secured Employment and Financial Safety for Individuals			
	T2	T3	T2	T3	T2	T3	T2	T3
Being able to think freely	.894	.826	-	-	-	-	.846	.744
Making sure nobody goes hungry or lacks medical care	.844	.806	-	-	-	-	.745	.660
Making one’s own choices	.775	.615	-	-	-	-	.696	.629
Seeing to it that everyone has equal opportunities	.724	.786	-	-	-	-	.630	.663
Being able to say what you want	.690	.790	-	-	-	-	.501	.741
Preserving traditions and customs	-	-	.850	.831	-	-	.782	.771
Preserving Macao’s distinctive culture	-	-	.771	.879	-	-	.716	.813
Earning as much money as possible	-	-	-	-	.887	.915	.791	.849
Not having to worry about being fired	-	-	-	-	.752	.687	.672	.671
Eigenvalue	4.158	4.276	1.248	1.226	.974	1.039	-	-
Explained variance (%)	46.2	47.5	13.9	13.6	10.8	11.5	70.9	72.7
Validity	.835	.858	.594	.766	.599	.648	.817	.842

Note a: The table above is used to examine the Factor Analysis result of “whether to establish a Press Council” in T2 and T3. Gray area shows each item’s factor loading coefficients, which explain the power of the factor (max value is 1). The coefficient which absolute value doesn’t reach 0.6 is omitted.

Note b: The factor loading coefficients are sorted from high to low according to T2 results, while it will be different in T3.

■ Factor analysis for worldview/ value systems

- Factor 1 (safeguard freedom and social equality): Statements about freedom and equality
- Factor 2 (protect tradition and local cultural heritage): Statements about preserving tradition and local cultural heritage
- Factor 3 (secured employment and financial safety for individuals): Statements about personal income expectations and the absence of fears of losing employment

Factor analysis of approval ratings toward the media and government

	Factor 1		Factor 2		Community	
	Approval toward government (Trust & Satisfaction)		Approval toward media (Trust & Satisfaction)			
	T2	T3	T2	T3	T2	T3
How much do you trust the Macao SAR Government to do what is right?	.924	.853	-	-	.880	.810
How satisfied are you with the Macao SAR Government?	.855	.902	-	-	.863	.865
How much do you trust members of the Macao press to do what is right?	-	-	.915	.900	.860	.841
How satisfied are you with the Macao press?	-	-	.828	.784	.823	.741
Eigenvalue	2.619	2.521	.807	.736	-	-
Explained variance (%)	65.5	63.0	20.2	18.4	85.7	81.4
Validity	.841	.819	.788	.719	.822	.804

Note a: The table above is used to examine the Factor Analysis result of “whether to establish a Press Council” in T2 and T3.

Gray area shows each item’s factor loading coefficients, which explain the power of the factor (max value is 1). The coefficient which absolute value doesn’t reach 0.6 is omitted.

Note b: The factor loading coefficients are sorted from high to low according to T2 results, while it will be different in T3.

■ Factor analysis of approval ratings toward the media and government

- Factor 1 (approval toward government): Including trust of the Macao government and satisfaction with the general performance of the government
- Factor 2 (approval toward media): Including trust of Macao journalists and satisfaction with the general performance of the media

Factor analysis of media participation

	Factor 1 Traditional Media Participation		Factor 2 Internet Participation		Community	
	T2	T3	T2	T3	T2	T3
Participate in radio/television program production	.858	.818	-	-	.778	.716
Submit articles to the newspapers to publish	.826	.818	-	-	.775	.718
Write or call the newspaper/radio/television stations to express personal opinions	.773	.672	-	-	.622	.471
Receive journalists' interview	.770	.617	-	-	.636	.482
Leave message on the Internet to express personal opinions	-	-	.874	.798	.774	.658
Upload homemade videos on the Internet	-	-	.829	.868	.760	.804
Set up website	-	-	.633	.763	.652	.762
Eigenvalue	3.912	3.597	1.086	1.015	-	-
Explained variance (%)	55.9	51.4	15.5	14.5	71.4	65.9
Validity	.854	.764	.753	.750	.846	.813

Note a: The table above is used to examine the Factor Analysis result of "whether to establish a Press Council" in T2 and T3.

Gray area shows each item's factor loading coefficients, which explain the power of the factor (max value is 1). The coefficient which absolute value doesn't reach 0.6 is omitted.

Note b: The factor loading coefficients are sorted from high to low according to T2 results, while it will be different in T3.

■ Factor analysis of media participation

- Factor 1 (Traditional media participation): Different types of traditional media participation
- Factor 2 (Internet participation): Different types of Internet participation

3.2.2 Whether the two laws need amendment

How big a problem would you say the current Press Law is in Macao? (Averages of different types of groups)

Values		Low/Middle Importance (A)	High Importance (B)	A-B ^{a+b}			
Making sure social liberty and equality	T2	6.26	6.68	-			
	T3	6.53	7.25	-0.716*			
Preserving tradition and local culture	T2	6.28	6.69	-			
	T3	6.80	7.21	-			
Keeping employment and personal finance	T2	6.28	6.75	-			
	T3	6.83	7.26	-			
Sense of Political Efficacy		Disagree (A)	Exactly in the middle (B)	Agree (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
People with views very different from mine often have good reasons for their views even when they are wrong	T2	6.43	6.67	6.59	-	-	-
	T3	7.17	6.89	7.24	-	-	-
Public officials care a lot about what people like me think	T2	5.97	6.94	6.72	-	-	-
	T3	6.50	6.94	7.53	-	-	-
Most public policy issues are so complicated that a person like me can't really make an impact on public policy issues	T2	6.90	6.97	5.50	-	1.405**	1.469*
	T3	7.09	6.94	7.80	-	-	-
Awareness of Public Affairs		Low Awareness (A)	Middle Awareness (B)	High Awareness (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Level of Awareness of All 9 Items	T2	6.53	6.63	7.46	-	-	-
	T3	7.11	7.12	7.25	-	-	-
Attention of Public Affairs		Low Attention (A)	Middle Attention (B)	High Attention (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Attention of Public Affairs of the Greater China (Macao/Hong Kong/Mainland/Taiwan)	T2	6.34	6.49	7.16	-	-	-
	T3	6.78	6.66	7.74	-	-0.956*	-1.081*
Media Participation		Never (A)	A few (B)	Middle/Often /Almost everyday (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Traditional Media	T2	6.08	6.73	7.26	-	-	-
	T3	7.27	6.85	8.03	-	-	-
Internet	T2	6.04	6.79	6.78	-	-	-
	T3	7.09	7.29	6.83	-	-	-

Note a: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion among different types of groups. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).

Note b: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, simplified to achieve reading friendly. Only significant results are preserved

Explanation:

This section tests the differences in scores on core issues given by respondents of various subgroups. All figures in each table are actual scores given by different subgroups on the same issue.

Take the above table (on whether Macao's *Press Law* needs amendment) as an example: respondents were first divided into different groups by their ratings of the importance of "protection of social freedom and equality" in the "worldview/value systems" question block. In T2, respondents who gave low-to-medium scores to "protection of social freedom and equality" averaged 6.26 on ratings for "the need to amend the *Press Law*." Those who gave high scores to the former averaged 6.68 on the latter.

Whether Macao's current *Press Law* needs amendment: Attitude change of and difference between respondents grouped according to their social participation and perception:

Overall: "The *Press Law* needs to be amended" received agreement score of 6 or higher (above the mid-point) in both T2 and T3. Agreement scores were below 6 (above 5 and near the mid-point) for the following: (i) "I can always find good reasons to support people whose views are different from mine, even though they are wrong" (5.97 in T2); and (ii) "Politics are too complicated and ordinary people like me have no impact on policy formulation" (5.50 in T2).

Statistically significant differences were observed between these groups of respondents:

Worldview/value systems: T3 respondents who considered "safeguarding freedom and social equality" as highly important also gave higher ratings to "The *Press Law* needs to be amended" compared with those who rated "safeguarding freedom and social equality" as of low/medium importance (7.25 and 6.53). The difference between these two groups came to 0.716.

Political efficacy: T2 respondents who did not agree about the statement "Politics are too complicated and ordinary people like me have no impact on policy formulation" gave significantly higher ratings to "The *Press Law* needs to be amended" than those who did agree with the above political efficacy statement (6.90, 6.97, and 5.50). The differences were 1.405 and 1.469. But in T3, all groups increased their agreement ratings for the need to amend the *Press Law* and the inter-group difference was no longer statistically significant.

Interest in political/public affairs: T3 respondents who scored high regarding interest in political/public affairs in different places in the Greater China Area (i.e.

Macao, Hong Kong, Mainland China, and Taiwan) showed significantly more support to the amendment of the *Press Law* compared with respondents with medium and low interest in political/public affairs (7.74, 6.66, and 6.78). The differences were 1.081 and 0.956 respectively.

Whether Macao's current *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act* needs to be amended

(Averages of different types of groups)

Values		Low/Middle Importance (A)	High Importance (B)	A-B ^{a+b}			
Making sure social liberty and equality	T2	6.37	6.88	-			
	T3	6.91	7.41	-			
Preserving tradition and local culture	T2	6.63	6.85	-			
	T3	6.92	7.44	-			
Keeping employment and personal finance	T2	6.48	6.94	-			
	T3	6.75	7.59	-0.845**			
Sense of Political Efficacy		Disagree (A)	Exactly in the middle (B)	Agree (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
People with views very different from mine often have good reasons for their views even when they are wrong	T2	6.50	6.80	6.61	-	-	-
	T3	7.61	6.96	7.36	-	-	-
Public officials care a lot about what people like me think	T2	6.40	6.83	6.70	-	-	-
	T3	6.94	7.04	7.58	-	-	-
Most public policy issues are so complicated that a person like me can't really make an impact on public policy issues	T2	7.08	6.92	5.76	-	1.318*	-
	T3	7.27	7.06	7.73	-	-	-
Awareness of Public Affairs		Low Awareness (A)	Middle Awareness (B)	High Awareness (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Level of Awareness of All 9 Items	T2	6.73	6.82	7.46	-	-	-
	T3	7.93	7.11	7.85	-	-	-
Attention of Public Affairs		Low Attention (A)	Middle Attention (B)	High Attention (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Attention of Public Affairs of the Greater China (Macao/Hong Kong/Mainland/Taiwan)	T2	6.22	6.70	7.64	-	-1.421**	-0.936*
	T3	6.67	7.27	7.79	-	-1.122*	-
Media Participation		Never (A)	A few (B)	Middle/Often/All most everyday(C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Traditional Media	T2	6.62	6.90	6.68	-	-	-
	T3	7.20	7.18	8.34	-	-	-1.164*
Internet	T2	6.75	6.91	6.60	-	-	-
	T3	7.31	7.52	6.92	-	-	-

Note a: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion among different types of groups. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).

Note b: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, simplified to achieve reading friendly. Only significant results are preserved.

Whether Macao's current *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act* needs to be amended: Attitude change of and difference between respondents grouped by social participation and perception:

Overall: The majority of T2 and T3 respondent groups rated “The *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act* needs to be amended” at 6 or higher (above the mid-point). Respondents who gave the statement below-6 ratings were those who agreed in T2 with the statement “Politics are too complicated and ordinary people like me have no impact on policy formulation” (5.76). The average rating given by this group was above 5 (around the mid-point).

Statistically significant differences were observed between these groups of respondents:

Worldview/value systems: T3 respondents who considered “job security and financial safety” as highly important also gave significantly higher ratings to the need to amend the *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act* compared with those who rated “job security and financial safety” as of low/medium importance (7.59 and 6.75). The difference is 0.845.

Political efficacy: T2 respondents who did not agree or were neutral about the statement “Politics are too complicated and ordinary people like me have no impact on policy formulation” rated “The *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act* needs to be amended” significantly higher than those who agreed with the above political efficacy statement (7.08 and 5.76). The difference came to 1.318. But in T3, all groups raised their ratings for “The *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act* needs to be amended” and the statistically significant inter-group difference disappeared.

Interest in political/public affairs: T2 respondents who indicated they were highly interested in political/public affairs in different jurisdiction areas of Greater China (i.e., Macao, Hong Kong, Mainland China, and Taiwan) gave significantly higher ratings to “The *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act* needs to be amended” compared with respondents with medium and low interest in political/public affairs (7.64, 6.22, and 6.70). The differences were 1.421 and 0.936. In T3, highly interested respondents gave significantly higher agreement ratings to the statement “The *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act* needs to be amended” than respondents with low interest in political/public affairs (7.79 and 6.67). The difference was 1.122.

Media participation: T3 respondents with “occasional/sometimes/daily” exposure traditional media gave significantly higher agreement ratings to the statement “The *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act* needs to be amended” than respondents who “seldom” used media (8.34 and 7.18). The difference was 1.164.

3.2.3 Whether to establish a Press Council

Whether a Press Council needs to be set up in Macao for self-regulation of the media industry (Averages of different types of groups)

Values		Low/Middle Importance (A)	High Importance (B)	A-B ^{a+b}			
Making sure social liberty and equality	T2	3.75	4.17	-			
	T3	4.54	4.73	-			
Preserving tradition and local culture	T2	3.62	4.22	-			
	T3	4.46	4.77	-			
Keeping employment and personal finance	T2	3.33	4.40	-1.075**			
	T3	4.33	4.88	-			
Sense of Political Efficacy		Disagree (A)	Exactly in the middle (B)	Agree (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
People with views very different from mine often have good reasons for their views even when they are wrong	T2	3.10	3.70	4.19	-	-	-
	T3	4.08	4.68	4.87	-	-	-
Public officials care a lot about what people like me think	T2	3.87	4.16	3.74	-	-	-
	T3	5.49	4.52	4.68	-	-	-
Most public policy issues are so complicated that a person like me can't really make an impact on public policy issues	T2	4.06	3.75	3.82	-	-	-
	T3	4.65	4.82	4.47	-	-	-
Awareness of Public Affairs		Low Awareness (A)	Middle Awareness (B)	High Awareness (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Level of Awareness of All 9 Items	T2	4.00	4.29	3.18	-	-	-
	T3	4.14	4.89	4.40	-	-	-
Attention of Public Affairs		Low Attention (A)	Middle Attention (B)	High Attention (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Attention of Public Affairs of the Greater China (Macao/Hong Kong/Mainland/Taiwan)	T2	4.45	4.16	3.75	-	-	-
	T3	4.58	4.71	4.77	-	-	-
Media Participation		Never (A)	A few (B)	Middle/Often/All most everyday (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Traditional Media	T2	3.85	4.18	4.43	-	-	-
	T3	4.66	4.57	5.47	-	-	-
Internet	T2	4.04	4.14	4.19	-	-	-
	T3	4.60	4.67	4.99	-	-	-

Note a: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion among different types of groups. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).

Note b: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, simplified to achieve reading friendly. Only significant results are preserved.

Whether a Press Council needs to be set up in Macao for self-regulation of the media industry: Attitude change of and difference between respondents grouped according to their social participation and perception:

Overall: The majority of T2 and T3 respondent groups rated “A Press Council for industry self-regulation should be set up” at 5 or lower (below the mid-point). Respondents who rated the statement at 5 or higher belonged to the following two groups: (i) T3 respondents who showed disagreement with the statement “The

government cares about the opinions of ordinary people like me” (5.49); and (ii) T3 respondents who had “occasional/sometimes/daily” exposure to traditional media (5.47). The average rating given by these two groups was above 5 (around the mid-point).

Statistically significant differences were observed between these groups of respondents:

Worldview/value systems: T2 respondents who considered “job security and financial safety” as highly important also gave significantly higher agreement ratings to the statement “A Press Council needs to be set up for industry self-regulation” compared with those who rated “job security and financial safety” as of low importance (4.40 and 3.33). The difference was 1.075. But in T3, all groups increased their ratings for the Press Council statement and the inter-group difference became statistically insignificant.

Whether Macao needs to set up a Press Council with government involvement in media regulation (Averages of different types of groups)

Values		Low/Middle Importance (A)	High Importance (B)	A-B ^{a+b}			
Making sure social liberty and equality	T2	5.76	5.61	-			
	T3	5.81	5.42	-			
Preserving tradition and local culture	T2	5.24	5.70	-			
	T3	5.68	5.43	-			
Keeping employment and personal finance	T2	5.46	5.69	-			
	T3	5.40	5.52	-			
Sense of Political Efficacy		Disagree (A)	Exactly in the middle (B)	Agree (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
People with views very different from mine often have good reasons for their views even when they are wrong	T2	5.76	5.78	5.40	-	-	-
	T3	5.80	5.28	5.41	-	-	-
Public officials care a lot about what people like me think	T2	4.24	5.62	6.01	-1.383**	1.771** *	-
	T3	4.81	5.14	6.04	-	-1.230*	-0.895*
Most public policy issues are so complicated that a person like me can't really make an impact on public policy issues	T2	5.32	5.81	5.82	-	-	-
	T3	5.20	5.45	5.97	-	-	-
Awareness of Public Affairs		Low Awareness (A)	Middle Awareness (B)	High Awareness (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Level of Awareness of All 9 Items	T2	5.97	5.51	4.28	-	1.691*	-
	T3	6.45	5.25	5.17	1.201*	-	-
Attention of Public Affairs		Low Attention (A)	Middle Attention (B)	High Attention (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Attention of Public Affairs of the Greater China (Macao/Hong Kong/Mainland/Taiwan)	T2	5.48	5.68	5.68	-	-	-
	T3	4.96	5.65	5.69	-	-	-
Media Participation		Never (A)	A few (B)	Middle/Often/All most everyday(C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Traditional Media	T2	5.23	5.71	6.08	-	-	-
	T3	4.97	5.63	6.24	-	-1.273*	-
Internet	T2	5.74	5.63	5.51	-	-	-
	T3	5.42	5.45	5.67	-	-	-

Note a: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion among different types of groups. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).

Note b: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, simplified to achieve reading friendly. Only significant results are preserved.

Whether Macao needs to set up a Press Council with government involvement in media regulation: Attitude change of and difference between respondents grouped according to their social participation and perception:

Overall: The majority of T2 and T3 respondent groups rated the proposal 5-6 (around the mid-point). Respondents who gave the statement lower-than-5 ratings

belonged to the following four groups: (i) T2 and T3 respondents who showed disagreement with the statement “The government cares about the opinions of ordinary people like me” (4.24 and 4.81); (ii) T2 respondents who showed high current events knowledge (4.28); (iii) T3 respondents with low interest in political/public affairs in the Greater China Area (4.96); and (iv) T3 respondents who “never” used traditional media (4.97).

Statistically significant differences were observed between these groups of respondents:

Political efficacy: T2 respondents who showed disagreement to the statement “The government cares about the opinions of ordinary people like me” rated “A Press Council with government participation needs to be set up” significantly lower than those who were neutral about or agreed with the said statement (4.24, 5.62, and 6.01). The differences were 1.383 and 1.771, respectively. In T3, respondents who agreed with the statement “The government cares about the opinions of ordinary people like me” rated “A Press Council with government participation needs to be set up” significantly higher than those who were neutral about or disagreed with the said statement (6.04, 5.14, and 4.81). The differences were 1.230 and 0.895, respectively.

Current events knowledge: T2 respondents who scored low in “knowledge of current social events in general” gave significantly higher agreement ratings to the statement “ A Press Council with government involvement needs to be set up” compared with respondents who scored higher in knowledge (5.97 and 4.28). The difference was 1.691. T3 respondents who scored low in “knowledge of current social events in general” gave significantly higher agreement ratings to the statement “A Press Council with government participation needs to be set up” compared with respondents who scored medium in knowledge (6.45 and 5.25). The difference was 1.201.

Media participation: T3 respondents who “never” had contact with traditional media gave significantly lower agreement ratings to the statement “A Press Council with government involvement needs to be set up” compared with respondents who had “occasional/sometimes/daily” contact with traditional media (4.97 and 6.24). The difference was 1.273.

Whether Macao needs to set up a Press Council under industry-public joint regulation

(Averages of different types of groups)

Values		Low/Middle Importance (A)	High Importance (B)	A-B ^{a+b}			
Making sure social liberty and equality	T2	6.29	6.33	-			
	T3	6.77	6.68	-			
Preserving tradition and local culture	T2	5.89	6.40	-			
	T3	6.10	6.86	-0.757*			
Keeping employment and personal finance	T2	6.23	6.36	-			
	T3	6.11	6.96	-0.850**			
Sense of Political Efficacy		Disagree (A)	Exactly in the middle (B)	Agree (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
People with views very different from mine often have good reasons for their views even when they are wrong	T2	6.17	5.54	6.26	-	-	-
	T3	5.96	6.56	6.98	-	-1.020*	-
Public officials care a lot about what people like me think	T2	5.82	6.23	6.06	-	-	-
	T3	7.01	6.30	6.81	-	-	-
Most public policy issues are so complicated that a person like me can't really make an impact on public policy issues	T2	6.14	6.06	6.30	-	-	-
	T3	6.65	6.42	6.92	-	-	-
Awareness of Public Affairs		Low Awareness (A)	Middle Awareness (B)	High Awareness (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Level of Awareness of All 9 Items	T2	6.78	6.12	5.08	-	-	-
	T3	6.87	6.69	6.21	-	-	-
Attention of Public Affairs		Low Attention (A)	Middle Attention (B)	High Attention (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Attention of Public Affairs of the Greater China (Macao/Hong Kong/Mainland/Taiwan)	T2	6.11	6.33	6.53	-	-	-
	T3	6.36	6.52	7.05	-	-	-
Media Participation		Never (A)	A few (B)	Middle/Often/All most everyday (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Traditional Media	T2	5.85	6.52	6.01	-	-	-
	T3	6.33	6.61	8.11	-	1.779**	-1.500**
Internet	T2	6.10	6.51	5.99	-	-	-
	T3	6.28	6.92	7.07	-	-	-

Note a: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion among different types of groups. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).

Note b: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, simplified to achieve reading friendly. Only significant results are preserved.

Whether Macao needs to set up a Press Council under industry-public joint regulation: Attitude change of and difference between respondents grouped according to their social participation and perception:

Overall: In T2 and T3, the majority of respondent groups gave the proposal above-6 agreement ratings (above the mid-point). Respondents who gave lower-than-

6 ratings belonged to the following seven groups: (i) T2 respondents who gave low/medium importance ratings to “preservation of tradition and local cultural heritage” (5.89); (ii) T2 respondents who were neutral about the statement “I can always find good reasons to support people whose views are different from mine, even though they are wrong” (5.54); (iii) T3 respondents who disagreed with the above statement (5.96); (iv) T2 respondents who disagreed with the statement “The government cares about the opinions of ordinary people like me” (5.82); (v) T2 respondents who showed high knowledge of current social events (5.08); (vi) T2 respondents who “never” had contact with traditional media (5.85); and (vii) T2 respondents who had “occasional/sometimes/daily” contact with the Internet (5.99). The average ratings by all groups were above 5 (around the mid-point).

Statistically significant differences were observed between these groups of respondents:

Worldview/value systems: T3 respondents who considered “preservation of tradition and local cultural heritage” as highly important also gave significantly higher agreement ratings to the proposal “A Press Council with industry-public joint participation needs to be set up” compared with those who considered “preservation of tradition and local cultural heritage” to be of low/medium importance (6.86 and 6.10). The difference was 0.757. In T3, respondents who rated “job security and financial safety” as highly important also agreed more with the above Press Council Proposal compared with respondents who considered “job security and financial safety” to be of low/medium importance (6.96 and 6.11). The difference was 0.850.

Political efficacy: T3 respondents who showed disagreement to the statement “I can always find good reasons to support people whose views are different from mine, even though they are wrong” rated “A Press Council with industry-public joint participation needs to be set up” significantly lower than those who agreed with the said statement (5.96 and 6.98). The differences were 1.020.

Media participation: T3 respondents who “never/seldom” had contact with traditional media gave significantly lower agreement ratings to the statement “A Press Council with government participation needs to be set up” compared with respondents who had “occasional/sometimes/daily” contact with traditional media (6.33, 6.61 and 8.11). The differences were 1.779 and 1.500, respectively.

3.2.4 Whether to set up a Broadcasting Council

Whether Macao needs to set up a Broadcasting Council for industry self-regulation

(Averages of different types of groups)

Values		Low/Middle Importance (A)	High Importance (B)	A-B ^{a+b}			
Making sure social liberty and equality	T2	3.94	3.87	-			
	T3	4.41	4.47	-			
Preserving tradition and local culture	T2	3.52	3.94	-			
	T3	4.40	4.48	-			
Keeping employment and personal finance	T2	3.25	4.09	-0.836*			
	T3	4.08	4.64	-			
Sense of Political Efficacy		Disagree (A)	Exactly in the middle (B)	Agree (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
People with views very different from mine often have good reasons for their views even when they are wrong	T2	2.95	3.59	3.91	-	-	-
	T3	4.05	4.67	4.52	-	-	-
Public officials care a lot about what people like me think	T2	3.62	3.75	3.78	-	-	-
	T3	5.11	4.38	4.51	-	-	-
Most public policy issues are so complicated that a person like me can't really make an impact on public policy issues	T2	3.89	3.64	3.42	-	-	-
	T3	4.36	4.83	4.00	-	-	-
Awareness of Public Affairs		Low Awareness (A)	Middle Awareness (B)	High Awareness (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Level of Awareness of All 9 Items	T2	4.00	3.88	2.85	-	-	-
	T3	3.85	4.69	3.83	-	-	-
Attention of Public Affairs		Low Attention (A)	Middle Attention (B)	High Attention (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Attention of Public Affairs of the Greater China (Macao/Hong Kong/Mainland/Taiwan)	T2	4.18	3.99	3.37	-	-	-
	T3	4.51	4.50	4.40	-	-	-
Media Participation		Never (A)	A few (B)	Middle/Often/Almost everyday (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Traditional Media	T2	3.56	3.96	4.10	-	-	-
	T3	4.79	4.00	5.68	-	-	-1.678**
Internet	T2	3.69	4.00	3.70	-	-	-
	T3	4.47	4.23	4.92	-	-	-

Note a: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion among different types of groups. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).

Note b: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, simplified to achieve reading friendly. Only significant results are preserved.

Whether Macao needs to set up a Broadcasting Council for industry self-regulation: Attitude change of and difference between respondents grouped according to their social participation and perception:

Overall: In T2 and T3, the majority respondent groups gave lower-than-5 importance ratings (below the mid-point) to the proposal to set up a Broadcasting Council for industry self-regulation. Respondents who gave higher-than-5 ratings belonged to two groups: (i) T3 respondents who disagreed with the statement "The

government cares about the opinions of ordinary people like me” (5.11); and (ii) T3 respondents who had “occasional/sometimes/daily” contact with traditional media (5.68). The average agreement rating of the two groups was around the mid-point.

Statistically significant differences were observed between these groups of respondents:

Worldview/value systems: T2 respondents who considered “job security and financial safety “as highly important also gave significantly higher agreement ratings to the statement “A Broadcasting Council for industry self-regulation needs to be set up” compared with those who rated “job security and financial safety” as of low/medium importance (4.09 and 3.25). The difference was 0.836. But in T3, all groups increased their agreement ratings for the said Broadcasting Council statement and the inter-group difference became statistically insignificant.

Media participation: T3 respondents who “never/seldom” had contact with traditional media gave significantly lower agreement ratings to the statement “A Broadcasting Council for industry self-regulation needs to be set up” compared with respondents who had “occasional/sometimes/daily” contact with traditional media (4.00 and 5.68). The differences were 1.678.

Whether a Broadcasting Council with government participation needs to be set up in Macao

(Averages of different types of groups)

Values		Low/Middle Importance (A)	High Importance (B)	A-B ^{a+b}			
Making sure social liberty and equality	T2	5.81	5.95	-			
	T3	5.88	5.47	-			
Preserving tradition and local culture	T2	5.74	5.97	-			
	T3	5.63	5.52	-			
Keeping employment and personal finance	T2	6.03	5.90	-			
	T3	5.44	5.59	-			
Sense of Political Efficacy		Disagree (A)	Exactly in the middle (B)	Agree (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
People with views very different from mine often have good reasons for their views even when they are wrong	T2	5.58	5.97	5.84	-	-	-
	T3	5.70	5.33	5.59	-	-	-
Public officials care a lot about what people like me think	T2	4.71	5.76	6.54	-	-1.835**	-
	T3	4.83	5.15	6.22	-	-1.388*	-1.067**
Most public policy issues are so complicated that a person like me can't really make an impact on public policy issues	T2	5.87	5.83	6.11	-	-	-
	T3	5.47	5.64	5.68	-	-	-
Awareness of Public Affairs		Low Awareness (A)	Middle Awareness (B)	High Awareness (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Level of Awareness of All 9 Items	T2	6.24	5.84	4.50	-	-	-
	T3	6.31	5.34	5.45	0.971*	-	-
Attention of Public Affairs		Low Attention (A)	Middle Attention (B)	High Attention (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Attention of Public Affairs of the Greater China (Macao/Hong Kong/Mainland/Taiwan)	T2	5.48	5.97	6.30	-	-	-
	T3	4.84	5.68	5.90	-	-1.059*	-
Media Participation		Never (A)	A few (B)	Middle/Often/Almost everyday(C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Traditional Media	T2	5.31	6.14	5.98	-	-	-
	T3	5.30	5.55	6.22	-	-	-
Internet	T2	5.60	6.03	6.00	-	-	-
	T3	5.28	5.66	5.87	-	-	-

Note a: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion among different types of groups. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).

Note b: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, simplified to achieve reading friendly. Only significant results are preserved.

Whether a Broadcasting Council with government participation needs to be set up in Macao: Attitude change of and difference between respondents grouped according to their social participation and perception:

Overall: The majority of T2 and T3 respondents rated the need to set up a Broadcasting Council with government participation 5-6 (around the mid-point). Respondents who rated the same proposal above 6 belonged to the following groups: (i) T2 respondents who gave low/medium importance ratings to “job security and

financial safety” (6.03); (ii) T2 and T3 respondents who showed agreement to the statement “The government cares about the opinions of ordinary people like me” (6.54 and 6.22); (iii) T2 respondents who showed agreement to the statement “Politics are too complicated and ordinary people like me have no impact on policy formulation” (6.11); (iv) T2 and T3 respondents who showed low knowledge about current social events (6.24 and 6.31); (v) T2 respondents who showed high interest in political/public affairs in the Greater China Area (6.30); (vi) T2 respondents who “seldom” used traditional media/the Internet (6.14 and 6.03); and (T2 respondents who “occasional/sometimes/daily” used the Internet (6.00). The average rating by these groups was above 6 (above the mid-point).

Statistically significant differences were observed between these groups of respondents:

Political efficacy: T2 respondents who showed disagreement to the statement “the government cares about the opinions of ordinary people like me” expressed significantly lower agreement with the need to set up “a Broadcasting Council with government involvement” compared with respondents who agreed with the above statement (4.71 and 6.54). The difference was 1.835. In T3, respondents who agreed with the statement “the government cares about the opinions of ordinary people like me” showed significantly stronger agreement with the above Broadcasting Council proposal compared with respondents who disagreed or were neutral about the statement (6.22, 4.83, and 5.15). The differences were 1.388 and 1.067, respectively.

Current events knowledge: T3 respondents who scored medium in “knowledge of current social events in general” gave significantly lower agreement ratings to the statement “A Broadcasting Council with government involvement needs to be set up” compared with respondents who scored lower in knowledge (5.34 and 6.31). The difference was 0.971.

Interest in political/public affairs: T3 respondents who scored high regarding interest in political/public affairs in different regions of Greater China Area (i.e., Macao, Hong Kong, Mainland China, and Taiwan) gave significantly higher agreement ratings to the statement “A Broadcasting Council with government participation needs to be set up” compared with respondents with low interest in political/public affairs (5.90 and 4.84). The difference was 1.059.

Whether Macao needs to set up a Broadcasting Council under industry-public joint regulation

(Averages of different types of groups)

Values		Low/Middle Importance (A)	High Importance (B)	A-B ^{a+b}			
Making sure social liberty and equality	T2	6.63	6.48	-			
	T3	7.07	6.62	-			
Preserving tradition and local culture	T2	5.95	6.59	-			
	T3	6.10	6.87	-0.775*			
Keeping employment and personal finance	T2	6.16	6.61	-			
	T3	6.49	6.80	-			
Sense of Political Efficacy		Disagree (A)	Exactly in the middle (B)	Agree (C)	A-B ^a	A-C	B-C
People with views very different from mine often have good reasons for their views even when they are wrong	T2	5.93	5.58	6.58	-	-	-1.000*
	T3	6.46	6.31	7.03	-	-	-
Public officials care a lot about what people like me think	T2	6.52	6.12	6.09	-	-	-
	T3	7.07	6.43	6.72	-	-	-
Most public policy issues are so complicated that a person like me can't really make an impact on public policy issues	T2	6.53	5.75	6.47	-	-	-
	T3	6.49	6.60	7.23	-	-	-
Awareness of Public Affairs		Low Awareness (A)	Middle Awareness (B)	High Awareness (C)	A-B ^a	A-C	B-C
Level of Awareness of All 9 Items	T2	7.10	6.06	6.65	1.043**	-	-
	T3	7.09	6.66	6.01	-	-	-
Attention of Public Affairs		Low Attention (A)	Middle Attention (B)	High Attention (C)	A-B ^a	A-C	B-C
Attention of Public Affairs of the Greater China (Macao/Hong Kong/Mainland/Taiwan)	T2	5.95	6.67	6.67	-	-	-
	T3	6.57	6.37	7.06	-	-	-
Media Participation		Never (A)	A few (B)	Middle/Often/Almost everyday (C)	A-B ^a	A-C	B-C
Traditional Media	T2	5.63	6.78	6.46	-1.150**	-	-
	T3	6.38	6.64	7.92	-	-	-1.284*
Internet	T2	5.90	6.75	6.33	-	-	-
	T3	6.32	7.01	6.85	-	-	-

Note a: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion among different types of groups. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).

Note b: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, simplified to achieve reading friendly. Only significant results are preserved.

Whether Macao needs to set up a Broadcasting Council under industry-public joint regulation: Attitude change of and difference between respondents grouped according to their social participation and perception:

Overall: In T2 and T3, the majority of respondent groups gave below-7 agreement ratings (above the mid-point) to the proposal to set up a Broadcasting Council under industry-public joint supervision. Respondents who gave the statement

higher-than-7 ratings belonged to the following eight groups: (i) T3 respondents who gave low/medium importance ratings to "safeguarding freedom and social equality" (7.07); (ii) T3 respondents who agreed with the statement "I can always find good reasons to support people whose views are different from mine, even though they are wrong" (7.03); (iii) T3 respondents who disagree with the statement "the government cares about the opinions of ordinary people like me" (7.07); T3 respondents who agree with the statement "most public policy issues are so complicated that a person like me can't really make an impact on public policy issues" (7.23); (iv & v) T2 and T3 respondents who showed low knowledge of current social events (7.10 and 7.09); (vi & vii) T3 respondents who had "occasional/sometimes/daily" contact with traditional media (7.92); and (viii) T3 respondents who "seldom" had contact with the Internet (7.01). The average ratings by all groups were 7 or above (above the mid-point).

Statistically significant differences were observed between these groups of respondents:

Worldview/value systems: T3 respondents who considered "safeguarding freedom and social equality" as highly important also gave significantly higher agreement ratings to the statement "a Broadcasting Council with industry-public joint participation needs to be set up" compared with those who considered "safeguarding freedom and social equality" to be of low/medium importance (6.87 and 6.10). The difference was 0.775.

Political efficacy: T2 respondents who showed agreement to the statement "I can always find good reasons to support people whose views are different from mine, even though they are wrong" rated "a Broadcasting Council with industry-public joint participation needs to be set up" significantly higher than those who were neutral or agreed with the said statement (6.58 and 5.58). The differences were 1.000.

Current events knowledge: T2 respondents who scored medium in "knowledge of current social events in general" gave significantly lower agreement ratings to the statement "A Broadcasting Council with industry-public joint participation needs to be set up" compared with respondents who scored low in knowledge (6.06 and 7.10). The difference was 1.043.

Media participation: T2 respondents who "seldom" used traditional media gave significantly lower agreement ratings to the statement "A Broadcasting Council with industry-public joint participation needs to be set up" compared with

respondents who "never" used traditional media (6.78 and 5.63). The difference was 1.150. In T3, respondents who "occasionally/frequently/daily" used traditional media gave significantly higher agreement ratings to the above Broadcasting Council Proposal compare with respondents who "seldom" used with traditional media (7.92 and 6.64). The difference was 1.284.

3.2.5 Whether to regulate the Internet

Whether a Press Council needs to be set up in Macao to regulate the media including the Internet

(Averages of different types of groups)

Values		Low/Middle Importance (A)	High Importance (B)	A-B ^{a+b}			
Making sure social liberty and equality	T2	6.70	6.21	-			
	T3	5.96	6.02	-			
Preserving tradition and local culture	T2	6.00	6.32	-			
	T3	5.83	6.06	-			
Keeping employment and personal finance	T2	6.56	6.16	-			
	T3	5.56	6.23	-			
Sense of Political Efficacy		Disagree (A)	Exactly in the middle (B)	Agree (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
People with views very different from mine often have good reasons for their views even when they are wrong	T2	5.73	5.87	6.20	-	-	-
	T3	6.48	5.52	5.93	-	-	-
Public officials care a lot about what people like me think	T2	5.06	5.74	6.59	-	-1.532*	-
	T3	5.46	5.50	6.39	-	-	-
Most public policy issues are so complicated that a person like me can't really make an impact on public policy issues	T2	5.80	6.22	6.24	-	-	-
	T3	6.05	5.55	5.82	-	-	-
Awareness of Public Affairs		Low Awareness (A)	Middle Awareness (B)	High Awareness (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Level of Awareness of All 9 Items	T2	6.41	6.22	5.92	-	-	-
	T3	6.96	5.91	4.53	-	2.434*	-
Attention of Public Affairs		Low Attention (A)	Middle Attention (B)	High Attention (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Attention of Public Affairs of the Greater China (Macao/Hong Kong/Mainland/Taiwan)	T2	5.47	6.29	6.94	-	-1.466*	-
	T3	5.96	5.81	6.19	-	-	-
Media Participation		Never (A)	A few (B)	Middle/Often/Almost everyday (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Traditional Media	T2	5.41	6.46	7.05	-	-	-
	T3	5.58	6.16	6.48	-	-	-
Internet	T2	6.58	6.30	5.88	-	-	-
	T3	6.53	5.81	5.37	-	-	-

Note a: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion among different types of groups. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).

Note b: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, simplified to achieve reading friendly. Only significant results are preserved.

Whether a Press Council needs to be set up in Macao to regulate the media including the Internet: Attitude change of and difference between respondents grouped according to their social participation and perception:

Overall: The majority of T2 and T3 respondent groups gave agreement ratings of 5-7 to the statement that "A Press Council needs to be set up to regulate the media including the Internet". On the whole, ratings in T3 declined from T2. All those who

gave the proposal higher-than-7 ratings were T2 respondents who had “occasional/sometimes/daily” contact with traditional media (7.05).

Statistically significant differences were observed between these groups of respondents:

Political efficacy: T2 respondents who showed disagreement to the statement “The government cares about the opinions of ordinary people like me” rated the proposal significantly lower than those who agreed with the said statement (5.06 and 6.59). The differences were 1.532. But in T3, groups that differ in their attitude towards the statement all increased their agreement ratings for the proposal and the inter-group difference became statistically insignificant.

Current events knowledge: T3 respondents who scored high in “knowledge of current social events in general” gave significantly lower agreement ratings to the proposal compared with respondents who scored low in knowledge (4.53 and 6.96). The difference was 2.434.

Interest in political/public affairs: T2 respondents with high interest in political/public affairs in different regions of Greater China Area (i.e., Macao, Hong Kong, Mainland China, and Taiwan) gave significantly higher ratings to the proposal compared with respondents with low interest in political/public affairs (6.94 and 5.47). The difference was 1.466. But in T3, all groups increased their agreement to the proposal and the inter-group difference became insignificant statistically.

Whether Internet regulation needs to be part of the Press Law (Averages of different types of groups)

Values		Low/Middle Importance (A)	High Importance (B)	A-B ^{a+b}			
Making sure social liberty and equality	T2	6.41	5.83	-			
	T3	5.42	5.11	-			
Preserving tradition and local culture	T2	5.69	5.94	-			
	T3	4.67	5.31	-			
Keeping employment and personal finance	T2	6.14	5.81	-			
	T3	4.98	5.27	-			
Sense of Political Efficacy		Disagree (A)	Exactly in the middle (B)	Agree (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
People with views very different from mine often have good reasons for their views even when they are wrong	T2	4.90	5.38	6.07	-	-	-
	T3	5.43	4.97	5.12	-	-	-
Public officials care a lot about what people like me think	T2	4.94	5.36	6.11	-	-	-
	T3	4.29	4.84	5.75	-	-	-
Most public policy issues are so complicated that a person like me can't really make an impact on public policy issues	T2	5.40	6.05	5.86	-	-	-
	T3	5.31	4.99	4.76	-	-	-
Awareness of Public Affairs		Low Awareness (A)	Middle Awareness (B)	High Awareness (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Level of Awareness of All 9 Items	T2	6.06	5.83	5.62	-	-	-
	T3	6.13	4.97	4.80	-	-	-
Attention of Public Affairs		Low Attention (A)	Middle Attention (B)	High Attention (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Attention of Public Affairs of the Greater China (Macao/Hong Kong/Mainland/Taiwan)	T2	5.39	5.95	6.29	-	-	-
	T3	4.78	4.75	5.72	-	-	-
Media Participation		Never (A)	A few (B)	Middle/Often/Almost everyday (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Traditional Media	T2	5.27	5.99	6.90	-	-	-
	T3	4.76	5.19	6.21	-	-	-
Internet	T2	6.28	5.96	5.37	-	-	-
	T3	5.30	5.13	5.00	-	-	-

Note a: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion among different types of groups. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).

Note b: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, simplified to achieve reading friendly. Only significant results are preserved.

Whether Internet regulation needs to be part of the Press Law: Attitude change of and difference between respondents grouped according to their social participation and perception:

Overall: The majority of T2 and T3 respondent groups rated the proposal between 4 and 6.5 and the ratings in T3 declined from T2. Respondents who gave the proposal higher-than-6.5 ratings were those who with "occasional/sometimes/daily" contact with traditional media (6.90).

No statistically significant difference was found between groups in this respect.

Internet must be regulated by Macao law, but not by the Press Law or any kind of Press Council

(Averages of different types of groups)

Values		Low/Middle Importance (A)	High Importance (B)	A-B ^{a+b}			
Making sure social liberty and equality	T2	5.87	6.02	-			
	T3	6.14	6.26	-			
Preserving tradition and local culture	T2	5.83	6.03	-			
	T3	6.28	6.23	-			
Keeping employment and personal finance	T2	5.34	6.24	-			
	T3	5.55	6.57	-			
Sense of Political Efficacy		Disagree (A)	Exactly in the middle (B)	Agree (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
People with views very different from mine often have good reasons for their views even when they are wrong	T2	6.17	5.81	5.84	-	-	-
	T3	5.86	5.81	6.57	-	-	-
Public officials care a lot about what people like me think	T2	5.77	5.76	5.94	-	-	-
	T3	6.63	6.11	6.15	-	-	-
Most public policy issues are so complicated that a person like me can't really make an impact on public policy issues	T2	6.13	5.78	5.46	-	-	-
	T3	5.81	6.46	6.59	-	-	-
Awareness of Public Affairs		Low Awareness (A)	Middle Awareness (B)	High Awareness (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Level of Awareness of All 9 Items	T2	6.09	5.92	6.23	-	-	-
	T3	5.91	6.13	8.05	-	-2.139*	-1.923*
Attention of Public Affairs		Low Attention (A)	Middle Attention (B)	High Attention (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Attention of Public Affairs of the Greater China (Macao/Hong Kong/Mainland/Taiwan)	T2	5.77	5.78	6.60	-	-	-
	T3	6.25	6.30	6.19	-	-	-
Media Participation		Never (A)	A few (B)	Middle/Often/Almost everyday(C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Traditional Media	T2	5.80	5.98	6.74	-	-	-
	T3	6.33	6.22	6.07	-	-	-
Internet	T2	6.68	5.91	5.55	-	-	-
	T3	5.77	6.57	6.47	-	-	-

Note a: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion among different types of groups. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).

Note b: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, simplified to achieve reading friendly. Only significant results are preserved.

Internet must be regulated by Macao law, but not by the Press Law or any kind of Press Council: Attitude change of and difference between respondents grouped according to their social participation and perception:

Overall: The majority of T2 and T3 respondent groups rated the proposal at 5.5 on average at (above the mid-point). On the whole, the ratings in T3 increased from T2. Those who gave the proposal lower-than-5 or higher-than-7 ratings were T3 respondents ranking high in knowledge of current social events in general (8.05).

Statistically significant differences were observed between these groups of respondents:

Current events knowledge: T3 respondents who scored high in “knowledge of current social events in general” gave significantly higher agreement ratings to the proposal (8.05, 6.13 and 5.91). The differences were 2.139 and 1.923, respectively.

Whether the Internet should be made completely free in Macao, without regulation by the Press Law or any kind of Press Council (Averages of different types of groups)

Values		Low/Middle Importance (A)	High Importance (B)	A-B ^{a+b}			
Making sure social liberty and equality	T2	4.73	4.76	-			
	T3	4.66	4.92	-			
Preserving tradition and local culture	T2	4.18	4.87	-			
	T3	4.27	5.05	-			
Keeping employment and personal finance	T2	4.03	5.03	-			
	T3	4.46	5.08	-			
Sense of Political Efficacy		Disagree (A)	Exactly in the middle (B)	Agree (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
People with views very different from mine often have good reasons for their views even when they are wrong	T2	3.70	4.60	4.67	-	-	-
	T3	4.14	5.20	4.86	-	-	-
Public officials care a lot about what people like me think	T2	4.09	4.47	4.63	-	-	-
	T3	4.97	4.50	5.24	-	-	-
Most public policy issues are so complicated that a person like me can't really make an impact on public policy issues	T2	4.63	4.08	4.59	-	-	-
	T3	5.00	4.59	5.05	-	-	-
Awareness of Public Affairs		Low Awareness (A)	Middle Awareness (B)	High Awareness (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Level of Awareness of All 9 Items	T2	4.80	4.88	3.23	-	-	-
	T3	4.22	4.98	5.35	-	-	-
Attention of Public Affairs		Low Attention (A)	Middle Attention (B)	High Attention (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Attention of Public Affairs of the Greater China (Macao/Hong Kong/Mainland/Taiwan)	T2	4.60	5.06	4.38	-	-	-
	T3	4.88	5.15	4.67	-	-	-
Media Participation		Never (A)	A few (B)	Middle/Often/Almost everyday (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Traditional Media	T2	4.25	4.92	4.80	-	-	-
	T3	4.41	4.94	5.90	-	-	-
Internet	T2	4.80	4.73	4.80	-	-	-
	T3	5.08	4.39	5.46	-	-	-

Note a: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion among different types of groups. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).

Note b: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, simplified to achieve reading friendly. Only significant results are preserved.

Whether the Internet should be made completely free in Macao, without regulation by the *Press Law* or any kind of Press Council: Attitude change of and difference between respondents grouped according to their social participation and perception:

Overall: The majority of T2 and T3 respondent groups rated the proposal at or below 5 (slightly below the mid-point). Respondents who rated the proposal lower than 4 belonged to the following two groups: (i) T2 respondents who disagreed with the statement "I can always find good reasons to support people whose views are different from mine, even though they are wrong" (3.70); and (ii) T2 respondents with high knowledge of current social events in general (3.23). The average rating of the two groups was below the mid-point.

No statistically significant difference was found between groups in this respect.

3.2.6 Whether to draft a Journalists' Code of Ethics

The importance of drafting a Journalists' Code of Ethics in Macao

(Averages of different types of groups)

Values		Low/Middle Importance (A)	High Importance (B)	A-B ^{a+b}			
Making sure social liberty and equality	T2	7.03	7.99	-0.957*			
	T3	6.94	7.73	-0.796*			
Preserving tradition and local culture	T2	6.97	8.05	-1.073**			
	T3	6.85	7.81	-0.957*			
Keeping employment and personal finance	T2	7.61	7.98	-			
	T3	7.09	7.84	-0.747*			
Sense of Political Efficacy		Disagree (A)	Exactly in the middle (B)	Agree (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
People with views very different from mine often have good reasons for their views even when they are wrong	T2	7.83	7.69	8.23	-	-	-
	T3	7.91	7.32	7.65	-	-	-
Public officials care a lot about what people like me think	T2	8.29	7.86	7.84	-	-	-
	T3	7.36	7.52	7.74	-	-	-
Most public policy issues are so complicated that a person like me can't really make an impact on public policy issues	T2	8.28	7.58	8.10	-	-	-
	T3	7.71	7.29	8.00	-	-	-
Awareness of Public Affairs		Low Awareness (A)	Middle Awareness (B)	High Awareness (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Level of Awareness of All 9 Items	T2	7.69	7.99	8.00	-	-	-
	T3	7.15	7.65	8.20	-	-	-
Attention of Public Affairs		Low Attention (A)	Middle Attention (B)	High Attention (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Attention of Public Affairs of the Greater China (Macao/Hong Kong/Mainland/Taiwan)	T2	7.53	7.70	8.50	-	-0.968*	-0.803*
	T3	7.29	7.29	8.03	-	-	-
Media Participation		Never (A)	A few (B)	Middle/Often/Almost everyday (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Traditional Media	T2	7.48	8.02	7.95	-	-	-
	T3	7.64	7.43	8.23	-	-	-
Internet	T2	7.69	7.88	8.10	-	-	-
	T3	7.87	7.54	7.13	-	-	-

Note a: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion among different types of groups. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).

Note b: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, simplified to achieve reading friendly. Only significant results are preserved.

The importance of drafting a Journalists' Code of Ethics in Macao: Attitude change of and difference between respondents grouped according to their social participation and perception:

Overall: The majority of T2 and T3 respondent groups rated the importance of drafting a Code at or above 7 (above the mid-point). Respondents who gave this lower-than-7 ratings belonged to the following groups: (i) T3 respondents who considered "safeguarding freedom and social equality" to be of low/medium

importance (6.94); (ii) T2 and T3 respondents who considered “preservation of tradition and local cultural heritage” to be of low/medium importance (6.97 and 6.85). The average rating by these groups was above 6 (above the mid-point).

Statistically significant differences were observed between groups of respondents:

Interest in political/public affairs: T2 respondents showing high interest in political/public affairs in different regions of Greater China Area (i.e., Macao, Hong Kong, Mainland China, and Taiwan) gave significantly higher importance ratings to the establishment of the Code compared with respondents with low/medium interest in political/public affairs (8.50, 7.70, and 7.53). The differences were 0.968 and 0.803, respectively. But in T3, all groups increased their importance ratings by different extents and the inter-group difference became statistically insignificant.

The importance of Macao's Journalists' Code of Ethics in being drafted as a law

(Averages of different types of groups)

Values		Low/Middle Importance (A)	High Importance (B)	A-B ^{a+b}			
Making sure social liberty and equality	T2	6.30	6.73	-			
	T3	7.07	6.51	-			
Preserving tradition and local culture	T2	6.37	6.74	-			
	T3	6.36	6.68	-			
Keeping employment and personal finance	T2	6.26	6.83	-			
	T3	6.23	6.79	-			
Sense of Political Efficacy		Disagree (A)	Exactly in the middle (B)	Agree (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
People with views very different from mine often have good reasons for their views even when they are wrong	T2	6.97	6.44	7.01	-	-	-
	T3	6.64	6.25	6.78	-	-	-
Public officials care a lot about what people like me think	T2	6.44	6.68	7.14	-	-	-
	T3	6.74	6.39	6.79	-	-	-
Most public policy issues are so complicated that a person like me can't really make an impact on public policy issues	T2	6.91	6.67	6.66	-	-	-
	T3	6.87	6.23	6.39	-	-	-
Awareness of Public Affairs		Low Awareness (A)	Middle Awareness (B)	High Awareness (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Level of Awareness of All 9 Items	T2	6.73	6.63	6.92	-	-	-
	T3	7.28	6.57	5.40	-	1.877*	-
Attention of Public Affairs		Low Attention (A)	Middle Attention (B)	High Attention (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Attention of Public Affairs of the Greater China (Macao/Hong Kong/Mainland/Taiwan)	T2	6.73	6.30	7.29	-	-	-
	T3	6.25	6.26	7.09	-	-	-
Media Participation		Never (A)	A few (B)	Middle/Often/Almost everyday (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Traditional Media	T2	6.51	6.69	7.10	-	-	-
	T3	6.81	6.49	6.55	-	-	-
Internet	T2	6.80	6.66	6.61	-	-	-
	T3	6.89	6.65	5.92	-	-	-

Note a: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion among different types of groups. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).

Note b: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, simplified to achieve reading friendly. Only significant results are preserved.

The importance of Macao's Journalists' Code of Ethics in being drafted as a law: Attitude change of and difference between respondents grouped according to their social participation and perception:

Overall: The majority of T2 and T3 respondent groups rated the importance of making the Code a law at 6-7 (above the mid-point). Respondents who gave lower-than-6 ratings belonged to the following seven groups: (i) T3 respondents with high

knowledge of current social events in general (5.40); and (ii) T3 respondents who had “occasional/sometimes/daily” contact with the Internet (5.92).

Statistically significant differences were observed between groups of respondents:

Current events knowledge: T3 respondents who scored high in “knowledge of current social events in general” gave significantly lower agreement ratings to the importance of creating a Code as a law (5.40 and 7.28). The difference was 1.877.

The importance of Macao's Journalists' Code of Ethics being drafted by journalists with government or legislative interference (Averages of different types of groups)

Values		Low/Middle Importance (A)	High Importance (B)	A-B ^{a+b}			
Making sure social liberty and equality	T2	5.70	6.55	-			
	T3	6.00	6.77	-			
Preserving tradition and local culture	T2	5.53	6.62	-1.093**			
	T3	5.86	6.85	-0.997**			
Keeping employment and personal finance	T2	6.06	6.59	-			
	T3	6.05	6.92	-0.873**			
Sense of Political Efficacy		Disagree (A)	Exactly in the middle (B)	Agree (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
People with views very different from mine often have good reasons for their views even when they are wrong	T2	5.90	6.09	6.49	-	-	-
	T3	6.61	6.48	6.58	-	-	-
Public officials care a lot about what people like me think	T2	6.82	5.83	6.43	-	-	-
	T3	6.42	6.66	6.46	-	-	-
Most public policy issues are so complicated that a person like me can't really make an impact on public policy issues	T2	6.10	6.27	6.93	-	-	-
	T3	6.71	6.77	6.08	-	-	-
Awareness of Public Affairs		Low Awareness (A)	Middle Awareness (B)	High Awareness (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Level of Awareness of All 9 Items	T2	6.52	6.38	6.69	-	-	-
	T3	5.41	6.91	7.05	-1.503***	-	-
Attention of Public Affairs		Low Attention (A)	Middle Attention (B)	High Attention (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Attention of Public Affairs of the Greater China (Macao/Hong Kong/Mainland/Taiwan)	T2	6.15	6.72	6.25	-	-	-
	T3	6.62	6.57	6.71	-	-	-
Media Participation		Never (A)	A few (B)	Middle/Often/Almost everyday (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Traditional Media	T2	5.92	6.59	6.71	-	-	-
	T3	6.47	6.67	7.00	-	-	-
Internet	T2	6.61	6.48	6.18	-	-	-
	T3	6.69	6.86	6.06	-	-	-

Note a: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion among different types of groups. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).

Note b: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, simplified to achieve reading friendly. Only significant results are preserved.

The importance of Macao's Journalists' Code of Ethics being drafted by journalists with government or legislative interference: Attitude change of and difference between respondents grouped according to their social participation and perception:

Overall: The majority of T2 and T3 respondent groups gave the proposal 5-7 points on the importance scale (above the mid-point). Respondents who gave ratings at or above 7 belonged to the following two groups: (i) T3 respondents scoring high in knowledge of current social events in general (7.05); and (ii) T3 respondents who had "occasional/sometimes/daily" contact with the Internet (7.00). The average rating of the two groups was above the mid-point.

Statistically significant differences were observed between groups of respondents:

Worldview/value systems: T2 respondents who considered "preservation of tradition and local cultural heritage" as highly important also gave significantly higher agreement ratings to proposal compared with those who considered "preservation of tradition and local cultural heritage" to be of low/medium importance (6.62 and 5.53). The difference was 1.093. In T3, respondents who rated "preservation of tradition and local cultural heritage" as highly important also agreed more with the proposal than those who rated the above as low/medium in importance (6.85, 5.86). The difference was 0.997. Also in T3, respondents who gave high importance ratings to "job security and financial safety" also attached greater importance to the proposal compared with respondents who consider job security and financial safety" to be of low/medium importance (6.92, 6.05). The difference was 0.873.

Current events knowledge: T3 respondents who scored medium in "knowledge of current social events in general" gave significantly higher importance ratings to the proposal compared with respondents who scored low in knowledge (6.91, 5.41). The difference was 1.503.

3.2.7 Trust of media of government in relation to freedom of press and speech

Trust rating for the Macao government

(Trust ratings for Macao government from who hold different trust ratings for Macao media)

Trust on Media	Low(A)	Medium(B)	High(C)	A-B ^a	A-C	B-C
T1	3.60	4.89	5.98	-1.287*	-2.384***	-1.097***
T2	4.33	5.37	6.55	-	-2.212**	-1.175***
T3	3.50	5.06	6.51	-	-3.010**	-1.453***

Note a: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion among different types of groups. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).

Note b: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, simplified to achieve reading friendly. Only significant results are preserved.

Trust rating for the Macao government: Attitude change of and differences:

Overall: In general, respondents' trust in the media was positively linked with their trust in the Macao government. With the exception of T2 and T3 respondents who scored low/medium in trust, significant differences were found between groups.

Statistically significant differences were observed between these groups of respondents:

In T1: The more respondents trusted the media, the more they trusted the government (3.60, 4.89, 5.98). The inter-group differences were 1.287, 2.384, and 1.097, respectively.

In T2: The trend was the same as in T1. There were significant differences between low-, medium-, and high-scoring groups (6.55, 4.33, and 5.37). The differences were 2.212 and 1.175, respectively.

In T3: The trend was the same as in T1 and T2. There were significant differences between low-, medium-, and high-scoring groups (6.51, 3.50, and 5.06). The differences were 3.010 and 1.453, respectively.

Satisfaction with the Macao government

(Satisfaction with the Macao government from who hold different satisfaction ratings with Macao media)

Satisfaction with government	Low(A)	Medium(B)	High(C)	A-B ^a	A-C	B-C
T1	4.03	5.13	6.61	-1.104**	-2.578***	-1.475***
T2	4.43	5.22	6.94	-	-2.507***	-1.718***
T3	3.94	5.30	6.85	-1.354*	-2.909***	-1.555***

Note a: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion among different types of groups. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).

Note b: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, simplified to achieve reading friendly. Only significant results are preserved.

Satisfaction with the Macao government: Attitude change of and differences:

Overall: In general, respondents' satisfaction with the media was positively linked to their satisfaction with the Macao government. With the exception of T2 respondents who scored low/medium in trust, significant differences were found between groups.

Statistically significant differences were observed between groups of respondents:

In T1: The more respondents were satisfied with the media, the more they were with the government's overall performance (4.03, 5.13, and 6.61). The inter-group differences were 1.104, 2.578, and 1.475, respectively.

In T2: The trend was the same as in T1. There were significant differences between low-, medium-, and high-scoring groups (6.94, 4.43, and 5.22). The differences were 2.507 and 1.718, respectively.

In T3: The more respondents were satisfied with the media, the more they were with the government's overall performance (3.94, 5.30, and 6.85). The inter-group differences were 1.354, 2.909, and 1.555, respectively.

Views on Macao's Media Environment

Media agreement (Trust & Satisfaction)		Low(A)	Medium(B)	High(C)	A-B ^a	A-C	B-C		
Evaluation in Behaviors of Journalists in Macao	News Reporters will report on the public's private matters	T1	3.81	3.81	4.17	-	-	-	
		T2	3.53	4.17	3.68	-	-	-	
		T3	3.82	3.65	4.08	-	-	-	
	News reporters will report using slander	T1	3.94	2.73	3.49	-	-	-	
		T2	3.25	3.40	2.66	-	-	-	
		T3	3.36	3.28	3.16	-	-	-	
	News reporters will take bribes	T1	5.17	2.96	3.17	2.208*	1.994*	-	
		T2	3.55	3.80	2.56	-	-	1.232*	
		T3	5.67	4.03	3.16	-	2.506*	-	
	News reporters are free conduct interviews for new reporting	T1	4.45	5.37	5.90	-	-	-	
		T2	4.00	5.53	6.52	-1.529*	-2.516***	-0.987*	
		T3	4.67	5.69	7.14	-	-2.476***	-1.455***	
	views on Macao's media environment	Immediate coverage of events tends to result in better news coverage	T1	8.00	7.93	8.52	-	-	-
			T2	7.40	8.66	8.19	-	-	-
			T3	7.08	8.10	8.40	-	-	-
Media outlets that receive most of their funds from advertising are more independent		T1	5.26	6.59	7.18	-	-1.922**	-	
		T2	5.33	7.09	6.89	-1.760*	-	-	
		T3	4.50	6.96	7.23	-2.458**	-2.733**	-	
Media outlets that tend to pay for information are more likely to have inaccurate reporting		T1	5.22	5.18	5.96	-	-	-	
		T2	5.24	5.66	5.81	-	-	-	
		T3	4.36	5.36	6.13	-	-	-	
A press council would promote greater professional and ethical standards		T1	6.87	7.14	8.00	-	-	-	
		T2	6.63	7.95	7.84	-	-	-	
		T3	7.75	7.24	8.03	-	-	-0.788*	
In Macao, in general, reporters can decide on their own whether news should be reported or broadcasted		T1	4.65	5.09	5.56	-	-	-	
		T2	5.35	4.88	5.85	-	-	-	
		T3	3.60	4.34	5.28	-	-	-	
In Macao, in general, it is editors, but not journalists, who can decide whether a news story can be published.	T1	6.00	6.17	6.81	-	-	-		
	T2	5.50	7.14	7.39	-	-1.892**	-		
	T3	6.20	7.16	7.50	-	-	-		
Empirical projections of the consequences of a journalists' self-regulation body	Reporters and other members of the press will be less likely to respect the privacy of the public	T1	5.26	6.02	6.20	-	-	-	
		T2	5.20	5.56	6.16	-	-	-	
		T3	5.18	5.64	6.60	-	-	-0.963**	
	Reporters and other members of the press will be more likely to use slander in their reporting	T1	4.26	4.59	4.85	-	-	-	
		T2	4.50	3.88	3.78	-	-	-	
Reporters and other members of	T1	5.09	4.57	4.31	-	-	-		

the press will tend to be more open to corruption	T2	4.56	4.31	3.97	-	-	-
	T3	4.25	4.22	3.75	-	-	-
Reporters and other members of the press will have more freedom to conduct their reporting	T1	6.26	6.13	7.22	-	-	-1.089*
	T2	7.22	6.62	7.43	-	-	-0.808*
	T3	7.17	6.93	7.30	-	-	-

Note a: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion among different types of groups. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).

Note b: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, simplified to achieve reading friendly. Only significant results are preserved.

Assessment of Macao journalists, views on Macao's media environment, Empirical projections of the consequences of a journalists' self-regulation body:

Attitude change of respondents and inter-group differences:

Overall: There were significant inter-group differences in ratings regarding the assessment of Macao journalists, views on Macao's media environment, and Empirical projections of the consequences of a journalists' self-regulation body.

Statistically significant differences were observed between groups of respondents:

Comments on Macao journalists

Journalists might accept bribery: In T1, the statement received significantly higher agreement ratings from respondents who gave low approval ratings to Macao media than from respondents who gave medium/high approval ratings to the media (5.17, 2.96, and 3.17), with the differences being 2.208 and 1.994, respectively. In T2, the statement received higher agreement ratings from respondents who gave medium approval ratings to Macao media than from respondents who gave high approval ratings to the media (3.80 and 2.56), with the difference being 1.232. In T3, the statement received higher agreement ratings from respondents who gave low approval ratings to Macao media than from respondents who gave high approval ratings to the media (5.67 and 3.16), with the difference being 2.506.

Journalists have freedom in reporting: In T2, the statement received significantly higher agreement ratings from respondents who gave higher approval ratings to Macao media (4.00, 5.53, and 6.52), with the differences being 1.529, 2.516, and 0.987, respectively. In T3, the statement received higher agreement ratings from respondents who gave high approval ratings to Macao media than from respondents who gave medium/low approval ratings to the media (7.14, 5.69, and 4.67), with the differences being 2.476 and 1.455, respectively.

Views on Macao's media environment

Media are more independent if advertising is their major source of income: In T1, the statement received significantly higher agreement ratings from respondents

who gave high approval ratings to Macao media than from respondents who gave low approval ratings to the media (7.18 and 5.26), with the difference being 1.922. In T2, the statement received significantly higher agreement ratings from respondents who gave medium approval ratings to Macao media than from respondents who gave low approval ratings to the media (7.09 and 5.33), with the difference being 1.760. In T3, the statement significantly received lower agreement ratings from respondents who gave low approval ratings to Macao media than from respondents who gave medium/high approval ratings to the media (4.50, 6.69 and 7.23), with the differences being 2.458 and 2.733, respectively.

Setting up a Print Press Council would help enhance journalists' professionalism and ethics: In T3, the statement received significantly higher agreement ratings from respondents who gave high approval ratings to Macao media than from respondents who gave medium approval ratings to the media (8.03 and 7.24), with the difference being 0.788.

Editors instead of reporters determine whether a report can/cannot be published/broadcast: In T2, the statement received significantly higher agreement ratings from respondents who gave high approval ratings to Macao media than from respondents who gave low approval ratings to the media (7.39 and 5.50), with the difference being 1.892.

Empirical projections of journalists' behavior in a scenario with an industry self-regulation body:

Reporters and other members of the press will be less likely to respect the privacy of the public: In T3, those who gave high approval scores to Macao media also gave higher scores to "cases of privacy coverage will be reduced" than from those who gave low approval ratings to Macao media (6.60 and 5.64), with the difference being 0.963.

Journalists would gain greater freedom in reporting: In T1, the statement received significantly higher agreement ratings from respondents who gave high approval ratings than from those who gave medium approval ratings to Macao media (7.22, 6.13), with the difference being 1.089. The same was found in T2 (7.43, 6.62), with the difference being 0.808.

Empirical projections of journalists' behavior in a scenario with a government department in charge of media regulation (Score for empirical premises from who hold different approval degrees)

Government agreement (Trust&Satisfaction)		Low(A)	Medium(B)	High(C)	A-B ^a	A-C	B-C
Reporters and other members of the press will more likely to be pressured to censor their reporting	T1	6.38	6.25	6.74	-	-	-
	T2	7.41	7.26	7.17	-	-	-
	T3	7.03	7.54	7.78	-	-	-
Reporters and other members of the press will more likely be obligated to avoid slander in their reporting	T1	6.08	5.87	6.48	-	-	-
	T2	6.76	6.85	6.94	-	-	-
	T3	6.16	6.94	7.50	-	-1.348*	-
Reporters and other members of the press will have less freedom to conduct their reporting	T1	5.95	5.14	5.59	-	-	-
	T2	6.75	6.85	6.09	-	-	-
	T3	7.34	5.82	6.44	1.522*	-	-
Reporters and other members of the press will be more likely to collect information responsibly	T1	6.89	6.59	7.65	-	-	-1.054*
	T2	6.61	7.32	7.91	-	-1.295*	-
	T3	6.37	7.38	7.94	-	-1.570**	-

Note a: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion among different types of groups. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).

Note b: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, simplified to achieve reading friendly. Only significant results are preserved.

Empirical projections of journalists' behavior in a scenario with a government department in charge of media regulation: Attitude change of respondents and inter-group differences:

Overall: Regardless of their approval ratings to the Macao government, respondents' agreement ratings to the Empirical projections of journalists' behaviors were all above 5 in the three surveys (above the mid-point).

Statistically significant differences were observed between groups of respondents:

Defamation in reporting would be reduced: In T3, the statement received significantly higher agreement ratings from respondents who gave high approval ratings than from those who gave low approval ratings to Macao media (7.50 and 6.16), with the difference being 1.348.

Journalists would have less freedom in reporting: In T3, the statement received significantly lower agreement ratings from respondents who gave medium approval ratings than from those who gave low approval ratings to Macao media (5.82 and 7.34), with the difference being 1.522.

Journalists would be more responsible in reporting: In T1, the statement received significantly higher agreement ratings from respondents who gave high approval ratings than from those who gave medium approval ratings to Macao media (7.65 and 6.59), with the difference being 1.054. In T2, the statement received higher agreement ratings from respondents who gave high approval ratings than from those who gave low approval ratings to Macao media (7.91 and 6.61), with the difference being 1.295. In T3, the statement received higher agreement ratings from respondents who gave high approval ratings than from those who gave low approval ratings to Macao media (7.94 and 6.37), with the difference being 1.570.

Evaluation on protection of the freedom of press & speech

Protection of the freedom of press & speech			Low/Medium Importance (A)	High Importance(B)	A-B ^a
Protection of privacy	Ensuring the privacy of the general public	T1	6.17	8.48	-2.314***
		T2	7.38	8.82	-
		T3	7.27	8.72	-1.450**
	Ensuring the privacy of public figures	T1	6.25	7.90	-1.654***
		T2	7.15	8.46	-1.301*
		T3	7.13	8.38	-1.245*
License Obtaining	press outlets in Macao to obtain a press license through a central regulatory authority	T1	6.55	7.60	-
		T2	8.29	7.47	-
		T3	6.33	7.38	-
	broadcasting outlets in Macao to obtain a broadcasting license through a central regulatory authority	T1	7.57	7.64	-
		T2	7.57	8.17	-
		T3	6.71	7.81	-
Missions of the Press Council	Protecting the rights of journalists to report	T1	6.67	8.62	-1.955***
		T2	7.14	8.94	-1.802**
		T3	6.47	8.86	-2.394***
	Ensuring journalistic professionalism	T1	7.33	8.56	-1.230*
		T2	8.29	9.24	-0.953*
		T3	7.20	8.88	-1.683***
Responsibilities of Media/Government	The print media is committed to news that is important.	T2	7.58	8.05	-
		T3	6.57	8.23	-1.654**
	The print media is committed to informing the public.	T2	7.58	8.11	-
		T3	6.14	8.50	-2.361***
	The broadcast media is committed to news that is important.	T2	7.92	8.87	-0.948*
		T3	6.79	8.92	-2.138***
	The broadcast media is committed to informing the public.	T2	8.00	8.76	-
		T3	6.86	8.80	-1.944***
How much	Macao	T1	6.75	5.87	-

freedom of press do each of the following countries and/or regions have?		T2	5.92	6.30	-
		T3	5.71	6.40	-
	Hong Kong	T1	7.73	7.68	-
		T2	8.08	8.12	-
		T3	7.71	8.09	-
	Taiwan	T1	5.89	7.68	-1.789*
		T2	7.25	8.02	-
		T3	7.85	8.02	-
	Mainland China	T1	5.09	3.49	-
		T2	4.25	3.06	-
		T3	3.21	3.00	-
	US	T1	6.75	7.76	-
		T2	8.10	8.10	-
		T3	7.46	8.09	-
	Portugal	T1	6.75	6.81	-
		T2	6.89	7.16	-
		T3	6.55	7.18	-
	Germany	T1	5.00	7.00	-
T2		7.43	7.46	-	
T3		7.11	7.42	-	
Luxembourg	T1	5.33	6.48	-	
	T2	5.83	7.14	-	
	T3	6.89	7.15	-	
How important or unimportant are the following about the Internet?	To avoid libel	T1	6.27	8.14	-1.872**
		T2	7.55	8.35	-
		T3	7.27	8.58	-1.311*
	To avoid dissemination of false news	T1	7.33	8.60	-
		T2	7.82	8.67	-
		T3	7.73	8.69	-
	Maintain Internet users ability to speak freely	T1	5.82	8.07	-2.248**
		T2	6.82	8.46	-1.638*
		T3	6.87	8.54	-1.678**
	Legislate to have oversight over speech on the Internet	T1	5.82	6.48	-
		T2	5.13	4.84	-
		T3	5.62	5.68	-

Note a: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion among different types of groups. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).

Note b: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, simplified to achieve reading friendly. Only significant results are preserved.

(i) Protection of privacy, (ii) license requirement for the establishment of news organizations, (iii) responsibilities of a Press Council, (iv) responsibilities of media organizations, (v) perceived press freedom in different places, (vi)

freedom of speech on the Internet, and (vii) regulation of the Internet: Attitude change of respondents and inter-group differences:

Overall: There were significant inter-group differences with regards to the above issues in all three surveys.

Statistically significant differences were observed between groups of respondents:

The importance of privacy protection

It is important to protect the privacy of non-public individuals: In T1, the statement received significantly higher importance ratings from respondents who considered the protection of journalists' rights and the freedom of speech/press to be highly important than from respondents who considered it to be of low/medium importance (8.48 and 6.17), with the difference being 2.314. The same was found in T3 (8.72, and 7.27; difference: 1.450).

It is important to protect the privacy of public figures: In T1, the statement received significantly higher importance ratings from respondents who considered the protection of journalists' rights and the freedom of speech/press to be highly important than from respondents who considered it to be of low/medium importance (7.90 and 6.25), with the difference being 1.654. The same was found in T2 (8.46 and 7.15; difference: 1.301) and in T3 (8.38 and 7.13; difference: 1.245.)

Responsibilities of a Press Council

Safeguarding journalists' rights to report: In T1, the statement received significantly higher importance ratings from respondents who considered the protection of journalists' rights and the freedom of speech/press to be highly important than from respondents who considered it to be of low/medium importance (8.62 and 6.67), with the difference being 1.955. The same was found in T2 (8.97 and 7.14; difference: 1.802) and in T3 (8.86 and 6.47; difference: 2.394.)

Assuring media journalists' professionalism: In T1, the statement received significantly higher importance ratings from respondents who considered the protection of journalists' rights and the freedom of speech/press to be highly important than from respondents who considered it to be of low/medium importance (8.56 and 7.33), with the difference being 1.230. The same was found in T2 (9.24, 8.29; difference: 0.953) and in T3 (8.88 and 7.20; difference: 1.683.)

Responsibilities of media organizations

Print media have the obligation to report on major news: In T3, the statement received significantly higher importance ratings from respondents who considered the protection of journalists' rights and the freedom of speech/press to be highly important than from respondents who considered it to be of low/medium importance (8.23 and 6.57), with the difference being 1.654.

Print media have the obligation to provide information to the public: In T3, the statement received significantly higher importance ratings from respondents who considered the protection of journalists' rights and the freedom of speech/press to be highly important than from respondents who considered it to be of low/medium importance (8.50, 6.14), with the difference being 2.361.

Broadcast media have the obligation to report on major news: In T2, the statement received significantly higher importance ratings from respondents who considered the protection of journalists' rights and the freedom of speech/press to be highly important than from respondents who considered it to be of low/medium importance (8.87 and 7.92), with the difference being 0.948. The same was found in T3 (8.92 and 6.79; difference: 2.138).

Broadcast media have the obligation to provide information to the public: In T3, the statement received significantly higher importance ratings from respondents who considered the protection of journalists' rights and the freedom of speech/press to be highly important than from respondents who considered it to be of low/medium importance (8.80 and 6.86), with the difference being 1.944.

Ratings of press freedom in different regions of the Greater China region

Taiwan: In T1, press freedom in Taiwan received significantly higher ratings from respondents who considered the protection of journalists' rights and the freedom of speech/press to be highly important than from respondents who considered it to be of low/medium importance (7.68 and 5.89), with the difference being 1.789.

Importance of Internet freedom and Internet regulation

Reducing defamation: In T1, "reduce defamation" received significantly higher importance ratings from respondents who considered the protection of journalists' rights and the freedom of speech/press to be highly important than from respondents who considered it to be of low/medium importance (8.14 and 6.27), with the difference being 1.872. The same was found in T3 (8.58 and 7.27; difference: 1.311).

Maintaining freedom of speech on the Internet: In T1, “maintaining freedom of speech on the Internet” received significantly higher importance ratings from respondents who considered the protection of journalists’ rights and the freedom of speech/press to be highly important than from respondents who considered it to be of low/medium importance (8.07 and 5.82), with the difference being 2.248. The same was found in T2 (8.46 and 6.82; difference: 1.638) and T3 (8.54 and 6.87; difference: 1.678).

3.3 Cluster Analysis (II): Attitude Change and Difference between Respondents of Different Demographic Groups

3.3.1 Whether the two laws need to be amended

How big a problem would you say the current Press Law is in Macao?

(Averages of groups with different demographics)

		Male (A)	Female (B)	A-B ^{a+b}			
Gender	T1	6.47	6.35	-			
	T2	6.75	6.53	-			
	T3	7.29	6.99	-			
		18-34 (A)	35-54 (B)	55 or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Age	T1	6.18	6.57	6.43	-	-	-
	T2	6.63	6.60	6.56	-	-	-
	T3	7.10	6.56	7.68	-	-	1.122*
		Primary school or below (A)	Junior/Senior high school (B)	Junior college / associate bachelor or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Education Level	T1	6.46	6.32	6.52	-	-	-
	T2	6.86	6.36	6.91	-	-	-
	T3	7.21	6.85	7.54	-	-	-
		9000 or below (A)	9001-18000(B)	18001 or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Personal Monthly Income	T1	6.38	6.30	6.78	-	-	-
	T2	6.59	6.81	7.26	-	-	-
	T3	7.16	7.31	6.74	-	-	-
		Employed (A)	Student (B)	Housewife (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Status	T1	6.38	7.11	6.28	-	-	-
	T2	6.65	6.80	6.48	-	-	-
	T3	6.97	7.19	8.03	-	-	-
		No (A)	Yes (B)	A-B			
Whether work/worked for a media organization	T1	6.45	4.25	2.199*			
	T2	6.63	6.50	-			
	T3	7.13	6.50	-			
		25 years or below (A)	26-50 years (B)	51 years or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Living-year in Macao	T1	6.44	6.48	5.60	-	-	-
	T2	6.69	6.75	6.08	-	-	-
	T3	7.05	7.31	6.24	-	-	-
		Dissatisfied (A)	Half and half (B)	Satisfied (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Life Satisfaction	T1	6.11	6.41	6.54	-	-	-
	T2	6.19	6.66	6.80	-	-	-
	T3	6.60	7.02	7.48	-	-	-
		Never/Seldom (A)	Sometimes (B)	Often/Almost everyday (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Associations Participation	T1	6.49	6.28	6.04	-	-	-
	T2	6.45	6.94	7.22	-	-	-
	T3	7.02	7.17	7.71	-	-	-
		Conservative (A)	Half and half (B)	Liberal (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C

Views of Self Evaluation	T1	5.71	6.22	6.69	-	-	-
	T2	5.89	6.77	6.50	-	-	-
	T3	6.38	7.28	6.90	-	-	-

Note a: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion among different types of groups. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).

Note b: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, simplified to achieve reading friendly. Only significant results are preserved.

Explanation:

This section tests the differences in scores on core issues given by respondents of various subgroups. All figures in each table are actual scores given by different subgroups on the same issue.

Take the above table (on whether Macao's *Press Law* needs amendment) as an example: respondents were first divided into two groups by gender. In T1, male respondents averaged 6.47 on ratings for "the need to amend the *Press Law*" while female respondents averaged 6.35 on the same item.

Whether Macao's *Press Law* needs to be amended: Attitude change of respondents and inter-group differences:

Overall: In T2 and T3, the majority of respondents gave agreement ratings of 6 or higher (above the mid-point) to the need to amend Macao's *Press Law*. Respondents who gave ratings below 6 belonged to the following four groups: (i) T1 respondents holding jobs in the media at the time of survey (4.25); (ii) T1 respondents who had lived in Macao for 51 years or longer at the time of survey (5.60); and (iii & iv) T1 and T2 respondents who perceived themselves as being conservative (5.71 and 5.89). However, in T3, these respondents increased their agreement ratings to the same item, to above 6 (6.50, 6.24, and 6.38).

Statistically significant differences were observed between groups:

Age: In T3, the proposal to amend the *Press Law* received significantly lower agreement ratings from respondents aged 35-54 than from those aged 55 or above (6.56, 7.68; difference: 1.122).

Employment in/outside of the media: In T1, the proposal received significantly lower agreement ratings from respondents who held jobs in the media industry at the time of survey than from those who did not (4.25 and 6.45; difference: 2.199). But in T3, both groups showed increased agreement to the statement (6.50 and 7.13) and the statistically significant difference between them disappeared.

How big a problem would you say the current Press Law is in Macao?

(Averages of groups with different demographics)

		Male (A)	Female (B)	A-B ^a			
Gender	T1	6.52	6.38	-			
	T2	6.79	6.84	-			
	T3	7.38	7.27	-			
		18-34 (A)	35-54 (B)	55 or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Age	T1	6.05	6.90	6.37	-	-	-
	T2	6.53	6.66	7.26	-	-	-
	T3	7.04	7.06	7.81	-	-	-
		Primary school or below (A)	Junior/Senior high school (B)	Junior college / associate bachelor or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Education Level	T1	6.23	6.48	6.51	-	-	-
	T2	7.19	6.52	7.07	-	-	-
	T3	7.49	7.25	7.34	-	-	-
		9000 or below (A)	9001-18000(B)	18001 or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Personal Monthly Income	T1	6.33	6.67	7.33	-	-	-
	T2	6.79	6.98	7.53	-	-	-
	T3	7.33	7.40	7.26	-	-	-
		Employed (A)	Student (B)	Housewife (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Status	T1	6.42	7.16	6.31	-	-	-
	T2	6.79	6.55	7.12	-	-	-
	T3	7.18	7.05	8.36	-	-1.185*	-
		No (A)	Yes (B)	A-B			
Whether work/worked for a media organization	T1	6.49	3.00	3.488*			
	T2	6.82	6.50	-			
	T3	7.33	7.00	-			
		25 years or below (A)	26-50 years (B)	51 years or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Living-year in Macao	T1	6.23	6.75	5.57	-	-	-
	T2	6.50	7.26	6.38	-	-	-
	T3	7.16	7.53	6.80	-	-	-
		Dissatisfied (A)	Half and half (B)	Satisfied (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Life Satisfaction	T1	5.88	6.50	6.63	-	-	-
	T2	6.64	6.76	6.97	-	-	-
	T3	7.44	7.15	7.51	-	-	-
		Never/Seldom (A)	Sometimes (B)	Often/Almost everyday (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Associations Participation	T1	6.49	6.38	6.27	-	-	-
	T2	6.62	7.24	7.42	-	-	-
	T3	7.23	7.36	7.86	-	-	-
		Conservative (A)	Half and half (B)	Liberal (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Views of Self Evaluation	T1	5.88	6.37	6.53	-	-	-
	T2	5.44	7.15	6.50	-	-	-
	T3	7.75	7.51	6.98	-	-	-

Note a: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion among different types of groups. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).

Note b: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, simplified to achieve reading friendly. Only significant results are preserved.

Whether Macao's *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act* needs to be amended:

Attitude change of respondents and inter-group differences:

Overall: In T2 and T3, the majority of respondents gave agreement ratings of 6 or higher (above the mid-point) to the need to amend Macao's *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act*. Respondents who gave ratings below 6 belonged to the following five groups: (i) T1 respondents holding jobs in the media at the time of survey (3.00); (ii) T1 respondents who had lived in Macao for 51 years or longer at the time of survey (5.57); (iii) T1 respondents who were not satisfied with their lives (5.88); and (iv & v) T1 and T2 respondents who perceived themselves as being conservative (5.88, 5.44). However, in T3, the five groups of respondents increased their agreement ratings to the same item, to above 6 (7.00, 6.80, 7.44 and 7.75).

Statistically significant differences were observed between groups:

Identity: In T3, the proposal received significantly higher agreement ratings from respondents who were housewives than from respondents with jobs outside of home (8.36 and 7.18; difference: 1.185).

Employment in/outside of the media: In T1, the proposal received significantly lower agreement ratings from respondents who held jobs in the media than from those with non-media jobs (3.00 and 6.49; difference: 3.488). However, in T3, both groups increased their agreement ratings (7.33 and 7.00) and the difference between them became statistically insignificant.

3.3.2 Whether to set up a Press Council

Whether Macao needs to set up a Press Council for industry self-regulation

(Averages of groups with different demographics)

		Male (A)	Female (B)	A-B ^a			
Gender	T2	3.99	4.24	-			
	T3	4.40	4.96	-			
		18-34 (A)	35-54 (B)	55 or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Age	T2	4.07	4.08	4.27	-	-	-
	T3	4.53	5.21	4.34	-	-	-
		Primary school or below (A)	Junior/Senior high school (B)	Junior college / associate bachelor or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Education Level	T2	4.41	4.27	3.70	-	-	-
	T3	5.04	4.75	4.41	-	-	-
		9000 or below (A)	9001-18000(B)	18001 or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Personal Monthly Income	T2	4.38	3.52	2.96	-	-	-
	T3	4.88	4.36	4.09	-	-	-
		Employed (A)	Student (B)	Housewife (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Status	T2	4.14	5.16	3.37	-	-	1.797*
	T3	4.69	6.62	3.82	-1.933**	-	2.802**
		No (A)	Yes (B)	A-B			
Whether work/worked for a media organization	T2	4.12	4.52	-			
	T3	4.73	3.00	-			
		25 years or below (A)	26-50 years (B)	51 years or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Living-year in Macao	T2	3.97	4.37	3.98	-	-	-
	T3	4.61	4.83	4.28	-	-	-
		Dissatisfied (A)	Half and half (B)	Satisfied (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Life Satisfaction	T2	4.86	4.24	3.66	-	1.205*	-
	T3	4.84	4.90	4.39	-	-	-
		Never/Seldom (A)	Sometimes (B)	Often/Almost everyday (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Associations Participation	T2	4.07	3.97	4.83	-	-	-
	T3	4.70	4.56	4.99	-	-	-
		Conservative (A)	Half and half (B)	Liberal (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Views of Self Evaluation	T2	5.23	3.92	4.41	-	-	-
	T3	5.56	4.49	4.94	-	-	-

Note a: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion among different types of groups. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).

Note b: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, simplified to achieve reading friendly. Only significant results are preserved.

Whether Macao needs to set up a Press Council for industry self-regulation:

Attitude change of respondents and inter-group differences:

Overall: In T2 and T3, the majority of respondents gave agreement ratings of 5 or lower (below the mid-point) to the proposal that a Press Council needs to be set up for industry self-regulation. Respondents who gave ratings above 5 belonged to the following six groups: (i) T3 respondents aged 35-54 (5.21); (ii) T3 respondents with primary or below-primary education (5.04); (iii & iv) T2 and T3 respondents who were students when the surveys were being conducted (5.16 and 6.62); and (v & vi) T2 and T3 respondents who perceived themselves as being conservative (5.23 and 5.56). Ratings by all groups averaged slightly above the mid-point.

Statistically significant differences were observed between groups:

Identity: In T2, the proposal that a Press Council for industry self-regulation be set up in Macao received significantly higher agreement ratings from respondents who were students than from those who were housewives (5.16, 3.37; difference: 1.797). In T3, the proposal received significantly higher agreement ratings from students than from job-holders or housewives (6.62, 4.69, and 3.82; differences: 1.933 and 2.802).

Satisfaction with life: In T2, the statement received significantly higher agreement ratings from respondents who were not satisfied with life in general than from those who were (4.86, 3.66; difference: 1.205). But in T3, ratings from the two groups (4.84 and 4.39) no longer exhibit any difference of statistical significance.

Whether Macao needs to set up a Press Council with government participation

(Averages of groups with different demographics)

		Male (A)	Female (B)	A-B ^a			
Gender	T2	5.19	6.00	-0.818**			
	T3	4.98	5.91	-0.926**			
		18-34 (A)	35-54 (B)	55 or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Age	T2	5.35	5.68	5.85	-	-	-
	T3	5.15	5.39	5.84	-	-	-
		Primary school or below (A)	Junior/Senior high school (B)	Junior college / associate bachelor or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Education Level	T2	6.74	5.35	5.37	1.385***	1.362**	-
	T3	6.08	5.31	5.39	-	-	-
		9000 or below (A)	9001-18000(B)	18001 or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Personal Monthly Income	T2	5.71	5.49	4.72	-	-	-
	T3	5.47	5.77	4.39	-	-	-
		Employed (A)	Student (B)	Housewife (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Status	T2	5.60	4.95	6.25	-	-	-
	T3	5.45	4.65	6.24	-	-	-1.587*
		No (A)	Yes (B)	A-B			
Whether work/worked for a media organization	T2	5.62	6.21	-0.59			
	T3	5.49	5.17	0.32			
		25 years or below (A)	26-50 years (B)	51 years or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Living-year in Macao	T2	5.26	6.04	5.04	-0.785*	-	-
	T3	5.46	5.63	4.92	-	-	-
		Dissatisfied (A)	Half and half (B)	Satisfied (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Life Satisfaction	T2	5.16	5.54	5.95	-	-	-
	T3	5.28	5.22	5.92	-	-	-
		Never/Seldom (A)	Sometimes (B)	Often/Almost everyday (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Associations Participation	T2	5.61	5.44	5.98	-	-	-
	T3	5.40	5.40	6.26	-	-	-
		Conservative (A)	Half and half (B)	Liberal (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Views of Self Evaluation	T2	5.85	5.74	5.43	-	-	-
	T3	5.44	5.70	5.16	-	-	-

Note a: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion among different types of groups. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).

Note b: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, simplified to achieve reading friendly. Only significant results are preserved.

Whether Macao needs to set up a Press Council with government participation: Attitude change of respondents and inter-group differences:

Overall: In T2 and T3, the majority of respondents gave agreement ratings of 5-6 (above the mid-point) to the proposal to set up a Press Council in Macao with government involvement. Respondents who gave ratings below 5 belonged to the following six groups: (i) T3 male respondents (4.98); (ii & iii) T2 and T3 respondents with monthly income of MOP18,001 or more (4.72 and 4.39); (iv & v) T2 and T3 respondents who were students at the time of the surveys (4.95 and 4.65); and (vi) T3 respondents who had resided in Macao for 51 years or longer when being surveyed (4.92). Ratings by all groups were below 5 (below the mid-point).

Statistically significant differences were observed between groups:

Gender: In T2 and T3, the proposal received significantly higher agreement ratings from female respondents (6.00 and 5.91) than from male respondents (5.19 and 4.98), with the differences being 0.818 and 0.926 respectively.

Education: In T2, the proposal received significantly higher agreement ratings from respondents with primary or less education than from those with junior/senior middle school, and junior college/associate/bachelor or above degree levels of education (6.74, 5.35, and 5.37), with the differences being 1.385 and 1.362 respectively. But the differences became statistically insignificant in T3.

Identity: In T3, the proposal received significantly higher agreement ratings from housewife respondents than from student respondents (6.24 and 4.65; difference: 1.587).

Length of residence in Macao: In T2, the proposal received significantly higher agreement ratings from respondents who had resided in Macao for 26-50 years than from those who had lived in the city for 25 years or less (6.04 and 5.26; difference: 0.785). But the difference was no longer statistically significant in T3.

Whether Macao needs to set up a Press Council under industry-public joint supervision (Averages of groups with different demographics)

		Male (A)	Female (B)	A-B ^a			
Gender	T2	6.16	6.46	-			
	T3	6.34	6.99	-0.645*			
		18-34 (A)	35-54 (B)	55 or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Age	T2	5.77	6.74	6.46	-0.974*	-	-
	T3	6.21	7.37	6.54	-1.157**	-	-
		Primary school or below (A)	Junior/Senior high school (B)	Junior college / associate bachelor or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Education Level	T2	7.01	6.42	5.71	-	1.296*	-
	T3	7.69	6.46	6.43	1.223**	1.259**	-
		9000 or below (A)	9001-18000(B)	18001 or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Personal Monthly Income	T2	6.44	6.07	4.89	-	1.548*	-
	T3	6.74	6.48	6.55	-	-	-
		Employed (A)	Student (B)	Housewife (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Status	T2	6.31	6.03	6.53	-	-	-
	T3	6.80	6.24	6.22	-	-	-
		No (A)	Yes (B)	A-B			
Whether work/worked for a media organization	T2	6.30	8.04	-			
	T3	6.72	4.75	-			
		25 years or below (A)	26-50 years (B)	51 years or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Living-year in Macao	T2	6.04	6.74	5.37	-	-	1.366*
	T3	6.50	7.01	5.72	-	-	1.297*
		Dissatisfied (A)	Half and half (B)	Satisfied (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Life Satisfaction	T2	7.07	6.05	6.35	-	-	-
	T3	7.12	6.69	6.50	-	-	-
		Never/Seldom (A)	Sometimes (B)	Often/Almost everyday (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Associations Participation	T2	6.23	6.31	7.10	-	-	-
	T3	6.61	7.02	6.74	-	-	-
		Conservative (A)	Half and half (B)	Liberal (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Views of Self Evaluation	T2	6.81	6.35	6.26	-	-	-
	T3	7.33	6.83	6.43	-	-	-

Note a: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion among different types of groups. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).

Note b: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, simplified to achieve reading friendly. Only significant results are preserved.

Whether Macao needs to set up a Press Council under industry-public joint supervision: Attitude change of respondents and inter-group differences:

Overall: In T2 and T3, the majority of respondents gave agreement ratings of 5 or higher (above the mid-point) to the proposal to set up a Press Council in Macao under industry-public joint regulation. Respondents who gave ratings below 5 belonged to the following two groups: (i) T2 respondents with monthly income above MOP18,001 (4.89); and (ii) T3 respondents who had had employment in the media (4.75). The average rating of the two groups was below 5 (below the mid-point).

Statistically significant differences were observed between groups:

Gender: In T3, the proposal received higher agreement ratings from female than from male respondents (6.99 and 6.34; difference: 0.645).

Age: In T2, the proposal received lower agreement ratings from respondents aged 18-34 than from those aged 35-54 years (5.77, 6.74; difference: 0.974). In T3, all groups increased their ratings, but respondents aged 18-34 still gave lower agreement ratings than those aged 35-54 (6.21, 7.37; difference: 1.157).

Education: In T2, the proposal received higher agreement ratings from respondents with primary or less education than from respondents with college or higher education (7.01 and 5.71; difference: 1.296). In T3, the proposal received higher agreement from respondents with primary or less education than from than from respondents with junior /senior middle school/college or higher education (7.69, 6.64 and 6.43), with the differences being 1.223 and 1.259.

Income: In T2, the proposal received significantly higher agreement ratings from respondents with monthly income of MOP9,000 or less than from those with monthly income of MOP18,001 or above (6.44, 4.89; difference: 1.548).

Length of residence in Macao: In T2, the proposal received higher agreement ratings from respondents who had resided in Macao for 26-50 years than from respondents who had lived in the city for 51 years or longer (6.74 and 5.37; difference: 1.366). In T3, agreement ratings by the former group for the same proposal were higher than those from the latter group (7.01 and 5.72; difference: 1.297).

3.3.3 Whether to set up a Broadcasting Council

Whether Macao needs to set up a Broadcasting Council for industry self-regulation

(Averages of groups with different demographics)

		Male (A)	Female (B)	A-B ^a			
Gender	T2	3.88	3.88	-			
	T3	4.37	4.53	-			
		18-34 (A)	35-54 (B)	55 or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Age	T2	3.70	4.15	3.91	-	-	-
	T3	4.57	4.96	3.91	-	-	1.057*
		Primary school or below (A)	Junior/Senior high school (B)	Junior college / associate bachelor or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Education Level	T2	4.10	4.04	3.45	-	-	-
	T3	4.96	4.42	4.20	-	-	-
		9000 or below (A)	9001-18000(B)	18001 or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Personal Monthly Income	T2	4.13	3.31	2.92	-	-	-
	T3	4.57	4.30	3.37	-	-	-
		Employed (A)	Student (B)	Housewife (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Status	T2	3.89	5.08	3.19	-	-	1.895*
	T3	4.54	6.14	3.03	-1.599*	1.517*	3.116***
		No (A)	Yes (B)	A-B			
Whether work/worked for a media organization	T2	3.87	4.42	-			
	T3	4.46	4.25	-			
		25 years or below (A)	26-50 years (B)	51 years or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Living-year in Macao	T2	3.80	4.12	3.45	-	-	-
	T3	4.44	4.51	3.83	-	-	-
		Dissatisfied (A)	Half and half (B)	Satisfied (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Life Satisfaction	T2	4.71	4.15	3.16	-	1.554**	0.994*
	T3	4.74	4.87	3.79	-	-	1.080*
		Never/Seldom (A)	Sometimes (B)	Often/Almost everyday (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Associations Participation	T2	3.84	3.78	4.46	-	-	-
	T3	4.56	3.95	4.66	-	-	-
		Conservative (A)	Half and half (B)	Liberal (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Views of Self Evaluation	T2	4.50	3.56	4.25	-	-	-
	T3	5.65	4.16	4.81	-	-	-

Note a: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion among different types of groups. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).

Note b: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, simplified to achieve reading friendly. Only significant results are preserved.

Whether Macao needs to set up a Broadcasting Council for industry self-regulation: Attitude change of respondents and inter-group differences:

Overall: In T2 and T3, the majority of respondents gave agreement ratings below 5 (below the mid-point) to the proposal that a Broadcasting Council be set up for industry self-regulation. Respondents who gave ratings of 5 or higher belonged to the following three groups: (i & ii) T2 and T3 respondents who were students (5.08, 6.14); and (iii) T3 respondents who considered themselves to be conservative (5.65).

Statistically significant differences were observed between groups:

Age: In T2, the proposal received significantly higher agreement ratings from respondents aged 35-54 than from those aged 55 or above (4.96 and 3.91; difference: 1.057).

Identity: In T2, the proposal received significantly higher agreement ratings from respondents who were students than from respondents who were housewives (5.08 and 3.19; difference: 1.895). In T3, the proposal received significantly higher agreement ratings from students than from job-holders and housewives (6.14, 4.54, and 3.03), with the differences being 1.599, 1.517, and 3.116 respectively.

Satisfaction with life: In T2, the proposal received significantly higher agreement ratings from respondents who were dissatisfied with and neutral about life than from respondents who were satisfied with life (4.71, 4.15, 3.16), with the differences being 1.554 and 0.994 respectively.

Whether Macao needs to set up a Broadcasting Council with government involvement in regulation (Averages of groups with different demographics)

		Male (A)	Female (B)	A-B ^a			
Gender	T2	5.77	6.07	-			
	T3	5.36	5.70	-			
		18-34 (A)	35-54 (B)	55 or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Age	T2	5.71	5.94	6.21	-	-	-
	T3	5.57	5.36	5.67	-	-	-
		Primary school or below (A)	Junior/Senior high school (B)	Junior college / associate bachelor or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Education Level	T2	6.44	5.78	5.87	-	-	-
	T3	5.65	5.44	5.66	-	-	-
		9000 or below (A)	9001-18000(B)	18001 or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Personal Monthly Income	T2	5.96	6.03	5.37	-	-	-
	T3	5.54	5.64	4.79	-	-	-
		Employed (A)	Student (B)	Housewife (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Status	T2	5.82	5.23	6.97	-	-1.150*	-1.742*
	T3	5.49	4.71	6.45	-	-	-1.736*
		No (A)	Yes (B)	A-B			
Whether work/worked for a media organization	T2	5.93	6.24	-			
	T3	5.55	5.25	-			
		25 years or below (A)	26-50 years (B)	51 years or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Living-year in Macao	T2	5.73	6.11	5.83	-	-	-
	T3	5.60	5.74	4.62	-	-	-
		Dissatisfied (A)	Half and half (B)	Satisfied (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Life Satisfaction	T2	4.95	5.93	6.37	-	-1.425**	-
	T3	5.10	5.38	5.95	-	-	-
		Never/Seldom (A)	Sometimes (B)	Often/Almost everyday (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Associations Participation	T2	5.80	6.25	6.20	-	-	-
	T3	5.50	5.67	5.73	-	-	-
		Conservative (A)	Half and half (B)	Liberal (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Views of Self Evaluation	T2	4.33	6.14	5.80	-	-	-
	T3	4.72	5.89	5.14	-	-	-

Note a: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion among different types of groups. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).

Note b: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, simplified to achieve reading friendly. Only significant results are preserved.

Whether Macao needs to set up a Broadcasting Council with government involvement in regulation: Attitude change of respondents and inter-group differences:

Overall: In T2 and T3, the majority of respondents gave agreement ratings of 4-7 to the proposal (around the mid-point).

Statistically significant differences were observed between groups:

Identity: In T2, the proposal received significantly higher agreement ratings from respondents who were housewives than from respondents who were job-holders or students (6.97, 5.82, and 5.23), with the differences being 1.150 and 1.742, respectively. In T3, the proposal received significantly higher agreement ratings from housewives than from students (6.45 and 4.17; difference: 1.736).

Satisfaction with life: In T2, the proposal received significantly higher agreement ratings from respondents who were satisfied with life than from those who were not (6.37 and 4.95; difference: 1.425). But in T3, ratings by all groups declined and no statistically significant inter-group difference was found.

Whether Macao needs to set up a Broadcasting Council under industry-public joint regulation (Averages of groups with different demographics)

		Male (A)	Female (B)	A-B ^a			
Gender	T2	6.30	6.65	-			
	T3	6.45	6.92	-			
		18-34 (A)	35-54 (B)	55 or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Age	T2	5.72	7.30	6.52	-1.582***	-	-
	T3	6.32	7.35	6.47	-1.035*	-	-
		Primary school or below (A)	Junior/Senior high school (B)	Junior college / associate bachelor or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Education Level	T2	7.18	6.47	6.08	-	1.102*	-
	T3	7.69	6.44	6.49	1.250**	1.195*	-
		9000 or below (A)	9001-18000(B)	18001 or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Personal Monthly Income	T2	6.44	6.53	6.18	-	-	-
	T3	6.75	6.71	6.39	-	-	-
		Employed (A)	Student (B)	Housewife (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Status	T2	6.53	6.01	6.47	-	-	-
	T3	6.77	6.33	6.41	-	-	-
		No (A)	Yes (B)	A-B			
Whether work/worked for a media organization	T2	6.48	7.56	-			
	T3	6.74	4.38	-			
		25 years or below (A)	26-50 years (B)	51 years or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Living-year in Macao	T2	6.08	7.06	5.49	-0.976**	-	1.568*
	T3	6.63	6.90	5.73	-	-	-
		Dissatisfied (A)	Half and half (B)	Satisfied (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Life Satisfaction	T2	6.88	6.51	6.30	-	-	-
	T3	6.94	6.61	6.72	-	-	-
		Never/Seldom (A)	Sometimes (B)	Often/Almost everyday (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Associations Participation	T2	6.41	6.70	6.80	-	-	-
	T3	6.53	7.14	7.09	-	-	-
		Conservative (A)	Half and half (B)	Liberal (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Views of Self Evaluation	T2	6.06	6.55	6.45	-	-	-
	T3	6.39	6.80	6.59	-	-	-

Note a: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion among different types of groups. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).

Note b: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, simplified to achieve reading friendly. Only significant results are preserved.

Whether Macao needs to set up a Broadcasting Council under industry-public joint regulation: Attitude change of respondents and inter-group differences:

Overall: In T2 and T3, the majority of respondents gave agreement ratings of 6 or higher (above the mid-point) to the proposal to set up a Broadcasting Council under industry-public joint regulation. Respondents who gave ratings below 6 belonged to the following four groups: (i) T2 respondents aged 18-34 (5.72); (ii) T3 respondents with job experience in the media (4.38); and (iii & iv) T2 and T3 respondents aged 51 years or older (5.49 and 5.73).

Statistically significant differences were observed between groups:

Age: In T2, the proposal received lower agreement ratings from respondents aged 18-34 than from those aged 35-54 years (5.72 and 7.30; difference: 1.582). In T3, the proposal received lower agreement ratings from respondents aged 18-34 than from those aged 35-54 years (6.32 and 7.35; difference: 1.035).

Education: In T2, the proposal received higher agreement ratings from respondents with primary or lower education than from respondents with college or higher education (7.18 and 6.08; difference: 1.102). In T3, the proposal received higher agreement ratings from respondents with primary or lower education than from respondents with junior /senior middle school/college or higher education (7.69, 6.44 and 6.49), with the differences being 1.250 and 1.195.

Length of residence in Macao: In T2, the proposal received lower agreement ratings from respondents who had resided in Macao for up to 25 years than from respondents who had lived in the city for 26-50 years (6.08 and 7.06; difference: 0.976); and the agreement ratings given by the latter group were higher than those given by respondents who had lived in Macao for 51 years or longer (7.06 and 5.49; difference: 1.568). However, no statistically significant inter-group difference was found in T3.

3.3.4 Whether the Internet should be regulated

Whether Macao needs to set up a Press Council to regulate the Internet among others (Averages of groups with different demographics)

		Male (A)	Female (B)	A-B ^a			
Gender	T2	5.67	6.81	-1.134**			
	T3	5.60	6.35	-			
		18-34 (A)	35-54 (B)	55 or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Age	T2	4.99	6.78	7.30	1.787***	-2.307***	-
	T3	4.77	6.27	7.13	-1.500**	-2.352***	-
		Primary school or below (A)	Junior/Senior high school (B)	Junior college / associate bachelor or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Education Level	T2	7.51	6.29	5.59	-	1.922**	-
	T3	7.35	6.14	4.96	-	2.384***	1.179*
		9000 or below (A)	9001-18000(B)	18001 or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Personal Monthly Income	T2	6.10	6.98	6.11	-	-	-
	T3	6.02	6.08	5.37	-	-	-
		Employed (A)	Student (B)	Housewife (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Status	T2	6.14	5.79	7.35	-	-	-
	T3	5.94	5.25	6.86	-	-	-
		No (A)	Yes (B)	A-B			
Whether work/worked for a media organization	T2	6.26	6.67	-			
	T3	5.98	8.00	-			
		25 years or below (A)	26-50 years (B)	51 years or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Living-year in Macao	T2	5.49	6.88	7.00	-1.386**	-	-
	T3	5.42	6.58	6.25	-1.157*	-	-
		Dissatisfied (A)	Half and half (B)	Satisfied (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Life Satisfaction	T2	5.00	6.09	7.08	-	-2.080***	-
	T3	6.17	6.07	5.86	-	-	-
		Never/Seldom (A)	Sometimes (B)	Often/Almost everyday (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Associations Participation	T2	6.06	6.59	7.17	-	-	-
	T3	5.86	5.98	7.04	-	-	-
		Conservative (A)	Half and half (B)	Liberal (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Views of Self Evaluation	T2	4.75	6.56	5.98	-	-	-
	T3	5.22	6.13	5.89	-	-	-

Note a: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion among different types of groups. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).

Note b: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, simplified to achieve reading friendly. Only significant results are preserved.

Whether Macao needs to set up a Press Council to regulate the Internet among others: Attitude change of respondents and inter-group differences:

Overall: In T2 and T3, the majority of respondents gave agreement ratings of 5-7 to this proposal, with the ratings in T3 being generally lower than in T2. Respondents who gave ratings below 5 belonged to the following three groups: (i & ii) T2 and T3 respondents aged 18-34 (4.99 and 4.77); and (iii) T2 respondents who perceived themselves as being conservative (4.75).

Statistically significant differences were observed between groups:

Age: In T2, the proposal received lower agreement ratings from respondents aged 18-34 than from those aged 35-54 and those aged 55 or above (4.99, 6.78, and 7.30) with the differences being 1.787 and 2.307 respectively. The same was found in T3 (4.77, 6.27, and 7.13) with the differences being 1.500 and 2.352 respectively.

Education: In T2, the proposal received significantly higher agreement ratings from respondents with primary or lower education than from respondents with college or higher education (7.51 and 5.59; difference: 1.922). In T3, the proposal received significantly lower agreement ratings from respondents with college or higher education than from respondents with primary or lower/junior middle school/senior middle school education (4.96, 7.35, and 6.14), with the differences being 2.384 and 1.179 respectively.

Length of residence in Macao: In T2, the proposal received significantly lower agreement ratings from respondents who had resided in Macao for up to 25 years than from those who had lived in the city for 26-50 years (5.49 and 6.88; difference: 1.386). The same was found in T3 (5.42 and 6.58; difference: 1.157).

Satisfaction with life: In T2, the proposal received significantly higher agreement ratings from respondents who were satisfied with life than from those who were not (7.08 and 5.00; difference: 2.080).

Whether Macao needs to include Internet regulation in the Press Law

(Averages of groups with different demographics)

		Male (A)	Female (B)	A-B ^a			
Gender	T2	5.04	6.73	-1.687***			
	T3	5.00	5.31	-			
		18-34 (A)	35-54 (B)	55 or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Age	T2	4.58	6.20	7.29	-1.619**	-2.713***	-
	T3	4.53	5.19	5.97	-	-1.444*	-
		Primary school or below (A)	Junior/Senior high school (B)	Junior college / associate bachelor or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Education Level	T2	7.20	5.80	5.38	1.395*	1.815**	-
	T3	6.09	5.15	4.67	-	1.422*	-
		9000 or below (A)	9001-18000(B)	18001 or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Personal Monthly Income	T2	5.82	6.06	5.74	-	-	-
	T3	5.08	5.37	4.79	-	-	-
		Employed (A)	Student (B)	Housewife (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Status	T2	5.72	5.58	7.28	-	-1.552*	-
	T3	5.17	4.53	5.55	-	-	-
		No (A)	Yes (B)	A-B			
Whether work/worked for a media organization	T2	5.91	5.00	-			
	T3	5.19	4.00	-			
		25 years or below (A)	26-50 years (B)	51 years or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Living-year in Macao	T2	5.05	6.43	7.23	-1.380**	-2.181**	-
	T3	4.88	5.75	4.59	-	-	-
		Dissatisfied (A)	Half and half (B)	Satisfied (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Life Satisfaction	T2	4.74	5.89	6.45	-	-1.709*	-
	T3	6.02	5.03	4.96	-	-	-
		Never/Seldom (A)	Sometimes (B)	Often/Almost everyday (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Associations Participation	T2	5.93	5.54	6.48	-	-	-
	T3	5.08	5.39	5.15	-	-	-
		Conservative (A)	Half and half (B)	Liberal (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Views of Self Evaluation	T2	5.29	6.27	5.54	-	-	-
	T3	4.63	5.44	4.81	-	-	-

Note a: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion among different types of groups. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).

Note b: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, simplified to achieve reading friendly. Only significant results are preserved.

Whether Macao needs to include Internet regulation in the Press Law:

Attitude change of respondents and inter-group differences:

Overall: In T2 and T3, the majority of respondents gave agreement ratings of 4-7 to the proposal of including Internet regulation in the *Press Law*. T3 yielded generally lower ratings than T2. Respondents who gave ratings of 7 or higher

belonged to the following four groups: (i) T2 respondents aged 55 or older (7.29); (ii) T2 respondents with primary or lower education (7.20); (iii) T2 respondents who were housewives (7.28); and (iv) T2 respondents who had lived in Macao for 51 years or longer (7.28).

Statistically significant differences were observed between groups:

Age: In T2, the proposal received significantly lower agreement ratings from respondents aged 18-34 than from respondents aged 35-54 and those aged 55 or above (4.58, 6.20, and 7.29), with the differences being 1.619 and 2.713 respectively. In T3, the proposal received significantly lower ratings from respondents aged 18-34 than from those aged 55 or above (4.53 and 5.97; difference: 1.444).

Education: In T2, the proposal received significantly higher agreement ratings from respondents with primary or lower education than from respondents with junior/senior middle school/college or higher education (7.20, 5.80, and 5.38), with the differences being 1.395 and 1.815. In T3, the proposal received significantly higher agreement ratings from respondents with primary or lower education than from respondents with college or higher education (6.09 and 4.67; difference: 1.422).

Identity: In T2, the proposal received significantly higher agreement ratings from respondents who were housewives than from respondents who were job-holders (7.28 and 5.72; difference: 1.552). In T3, ratings declined across groups and there was no statistically significant inter-group difference.

Length of residence in Macao: In T2, the proposal received significantly lower agreement ratings from respondents who had resided in Macao for up to 25 years than from those who had lived in the city for 26-50 years and 51 years or longer (5.05, 6.43, and 7.23), with the differences being 1.380 and 2.181, respectively. In T3, ratings declined across groups and no statistically significant inter-group difference was found.

Satisfaction with life: In T2, the proposal received significantly higher agreement ratings from respondents who were satisfied with life than from those who were not (6.45 and 4.74; difference: 1.709). But ratings by all groups declined in T3, showing no statistically significant inter-group difference.

The Internet should be regulated by law, but not by the *Press Law* or the *Press Council* (Averages of groups with different demographics)

		Male (A)	Female (B)	A-B ^a			
Gender	T2	5.78	6.21				
	T3	6.20	6.27	-			
		18-34 (A)	35-54 (B)	55 or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Age	T2	5.18	6.51	6.57	-1.329*	-1.394**	-
	T3	6.55	6.55	5.58	-	-	-
		Primary school or below (A)	Junior/Senior high school (B)	Junior college / associate bachelor or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Education Level	T2	6.36	6.08	5.68	-	-	-
	T3	6.51	5.98	6.51	-	-	-
		9000 or below (A)	9001-18000(B)	18001 or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Personal Monthly Income	T2	6.06	6.24	4.47	-	-	-
	T3	6.29	6.06	6.16	-	-	-
		Employed (A)	Student (B)	Housewife (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Status	T2	5.87	7.28	6.11	-	-	-
	T3	6.23	7.42	5.61	-	-	-
		No (A)	Yes (B)	A-B			
Whether work/worked for a media organization	T2	5.99	6.75	-			
	T3	6.26	4.75	-			
		25 years or below (A)	26-50 years (B)	51 years or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Living-year in Macao	T2	5.35	6.81	5.81	-1.468***	-	-
	T3	6.27	6.29	6.18	-	-	-
		Dissatisfied (A)	Half and half (B)	Satisfied (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Life Satisfaction	T2	5.71	6.03	6.08	-	-	-
	T3	6.38	6.07	6.39	-	-	-
		Never/Seldom (A)	Sometimes (B)	Often/Almost everyday (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Associations Participation	T2	5.94	6.12	6.09	-	-	-
	T3	6.20	6.27	6.36	-	-	-
		Conservative (A)	Half and half (B)	Liberal (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Views of Self Evaluation	T2	6.22	6.02	6.03	-	-	-
	T3	5.13	6.23	6.38	-	-	-

Note a: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion among different types of groups. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).

Note b: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, simplified to achieve reading friendly. Only significant results are preserved.

The Internet should be regulated by law, but not by the *Press Law* or the *Press Council*: Attitude change of respondents and inter-group differences:

Overall: In T2 and T3, the majority of respondents gave agreement ratings of 5 or higher (above the mid-point) to the proposal to regulate the Internet by law, but not by the *Press Law* or *Press Council*. Only one group gave ratings below 5: T2

respondents whose monthly income was MOP18,001 or higher (4.47). The rating was below the mid-point.

Statistically significant differences were observed between groups:

Age: In T2, the proposal received significantly lower agreement ratings from respondents aged 18-34 than from those aged 35-54 years and those aged 55 or above (5.18, 6.51, and 6.57), with the differences being 1.329 and 1.394 respectively. The ratings changed in T3 and no statistically significant inter-group difference was found.

Length of residence in Macao: In T2, the proposal received significantly lower agreement ratings from respondents who had resided in Macao for up to 25 years than from those who had lived in the city for 26-50 years (5.35 and 6.81; difference: 1.468). T3 showed no statistically significant inter-group difference due to the changes in ratings across all groups.

The Internet in Macao should be completely free, not regulated by the *Press Law* or any kind of press council (Averages of groups with different demographics)

		Male (A)	Female (B)	A-B ^a			
Gender	T2	4.91	4.63				
	T3	4.77	4.97	-			
		18-34 (A)	35-54 (B)	55 or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Age	T2	4.82	4.93	4.62	-	-	-
	T3	4.82	5.09	4.90	-	-	-
		Primary school or below (A)	Junior/Senior high school (B)	Junior college / associate bachelor or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Education Level	T2	5.56	4.71	4.38	-	-	-
	T3	6.00	4.94	4.19	-	1.813*	-
		9000 or below (A)	9001-18000(B)	18001 or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Personal Monthly Income	T2	5.04	4.48	3.63	-	-	-
	T3	5.05	4.53	4.16	-	-	-
		Employed (A)	Student (B)	Housewife (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Status	T2	4.78	6.25	3.33	-	-	2.917**
	T3	4.82	6.05	4.23	-	-	-
		No (A)	Yes (B)	A-B			
Whether work/worked for a media organization	T2	4.78	3.00	-			
	T3	4.86	6.00	-			
		25 years or below (A)	26-50 years (B)	51 years or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Living-year in Macao	T2	4.75	5.02	4.35	-	-	-
	T3	4.66	5.00	5.48	-	-	-
		Dissatisfied (A)	Half and half (B)	Satisfied (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Life Satisfaction	T2	5.54	4.72	4.43	-	-	-
	T3	4.93	4.74	5.03	-	-	-
		Never/Seldom (A)	Sometimes (B)	Often/Almost everyday (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Associations Participation	T2	4.85	4.76	4.43	-	-	-
	T3	4.73	5.13	5.62	-	-	-
		Conservative (A)	Half and half (B)	Liberal (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Views of Self Evaluation	T2	4.33	4.77	4.83	-	-	-
	T3	5.56	4.62	5.19	-	-	-

Note a: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion among different types of groups. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).

Note b: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, simplified to achieve reading friendly. Only significant results are preserved.

The Internet in Macao should be completely free, not regulated by the *Press Law* or any kind of press council: Attitude change of respondents and inter-group differences:

Overall: In T2 and T3, the majority of respondents gave below-6 agreement ratings (around the mid-point) to the above proposal. Respondents who gave ratings

of 6 or higher belonged to the following four groups: (i) T3 respondents with primary or less education (6.00); (ii & iii) T2 and T3 respondents who were students (6.25 and 6.05); and (iv) T3 respondents with job experience in the media (6.00). Ratings of all four groups were above the mid-point.

Statistically significant differences were observed between groups:

Identity: In T2, the proposal received significantly lower agreement ratings from respondents who were housewives than from respondents who were students (3.33 and 6.25; difference: 2.917). In T3, ratings changed across groups, wiping out the statistically significant difference between the two.

Education: In T3, the proposal received significantly higher agreement ratings from respondents with primary or less education than from respondents with college or higher education (6.00 and 4.19; difference: 1.813).

3.3.5 Whether to draft a Journalists' Code of Ethics

Importance of a Journalists' Code of Ethics in Macao

(Averages of groups with different demographics)

		Male (A)	Female (B)	A-B ^a			
Gender	T2	7.69	8.05	-			
	T3	7.59	7.59	-			
		18-34 (A)	35-54 (B)	55 or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Age	T2	7.63	7.67	8.32	-	-	-
	T3	7.21	6.98	8.63	-	-1.417*	-1.653*
		Primary school or below (A)	Junior/Senior high school (B)	Junior college / associate bachelor or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Education Level	T2	7.64	7.89	8.00	-	-	-
	T3	7.41	7.56	7.76	-	-	-
		9000 or below (A)	9001-18000(B)	18001 or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Personal Monthly Income	T2	7.81	7.77	8.68	-	-	-
	T3	7.59	7.44	8.21	-	-	-
		Employed (A)	Student (B)	Housewife (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Status	T2	7.74	8.41	8.39	-	-	-
	T3	7.40	7.80	8.71	-	-1.316**	-
		No (A)	Yes (B)	A-B			
Whether work/worked for a media organization	T2	7.89	7.00	-			
	T3	7.59	8.00	-			
		25 years or below (A)	26-50 years (B)	51 years or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Living-year in Macao	T2	7.73	7.99	8.00	-	-	-
	T3	7.26	7.73	8.67	-	-1.408*	-
		Dissatisfied (A)	Half and half (B)	Satisfied (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Life Satisfaction	T2	7.71	7.84	8.01	-	-	-
	T3	7.09	7.62	7.78	-	-	-
		Never/Seldom (A)	Sometimes (B)	Often/Almost everyday (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Associations Participation	T2	7.88	8.04	7.46	-	-	-
	T3	7.51	7.56	8.37	-	-	-
		Conservative (A)	Half and half (B)	Liberal (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Views of Self Evaluation	T2	6.44	7.99	7.87	-	-	-
	T3	7.00	7.60	7.63	-	-	-

Note a: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion among different types of groups. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).

Note b: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, simplified to achieve reading friendly. Only significant results are preserved.

Importance of a Journalists' Code of Ethics in Macao Attitude change of respondents and inter-group differences:

Overall: In T2 and T3, the majority of respondents gave above-7 importance ratings (above the mid-point) to a Journalists' Code of Ethics for Macao. Respondents who gave ratings of 7 or lower belonged to the following two groups: (i) T3 respondents aged 35-54 years old (6.98); and (ii) T2 respondents who perceived themselves to be conservative (6.44). The average rating of the two groups was higher than 6 (above the mid-point).

Statistically significant differences were observed between groups:

Age: In T3, the proposal received significantly higher agreement ratings from respondents aged 18-34 and those aged 35-54 years (8.63, 7.21, and 6.98), with the differences being 1.417 and 1.653.

Identity: In T3, the proposal received significantly higher agreement ratings from respondents who were housewives than from respondents who had jobs outside of home (8.71 and 7.40; difference: 1.316).

Length of residence in Macao: In T3, the proposal received significantly lower agreement ratings from respondents who had resided in Macao for up to 25 years than from those who had lived in the city for 51 years or longer (7.26 and 8.67; difference: 1.408).

Importance of making the Journalists' Code of Ethics a law in Macao

(Averages of groups with different demographics)

		Male (A)	Female (B)	A-B ^a			
Gender	T2	6.69	6.68	-			
	T3	6.21	6.95	-0.741*			
		18-34 (A)	35-54 (B)	55 or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Age	T2	6.62	6.81	6.66	-	-	-
	T3	5.95	6.93	7.05	-	-1.106*	-
		Primary school or below (A)	Junior/Senior high school (B)	Junior college / associate bachelor or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Education Level	T2	6.63	6.40	7.16	-	-	-
	T3	7.38	6.52	6.29	-	-	-
		9000 or below (A)	9001-18000(B)	18001 or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Personal Monthly Income	T2	6.36	7.24	7.44	-	-	-
	T3	6.59	6.49	6.16	-	-	-
		Employed (A)	Student (B)	Housewife (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Status	T2	6.61	6.56	7.18	-	-	-
	T3	6.57	5.89	7.27	-	-	-
		No (A)	Yes (B)	A-B			
Whether work/worked for a media organization	T2	6.68	6.67	-			
	T3	6.62	5.50	-			
		25 years or below (A)	26-50 years (B)	51 years or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Living-year in Macao	T2	6.68	6.67	6.52	-	-	-
	T3	6.44	6.84	6.52	-	-	-
		Dissatisfied (A)	Half and half (B)	Satisfied (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Life Satisfaction	T2	6.41	6.53	7.01	-	-	-
	T3	6.38	6.50	6.83	-	-	-
		Never/Seldom (A)	Sometimes (B)	Often/Almost everyday (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Associations Participation	T2	6.53	6.96	7.04	-	-	-
	T3	6.61	6.62	6.56	-	-	-
		Conservative (A)	Half and half (B)	Liberal (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Views of Self Evaluation	T2	5.88	6.87	6.48	-	-	-
	T3	6.50	6.89	6.21	-	-	-

Note a: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion among different types of groups. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).

Note b: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, simplified to achieve reading friendly. Only significant results are preserved.

Importance of making the Journalists' Code of Ethics a law in Macao:

Attitude change of respondents and inter-group differences:

Overall: In T2 and T3, the majority of respondents gave above-6 importance ratings (above the mid-point) to making Journalists' Code of Ethics a law in Macao. Respondents who gave ratings of 6 or lower belonged to the following four groups: (i)

T3 respondents aged 18-34 years old (5.95); (ii) T2 respondents who were students (5.89); (iii) T3 respondents with job experience in the media (5.50); and (iv) T2 respondents who perceived themselves to be conservative (5.88).

Statistically significant differences were observed between groups:

Gender: In T3, the proposal received significantly higher agreement ratings from female than from male respondents (6.95 and 6.21; difference: 0.741).

Age: In T3, the proposal received significantly lower agreement ratings from respondents aged 18-34 than from those aged 55 years or above (5.95 and 7.05; difference: 1.106).

Importance for a Journalists' Code of Ethics to be drafted by journalists with government or legislative intervention (Averages of groups with different demographics)

		Male (A)	Female (B)	A-B ^a			
Gender	T2	6.29	6.58	-			
	T3	6.82	6.48	-			
		18-34 (A)	35-54 (B)	55 or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Age	T2	6.24	6.14	7.00	-	-	-
	T3	6.43	6.35	7.13	-	-	-
		Primary school or below (A)	Junior/Senior high school (B)	Junior college / associate bachelor or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Education Level	T2	7.24	6.35	6.14	-	-	-
	T3	6.84	6.68	6.46	-	-	-
		9000 or below (A)	9001-18000(B)	18001 or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Personal Monthly Income	T2	6.63	6.00	6.53	-	-	-
	T3	6.66	6.41	6.89	-	-	-
		Employed (A)	Student (B)	Housewife (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Status	T2	6.38	7.26	6.25	-	-	-
	T3	6.57	6.95	6.81	-	-	-
		No (A)	Yes (B)	A-B			
Whether work/worked for a media organization	T2	6.43	8.00	-			
	T3	6.65	5.75	-			
		25 years or below (A)	26-50 years (B)	51 years or above (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Living-year in Macao	T2	6.24	6.75	6.60	-	-	-
	T3	6.21	7.02	6.75	-	-	-
		Dissatisfied (A)	Half and half (B)	Satisfied (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Life Satisfaction	T2	6.84	6.49	6.20	-	-	-
	T3	6.70	6.92	6.27	-	-	-
		Never/Seldom (A)	Sometimes (B)	Often/Almost everyday (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Associations Participation	T2	6.28	6.53	7.54	-	-	-
	T3	6.70	6.44	6.61	-	-	-
		Conservative (A)	Half and half (B)	Liberal (C)	A-B	A-C	B-C
Views of Self Evaluation	T2	7.00	6.21	6.74	-	-	-
	T3	6.33	6.47	6.85	-	-	-

Note a: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, used ANOVA to detect any significant differences in opinion among different types of groups. Significant results are marked by asterisks* (*, p<.05; **, p<.01; ***, p<.001).

Note b: Tables A-B, A-C, B-C, simplified to achieve reading friendly. Only significant results are preserved.

Importance for a Journalists' Code of Ethics to be drafted by journalists with government or legislative intervention: Attitude change of respondents and inter-group differences:

Overall: In T2 and T3, the majority of respondents gave importance ratings of 6 or higher (above the mid-point) to the proposal. The only respondents that gave ratings below 6 were T3 respondents with job experience in the media (5.75). The rating of this group was above 5 (around the mid-point). No statistically significant difference was found between groups regarding this item.

3.4 Regression Analysis ²³ : Examination of Factors Affecting Attitudes towards Core Issues

3.4.1 Whether the two laws need to be amended

How big a problem would you say the current Press Law is in Macao?

(To test and find out variables which could make significant influence on one's attitude on this issue)

<i>Predictors</i>		Standardized	
		T2	T3
First Level - Demographics		Beta	
Constant		-	-
Gender (1=Male, 2=Female)		0.062	-0.131
Age		-0.328	-0.199
Education Level		-0.059	0.242*
Personal Monthly Income		-0.071	-0.234**
Frequency of Association Participation (0=Never join an association)		-0.008	0.022
Living-year in Macao		0.192	0.152
Life Satisfaction		0.060	-0.001
Views of Self Evaluation (Conservative/Liberal)		-0.013	-0.120
Second Level - Others		Beta	
Evaluation on Behaviors of Journalists in Macao	Negative Evaluation	0.276*	0.161
	Positive Evaluation	-0.053	0.003
Evaluation on Importance of Freedom of the Press or Speech	Guaranteeing Freedom of the Press	0.403*	0.362
	Guaranteeing Freedom of Speech	-0.276	-0.244
Agreement or Disagreement on Statements on Journalism	Immediate coverage of events tends to result in better news coverage	0.070	-0.087
	Media outlets that receive most of their funds from advertising are more independent	0.044	0.069
	Media outlets that tend to pay for information are more likely to have inaccurate reporting	0.062	-0.074
	A press council would promote greater professional and ethical standards	0.079	0.233*
	In Macao, in general, reporters can decide on their own whether news should be reported or broadcasted	0.091	0.110
	In Macao, in general, it is editors, but not journalists, who can decide whether a news story can be published.	-0.013	-0.081
	Making sure social liberty and equality	0.177	0.053
Values	Preserving tradition and local culture	-0.028	0.027
	Keeping employment and personal finance	-0.107	-0.098
	People with views very different from mine often have good reasons for their views even when they are wrong	-0.057	-0.073
Sense of Political Efficacy	Public officials care a lot about what people like me think	0.329**	0.153
	Most public policy issues are so complicated that a person like me can't really make an impact on public policy issues	0.171	-0.042
Responsibilities of Media/Government	Responsibility of Print Media (Informing the Public/Reporting important news)	0.024	-0.087

²³Regression analysis is a common method of analysis in statistics. It is often used to test hypotheses about causes (one or multiple) for a phenomenon or effect.

	Responsibility of Broadcasting Media (Informing the Public/Reporting important news)	-0.042	0.088
	Responsibility of Government (Guaranteeing Freedom of the Press)	-0.078	-0.025
Recognition of Media/Government	Recognition of Government (Trust & Satisfaction)	0.395**	0.048
	Recognition of Media (Trust & Satisfaction)	-0.382*	0.052
Awareness of Public Affairs	Level of Awareness of All 9 Items	0.101	0.130
Interest in politics and public affairs	Attention of Public Affairs of the Greater China (Macao/Hong Kong/Mainland/Taiwan)	0.094	0.138
Media Participation	Traditional Media	-0.023	0.214
	Internet	-0.102	-0.388***
Frequency of Discussion on Political/Public Topics		-0.213	0.016
Adjusted R-square (%)		0.202*	0.253***

* = p<.05, ** = p<.01, *** = p<.001

Whether Macao needs to amend its current *Press Law*: Results of multiple regression analysis:

■ **T2 results:**

- **Positive correlation:** Significant positive correlation was found between respondents' ratings on amending the *Press Law* and their (i) **negative comments on journalists in Macao**, (ii) **importance ratings for safeguarding press freedom**, (iii) **tolerance for views different from their own (political efficacy)**, and (iv) **approval ratings for the government (trust and satisfaction)**. Among these dimensions, the one with the most impact is the importance rating for safeguarding press freedom – for every 1 point rise in this rating, the agreement rating for amending the *Press Law* increased by 0.403 point.
- **Negative correlation:** Significant negative correlation was found between respondents' ratings on amending the *Press Law* and **their approval ratings for the media (trust and satisfaction)** – for every 1 point rise in the approval rating, the agreement rating for amending the *Press Law* decreased by 0.382 point.

■ **T3 results:**

- **Positive correlation:** Significant positive correlation was found between respondents' ratings on amending the *Press Law* and their (i) **education** and (ii) **agreement ratings for the function of the Press Council (enhancing journalists' professionalism and ethics)**. The two dimensions exerted similar impact – for every 1 point rise in dimension (i) and (ii), the agreement rating for amending the *Press Law* increased by 0.242 point and 0.233 point, respectively.
- **Negative correlation:** Significant negative correlation was found between respondents' ratings on amending the *Press Law* and their (i) **monthly income** and (ii) **Internet participation (media participation)**. Of the two dimensions, Internet participation exerted more impact – for every 1 point rise in Internet participation, the agreement rating for amending the *Press Law* decreased by 0.388 point.

How big a problem would you say the current *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act* is in Macao? (To test and find out variables which could make significant influence on one's attitude on this issue)

<i>Predictors</i>		Standardized	
		T2	T3
First Level - Demographics		Beta	
Constant		-	-
Gender (1=Male, 2=Female)		0.189	-0.148
Age		0.056	-0.249
Education Level		0.179	0.095
Personal Monthly Income		-0.192	-0.037
Frequency of Association Participation (0=Never join an association)		0.074	0.033
Living-year in Macao		0.132	0.046
Life Satisfaction		0.065	-0.083
Views of Self Evaluation (Conservative/Liberal)		0.088	-0.301***
Second Level - Others		Beta	
Evaluation on Behaviors of Journalists in Macao	Negative Evaluation	0.039	0.271**
	Positive Evaluation	0.043	0.007
Evaluation on Importance of Freedom of the Press or Speech	Guaranteeing Freedom of the Press	0.130	0.308
	Guaranteeing Freedom of Speech	0.021	-0.133
Agreement or Disagreement on Statements on Journalism	Immediate coverage of events tends to result in better news coverage	0.136	-0.009
	Media outlets that receive most of their funds from advertising are more independent	0.125	-0.001
	Media outlets that tend to pay for information are more likely to have inaccurate reporting	0.140	-0.152
	A press council would promote greater professional and ethical standards	-0.052	0.115
	In Macao, in general, reporters can decide on their own whether news should be reported or broadcasted	0.097	0.095
	In Macao, in general, it is editors, but not journalists, who can decide whether a news story can be published.	-0.265	0.062
	Making sure social liberty and equality	0.154	0.002
Values	Preserving tradition and local culture	-0.091	0.073
	Keeping employment and personal finance	-0.149	-0.043
	People with views very different from mine often have good reasons for their views even when they are wrong	0.064	-0.080
Sense of Political Efficacy	Public officials care a lot about what people like me think	0.274*	0.117
	Most public policy issues are so complicated that a person like me can't really make an impact on public policy issues	0.016	-0.100
	Responsibility of Print Media (Informing the Public/Reporting important news)	0.097	-0.188
Responsibilities of Media/Government	Responsibility of Broadcasting Media (Informing the Public/Reporting important news)	-0.043	0.043
	Responsibility of Government (Guaranteeing Freedom of the Press)	0.025	0.139
	Recognition of Government (Trust & Satisfaction)	0.542**	0.089
Recognition of Media/Government	Recognition of Media (Trust & Satisfaction)	-0.465**	0.010
	Awareness of Public Affairs	Level of Awareness of All 9 Items	0.139
Interest in politics and public affairs	Attention of Public Affairs of the Greater China (Macao/Hong Kong/Mainland/Taiwan)	0.155	0.035
	Media Participation	Traditional Media	-0.088
Internet		-0.152	-0.359**

Frequency of Discussion on Political/Public Topics	0.029	-0.006
Adjusted R-square (%)	0.087	0.261***

* = p<.05, ** = p<.01, *** = p<.001

Whether Macao needs to amend its *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act*: Results of multiple regression analysis:

■ **T2 results:**

- **Positive correlation:** Significant positive correlation was found between respondents' ratings on amending the *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act* and their (i) agreement ratings for the statement "The government cares about the opinions of ordinary people like me (Sense of Political Efficacy)" and (ii) approval ratings for the government (trust and satisfaction). Of the two dimensions, approval ratings for the government had greater impact – for every 1 point rise in the approval rating, the agreement rating for amending the *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act* increased by 0.542 point.
- **Negative correlation:** Significant negative correlation was found between respondents' ratings on amending the *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act* and their approval ratings for the government (trust and satisfaction). For every 1 point rise in approval rating, the agreement rating for amending the *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act* decreased by 0.465 point.

■ **T3 results:**

- **Positive correlation:** Significant positive correlation was found between respondents' ratings on amending the *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act* and their (i) negative comments on journalists in Macao and (ii) knowledge of current social events in general. Of the two dimensions, the former had relatively more impact – for every 1 point rise in negative comments on journalists in Macao, the agreement rating for amending the *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act* increased by 0.271.
- **Negative correlation:** Significant negative correlation was found between respondents' ratings on amending the *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act* and their (i) self-perceived tendency (conservative/liberal) and (ii) Internet participation (media participation). Of the two dimensions, the latter had more impact – for every 1 point rise in Internet participation, the agreement rating for amending the *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act* decreased by 0.359 point.

3.4.2 Whether a Press Council should be established

Factor 1 of the *Press Council Approaches: Self-regulation*

(To test and find out variables which could make significant influence on one's attitude on this issue)

<i>Predictors</i>	Standardized		
	T2	T3	
First Level - Demographics			
	Beta		
Constant	-	-	
Gender (1=Male, 2=Female)	0.042	0.069	
Age	0.197	-0.214	
Education Level	-0.189	-0.026	
Personal Monthly Income	0.054	0.074	
Frequency of Association Participation (0=Never join an association)	0.074	-0.055	
Living-year in Macao	0.178	0.143	
Life Satisfaction	-0.220	-0.046	
Views of Self Evaluation (Conservative/Liberal)	0.075	-0.144	
Second Level - Others			
	Beta		
Evaluation on Behaviors of Journalists in Macao	Negative Evaluation	-0.082	0.126
	Positive Evaluation	-0.097	0.183
Evaluation on Importance of Freedom of the Press or Speech	Guaranteeing Freedom of the Press	-0.169	0.109
	Guaranteeing Freedom of Speech	0.095	-0.021
License Obtaining	Press outlets in Macao to obtain a press license through a central regulatory authority	0.218	-0.351***
Missions of the Press Council	Protecting the rights of journalists to report	-0.185	0.238
	Ensuring journalistic professionalism	-0.138	-0.181
Three Factors of the Press Council Approaches: Effectiveness Evaluation on Protecting the Rights of Journalists	Factor 1: Self-regulation	0.537***	0.582***
	Factor 2: Regulation with governmental involvement	-0.251	-0.071
	Factor 3: Co-regulation with both journalists and citizens	0.124	0.075
Empirical Premises 1: If the government were to create a governing authority for the press	Reporters and other members of the press will more likely to be pressured to censor their reporting	0.077	0.079
	Reporters and other members of the press will more likely be obligated to avoid slander in their reporting	0.077	-0.037
	Reporters and other members of the press will have less freedom to conduct their reporting	0.301*	-0.004
	Reporters and other members of the press will be more likely to collect information responsibly	-0.307	-0.131
Empirical Premises 2: If the members of the press formed a governing authority to self-regulate	Reporters and other members of the press will be less likely to respect the privacy of the public	-0.021	0.017
	Reporters and other members of the press will be more likely to use slander in their reporting	0.113	-0.181
	Reporters and other members of the press will tend to be more open to corruption	-0.366**	0.074
	Reporters and other members of the press will have more freedom to conduct their reporting	-0.176	0.134
Agreement or Disagreement on Statements on Journalism	Immediate coverage of events tends to result in better news coverage	-0.010	0.159
	Media outlets that receive most of their funds from advertising are more independent	-0.034	-0.054
	Media outlets that tend to pay for information are more likely to have inaccurate reporting	-0.215	-0.073
	A press council would promote greater professional and ethical standards	0.296	0.032

	In Macao, in general, reporters can decide on their own whether news should be reported or broadcasted	0.080	0.097
	In Macao, in general, it is editors, but not journalists, who can decide whether a news story can be published.	0.079	0.002
Values	Making sure social liberty and equality	-0.166	-0.134
	Preserving tradition and local culture	0.126	0.017
	Keeping employment and personal finance	0.151	0.066
Sense of Political Efficacy	People with views very different from mine often have good reasons for their views even when they are wrong	0.208	0.024
	Public officials care a lot about what people like me think	-0.127	-0.203
	Most public policy issues are so complicated that a person like me can't really make an impact on public policy issues	0.138	-0.035
Responsibilities of Media/Government	Responsibility of Print Media (Informing the Public/Reporting important news)	0.142	-0.040
	Responsibility of Broadcasting Media (Informing the Public/Reporting important news)	0.011	-0.019
	Responsibility of Government (Guaranteeing Freedom of the Press)	0.058	-0.014
Recognition of Media/Government	Recognition of Government (Trust & Satisfaction)	0.083	0.204
	Recognition of Media (Trust & Satisfaction)	0.042	-0.005
Awareness of Public Affairs	Level of Awareness of All 9 Items	-0.261	0.045
Interest in politics and public affairs	Attention of Public Affairs of the Greater China (Macao/Hong Kong/Mainland/Taiwan)	0.040	0.012
Media Participation	Traditional Media	-0.069	0.064
	Internet	0.091	0.012
Frequency of Discussion on Political/Public Topics		0.108	-0.066
Adjusted R-square (%)		0.429**	0.503***

* = p<.05, ** = p<.01, *** = p<.001

Whether Macao needs to set up a Press Council for industry self-regulation:

Results of multiple regression analysis:

■ T2 results:

- **Positive correlation:** Significant positive correlation was found between respondents' agreement ratings for setting up a Press Council for the industry to conduct self-regulation (a self-regulating Press Council) and their (i) effectiveness ratings for a self-regulating Press Council's role in safeguarding journalists' right to report and (ii) agreement ratings that a Press Council under government regulation would reduce journalists' freedom in reporting. Of the two dimensions, the former had greater impact – for every 1 point rise in the rating for the former, the agreement rating for setting up a self-regulating Press Council increased 0.537 point.
- **Negative correlation:** Significant negative correlation was found between respondents' agreement ratings for setting up a self-regulating Press Council and their (i) agreement ratings that such a Council may lead to increased bribery

acceptance by journalists. For every 1 point rise in this dimension, the agreement rating for setting up a self-regulating Press Council decreased by 0.366 point.

■ T3 results:

- **Positive correlation:** Significant positive correlation was found between respondents' agreement ratings for setting up a self-regulating Press Council and their (i) monthly income and (ii) effectiveness ratings for a self-regulating Press Council's role in safeguarding journalists' right to report. Of the two dimensions, the latter exerted more impact – for every 1 point rise in the rating for the latter, the agreement rating for setting up a self-regulating Press Council increased 0.582 point (a stronger correlation than that in T2).
- **Negative correlation:** Significant negative correlation was found between respondents' agreement ratings for setting up a self-regulating Press Council and their (i) education and (ii) agreement ratings for license requirement for establishing a newspaper. Of the two dimensions, the latter exerted more impact – for every 1 point rise in this dimension, the agreement rating for setting up a self-regulating Press Council decreased by 0.351 point.

Factor 2 of the *Press Council Approaches*:

Regulation with governmental involvement

(To test and find out variables which could make significant influence on one's attitude on this issue)

<i>Predictors</i>	Standardized		
	T2	T3	
First Level - Demographics	Beta		
Constant	-	-	
Gender (1=Male, 2=Female)	-0.106	0.108	
Age	-0.336	0.075	
Education Level	-0.319	0.182*	
Personal Monthly Income	0.083	-0.108	
Frequency of Association Participation (0=Never join an association)	-0.016	0.014	
Living-year in Macao	-0.150	-0.045	
Life Satisfaction	0.014	-0.125	
Views of Self Evaluation (Conservative/Liberal)	0.094	0.059	
Second Level - Others	Beta		
Evaluation on Behaviors of Journalists in Macao	Negative Evaluation	0.119	0.035
	Positive Evaluation	0.063	0.188*
Evaluation on Importance of Freedom of the Press or Speech	Guaranteeing Freedom of the Press	0.018	0.244
	Guaranteeing Freedom of Speech	0.048	-0.334
License Obtaining	Press outlets in Macao to obtain a press license through a central regulatory authority	0.044	0.011
Missions of the Press Council	Protecting the rights of journalists to report	0.077	-0.032
	Ensuring journalistic professionalism	0.133	-0.023

Three Factors of the Press Council Approaches: Effectiveness Evaluation on Protecting the Rights of Journalists	Factor 1: Self-regulation	0.020	-0.123
	Factor 2: Regulation with governmental involvement	0.609***	0.729***
	Factor 3: Co-regulation with both journalists and citizens	0.023	-0.038
Empirical Premises 1: If the government were to create a governing authority for the press	Reporters and other members of the press will more likely to be pressured to censor their reporting	-0.043	0.159
	Reporters and other members of the press will more likely be obligated to avoid slander in their reporting	-0.237	-0.046
	Reporters and other members of the press will have less freedom to conduct their reporting	-0.211	-0.172*
	Reporters and other members of the press will be more likely to collect information responsibly	0.134	-0.093
Empirical Premises 2: If the members of the press formed a governing authority to self-regulate	Reporters and other members of the press will be less likely to respect the privacy of the public	0.038	-0.022
	Reporters and other members of the press will be more likely to use slander in their reporting	0.300	0.113
	Reporters and other members of the press will tend to be more open to corruption	-0.041	0.053
	Reporters and other members of the press will have more freedom to conduct their reporting	0.036	-0.085
Agreement or Disagreement on Statements on Journalism	Immediate coverage of events tends to result in better news coverage	-0.015	0.05
	Media outlets that receive most of their funds from advertising are more independent	-0.095	0.104
	Media outlets that tend to pay for information are more likely to have inaccurate reporting	0.126	-0.041
	A press council would promote greater professional and ethical standards	-0.150	-0.015
	In Macao, in general, reporters can decide on their own whether news should be reported or broadcasted	0.154	-0.005
	In Macao, in general, it is editors, but not journalists, who can decide whether a news story can be published.	0.380	-0.058
Values	Making sure social liberty and equality	-0.087	-0.065
	Preserving tradition and local culture	-0.003	0.148
	Keeping employment and personal finance	-0.136	0.13
Sense of Political Efficacy	People with views very different from mine often have good reasons for their views even when they are wrong	-0.303*	-0.026
	Public officials care a lot about what people like me think	0.173	-0.064
	Most public policy issues are so complicated that a person like me can't really make an impact on public policy issues	0.025	0.005
Responsibilities of Media/Government	Responsibility of Print Media (Informing the Public/Reporting important news)	0.013	0.026
	Responsibility of Broadcasting Media (Informing the Public/Reporting important news)	-0.058	-0.023
	Responsibility of Government (Guaranteeing Freedom of the Press)	-0.294	-0.06
Recognition of Media/Government	Recognition of Government (Trust & Satisfaction)	-0.088	0.09
	Recognition of Media (Trust & Satisfaction)	0.155	0.045
Awareness of Public Affairs	Level of Awareness of All 9 Items	0.039	-0.004
Interest in politics and public affairs	Attention of Public Affairs of the Greater China (Macao/Hong Kong/Mainland/Taiwan)	0.000	0.038
Media Participation	Traditional Media	-0.196	-0.014
	Internet	0.140	0.025
Frequency of Discussion on Political/Public Topics		-0.035	0.097
Adjusted R-square (%)		0.295*	0.670***

* = p<.05, ** = p<.01, *** = p<.001

Whether Macao needs to set up a Press Council with government involvement:

Results of multiple regression analysis:

■ **T2 results:**

- **Positive correlation:** Significant positive correlation was found between respondents' agreement ratings for setting up a Press Council with government involvement (a Press Council that includes government representatives) and their effectiveness ratings for a government-participated Press Council's role in safeguarding journalists' right to report. For every 1 point rise in the effectiveness rating, the agreement rating for setting up a Press Council with government participation increased 0.609 point.
- **Negative correlation:** Significant negative correlation was found between respondents' agreement ratings for setting up a Press Council with government representatives and their tolerance of views different from their own (political efficacy). For every 1 point rise in this dimension, the agreement rating for setting up a Press Council with government involvement decreased by 0.303 point.

■ **T3 results:**

- **Positive correlation:** Significant positive correlation was found between respondents' agreement ratings for setting up a Press Council with government representatives and their (i) education, (ii) positive comments on journalists in Macao, and (iii) effectiveness ratings for Press Council's role in safeguarding journalists' right to report if it includes government representatives. Of the three dimensions, the last one exerted the biggest impact – for every 1 point rise in the effectiveness rating, the agreement rating for setting up a government-participated Press Council increased 0.729 point (a stronger correlation than in T2).
- **Negative correlation:** Significant negative correlation was found between respondents' agreement ratings for setting up a government-participated Press Council and their agreement ratings for the view that a government-regulated Press Council would curb journalists' freedom to report. For every 1 point rise in this dimension, the agreement rating for setting up a government-participated Press Council decreased by 0.172 point.

Factor 3 of the *Press Council Approaches*: Co-regulation with both journalists and citizens

(To test and find out variables which could make significant influence on one's attitude on this issue)

<i>Predictors</i>	Standardized		
	T2	T3	
Beta			
First Level - Demographics			
Constant	-	-	
Gender (1=Male, 2=Female)	-0.135	0.056	
Age	0.099	-0.051	
Education Level	-0.195	0.038	
Personal Monthly Income	0.035	-0.026	
Frequency of Association Participation (0=Never join an association)	0.059	-0.015	
Living-year in Macao	-0.015	-0.093	
Life Satisfaction	-0.268*	0.048	
Views of Self Evaluation (Conservative/Liberal)	-0.006	-0.164*	
Beta			
Second Level - Others			
Evaluation on Behaviors of Journalists in Macao	Negative Evaluation	0.161	0.158
	Positive Evaluation	-0.191	0.315**
Evaluation on Importance of Freedom of the Press or Speech	Guaranteeing Freedom of the Press	0.458*	0.365
	Guaranteeing Freedom of Speech	-0.294	-0.211
License Obtaining	Press outlets in Macao to obtain a press license through a central regulatory authority	-0.041	-0.214*
Missions of the Press Council	Protecting the rights of journalists to report	-0.239	0.089
	Ensuring journalistic professionalism	0.003	0.090
Three Factors of the Press Council Approaches: Effectiveness Evaluation on Protecting the Rights of Journalists	Factor 1: Self-regulation	0.210	-0.143
	Factor 2: Regulation with governmental involvement	0.136	0.006
	Factor 3: Co-regulation with both journalists and citizens	0.568***	0.701***
Empirical Premises 1: If the government were to create a governing authority for the press	Reporters and other members of the press will more likely to be pressured to censor their reporting	0.051	-0.139
	Reporters and other members of the press will more likely be obligated to avoid slander in their reporting	-0.286	-0.098
	Reporters and other members of the press will have less freedom to conduct their reporting	-0.276*	0.005
	Reporters and other members of the press will be more likely to collect information responsibly	0.141	0.032
Empirical Premises 2: If the members of the press formed a governing authority to self-regulate	Reporters and other members of the press will be less likely to respect the privacy of the public	0.135	-0.010
	Reporters and other members of the press will be more likely to use slander in their reporting	0.239	-0.083
	Reporters and other members of the press will tend to be more open to corruption	-0.211	0.005
	Reporters and other members of the press will have more freedom to conduct their reporting	-0.216	0.141
Agreement or Disagreement on Statements on Journalism	Immediate coverage of events tends to result in better news coverage	0.016	0.096
	Media outlets that receive most of their funds from advertising are more independent	0.092	0.054
	Media outlets that tend to pay for information are more likely to have inaccurate reporting	-0.159	0.082
	A press council would promote greater professional and ethical standards	-0.021	-0.169
	In Macao, in general, reporters can decide on their own whether news should be reported or broadcasted	0.212	-0.021
	In Macao, in general, it is editors, but not journalists, who can decide whether a news story can be published.	0.161	-0.144

Values	Making sure social liberty and equality	0.139	-0.146
	Preserving tradition and local culture	-0.033	-0.056
	Keeping employment and personal finance	-0.186	0.217**
Sense of Political Efficacy	People with views very different from mine often have good reasons for their views even when they are wrong	-0.143	0.081
	Public officials care a lot about what people like me think	0.056	-0.183*
	Most public policy issues are so complicated that a person like me can't really make an impact on public policy issues	-0.088	0.073
Responsibilities of Media/Government	Responsibility of Print Media (Informing the Public/Reporting important news)	-0.257	0.011
	Responsibility of Broadcasting Media (Informing the Public/Reporting important news)	0.099	0.043
	Responsibility of Government (Guaranteeing Freedom of the Press)	0.007	-0.010
Recognition of Media/Government	Recognition of Government (Trust & Satisfaction)	0.309	0.228
	Recognition of Media (Trust & Satisfaction)	0.008	-0.099
Awareness of Public Affairs	Level of Awareness of All 9 Items	-0.081	0.239*
Interest in politics and public affairs	Attention of Public Affairs of the Greater China (Macao/Hong Kong/Mainland/Taiwan)	-0.031	-0.126
Media Participation	Traditional Media	-0.374*	0.159
	Internet	0.221	-0.066
Frequency of Discussion on Political/Public Topics		0.090	-0.057
Adjusted R-square (%)		0.579***	0.619***

* = p<.05, ** = p<.01, *** = p<.001

Whether Macao needs to set up a Press Council jointly supervised by the industry and public: Results of multiple regression analysis:

■ T2 results:

- **Positive correlation:** Significant positive correlation was found between respondents' agreement ratings for setting up a Press Council under industry-public joint regulation (an industry-public joint Press Council) and their (i) importance ratings for press freedom and (ii) effectiveness ratings for an industry-public joint Press Council's role in safeguarding journalists' right to report. The two dimensions exerted similar impact – for every 1 point rise in dimension (i) and (ii), the agreement rating for setting up an industry-public joint Press Council increased by 0.458 point and 0.568 point respectively.
- **Negative correlation:** Significant negative correlation was found between respondents' agreement ratings for setting up an industry-public joint Press Council and their (i) satisfaction with life, (ii) agreement ratings for the view that a government-regulated Press Council would curb journalists' freedom to report and (iii) frequency of contact with traditional media. Of the three dimensions, the last one exerted the biggest impact – for every 1 point rise in

frequency of contact with traditional media, the agreement rating for setting up an industry-public joint Press Council decreased 0.374 point.

■ **T3 results:**

- **Positive correlation:** Significant positive correlation was found between respondents' agreement ratings for setting up an industry-public joint Press Council and their (i) positive comments on Macao journalists, (ii) effectiveness ratings for an industry-public joint Press Council's role in safeguarding journalists' right in newsgathering, (iii) importance ratings for job security and financial safety, and (iv) current events knowledge. Of the four dimensions, the second had the most influence – for every 1 point rise in dimension (iii), the agreement rating for setting up an industry-public joint Press Council increased by 0.701 point (a stronger correlation than in T2).

- **Negative correlation:** Significant negative correlation was found between respondents' agreement ratings for setting up an industry-public joint Press Council and their (i) self-perception of tendency (conservative/liberal), (ii) agreement ratings for license requirement for the establishment of a newspaper and (iii) agreement ratings for the statement "The government cares about the opinions of ordinary people like me". Of the three dimensions, the second exerted the biggest impact – for every 1 point rise in dimension (ii), the agreement rating for setting up an industry-public joint Press Council decreased 0.214 point.

3.4.3 Whether to establish a Broadcasting Council

Factor 1 of the *Broadcasting Council Approaches: Self-regulation*

(To test and find out variables which could make significant influence on one's attitude on this issue)

<i>Predictors</i>	Standardized		
	T2	T3	
First Level - Demographics			
	Beta		
Constant	-	-	
Gender (1=Male, 2=Female)	-0.048	0.072	
Age	0.152	-0.055	
Education Level	0.074	0.017	
Personal Monthly Income	-0.100	-0.074	
Frequency of Association Participation (0=Never join an association)	0.087	0.029	
Living-year in Macao	-0.006	0.076	
Life Satisfaction	-0.082	-0.001	
Views of Self Evaluation (Conservative/Liberal)	0.023	0.016	
Second Level - Others			
	Beta		
Evaluation on Behaviors of Journalists in Macao	Negative Evaluation	-0.040	0.020
	Positive Evaluation	-0.163	0.025
Evaluation on Importance of Freedom of the Press or Speech	Guaranteeing Freedom of the Press	0.221	0.066
	Guaranteeing Freedom of Speech	0.084	-0.088
License Obtaining	Press outlets in Macao to obtain a press license through a central regulatory authority	0.021	-0.083
Three Factors of the Broadcasting Council Approaches: Effectiveness Evaluation on Protecting the Rights of Journalists	Factor 1: Self-regulation	0.666***	0.802***
	Factor 2: Regulation with governmental involvement	-0.021	0.027
	Factor 3: Co-regulation with both journalists and citizens	0.049	-0.079
Broadcasting guidelines	To set broadcasting guidelines for proportion of time allotted to news, educational programmes, public service programmes, entertainment programmes, etc	0.139	-0.202**
	To set broadcasting guidelines for content on the air at certain times of day	-0.081	0.119
Agreement or Disagreement on Statements on Journalism	Immediate coverage of events tends to result in better news coverage	0.047	0.036
	Media outlets that receive most of their funds from advertising are more independent	0.063	-0.067
	Media outlets that tend to pay for information are more likely to have inaccurate reporting	0.123	0.006
	A press council would promote greater professional and ethical standards	-0.153	0.022
	In Macao, in general, reporters can decide on their own whether news should be reported or broadcasted	0.039	0.071
	In Macao, in general, it is editors, but not journalists, who can decide whether a news story can be published.	0.122	-0.101
Values	Making sure social liberty and equality	-0.071	0.122
	Preserving tradition and local culture	-0.062	-0.148*
	Keeping employment and personal finance	-0.032	0.096
Sense of Political Efficacy	People with views very different from mine often have good reasons for their views even when they are wrong	-0.107	-0.034
	Public officials care a lot about what people like me think	0.252*	-0.045

	Most public policy issues are so complicated that a person like me can't really make an impact on public policy issues	0.061	0.101
Responsibilities of Media/Government	Responsibility of Print Media (Informing the Public/Reporting important news)	0.115	-0.024
	Responsibility of Broadcasting Media (Informing the Public/Reporting important news)	-0.211	0.124
	Responsibility of Government (Guaranteeing Freedom of the Press)	-0.193	-0.051
Recognition of Media/Government	Recognition of Government (Trust & Satisfaction)	-0.053	0.089
	Recognition of Media (Trust & Satisfaction)	0.009	-0.026
Awareness of Public Affairs	Level of Awareness of All 9 Items	-0.070	0.002
Interest in politics and public affairs	Attention of Public Affairs of the Greater China (Macao/Hong Kong/Mainland/Taiwan)	-0.116	-0.020
Media Participation	Traditional Media	-0.010	0.024
	Internet	0.193	0.004
Frequency of Discussion on Political/Public Topics		0.007	-0.003
Adjusted R-square (%)		0.433***	0.727***

* = p<.05, ** = p<.01, *** = p<.001

Whether Macao needs to set up a Broadcasting Council for industry self-regulation: Results of multiple regression analysis:

■ T2 results:

- **Positive correlation:** Significant positive correlation was found between respondents' agreement ratings for setting up a Broadcasting Council for the industry to conduct self-regulation (a self-regulating Broadcasting Council) and their (i) effectiveness ratings for a self-regulating Broadcasting Council's role in safeguarding journalists' right to report and (ii) agreement ratings for the statement "The government cares about the opinions of ordinary people like me". Of the two dimensions, the former had greater impact – for every 1 point rise in the rating for the former, the agreement rating for forming a self-regulating Broadcasting Council increased 0.666 point.
- **Negative correlation:** No significant negative correlation was found in T2 between various dimensions and this proposal.

■ T3 results:

- **Positive correlation:** Significant positive correlation was found between respondents' agreement ratings for setting up a self-regulating Broadcasting Council and their effectiveness ratings for a self-regulating Broadcasting Council to safeguard journalists' right to report. For every 1 point rise in the effectiveness rating, the agreement rating for setting up a self-regulating Broadcasting Council increased 0.802 point (a stronger correlation than in T2).

- **Negative correlation:** Significant negative correlation was found between respondents' agreement ratings for setting up a self-regulating Broadcasting Council and their (i) agreement ratings for the establishment of guidance on the time allotment of radio/television programs and (ii) importance ratings for preservation of tradition and local cultural heritage. Of the two dimensions, the former showed greater impact – for every 1 point rise in dimension (i), the agreement rating for setting up decreased 0.202 point.

Factor 2 of the Broadcasting Council Approaches: with governmental involvement

(To test and find out variables which could make significant influence on one's attitude on this issue)

Predictors	Standardized		
	T2	T3	
First Level - Demographics			
	Beta		
Constant	-	-	
Gender (1=Male, 2=Female)	0.228	-0.006	
Age	-0.124	-0.065	
Education Level	0.054	0.031	
Personal Monthly Income	0.069	-0.005	
Frequency of Association Participation (0=Never join an association)	0.009	0.078	
Living-year in Macao	0.115	0.037	
Life Satisfaction	0.031	-0.049	
Views of Self Evaluation (Conservative/Liberal)	0.096	-0.018	
Second Level - Others			
	Beta		
Evaluation on Behaviors of Journalists in Macao	Negative Evaluation	0.063	0.240**
	Positive Evaluation	0.133	0.177*
Evaluation on Importance of Freedom of the Press or Speech	Guaranteeing Freedom of the Press	-0.068	0.150
	Guaranteeing Freedom of Speech	-0.034	-0.126
License Obtaining	Press outlets in Macao to obtain a press license through a central regulatory authority	-0.015	0.110
Three Factors of the Broadcasting Council Approaches: Effectiveness Evaluation on Protecting the Rights of Journalists	Factor 1: Self-regulation	-0.170	-0.080
	Factor 2: Regulation with governmental involvement	0.362**	0.654***
	Factor 3: Co-regulation with both journalists and citizens	-0.111	-0.011
Broadcasting guidelines	To set broadcasting guidelines for proportion of time allotted to news, educational programmes, public service programmes, entertainment programmes, etc	-0.086	0.136
	To set broadcasting guidelines for content on the air at certain times of day	-0.041	-0.157*
Agreement or Disagreement on Statements on Journalism	Immediate coverage of events tends to result in better news coverage	0.003	-0.035
	Media outlets that receive most of their funds from advertising are more independent	0.021	0.018
	Media outlets that tend to pay for information are more likely to have inaccurate reporting	0.034	0.043
	A press council would promote greater professional and ethical standards	0.016	-0.214*
	In Macao, in general, reporters can decide on their own whether news should be reported or broadcasted	0.022	-0.011

	In Macao, in general, it is editors, but not journalists, who can decide whether a news story can be published.	0.020	0.010
Values	Making sure social liberty and equality	-0.098	-0.098
	Preserving tradition and local culture	-0.039	0.132
	Keeping employment and personal finance	-0.026	0.010
Sense of Political Efficacy	People with views very different from mine often have good reasons for their views even when they are wrong	0.105	0.030
	Public officials care a lot about what people like me think	0.221	0.034
	Most public policy issues are so complicated that a person like me can't really make an impact on public policy issues	-0.018	-0.010
Responsibilities of Media/Government	Responsibility of Print Media (Informing the Public/Reporting important news)	0.165	-0.053
	Responsibility of Broadcasting Media (Informing the Public/Reporting important news)	-0.147	0.107
	Responsibility of Government (Guaranteeing Freedom of the Press)	0.204	0.006
Recognition of Media/Government	Recognition of Government (Trust & Satisfaction)	0.270	0.146
	Recognition of Media (Trust & Satisfaction)	-0.051	-0.052
Awareness of Public Affairs	Level of Awareness of All 9 Items	-0.061	-0.057
Interest in politics and public affairs	Attention of Public Affairs of the Greater China (Macao/Hong Kong/Mainland/Taiwan)	0.134	-0.130
Media Participation	Traditional Media	-0.086	-0.061
	Internet	-0.032	0.075
Frequency of Discussion on Political/Public Topics		0.030	0.016
Adjusted R-square (%)		0.320**	0.546***

* = p<.05, ** = p<.01, *** = p<.001

Whether Macao needs to set up a Broadcasting Council with government involvement: Results of multiple regression analysis:

■ T2 results:

- **Positive correlation:** Significant positive correlation was found between respondents' agreement ratings for setting up a Broadcasting Council with government representatives (a government-participated Broadcasting Council) and their (i) effectiveness ratings for government-participated Broadcasting Council's role in safeguarding journalists' right to report. For every 1 point rise in the effectiveness rating, the agreement rating for setting up a government-participated Broadcasting Council increased 0.362 point.
- **Negative correlation:** No significant negative correlation was found in T2 between various dimensions and this item.

■ T3 results:

- **Positive correlation:** Significant positive correlation was found between respondents' agreement ratings for setting up a government-participated

Broadcasting Council and their (i) negative comments on journalists in Macao, (ii) positive comments on journalists in Macao, and (iii) effectiveness ratings for an industry-public joint Broadcasting Council's role in safeguarding journalists' right to report. Of the three, the last dimension had the most impact – for every 1 point rise in dimension (iii), the agreement rating for setting up a government-participated Broadcasting Council decreased 0.654 point (a stronger correlation than in T2).

- **Negative correlation:** Significant negative correlation was found between respondents' agreement ratings for setting up a government-participated Broadcasting Council and their (i) agreement ratings for the establishment of guidance on the contents of radio/television programs and (ii) agreement ratings for the function of a Press Council to enhance journalists' professionalism and ethics. Of the two dimensions, the latter showed greater impact – for every 1 point rise in dimension (ii), the agreement rating for setting up a government-participated Broadcasting Council decreased 0.214 point.

Factor 3 of the *Broadcasting Council Approaches*: Co-regulation with both journalists and citizens

(To test and find out variables which could make significant influence on one's attitude on this issue)

<i>Predictors</i>	Standardized		
	T2	T3	
First Level - Demographics	Beta		
Constant	-	-	
Gender (1=Male, 2=Female)	0.050	0.04	
Age	0.159	0.038	
Education Level	0.077	-0.056	
Personal Monthly Income	0.001	0.015	
Frequency of Association Participation (0=Never join an association)	-0.016	0.129*	
Living-year in Macao	-0.024	-0.107	
Life Satisfaction	0.023	0.077	
Views of Self Evaluation (Conservative/Liberal)	0.026	0.075	
Second Level - Others	Beta		
Evaluation on Behaviors of Journalists in Macao	Negative Evaluation	0.018	0.093
	Positive Evaluation	0.098	0.033
Evaluation on Importance of Freedom of the Press or Speech	Guaranteeing Freedom of the Press	-0.052	0.090
	Guaranteeing Freedom of Speech	0.121	0.121
License Obtaining	Press outlets in Macao to obtain a press license through a central regulatory authority	-0.016	0.070
Three Factors of the Broadcasting Council Approaches:	Factor 1: Self-regulation	0.156	0.073
	Factor 2: Regulation with governmental involvement	0.153	0.088
Effectiveness Evaluation on Protecting the Rights of Journalists	Factor 3: Co-regulation with both journalists and citizens	0.711***	0.835***

Broadcasting guidelines	To set broadcasting guidelines for proportion of time allotted to news, educational programmes, public service programmes, entertainment programmes, etc	0.041	-0.058
	To set broadcasting guidelines for content on the air at certain times of day	0.071	-0.008
Agreement or Disagreement on Statements on Journalism	Immediate coverage of events tends to result in better news coverage	-0.251**	0.115
	Media outlets that receive most of their funds from advertising are more independent	0.038	-0.049
	Media outlets that tend to pay for information are more likely to have inaccurate reporting	0.151	-0.018
	A press council would promote greater professional and ethical standards	-0.175	-0.075
	In Macao, in general, reporters can decide on their own whether news should be reported or broadcasted	-0.049	0.027
	In Macao, in general, it is editors, but not journalists, who can decide whether a news story can be published.	0.066	-0.024
Values	Making sure social liberty and equality	-0.044	-0.113
	Preserving tradition and local culture	0.014	0.023
	Keeping employment and personal finance	0.038	0.010
Sense of Political Efficacy	People with views very different from mine often have good reasons for their views even when they are wrong	0.028	0.105
	Public officials care a lot about what people like me think	-0.114	-0.050
	Most public policy issues are so complicated that a person like me can't really make an impact on public policy issues	-0.015	0.037
Responsibilities of Media/Government	Responsibility of Print Media (Informing the Public/Reporting important news)	-0.076	-0.092
	Responsibility of Broadcasting Media (Informing the Public/Reporting important news)	-0.077	-0.002
	Responsibility of Government (Guaranteeing Freedom of the Press)	0.038	-0.129
Recognition of Media/Government	Recognition of Government (Trust & Satisfaction)	0.070	0.040
	Recognition of Media (Trust & Satisfaction)	0.010	0.024
Awareness of Public Affairs	Level of Awareness of All 9 Items	-0.020	-0.033
Interest in politics and public affairs	Attention of Public Affairs of the Greater China (Macao/Hong Kong/Mainland/Taiwan)	-0.046	0.042
Media Participation	Traditional Media	-0.201	-0.109
	Internet	0.325**	0.042
Frequency of Discussion on Political/Public Topics		-0.003	-0.099
Adjusted R-square (%)		0.576***	0.610***

* = p<.05, ** = p<.01, *** = p<.001

Whether Macao needs to set up a Broadcasting Council under industry-public joint regulation: Results of multiple regression analysis:

■ T2 results:

- **Positive correlation:** Significant positive correlation was found between respondents' agreement ratings for setting up a Broadcasting Council under industry-public regulation (an industry-public joint Broadcasting Council) and their (i) effectiveness ratings for an industry-public joint Broadcasting Council's role in safeguarding journalists' right to report and (ii) Internet participation (media participation). Of the two dimensions, the former had greater impact –

for every 1 point rise in dimension (i), the agreement rating for setting up an industry-public joint Broadcasting Council increased by 0.711 point.

- **Negative correlation:** Significant negative correlation was found between respondents' agreement ratings for setting up an industry-public joint Broadcasting Council and their (i) importance ratings for the timeliness of news. For every 1 point rise in the importance rating for timeliness of news, the agreement rating for setting up an industry-public joint Broadcasting Council decreased 0.251 point.

■ **T3 results:**

- **Positive correlation:** Significant positive correlation was found between respondents' agreement ratings for setting up an industry-public joint Broadcasting Council and their (i) frequency ratings for social activity participation and (ii) effectiveness ratings for an industry-public joint Broadcasting Council's role in safeguarding journalists' right to report. Of the two dimensions, the latter had greater impact – for every 1 point rise in dimension (i), the agreement rating for setting up an industry-public joint Broadcasting Council increased by 0.835 point (a stronger correlation than in T2).
- **Negative correlation:** No significant negative correlation was found in T3 between various dimensions and this item.

3.4.4 Whether to regulate the Internet

Whether Internet regulation should be under the jurisdiction of the Press Council (which variables will influence the agreement of this proposal)

<i>Predictors</i>		Standardized	
		T2	T3
First Level - Demographics		Beta	
Constant		-	-
Gender (1=Male, 2=Female)		0.093	0.139
Age		0.050	0.482**
Education Level		-0.270	-0.128
Personal Monthly Income		-0.095	-0.073
Frequency of Association Participation (0=Never join an association)		0.107	0.200*
Living-year in Macao		0.248	-0.308*
Life Satisfaction		0.008	-0.184
Views of Self Evaluation (Conservative/Liberal)		-0.009	0
Second Level - Others		Beta	
Evaluation on Behaviors of Journalists in Macao	Negative Evaluation	0.296*	0.274**
	Positive Evaluation	-0.055	0.028
Evaluation on Importance of Freedom of the Press or Speech	Guaranteeing Freedom of the Press	0.266	0.450
	Guaranteeing Freedom of Speech	-0.244	-0.400
Important or Unimportant Are the Following about the Internet	To avoid libel	0.282	0.087
	To avoid dissemination of false news	-0.133	-0.073
	Maintain Internet users ability to speak freely	0.102	0.021
	Legislate to have oversight over speech on the Internet	0.306*	0.274*
Agreement or Disagreement on Statements on Journalism	Immediate coverage of events tends to result in better news coverage	-0.256	-0.026
	Media outlets that receive most of their funds from advertising are more independent	0.132	-0.042
	Media outlets that tend to pay for information are more likely to have inaccurate reporting	-0.013	0.149
	A press council would promote greater professional and ethical standards	-0.129	-0.073
	In Macao, in general, reporters can decide on their own whether news should be reported or broadcasted	0.450***	-0.030
	In Macao, in general, it is editors, but not journalists, who can decide whether a news story can be published.	0.147	0.162
Values	Making sure social liberty and equality	0.135	0.112
	Preserving tradition and local culture	-0.131	-0.052
	Keeping employment and personal finance	-0.057	-0.009
Sense of Political Efficacy	People with views very different from mine often have good reasons for their views even when they are wrong	-0.016	-0.100
	Public officials care a lot about what people like me think	-0.044	-0.160
	Most public policy issues are so complicated that a person like me can't really make an impact on public policy issues	-0.192	0.009
Responsibilities of Media/Government	Responsibility of Print Media (Informing the Public/Reporting important news)	0.101	-0.009
	Responsibility of Broadcasting Media (Informing the Public/Reporting important news)	-0.119	-0.037
	Responsibility of Government (Guaranteeing Freedom of the Press)	-0.160	0.033

Recognition of Media/Government	Recognition of Government (Trust & Satisfaction)	0.536***	0.101
	Recognition of Media (Trust & Satisfaction)	-0.332*	-0.050
Awareness of Public Affairs	Level of Awareness of All 9 Items	0.118	-0.026
Interest in politics and public affairs	Attention of Public Affairs of the Greater China (Macao/Hong Kong/Mainland/Taiwan)	0.089	-0.101
Media Participation	Traditional Media	-0.272	-0.083
	Internet	-0.017	0.117
Frequency of Discussion on Political/Public Topics		-0.145	-0.094
Adjusted R-square (%)		0.524***	0.309***

* = p<.05, ** = p<.01, *** = p<.001

Whether Internet regulation should be under the jurisdiction of the Press

Council: Results of multiple regression analysis:

■ T2 results:

- **Positive correlation:** Significant positive correlation was found between respondents' agreement ratings for a Press Council to regulate the Internet and their (i) negative comments on Macao journalists, (ii) importance ratings for drafting a law to regulate the Internet, (iii) agreement ratings about journalists' rights (to decide whether a report can be published), and (iv) approval ratings for the government (trust and satisfaction). Of these four dimensions, the last one had the most impact (0.536).
- **Negative correlation:** Significant negative correlation was found between respondents' agreement ratings for a Press Council to regulate the Internet and their approval ratings for the government (trust and satisfaction). For every 1 point rise in the approval rating, the agreement rating for a Press Council to regulate the Internet decreased 0.332 point.

■ T3 results:

- **Positive correlation:** Significant positive correlation was found between respondents' agreement ratings for a Press Council to regulate the Internet and their (i) age, (ii) frequency ratings for social activity participation, (iii) negative comments on Macao journalists, and (iv) importance ratings for drafting a law to regulate the Internet. Of these four dimensions, age had the most impact (0.428).
- **Negative correlation:** Significant negative correlation was found between respondents' agreement ratings for a Press Council to regulate the Internet and their length of residence in Macao. For every 1 point rise in residential time, the agreement rating for a Press Council to regulate the Internet decreased 0.308 point.

Whether Macao's Press Law should cover Internet regulation

(which variables will influence the agreement of this proposal)

<i>Predictors</i>		Standardized	
		T2	T3
First Level - Demographics		Beta	
Constant		-	-
Gender (1=Male, 2=Female)		0.294*	0.082
Age		0.093	0.361*
Education Level		-0.139	-0.018
Personal Monthly Income		-0.302	-0.033
Frequency of Association Participation (0=Never join an association)		0.038	0.104
Living-year in Macao		0.283	-0.152
Life Satisfaction		0.092	-0.186
Views of Self Evaluation (Conservative/Liberal)		-0.077	-0.126
Second Level - Others		Beta	
Evaluation on Behaviors of Journalists in Macao	Negative Evaluation	0.149	0.094
	Positive Evaluation	-0.099	0.142
Evaluation on Importance of Freedom of the Press or Speech	Guaranteeing Freedom of the Press	-0.019	0.293
	Guaranteeing Freedom of Speech	0.020	-0.170
Important or Unimportant Are the Following about the Internet	To avoid libel	-0.101	-0.061
	To avoid dissemination of false news	0.130	0.221
	Maintain Internet users ability to speak freely	0.148	0.048
	Legislate to have oversight over speech on the Internet	0.318*	0.129
Agreement or Disagreement on Statements on Journalism	Immediate coverage of events tends to result in better news coverage	-0.077	-0.076
	Media outlets that receive most of their funds from advertising are more independent	0.216	0.028
	Media outlets that tend to pay for information are more likely to have inaccurate reporting	-0.229	0.181
	A press council would promote greater professional and ethical standards	-0.115	-0.080
	In Macao, in general, reporters can decide on their own whether news should be reported or broadcasted	0.303*	-0.085
	In Macao, in general, it is editors, but not journalists, who can decide whether a news story can be published.	0.024	0.085
Values	Making sure social liberty and equality	0.087	-0.064
	Preserving tradition and local culture	-0.125	-0.145
	Keeping employment and personal finance	0.027	0.085
Sense of Political Efficacy	People with views very different from mine often have good reasons for their views even when they are wrong	0.015	-0.205*
	Public officials care a lot about what people like me think	-0.063	0.008
Responsibilities of Media/Government	Most public policy issues are so complicated that a person like me can't really make an impact on public policy issues	-0.337*	0.082
	Responsibility of Print Media (Informing the Public/Reporting important news)	0.396**	0.337*
	Responsibility of Broadcasting Media (Informing the Public/Reporting important news)	-0.194	-0.331*
Recognition of Media/Government	Responsibility of Government (Guaranteeing Freedom of the Press)	-0.175	0.011
	Recognition of Government (Trust & Satisfaction)	0.281	0.114
Awareness of Public Affairs	Recognition of Media (Trust & Satisfaction)	-0.315	-0.038
	Level of Awareness of All 9 Items	0.144	0.013

Interest in politics and public affairs	Attention of Public Affairs of the Greater China (Macao/Hong Kong/Mainland/Taiwan)	0.058	-0.100
Media Participation	Traditional Media	0.180	0.014
	Internet	0.010	0.171
Frequency of Discussion on Political/Public Topics		-0.065	0.072
Adjusted R-square (%)		0.476***	0.254**

* = p<.05, ** = p<.01, *** = p<.001

Whether Macao's *Press Law* should cover Internet regulation: Results of multiple regression analysis:

■ **T2 results:**

- **Positive correlation:** Significant positive correlation was found between respondents' agreement ratings for the *Press Law* to cover Internet regulation and their (i) gender, (ii) importance ratings for drafting a law to regulate the Internet, (iii) agreement ratings about journalists' rights (to decide whether a report can be published), and (iv) approval ratings for the obligation of the print media (to provide information/report news). Of these four dimensions, the last one had the most impact (0.396).
- **Negative correlation:** Significant negative correlation was found between respondents' agreement ratings for the *Press Law* to cover Internet regulation and their agreement ratings for the statement "Ordinary people have no impact on politics (political efficacy). For every 1 point rise in the agreement rating on political efficacy, the agreement rating for the *Press Law* to cover Internet regulation decreased 0.337 point.

■ **T3 results:**

- **Positive correlation:** Significant positive correlation was found between respondents' agreement ratings for the *Press Law* to cover Internet regulation and their (i) age and (ii) agreement ratings on the obligation of the print media (to provide information/report news). Of the two dimensions, age has more impact (0.361).
- **Negative correlation:** Significant negative correlation was found between respondents' agreement ratings for the *Press Law* to cover Internet regulation and their (i) tolerance of views different from their own and (ii) agreement ratings on the obligation of the broadcasting media (to provide information/report news). The two dimensions were of similar impact (-0.205 and -0.331).

Whether the Internet should be regulated by law, but not the Press Law

(which variables will influence the agreement of this proposal)

<i>Predictors</i>	Standardized		
	T2	T3	
First Level - Demographics	Beta		
Constant	-	-	
Gender (1=Male, 2=Female)	-0.038	-0.127	
Age	0.060	-0.285	
Education Level	0.095	0	
Personal Monthly Income	-0.068	0.025	
Frequency of Association Participation (0=Never join an association)	0.156	-0.182	
Living-year in Macao	0.363*	0.338*	
Life Satisfaction	0.118	-0.053	
Views of Self Evaluation (Conservative/Liberal)	0.214	-0.061	
Second Level - Others	Beta		
Evaluation on Behaviors of Journalists in Macao	Negative Evaluation	0.064	0.197
	Positive Evaluation	-0.027	-0.104
Evaluation on Importance of Freedom of the Press or Speech	Guaranteeing Freedom of the Press	0.097	-0.076
	Guaranteeing Freedom of Speech	-0.341	0.243
Important or Unimportant Are the Following about the Internet	To avoid libel	0.150	-0.013
	To avoid dissemination of false news	0.168	-0.088
	Maintain Internet users ability to speak freely	0.135	-0.140
	Legislate to have oversight over speech on the Internet	-0.302*	-0.016
Agreement or Disagreement on Statements on Journalism	Immediate coverage of events tends to result in better news coverage	-0.153	-0.062
	Media outlets that receive most of their funds from advertising are more independent	0.137	-0.070
	Media outlets that tend to pay for information are more likely to have inaccurate reporting	-0.118	-0.101
	A press council would promote greater professional and ethical standards	0.220	0.188
	In Macao, in general, reporters can decide on their own whether news should be reported or broadcasted	0.205	0.200
	In Macao, in general, it is editors, but not journalists, who can decide whether a news story can be published.	-0.088	-0.190
	Making sure social liberty and equality	0.089	-0.031
Values	Preserving tradition and local culture	-0.228	-0.143
	Keeping employment and personal finance	0.136	0.062
	People with views very different from mine often have good reasons for their views even when they are wrong	0.024	0.012
Sense of Political Efficacy	Public officials care a lot about what people like me think	-0.032	-0.286**
	Most public policy issues are so complicated that a person like me can't really make an impact on public policy issues	0.250	-0.276**
Responsibilities of Media/Government	Responsibility of Print Media (Informing the Public/Reporting important news)	-0.116	-0.006
	Responsibility of Broadcasting Media (Informing the Public/Reporting important news)	-0.191	0.400**
	Responsibility of Government (Guaranteeing Freedom of the Press)	-0.025	-0.099
Recognition of Media/Government	Recognition of Government (Trust & Satisfaction)	0.199	0.199
	Recognition of Media (Trust & Satisfaction)	-0.105	-0.073
Awareness of Public Affairs	Level of Awareness of All 9 Items	0.254	0.151
Interest in politics and	Attention of Public Affairs of the Greater China	0.027	0.034

public affairs	(Macao/Hong Kong/Mainland/Taiwan)		
Media Participation	Traditional Media	-0.028	0.039
	Internet	-0.183	-0.051
Frequency of Discussion on Political/Public Topics		0.091	-0.081
Adjusted R-square (%)		0.330*	0.114

* = p<.05, ** = p<.01, *** = p<.001

Whether the Internet should be regulated by law, but not the *Press Law*: Results of multiple regression analysis:

■ **T2 results:**

- **Positive correlation:** Significant positive correlation was found between respondents' agreement ratings for Internet regulation by law but not the *Press Law* and their (i) length of residence in Macao (0.363).
- **Negative correlation:** Significant negative correlation was found between respondents' agreement ratings for Internet regulation by law but not the *Press Law* and their importance ratings for drafting laws to regulate the Internet (-0.302).

■ **T3 results:**

- **Positive correlation:** Significant positive correlation was found between respondents' agreement ratings for Internet regulation by law but not the *Press Law* and their (i) length of residence in Macao and (ii) agreement rating for broadcasting media's obligation (to provide information/report news) (0.338 and 0.400).
- **Negative correlation:** Significant negative correlation was found between respondents' agreement ratings for Internet regulation by law but not the *Press Law* and their (i) agreement ratings for the statement "The government cares about the opinions of ordinary people like me (political efficacy) and (ii) agreement ratings for the statement "Ordinary people have no impact on politics (political efficacy). The two dimensions had similar influence (-0.286 and -0.276).

Whether the Internet should be free of any regulation

(which variables will influence the agreement of this proposal)

<i>Predictors</i>		Standardized	
		T2	T3
First Level - Demographics		Beta	
Constant		-	-
Gender (1=Male, 2=Female)		-0.103	0.129
Age		0.131	-0.106
Education Level		0.214	-0.152
Personal Monthly Income		0.038	-0.008
Frequency of Association Participation (0=Never join an association)		-0.185	0.177
Living-year in Macao		-0.214	0.048
Life Satisfaction		0.145	-0.109
Views of Self Evaluation (Conservative/Liberal)		-0.059	0.102
Second Level - Others		Beta	
Evaluation on Behaviors of Journalists in Macao	Negative Evaluation	0.045	0.016
	Positive Evaluation	-0.110	0.160
Evaluation on Importance of Freedom of the Press or Speech	Guaranteeing Freedom of the Press	-0.105	0.043
	Guaranteeing Freedom of Speech	-0.052	0.035
Important or Unimportant Are the Following about the Internet	To avoid libel	-0.049	0.109
	To avoid dissemination of false news	-0.234	-0.322
	Maintain Internet users ability to speak freely	0.283	0.074
	Legislate to have oversight over speech on the Internet	-0.119	0.056
Agreement or Disagreement on Statements on Journalism	Immediate coverage of events tends to result in better news coverage	-0.216	-0.097
	Media outlets that receive most of their funds from advertising are more independent	-0.008	-0.066
	Media outlets that tend to pay for information are more likely to have inaccurate reporting	0.064	0.238
	A press council would promote greater professional and ethical standards	-0.021	-0.128
	In Macao, in general, reporters can decide on their own whether news should be reported or broadcasted	-0.102	0.072
	In Macao, in general, it is editors, but not journalists, who can decide whether a news story can be published.	0.075	-0.124
Values	Making sure social liberty and equality	-0.354	-0.052
	Preserving tradition and local culture	0.222	0.090
	Keeping employment and personal finance	0.082	0.131
Sense of Political Efficacy	People with views very different from mine often have good reasons for their views even when they are wrong	-0.042	-0.064
	Public officials care a lot about what people like me think	0.181	0.051
	Most public policy issues are so complicated that a person like me can't really make an impact on public policy issues	0.082	-0.044
Responsibilities of Media/Government	Responsibility of Print Media (Informing the Public/Reporting important news)	-0.016	0.288*
	Responsibility of Broadcasting Media (Informing the Public/Reporting important news)	0.368	0.216
	Responsibility of Government (Guaranteeing Freedom of the Press)	0.144	-0.071
Recognition of Media/Government	Recognition of Government (Trust & Satisfaction)	-0.400	0.224
	Recognition of Media (Trust & Satisfaction)	0.521*	-0.248
Awareness of Public Affairs	Level of Awareness of All 9 Items	-0.127	0.119
Interest in politics and	Attention of Public Affairs of the Greater China	-0.033	-0.105

public affairs	(Macao/Hong Kong/Mainland/Taiwan)		
Media Participation	Traditional Media	0.038	-0.005
	Internet	0.286	-0.057
Frequency of Discussion on Political/Public Topics		0.003	0.059
Adjusted R-square (%)		0.006	0.036

* = p<.05, ** = p<.01, *** = p<.001

Whether the Internet should be free of any regulation: Results of multiple regression analysis:

■ **T2 results:**

- **Positive correlation:** Significant positive correlation was found between respondents' agreement ratings for the Internet to be free of any regulation and their (i) [approval ratings for the media \(trust and satisfaction\)](#). For every 1 point rise in approval rating for the media, the agreement ratings for the Internet to be free of any regulation increased 0.521.
- **Negative correlation:** No significant negative correlation was found in T2 between various dimensions and this item.

■ **T3 results:**

- **Positive correlation:** Significant positive correlation was found between respondents' agreement ratings for the Internet to be free of any regulation and their [agreement rating for print media's obligation \(to provide information/report news\)](#) (0.288).
- **Negative correlation:** No significant negative correlation was found in T3 between various dimensions and this item.

3.4.5 Whether to draft the Journalists' Code of Ethics

Whether to establish a Journalists' Code of Ethics

(which variables will influence the agreement of this proposal)

Predictors	Standardized		
	T2	T3	
First Level - Demographics			
	Beta		
Constant	-	-	
Gender (1=Male, 2=Female)	0.076	-0.053	
Age	0.114	-0.034	
Education Level	0.137	0.219	
Personal Monthly Income	-0.127	-0.167*	
Frequency of Association Participation (0=Never join an association)	-0.271*	-0.029	
Living-year in Macao	-0.080	0.062	
Life Satisfaction	0.202	0.066	
Views of Self Evaluation (Conservative/Liberal)	0.106	-0.068	
Second Level - Others			
	Beta		
Evaluation on Behaviors of Journalists in Macao	Negative Evaluation	-0.207	0.088
	Positive Evaluation	0.050	-0.187
Evaluation on Importance of Freedom of the Press or Speech	Guaranteeing Freedom of the Press	-0.339	0.245
	Guaranteeing Freedom of Speech	0.369	0.046
Important or Unimportant Are the Following about the Internet	To avoid libel	-0.180	0.069
	To avoid dissemination of false news	-0.093	0.018
	Maintain Internet users ability to speak freely	-0.046	0.000
	Legislate to have oversight over speech on the Internet	0.333*	0.373***
	Immediate coverage of events tends to result in better news coverage	0.007	0.011
	Media outlets that receive most of their funds from advertising are more independent	0.127	-0.037
Values	Making sure social liberty and equality	0.047	-0.084
	Preserving tradition and local culture	0.230	-0.025
	Keeping employment and personal finance	0.190	0.081
Sense of Political Efficacy	People with views very different from mine often have good reasons for their views even when they are wrong	0.167	-0.153
	Public officials care a lot about what people like me think	0.058	0.007
	Most public policy issues are so complicated that a person like me can't really make an impact on public policy issues	0.004	-0.076
Responsibilities of Media/Government	Responsibility of Print Media (Informing the Public/Reporting important news)	0.029	-0.066
	Responsibility of Broadcasting Media (Informing the Public/Reporting important news)	0.169	0.168
	Responsibility of Government (Guaranteeing Freedom of the Press)	-0.098	-0.008
Recognition of Media/Government	Recognition of Government (Trust & Satisfaction)	0.133	0.000
	Recognition of Media (Trust & Satisfaction)	-0.258	0.131
Awareness of Public Affairs	Level of Awareness of All 9 Items	0.177	0.110
Interest in politics and public affairs	Attention of Public Affairs of the Greater China (Macao/Hong Kong/Mainland/Taiwan)	0.209	-0.103
Media Participation	Traditional Media	0.214	0.256*
	Internet	-0.205	-0.275*
Frequency of Discussion on Political/Public Topics		0.166	0.189
Adjusted R-square (%)		0.137	0.251***

* = p<.05, ** = p<.01, *** = p<.001

Whether to establish a Journalists' Code of Ethics: Results of multiple regression analysis:

■ **T2 results:**

- **Positive correlation:** Significant positive correlation was found between respondents' agreement ratings for establishing a Journalists' Code of Ethics and their [agreement ratings for a Press Council's function to enhance journalists' professionalism and ethics](#). For every 1 point rise in the agreement rating for the Press Council function, the agreement rating for establishing a Journalists' Code of Ethics increased 0.333 point.

- **Negative correlation:** Significant negative correlation was found between respondents' agreement ratings for establishing a Journalists' Code of Ethics and their [frequency of participation in social/community activities](#) (-0.271).

■ **T3 results:**

- **Positive correlation:** Significant positive correlation was found between respondents' agreement ratings for establishing a Journalists' Code of Ethics and their [agreement ratings for Press Council's function to enhance journalists' professionalism and ethics](#) and (ii) [traditional media participation](#) (0.373 and 0.256).

- **Negative correlation:** Significant negative correlation was found between respondents' agreement ratings for establishing a Journalists' Code of Ethics and their (i) [monthly income](#) and (ii) [Internet participation](#) (-0.167 and -0.275).

Whether a Journalists' Code of Ethics needs to be legislated

(which variables will influence the agreement of this proposal)

<i>Predictors</i>		Standardized	
		T2	T3
First Level - Demographics		Beta	
Constant		-	-
Gender (1=Male, 2=Female)		0.021	0.043
Age		-0.013	0.010
Education Level		0.267	-0.018
Personal Monthly Income		-0.137	-0.065
Frequency of Association Participation (0=Never join an association)		0.108	0.052
Living-year in Macao		0.196	0.119
Life Satisfaction		-0.021	0.055
Views of Self Evaluation (Conservative/Liberal)		-0.060	-0.061
Second Level - Others		Beta	
Evaluation on Behaviors of Journalists in Macao	Negative Evaluation	0.070	0.143
	Positive Evaluation	-0.122	0.034
Evaluation on Importance of Freedom of the Press or Speech	Guaranteeing Freedom of the Press	0.106	-0.158
	Guaranteeing Freedom of Speech	-0.085	0.150
Important or Unimportant Are the Following about the Internet	To avoid libel	-0.011	0.083
	To avoid dissemination of false news	-0.027	0.160
	Maintain Internet users ability to speak freely	0.039	0.036
	Legislate to have oversight over speech on the Internet	0.112	0.017
	Immediate coverage of events tends to result in better news coverage	-0.034	-0.087
	Media outlets that receive most of their funds from advertising are more independent	0.029	-0.002
Values	Making sure social liberty and equality	-0.075	-0.067
	Preserving tradition and local culture	-0.050	-0.064
	Keeping employment and personal finance	0.012	0.010
Sense of Political Efficacy	People with views very different from mine often have good reasons for their views even when they are wrong	0.249*	0.129
	Public officials care a lot about what people like me think	0.161	-0.080
	Most public policy issues are so complicated that a person like me can't really make an impact on public policy issues	-0.012	0.101
Responsibilities of Media/Government	Responsibility of Print Media (Informing the Public/Reporting important news)	0.181	0.013
	Responsibility of Broadcasting Media (Informing the Public/Reporting important news)	0.002	-0.135
	Responsibility of Government (Guaranteeing Freedom of the Press)	0.068	0.214
Recognition of Media/Government	Recognition of Government (Trust & Satisfaction)	0.446**	-0.067
	Recognition of Media (Trust & Satisfaction)	-0.237	0.057
Awareness of Public Affairs	Level of Awareness of All 9 Items	-0.075	-0.083
Interest in politics and public affairs	Attention of Public Affairs of the Greater China (Macao/Hong Kong/Mainland/Taiwan)	0.203	0.073
Media Participation	Traditional Media	0.083	-0.080
	Internet	-0.291	-0.108
Frequency of Discussion on Political/Public Topics		-0.197	-0.051
Adjusted R-square (%)		0.126	0.081

* = p<.05, ** = p<.01, *** = p<.001

Whether a Journalists' Code of Ethics needs to be legislated: Results of multiple regression analysis:

■ **T2 results:**

- **Positive correlation:** Significant positive correlation was found between respondents' agreement ratings for establishing the Journalists' Code of Ethics by legislation and their (i) *tolerance of views different from their own* and (ii) *approval ratings for the government (trust and satisfaction)*. Of the two, the latter had more influence – for every 1 point rise in approval rating, the agreement ratings for establishing the Journalists' Code of Ethics by law increased 0.446 point.

- **Negative correlation:** No significant negative correlation was found in T2 between various dimensions and this item.

■ **T3 results:**

- **Positive correlation:** No significant positive correlation was found in T3 between various dimensions and this item.

- **Negative correlation:** No significant negative correlation was found in T3 between various dimensions and this item.

Whether the Journalists' Code of Ethics should be drafted by media organizations (which variables will influence the agreement of this proposal)

<i>Predictors</i>		Standardized	
		T2	T3
First Level - Demographics		Beta	
Constant		-	-
Gender (1=Male, 2=Female)		0.138	-0.15
Age		0.059	-0.206
Education Level		-0.142	-0.043
Personal Monthly Income		-0.015	0.025
Frequency of Association Participation (0=Never join an association)		0.007	-0.085
Living-year in Macao		-0.190	0.144
Life Satisfaction		-0.055	-0.135
Views of Self Evaluation (Conservative/Liberal)		0.153	-0.043
Second Level - Others		Beta	
Evaluation on Behaviors of Journalists in Macao	Negative Evaluation	0.134	-0.065
	Positive Evaluation	0.074	-0.046
Evaluation on Importance of Freedom of the Press or Speech	Guaranteeing Freedom of the Press	0.312	0.367
	Guaranteeing Freedom of Speech	0.110	-0.180
Important or Unimportant Are the Following about the Internet	To avoid libel	0.141	-0.213*
	To avoid dissemination of false news	0.312**	-0.023
	Maintain Internet users ability to speak freely	-0.234*	0.154
	Legislate to have oversight over speech on the Internet	-0.127	0.341***
	Immediate coverage of events tends to result in better news coverage	0.109	0.122
	Media outlets that receive most of their funds from advertising are more independent	0.294*	-0.163
	Making sure social liberty and equality	-0.199	0.139
Values	Preserving tradition and local culture	-0.193	-0.152
	Keeping employment and personal finance	0.223	0.092
	People with views very different from mine often have good reasons for their views even when they are wrong	0.134	-0.228**
Sense of Political Efficacy	Public officials care a lot about what people like me think	-0.058	-0.008
	Most public policy issues are so complicated that a person like me can't really make an impact on public policy issues	-0.402***	0.055
	Responsibility of Print Media (Informing the Public/Reporting important news)	0.186	0.210
Responsibilities of Media/Government	Responsibility of Broadcasting Media (Informing the Public/Reporting important news)	-0.210	0.127
	Responsibility of Government (Guaranteeing Freedom of the Press)	0.159	-0.195
	Recognition of Government (Trust & Satisfaction)	-0.138	0.051
Recognition of Media/Government	Recognition of Media (Trust & Satisfaction)	-0.029	0.183
	Awareness of Public Affairs	Level of Awareness of All 9 Items	-0.089
Interest in politics and public affairs	Attention of Public Affairs of the Greater China (Macao/Hong Kong/Mainland/Taiwan)	-0.132	-0.033
Media Participation	Traditional Media	0.018	0.066
	Internet	0.119	-0.188
Frequency of Discussion on Political/Public Topics		0.156	0.030
Adjusted R-square (%)		0.313***	0.278***

* = p<.05, ** = p<.01, *** = p<.001

Whether the Journalists' Code of Ethics should be drafted by media

organizations: Results of multiple regression analysis:

■ T2 results:

- **Positive correlation**: Significant positive correlation was found between respondents' agreement ratings for a Journalists' Code of Ethics to be drafted by media organizations and their (i) agreement ratings for the statement "A media organization is more independent if advertising is its major source of income and (ii) agreement rating for the statement "Editors, instead of reporters, have the right to decide whether a report should be published" (0.312 and 0.294).
- **Negative correlation**: Significant negative correlation was found between respondents' agreement ratings for a Journalists' Code of Ethics to be drafted by media organizations and their (i) agreement ratings for the statement "A media that pays for information is more likely to produce false/inaccurate reports and (ii) agreement rating for the statement "Ordinary people have no impact on politics" (political efficacy). Of the two, the latter had more influence – for every 1 point rise in agreement ratings for this political efficacy, the agreement rating for a Journalists' Code of Ethics to be drafted by media organizations decreases 0.402 point.

■ T3 results:

- **Positive correlation**: Significant positive correlation was found between respondents' agreement ratings for a Journalists' Code of Ethics to be drafted by media organizations and their agreement ratings for a Press Council's function to enhance journalists' professionalism and ethics (0.341).
- **Negative correlation**: Significant negative correlation was found between respondents' agreement ratings for a Journalists' Code of Ethics to be drafted by media organizations and their (i) importance rating for the timeliness of news reporting and (ii) tolerance of views different from their own (political efficacy) (-0.213 and -0.228).

Chapter 4 Qualitative Text of the “Public Group” – Group Discussions

This chapter presents selected contents of DP-day discussion carried out among sub-groups of the “Public Group”. 4.1 – 4.4 give the recorded discussions revolving around four topics: (i) The Press Law and Press Council; (ii) the Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act and Broadcasting Council; (iii) the Internet; and (iv) the Journalists’ Code of Ethics.

Notes on the selected qualitative survey text:

- Opinions of both “Affirmative” and “Negative” sides regarding all issues for discussion were selected due to their representativeness. The number of opinions selected does not reflect the degree of agreement/disagreement to any specific issue and is not related to the quantitative results of the surveys.
- The “Affirmative” and “Negative” opinions selected are laid out respectively on the left and right side of each table for easy reference. The two opposing opinions on the same line are not directly related and not representing a dialogue.
- Each respondent is identified by a number assigned to him/her at the time of the telephone interview. The respondent’s name, gender and age are not revealed

4.1 Selected Qualitative Text of Group Discussions on the *Press Law* and the Press Council

Whether the <i>Press Law</i> needs amendment						
Affirmative			Negative			
G#	R#	Opinion	G#	R#	Opinion	
5	C301	It has been 20 years (since the <i>Press Law</i> was introduced) and times have changed. The law should be rebalanced and amended, under government supervision.	14	C475	Macao is a relatively peaceful place ...the current Law is good for Macao residents ... I believe local papers and TV stations receive financial support from the government and are more or less influenced by the government. Some opinions may be barred. If we amend the Law.	
8	C459	Some regulation is necessary. For example, a weekly in Hong Kong printed a lot of bad things for profit. Sales of the magazine would shoot up every time it printed something sensational. It was done just for profit. Eventually the Hong Kong government had to intervene. If there is a strict law to regulate the media, such cases would be less; things wouldn't have gone so far.	6	C357	The issue is whether a <i>Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act</i> and a <i>Press Law</i> should be made. I think even if such laws are not issued, media practice rigorous self-censorship. To an extent, the self-censorship can be more stringent than government rules. The government sets a standard, but media workers are afraid to make mistakes and would choose to be on the conservative to avoid doing anything wrong.	
17	C190	Advance with time. Laws need to be updated constantly to fit the current situation.				
17	C186	Use law to protect the freedom of speech. It is highly important to maintain a good image, telling the world that there is freedom of speech in Macao.				
Whether a Press Council needs to be set up						
Affirmative			Negative			
G#	R#	Opinion	G#	R#	Opinion	
1	C363	If every dispute has to be settled through the court, it would take for ever to obtain the protection...You cannot obtain protection from the court...setting up the (Press) Council can help us solve these problems.	1	C287	Nothing major has happened to change anything. We still have the freedom of speech and the press. At present, there is no need to set up such a council.	
1	C256	You cannot tell what may happen in the future. If a council can provide protection, to either publishers or ordinary residents, it is good.	1	C167	Most people want to be free to speak, to express themselves. If a regulatory body is set up, people would be afraid to speak out.	
3	C290	Apart from protecting Macao residents, the Council would also provide systemic protection to journalists so that they wouldn't be harmed for reporting something.	4	C212	I believe journalists are professionals and know what they are doing. There is no need whatsoever to form such a Council.	
3	C128	With a Press Council, journalists would be supervised as they may do something bad or wrong...In the past, Macao had no democracy; now it has democracy...Residents need the media to upgrade themselves, news is very important. The Macao TV station used to be very conservative.	10	C451	Do follow the Mainland. Once the Council is set up, there would be no freedom, like in the Mainland...journalists could be arrested (for reporting).	
7	C344	It may appear to be a restriction on freedom. But a Council may assure that the media get to the correct sources of information. Sometimes, some companies or even government departments curb our rights to know in the name of confidentiality...With pressure from the Council, people can obtain information that's accurate and their rights to know is secured. Also, a great variety of publications helps assure the freedom of thinking.	14	C315	Why is this issue raised today? Obviously the government wants to control the media. No need to discuss it any more.	
8	C163	A Council would sets regulations about what media should do and should not do. Some people would	14	C373	Without such a Council, has there been any serious problems with Macao media or news reporting or	

		want to prevent others from speaking out, some people would tell lies. Such behaviors would all be subjected to regulation.			newspapers? I don't think so. Journalists have been following a set of rules themselves.
9	C178	The media may be regulated, so that the news released would contain fewer mistakes.	15	C274	Even without a Press Council, Macao's largest newspaper takes a compromising stance. If a Council is set up, would be paper retreat even more due to government intervention?
10	C149	If something happens to me and I belong to no group or organization, no one speaking out for me and I'm all alone, then I would not dare to do much...A Council can represent the media professionals to speak to the government and to the public.	16	C413	That's a problem. Would such a Council deprive Macao freedom, as in the Mainland? Would it restrict the flow of information? Isn't it better to have more freedom?
10	C451	Such a Council is not to control journalists, preventing them from reporting what the government doesn't want to be reported...It is a Council to support journalists when they run into problems.	16	C376	Press Council is a consulting body that has no legal binding power and cannot make any final decisions...As a consultant, its role is limited. It is not capable of safeguarding any freedom such as freedom of the press. It is unable to do that...The Council has been in place for 21 years and has done nothing. In the last 21 years, the media has been operating normally in Macao and there has been hardly any complaint.
13	C369	The Council can consolidate media ethics, preventing them from being used and releasing false information.	17	C225	I think such a Council is totally useless. We have relevant laws, and that's sufficient.
15	C465	A Press Council not only supervise the media, but also watch the government to see if they interfere with media operation.	17	C186	We already have laws to regulate the media. Do we need to set up one more council that would lead to much waste of human and other resources? In fact, there are many types of council already. But do they really have any effect...I doubt if a Press Council work in terms of assessing and regulating the media.
16	C413	A Council may make peace between parties. For example, if I have comments about a report that is not accurate but not as bad as libel, I may raise the issue with the Council, which can investigate the matter.	20	C214	A Press Council may curb press freedom...with regard to taking a stance on the government side, I think these people should lay a role of consultant, not controlling the media.
17	C190	The most important about setting up such a Press Council ...we all know we used to have no consumers council. If we have complaints, the same. We can complain to the supervising body. Some reporters are oppressed by their bosses and whom can they turn to? If there is a Press Council, reporters can seek help if needed.	19	C207	A Press Council may not interfere with the media at the beginning, but gradually the Council would include more government officials and consider government opinions, then start to exert control over the media...I believe the government in Mainland China wants to restrict press freedom in Hong Kong and Macao.
17	C161	A reporter may want to cover something but the editor may says no...we don't know...There must be things like that...If there is a Council, reporters may file complaints or something...The reader just reads the paper.	14	C373	Article 4 of the <i>Press Law</i> has made it clear that the freedom of publishing is under no restriction, is fully guaranteed, and publishers have pre-recognized qualification. That means a lot has been secured. I don't understand why the government now wants to set up a regulatory council.
19	C237	I think every trade should have a council.	2	C396	Why start regulation now? The government wants to cover up the truth.
1	C173	If everyone can speak anything they want, with no supervision and regulation at all, all reports could be true and could be false.	2	C291	There should be no supervision over the freedom of reporting. There must be freedom.
1	C477	There should be rules and standards for all aspects of the media.	2	C411	In a democratic society, press freedom should not be interfered.
2	C253	At least some supervision and regulation, so that some people would not be free to do whatever they want.	2	C129	Journalists should stick to the true, not adding something or cutting something. But with regulation, reporters would lose the freedom to report, and that's not good either.
2	C291	Journalists' ethics and behavior should be supervised and regulated.	2	C396	I'm worried about government interference with media freedom.
2	C253	If there is too much freedom, some false reports may appear.	5	C472	Regulation over press freedom is a restriction.
3	C416	But if there is no regulation at all, it (the media) can do anything.	5	C332	The government should not interfere with press freedom.
4	C328	Need a place for residents to file complaints.	5	C472	Some senior officials have things they don't want people to know. Officials would prevent such things from being

					broadcasted. This and that cannot be broadcasted.
5	C494	If there is no supervision and regulation, anything can be reported. The media may infringe on people's privacy, and some things should not be made public.	7	C239	Media workers in Macao are self-disciplined... We have the Basic Law and Criminal Law. That's enough.
5	C262	I feel there should be (press) freedom, but some things need to be regulated by the government, such as false reporting. Some private matters should not be made public.	13	C327	The press is ok now. There is no need for regulation.
7	C485	There is a certain limit for government regulation. As long as regulation does not go beyond the limit it, there is freedom, there is room.	14	C418	If you want press freedom, no supervision and regulation should be enforced.
9	C286	There must be some restriction. Reporters have their own ways, and they should be subjected to regulation if they go too far in the wrong direction.	16	C413	Regulation is too much. In Mainland China, many politics-related events are covered from the people.
9	C440	I think there should be a system to filter...some reports can be too offensive or defaming to certain people or negatively affecting people. That's what a filter is for. Others can remain free.	17	C498	As it has always been, there would not be excessively extreme views in the media. All newspaper and magazines are basically self-censoring. The government does not need to regulate the media.
11	C404	The means of interviewing should be regulated. Interviews should be done with the consent of the subjects. No bugging.	4	C283	If the media is wrong, if the public feel that the media did something wrong, the issue should and can be raised. The media is regulated this way.
17	C186	Defamation should be prevented...Let the public know that what's reported and published is true. There must be law to regulate that.	18	C460	Media is a profession...should not be regulated by the government.

**Press Council proposal:
The Journalist Association sets up the Press Council to carry out self-regulation**

Affirmative			Negative		
G#	R#	Opinion	G#	R#	Opinion
8	C426	Let reporters work freely. No need for regulation.	6	C357	If all Press Council members are from the media industry, it doesn't matter if there is a council or not as the public is not involved.
3	C146	Macao media are already very conservative...If we have additional law in this respect, there may be no press freedom at all.	10	C230	Journalists regulating themselves? It's too casual, just like asking a person to regulate himself/herself.
14	C315	The industry has its own ideas. And we are talking about regulating it. In fact there are many laws and the law is doing the regulation...The government is already interfering with a lot of things in Macao today, like indirect regulation.	1	C363	Newspapers in Hong Kong usually join some organizations on a volunteering basis, they are not forced to join. News reports there are sometimes exaggerated and sometimes there is too much violence and sex. This is because the papers are not subjected to regulation. I don't think that's a good approach.
2	C396	Lots of facts have been swept under the carpet by the government, not letting the public know, not even explaining the problems...I would at most vote for keeping the status quo. There is no need to set up a Press Council.			
15	C274	I'm against the idea of setting up a Press Council. I would choose to have industry regulation. There are so many media organizations. If there is a representative from each and they have to air their opinions, it would waste a lot of time and maybe no result would come out of it anyway.			

**Press Council proposal:
Journalists themselves assume the main regulatory role with the participation of government representatives**

Affirmative			Negative		
G#	R#	Opinion	G#	R#	Opinion
16	C127	If there is regulation, the regulation should see if they (journalists) accept bribery. I think that's more important...I hope the public participate in it. But the most important is that how people can regulate themselves not to take bribery. I think the government should look after that first.	20	C124	There will be no freedom if the government participate in this consultation.

6	C343	The government needs to operate as a supervisory commission to project media workers...I think the Macao media do not accurately report true events, I think there is some interference.	15	C179	The public is very important, people know more than they (the media) do...even if the government participates, ordinary people must also participate. This is very important.
12	C306	The government needs to provide guide throughout, it needs balance...The government only guides and of course members of the Council should include people from the publishing sector, people from different areas, residents, more ordinary people, making the Council multi-faceted.	13	C327	About the Council, if there is no public participation, there is not even a chance to carry out a dialogue.
19	C372	Only government organizations are capable, non-official groups or professional associations are not able to set up (the Press Council).	14	C373	In term of the media industry structure in Macao today, most are funded by the government. If the regulation is done by the government and the media, they are regulating themselves and it is meaningless.
5	C238	Both the government and the public should participate. Different voices should be heard...it has to be regulated.	4	C212	With government participation, (the media) would become a government mouthpiece...People from outside of the profession cannot lead the professionals, so I think government participation would not lead to much transparency, or would not lead to justice and fairness, much would be covered up.
5	C415	Let media worker play the main role in the Press Council and maintain the environment in Macao. The government also has representatives in drafting policies, as they know these things. The public also need to participate to speak out what people want.	15	C144	With government assuming the leading role (in the Press Council), other people would be too afraid to speak out.
5	C246	But whether all by the government...With freedom, reporters must be responsible...If freedom is abused, it is not fair to the public.	19	C309	Of course this should not regulated by the government. Otherwise, (the government could say) remove this news.
6	C454	The government should not just do as it pleases. It should communicate with professionals and the general public. If the government follows democracy and freedom of speech, it is fine...It is not good without audience participation, because that would easily lead to a society where the government can do anything.	20	C134	Government participation makes me feel not free.
7	C147	Supervision and regulation should be done by the public, by media workers and by the government. Three parties together. I think that's better. If one of them does not agree to something, then it will not be used. When all agree, every party can protect itself. If it is only regulated by the government, it would be biased.	5	C205	For many years, no major incident has occurred in Macao media. Having the government involved may produce adverse impact instead...It must be a young people's organization, may include some council members from the grassroots level...With official interference, press freedom would be more or less compromised.
8	C275	Whether the Council includes government representatives is secondary. The most important is that local residents and journalists can express their opinions...If government, the public and journalists participate in regulation, what is the ratio? If the government takes a large share, the government stance may be strong and the Council may not be of any use as ordinary residents would dare not to speak out. If there is no government participation, the public cannot draft rules and standards as members of the general public are not professionals; and when journalists make mistakes in reporting, then no one is charging, because journalists are part of the public. So I think government representatives are needed, but they should be the minority. That would be good for the Council and there would be balance between different parties.	5	C332	As always, I don't think the government should be involved in the media industry, because law and media are two different things...I believe there must be press freedom...The government can supervise on the sideline, but not directing how news should be broadcast or what specifically should be reported.
8	C459	This gives it balance and professionalism. If there are no government representatives in the Council, the overall direction would be somewhat questionable, it wouldn't be balanced.	5	C332	If there is always need for government guidance, then it is not news.

8	C275	If the government is the main supervisor and regulator, some news about other countries or government, some government and media news may not be reported...With participation by the government and the general public, we get to hear what we want to know. Government participation may also help reduce defamation in reporting.	6	C160	If the government gets involved, there would be no true reporting. Suppose I'm a journalist and want to speak the truth, government regulation would make me afraid of revenge later.
9	C458	Just as the transportation supervisory committee, which involves both government departments and representatives from the industry, and ordinary citizens can also take part in discussion.	8	C330	Government participation cannot be good. It could reduce freedom.
10	C305	If we want balanced views, only with public participation can it be really balanced and open...if people do not know...but we have our own opinions that we want to express.	8	C374	In Macao too, often times the government would cover up protests or other unexpected events.
11	C387	The government can be the major regulator. If it is only regulated by media itself, I would say it's off.	14	C452	I have the experience. With regard to organizations like this, whenever the interest of the government is at stake, no one would speak out. It is not right to let the government support the Council. It would be unfair to the ordinary citizen.
11	C243	The public, government and media should cooperate...What I insist is that the government must not exert pressure. I'm very concerned. Quite often, to protect its own interest, the government believe that some events need not to be made known and that reporting them may cause unpleasant feelings...We also hope the privacy and interest of ordinary people be protected.	19	C309	The government cannot enforce regulation. There would be no freedom. Why set up a Press Council? Everything is regulated by the government. What purpose would a Council serve?
11	C404	The media should be the main regulator as it is a professional thing. It also needs participation by the government and general public, but not to the excess.	8	C374	"Government only" is not a good idea. It would be too official and impose too much restriction. It is better that people of all walks of life participate in it. There would be more freedom and credibility, and it would be good to the general public.
11	C168	If there is regulation, the regulation should see if they (journalists) accept bribery. I think that's more important...I hope the public participate in it. But the most important is that how people can regulate themselves not to take bribery. I think the government should look after that first.			
13	C218	The government needs to operate as a supervisory commission to protect media workers...I think the Macao media do not accurately report true events, I think there is some interference.			
13	C369	The government needs to provide guide throughout, it needs balance...The government only guides and of course members of the Council should include people from the publishing sector, people from different areas, residents, more ordinary people, making the Council multi-faceted.			
14	C476	Only government organizations are capable, non-official groups or professional associations are not capable of formulating (the Press Council).			
19	C428	Both the government and the public should participate. Different voices should be heard...it has to be regulated.			
6	C158	Let media worker play the main role in the Press Council and maintain the environment in Macao. The government also has representatives in drafting policies, as they know these things. The public also need to participate to speak out what people want.			
5	C278	But whether all by the government...With freedom, reporters must be responsible...If freedom is abused, it is not fair to the public.			
5	C436	The government should not just do as it pleases. It should communicate with professionals and the general public. If the government follows			

		democracy and freedom of speech, it is fine...It is not good without audience participation, because that would easily lead to a society where the government can do anything.
6	C468	Supervision and regulation should be done by the public, by media workers and by the government. Three parties together. I think that's better. If one of them does not agree to something, then it will not be used. When all agree, every party can protect itself. If it is only regulated by the government, it would be biased.
6	C324	Whether the Council includes government representatives is secondary. The most important is that local residents and journalists can express their opinions...If government, the public and journalists participate in regulation, what is the ratio? If the government takes a large share, the government stance may be strong and the Council may not be of any use as ordinary residents would dare not to speak out. If there is no government participation, the public cannot draft rules and standards as members of the general public are not professionals; and when journalists make mistakes in reporting, then no one is charging, because journalists are part of the public. So I think government representatives are needed, but they should be the minority. That would be good for the Council and there would be balance between different parties.
7	C164	This gives it balance and professionalism. If there are no government representatives in the Council, the overall direction would be somewhat questionable, it wouldn't be balanced.
10	C259	If the government is the main supervisor and regulator, some news about other countries or government, some government and media news may not be reported...With participation by the government and the general public, we get to hear what we want to know. Government participation may also help reduce defamation in reporting.
10	C230	Just as the transportation supervisory committee, which involves both government departments and representatives from the industry, and ordinary citizens can also take part in discussion.
13	C218	If we want balanced views, only with public participation can it be really balanced and open...if people do not know...but we have our own opinions hat we want to express.
15	C465	The government can be the major regulator. If is it only regulated by media itself, I would say it's off.
19	C320	The public, government and media should cooperate...What I insist is that the government must not exert pressure. I'm very concerned. Quite often, to protect its own interest, the government believe that some events need not to be made known and that reporting them may cause unpleasant feelings...We also hope the privacy and interest of ordinary people be protected.
6	C398	The media should be the main regulator as it is a professional thing. It also needs participation by the government and general public, but not to the excess.

**Press Council proposal:
Setting up a Press Council with participation from local residents and public figures outside of the government**

Affirmative			Negative		
G#	R#	Opinion	G#	R#	Opinion
14	C340	If media workers and the general public together determine whether certain things are correct or wrong, through a news voting system, then the interest of the people would be protected to the maximum.	4	C283	Consider the professionalism of journalists. If there is a problem, they can tell and the public would know. If we still give them our comments, pressurize them, they would have more headaches.
7	C344	The government should refrain from getting involved too much ... local residents need to participate in it. Also, judges should participate, because relevant complaints involves the law and the judges (in the Council) could provide guidance.	7	C344	Judges in Macao are all appointed by the government, so they are likely to take the side of the government.
7	C147	First, the government should not get involved; secondly, it is better to have representatives of local residents, it is better to have the public participating in it. Judges are not supervised by the government and they can provide legal consultancy.	7	C164	Some laws place restriction over journalists' right to report, because judges are appointed by the government... There is a shortage of judges now. As such, if judges have to take care of these matters, wouldn't they be stretched too thin?
7	C181	Judges can provide proper supervision and regulation.	12	C420	No government participation, no judges' participation. Make it a non-official organization. That would show how free (Macao is) and gives more freedom.
7	C449	Proposal 2 and Proposal 8 are similar...Judges are not direct representatives of the government. That's slightly better.			
8	C412	Government representatives (in the Council) would have impact and some things may not get to be reported; Proposal 8 includes judges (in the Council)...no worries about illegal contents in the media.			
8	C374	It would be no good if all members are government employees. (Such a Council) would be too official and leads to too much restriction. It is better to include people from all walks of life – freer, more credible and better for the general public.			
11	C377	If it is for providing legal consultancy, Proposal 8 is better...just providing some comments...journalists should play the main role in this.			
18	C353	Having public participation would have ordinary people's views represented. It is best to include judges, then (the media) would know whether the reports are legal or not. Laws are set up by the local legislators and must be good for the locals...it is expected that people abide by the law. Judges should be involved. If it is organized by media workers themselves, it would allow press freedom...The Basic Law, the interest of the people and the convenience for media workers should all be taken into consideration. In fact, the judge (as a Council member) may represent the government, and there is no need for other government representatives to participate as that would influence the Council this way or that way, restricting freedom. It's easy to understand.			
18	C153	With government participation, they (members of the Press Council) may be influenced. Judges are better (than government representatives)...It may take longer to discuss an issue, but it is important to agree to disagree.			
18	C258	(Participation by) judges would make some rules more solid.			
20	C295	If the Council is organized by the government, it would have restriction for journalists. If local residents or other neutral people participate, it would be helpful to journalists...Whether it is good			

		or not depends on who participate in it.
2	C411	Hope (the Council will) include journalists, government people, local residents and even judges.
3	C433	The proportion of ordinary residents should be relatively large, with the rest being government officials and journalists, in equal parts.
6	C357	Government participation is necessary...(but) not as leaders...should include professionals, audiences, judges, people from all walks of life.
4	C318	The Press Council should include (representatives of) the public. If all members were professionals, the Council would have different features from the society at large.
15	C179	Citizens are very important, they know more than anyone...Even if the government is involved, the general public needs to participate. This is highly important.
7	C147	Supervision and regulation should be done by the public, by media workers and by the government. Three parties work together. I think that's better. If one of them does not agree to something, then it will not be used. When all agree, every party can protect itself. If it is only regulated by the government, it would be biased.
11	C243	The public, government and media should cooperate...What I insist is that the government must not exert pressure. I'm very concerned. Quite often, to protect its own interest, the government believe that some events need not to be made known and that reporting them may cause unpleasant feelings...We also hope the privacy and interest of ordinary people be protected.

Note: G# means Group Number., R# means Respondent Number.

4.2 Selected Qualitative Text of Group Discussions on the *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act* and the Broadcasting Council

Whether the <i>Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act</i> needs amendment						
Affirmative			Negative			
G#	R#	Opinion	G#	R#	Opinion	
10	C305	Some affairs may be covered up, some may find no legal reference, and some are not in the interest of the majority of the people at the grassroots level. Honestly, if the government considers the interest of media workers and citizens in general, a law should be drafted.	2	C411	I hope the status quo will be maintained. The legislation was mentioned 21 years ago and nothing has happened.	
14	C373	There is not much controversy regarding the <i>Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act</i> ...TeleDifusão de Macau is licensed by the government. Since the government issued the license, why is it not regulating it?...But according to the current <i>Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act</i> , issuing the license means legal regulation. It is a franchise and a franchise company should be placed under the supervision and regulation of a government department.	16	C441	Legislation will definitely set up an obstruction. It will obstruct, for sure.	
Whether a Broadcasting Council needs to be set up						
Affirmative			Negative			
G#	R#	Opinion	G#	R#	Opinion	
1	C210	If it helps. Once they break the rule, the chairman of the Broadcasting Council will be criticized. If the criticism is good, I think a Council would be of help.	1	C363	At present, broadcast programs and advertisements are in line with regulations. There is no big problem now and the degree of freedom is appropriate. If a Council is set up, maybe every project has to be approved before airing. That would undermine the effect of the programs.	
1	C210	If there is really moral restriction, I feel it is on the right track. It (the Council) would have some positive moral impact, more or less...It is good to form a Broadcasting Council.	1	C363	I believe the TV station itself has a set of approval system and programs are aired after approval...I don't expect anything drastic to happen.	
3	C128	We all agree a Council can be set up. We are just concerned whether it can function well.	1	C256	I think the TV station is quite pro-government...no wrong information would be broadcast.	
4	C328	The purpose of having such a Council is to lend support to people's freedom of speech.	2	C396	One law that can be introduced is the law on broadcast contents for different time slots...specifying certain time slots for programs suitable for certain audiences.	
4	C298	The Council would provide a channel for complaints about wrong information broadcast, about programs that are bad in morality. People's participation is very important.	6	C160	The media are not making many mistakes, they do regulate themselves.	
7	C344	Where do we go to lodge our complaint? To whom do we speak? If there is a Broadcasting Council, we can speak to the Council...If there is a Council, it would review the performance of TeleDifusão de Macau S.A. on a yearly basis.	6	C357	Adding more rules about broadcasting will only let TeleDifusão de Macau S.A. collapse earlier...The station already enforces strict self-censorship.	
8	C374	Setting up a Broadcasting Council would urge media workers to regulate themselves a bit...not to take charge of everything...not to take away the freedom of speech.	8	C224	Now we don't have any (regulation) now, but I think the radio and TV broadcasting in Macao is doing a great job...they do not air very violent contents.	
8	C224	Sex and violence...with regulation, they would be curbed.	8	C329	The establishment (of a Broadcasting Council) will take away the freedom of speech, that's for sure...the public's right to know would be reduced.	
9	C209	Radio and TV broadcasting has the most impact on the general public. If something goes wrong, it would have a huge impact on the audience.	8	C299	Not very useful. Like the TV station, they have their own professional rules...if they can be conscientious about it, there is no need to organize (a Broadcasting Council).	
9	C458	Media organizations would be the first to obtain	8	C329	It damages freedom.	

		government funding. If people want to lodge complaints...that's a channel...			
9	C379	Do not impose too much restriction on the TV station's freedom of speech. Give them a measure of freedom.	16	C376	It has been proved that we can do with such a Council, for 21 years already. Now, setting up a Council to enforce regulation could lead to a lot of controversy.
10	C305	It is more important to set up a Broadcasting Council than a Press Council, because broadcasting media have a larger audience.	16	C413	A Council would function as a filter, just like some voice from the people in the radio and television. Maybe citizens can criticize the government.
12	C429	At least there would be a mechanism, someone is in charge...at least a place to speak out, to take responsibility.	18	C258	The TV channels we have access to are available to people in Taiwan and the Mainland as well...Even if the Law is established, it may not be able to regulate it...It seems meaningless.
12	C487	Make a committee, make a pilot group within the Legislative Council, find some Legislative Council members, just like Hong Kong's Broadcasting Authority.	2	C396	Everything has to be filtered, moderated, before people get the information. The <i>Press Law</i> restricts publications and newspapers, this (the <i>Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act</i>) restricts all TV channels. This is more serious than the <i>Press Law</i> .
14	C447	Like in Hong Kong, there is a Broadcasting Authority, not necessarily by the government...We basically have no (institution) for filing complaints...If there is an organization to regulate, we have a channel to complain when necessary...The most important thing about regulation is to strike a balance.	11	C168	The entire television is government sponsored. No matter now the regulation is done, the TV station is controlled.
14	C447	Previously, ATV in Hong Kong reported that Jiang Zemin had died. It turned out to be false, false reporting. Hong Kong has Broadcasting Authority or legislative bodies to investigate this case. If it happens in Macao, a wrong report, which department is responsible for regulating media? Nobody can do it...government can lead or help, although it is not a necessary part.	11	C323	(A Broadcasting Council) can protect the freedom of individuals or TV stations, but cannot regulate them.
14	C373	It should not be as controversial as the <i>Press Law</i> . It should be set up.	13	C185	This or that cannot be broadcast...we wouldn't get to know much.
14	C315	We of course support the forming of a regulatory body. The question is to what extent the regulation will be? Or who are the members of the Council?			
18	C490	A Broadcasting Council will follow up on management by law. If there is a relevant law, there should be a council to follow up...When a law is issued, the Broadcasting Council should be set up. Its function is to follow up on things. If we have the law but with nobody to follow up, wouldn't that be unprofessional?			
9	C178	Without any regulation, the quality (of programs) may be compromised. The audience may switch channels.			
10	C402	Broadcast and TV are alike. The contents are sent out one-way, hard sell. If you watch TV, that's what you get...so regulation over TV should be relatively strict.			
10	C149	If some contents not suitable for children are aired...I feel that the lack of regulation would affect the society.			
11	C406	TeleDifusão de Macau S.A. is funded by the government. It is very important to set up this regulatory body.			
12	C175	If there is regulation, more educational programs should be broadcast, to benefit the viewers. Considering morality, it is better there is regulation. Who should do the regulating? There should be an institution. Plus government, or better yet some Legislative Council members.			
13	C327	Sometimes, regulation does not necessarily mean suppression...For instance, if I cannot finish (a program) and make loss every year, there is			

		someone doing some supervision.			
14	C322	There should be regulation over broadcasting something with more sex and violence.			
16	C156	Let the government appoint people to do the regulation...would reduce bribery acceptance.			
17	C223	A lot of things needs to follow rules, to make progress. Without regulation, things may become chaotic.			
17	C161	It would provide a place for people to file complaints.			
9	C276	With regulation, we get to know how the money is spent. Otherwise the money could go elsewhere.			
9	C440	Where the tax money goes and how it is used – that ought to be explained to the general public.			

**Broadcasting Council proposal:
Setting up a Broadcasting Council for industry self-regulation**

Affirmative			Negative		
G#	R#	Opinion	G#	R#	Opinion
1	C363	In Macao, we have various industry councils or associations, such as Macau Society of Registered Auditors and Macau Society of Registered Accountants. All these were formed by the professionals themselves and are highly regarded in their respective industries, some are even legally recognized as having the authority to pass certain laws. So I think it is okay to set up a Press Council without going through legal procedures.	8	C412	If the industry regulates itself, some mistakes may occur, such as ATV's misreport that Jiang Zemin was dead.
1	C173	Many things that cannot be done may be done if it is self-regulated.	20	C295	Set up a regulatory body? Bigger than the government? Not even the ICAC?
13	C425	Media workers are self-disciplined, because of the existence of the law. We can say that they are already under regulation.			
4	C442	If it is about what programs should be aired, such decisions are best left to the media and professionals. Let them decide these things.			

**Broadcasting Council proposal:
Setting up a Broadcasting Council with government involvement**

Affirmative			Negative		
G#	R#	Opinion	G#	R#	Opinion
3	C366	It is better to be formed by the government, public figures and media, a balance between the three...Only the government can interfere with what the TV station broadcast. If the council is a non-official organization, does it have the power to make compensation (to damages)?...Just now the lady mentioned the three parties – government, media and public, when they all participate, the Council can generate pressure on things that are wrong.	20	C124	With government participation, there would be less freedom.
3	C146	Only the government has the power to regulate this. There must be other people involved. The <i>Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act</i> is just and fair.	14	C452	If the government is the leading party, then the public will not know the negative news about the government, because the government will not allow it to be released.
9	C227	I think a Broadcasting Council would help increase the freedom of speech ...The government pays a lot of attention to "Macao Talk" (a popular radio phone-in program), they have people dedicated to the task of listening to what local residents are saying, then improve the situation. Apart from playing the role of a regulator, the government is also a policy-maker. They need to listen to people of different classes, different voices and opinions. The government has political and policy considerations. Proposal 1 includes government	4	C212	The government should be restricted to the roles of supporter or observer, and it should try not to get involved. Only so would it be fair and just.

		officials, media workers and some credible public figures. That is a good proposal.			
9	C446	The government. That would lead to better results...I think it would be very difficult without government support.	8	C330	For years, it (the broadcasting industry) has been doing fairly well. If we add government representatives for no reason, it is like adding another person to supervise and regulate it.
9	C249	The whole society, the general public and government should participate. If the media do something wrong, the government can stand out to help solve the problem and gather information from all classes and get some feedback. The Council is better formed by different parties. It wouldn't do without government participation. The government cannot rely on the media and the general public.	8	C329	Government participation would curb citizens' right to know, and the government would not want correct its own policy mistakes.
3	C455	"Macau Talk" sometimes invite government officials as guests, and members of the public can make direct calls to the program to ask questions. Proposal 2 is a similar approach. The government would contact some representatives of the public to learn what the public thinks. We communicate with them through the broadcast and get the feedback. They can listen but not have total control.	11		If the government participates in the Council, there would be a conflict of interest between the government and residents. It's about fairness...The government is not democratically elected, if it is, there wouldn't be any problem ... Television, radio and newspapers – with unfair media, the whole society would be chaotic. If the media is not open, not just, the whole society suffers.
5	C472	In the Broadcasting Council, government officials only provide financial, economic and technical support. Press freedom needs government participation...Government participation makes it a mechanism for lodging complaints. Complaining is not necessarily caused by mistakes. There are many policies.	13	C369	Apart from industry self-regulation, there are laws and regulations to deal with illegal activity. Government participation (in the Broadcasting Council) is not needed...There would be a lot of opinions against government involvement, as it may make people feel restricted...For anything wrong, there are laws and rules to prosecute or regulate. The government does not need to send people to supervise (the Broadcasting Council)...If the law is broken (in media reports), people in the media should take responsibility.
5	C332	The government can send representatives. But the representatives are not leading, the power remains in the hands of media workers.	19	C309	The government can make the law, but it cannot interfere. Now the government is interfering...If there is relevant laws and regulations, the media can report accordingly. But with government interference, some reporting may not be allowed. So we need to set up law and the government must not interfere.
5	C436	With government involvement, with the coordination and support by media workers – I think that is quite good.	17	C498	If the government stop funding Macao TV, the TV station will close instantly. Regulation is not even an issue. The government is the boss of the TV, what can regulation do? News get reported if the government says so, and not reported if the government orders otherwise.
8	C426	If someone commits a crime, the media would know very soon. Media workers are sharp and learn very fast what the policy is doing. If reporters can say anything, in the case of police going to get the thief, the thief may know from the media that the police is coming, then the thief would run away, then how can the police catch the thief? So I believe the government should get involved in supervision and regulation.	17	C223	Due to government regulation, a lot of news may be prevented from going out. We learn a lot from papers in other places, things that do not get published in Macao Daily.
9	C379	The government can function only if it participates. If the Council is for industry self-regulation only, the industry's own interest will be the priority and regulation may be loose. With the government playing a role in it, the regulation would be stricter.	7	C344	If the government gets involved in the press council, justice would certainly be suspect. Media usually is considered as the fourth estate of monitoring government. I don't think it's appropriate if the government plays as a judge in the council.
9	C458	The media workers themselves know what needs to be done, what should be done. The government should only have representatives to monitor the operation, to see whether some previously agreed principles and frameworks are violated.	13	C369	Once the government gets involved in broadcasting, I'm afraid the freedom of editors and reporters would be infringed upon. They would have to broadcast what the government wants the public to know and not broadcast what the government doesn't want the public to know...Of course, if there is no regulation at all, things would be chaotic. Let the industry sets up its own regulatory body and add the support from the public, then things will improve.
9	C379	If the Council has high credibility, fame and recognition, it would be relatively just. But can it be			

		so? We don't know.
9	C135	If too many people from the government join the Council, the Council's freedom would be restricted. The government can only make sure they (media workers) do not go to the extreme. All the rest depends on self-regulation.
13	C425	The government should take part so as to know their (media workers') views. That's my perspective. Government's participation should not be giving orders. Government representatives can do other things, such as listening to media workers and hold discussions with them.
17	C307	People in the broadcasting industry know more about their trade. The government can be a monitor, an observer or audience.
19	C372	I think the Council should be led by industry people and government should participate. But the government should not assume the role of supervisor or regulator. It should only have some representatives.
19	C207	In the process of setting up the Council, clear rules should be made: The government have the right to propose something but not execute anything. The government cannot be the leader of the Council. This must be made clear when creating the Council. Experts may be consulted regarding where to draw the line.

**Broadcasting Council proposal:
Setting up a Broadcasting Council with participation from local residents and public figures of high credibility**

Affirmative			Negative		
G#	R#	Opinion	G#	R#	Opinion
1	C363	Hong Kong has a jury system...Not everything has to be analyzed and addressed by highly professional people. Sometimes, with objectivity and what can be observed, the answer can be found...Even the legal system can adopt a system using non-professionals in the process, let alone an ordinary management organization.	3	C455	(The Broadcasting Council) represents the people, of course it is for people to express their views. The government is formed with people from different areas...it may take a long time for any decision to be made.
1	C477	With television and radio broadcast, the viewer and audience give feedback. If a program is not properly done, people would say so.	5	C332	I think the Council should have journalists do most of the monitoring work. The government can have some representatives in it. As for the general public, local residents, to be frank, they don't have the ability, they are not able to do the monitoring.
4	C456	Exclude government officials. Just include media workers and public figures. That is representatives of the general public. What impresses me most is how poorly the TV programs are. We need people to do critique and government officials cannot do that as they may not watch TV or know how to deal with program quality. So I think the Council should rely on public figures of high credibility and media workers. That's my proposal.			
12	C487	Viewers and audience are highly important. We are the targets of broadcasting, so we should take part in evaluating the programs. That would be more democratic.			
17	C294	If the Council is for industry self-regulation only, it is hard for it to remain neutral. It would consider the interest of TV stations or radio stations and may even be favorable to themselves. It is better to involve local residents, the general public and judges in the Council.			
13	C369	Once the government gets involved in broadcasting, I'm afraid the freedom of editors and reporters would be infringed upon. They would			

		have to broadcast what the government wants the public to know and not broadcast what the government doesn't want the public to know...Of course, if there is no regulation at all, things would be chaotic. Let the industry sets up its own regulatory body and add the support from the public, then things will improve.
13	C327	I also think the Council should include representatives of local residents. It may take a while to draft a law. Legislation is very complicated. So having a judge in the Council may help a lot.
17	C190	If people are not happy with some program aired, if they want to complain, they can call the Council to complain. Maybe they can offer some suggestions for improvement. Then programs would not need to be subjected to government approval, and the people would have a channel to express their opinions. That's why I agree (with the proposal).
8	C374	It is not enough to have government representatives and industry self-regulation. The public must also participate.
17	C307	People in the broadcasting industry know more about their trade. The government can be a monitor, an observer or audience.
1	C210	If lawyers and the general public take part in supervising and regulating the industry, it would be good as we would have more minds at work when searching for a solution.
2	C291	Let the industry play a main role in setting up a mechanism for people to file complaints. The government can assign lawyers to work for the Council and members of the public can participate as well. But media workers will lead the Council. Lawyers assigned by the government only participate, they should not have the power to make decisions. The purpose of having lawyers is because they know the law and have professional knowledge. They can provide professional advice in terms of how complaints should be handled. But they do not make decisions, their opinions are for reference only.
20	C295	The legal profession represents neutrality. Lawyers must be consulted to determine whether a certain media report has cross the line or not...For matters involving the law, legal consultancy is a must...The government should not interfere, but the legal profession is another matter.

Note: G# means Group Number., R# means Respondent Number.

4.3 Selected Qualitative Text of Group Discussions on the Whether the Internet Should Be Regulated

Internet regulation proposal: Establishing a Press Council whose jurisdiction covers the Internet					
Affirmative			Negative		
G#	R#	Opinion	G#	R#	Opinion
6	C357	Certain restrictions must apply to Internet use, not to suppress free expression, but to take action to stop any infringement of basic human rights. I think that is the core of the legal system.	10	C149	Saying things in Internet forums is not the same thing as publishing it, I think.
7	C390	I believe all these need to be regulation. I mean the <i>Press Law</i> made by Legislative Council, now all these are covered by the <i>Press Law</i> .	18	C153	A Press Council may not be tough enough...There is considerable difference between the Internet and common media...(The Internet) has greater freedom, so the <i>Press Law</i> may not be able to take care of the Internet.
18	C353	In the media industry, only reports can have their writings printed on newspapers. But now people who know how to use the Internet can upload things on the Internet. So the <i>Press Law</i> and other laws should take care of unethical or illegal (Internet) behaviors.			
8	C459	There are similar regulatory bodies for the Internet in the UK, New Zealand, Australia and Turkey...We can also set up a Press Council to oversee the Internet. It would conserve human resource and other resources and avoid setting another organization to regulate it.			
15	C465	If we set up laws to regulate (the Internet), most people would find it difficult to understand, and it is impossible to explain the technical details to the public. A Press Council has its value, because it can offer more technical information about the Internet to the general public.			
18	C490	The Press Council should have some basic standards and requirements for new media...Take the time. Amend when a problem appears. It doesn't seem right if the Internet is not regulated at all.			
Internet regulation proposal: Including Internet regulation in the <i>Press Law</i>					
Affirmative			Negative		
G#	R#	Opinion	G#	R#	Opinion
6	C357	The Internet is a place for free expressions...It represents the grassroots, a fundamental channel through which people can have their voices heard...There should not be too much restriction over the Internet... Internet regulation should be covered by the <i>Press Law</i> , but the Press Council should not regulate the Internet. Wrong doings on the Internet should be addressed...if what you say affects public security or the social structure, or if it caused serious damage to other people's interest, then it is criminal and the Press Council should have the right to stop such behaviors...You can say anything you like, when if you say something that wrong, it ought to be stopped. This is important...because complete freedom or freedom without any restriction is the same as no freedom. All must follow common rules...The Internet should be subjected to regulation by the <i>Press Law</i> ,	14	C340	If the government is allowed to take full charge...you know how pitiful it is in Mainland China in terms of information. So I'm against Internet regulation by the <i>Press Law</i> or the government.

		but it should not be over-regulated.			
7	C344	If there is no <i>Press Law</i> to regulate, as I heard from today's discussion, the media's right to gather news on the Internet may not be protected...It is called the Internet today and it may be some other forms of new media in the future, but they are all of the same category. The rights and responsibilities (of the Internet) should be the same as traditional media.	17	C223	Internet is different, unlike (what are subjected to) the <i>Press Law</i> and <i>Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act</i> . The Internet is for all.
7	C344	Since it (the Internet) is a form of media, it should be subjected to the <i>Press Law</i> . That's good and also convenient, saving some cost.	10	C375	All broadcasting and print media are tools for information dissemination, but the Internet is not merely a means to disseminate information, it is also a platform for people to interact. If we use the <i>Press Law</i> to regulate the Internet, we only set limit to information flow but also regulating how people speak...If the <i>Press Law</i> regulates the Internet, it may regulate your expression...The whole production chain of Internet communication is far wider than what the <i>Press Law</i> is able to cover...The development of the Internet will be subjected to Law, but there is no reason to use just a <i>Press Law</i> to restrict people's online activities.
7	C449	I think the definition of Internet regulation should be: no restriction on global websites, but Macao's own Internet forums or websites should be subjected to the <i>Press Law</i> ...This can filter out some unhealthy information while assuring residents' freedom to get global information.	11	C404	With excessive restriction by the <i>Press Law</i> , it would be like in Mainland China, some information would be blocked.
8	C224	If the Internet is to set up its own regulatory body, there could be incidents of inside job and there may be redundant departments and services, making things too complicated. It is more convenient and easier if we use the <i>Press Law</i> to regulate the Internet.	17	C294	If we subject the Internet to the <i>Press Law</i> , it is very difficult to define the scope of regulation...A lot of people can speak freely on the Internet...Everyone has the right to speak. Since we have the right, we should also have the responsibility. What does that mean? It means one should be responsible for one's own action...Responsibility is defined by law, it is defined whether an act is over the line.
11	C377	New media appear and many laws lag behind...Illegal activities using new media can take place in many forms...The Internet has a free platform, while some other media are basically regulated to the <i>Press Law</i> . Take Macao Daily as an example. We can read Macao Daily on the Internet. Then is Macao Daily regulated by the <i>Press Law</i> ? I think it should be, since it was originally a newspaper.	10	C375	The Internet is a different concept from traditional media. According to our understanding now, books are publications while the Internet is a workshop. If the <i>Press Law</i> says what we cannot discuss on the Internet, I think that's infringing on our rights.

Internet regulation proposal:

The Internet ought to be subject to the regulations by law, but not the *Press Law* or the Press Council

Affirmative			Negative		
G#	R#	Opinion	G#	R#	Opinion
1	C287	Freedom has a boundary too...It would not do if anything and everything is allowed.	8	C275	The Internet is so broad...very hard to enforce law on it...even if some regulations are established, would they be implemented? So it is useless to draw up such regulations.
2	C396	From a macro viewpoint, law is restriction and regulation of people...Many articles in the Penal Code make it clear...Defamation and privacy infringement on the Internet can be prosecuted...It is covered by the Penal Code already, so I think there is no need to draw more laws...The Internet should be regulated according to Article 11/2009 of the Penal Code, which is quite comprehensive.	16	C413	I agree that the Internet needs to be regulated, but it is very difficult to do that. Why? Because it is hard to decide where to draw the line.
2	C411	Basic Law and existing laws.	16	C265	The Internet is too broad. It is too difficult to regulate.
5	C267	We have the Penal Code and <i>Basic Law</i> . They are sufficient. There is no need for the <i>Press Law</i> to cover Internet regulation.			
5	C332	Since there is already regulation by law, there is no need for the <i>Press Law</i> to do it (Internet regulation).			

7	C449	The Penal Code and <i>Basic Law</i> can prevent some criminal behaviors. I think the Internet should not be subjected to the <i>Press Law</i> .
7	C344	Regulation and protection – I think we should consider the balance between the two...Will regulation slow down the pace of communication? Or make communication meaningless? I don't think so. It depends on the contents of the law and the strength of regulation, or whether the law sets too much restriction.
7	C164	In fact, all expressions in the Internet are already under the supervision and regulation of the law.
7	C344	If Macao does not even have a law (about the Internet), then if someone committed a crime there, how do you decide that person should be punished?
7	C147	Bring it under the law...If it is like Hong Kong, where anything can be reported, it is not so good.
8	C330	I agree that the Internet should be regulated, by law...like the Edison Chen incident (in Hong Kong) two years ago.
9	C458	There is already power regulation against computer crimes, laws about Internet fraud.
9	C440	The Internet gives people an easiest way to express their opinions...As to criminal acts via the Internet, there should be law overseeing that.
10	C305	If the law is made too strict, it is possible that press freedom is somewhat affected.
13	C369	In the Edison Chen incident in Hong Kong, some people spreading those photos on the Internet were prosecuted. No <i>Press Law</i> was cited. Existing laws were enough.
15	C261	The Internet should not be regulated. But criminal offenses, such as creating rumors and defamation, should be punished.
19	C320	Information travels too fast on the Internet. Once something is sent out, it cannot be retrieved. So regulation by law is a must.
1	C173	Laws such as the <i>Basic Law</i> are already looking after that. Don't over do it.

Internet regulation proposal:

The Internet should be given complete freedom and should not be subject to the regulation by the *Press Law* or press councils of any nature

Affirmative			Negative		
G#	R#	Opinion	G#	R#	Opinion
4	C442	If it is about the freedom of expression, then there should be no restriction.	1	C317	There is too much unsavory information on the Internet. Relevant departments should enforce some regulation. Some videos are not suitable for young people under the age of 18.
4	C212	I think people can speak freely on the Internet. There would be no freedom with regulation, no freedom of expression.	1	C477	Information dissemination via the Internet is faster than that via traditional media. If there is no law for that, the impact is bigger.
			3	C416	Regulation of the Internet is more important than regulation of other information channels as it is too easy to be exposed to the Internet. Kids, adults, the elderly – everybody is using it now. If there is no regulation, anything can be uploaded and it would have (adverse) impact on the society.
			5	C359	Things like the sex photos (in the Edison Chen incident) – those responsible should be punished by law.
			7	C302	Some contents (on the Internet) cannot be regulated, because the whole world is using it. But within Macao, it should be regulated...There must be a certain scope and degree when it comes to regulation.
			8	C374	Families may have very young children or old people, it is not good to get on the Internet to watch something with

			sex and violence.
	11	C387	If there is no regulation, if it is completely free, then no one will be held responsible.
	11	C406	Even in a democratic and free society, there are certain restrictions. It wouldn't do if anything goes.
	14	C418	With advancing information technology, many people act like reporters on the Internet. For example they release some information online. But not everything they say is true.
	14	C315	There must be a balance in regulation. Don't suppress the freedom of expression.
	19	C136	Sometimes netizens go to the extreme and their behaviors may hurt other people.
	19	C201	The Internet should be placed under supervision and regulation, but not too much. A proper degree is important. No regulation is needed if people's privacy is not affected. People should be punished for spreading rumors.

Note: G# means Group Number., R# means Respondent Number.

4.4 Selected Qualitative Text of Group Discussions on Whether a Journalists' Code of Ethics should be Drafted

Whether a Journalists' Code of Ethics should be drafted						
Affirmative			Negative			
G#	R#	Opinion	G#	R#	Opinion	
1	C477	A code is necessary. People should abide by the rules (of their profession).	2	C291	All newspapers and media organizations have their standard of hiring. Since Macao's return to China, no consensus has been reached. If we are to draft a code of ethics, if people from all media organizations are gathered, sit down together and talk, then it can take one year or 10 years, and there could still be no consensus as to how the code should be written. So I suggest the status quo be maintained intact. Just one requirement. That is, every reporter and every editor must have respect for moral standards. That's the most important point.	
8	C275	There is no specific qualification or hiring system for journalists in Macao. Anyone can become a journalist, just as being a citizen reporter on the Internet. But citizen reporters have no code of ethics or a set of standards to follow. So I think some standards and general rules should be established for people who work as journalists, so as to protect the public or people's privacy and rights.	2	C396	Now there are clear rules about defamation or privacy infringement. There is no need to draft additional rules for journalists.	
8	C374	Much self-regulation is needed. Government involvement does not mean the end of media freedom...There are things that should not be reported. That's what government regulation is for. Freedom of expression is not all.	2	C253	Each company has its own rules. Why make another general code of ethics?	
9	C440	A reporter needs to follow rules too. You cannot say "I'm a reporter, therefore I can do anything."	2	C253	There is no need for a code of ethics. With so much education, they (media workers) are capable of judgment regard their own actions.	
9	C446	It is okay to infringe on people's privacy if you are a reporter?...Can you write however you want, report however you like? No. ...Journalists have freedom and rights, but that does not mean they can do anything they like. They must follow some general code of ethics.	2	C291	As long as there are relevant articles in Macao's Basic Law, there is no need to add another code confining journalists here and there. How can a journalist be free?	
10	C230	There are new journalists and old journalists. Old journalists have more experience and know what they can do or cannot do. When new people join, the older ones give them some guidance to follow. Of course that's better.	3	C366	If there is a Press Council to oversee journalists' ethics, then I think there is no need to establish a Journalists' Code of Ethics.	
15	C481	It depends on how you define "journalists". If the term means, like it does now, people who work in newspapers, who go out to interview and write reports, then drafting a code of ethics for them would be acceptable. If the definition is expanded, more consideration is due.	5	C415	No. I think the media environment in Macao is quite self-disciplined.	
17	C294	Some standards for behaviors ought to be set in such a code. Although this may affect news gathering to an extent, but without standards, there would be chaos. To grab news, some journalists may ignore everything else and affect other people. So we need some kind of code, setting up standards. This must be done.	12	C347	Setting up rules would create obstruction for journalists in their work. It is their trade, let them do their work.	
20	C295	Being a reporter is just a type of work. With a code, some privacy cannot be exposed. A Code of Ethics is necessary.	13	C248	Let reporters write what really happens...If there is restriction on everything, nothing can be reported, worrying about this and that, who dare to say anything? ...It's better to have more freedom. But with freedom, journalists themselves should have professional ethics – report what is true not what is untrue. Report on what should be reported...Reporting on everything may not be respectful to others, or to journalists themselves.	
20	C214	We should have a code that all journalists or media workers in Macao need to follow. This would prevent	14	C315	In fact, the so-called Journalists' Code of Ethics already exists. What's the biggest problem? It is the quality of journalists.	

		them from doing something excessive or infringing on other people's privacy.			Using some code to restrict them would have no effect. Their own ethics are most important.
8	C275	Every job, every trade has its own set of rules and standards...First, journalists should have their own standards and not step beyond the line. Second, the public can judge whether a journalist has done something wrong. A code in the form of law would be compulsory and better than if it is drafted by some non-official groups.	14	C447	Consider a case where a reporter has gathered some information and wants to report it, but the government does not want the information about this certain official be publicized. Such codes or general rules are controlled by the government. In other words press freedom is in the hands of the government. The public's right to know is lost.

Proposal: A Journalists' Code of Ethics needs to be drafted as a law

Affirmative			Negative		
G#	R#	Opinion	G#	R#	Opinion
1	C150	It is important because a law would have effect...If just some rules are made, some people would follow but some would not, because that's not important. Punishment by law would have effect.	2	C253	As a law, it would restrict our freedom.
5	C238	Doing things according to law, then there won't be too much trouble. There are quality people, who know what actions are appropriate and what aren't.	5	C472	How can it be free with legal restriction and government regulation
5	C494	A Journalists' Code of Ethics should be drafted with legal reference. Reckless reporting is common. We need to protect the privacy of individuals.	13	C327	With the code as a law, journalists would first of all lose their freedom. Also, what can be reported and what cannot? I grew up in Macao. I think local journalists are already very careful. They wouldn't report on some private affairs.
5	C436	The Journalists' Code of Ethics should be supervised by law. It should be relatively relaxed, without being too restrictive.	15	C431	We have the Penal Code. It covers defamation and bribery crimes, so there is a general principle for imposing penalty. I think there is no need to be more specific...All detailed rules follow the general principle, the most general being the Penal Code. I think it's not necessary.
8	C374	Journalists' words have great impact and they have responsibilities...If there is no code, things would be chaotic. Regulation is necessary, though it does not need to be too strict. This is not the same as loss of freedom of expression.	17	C161	Every industry has its own rules to be followed. If everything has to be regulated by law, it would not be good...There are moral standards.
16	C376	If the code is not legally binding, I don't think we need it...A company has its own code and journalists have journalists code...If we want to strengthen the protection of press freedom and safeguard journalists' right and prevent criminal offense, these have to be done by law.	17	C233	In fact, a lot can be accomplished with the industry taking the initiative, reaching a consensus.
10	C305	There must be law to follow and a credible code of ethics. Private organizations can do it and are doing it, but why is there a lack of credibility? They do not coordinate well.	19	C428	Some rules may be made that set a boundary to journalists' work. I think it is restrictive. The government should not play a leading role in this.
10	C375	News is for the general public, but for journalists, news is their job. In a well developed society, there must be law to protect the workforce...everything (including framework), there must be a framework for jobs...We have to remember that journalists need to do this for a living. Maybe you feel restricted, but if there is no restriction, then it's like a policeman wearing a bullet-proof vest. With the vest on, he would run more slowly. He may not be fast enough to catch the thief. But if he does not wear the vest, he could be shot dead. So I feel it's better to have laws to protect us.			
11	C323	Although with government regulation, there may be less freedom. But it would have standards and prevent journalists from going too far.			
11	C243	It can protect press freedom while at the same time set rules for their profession. Journalists have their own rules. Drafting a Journalists' Code of Ethics is to form a set of rules for them.			
11	C323	If the code is to be drafted by media workers themselves, it is not legally binding. For the shameless, when they do something wrong, they			

		would say "that's who I am, so what?" Then what can you do?	
18	C490	When there is right, there is responsibility. Journalists must take responsibility for what they say and what they do. They can't say "I have my freedom and don't need anyone to supervise me." They cannot do that...Whether one is free is not a subjective feeling...Laws are made to punish the bad ones, those who have no self-discipline. I think it is necessary...A relevant law is not used to control prudent or quality journalists.	
19	C207	It can be drafted as a law, which will protect the rights of journalists, their freedom to gather news, report, and their personal safety. If there is law to protect journalists, they wouldn't be refused by the police when trying to gather news.	

Proposal: A Journalists' Code of Ethics needs to be drafted by media organizations

Affirmative			Negative		
G#	R#	Opinion	G#	R#	Opinion
3	C385	If they break the law, there of course needs to be regulated. If they make false report or hide the truth, the government has judiciary departments to regulate them.	8	C275	I'm not against the idea of non-official groups drafting the code, but that may not have the power of sanction. A code that journalists themselves made could be biased when dealing with wrongdoings of their own. Would they be criticized by the public or the morally condemned by the government? Macao has eight journalists' organizations and each has its own set of rules. There seems to be no consensus among them.
7	C485	If they draft a code of ethics for themselves, the government would interfere less. If they cannot draft it and want the government to be involved, the government will exert impact...A code of ethics may not be in the form of a law. In Portugal, there are both laws and standards. Law is another matter. The journalists' code of ethics in Portugal is about the system, the rules and morals, not a legal issue.	8	C374	Self-regulation has no credibility. When you regulate yourself, you can be biased or try to cover up your mistakes and that's the same as no regulation. In other words, it's an inside job.
7	C264	If the Journalists' Code of Ethics is made into law, it would place too much restriction on media workers.	15	C481	If the Journalists' Code of Ethics is not set up as a law, I believe it would be violated by the government.
7	C147	Proposal 3 offers greater freedom and less chance of being interfered by the government.			
11	C377	The code should be made by journalists themselves. If the government is involved, the degree of freedom would be curbed significantly. During the time of SARS, media in Mainland China were not allowed to report on relevant news. I believe the public has the right to know these things...If the government is involved, the media would lean towards politics. Without government legislation involved, the press would enjoy greater freedom and people's right to know would be assured.			
17	C161	As journalists and media workers, they would conscientiously abide by the code as they are highly credible. I think self-regulation is always better than being regulated by law.			
18	C353	It is not so serious that the government has to make another law. Macao is a small place after all.			
19	C372	The code should be set up by the media industry. An industry code is always drawn by professionals in that industry because people from the outside don't know much about how this industry operates. Media workers of course should do it for their own industry...There are professionals in the media industry, it's enough if they draw up the code.			

Note: G# means Group Number., R# means Respondent Number.

Part III Detailed Reports on the “Professional Group” Survey Results

Chapter 5 Quantitative Data of the “Professional Group” – Questionnaire Surveys

Chapter 6 Qualitative Text of the “Professional Group” – Group Discussions

Chapter 5 Quantitative Data of the “Professional Group” –

Questionnaire Surveys

This chapter presents the results of the quantitative surveys of the “Professional Group”. Given the small number of respondents in the “Professional Group”, the sample is too small for bi-variate analysis. Therefore, only uni-variate analysis was carried out and discussed here. Sections of this chapter examine respondents’ views regarding the following core issues (along with related proposals): whether to amend the two laws and the related issue (5.1), whether a Press Council needs to be set up and the related issue (5.2), whether a Broadcasting Council needs to be set up and the related issue (5.3), whether the Internet should be regulation (5.4), whether a Journalists’ Code of Ethics needs to be drafted (5.5), evaluating of media organizations, the government, and press freedom (5.6), and worldview/value systems/current events knowledge/social participation (5.7).

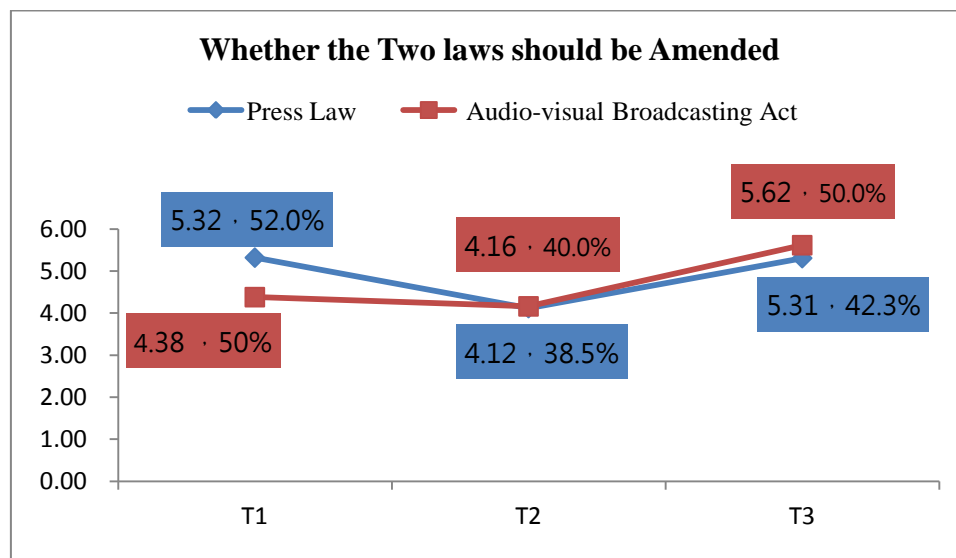
Note: Although the valid sample was relatively small, the research process strictly followed the standard practice. Therefore, the DP results of the professional group are fully representative of all participants.

5.1 Whether to Amend the Two Laws and Related Issues²⁴

DP Professional Group: Comparing T1-T2-T3 for Attitudes to Amendment of Two Laws (0-10 points)

	T1	T2	T3	T2-T1 ^a	T3-T2	T3-T1
How big a problem would you say the current <i>Press Law</i> is in Macao? ?	5.32	4.12	5.31	-1.200	1.188	-0.012
Not at all a problem% (0-4)	36.0	42.3	42.3	6.3	0.0	6.3
Exactly in the middle%(5)	12.0	19.2	15.4	7.2	-3.8	3.4
A big problem%(6-10)	52.0	38.5	42.3	-13.5	3.8	-9.7
How big a problem would you say the current <i>Audio-visual Broadcasting Law</i> is in Macao?	4.38	4.16	5.62	-0.220	1.455	1.235
Not at all a problem% (0-4)	45.8	48.0	34.6	2.2	-13.4	-11.2
Exactly in the middle%(5)	4.2	12.0	15.4	7.8	3.4	11.2
A big problem%(6-10)	50.0	40.0	50.0	-10.0	10.0	0.0

Note a: Significance test isn't conducted, because the number of participants in professional group is not large enough.



Note: Questions in this block are index questions measured from 0 to 10, where 0 means "completely unnecessary," 5 means "half/half," and 10 means "extremely necessary." The percentage shown here represents the proportion of those who scored between 6 and 10.

"DP-Professional Group" respondents who participated in all three surveys (T1, T2, T3):

On whether the *Press Law* needs to be amended: The mean values of the three surveys were around or slightly below the mid-point. T1 and T3 results were similar (5.32, 5.31), while T2 results were slightly lower (4.12). The percentage of people

²⁴Related issues are the peripheral questions revolving around the core issue of the amendment of the two laws in the questionnaire. The core issue in this section is "whether the two laws need amendment" and the related issue is "whether government license is required for the launch of new newspaper/radio stations."

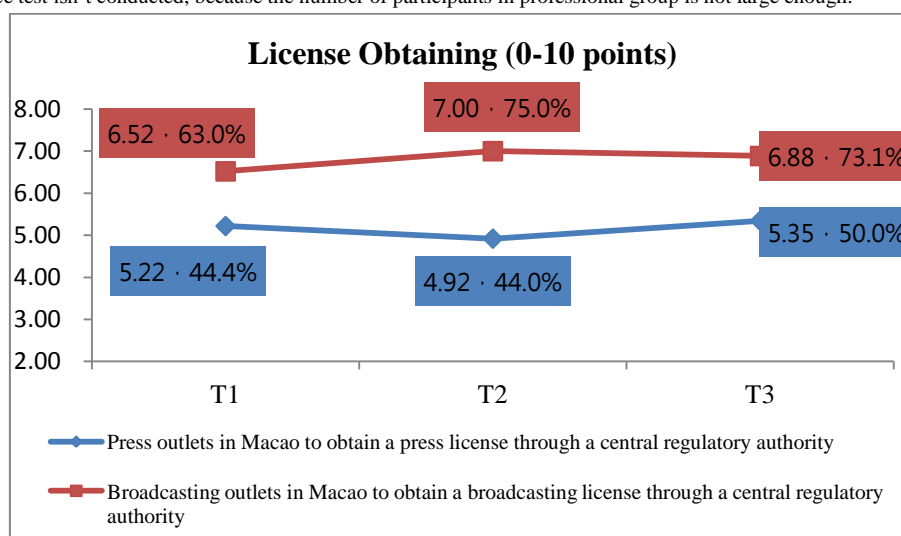
who believed that the *Press Law* ought to be amended was close to the percentage of people who believed that the *Press Law* did not need to be amended.

On whether the *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act* needs to be amended: The mean values of T1 and T2 were similar (4.38 and 4.16), while the reading from T3 was significantly higher (5.62). In both T1 and T3, half of the respondents believed that the *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act* needs to be amended.

License Obtaining (0-10 points)

How strongly would you agree or disagree with...	T1	T2	T3	T2-T1 ^a	T3-T2	T3-T1	
Press Outlets:	5.22	4.92	5.35	-0.300	0.426	0.126	
press outlets in Macao to obtain a press license through a central regulatory authority?	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	33.3	48.0	34.6	14.7	-13.4	1.3
	Exactly in the middle %(5)	22.2	8.0	15.4	-14.2	7.4	-6.8
	Strongly Agree %(6-10)	44.4	44.0	50.0	-0.4	6.0	5.6
Broadcasting Outlets:	6.52	7.00	6.88	0.480	-0.115	0.365	
broadcasting outlets in Macao to obtain a broadcasting license through a central regulatory authority?	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	22.2	16.7	15.4	-5.6	-1.3	-6.8
	Exactly in the middle %(5)	14.8	8.3	11.5	-6.5	3.2	-3.3
	Strongly Agree %(6-10)	63.0	75.0	73.1	12.0	-1.9	10.1

Note a: Significance test isn't conducted, because the number of participants in professional group is not large enough.



Note: Questions in this block are index questions measured from 0 to 10, where 0 means "completely unnecessary," 5 means "half/half," and 10 means "extremely necessary." The percentage shown here represents the proportion of those who scored between 6 and 10 in the total.

“DP-Professional Group” respondents who participated in all three surveys (T1, T2, T3):

On whether a license should be obtained to launch a newspaper: Across the three surveys, the mean values were all around the mid-point, with those from T1 and T3 being slightly higher (5.22 and 5.35). The percentage of people who agreed that a license should be required is higher than the percentage of those who disagreed (T1:

44.4% vs. 33.3%; T3: 50.0% vs. 34.6%). The mean value from T2 was slightly lower (4.92), with 44.0% of the respondents agreed and 48.0% disagreed that a license should be required.

On whether a license should be obtained prior to the launch of a broadcasting organization: The mean values of the three surveys were all above the mid-point (6.52, 7.00 and 6.88). Significantly more respondents thought that a license was necessary.

5.2 Press Council and Related Issues²⁵

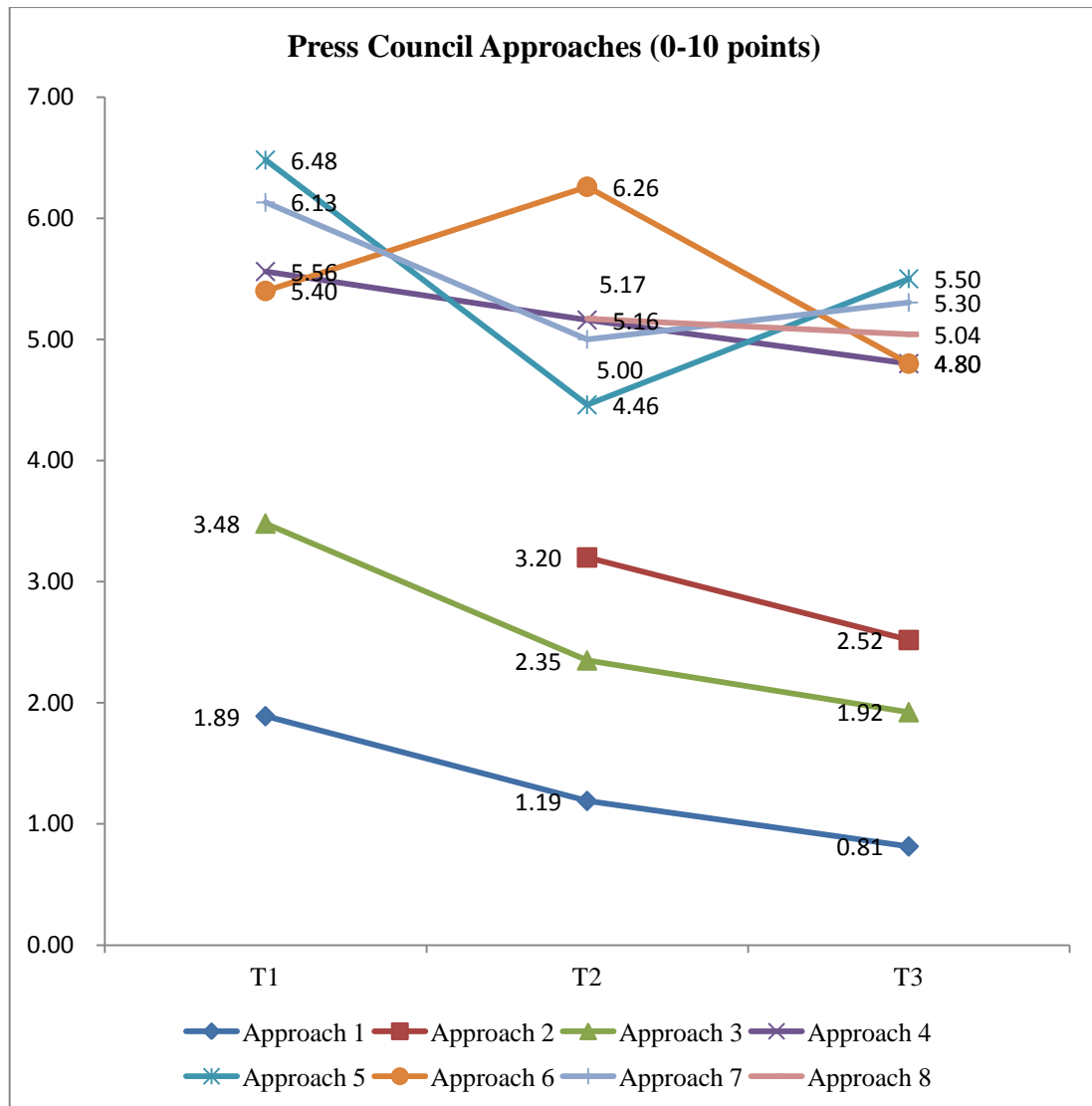
DP Professional Group: Comparing T1-T2-T3 for the Press Council Approaches (0-10 points)^{aa}

		T1	T2	T3	T2-T1 ^b	T3-T2	T3-T1
Approach 1:		1.89	1.19	0.81			
Setting up a press council according to the law where Government dominates, but with journalists representatives	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	77.8	84.6	96.3	6.8	11.7	18.5
	Exactly in the middle %(5)	7.4	11.5	3.7	4.1	-7.8	-3.7
	Strongly Agree %(6-10)	14.8	3.8	0.0	-11.0	-3.8	-14.8
Approach 2:		-	3.20	2.52			
Setting up a press council according to the law where the press form a central regulatory authority themselves, with government representatives and members of the public (readers) represented in the authority	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	-	64.0	74.1	-	10.1	-
	Exactly in the middle %(5)	-	12.0	11.1	-	-0.9	-
	Strongly Agree %(6-10)	-	24.0	14.8	-	-9.2	-
Approach 3:		3.48	2.35	1.92			
Setting up a press council according to the law where the press form a central regulatory authority themselves, with government representation	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	63.0	73.1	73.1	10.1	0.0	10.1
	Exactly in the middle %(5)	3.7	11.5	11.5	7.8	0.0	7.8
	Strongly Agree %(6-10)	33.3	15.4	15.4	-17.9	0.0	-17.9
Approach 4:		5.56	5.16	4.80			
Setting up a press council according to the law where the press form a central regulatory authority themselves, without government representation	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	37.2	43.5	33.2	6.3	-10.3	-4.0
	Exactly in the middle %(5)	26.8	29.0	28.6	2.2	-0.4	1.8
	Strongly Agree %(6-10)	36.0	27.5	38.2	-8.5	10.7	2.2
Approach 5:		6.48	4.46	5.50			
Setting up a press council formed by journalist associations to regulate themselves independently	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	24.0	37.5	25.0	13.5	-12.5	1.0
	Exactly in the middle %(5)	12.0	25.0	8.3	13.0	-16.7	-3.7
	Strongly Agree %(6-10)	64.0	37.5	66.7	-26.5	29.2	2.7
Approach 6:		5.40	6.26	4.80			
Journalists regulate themselves independently without setting up any central regulatory authority	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	48.0	21.7	24.0	-26.3	2.3	-24.0
	Exactly in the middle %(5)	12.0	13.0	40.0	1.0	27.0	28.0
	Strongly Agree %(6-10)	40.0	65.2	36.0	25.2	-29.2	-4.0
Approach 7:		6.13	5.00	5.30			
Having the press form a central regulatory authority themselves, with the public (readers) represented in the authority	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	29.2	41.7	26.1	12.5	-15.6	-3.1
	Exactly in the middle %(5)	8.3	4.2	13.0	-4.2	8.9	4.7
	Strongly Agree %(6-10)	62.5	54.2	60.9	-8.3	6.7	-1.6
Approach 8:		-	5.17	5.04			
Having the press form a central regulatory authority themselves, with the public (readers) and judges represented in the authority	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	-	41.7	41.7	-	0.0	-
	Exactly in the middle %(5)	-	4.2	12.5	-	8.3	-
	Strongly Agree %(6-10)	-	54.2	45.8	-	-8.3	-

Note a: The T1 survey did not ask about Approaches 2 and 8. The DP Day questionnaires and the initial telephone survey were administered slightly differently. The initial telephone survey was the preliminary exploration phase of the entire survey process. After analyzing the initial survey results and the experiences of other countries and regions mentioned in the Balanced Briefing Materials, the research team adjusted the questionnaire content to cope with the practical situation in order that the validity can be enhanced.

Note b: Significance test isn't conducted, because the number of participants in professional group is not large enough.

²⁵Related issues are the peripheral questions revolving around the core issue of the amendment of the two laws in the questionnaire. The core issue in this section are: "whether a Press Council should be established, how should it be formed, and how effectively a Press Council would protect the rights of journalists", while the related issues in this section are: "how should the representatives of the public be selected if the Council involves public participation, evaluation of the importance of the functions of a Press Council, empirical projections of the consequences of a new government department dedicated to regulating the media, and empirical projections of the consequences of a self-regulating body formed by non-official journalist organizations.



- Proposal 1: The government assumes the main regulatory role with the participation of journalist representatives.
- Proposal 2: Journalists themselves assume the main regulatory role with the participation of government and public (reader) representatives.
- Proposal 3: Journalists themselves assume the main regulatory role with the participation of government representatives.
- Proposal 4: Journalists themselves assume the main regulatory role without the involvement of the government.
- Proposal 5: The Journalist Association sets up the Press Council to carry out self-regulation.
- Proposal 6: Journalists engage in self-regulation independently without setting up any regulatory authority.
- Proposal 7: Journalists form their own regulatory authority with the participation of public (reader) representatives.
- Proposal 8: Journalists form their own regulatory authority with the participation of public (reader) and the judicial judge representatives.

Press Council Proposals (T1, T2, and T3):

T1 results: Proposals 5 and 7 received relatively high agreement scores (6.48 and 6.13), with more than half of the respondents showing agreement (64.0% and 62.5%).

T2 results: Over half of the respondents supported proposals 6, 7, and 8 (65.2%, 54.2%, and 54.2%), with the mean value for Proposal 6 being the highest (6.26).

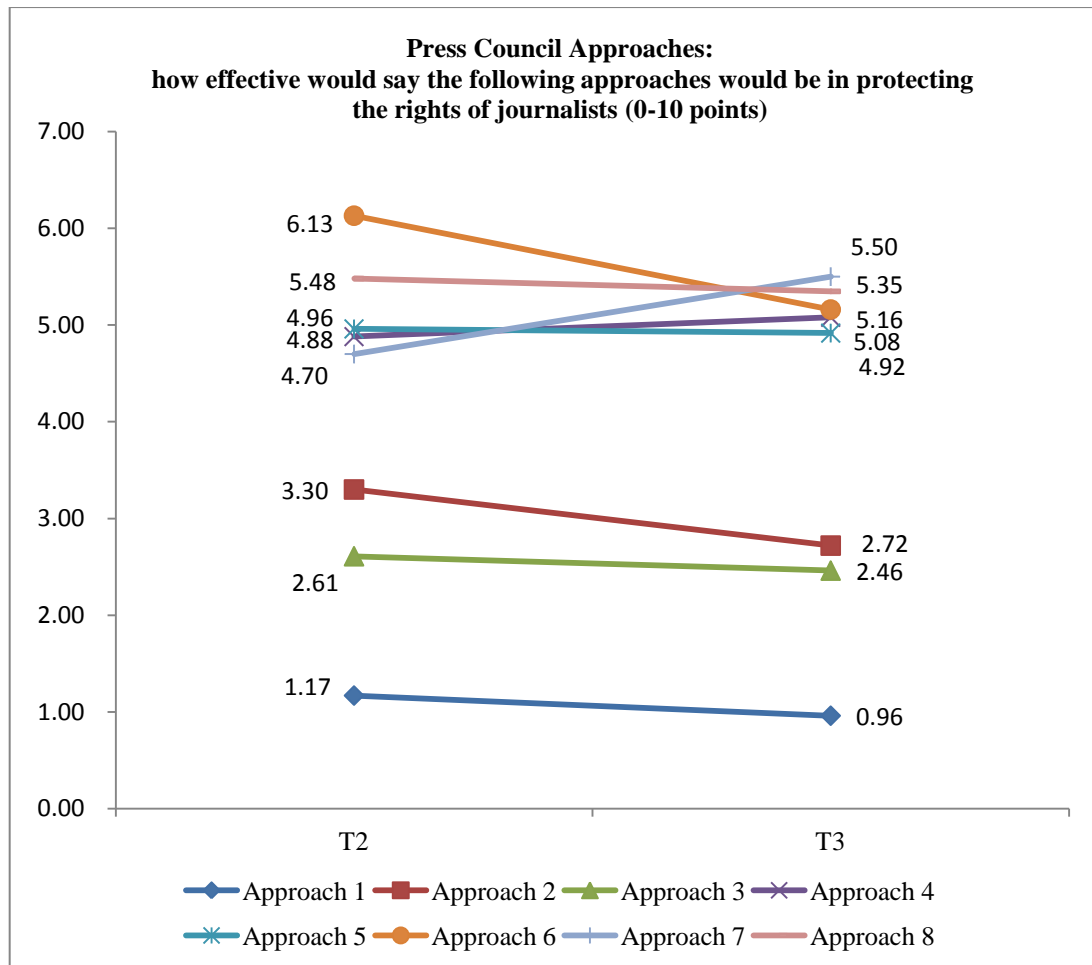
T3 results: Proposals 5 and 7 received higher agreement ratings (5.50 and 5.30) than other proposals. The proportions of people who supported proposals 5 and 7 exceeded 50% (66.7% and 60.9%).

How effective would say the following approaches would be in protecting the rights of journalists if there was a press council? (0-10 points)^a

		T2	T3	T3-T2^b
Approach 1:		1.17	0.96	-0.208
Setting up a press council according to the law where Government dominates, but with journalists representatives	Very Ineffective% (0-4)	100.0	88.5	-11.5
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	0.0	11.5	11.5
	Very Effective%(6-10)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Approach 2:		3.30	2.72	-0.580
Setting up a press council according to the law where the press form a central regulatory authority themselves, with government representatives and members of the public (readers) represented in the authority	Very Ineffective% (0-4)	65.2	68.0	2.8
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	4.3	12.0	7.7
	Very Effective%(6-10)	30.4	20.0	-10.4
Approach 3:		2.61	2.46	-0.148
Setting up a press council according to the law where the press form a central regulatory authority themselves, with government representation	Very Ineffective% (0-4)	69.6	69.2	-0.3
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	4.3	7.7	3.3
	Very Effective%(6-10)	26.1	23.1	-3.0
Approach 4:		4.88	5.08	0.200
Setting up a press council according to the law where the press form a central regulatory authority themselves, without government representation	Very Ineffective% (0-4)	33.3	36.0	2.7
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	12.5	8.0	-4.5
	Very Effective%(6-10)	54.2	56.0	1.8
Approach 5:		4.96	4.92	-0.043
Setting up a press council formed by journalist associations to regulate themselves independently	Very Ineffective% (0-4)	33.3	37.5	4.2
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	12.5	4.2	-8.3
	Very Effective%(6-10)	54.2	58.3	4.2
Approach 6:		6.13	5.16	-0.970
Journalists regulate themselves independently without setting up any central regulatory authority	Very Ineffective% (0-4)	16.7	28.0	11.3
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	16.7	24.0	7.3
	Very Effective%(6-10)	66.7	48.0	-18.7
Approach 7:		4.70	5.50	0.800
Having the press form a central regulatory authority themselves, with the public (readers) represented in the authority	Very Ineffective% (0-4)	43.5	29.2	-14.3
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	0.0	8.3	8.3
	Very Effective%(6-10)	56.5	62.5	6.0
Approach 8:		5.48	5.35	-0.132
Having the press form a central regulatory authority themselves, with the public (readers) and judges represented in the authority	Very Ineffective% (0-4)	34.8	34.8	0.0
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	8.7	8.7	0.0
	Very Effective%(6-10)	56.5	56.5	0.0

Note a: The above group of questions was not mentioned in T1.

Note b: Significance test isn't conducted, because the number of participants in professional group is not large enough.



- Proposal 1: The government assumes the main regulatory role with the participation of journalist representatives.
- Proposal 2: Journalists themselves assume the main regulatory role with the participation of government and public (reader) representatives.
- Proposal 3: Journalists themselves assume the main regulatory role with the participation of government representatives.
- Proposal 4: Journalists themselves assume the main regulatory role without the involvement of the government.
- Proposal 5: The Journalist Association sets up the Press Council to carry out self-regulation.
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- Proposal 7: Journalists form their own regulatory authority with the participation of public (reader) representatives.
- Proposal 8: Journalists form their own regulatory authority with the participation of public (reader) and the judicial judge representatives.

Effectiveness assessment of whether the Press Council proposals can safeguard the rights of journalists (T2 and T3):

T2 results: Proposal 6 scored the highest in effectiveness (6.13), followed by Proposal 8 (5.48). Over half of the respondents believed that these two proposals would be effective (66.7% and 56.5%).

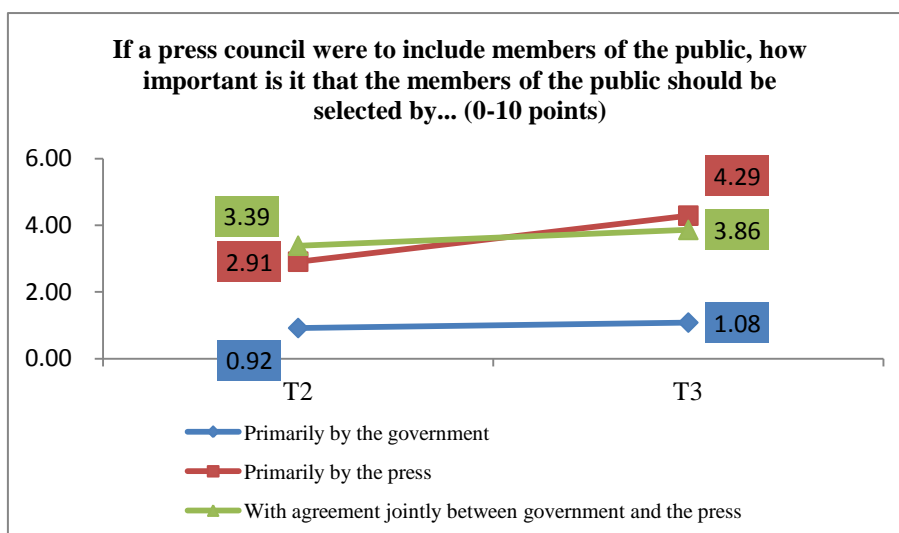
T3 results: Proposals 7 and 8 scored significantly higher (5.50 and 5.35) than other proposals in effectiveness and over half of the respondents believed that the two proposals would be effective (62.5% and 56.5%).

If a press council were to include members of the public, how important is it that the members of the public should be selected by... (0-10 points)^a

	T2	T3	T3-T2 ^b
Primarily by the government	0.92	1.08	0.163
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	87.5	83.3	-4.2
Exactly in the middle%(5)	8.3	12.5	4.2
Completely Important%(6-10)	4.2	4.2	0.0
Primarily by the press	2.91	4.29	1.382
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	65.2	37.5	-27.7
Exactly in the middle%(5)	0.0	33.3	33.3
Completely Important%(6-10)	34.8	29.2	-5.6
With agreement jointly between government and the press	3.39	3.86	0.474
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	60.9	54.5	-6.3
Exactly in the middle%(5)	4.3	9.1	4.7
Completely Important%(6-10)	34.8	36.4	1.6

Note a: The above group of questions was not mentioned in T1.

Note b: Significance test isn't conducted, because the number of participants in professional group is not large enough.



How should members of the Press Council be selected in the scenario of citizen participation (T2 and T3):

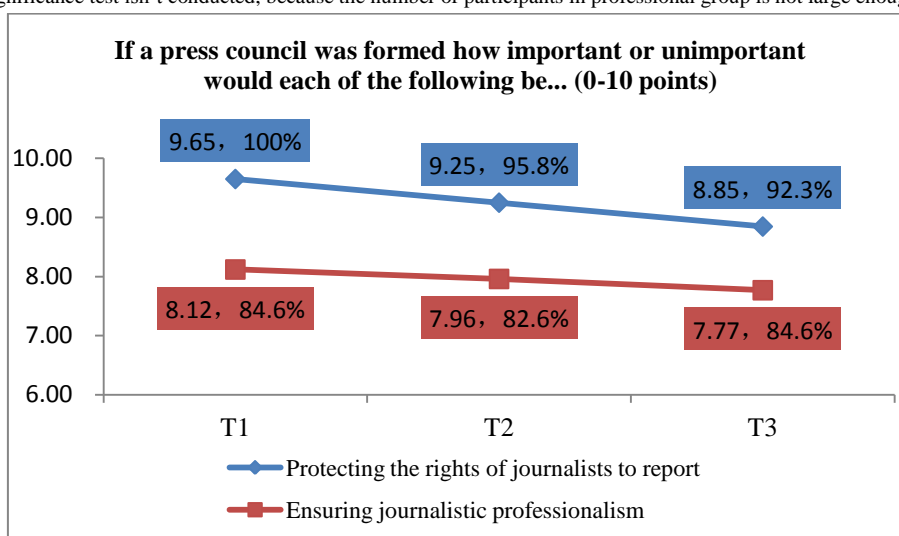
T2 results: The importance rating was the highest for the proposal that the selection of council members “should be jointly determined by the government and media” (3.39).

T3 results: The importance rating was the highest for the proposal that members be selected mainly by the media (4.29), followed by “jointly determined by the government and media” (3.86), which was still higher than in T2.

Missions of the Press Council (0-10 points)

	T1	T2	T3	T2-T1 ^a	T3-T2	T3-T1
Protecting the rights of journalists to report	9.65	9.25	8.85	-0.400	-0.404	-0.804
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	3.8	3.8
Exactly in the middle%(5)	0.0	4.2	3.8	4.2	-0.3	3.8
Completely Important%(6-10)	100.0	95.8	92.3	-4.2	-3.5	-7.7
Ensuring journalistic professionalism	8.12	7.96	7.77	-0.160	-0.191	-0.351
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	7.7	8.7	7.7	1.0	-1.0	0.0
Exactly in the middle%(5)	7.7	8.7	7.7	1.0	-1.0	0.0
Completely Important%(6-10)	84.6	82.6	84.6	-2.0	2.0	0.0

Note b: Significance test isn't conducted, because the number of participants in professional group is not large enough.



Note: Questions in this block are index questions measured from 0 to 10, where 0 means "extremely unimportant," 5 means "half/half," and 10 means "extremely important." The percentage shown here represents the proportion of those who scored between 6 and 10 in the total.

The importance of the functions of a Press Council if established (T1, T2, and T3):

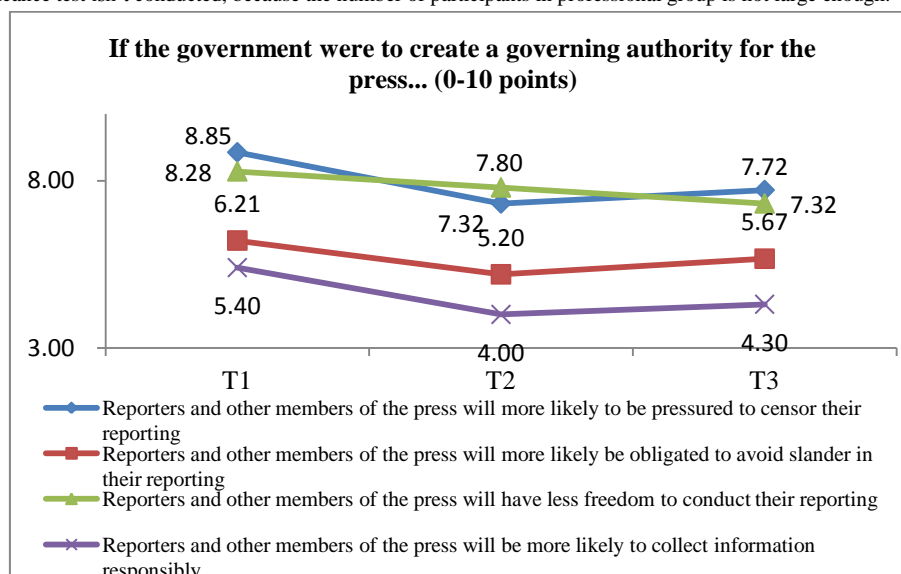
Safeguarding journalists' right in newsgathering: The importance score of the function declined from 9.65 in T1 to 8.85 in T3.

Maintaining the professional standard of journalists: The importance score of this function declined moderately across the three surveys, from 8.12 in T1 to 7.77 in T3. On the whole, the first function ("Safeguarding journalists' right in newsgathering") received higher importance scores than the second one ("Maintaining the professional standard of journalist").

How strongly would you agree or disagree with the following statements, if the government were to create a governing authority for the press? (0-10 points)

		T1	T2	T3	T2-T1 ^a	T3-T2	T3-T1
		8.85	7.32	7.72	-1.530	0.400	-1.130
Reporters and other members of the press will more likely to be pressured to censor their reporting	Strongly Impossible% (0-4)	0.0	12.0	4.0	12.0	-8.0	4.0
	Exactly in the Middle% (5)	0.0	4.0	8.0	4.0	4.0	8.0
	Strongly Possible% (6-10)	100.0	84.0	88.0	-16.0	4.0	-12.0
		6.21	5.20	5.67	-1.010	0.467	-0.543
Reporters and other members of the press will more likely be obligated to avoid slander in their reporting	Strongly Impossible% (0-4)	16.7	30.0	33.3	13.3	3.3	16.7
	Exactly in the Middle% (5)	29.2	25.0	19.0	-4.2	-6.0	-10.1
	Strongly Possible% (6-10)	54.2	45.0	47.6	-9.2	2.6	-6.5
		8.28	7.80	7.32	-0.480	-0.480	-0.960
Reporters and other members of the press will have less freedom to conduct their reporting	Strongly Impossible% (0-4)	4.0	8.0	12.0	4.0	4.0	8.0
	Exactly in the Middle% (5)	8.0	16.0	20.0	8.0	4.0	12.0
	Strongly Possible% (6-10)	88.0	76.0	68.0	-12.0	-8.0	-20.0
		5.40	4.00	4.30	-1.400	0.304	-1.096
Reporters and other members of the press will be more likely to collect information responsibly	Strongly Impossible% (0-4)	24.0	45.5	43.5	21.5	-2.0	19.5
	Exactly in the Middle% (5)	40.0	36.4	30.4	-3.6	-5.9	-9.6
	Strongly Possible% (6-10)	36.0	18.2	26.1	-17.8	7.9	-9.9

Note a: Significance test isn't conducted, because the number of participants in professional group is not large enough.



Empirical projections of the consequences of forming a government department dedicated to media regulation (T1, T2, and T3):

T1 results: The likelihood rating was the highest for “increased self-censorship” (8.85), followed by the rating for “loss of freedom in newsgathering” (8.28).

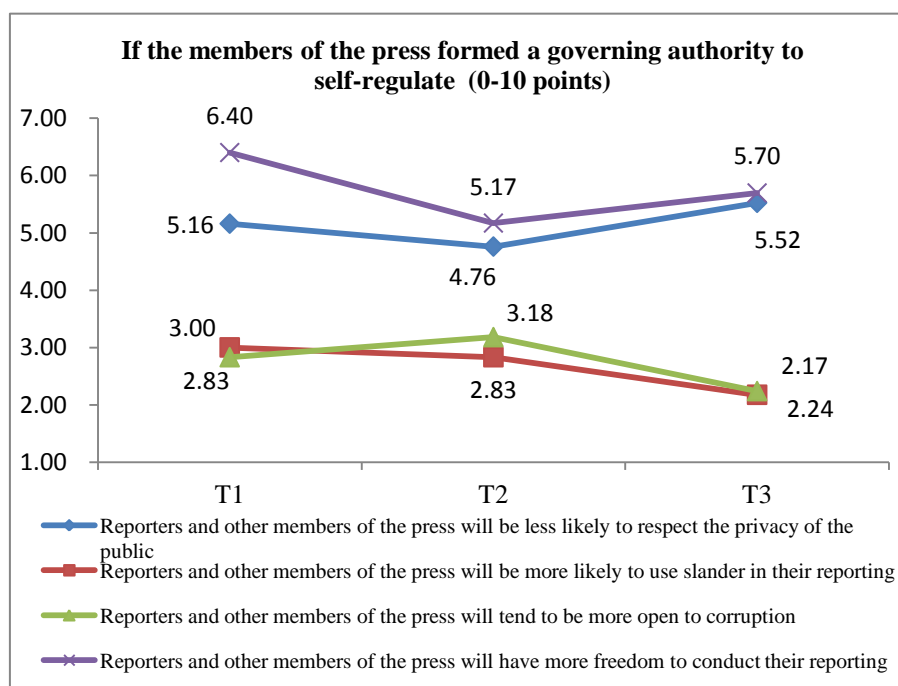
T2 results: The likelihood rating was the highest for “loss of freedom in newsgathering” (7.80).

T3 results: "Increased self-censorship" received the highest likelihood score (7.72).

How strongly would you agree or disagree with the following statements, if the members of the press formed a governing authority to self-regulate? (0-10 point

		T1	T2	T3	T2-T1 ^a	T3-T2	T3-T1
		5.16	4.76	5.52	-0.400	0.764	0.364
Reporters and other members of the press will be less likely to respect the privacy of the public	Strongly Impossible% (0-4)	28.0	33.3	23.8	5.3	-9.5	-4.2
	Exactly in the Middle% (5)	32.0	23.8	28.6	-8.2	4.8	-3.4
	Strongly Possible% (6-10)	40.0	42.9	47.6	2.9	4.8	7.6
		3.00	2.83	2.17	-0.170	-0.656	-0.826
Reporters and other members of the press will be more likely to use slander in their reporting	Strongly Impossible% (0-4)	64.0	60.9	82.6	-3.1	21.7	18.6
	Exactly in the Middle% (5)	24.0	30.4	8.7	6.4	-21.7	-15.3
	Strongly Possible% (6-10)	12.0	8.7	8.7	-3.3	0.0	-3.3
		2.83	3.18	2.24	0.350	-0.942	-0.592
Reporters and other members of the press will tend to be more open to corruption	Strongly Impossible% (0-4)	78.3	63.6	81.0	-14.6	17.3	2.7
	Exactly in the Middle% (5)	13.0	22.7	14.3	9.7	-8.4	1.2
	Strongly Possible% (6-10)	8.7	13.6	4.8	4.9	-8.9	-3.9
		6.40	5.17	5.70	-1.230	0.526	-0.704
Reporters and other members of the press will have more freedom to conduct their reporting	Strongly Impossible% (0-4)	20.0	26.1	26.1	6.1	0.0	6.1
	Exactly in the Middle% (5)	20.0	30.4	26.1	10.4	-4.3	6.1
	Strongly Possible% (6-10)	60.0	43.5	47.8	-16.5	4.3	-12.2

Note a: Significance test isn't conducted, because the number of participants in professional group is not large enough.



Empirical projections of the consequences of a journalist self-regulatory body (T1, T2, and T3):

T1 results: The likelihood rating was the highest for “more freedom in newsgathering” (6.40).

T2 results: Same as in T1, although the rating was lower (5.17).

T3 results: The projection that there would be “more freedom in newsgathering” received the highest likelihood rating (5.70).

5.3 The Broadcasting Council and Related Issues²⁶

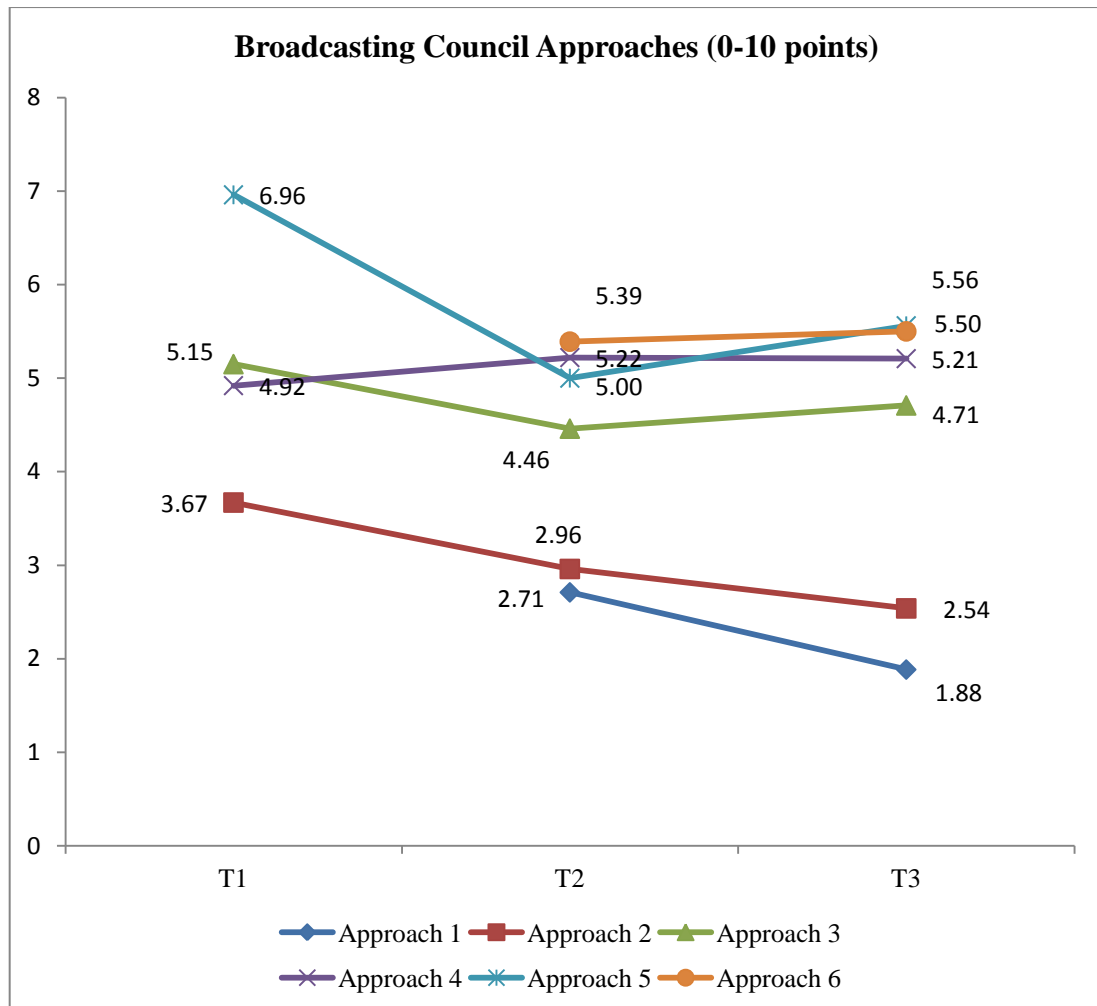
DP Professional Group: Comparing T1-T2-T3 for the Broadcasting Council Approaches (0-10 points)^a

		T1	T2	T3	T2-T1 ^b	T3-T2	T3-T1
Approach 1:		-	2.71	1.88	-	-0.825	-
Setting up a broadcasting council according to the law which is regulated by the government appointed officials, media and trusted figures in the public	Strongly Disagree%(0-4)	-	70.8	80.8	-	9.9	-
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	-	4.2	3.8	-	-0.3	-
	Strongly Agree%(6-10)	-	25.0	15.4	-	-9.6	-
Approach 2:		3.67	2.96	2.54	-0.710	-0.422	-1.132
Setting up a broadcasting council according to the law where the broadcasters form a central regulatory authority themselves, but with government representation	Strongly Disagree%(0-4)	59.3	62.5	73.1	3.2	10.6	13.8
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	11.1	12.5	7.7	1.4	-4.8	-3.4
	Strongly Agree%(6-10)	29.6	25.0	19.2	-4.6	-5.8	-10.4
Approach 3:		5.15	4.46	4.71	-0.690	0.248	-0.442
Setting up a broadcasting council according to the law where the broadcasters form a central regulatory authority themselves, without government representation	Strongly Disagree%(0-4)	40.7	37.5	41.7	-3.2	4.2	0.9
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	14.8	29.2	8.3	14.4	-20.8	-6.5
	Strongly Agree%(6-10)	44.4	33.3	50.0	-11.1	16.7	5.6
Approach 4:		4.92	5.22	5.21	0.300	-0.012	0.288
Having the broadcasters regulate themselves independently, without forming a central regulatory authority	Strongly Disagree%(0-4)	50.0	30.4	29.2	-19.6	-1.3	-20.8
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	7.7	30.4	20.8	22.7	-9.6	13.1
	Strongly Agree%(6-10)	42.3	39.1	50.0	-3.2	10.9	7.7
Approach 5:		6.96	5.00	5.56	-1.960	0.560	-1.400
Having the broadcasters form a central regulatory authority themselves, with the public (audience) represented in the authority	Strongly Disagree%(0-4)	19.2	31.8	28.0	12.6	-3.8	8.8
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	3.8	13.6	12.0	9.8	-1.6	8.2
	Strongly Agree%(6-10)	76.9	54.5	60.0	-22.4	5.5	-16.9
Approach 6:		-	5.39	5.50	-	0.110	-
Having the broadcasters form a central regulatory authority themselves, with the public (audience) and judges represented in the authority	Strongly Disagree%(0-4)	-	34.8	33.3	-	-1.4	-
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	-	8.7	12.5	-	3.8	-
	Strongly Agree%(6-10)	-	56.5	54.2	-	-2.4	-

Note a: The DP Day surveys and the initial telephone survey were administered slightly differently. The initial telephone survey was the preliminary exploration phase of the entire survey process. After analyzing the initial survey results and the experiences of other countries and regions mentioned in the Balanced Briefing Materials, the research team adjusted the questionnaire content to cope with the practical situation in order that the validity can be enhanced. Six approaches were asked in the initial telephone survey (T1). On DP Day Surveys (T2 and T3), two of these approaches were replaced by two new ones (Approaches 1 and 6 in above table).

Note b: Significance test isn't conducted, because the number of participants in professional group is not large enough.

²⁶Related issues are the peripheral questions revolving around the core issue of the amendment of the two laws in the questionnaire. The core issues in this section are: "whether a Broadcasting Council should be established, how should it be formed, and how effectively a Broadcasting Council would protect the rights of journalists". The related issue in this section is about what the Broadcasting Guide (if drafted) should cover.



- Proposal 1: Establishing the Broadcasting Council in accordance with the law. Membership is comprised of officials designated by the government, media workers, and public figures of high credibility.
- Proposal 2: The broadcast industry assumes the main regulatory role with the participation of government representatives.
- Proposal 3: The broadcast industry assumes the main regulatory role without the involvement of the government.
- Proposal 4: The broadcast industry engages in self-regulation independently without setting up any regulatory authority.
- Proposal 5: The broadcast industry forms its own regulatory authority with the participation of public (listener or viewer) representatives.
- Proposal 6: The broadcast industry forms its own regulatory authority with the participation of public (listener or viewer) and the judiciary judge representatives.

Whether to set up the Broadcasting Council (T1, T2, and T3):

T1 results: Proposal 5 received the highest support (6.96), from more than half of the respondents (76.9%).

T2 results: Over half of the respondents agreed with proposals 5 and 6 (54.5% and 56.5%), while the ratings were highest for proposals 4 and 6 (5.22 and 5.39).

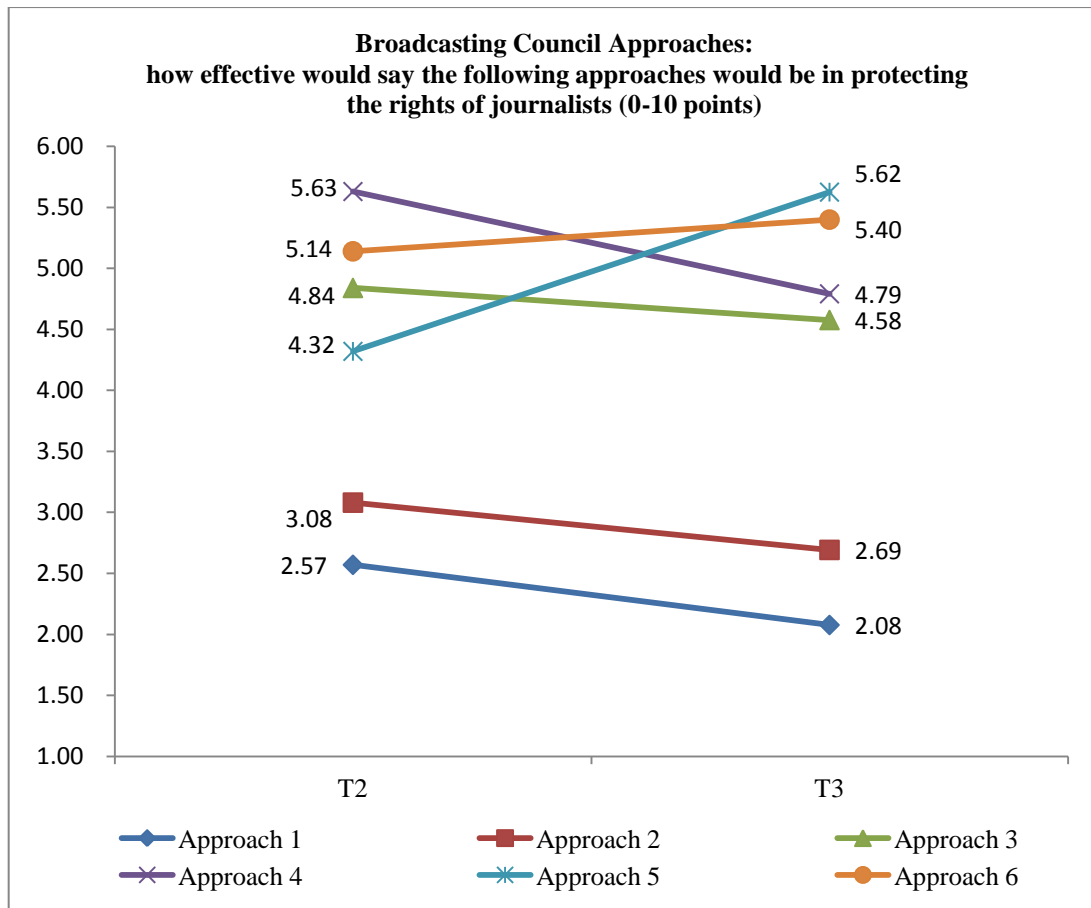
T3 results: The agreement ratings for proposals 5 and 6 (5.56 and 5.50) were above the average for all other proposals, and more than half of the respondents supported these two proposals (60.0% and 54.2%).

How effective would say the following approaches would be in protecting the rights of journalists if there was a broadcasting council? (0-10 points)^a

		T2	T3	T3-T2 ^b
Approach 1:		2.57	2.08	-0.493
Setting up a broadcasting council according to the law which is regulated by the government appointed officials, media and trusted figures in the public	Very Ineffective% (0-4)	69.6	76.9	7.4
	Exactly in the Middle%(5)	13.0	11.5	-1.5
	Very Effective%(6-10)	17.4	11.5	-5.9
Approach 2:		3.08	2.69	-0.388
Setting up a broadcasting council according to the law where the broadcasters form a central regulatory authority themselves, but with government representation	Very Ineffective% (0-4)	62.5	65.4	2.9
	Exactly in the Middle%(5)	0.0	15.4	15.4
	Very Effective%(6-10)	37.5	19.2	-18.3
Approach 3:		4.84	4.58	-0.263
Setting up a broadcasting council according to the law where the broadcasters form a central regulatory authority themselves, without government representation	Very Ineffective% (0-4)	40.0	34.6	-5.4
	Exactly in the Middle%(5)	16.0	15.4	-0.6
	Very Effective%(6-10)	44.0	50.0	6.0
Approach 4:		5.63	4.79	-0.838
Having the broadcasters regulate themselves independently, without forming a central regulatory authority	Very Ineffective% (0-4)	20.8	41.7	20.8
	Exactly in the Middle%(5)	33.3	25.0	-8.3
	Very Effective%(6-10)	45.8	33.3	-12.5
Approach 5:		4.32	5.63	1.305
Having the broadcasters form a central regulatory authority themselves, with the public (audience) represented in the authority	Very Ineffective% (0-4)	40.9	25.0	-15.9
	Exactly in the Middle%(5)	9.1	12.5	3.4
	Very Effective%(6-10)	50.0	62.5	12.5
Approach 6:		5.14	5.40	0.260
Having the broadcasters form a central regulatory authority themselves, with the public (audience) and judges represented in the authority	Very Ineffective% (0-4)	36.4	28.0	-8.4
	Exactly in the Middle%(5)	13.6	24.0	10.4
	Very Effective%(6-10)	50.0	48.0	-2.0

Note a: The above group of questions was not mentioned in T1.

Note b: Significance test isn't conducted, because the number of participants in professional group is not large enough.



Proposal 1: Establishing the Broadcasting Council in accordance with the law. Membership is comprised of officials designated by the government, media workers, and public figures of high credibility.
 Proposal 2: The broadcast industry assumes the main regulatory role with the participation of government representatives.
 Proposal 3: The broadcast industry assumes the main regulatory role without the involvement of the government.
 Proposal 4: The broadcast industry engages in self-regulation independently without setting up any regulatory authority.
 Proposal 5: The broadcast industry forms its own regulatory authority with the participation of public (listener or viewer) representatives.
 Proposal 6: The broadcast industry forms its own regulatory authority with the participation of public (listener or viewer) and the judiciary judge representatives.

Whether a Broadcasting Council can safeguard journalists' rights in newsgathering (T2 and T3):

T2 results: The effectiveness score was the highest for Proposal 4 (5.63) and the lowest for Proposal 1 (2.57).

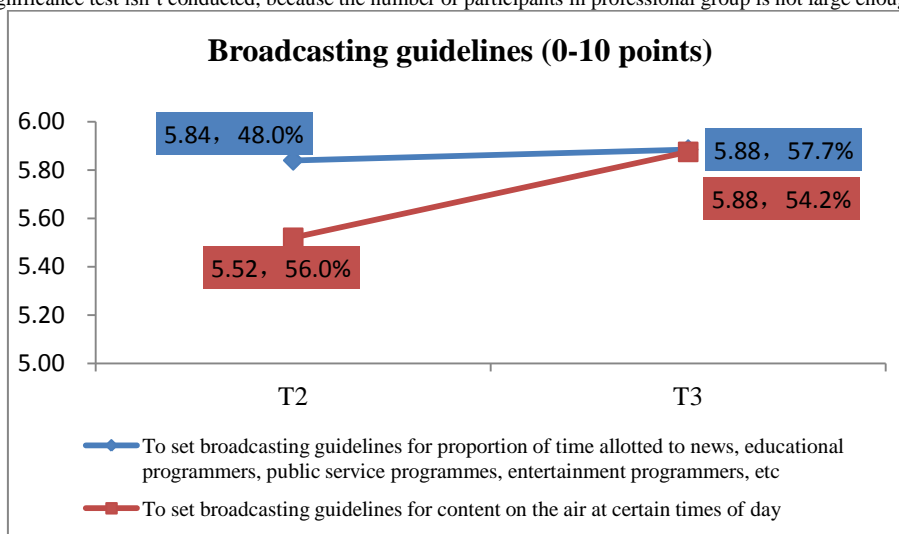
T2 results: The effectiveness score was the highest for Proposal 5 (5.63), followed by Proposal 6 (5.40).

Broadcasting guidelines (0-10 points)a

How strongly would you agree or disagree with...	T2	T3	T3-T2 ^b	
Time of the programmes:	5.84	5.88	0.045	
To set broadcasting guidelines for proportion of time allotted to news, educational programmes, public service programmes, entertainment programmes, etc	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	28.0	15.4	-12.6
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	24.0	26.9	2.9
	Strongly Agree%(6-10)	48.0	57.7	9.7
Content of the programmes:	5.52	5.88	0.355	
To set broadcasting guidelines for content on the air at certain times of day	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	44.0	16.7	-27.3
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	0.0	29.2	29.2
	Strongly Agree%(6-10)	56.0	54.2	-1.8

Note a: The above group of questions was not mentioned in T1.

Note b: Significance test isn't conducted, because the number of participants in professional group is not large enough.



Note: Questions in this block are index questions measured from 0 to 10, where 0 means "completely disagree," 5 means "half/half," and 10 means "completely agree." The percentage shown here represents the proportion of those who scored between 6 and 10 in the total.

Contents of regulation on radio and television broadcasting (T2 and T3):

Providing guidance over program time slot allotment: Between T2 and T3, the agreement scores did not change significantly (5.48 vs. 5.88), but the percentage of people showing agreement increased from 48.0% to 57.7%.

Providing guidance over program contents: Between T2 and T3, the agreement score for this rose moderately (5.52 vs. 5.88), while the percentage of people showing agreement declined slightly from 56.0% to 54.2%.

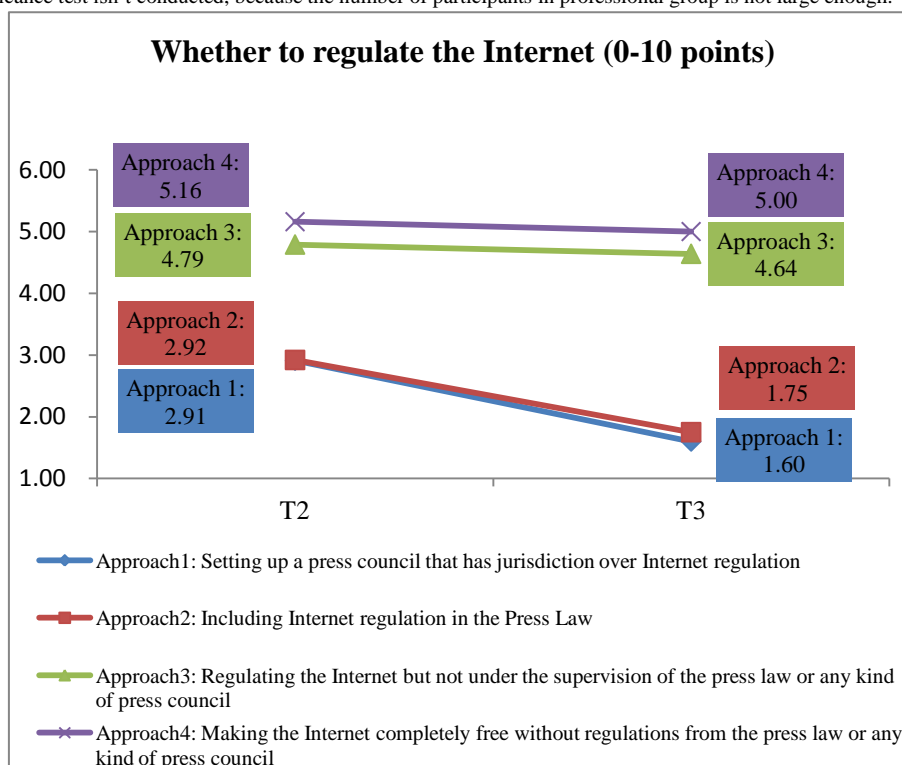
5.4 Regulation over the Internet and Related Issues²⁷

DP Professional Group: Whether to Regulate the Internet (0-10 points)^a

		T2	T3	T3-T2 ^b
Approach 1:		2.91	1.60	1.310
Setting up a press council that has jurisdiction over Internet regulation	Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	60.9	80.0	-19.1
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	17.4	12.0	5.4
	Completely Important%(6-10)	21.7	8.0	13.7
Approach 2:		2.92	1.75	1.170
Including Internet regulation in the press law	Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	66.7	79.2	-12.5
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	16.7	16.7	0.0
	Completely Important%(6-10)	16.7	4.2	12.5
Approach 3:		4.79	4.64	0.150
Regulating the Internet but not under the supervision of the press law or any kind of press council	Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	33.3	48.0	-14.7
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	16.7	12.0	4.7
	Completely Important%(6-10)	50.0	40.0	10.0
Approach 4:		5.16	5.00	0.160
Making the Internet completely free without regulations from the press law or any kind of press council	Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	36.0	37.5	-1.5
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	24.0	16.7	7.3
	Completely Important%(6-10)	40.0	45.8	-5.8

Note a: The above group of questions was not mentioned in T1.

Note b: Significance test isn't conducted, because the number of participants in professional group is not large enough.



Internet Regulation Proposals (T2 and T3):

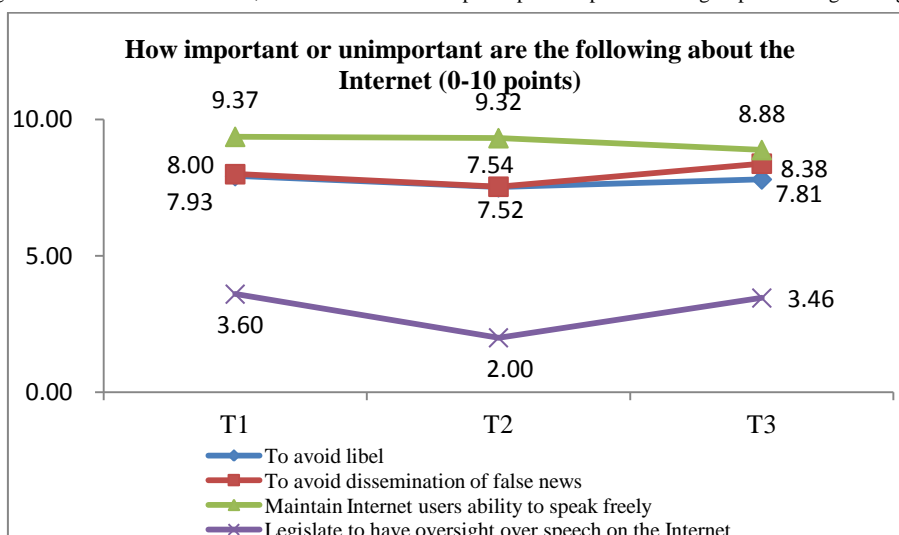
²⁷Related issues are the peripheral questions revolving around the core issue of the amendment of the two laws in the questionnaire. The core issue in this section is: "whether the Internet should be regulated". The related issue in this section covers the evaluation of the importance of individual items under "Internet freedom" and "Internet regulation".

T2 and T3 results: Proposal 4 received the highest importance ratings in both surveys, although the rating for this proposal declined (T2: 5.16; T3: 5.00). Proposals whose ratings followed in a distance are: Proposal 3 (T2: 4.79; T3: 4.64), Proposal 1 (T2: 2.91; T3: 1.60), and Proposal 2 (T2: 2.92; T3: 1.75).

How important or unimportant are the following about the Internet? (0-10 points)

	T1	T2	T3	T2-T1 ^a	T3-T2	T3-T1
To avoid libel	7.93	7.52	7.81	-0.410	0.288	-0.122
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	7.4	8.0	15.4	0.6	7.4	8.0
Exactly in the middle%(5)	11.1	8.0	3.8	-3.1	-4.2	-7.3
Completely Important%(6-10)	81.5	84.0	80.8	2.5	-3.2	-0.7
To avoid dissemination of false news	8.00	7.54	8.38	-0.460	0.845	0.385
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	11.1	12.5	11.5	1.4	-1.0	0.4
Exactly in the middle%(5)	7.4	4.2	0.0	-3.2	-4.2	-7.4
Completely Important%(6-10)	81.5	83.3	88.5	1.9	5.1	7.0
Maintain Internet users ability to speak freely	9.37	9.32	8.88	-0.050	-0.435	-0.485
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	7.7	7.7
Exactly in the middle%(5)	0.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	-4.0	0.0
Completely Important%(6-10)	100.0	96.0	92.3	-4.0	-3.7	-7.7
Legislate to have oversight over speech on the Internet	3.60	2.00	3.46	-1.600	1.458	-0.142
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	56.0	79.2	62.5	23.2	-16.7	6.5
Exactly in the middle%(5)	20.0	12.5	12.5	-7.5	0.0	-7.5
Completely Important%(6-10)	24.0	8.3	25.0	-15.7	16.7	1.0

Note a: Significance test isn't conducted, because the number of participants in professional group is not large enough.



The importance of the functions of Internet regulation (T1, T2, and T3):

T1 results: "Safeguarding freedom of speech on the Internet" received the highest importance rating (9.37).

T2 results: "Safeguarding freedom of speech on the Internet" again received the highest importance rating (9.32).

T2 results: "Safeguarding freedom of speech on the Internet" still received the highest importance rating (8.88), even though it was somewhat lower than in T1 and T2.

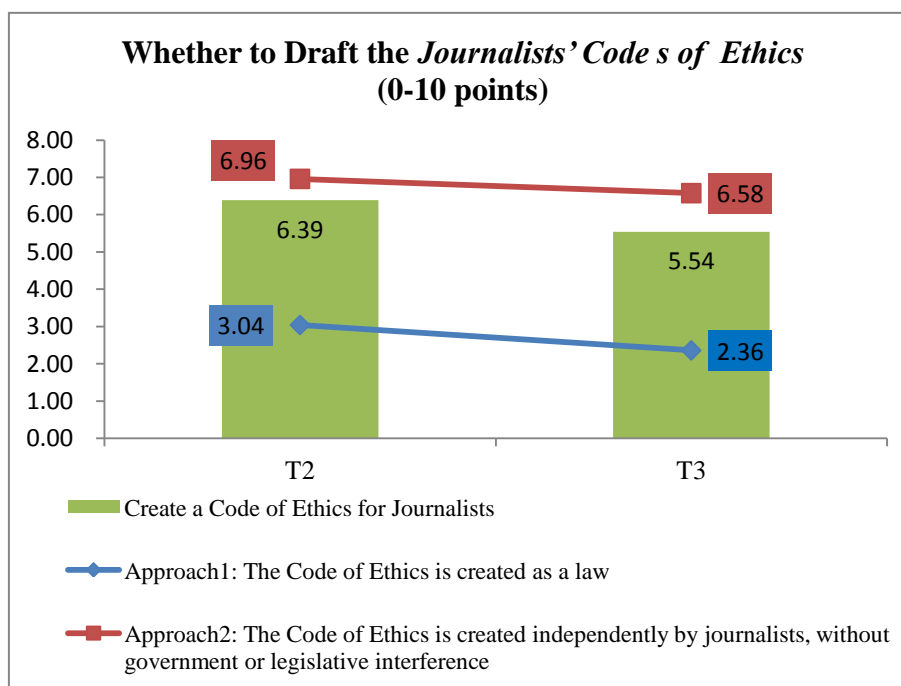
5.5 Journalists' Code of Ethics

DP Professional Group: Whether to Draft the Journalists' Code of Ethics (0-10 points)^a

		T2	T3	T3-T2 ^b
		6.39	5.54	-0.848
Create a Code of Ethics for Journalists	Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	8.7	37.5	28.8
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	17.4	4.2	-13.2
	Completely Important%(6-10)	73.9	58.3	-15.6
Approach 1:		3.04	2.36	-0.680
The Code of Ethics is created as a law	Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	60.9	68.0	7.1
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	13.0	16.0	3.0
	Completely Important%(6-10)	26.1	16.0	-10.1
Approach 2:		6.96	6.58	-0.383
The Code of Ethics is created independently by journalists, without government or legislative interference	Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	13.0	19.2	6.2
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	13.0	11.5	-1.5
	Completely Important%(6-10)	73.9	69.2	-4.7

Note a: The above group of questions was not mentioned in T1.

Note b: Significance test isn't conducted, because the number of participants in professional group is not large enough.



The importance of establishing a Journalists' Code of Ethics (T2 and T3):

The importance of having a Journalists' Code of Ethics: In both T2 and T3, importance ratings for this item were above the mid-point (6.39 and 5.54).

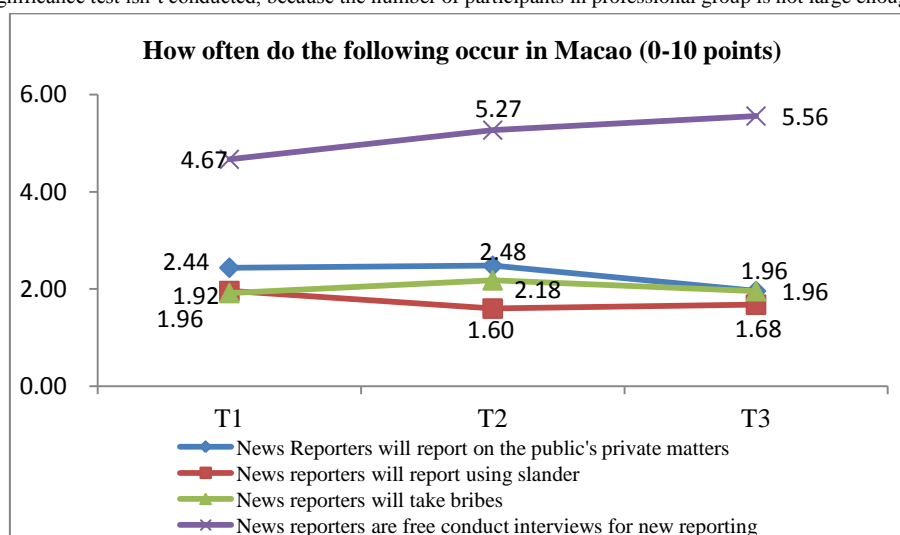
The method of drafting a Journalists' Code of Ethics: In both T2 and T3, respondents gave significantly higher importance ratings to Proposal 2 (i.e., "The Journalists' Code of Ethics should be drafted by media organizations") than to other proposals, although the rating declined from 6.96 in T2 to 6.58 in T3.

5.6 Evaluation of Media Organizations, the Government, and Press Freedom

Evaluation in Behaviors of Journalists in Macao (0-10 points)

How often do the following occur in Macao?	T1	T2	T3	T2-T1 ^a	T3-T2	T3-T1	
	2.44	2.48	1.96	0.040	-0.520	-0.480	
News Reporters will report on the public's private matters	Does not occur at all% (0-4)	81.5	80.0	84.0	-1.5	4.0	2.5
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	14.8	12.0	12.0	-2.8	0.0	-2.8
	Occurs all the time%(6-10)	3.7	8.0	4.0	4.3	-4.0	0.3
	1.96	1.60	1.68	-0.360	0.080	-0.280	
News reporters will report using slander	Does not occur at all% (0-4)	80.8	92.0	92.0	11.2	0.0	11.2
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	11.5	8.0	8.0	-3.5	0.0	-3.5
	Occurs all the time%(6-10)	7.7	0.0	0.0	-7.7	0.0	-7.7
	1.92	2.18	1.96	0.260	-0.223	0.037	
News reporters will take bribes	Does not occur at all% (0-4)	83.3	81.8	82.6	-1.5	0.8	-0.7
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	12.5	13.6	13.0	1.1	-0.6	0.5
	Occurs all the time%(6-10)	4.2	4.5	4.3	0.4	-0.2	0.2
	4.67	5.27	5.56	0.600	0.290	0.890	
News reporters are free conduct interviews for new reporting	Does not occur at all% (0-4)	33.3	26.9	28.0	-6.4	1.1	-5.3
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	40.7	30.8	24.0	-10.0	-6.8	-16.7
	Occurs all the time%(6-10)	25.9	42.3	48.0	16.4	5.7	22.1

Note a: Significance test isn't conducted, because the number of participants in professional group is not large enough.



Comments on media workers in Macao on above issues (T1, T2, and T3):

T1 results: “Journalists have freedom in newsgathering” received the highest likelihood rating (4.67), while “accepting bribes” received the lowest likelihood rating (1.92).

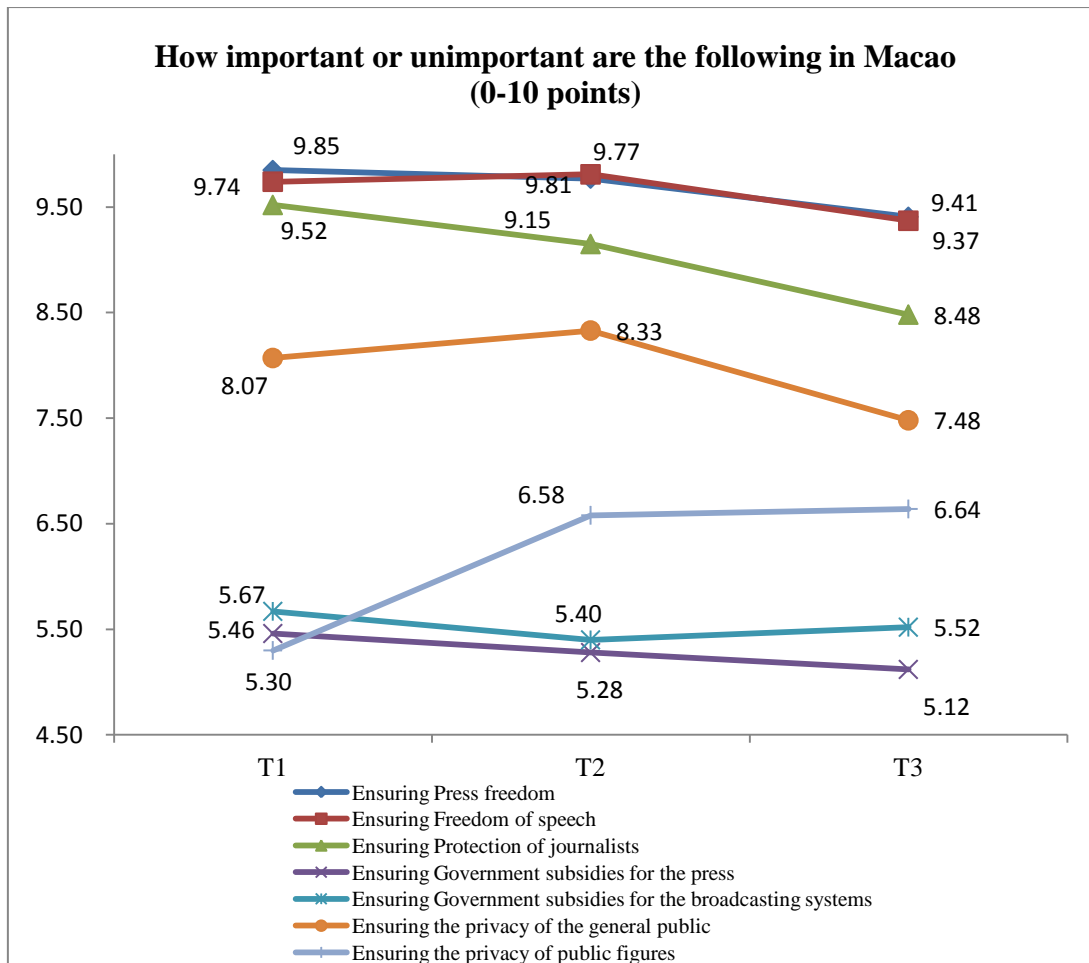
T2 results: “Journalists have freedom in newsgathering” again received the highest likelihood rating (5.27), which was above that in T1.

T3 results: The likelihood rating for the same item increased still (5.56).

Freedom of the Press/Freedom of Speech/Protection of Journalists/Subsidies/Privacy (0-10 points)

How important or unimportant are the following in Macao?	T1	T2	T3	T2-T1 ^a	T3-T2	T3-T1
Ensuring Press freedom	9.85	9.77	9.41	-0.080	-0.363	-0.443
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	3.7	3.7
Exactly in the middle%(5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Completely Important%(6-10)	100.0	100.0	96.3	0.0	-3.7	-3.7
Ensuring Freedom of speech	9.74	9.81	9.37	0.070	-0.440	-0.370
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	3.7	3.7
Exactly in the middle%(5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Completely Important%(6-10)	100.0	100.0	96.3	0.0	-3.7	-3.7
Ensuring Protection of journalists	9.52	9.15	8.48	-0.370	-0.669	-1.039
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	7.4	7.4
Exactly in the middle%(5)	0.0	3.8	3.7	3.8	-0.1	3.7
Completely Important%(6-10)	100.0	96.2	88.9	-3.8	-7.3	-11.1
Ensuring Government subsidies for the press	5.46	5.28	5.12	-0.180	-0.160	-0.340
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	30.8	24.0	32.0	-6.8	8.0	1.2
Exactly in the middle%(5)	26.9	40.0	24.0	13.1	-16.0	-2.9
Completely Important%(6-10)	42.3	36.0	44.0	-6.3	8.0	1.7
Ensuring Government subsidies for the broadcasting systems	5.67	5.40	5.52	-0.270	0.120	-0.150
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	29.6	28.0	32.0	-1.6	4.0	2.4
Exactly in the middle%(5)	22.2	28.0	16.0	5.8	-12.0	-6.2
Completely Important%(6-10)	48.1	44.0	52.0	-4.1	8.0	3.9
Ensuring the privacy of the general public	8.07	8.33	7.48	0.260	-0.850	-0.590
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	3.7	4.2	8.0	0.5	3.8	4.3
Exactly in the middle%(5)	7.4	8.3	12.0	0.9	3.7	4.6
Completely Important%(6-10)	88.9	87.5	80.0	-1.4	-7.5	-8.9
Ensuring the privacy of public figures	5.30	6.58	6.64	1.280	0.060	1.340
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	29.6	20.8	16.0	-8.8	-4.8	-13.6
Exactly in the middle%(5)	29.6	12.5	20.0	-17.1	7.5	-9.6
Completely Important%(6-10)	40.7	66.7	64.0	25.9	-2.7	23.3

Note a: Significance test isn't conducted, because the number of participants in professional group is not large enough.



Importance of the above questionnaire items (T1, T2, and T3):

T1 results: “Protect press freedom” (Item 1), “Protect the freedom of speech” (Item 2) and “Protect journalists” (Item 3) received the highest importance ratings (9.85, 9.74, and 9.52). All the respondents considered these to be important.

T2 results: Items 2, 1, and 3 received the highest importance ratings (9.81, 9.77, and 9.15).

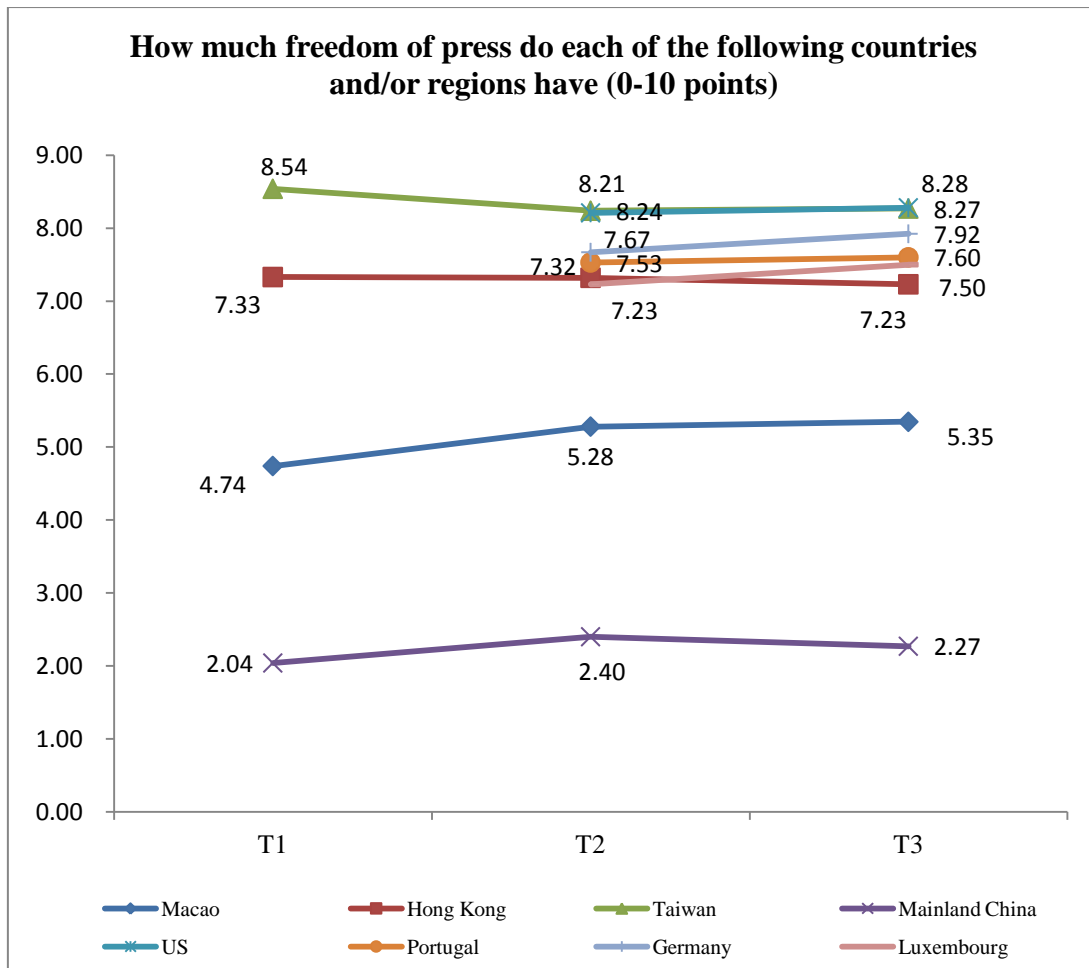
T3 results: Items 1, 2, and 3 received the highest importance ratings (9.41, 9.37, and 8.48). The ratings all decreased compared with those in T1 and T2.

How much freedom of press do each of the following countries and/or regions have? (0-10 points)

	T1	T2	T3	T2-T1 ^a	T3-T2	T3-T1
Macao	4.74	5.28	5.35	0.540	0.066	0.606
Not at all free% (0-4)	33.3	36.0	30.8	2.7	-5.2	-2.6
Exactly in the middle%(5)	25.9	16.0	26.9	-9.9	10.9	1.0
Completely free%(6-10)	40.7	48.0	42.3	7.3	-5.7	1.6
Hong Kong	7.33	7.32	7.23	-0.010	-0.089	-0.099
Not at all free% (0-4)	7.4	4.0	3.8	-3.4	-0.2	-3.6
Exactly in the middle%(5)	7.4	4.0	0.0	-3.4	-4.0	-7.4
Completely free%(6-10)	85.2	92.0	96.2	6.8	4.2	11.0
Taiwan	8.54	8.24	8.27	-0.300	0.029	-0.271
Not at all free% (0-4)	3.8	0.0	0.0	-3.8	0.0	-3.8
Exactly in the middle%(5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Completely free%(6-10)	96.2	100.0	100.0	3.8	0.0	3.8
Mainland China	2.04	2.40	2.27	0.360	-0.131	0.229
Not at all free% (0-4)	85.2	84.0	88.5	-1.2	4.5	3.3
Exactly in the middle%(5)	11.1	12.0	3.8	0.9	-8.2	-7.3
Completely free%(6-10)	3.7	4.0	7.7	0.3	3.7	4.0
US	-	8.21	8.28	-	0.070	-
Not at all free% (0-4)	-	0.0	4.0	-	4.0	-
Exactly in the middle%(5)	-	4.2	0.0	-	-4.2	-
Completely free%(6-10)	-	95.8	96.0	-	0.2	-
Portugal	-	7.53	7.60	-	0.070	-
Not at all free% (0-4)	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-
Exactly in the middle%(5)	-	6.7	13.3	-	6.7	-
Completely free%(6-10)	-	93.3	86.7	-	-6.7	-
Germany	-	7.67	7.92	-	0.253	-
Not at all free% (0-4)	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-
Exactly in the middle%(5)	-	6.7	0.0	-	-6.7	-
Completely free%(6-10)	-	93.3	100.0	-	6.7	-
Luxembourg	-	7.23	7.50	-	0.270	-
Not at all free% (0-4)	-	4.4	0.0	-	-4.4	-
Exactly in the middle%(5)	-	29.2	16.7	-	-12.5	-
Completely free%(6-10)	-	66.4	83.3	-	16.9	-

Note a: Significance test isn't conducted, because the number of participants in professional group is not large enough.

Note b: America, Portugal, Germany and Luxembourg were not mentioned in T1.



Press freedom ratings for different places (T1, T2, and T3):

T1 results: Of the four places in the Greater China Area, Taiwan and Hong Kong were rated as having the greatest press freedom (8.54 and 7.33); Macao scored slightly below the mid-point (4.74), and Mainland China scored the lowest (2.04).

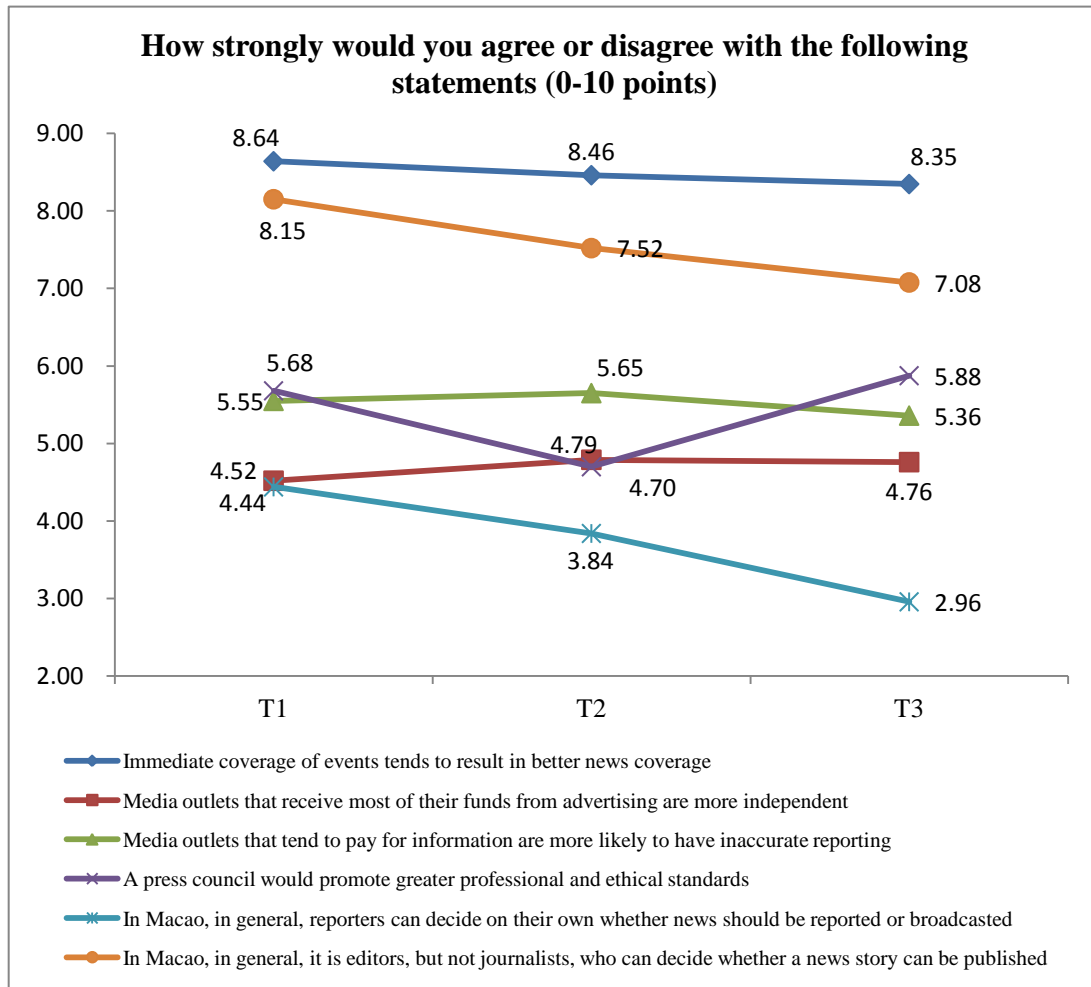
T2 results: Other countries were added in T2. Taiwan scored the highest in press freedom (8.24), while the rating for Macao increased slightly (5.28).

T3 results: The USA and Taiwan were rated similar in press freedom (8.28 and 8.27). The rating for Macao rose further (5.35).

Evaluation on Statements of Journalism (0-10 points)

How strongly would you agree or disagree with the following statements?		T1	T2	T3	T2-T1 ^a	T3-T2	T3-T1
		8.64	8.46	8.35	-0.180	-0.114	-0.294
Immediate coverage of events tends to result in better news coverage	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	4.0	4.2	3.8	0.2	-0.3	-0.2
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	3.8	3.8
	Strongly Agree%(6-10)	96.0	95.8	92.3	-0.2	-3.5	-3.7
		4.52	4.79	4.76	0.270	-0.030	0.240
Media outlets that receive most of their funds from advertising are more independent	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	56.0	37.5	28.0	-18.5	-9.5	-28.0
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	8.0	20.8	52.0	12.8	31.2	44.0
	Strongly Agree%(6-10)	36.0	41.7	20.0	5.7	-21.7	-16.0
		5.55	5.65	5.36	0.100	-0.290	-0.190
Media outlets that tend to pay for information are more likely to have inaccurate reporting	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	27.3	26.1	24.0	-1.2	-2.1	-3.3
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	36.4	21.7	32.0	-14.6	10.3	-4.4
	Strongly Agree%(6-10)	36.4	52.2	44.0	15.8	-8.2	7.6
		5.68	4.70	5.88	-0.980	1.175	0.195
A press council would promote greater professional and ethical standards	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	28.0	34.8	25.0	6.8	-9.8	-3.0
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	8.0	30.4	29.2	22.4	-1.3	21.2
	Strongly Agree%(6-10)	64.0	34.8	45.8	-29.2	11.1	-18.2
		4.44	3.84	2.96	-0.600	-0.882	-1.482
In Macao, in general, reporters can decide on their own whether news should be reported or broadcasted	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	40.7	40.0	62.5	-0.7	22.5	21.8
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	25.9	32.0	16.7	6.1	-15.3	-9.3
	Strongly Agree%(6-10)	33.3	28.0	20.8	-5.3	-7.2	-12.5
		8.15	7.52	7.08	-0.630	-0.443	-1.073
In Macao, in general, it is editors, but not journalists, who can decide whether a news story can be published.	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	3.7	8.0	15.4	4.3	7.4	11.7
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	11.1	12.0	0.0	0.9	-12.0	-11.1
	Strongly Agree%(6-10)	85.2	80.0	84.6	-5.2	4.6	-0.6

Note a: Significance test isn't conducted, because the number of participants in professional group is not large enough.



Agreement with statement items regarding media reports (T1, T2, and T3):

T1 results: Item 1 and Item 6 received the highest agreement scores (8.64 and 8.15) (Item 1 is: “The news value of an event is higher when it is reported sooner after it takes place; and Item 6 is: “In Macao, editors instead of reporters generally have the power to decide what can/cannot be published/broadcast”).

T2 results: Item 1 and Item 6 were still the highest (8.46 and 7.52), but the ratings declined from T1.

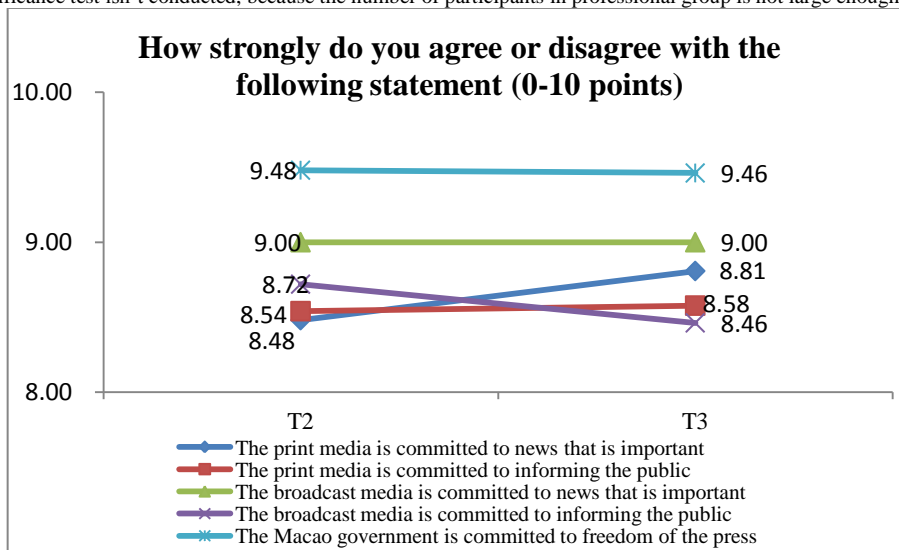
T3 results: Ratings for Item 1 (8.35) and Item 6 (7.08) declined further.

Responsibilities of Media/Government (0-10 points)a

How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statement?		T2	T3	T3-T2 ^b
		8.48	8.81	0.328
The print media is committed to news that is important.	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	4.0	0.0	-4.0
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	4.0	7.7	3.7
	Strongly Agree%(6-10)	92.0	92.3	0.3
		8.54	8.58	0.037
The print media is committed to informing the public.	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	4.2	3.8	-0.3
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	0.0	3.8	3.8
	Strongly Agree%(6-10)	95.8	92.3	-3.5
		9.00	9.00	0.000
The broadcast media is committed to news that is important.	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Strongly Agree%(6-10)	100.0	100.0	0.0
		8.72	8.46	-0.258
The broadcast media is committed to informing the public.	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	0.0	11.5	11.5
	Strongly Agree%(6-10)	100.0	88.5	-11.5
		9.48	9.46	-0.018
The Macao government is committed to freedom of the press.	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Strongly Agree%(6-10)	100.0	100.0	0.0

Note a: The above group of questions was not mentioned in T1.

Note a: Significance test isn't conducted, because the number of participants in professional group is not large enough.



Agreement with statement items regarding relevant obligations of the media and government (T2 and T3):

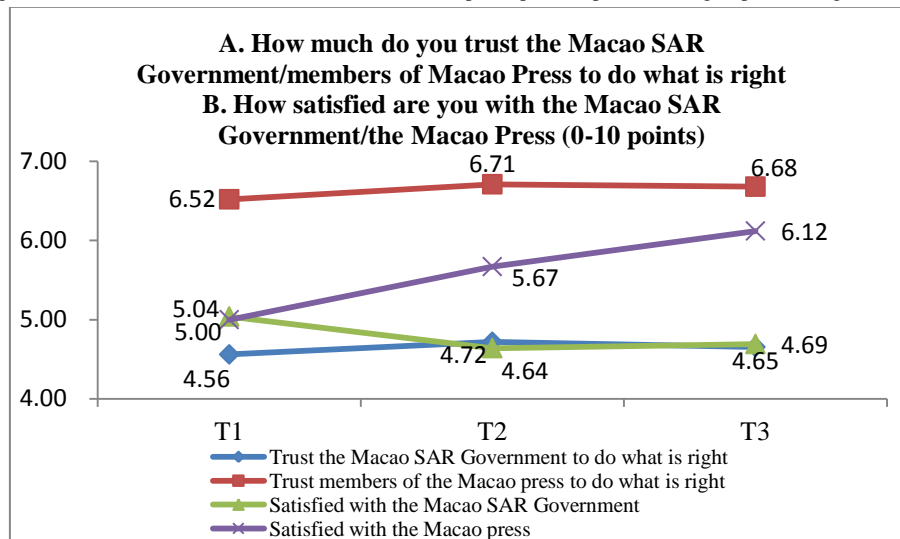
T2 results: Item 5 (“Macao government is obligated to defend press freedom”) received the highest agreement scores (9.48). All respondents agreed.

T3 results: Item 5 was again rated the highest in agreement (9.46) and 100% of the respondents showed agreement. Taken as a whole, ratings for all items did not differ significantly between T2 and T3.

Trust/Satisfaction on Media/Government (0-10 points)

		T1	T2	T3	T2-T1 ^a	T3-T2	T3-T1
		4.56	4.72	4.65	0.160	-0.066	0.094
How much do you trust the Macao SAR Government to do what is right?	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	33.3	36.0	34.6	2.7	-1.4	1.3
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	25.9	28.0	19.2	2.1	-8.8	-6.7
	Strongly Agree%(6-10)	40.7	36.0	46.2	-4.7	10.2	5.4
		6.52	6.71	6.68	0.190	-0.030	0.160
How much do you trust members of the Macao press to do what is right?	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	7.4	0.0	8.0	-7.4	8.0	0.6
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	22.2	29.2	20.0	6.9	-9.2	-2.2
	Strongly Agree%(6-10)	70.4	70.8	72.0	0.5	1.2	1.6
		5.04	4.64	4.69	-0.400	0.052	-0.348
How satisfied are you with the Macao SAR Government?	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	33.3	36.0	34.6	2.7	-1.4	1.3
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	14.8	24.0	26.9	9.2	2.9	12.1
	Strongly Agree%(6-10)	51.9	40.0	38.5	-11.9	-1.5	-13.4
		5.00	5.67	6.12	0.670	0.450	1.120
How satisfied are you with the Macao press?	Strongly Disagree% (0-4)	33.3	16.7	16.0	-16.7	-0.7	-17.3
	Exactly in the middle%(5)	18.5	25.0	16.0	6.5	-9.0	-2.5
	Strongly Agree%(6-10)	48.1	58.3	68.0	10.2	9.7	19.9

Note b: Significance test isn't conducted, because the number of participants in professional group is not large enough.



Trust and satisfaction toward the government/media (T1, T2, and T3):

Trust: Respondents' trust ratings for the government and media were the highest in T2. The readings did not differ significantly across the three surveys.

Satisfaction: Across the three surveys, respondents' satisfaction with the government declined (T1: 5.04; T2: 4.64; and T3: 4.69) while their satisfaction with the media increased (T1: 5.00; T2: 5.67; and T3: 6.12).

5.7 Worldview/Current Events Knowledge/Social Participation

Values (0-10 points)^a

How important would you say each of the following is to you?	T2	T3	T3-T2 ^b
Seeing to it that everyone has equal opportunities	9.00	9.00	0.000
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Exactly in the middle%(5)	4.0	3.8	-0.2
Completely Important%(6-10)	96.0	96.2	0.2
Making sure nobody goes hungry or lacks medical care	8.88	8.69	-0.188
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	4.0	3.8	-0.2
Exactly in the middle%(5)	0.0	3.8	3.8
Completely Important%(6-10)	96.0	92.3	-3.7
Being able to think freely	9.52	9.31	-0.212
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Exactly in the middle%(5)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Completely Important%(6-10)	100.0	100.0	0.0
Being able to say what you want	8.96	9.00	0.040
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Exactly in the middle%(5)	12.0	3.8	-8.2
Completely Important%(6-10)	88.0	96.2	8.2
Minimizing the gap between rich and poor	8.84	8.56	-0.280
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	4.0	4.0	0.0
Exactly in the middle%(5)	4.0	4.0	0.0
Completely Important%(6-10)	92.0	92.0	0.0
Leaving people and companies free to compete economically	8.75	8.50	-0.250
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Exactly in the middle%(5)	0.0	3.8	3.8
Completely Important%(6-10)	100.0	96.2	-3.8
Making one's own choices	9.28	9.35	0.066
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Exactly in the middle%(5)	0.0	3.8	3.8
Completely Important%(6-10)	100.0	96.2	-3.8
Respecting one's privacy	8.92	9.15	0.234
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Exactly in the middle%(5)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Completely Important%(6-10)	100.0	100.0	0.0
Preserving traditions and customs	8.56	8.42	-0.137
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	4.0	3.8	-0.2
Exactly in the middle%(5)	0.0	7.7	7.7

Completely Important%(6-10)	96.0	88.5	-7.5
Not having to worry about being fired	7.79	7.27	-0.521
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	4.2	7.7	3.5
Exactly in the middle%(5)	12.5	26.9	14.4
Completely Important%(6-10)	83.3	65.4	-17.9
Keeping Macao's economy competitive	8.48	8.42	-0.057
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	4.0	3.8	-0.2
Exactly in the middle%(5)	0.0	3.8	3.8
Completely Important%(6-10)	96.0	92.3	-3.7
Earning as much money as possible	6.26	5.96	-0.302
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	17.4	12.5	-4.9
Exactly in the middle%(5)	4.3	33.3	29.0
Completely Important%(6-10)	78.3	54.2	-24.1
Preserving Macao's distinctive culture	8.80	8.54	-0.262
Completely Unimportant% (0-4)	4.0	0.0	-4.0
Exactly in the middle%(5)	4.0	7.7	3.7
Completely Important%(6-10)	92.0	92.3	0.3

Note a: The above group of questions was not mentioned in T1

Note a: Significance test isn't conducted, because the number of participants in professional group is not large enough.

Importance of items related to worldview and value systems (T2 and T3):

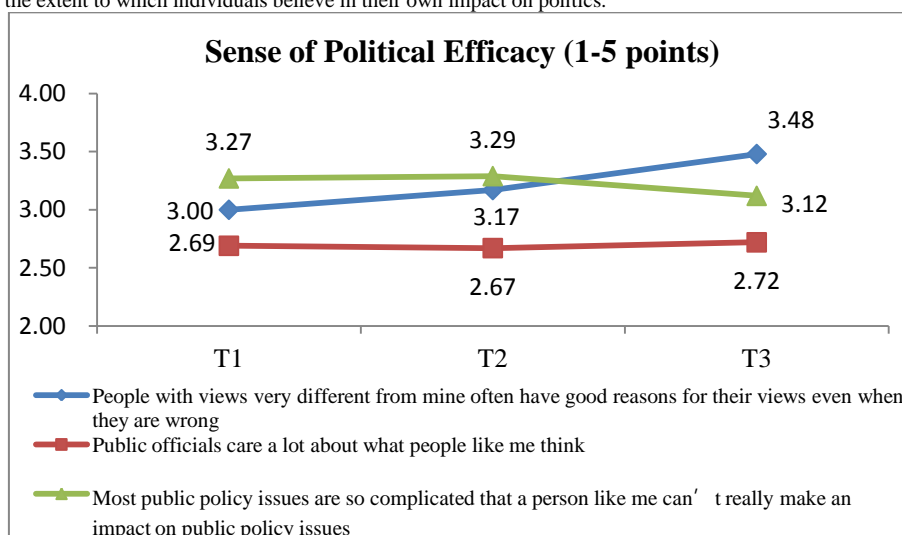
T2 results: Importance ratings for "freedom of thoughts" and "having choices" were the highest (9.52 and 9.28).

T3 results: "Having choices" was rated most important (9.35). On the whole, the ratings for different items related to worldview and value systems did not change significantly from T2.

Sense of Political Efficacy (1-5 points)

How strongly would you agree or disagree with the following statements?	T1	T2	T3	T2-T1 ^a	T3-T2	T3-T1
People with views very different from mine often have good reasons for their views even when they are wrong.	3.00	3.17	3.48	0.170	0.310	0.480
Strongly Disagree% (1-2)	39.1	21.7	12.0	-17.4	-9.7	-27.1
Exactly in the middle%(3)	30.4	43.5	40.0	13.0	-3.5	9.6
Strongly Agree%(4-5)	30.4	34.8	48.0	4.3	13.2	17.6
Public officials care a lot about what people like me think.	2.69	2.67	2.72	-0.020	0.050	0.030
Strongly Disagree% (1-2)	38.5	41.7	32.0	3.2	-9.7	-6.5
Exactly in the middle%(3)	42.3	41.7	52.0	-0.6	10.3	9.7
Strongly Agree%(4-5)	19.2	16.7	16.0	-2.6	-0.7	-3.2
Most public policy issues are so complicated that a person like me can't really make an impact on public policy issues.	3.27	3.29	3.12	0.020	-0.170	-0.150
Strongly Disagree% (1-2)	19.2	25.0	24.0	5.8	-1.0	4.8
Exactly in the middle%(3)	42.3	33.3	44.0	-9.0	10.7	1.7
Strongly Agree%(4-5)	38.5	41.7	32.0	3.2	-9.7	-6.5

Note a: Significance test isn't conducted, because the number of participants in professional group is not large enough.
 Note b: Political efficacy is an academic concept typically used to refer to whether individuals accept the view that political and social conditions can be changed and whether individuals themselves can foster such changes through their own efforts. In short, it refers to the extent to which individuals believe in their own impact on politics.



Agreement scores for statements related to political efficacy (T1, T2, and T3):

T1 results: Respondents gave the highest agreement ratings to the statement “Politics are too complicated and ordinary people like me have no impact on policy formulation” (3.27). More respondents agreed with the statement than disagreed (38.5% and 19.2%).

T2 results: The above statement again received the highest rating (3.29).

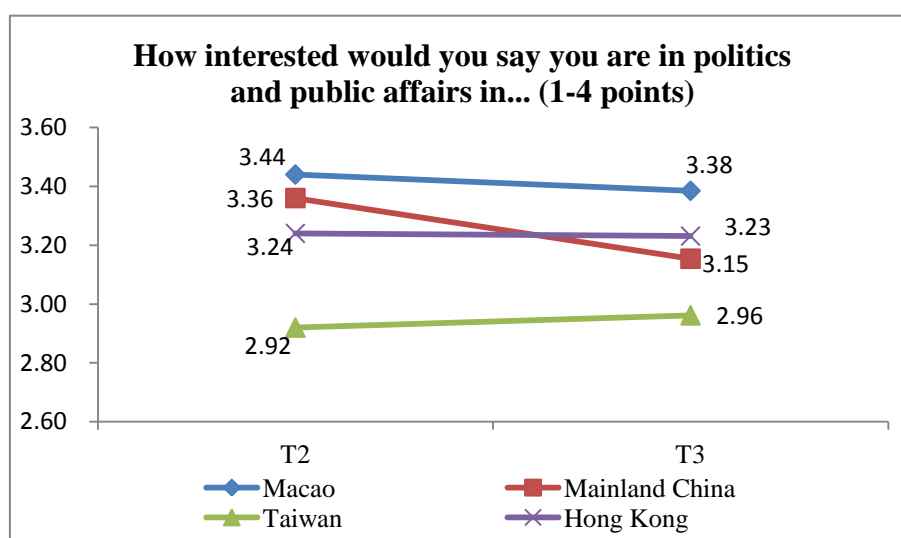
T3 results: The statement “I can always find good reasons to support people whose views are different from mine, even though they are wrong” received the highest agreement rating (3.48). Ratings on this item increased gradually alongside the three surveys.

Interest in politics and public affairs of the Greater China (1-4 points)^a

Generally speaking, how interested would you say you are in politics and public affairs in?	T2	T3	T3-T2 ^b
Macao	3.44	3.38	-0.055
Not at all interested%(1-2)	8.0	7.7	-0.3
Very interested%(3-4)	92.0	92.3	0.3
Mainland China	3.36	3.15	-0.206
Not at all interested%(1-2)	12.5	23.1	10.6
Very interested%(3-4)	87.5	76.9	-10.6
Taiwan	2.92	2.96	0.042
Not at all interested%(1-2)	24.0	19.2	-4.8
Very interested%(3-4)	76.0	80.8	4.8
Hong Kong	3.24	3.23	-0.009
Not at all interested%(1-2)	4.0	3.8	-0.2
Very interested%(3-4)	96.0	96.2	0.2

Note a: The above group of questions was not mentioned in T1.

Note b: Significance test isn't conducted, because the number of participants in professional group is not large enough.



Attention to political and public affairs in the Greater China Area (T2 and T3):

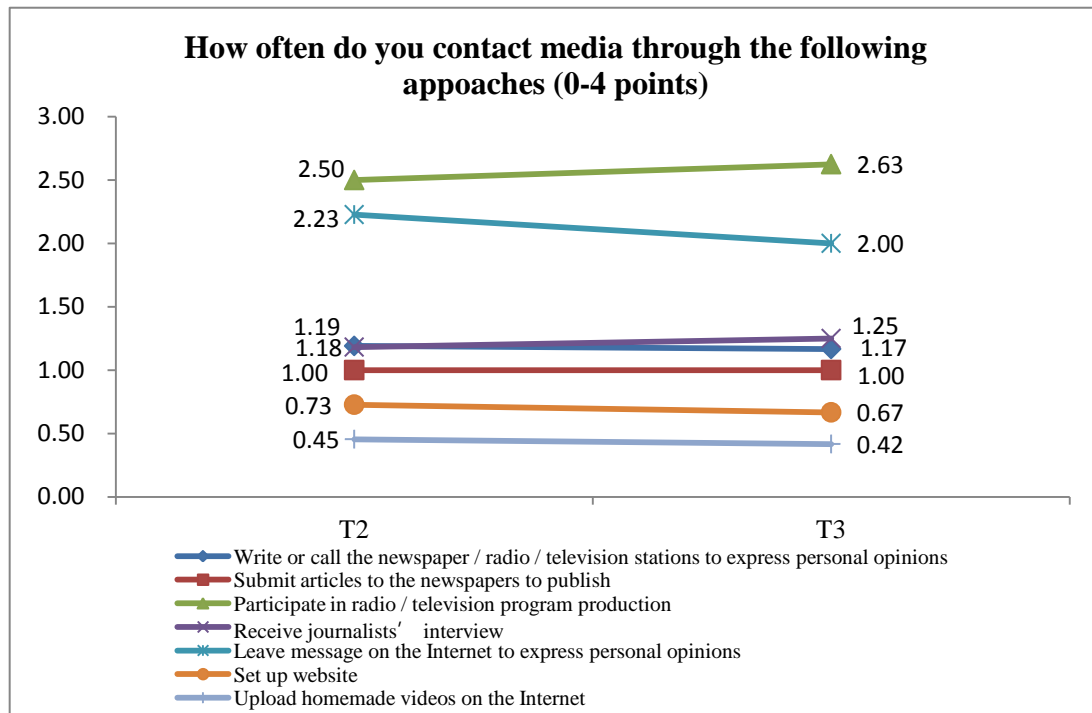
In both T2 and T3, respondents showed the most attention to political and public affairs in Macao (3.44 and 3.38). The scores before and after deliberation were not significantly different. Ratings for Mainland China, Taiwan and Hong Kong did not differ significantly either between the two surveys.

How often do you contact media through the following approaches? (0-4)^a

	T2	T3	T3-T2^b
Write or call the newspaper/radio/television stations to express personal opinions	1.19	1.17	-0.024
Never/A few%(0-1)	76.2	75.0	-1.2
Middle(2)	9.5	12.5	3.0
Often/Almost every day%(3-4)	14.3	12.5	-1.8
Submit articles to the newspapers to publish	1.00	1.00	0.000
Never/A few%(0-1)	76.2	83.3	7.1
Middle(2)	19.0	8.3	-10.7
Often/Almost every day%(3-4)	4.8	8.3	3.6
Participate in radio/television program production	2.50	2.63	0.125
Never/A few%(0-1)	36.4	33.3	-3.0
Middle(2)	4.5	4.2	-0.4
Often/Almost every day%(3-4)	59.1	62.5	3.4
Receive journalists' interview	1.18	1.25	0.068
Never/A few%(0-1)	72.7	66.7	-6.1
Middle(2)	22.7	29.2	6.4
Often/Almost every day%(3-4)	4.5	4.2	-0.4
Leave message on the Internet to express personal opinions	2.23	2.00	-0.227
Never/A few%(0-1)	27.3	33.3	6.1
Middle(2)	31.8	33.3	1.5
Often/Almost every day%(3-4)	40.9	33.3	-7.6
Set up website	0.73	0.67	-0.061
Never/A few%(0-1)	81.8	87.5	5.7
Middle(2)	4.5	4.2	-0.4
Often/Almost every day%(3-4)	13.6	8.3	-5.3
Upload homemade videos on the Internet	0.45	0.42	-0.038
Never/A few%(0-1)	90.9	95.8	4.9
Middle(2)	9.1	4.2	-4.9
Often/Almost every day%(3-4)	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note a: The above group of questions was not mentioned in T1.

Note b: Significance test isn't conducted, because the number of participants in professional group is not large enough.



Media exposure (T2 and T3):

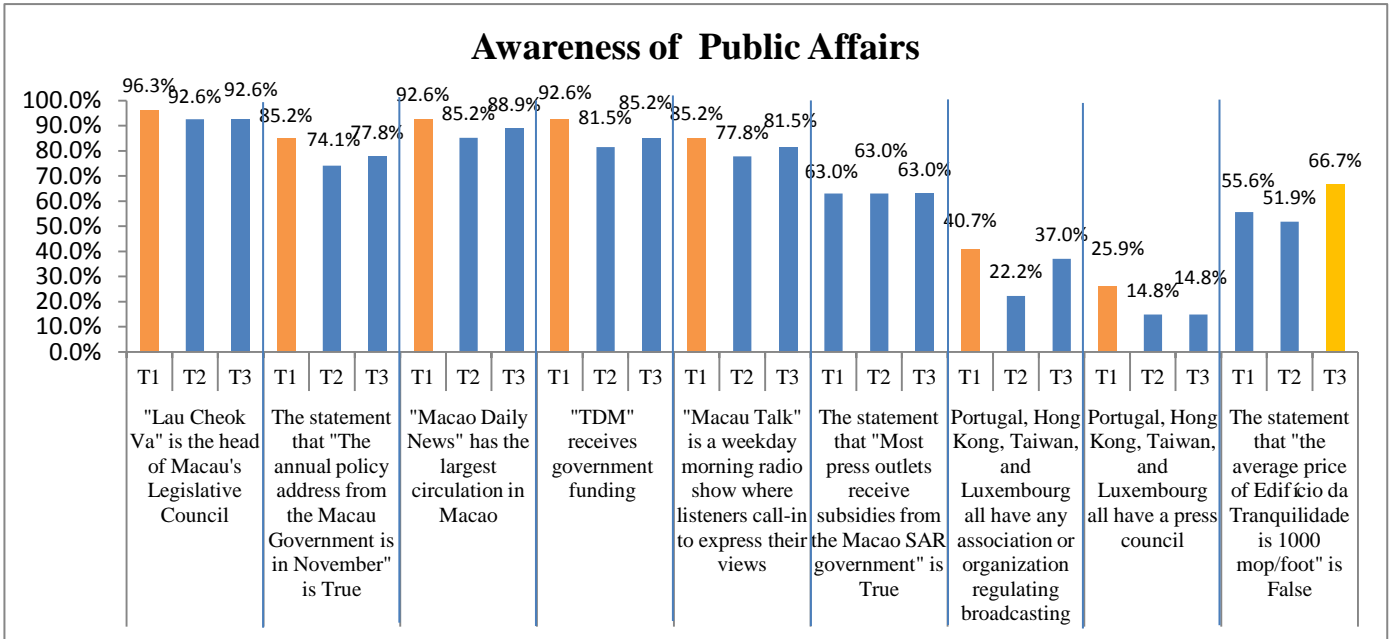
T2 results: The frequency ratings of respondents' media exposure were highest for "participating in radio/television programs" (2.50) and "leaving messages on the Internet to express one's own opinions" (2.23).

T3 results: The frequency ratings for exposure to different types of media did not change significantly from T2. The exposure to the said two types of media again received the highest ratings (2.63 and 2.00).

Awareness of Public Affairs

	T1	T2	T3
Who is the head of Macao's Legislative Council? (Lau Cheok Va)			
Correct%	96.3	92.6	92.6
Incorrect/No Answer%	3.7	7.4	3.7
Which of the following statements are TRUE? (The annual policy address from the Macao Government is in November)			
Correct%	85.2	74.1	77.8
Incorrect/No Answer%	14.8	25.9	22.2
Which newspaper has the largest circulation in Macao? (Macao Daily News)			
Correct%	92.6	85.2	88.9
Incorrect/No Answer%	7.4	14.8	11.1
Which television broadcasting station receives government funding? (TDM)			
Correct%	92.6	81.5	85.2
Incorrect/No Answer%	7.4	18.5	14.8
What is the name of the weekday morning radio show where listeners call-in to express their views? (Macao Talk)			
Correct%	85.2	77.8	81.5
Incorrect/No Answer%	14.8	22.2	18.5
Which of the following statements are TRUE? (Most press outlets receive subsidies from the Macao SAR government)			
Correct%	63.0	63.0	63.0
Incorrect/No Answer%	37.0	37.0	37.0
Which country does NOT have any association or organization regulating broadcasting? (All of the above have such association or organization: Portugal, Hong Kong, Taiwan & Luxembourg)			
Correct%	40.7	22.2	37.0
Incorrect/No Answer%	59.3	77.8	63.0
Which country does NOT have a press council? (All of the above have such association or organization: Portugal, Hong Kong, Taiwan & Luxembourg)			
Correct%	25.9	14.8	14.8
Incorrect/No Answer%	74.1	85.2	85.2
Which of the following statements are False? (The average price of Edifício da Tranquilidade is 1000 mop/foot.)			
Correct%	55.6	14.8	66.7
Incorrect/No Answer%	44.4	85.2	33.3
Level of Awareness of All 9 Items			
Correct 2 or less (Low-awareness)%	3.7	7.4	7.4
Correct 3~6 (Middle-awareness)%	66.7	74.1	66.7
Correct 7 or more (High-awareness)%	29.6	18.5	25.9

Note a: Significance test isn't conducted, because the number of participants in professional group is not large enough.



Current events knowledge (T1, T2, and T3):

In all three surveys, most respondents (96.3%, 92.6%, and 92.6%) gave the correct answer when naming the current Macao Legislative Council Chairman.

Across the three surveys, high, medium and low knowledge groups did not change significantly. In T1, the proportion of high knowledge group was the highest among the three surveys (29.6%).

Chapter 6 Qualitative Text of the “Professional Group” – Group Discussions

This chapter presents selected contents of DP-day discussion carried out among sub-groups of the “Professional Group”. 6.1 – 6.4 recorded some of the discussions revolving around four topics: The Press Law and Press Council (6.1), the Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act and Broadcasting Council (6.2), the Internet (6.3), and the Journalists’ Code of Ethics (6.4).

Notes on the selected qualitative survey text:

- Opinions of both “affirmative” and “negative” sides regarding all issues for discussion were selected due to their representativeness. The number of opinions selected does not reflect the degree of agreement/disagreement to any specific issue and is not related to the quantitative results of the surveys.
- The “Affirmative” and “Negative” opinions selected are laid out respectively on the left and right side of each table for easy reference. The two opposing opinions on the same line are not directly related and not representing a dialogue.
- Each respondent is identified by a number assigned to him/her at the time of the telephone interview. The respondent’s name, gender and age are not revealed.
- There were only two sub-groups in the “Professional Group”. Due to the flexible approach adopted for group discussion, respondents were free to elaborate on the topics. As such, there was a lack of in-depth deliberation on some issues. Only representative comments related to survey issues were selected here.

6.1 Selected Qualitative Text of Group Discussions on the *Press Law* and Press Council

Whether the <i>Press Law</i> needs amendment					
Affirmative			Negative		
G #	R #	Opinion	G #	R #	Opinion
P1	p151	Macao's <i>Press Law</i> was imposed in 1990...Over the last two 20-odd years, there has been tremendous change in society, people's livelihood and everything, as all can see...The <i>Press Law</i> may have become too general and may not suit the current social environment very well. Relatively speaking, I feel the Law should be amended to become more in-depth. The <i>Press Law</i> may not be very clear in some aspects, such as rights and responsibilities. I think it needs amendment. That's from my heart. Now, I'm not a law professional and it is not really appropriate for me to draw conclusions about this. Let's discuss it together and make some proposals.	P1	p255	The space for media is shrinking. I believe that worries a lot of media workers. So I think the amendment should lead to more openness. Do always aim at control and further control. It should open more...We who work in this industry have not seen (anything major scandals) with significant impact. That indicates that the local media, though not ideal, are not lagging too far behind other places. There has been no scandal, whether in self-discipline or media moral, that cause a social earthquake.
P1	p472	Since there is a consultant council, why has it never do anything? It is already breaking the law. If amendment is needed, I suggest removing that council...Since the law says so, it should not exist. We think now. We have to say whether it should be cancelled.			
P2	p440	If the Law needs amendment, removing Article 4 (the Press Council) is sufficient.			
Whether a Press Council needs to be set up					
Affirmative			Negative		
G #	R #	Opinion	G #	R #	Opinion
P1	p151	I tend to agree that a Press Council be set up. There is a major premise. How should it be formed? What laws will regulate and protect it? The most important issue for media is the freedom of newsgathering and press freedom...Consideration of the overall interest of the society and residents should be the priority.	P2	p375	Macao is a society with many social organizations...Not just a Press Council, but many so-called consultant agencies have poor images as they were formed by insiders. These organizations are too close...Letting a council represent the fourth estate, the trustworthiness and credibility of this council are really uncertain...The council should be set up because there is the need , not for the sake of establishing a council...How much privacy is violated? How much violent and sex in media reports? Nothing. Since we are not aware of such problems, to set up a council for the sake of having a council is putting the cart ahead of the horse. There is no such need.
P1	p472	Freedom of expression is a double-edged knife...What if it is overdone...I don't think a set of standards would necessarily curb our freedom of expression...It is not targeted at the media. The media should not have the final say. The media are facing the society. What society is Macao? Of course, you can say that Macao is changing constantly, we all need to adjust, so are the rules and standards...People are watching and can complain. There is no place for people to file their complaints.	P2	p360	We are journalists. Media workers in Macao face pressure on the job every day. On top of the pressure to write reports, there is the pressure from the boss. We are putting up with all these. If we are discussing whether to add more, to regulate, it is regulating us...I don't know if any of you have suffered under pressure like this. A journalist wishes to do something, reporting news, taking as much time as needed, with no pressure at all. I think very few of you can do that.
P2	p369	Why must we set up a Press Council? It is to make sure that the press stay free from political and economic influence. It will assure that everyone's, the public's ideas can be expressed through the media. This will safeguard press freedom, freedom			

		of speech and also the independence of jurisdiction. This is also to safeguard the interest of the public.	
P1	p472	The top three (Hong Kong) newspapers (Oriental Daily, Apple Daily, The Sun) always publish these things...They method is that as long as they don't join (any council), they cannot be restricted. But these over-the-board reporting, should it be monitored. Not so much as regulating. We can monitor it and maybe give a warning.	

**Press Council proposal:
The Journalist Association sets up the Press Council to carry out self-regulation**

Affirmative			Negative		
G #	R #	Opinion	G #	R #	Opinion
P1	p472	Who should be the founders of such a council? We have six or seven journalist organizations, such as Macao Journalists Club and Macao Media Workers Association. Setting up a Press Council through consultation may be a feasible way.			
P2	p335	If a Press Council is really to be set up, it should allow us to air our views. It is not for taking a seat – the government takes a seat, appointed by the Legislative Council or indirect or directly elected a representative, a senior executive from a TV station or newspaper...I don't think that's the right way. Members of the Council should be journalists.			

**Press Council proposal:
Journalists themselves assume the main regulatory role with the participation of government representatives**

Affirmative			Negative		
G #	R #	Opinion	G #	R #	Opinion
			P1	p472	The problem is: if the government assumes a leading role, many problems would surely emerge. Would they restrict press freedom or freedom of expression? I believe most of you are concerned about this.
			P2	p375	If the government assumes the leading role...would that undermine the fourth estate of the media to monitor the government?
			P2	p335	If a Press Council is really to be set up, it should allow us to air our views. It is not for taking a seat – the government takes a seat, appointed by the Legislative Council or indirect or directly elected a representative, a senior executive from a TV station or newspaper...I don't think that's the right way. Members of the Council should be journalists.
			P2	p467	We already know from the current operation. If the government is to participate or get involved, or if our work is influenced by other organizations, it is very hard for us to do our jobs with objectivity.

6.2 Selected Qualitative Text of Group Discussions on the *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act* and Broadcasting Council

Whether the <i>Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act</i> needs amendment					
Affirmative			Negative		
G #	R #	Opinion	G #	R #	Opinion
P2	p440	The <i>Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act</i> should be amended now. For example, Article 49 says that news should be reported by media workers with legal licenses. That means all reporters must obtain legal approval. But media organizations stopped issuing such licenses in 2006. So Article 49 has already been violated.			
P1	p472	If the <i>Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act</i> is to be amended in the future...the Broadcasting Council should be excluded. After all, is it necessary to set up such a council? Is it to be determined by the industry? How will it be formed, is it by industry people?			
Whether a Broadcasting Council needs to be set up					
Affirmative			Negative		
G #	R #	Opinion	G #	R #	Opinion
P1	p408	Who will be responsible for setting up this Broadcasting Council? The tool may be not bad. But the question lies with who use the tool. In the hands of people with bad intensions, the tool can kill; in the hands of people with good intensions, the tool can help.	P1	p408	The circle is too small...In the broadcasting sector, eligible people are few and fewer. The people selected may not be really representative.
P1	p472	There should be (a Broadcasting Council), but not by legislation, how should it be formed other than by legislation? ...If it is not well recognized, if people think it is not needed, can we do without it?	P1	p408	If it is formed, there is much pressure before selecting the members...this is a small group, and still members have to be selected from this small group.
P1	p377	Some program and advertising violate the rules and there is no complaint because there is no organization to accept such complaints. What worries us is that (for example), will advertising acquire excessive power? If the government does not deal with these problems, where do people file complaints?	P1	p379	Finds can be imposed...by the (broadcasting) company itself. By dealing with these things, a company can enhance employees' professionalism. That's better than setting up a Broadcasting Council.
P1	p147	It has its merits. First of all, it will set a standard for industry people; secondly, it will help enhance the quality of media workers; and thirdly, as some of you just mentioned, for the broadcasting industry...if residents think there are problems and want to complain, such a council will handle complaints...But who are the members of the Broadcasting Council and how is the Council to be formed, those are issues that the public will care about.			
P1	p472	I think a council should be formed, but not through legislation. We are facing the whole society, not just this group of people...I'd trust a council...that is not set up by the law. I feel that the media needs to be monitored, to be responsible to the society.			
P1	p377	There have been such complaints. But due to the lack of a Broadcasting Council, some people got away unscathed.			
P2	p467	It is different (from the Press Council issue), because a Broadcasting Council would regulate			

		radio/TV programs. I'll touch on the difference between electronic media and print media. Electronic media is fast and has wide impact. So I'm not against setting up this (the Broadcasting Council). I'm okay with regulation. We can see now that self-regulation is not possible and wouldn't be effective. The main point is the same as what was discussed this morning – how the Council is to be formed.
P2	p419	I don't care if such a council is established or not or if it...The question lies in who will have the control, who will organize it, and who assume the responsibility. Who will process complaints and who will manage the council.
P2	p384	Relatively speaking, such a council will protect journalists...I think there should be a Broadcasting Council. However, the question is: What are the functions of the Council? Members should be elected from the grassroots, one person one vote, instead of like the election of Election Committee.

Note: G# means Group Number., R# means Respondent Number.

6.3 Selected Qualitative Text of Group Discussions on Whether the Internet should be Regulated

Internet regulation proposal: Inclusion of the Internet regulation into the jurisdiction of the *Press Law*

Affirmative			Negative		
G #	R #	Opinion	G #	R #	Opinion
P2	p369	When the <i>Press Law</i> was established, there was no Internet. So the Law should be kept up to date, to include the Internet.	P1	p408	If defamation is involved. Things like that have happened before. CTM has been caught once. Existing law cannot deal with that. In terms of personal blogs, I think there is no reason for the government to regulate them.
P2	p360	Internet reporters cannot obtain interviews, which to an extent curbs the press freedom...For example, there are some online shops, they face many restrictions on newsgathering. The information department does not regard them as journalists or media workers, so they do not grant them access...If we are talking about protection, it is good to protect the rights of journalists. The question is how the rules can be implemented.	P2	p467	It would be a restriction. I'm concerned that things would be like in some other places, where people have to use VPN to get access to certain web pages.

Internet regulation proposal: The Internet ought to be subject to the regulations by law, but not the *Press Law* or the Press Council

Affirmative			Negative		
G #	R #	Opinion	G #	R #	Opinion
P1	p408	We also have to see how much impact words on the Internet have. For example, existing laws can regulate something like false reports...Why do people go to such extremes when expressing views on the Internet? That's because the media do not play the role they are supposed to play. The current situation - rule by one voice - is deplorable.	P2	p360	If you want to protect the rights of Internet users and are really doing that, there would naturally be an atmosphere that makes people feel that we should not ruin it. Internet users may then ask themselves: do we want to ruin something as good as that?
P1	p408	It is very hard to regulate. We already have relevant laws. If we draft more regulations, it would only make people feel the freedom of speech is reduced further. It would arouse negative feelings.			
P1	p472	I think it's outside of the coverage of the <i>Press Law</i> , unless you define the Internet as media. Regarding fraud, defamation, etc., Macao has laws to deal with those.			
P2	p440	There is criminal law for Internet crimes. It is already established...Macao does not lack criminal laws to punish computer crimes.			
P2	p467	In fact, the existing legal system has laws about defamation...What do you think the areas that may not be covered are? For example, when something (newsworthy) happens, a man on the street can say that there are policemen here working on it. Just an ordinary citizen would have the right to say that, not to mention a journalist. A citizen has the right to describe what is happening in a public place and put his observation on facebook. That's how we understand it...The Internet is boundless. If it is brought under the <i>Press Law</i> or <i>Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act</i> , where is the limit? How much should be regulated? If so, will the regulation cover everyone going online? anyone spreading information online? Then who can give information? Is everything regulated?			
P2	p419	Why don't we start from teaching people how to use the Internet correctly, instead of telling people this or that is not permitted? We all know there are			

pros and cons...The 31st draft focuses on computer fraud and computer theft, but also covered other crimes. There is also an article about defamation. I don't think legislation is needed at this level.

Internet regulation proposal:

The Internet should be given complete freedom and should not be subject to the regulation by the *Press Law* or press councils of any nature

Affirmative		Negative			
G #	R #	Opinion	G #	R #	Opinion
P2	p375	Some industries are going in that direction. They have a guidance, beyond which is illegal...If you feel financial support from the government would result in government exerting influence on you, then don't apply for government funding. If you government funding, you submit your application to the Information Bureau. I think it is a matter of choice and no regulation is needed here. Sometimes more regulate is bad for the overall development of the Internet.	P1	p472	The Internet also needs regulation and monitoring. But it is rather difficult to apply these to the Internet.
P2	p338	I feel that relative to traditional media, new media like the Internet stand out with their rapid speed and freedom...If there is to be regulation on new media, maybe it should be requirement for authorization or approval for releasing certain types of news. That is such news can be released only after passing these regulations. That would suit the special characteristics of the Internet.	P1	p408	Facebook and YouTube are for use by individuals. If we introduce regulation, it should be limited to certain areas, such as posting elsewhere in the Internet or on the platforms that belong to other people.
P2	p467	In fact, the Internet does not impose any rules on information dissemination. Naturally, some information is biased, some may be false. Users need to make a judgment using their own wisdom...The reason for the Internet to develop so rapidly and become so important lies in the freedom it offers. If we impose regulation, it would be the same as the regulation over traditional media. Do journalists decide what to publish? No. Editors and publishers are behind journalists (to made decisions). The Internet is different. Users can release their first-hand materials. The information may not be complete, but it offers an angle and view for your reference. You can check out information supplied by different individuals to get closer to the truth. It depends on your own judgment...The online world is a happy land for people. They can express their own views without being threatened. I think every citizen is entitled to that.	P2	p419	Maybe some resource regulation can be considered. For example, if you want to have the right of newsgathering, you must be regulated. If you want to be regulated, you don't get the right of newsgathering.

Note: G# means Group Number., R# means Respondent Number.

6.4 Selected Qualitative Text of Group Discussions on Whether a Journalists' Code of Ethics Should Be Drafted

Whether to draft a Journalists' Code of Ethics					
Affirmative			Negative		
G #	R #	Opinion	G #	R #	Opinion
P1	p472	If a report says to his boss: I'm following the international code. But there is no such code in Macao. If a newspaper has its own code – of course all papers have their own codes – then what should we do? ...Media workers have diverse backgrounds, some are from Mainland China, some from Taiwan and some from Europe or America. They have been received different journalism education, with different concepts and standards. Which one of these suits Macao best?... I think there should be a council to work out a universal standard. Luckily, Macao is different from Hong Kong, where Apple Daily refuses to join such a council. Macao is a harmonious and tolerant society, can we have a council? I think a council is possible and feasible... A Journalists' Code of Ethics can set up some moral standards. For example, we cannot use photos of the dead or some sex photos. These are moral standards we stick to. The Code may not necessarily be a restriction on political thinking.	P1	p408	With a code of ethics, journalists would feel much more pressure. They are already very self-disciplined...If we add such things, it is only giving other people more opportunities to limit you with some excuses, not letting you do anything.
P1	p255	First of all we need to as who decide what should be in the code. Do you see? Even if there is a Press Council, who are the people draft the code?	P2	p440	In the case of false media reports, the media organization need to make a public apology. If you do something wrong, there is the law. So there is no need at all to have a Code of Ethics.

Proposal: Formulating the code of ethics by legislation

Affirmative			Negative		
G #	R #	Opinion	G #	R #	Opinion
			P2	p335	If the code of ethics is formulated by legislation, it would restrain press freedom to some extent. Even though we don't have such a code now, we have editors. It's not that journalists can report whatever they want to. We have an editor and publisher. We already have a set process for that. The code should not be legislated.
			P1	p472	It would be very difficult if you want to make it a law. Macao Daily has its own code of ethics for reporters. We also have our code of conducts. On an upper level, a professional organization has its code too. But there are eight (media) professional organizations, which of the eight codes has the most authority?...It is a legal issue that's hard to solve.
			P1	p255	I think a lot of people would find it hard to accept if the code it to be drafted by the government.

Proposal: Formulating the code of ethics by journalist organizations

Affirmative			Negative		
G #	R #	Opinion	G #	R #	Opinion
P1	p472	People from all eight media organizations should sit down and draft a code of ethics. News organizations have the right not to join. But that would at least provide a direction, telling the public that the media industry does have a code of ethics but it is up to individual news organizations whether to join or not. Then, as a member of the public, when I see Apple Daily or some other large newspapers refuse to join, I would think it is their problem.	P1	p255	If we let it to be formulated by journalist organizations, there are so many organizations, how do you coordinate? Maybe another round of discussion will be held in 20 years. In the last 20 years, this has been constantly mentioned, but it has not yet been done.

Note: G# means Group Number., R# means Respondent Number.

Part IV Comprehensive Analyses and Summaries

Chapter 7 Comprehensive Analyses of the “Public Group” Data

Chapter 8 Comprehensive Analyses of the “Professional Group” Data

Chapter 9 Conclusions

Chapter 7 Comprehensive Analyses of the “Public Group”

Data

This chapter provides the results of comprehensive analyses of the “Public Group” data. It is also a summary of findings reported in Chapter 3 and Chapter 4: 7.1 concentrates on “whether the two laws require amendment” and related issues; 7.2 revolves around the Press Council and related issues; 7.3 deals with the Broadcasting Council and related issues; 7.4 presents the regulation of the Internet and related issues; 7.5 deals with the Journalists’ Code of Ethics; 7.6 relates to media evaluations of government/press freedom; 7.7 discusses findings on worldview/value systems/social perception/social participation; 7.8 offers an integrative account of the results of quantitative analyses of data (from the three surveys); 7.9 summarizes the results of qualitative analyses of data (from group discussions).

7.1 Whether the Two Laws Need Amendment and Related Issues

- **Overall: Most respondents were in favor of the amendment and the proportions increased conspicuously after deliberation.**

The percentage of people who were in favor of “amendment” of the *Press Law* increased from 57.2% in T1 to 67.4% in T3. The same figures for the *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act* increased even more visibly from 61.1% in T1 to 71.4% in T3. Both increases were more than 10 percentage.

- **Differences across social participants/perceivers: Scores given by most of the people in different groups were higher than 6, well above the mid-point. After deliberation, differences were shown across worldview/value systems, attention to public affairs, and perceptions about the need to amend the two laws. At the same time, the differences between people with different levels of political efficacy before deliberation disappeared after deliberation.**

Whether the *Press Law* requires amendment: In T2, people who gave low scores to “ordinary people have no influence on policy formulation” or those whose opinions toward the item was at the mid-point were significantly more in favor of amendment of the law (6.90, 6.97, and 5.50), although the significance disappeared in T3 (7.09, 6.94, and 7.80), suggesting that the approval rates of law amendment increased among those who lacked confidence toward the ordinary people’s influence on the government. In T3, people who gave high scores to “safeguarding social freedom and equality (worldview/value systems)” (7.25) and paid close attention to public affairs (7.74) were more in favor of not amending the law than those who gave lower scores on those items.

Whether the *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act* requires amendment: In T2, people who gave low scores to “ordinary people have no influence on policy formulation,” those whose opinions toward the item was at the mid-point (7.08), and those who paid close attention to public affairs (7.64) were more in favor of amendment than their counterparts on the other side of the scale, although the differences disappeared after T3; In T3, approval rates toward the amendment were higher among people who considered it important to “protect job security and financial safety (worldview/value system)” (7.59), who paid medium-level or close

attention to public affairs (7.27 and 7.79), and frequently used traditional media (8.34).

- **Differences across social demographic attributes: Scores from the majority of people in different discussion groups were above 6, somewhat higher than the mid-point. In T1, significant differences were registered between media workers and non-media workers in their attitude toward the amendment. Those differences, however, disappeared in subsequent surveys (T2 and T3).**

Whether the *Press Law* requires amendment: In T1, (4.25 and 6.45), people who held jobs in media organizations gave significantly lower scores than their non-media counterparts but the differences disappeared in subsequent surveys. In T3, scores by people in the 35-54 age bracket gave lower scores than people in the 55 age group and above (35-54: 6.56 and people at or above 55: 7.68).

Whether the *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act* requires amendment: In T1, people who held jobs in media organizations gave significantly lower scores than their non-media counterparts (3.00 and 6.49), but the differences disappeared during the two surveys on DP-Day. In T3, housewife respondents were more in favor of the amendment than job holders (8.36 and 7.18).

- **Regression analysis results: Before deliberation, political efficacy, media and government approval rates were significantly related to scores given to amendment of the two laws; after deliberation, media participants were significantly related to approval of the amendment.**

Whether the *Press Law* requires amendment: In T2, scores on amendment were significantly and positively related to the following: negative evaluation of the conduct of Macao journalists, importance perception of protection of press freedom, tolerance rate of people holding different political views (political efficacy), and approval of the government; scores on amendment were significantly and negatively related to the following: media approval (trust and satisfaction). In T3, the scores on amendment were positively related to: education, approval of the functions of the Press Council (enhancement of journalists' professionalism and moral standard); but were negatively related to: monthly income and Internet use (media participation).

Whether the *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act* requires amendment: In T2, approval of the amendment was positively related to: “the government cares about ordinary people’s opinion (political efficacy)” and approval of the government (trust and satisfaction); approval of the amendment was negatively related to: media approval (trust and satisfaction). In T3, it was positively related to: negative evaluation of Macao journalists and current events knowledge, self-evaluation (conservative/liberal) and Internet use (media participation).

- Related issues (need license to launch new newspapers/broadcasting organizations: Before and after deliberation, scores were not far apart, staying around the mid-point.

Need to license new newspapers/broadcasting organizations: Average scores of agreement stayed at more or less the same level, slightly above the mid-point before and after deliberation. Approval rates for licensing broadcasting organizations and television were consistently higher than those for newspapers across the three surveys (newspapers: 7.53, 7.52, and 7.32; broadcast/television: 7.64, 8.14, and 7.75).

7.2 The Press Council and Related Issues

7.2.1 Examination of specific proposals regarding the Press Council

- **In terms of approval of various proposals for the Press Council, respondents were mostly in favor of the “industry leadership, citizen participation” model, under the condition that the council was not established within the stipulations of existing laws and regulations.**

Across the three surveys, Proposal 1 contained the strongest government involvement of all eight proposals about the Press Council (regulation mainly by the government with the participation of journalists) and its approval rates dropped from 6.52 in T1 to 3.74 in T3, registering the steepest and statistically significant dip. The actual proportions of people who approved of Proposal 1 also decreased from 59.1% in T1 to 24.9% in T3, with a decrease rate of 34.2 percentage points.

The three proposals that involve participation by local residents (proposals 2, 7, and 8) all received strong approval (Proposal 2: T2 – 6.96, T3 – 6.89; Proposal 7: T2 – 6.29, T3 – 6.67; Proposal 8: T2 – 6.31, T3 – 6.71). After deliberation, proportions of support for Proposal 7 and Proposal 8 (which allow the media industry to play the main regulatory role, with local residents and judicial judges playing a subsidiary role) went up, whereas proportions of support for Proposal 2 (which involves the government) declined.

- **In terms of the effectiveness of various proposals for the Press Council to protect journalists’ rights, respondents were in favor of the “media industry leadership, citizen participation” model.**

After deliberation on whether various proposals could effectively safeguard journalists’ rights, scores for Proposal 7 and Proposal 4 shared the highest increase rate (0.564 and 0.570) and the increase was statistically significant. After deliberation, Proposal 7 (“media industry leadership, citizen participation”) received the highest score (6.88).

At the same time, support for the proposal with “government involvement in regulation together with journalists” showed the biggest and statistically significant drop (-0.906).

7.2.2 Examination of specific proposals for the Press Council (1):

Proposals for media industry self-regulation²⁸

- **Different social participants/perceivers: Average approval rates from most of people in the subgroups were below 5 for the “media industry self-regulation” proposal, slightly lower than the mid-point. Before deliberation, respondents who registered different scores on the worldview/value systems gave different ratings to the proposal. No differences were detected after deliberation.**

In T2, people who scored high on “protecting job security and financial safety” were more approving of the proposal than people who scored low on that item (4.40 and 3.33), although the difference shrank in T3 and statistical significance disappeared (4.88 and 4.33).

- **Differences across social demographic attributes: Average scores from respondents in various groups for “media industry self-regulation” were below 5, lower than the mid-point. Before deliberation, people of different social identity and levels of satisfaction expressed significantly different opinions about the proposal. After deliberation, the difference only existed for people of different identity.**

In T2, students’ approval for the proposal was higher than housewives’ (5.16 and 3.37); approval from people dissatisfaction with current life was higher than approval from those satisfied with life (4.86 and 3.66), although the difference between these two groups disappeared after deliberation as the latter group increased their approval rate (4.39).

In T3, approval scores by students were clearly higher than jobholders and housewives (6.62, 4.69, and 3.82).

²⁸“Media self-regulation” was one of the factors that came out of the eight proposals after a factor analysis (see 4.2.1 for details). This factor subsumes the following three proposals: Proposal 4 (journalists themselves assume the main regulatory role without the involvement of the government), Proposal 5 (the Journalist Association sets up the Press Council to carry out self-regulation), and Proposal 6 (journalists engage in self-regulation independently without setting up any regulatory authority).

- **Regression analysis: Before and after deliberation, evaluations about whether this type of proposals could safeguard journalists' rights all exhibited positive correlation²⁹ with approval rates of the proposals, and the significance level increased after deliberation.**

In T2, the following were positively related to these proposals: "the effectiveness of industry self-regulation proposals in safeguarding journalists' rights" and agreement rates for "government regulation of news media would reduce the freedom in newsgathering." The item that was negatively related to support of the proposals was: agreement rates for "cases of bribery acceptance would increase after the establishment of the self-regulatory authority."

In T3, support for the proposals was positively related to: monthly income and scores on the effectiveness of "the self-regulation body to safeguard journalists' rights;" it was negatively related to: education and approval of licensing new media organizations.

²⁹ Significant positive relationships reflect the positive influence of one variable on another. The positive relations in this section can be interpreted as this: increase in evaluation scores of this kind of proposals' ability to protect journalists' rights will cause the degree of support for the same proposals to increase. The reverse is true for the negative relationships mentioned below.

7.2.3 Examination of specific proposals for the Press Council (2):

Proposals for government involvement in media regulation³⁰

- **Different social participants/perceivers: Scores from various groups in favor of government involvement in media regulation were on average above 5, but below 6, revolving around the mid-point. Before deliberation, significant differences existed among people of different sense of political efficacy, current events knowledge, and traditional media participation.**

In T2, support for “the government cares about ordinary people’s opinion (political efficacy)” is positively related to this kind of proposals (4.24, 5.62, and 6.01). Low current events knowledge was more strongly positively associated with support for this kind of proposals than high current events knowledge (5.97 and 4.28).

In T3, support for “the government cares about ordinary people’s opinion (political efficacy)” is positively related to this kind of proposals (4.81, 5.14, and 6.04). Low current events knowledge had a stronger positive correlation with support for this kind of proposals than mid-level current events knowledge did (6.45 and 5.25); people with most frequent media participation were significantly more likely to support this kind of proposals than those with the least media participation (6.24 and 4.97).

- **Differences across demographic attributes: Average scores for these kinds of proposals were between 5 and 6. Before deliberation, differences were detected across gender, education, and length of residence in Macao. After deliberation, only gender and identity differences still existed.**

In T2, women were more likely to support these proposals than men (6.00 and 5.19); respondents with primary school or below education level were more likely to support the proposals than those with junior/senior high school, and associate degree/college or above levels of education (6.74, 5.35, and 5.37), although the statistical significance disappeared in T3, a result that could mainly be attributed to

³⁰“Government involvement in media regulation” was one of the factors that came out of the eight proposals after a factor analysis (see 4.2.1 for details). This factor subsumes the following three proposals: Proposal 1 (the government assumes the main regulatory role with the participation of journalist representatives), Proposal 2 (journalists themselves assume the main regulatory role with the participation of government and public (reader) representatives), and Proposal 3 (journalists themselves assume the main regulatory role with the participation of government representatives).

the decrease in the approval among people of the lowest level of education (6.08); approval rates by people who had lived in Macao for 25 years or less were significantly lower than those who lived in Macao between 26-50 years (5.26 and 6.04), however, the significance vanished after deliberation, and the difference shrank.

In T3, the degree of female's agreement on this proposal is significantly higher than male (5.91, 4.98); Student group's agreement is significantly lower than housewife group on this issue (4.65, 6.24).

Regression analysis: Before and after deliberation, evaluations about whether this type of proposals could safeguard journalists' rights were all positively related to approval rates of the proposals, and the significance level increased after deliberation.

In T2, support for these proposals was positively related to: effectiveness of proposals with government involvement to safeguard journalists' rights; it was negatively related to: "tolerance of residents holding different opinions (political efficacy)."

In T3, support for these proposals was positively related to: education, positive evaluations of Macao journalists, and high ratings for the effectiveness of "government involvement in safeguarding journalists' rights; it was negatively related to: evaluations of "government involvement in media regulation will cause the loss of freedom in newsgathering."

7.2.4 Examination of specific proposals for the Press Council (3):

Proposals for industry-public joint regulation³¹

- **Different social participants/perceivers: Scores from various groups in favor of “industry-public joint regulation” were on average above 6, slightly higher than the mid-point and the scores were higher in T3 than in T2. Before deliberation, no significant differences existed across groups. After deliberation, significant differences surfaced between people of different worldviews/value systems, people of different levels of political efficacy, and people of levels of traditional media participation.**

In T2, the lack of significant difference in the scores given by various groups suggested that the approval rates for “joint regulation” were all at or above the mid-point.

In T3, overall scores went up compared to T2. Differences between scores of the high-increase groups and the low-increase groups began to show statistical significance. Specifically, people who emphasized “protection of traditional and local cultural heritage” were more supportive of these proposals than those who gave medium or lower scores (6.88 and 6.10); people who attached great importance to “safeguarding job security and financial safety” were more supportive of these proposals than those who gave medium or lower scores (6.96 and 6.11); people who rated themselves as being more tolerant of people with different views were more supportive of these proposals than people who scored lower on that item (6.98 and 5.96); people with most traditional media participation were more likely to support the proposals than people with medium or low media use (6.33, 6.61, and 8.11).

- **Differences across different demographic attributes: Average approval scores were above 6 for various groups toward “industry-public joint regulation,” higher than the mid-point, and the figures were higher in T3 than in T2. Before deliberation, differences existed across age, education, monthly income, and length of residence in Macao. After deliberation,**

³¹ “Industry-public joint regulation” was one of the factors that came out of the eight proposals after a factor analysis (see 4.2.1 for details). This factor subsumes the following two proposals: Proposal 7 (journalists forming their own regulatory authority with the public (reader) participation) and Proposal 8 (journalists forming their own regulatory authority with the public (reader) and judicial judge participation).

significant differences still existed for gender, age, education, and length of residence.

In T2, approval rates by people in the 35-54 age group were higher than those in the 18-34 age group (6.74 and 5.77); approval rates by people with primary or lower level of education were higher than those with associate degree or higher level of education (7.01 and 5.71); the figures were higher for people whose monthly income was below MOP9,000 than those higher than MOP18,000 (6.44 and 4.89); and higher for people whose length of residence was between 26- 50 years than those who had lived in Macao for more than 51 years (6.74 and 5.37).

In T3, women were more likely than men to support the proposals (6.99 and 6.34); the figures were higher for people in the 35-54 age group than people in the 18-34 age group (7.37 and 6.21); the figures were higher for people with primary school level of education than those with junior/senior middle school education, and people with associate/bachelor degree levels or higher education (7.69, 6.46, and 6.43); higher for people whose length of residence in Macao was 26-50 years than those who had lived in Macao longer than 51 years (7.01 and 5.72).

- **Regression analysis: Before and after deliberation, evaluations about whether this type of proposals could safeguard journalists' rights were all positively related to approval rates of the proposals, and the significance level increased after deliberation.**

In T2, support for these proposals was positively related to: effectiveness of proposals with industry-public joint regulation to safeguard journalists' rights; it was negatively related to: life satisfaction, scores on "government regulation would cause journalists to lose freedom in newsgathering," and use of traditional media.

In T3, support for these proposals was positively related to: positive evaluation of Macao journalists and high ratings for the effectiveness of "industry-public joint regulation to safeguard journalists' rights," scores on the importance of "safeguarding job security and financial safety," and current events knowledge; it was negatively related to: respondents' self-evaluation (conservative/liberal), approval of the "need to license new newspapers" and the "government cares about ordinary people's opinions."

7.2.5 The Press Council and related issues

- **Selection method for ordinary people to enter the council if they are allowed membership:** Before and after deliberation, respondents in the public groups all gave the highest scores to the view that members of Press Council ought to be selected by the government after consultation with the media (7.07 and 6.89).
- **Importance of the functions of the council:** Across the three surveys, scores were high for “protection of journalists’ right in newsgathering” (8.48, 8.85, and 8.73) and “safeguarding media professionalism” (8.48, 9.19, and 8.79).
- **Empirical projections about the consequences of media regulation authority established by the government:** After deliberation, perceptions of various consequences, from high to low, were “intensified self-regulation,” “more responsible newsgathering,” “reduced cases of defamation,” and “loss of freedom in newsgathering” (7.60, 7.53, 7.12, and 6.31), with scores all above 5, suggesting the perceived likelihood all higher than the mid-point.
- **Empirical projections about the consequences of media self-regulation:** After deliberation, perceptions of various consequences, from high to low, were “greater freedom in newsgathering,” “reduced cases of privacy coverage,” “increased cases of defamation,” and “increased cases of bribery acceptance” (7.16, 6.18, 4.04, and 3.93). Scores for the two positive items were above 5 and the figures for the negative consequences were below 5, suggesting prevailing optimism about media self-regulation.

7.3 Broadcasting Council and Related Issues

7.3.1 Examination of specific proposals for the Broadcasting Council

- **In terms of approval of various proposals for the Broadcasting Council, respondents were mostly in favor of the “industry leadership, citizen participation” model, under the condition that the council was not established within the stipulations of existing laws and regulations.**

Similar to proposals for the Press Council, the two proposals involving participation by members of the public (proposals 5 and 6) received strong approval ratings (Proposal 5: T2: 6.43, T3: 6.77; Proposal 6: T2: 6.53, T3: 6.63).

- **In terms of the content relevant to safeguarding of journalists in the various Broadcasting Council proposals, respondents were mostly in favor of the “industry leadership, citizen participation” model.**

Regarding the evaluation of whether the different Broadcasting Council proposals could effectively safeguard journalists, after deliberation, the scores for Proposal 5 and Proposal 6 were significantly higher than other the scores for other proposals (6.76 and 6.84).

At the same time, approval ratings for proposals with government involvement dropped sharply (-0.927) to reach statistical significance.

7.3.2 Examination of specific proposals for the Broadcasting

Council (1): Proposals for media industry self-regulation³²

- **Different social participants/perceivers:** Average approval rates from most people in the subgroups were below 5 for the “media industry self-regulation” proposals, slightly lower than the mid-point. Before deliberation, respondents who registered different scores on the worldview/value systems gave different ratings to the proposal. After deliberation, respondents who registered different scores on traditional media participation gave different ratings to the proposal.

In T2, people who scored high on “protecting job security and financial safety” were more approving of the proposals than people who scored low on that item (4.09 and 3.25), although the difference shrank in T3 and statistical significance disappeared (4.64 and 4.08).

In T3, people who participate in the traditional media in the high-frequency were more approving of this proposal than medium-frequency (5.68, 4.00).

- **Differences across different demographic attributes:** Average approval scores were above 5 for various groups toward “media industry self-regulation” proposals, slightly below the mid-point. Before deliberation, significant differences existed across age, education, monthly income, and length of residence in Macao. After deliberation, significant differences still existed for gender, age, education, and length of residence.

In T2, students showed significantly more support for the “media industry self-regulation proposals than housewives did (5.08 and 3.19); and the lower respondents’ scores in life satisfaction, the higher their approval for this proposal (3.16, 4.15, and 4.71).

³² “Media industry self-regulation” was one of the factors that came out of the six proposals after a factor analysis (see 4.2.1 for details). This factor subsumes the following two proposals: Proposal 3 (media industry assuming the main role of regulation without government involvement) and Proposal 4 (broadcasting industry engages in independent self-regulation without the establishment of any formal regulatory authority).

In T3, the figures were higher for people in the 35-54 age group than people aged 55 or above (4.96 and 3.91); the figures ranked from high to low for students, people with jobs, and housewives (6.14, 4.54, and 3.03); the figures were higher for respondents "neutral" in life satisfaction than for those highly satisfied with life (4.87 and 3.79).

- **Regression analysis: Before and after deliberation, evaluations about whether this type of proposals could safeguard journalists' rights were all positively related to approval rates of the proposals, and the significance level increased after deliberation.**

In T2, the following were positively related to "self-regulation" proposals: "the effectiveness of the proposals on media industry self-regulation to safeguard journalists' rights" and "the government cares about ordinary people's opinion." No negative relationships were found.

In T3, support for "self-regulation" proposals was positively related to: scores on the effectiveness of "the self-regulation body to safeguard journalists' rights;" it was negatively related to: approval for "formulating directives for the radio and television program time slot allotment" and the importance of "protecting tradition and local cultural heritage."

7.3.3 Examination of specific proposals for the Broadcasting Council (2):

Proposals for government involvement in media regulation³³

- **Different social participants/perceivers: Scores from various groups in favor of government involvement in media regulation averaged 5-6, revolving around the mid-point. Before deliberation, significant differences existed among people of different sense of political efficacy. After deliberation, differences still existed among people of different levels of political efficacy, current events knowledge, and attention to public affairs in various places.**

In T2, support for “the government cares about ordinary people’s opinion (political efficacy)” is positively related to support of this kind of proposals (4.71, 5.76, and 6.54).

In T3, support for “the government cares about ordinary people’s opinion (political efficacy)” is positively related to support of this kind of proposals (4.83, 5.15, and 6.22). Low current events knowledge was more strongly positively associated with support for this kind of proposals than mid-level current events knowledge (6.31 and 5.45); people paying close attention to public affairs were more support of these proposals (5.90 and 4.84).

- **Differences across demographic attributes: Average scores for these kinds of proposals were between 4 and 6. Before deliberation, differences were detected across identity and life satisfaction. After deliberation, the difference still existed for different identities.**

In T2, housewives were more likely to support these proposals than jobholders and students (6.97, 5.82, and 5.23); people not satisfied with their life gave lower scores than those who were satisfied (4.95 and 6.37).

In T3, scores by housewives were considerably higher than students (6.45 and 4.71).

³³ “Government involvement in media regulation” was one of the factors that came out of the six proposals after a factor analysis (see 4.2.1 for details). This factor subsumes the following two proposals: Proposal 1 (setting up the Broadcast Council whose members should include those appointed by the government, media organizations and public figures of high credibility) and Proposal 2 (the broadcast industry assuming the main role of regulation with the participation of government representatives).

- **Regression analysis: Before and after deliberation, evaluations about whether this type of proposals could safeguard journalists' rights were all positively related to approval rates of the proposals, and the significance level increased after deliberation.**

In T2, support for these proposals was positively related to: effectiveness of proposals with government involvement to safeguard journalists' rights. No negative relationships existed.

In T3, support for these proposals was positively related to: negative and positive evaluations of Macao journalists, and high ratings for the effectiveness of "government involvement in safeguarding journalists' rights; it was negatively related to: approval ratings of "formulating directives for radio and television program time slot allotment" and agreement to "establishment of the council is conducive to the improvement of media professionalism and journalists' code of ethics."

7.3.4 Examination of specific proposals for the Broadcasting Council (3):

Proposals for industry-public joint regulation³⁴

- **Different social participants/perceivers: Scores from various groups in favor of “industry-public joint regulation” were on average above 5.5, slightly higher than the mid-point and the scores were higher in T3 than in T2. Before deliberation, differences were seen across current events knowledge, political efficacy, and traditional media participation. After deliberation, significant differences surfaced between people of different worldviews/value systems and traditional media users.**

In T2, respondents who valued “tolerance of people holding different views” gave higher scores to such proposals than people who only half agreed with the statement (6.58 and 5.58); figures for people with low current events knowledge were higher than people with medium current events knowledge (7.10 and 6.06); less frequent users of traditional media gave higher scores than frequent users (5.63 and 6.78).

In T3, people who emphasized “protection of traditional and local cultural heritage” were more supportive of these proposals than those who gave medium or lower scores (6.87 and 6.10); the lower the frequency of traditional media use, the more likely the support for the proposals (7.92 and 6.64).

- **Differences across different demographic attributes: Average approval scores were above 6 for various groups toward “industry-public joint regulation,” higher than the mid-point, and the figures were higher in T3 than in T2. Before deliberation, differences existed across age, education, and length of residence in Macao. After deliberation, significant differences still existed for age and education.**

In T2, approval rates by people in the 35-54 age group were higher than those in the 18-34 age group (7.30 and 5.72); approval rates by people with primary or lower level of education were higher than those with associate degree or higher level of

³⁴ “Industry-public joint regulation” was one of the factors that came out of the six proposals after a factor analysis (see 4.2.1 for details). This factor subsumes the following two proposals: Proposal 5 (journalists forming their own regulatory authority with the public (viewer/listener) participation) and Proposal 6 (journalists forming their own regulatory authority with the public (viewer/listener) and judicial judge participation).

education (7.18 and 6.08); the figures were higher for people whose length of residence was 26-50 years than those who lived in Macao for less than 25 years or more than 51 years (7.06, 6.08, and 5.49).

In T3, the figures were lower for people in the 18-34 age group than people in the 35-54 age group (6.32 and 7.35); the figures were higher for people with primary school level of education than those with junior/senior middle school, and those with associate/bachelor degree or higher education (7.69, 6.44, and 6.49).

- **Regression analysis: Before and after deliberation, evaluations about whether this type of proposals could safeguard journalists' rights were all positively related to approval rates of the proposals, and the significance level increased after deliberation.**

In T2, support for these proposals was positively related to: effectiveness of proposals with industry-public joint regulation to safeguard journalists' rights and Internet use (media use) frequency; it was negatively related to: approval rates of news timeliness.

In T3, support for these proposals was positively related to: frequency of participation in social groups and high ratings for the effectiveness of "industry-public joint regulation to safeguard journalists' rights. No negative relationships were detected.

7.3.5 Broadcasting Council and related issues

- **Approval for the range of jurisdiction of the Broadcasting Directive (if formulated): Before and after deliberation, high evaluations were given to the role of the directive to allot radio and television program time slot (7.51 and 7.82) and program content (7.26 and 7.42).**

7.4 The Internet Regulation and Related Issues

- **Internet regulation: Respondents were inclined toward “the Internet ought to be regulated by law, but not the *Press Law* or the Press Council”.**

Figures from both T2 and T3 showed that respondents’ attitude changed from supporting “establishing the Press Council to regulate the Internet” (T2: 6.27 and T3: 6.01) to supporting “the Internet ought to be regulated by law, but not the *Press Law* or the Press Council” (T2: 6.00 and T3: 6.24).

7.4.1 The proposal to “establish the Press Council to regulate the Internet as part of its jurisdiction”

- **Different social participants/perceivers: Average approval rates from most people in the subgroups were between 5 and 7 for the “Press Council to regulate the Internet” proposal. The figures were lower in T3 than in T2 on the whole. Before deliberation, respondents who registered different scores on political efficacy and attention to public affairs registered significant difference on support for this proposal. After deliberation, the difference only existed between people of different degrees of attention to public affairs.**

In T2, approval scores were higher from people who agreed with the statement “the government cares about ordinary people’s opinions (political efficacy)” than those who disagreed (6.59 and 5.06); the figures were higher from people who paid close attention to public affairs than those who paid little attention to public affairs (6.94 and 5.47).

In T3, approval scores were higher for people who had high current events knowledge than not (6.96 and 4.53).

- **Differences across social demographic attributes: Average scores from respondents in various groups for “media industry self-regulation” were between 5 and 7. And the figures dropped in T3 relative to T2. Before**

deliberation, gender, age, education, length of residence in Macao and people who satisfied with their life scored higher in approval for the proposals. After deliberation, the differences were found across age, education, and length of residence in Macao.

In T2, approval scores were higher for women than men (6.81 and 5.67); higher for people in the 35-55 group and people older than 55 than those in the 18-34 group (4.99, 6.78, and 7.30); higher for people with primary school level of education or lower than for those with associate degree or higher (7.51 and 5.59); significantly higher for people who lived in Macao between 26 and 50 years than those who lived in Macao for 25 years or less (6.88 and 5.49); significantly higher for people satisfied with their life than those who were not (7.08 and 5.00).

In T3, approval scores were lower for people in the 18-34 age group than for those in the 35-54 group and above 55 (4.77, 6.27, and 7.13); lower form people with associate degree and above than those with primary school and junior/senior high school levels of education (4.96, 7.35, and 6.14); higher for people who lived in Macao between 26 and 50 years than those who lived in Macao below 25 years (6.58 and 5.42).

■ **Regression analysis: Before and after deliberation, negative evaluations about Macao journalists, and importance of legislation of speech regulation on the Internet were positively related to support for the proposals.**

In T2, the following were positively related to these proposals: negative evaluations of Macao journalists, scores on the importance of legislating speech regulation on the Internet, agreement to statement about journalists' range of power (decision power on whether to print or air certain news), and trust in government (trust and satisfaction); The item that was negatively related to support of the proposals was: approval of media organizations (trust and satisfaction).

In T3, support for the proposals was positively related to: age, frequency of participation in social group activities, negative evaluation of Macao journalists, and importance scores given to legislation of speech regulation on the Internet; it was negatively related to: length of residence in Macao.

7.4.2 The proposal to “include the Internet regulation into the *Press Law*”

- **Different social participants/perceivers:** Average approval rates from most of people in the subgroups were between 4 and 6 for “inclusion of the Internet regulation into the *Press Law*” The figures were lower in T3 than in T2 on the whole. After deliberation, differences no longer existed.

In both T2 and T3, no significant inter-group differences were found.

- **Differences across social demographic attributes:** Average scores from respondents in various groups for “industry-public joint self-regulation” were between 4 and 6. And the figures dropped in T3 relative to T2. Before deliberation, gender, age, education, identity, length of residence in Macao and people who satisfied with their life scored higher in approval for the proposals. After deliberation, the differences were found across age and level of education.

In T2, approval scores were higher for women than men (6.73 and 5.04); higher for people in the 35-54 group and people older than 55 than those in the 18-34 group (4.58, 6.20, and 7.29); higher for people with primary school level of education than for those with junior/senior middle school and associate degree or higher (7.20, 5.80, and 5.38); significantly higher for housewives than the employed (7.28 and 5.72); higher for people who lived in Macao between 26 and 50 years and 51 years and above than those who lived in Macao for 25 years or less (6.43, 7.23, and 5.05); significantly higher for people satisfied with their life than those who were not (6.45 and 4.74).

In T3, approval scores were lower for people in the 18-34 age group than for those above 55 (4.53 and 5.97); lower for people with associate degree and above than those at or below primary school levels of education (4.67 and 6.09).

- **Regression analysis:** Before and after deliberation, approval ratings for the responsibilities of print media (provide information/report news) were positively related to support for the “industry-public joint regulation” proposal.

In T2, the following were positively related to support of the "joint regulation" proposal: gender, importance ratings for legislation of regulation of speech on the Internet, range of power of journalists (to decide whether or not to print or air certain news), and approval ratings for the responsibilities of print media (provide information/report news). Support for the proposal was negatively related to agreement scores for the statement "ordinary people have no influence on politics."

In T3, support for the proposal was positively related to: age and approval of the statements: "tolerance of people holding different views (political efficacy)" and perceptions of importance for the responsibilities of broadcast media (to provide information/report the news).

7.4.3 The proposal to “regulate the Internet, but not by the Press Law or the Press Council”

- **Different social participants/perceivers:** Average approval rates from most of people in the subgroups were at 5.5 and above for “regulating the Internet, but not by the *Press Law* or the Press Council,” slightly above the mid-point. On the whole, the approval rating increased from T2 to T3. Before deliberation, no significant differences existed among various groups. After deliberation, differences were found between high and low current events knowledge.

In T2, no significant differences existed across groups.

In T3, approval of the proposal was higher among respondents with high current events knowledge than those with medium and low knowledge scores (8.05, 6.13, and 5.91).

- **Differences across social demographic attributes:** Average scores from respondents in various groups for “regulating the Internet, but not by the *Press Law* or the Press Council” were at 5.5 and above, slightly above the mid-point. And the figures increased in T3 relative to T2. Before deliberation, there was significant variance in terms of gender and length of residence in Macao. After deliberation, differences were found across age and level of education.

In T2, approval scores were higher for people in the 35-54 group and people older than 55 than those in the 18-34 group (5.18, 6.51, and 6.57); higher for people who lived in Macao less than 25 years than those who had lived in the city for 26-50 years (5.35 and 6.81).

In T3, no differences were found among various groups.

- **Regression analysis:** After deliberation, approval ratings for the proposal were negatively related to political efficacy.

In T2, the following were positively related to support of the proposal: length of residence in Macao. Support for the proposal was negatively related to scores given to the importance to establish Internet regulation by legislation.

In T3, support for the proposal was positively related to: length of residence and perceptions of importance for the responsibilities of broadcast media (to provide information/report the news); it was negatively related to: approval ratings to the statements "the government cares about ordinary people's opinion (political efficacy)" and "ordinary people have no influence on politics."

7.4.4 The proposal that "the Internet should be completely free without regulation by any form of press council"

- **Different social participants/perceivers: Average approval rates from most people in the subgroups were below 5.5, slightly lower than the mid-point. Before and after deliberation, no significant differences existed among various groups.**

In both T2 and T3, no significant differences existed across groups.

- **Differences across social demographic attributes: Average scores from respondents in various groups for the proposal that "the Internet should be complete free" were below 5.5, at or slightly above the mid-point. Before deliberation, significant differences were found in terms of identity. After deliberation, differences were found across levels of education.**

In T2, approval scores were higher for students than housewives (6.25 and 3.33).

In T3, differences were found between people with primary school or lower level of education and those with associate degree or higher (6.00 and 4.19).

- **Regression analysis: Before deliberation, media approval was positively related to support for the proposal. After deliberation, importance ratings for the responsibilities of print media (to provide information/report the news) were positively related to support for the proposal.**

In T2, the following were positively related to support of the proposal: approval of media (trust and satisfaction). No negative relationships were detected.

In T3, support for the proposal was positively related to: importance ratings for the responsibilities of print media (to provide information/report the news). No negative relationships were found.

7.4.5 Related issues

- **Freedom of the Internet and its regulation:** Across the three surveys, scores by respondents in the public group to the following items maintained at about 8 or above: “reducing cases of defamation” (8.07, 8.31, and 8.50); “minimizing dissemination of false information” (8.55, 8.63, and 8.64), and “enabling netizens to speak freely on the Internet” (7.97, 8.38, and 8.45). Scores for “legislating Internet regulation” were lower, remaining at around 5 and 6 across the three surveys (6.45, 4.85, and 5.67).

7.5 Journalists' Code of Ethics

- **Most respondents agreed on the importance of formulating the Journalists Code of Ethics, but opinions diverged over how to carry out the drafting:**

Data from T2 and T3 showed that respondents attached importance to the drafting of the Journalists' Code of Ethics (T2: 7.88 and T3: 7.59). Opinions were split in terms of "formulation by law" (T2: 6.68 and T3: 6.61) and "formulation by non-official journalist organizations (T2: 6.44 and T3: 6.64).

7.5.1 Approval ratings for the drafting of Journalists' Code of Ethics

- **Different social participants/perceivers: Average approval rates from most people in the subgroups were above 7, considerably higher than the mid-point. Before deliberation, significant differences existed in terms of variances in worldviews/value systems and attention to public affairs. After deliberation, differences continued to exist for worldviews/value systems.**

In T2, approval scores were higher for people who considered it important "to safeguard social freedom and equality (worldviews/value systems) than for people located at the lower end of the scale (7.99 and 7.03); scores were higher for people who considered it important "to protect tradition and local cultural heritage" than people who thought otherwise (8.05 and 6.97); higher for people who paid close attention to public affairs than those with medium and low level of attention (8.50, 7.70, and 7.69).

In T3, approval scores were higher for people who considered it important "to safeguard social freedom and equality (worldviews/value systems) than for people located at the lower end of the scale (7.73 and 6.94); scores were higher for people who considered it important "to protect tradition and local cultural heritage" than people who thought otherwise (7.81 and 6.85); higher for people who considered it important "to safeguard job security and financial safety (worldviews/value systems)" than those who gave the same medium or low importance (7.84 and 7.09).

- **Differences across social demographic attributes: Average scores from respondents in various groups for drafting the Journalists' Code of Ethics were higher than 7, well above the mid-point. Before deliberation, there**

were no significant variances across different groups. After deliberation, differences were found in terms of age, identity, and length of residence in Macao.

In T2, no significant differences were found among groups.

In T3, Scores were higher for people in the 55 and older group than for people in the 18-34 and in 35-54 age groups (8.63, 7.21, and 6.98); higher for housewives than for jobholders (8.71 and 7.40); higher for people who lived in Macao 51 or more years than people who lived there less than 25 years (8.67 and 7.26).

- **Regression analysis: Before and after deliberation, approval ratings for “establishment of the Press Council is conducive to the improvement of media professionalism and journalists’ ethical standards” were positively related to the importance rating for having a Journalists’ Code of Ethics.**

In T2, the following were positively related to support of the proposal: approval ratings for “establishment of the Press Council is conducive to the improvement of media professionalism and journalists’ ethical standards.” Support for the proposal was negatively related to respondents’ frequency in attending social group activities.

In T3, support for the proposals was positively related to: approval ratings for “establishment of the Press Council is conducive to the improvement of media professionalism and journalists’ ethical standards” and use of traditional media; it was negatively related to: monthly income and Internet use.

7.5.2 The proposal to formulate the Journalists' Code of Ethics by law

- **Different social participants/perceivers: Average approval rates from most people in the subgroups were between 6 and 7.5, higher than the mid-point. Before deliberation, no significant differences existed among various groups. After deliberation, differences were found in terms of current events knowledge.**

In T2, no significant differences existed across groups.

In T3, scores were higher for people who paid little attention to public affairs (7.28 and 5.40).

- **Differences across social demographic attributes: Average scores from respondents in various groups for the proposal to formulate the Journalists' Code of Ethics by law were between 6 and 7.5, above the mid-point. Before deliberation, no significant differences were found across groups. After deliberation, differences were found in terms of age and identity.**

In T2, no significant differences existed across groups.

In T3, scores were higher for women than men (6.95 and 6.21); higher for people 55 years or older than people in the 18-34 age group (7.05 and 5.95).

- **Regression analysis: Before deliberation, media approval was positively related to "tolerance of people holding different views (political efficacy)" and approval of government (trust and satisfaction); after deliberation, no significant relationships were found.**

In T2, the following were positively related to support of the proposal: agreement to "tolerance of people holding different views (political efficacy)" and approval of government (trust and satisfaction); no significant differences existed across groups.

In T3, no significant relationships (either positive or negative) were found.

7.5.3 The proposal to formulate the Journalists' Code of Ethics by non-official journalist organizations

- **Different social participants/perceivers:** Average approval rates by most people in the subgroups were between 6 and 7, considerably higher than the mid-point. Before deliberation, significant differences existed in terms of variances in worldviews/value systems. After deliberation, differences continued to exist for worldviews/value systems and current events knowledge.

In T2, approval scores were higher for people who considered it important "to protect tradition and local cultural heritage" than people who thought otherwise (6.62 and 5.53).

In T3, approval scores were higher for people who considered it important "to protect tradition and local cultural heritage" than people who thought otherwise (6.85 and 5.86); higher for people who considered it important "to safeguard job security and financial safety (worldviews/value systems)" than those who gave the same medium or low importance (6.92 and 6.05); and higher for people with high current events knowledge than those who were low in knowledge (6.91 and 5.41).

- **Differences across social demographic attributes:** Average scores from respondents in various groups for drafting the Journalists' Code of Ethics by non-official journalist groups were between 6 and 7.5, well above the mid-point. Before and after deliberation, there were no significant variances across different groups.

In both T2 and T3, no significant differences were found among groups, suggesting that people of different backgrounds shared the same view about the importance of this proposal.

- **Regression analysis:** After deliberation, approval ratings for "establishment of the Press Council is conducive to the improvement of media professionalism and journalists' ethical standards" were positively related to support for the proposal.

In T2, the following were positively related to support of the proposal: agreement ratings for the statements "media organizations that rely mainly on

advertising revenue are more independent” and “editors hold the power (on whether to print or air a piece of news).” Support for the proposal was negatively related to respondents’ agreement ratings for the statements “media organizations that pay to get information may carry false reports” and “ordinary people have no influence on policy formulation (political efficacy).”

In T3, support for the proposals was positively related to: approval ratings for “establishment of the Press Council is conducive to the improvement of media professionalism and journalists’ ethical standards” and “tolerance of people holding different views.”

7.6 Issues Related to Evaluation of the Media, the Government, and Press Freedom

7.6.1 Evaluation of Macao journalists and the importance of press freedom

- **Evaluation of Macao journalists:** Across the three surveys, likelihood ratings for the four scenarios put to the public group for evaluation ranked from high to low: “journalists can engage in free newsgathering” (5.53, 6.04, and 6.50), “journalists will cover people’s privacy” (3.99, 3.81, and 3.91), “journalists will accept bribery” (3.38, 2.97, and 3.57), and “journalists will commit libel in news coverage” (3.26, 2.93, and 3.21). The only one positive item received scores slightly above the mid-point throughout, whereas the remaining three negative items were kept below the mid-point across all three surveys, suggesting that evaluations of Macao journalists were on the whole more positive than negative.

- **Importance of press freedom/protection of journalists/financial subsidies/privacy protection:** Across the three surveys, importance ratings by respondents in the public group for various scenarios were all above 6, higher than the mid-point. Among these, “protection of press freedom” (8.85, 9.05, and 9.06), “protection of freedom of speech” (8.81, 8.87, and 9.13), and “protection of journalists” (8.80, 8.99, and 8.95) ranked top across the three surveys; “protection of privacy of non-public figures” (8.31, 8.74, and 8.64) and “protection of privacy of public figures” (7.79, 8.39, and 8.31) ranked in the middle; while “provision of financial subsidies to newspapers by the government” (6.60, 6.45, and 6.91) and “provision of financial subsidies to radio and television by the government” received low importance ratings (6.41, 6.47 and 7.04).

- **Higher scores for “protection of journalists and press freedom” were positively related to “protection of privacy,” “duties of the Press Council,” “duties of news media,” and “freedom of speech on the Internet.”**

- **Importance of “protection of privacy”:** After deliberation, this item received greater support from people who gave high scores to the importance of

“protection of non-public and public privacy,” high scores to “protection of journalists and press freedom” than people who gave medium and low scores to “protection of non-public and public privacy” (Non-public: 8.72 and 7.27; Public: 8.38 and 7.13)

- Approval ratings for “duties and obligations of the Press Council”: After deliberation, scores were higher for those who considered it important “to protect non-public/public privacy,” “to protect journalists’ rights in newsgathering” (8.86 and 6.47), and “to protect media professionalism” (8.88 and 7.20) than for those who gave medium to low scores to “protection of non-public/public privacy.”
- Approval ratings for “duties and obligations of news media”: After deliberation, scores were higher for those who considered it important “to protect non-public/public privacy,” “print media are obligated to cover major news” (8.23 and 6.57), and “to provide information to the public” (8.50 and 6.14); and “broadcast media have the obligation to “report major news” (8.92 and 6.79) and “to provide information to the public” (8.80 and 6.86) than for those who gave medium or low scores to “protection of non-public/public privacy.”
- Importance of “freedom of speech on the Internet”: After deliberation, scores were higher for those who considered it important “to protect non-public/public privacy,” “to avoid libel” in the cyber world (8.58 and 7.27), and “to maintain netizens’ rights of free expression on the Internet” (8.54 and 6.87) than for those who gave medium or low scores to “protection of non-public/public privacy.”

7.6.2 Approval ratings toward the media/government

- **Media/government responsibilities:** Results from T2 and T3 (before and after deliberation) showed that approval ratings towards the media/government were quite high (around 8.5) indicating substantial expectations of the media/government. Of all items, “the Macao government has the responsibility to maintain press freedom” received the highest agreement ratings (9.00 and 8.87), followed by: (i) broadcasting media responsibility to cover important news (8.81 and 8.81); (ii) broadcasting media responsibility to provide information to the public (8.72 and 8.70); (iii) press media responsibility to provide information to the public (8.08 and 8.38); and (iv) press media responsibility to cover important news (8.02 and 8.14).

- **Trust and satisfaction toward government/media:** Results from all three surveys showed that trust toward the government and media (journalists) was rated similar, generally between 5 and 6 (around or slightly above the mid-point). Trust toward journalists was high in three surveys (5.25, 5.59, and 5.62), while that toward the government was relatively low (4.93, 5.10, and 5.13). Satisfaction ratings for both the government and media ranged between the above two.

- **Positive correlation between trust/satisfaction toward the media and those toward the government:** Results from the three surveys show that on the whole, the higher the trust/satisfaction ratings were for the media, the higher they were toward the government. Most of the correlations found were statistically significant. Specifically: (i) respondent with low trust/satisfaction toward the media also gave low ratings in trust/satisfaction toward the government (below 5); (ii) respondent with medium trust/satisfaction toward the media also gave medium ratings in trust/satisfaction toward the government (around 5); and (iii) respondent with high trust/satisfaction toward the media also gave high ratings in trust/satisfaction toward the government (around or above 6).

- **The higher respondents' trust/satisfaction toward the media, the higher their evaluation of journalists and projection of consequences of a self-regulating body for journalists; the group that gave the highest approval ratings to the media, also gave the highest scores to the potential functions of a Press Council (enhancing journalists' professionalism and morality).**
- Evaluation of Macao journalists: Across the three surveys, the higher the approval ratings to Macao media, the lower the agreement ratings to the statement "Macao journalist would accept bribery". In T3 (after deliberation), the high, medium, and low media approval groups gave agreement ratings of 5.67, 4.03, and 3.16 respectively, to that statement. The difference between high and low groups was statistically significant. Also, the higher the approval rating for the media, the higher the agreement rating to the statement "journalists can engage in free newsgathering". In T3, the high, medium, low media approval groups rated the statement 4.67, 5.69, and 7.14 respectively. Both the low-high inter-group difference and the low-medium inter-group difference were statistically significant.
- Positive empirical projections about the impact of a media self-regulatory body: In the three surveys, the higher respondents' approval ratings to Macao media, the higher their agreement ratings for the empirical projection "journalists will report less privacy". In T3, the agreement ratings of high, medium, low media approval groups for this positive projection averaged 5.18, 5.64, and 6.60 respectively. The difference between high and medium groups was statistically significant.
- Functions of the Press Council: In T3, the group that gave the highest approval rating to Macao media also gave the highest agreement rating to the statement that the Press Council (if launched) would safeguard media professionalism and journalists' rights in news coverage. The rating of this group was significantly higher than that given by the group with medium approval rating to the media (8.03 and 7.24).
- **The higher respondents' trust/satisfaction toward the government, the higher their agreement ratings for setting up a media regulatory department in the government.**

- Journalists will commit less libel in news coverage: After deliberation, respondents’ approval levels (high, medium, and low) toward the government were positively associated with their agreement ratings to the statement “Journalists will commit less libel in news coverage if the government sets up a media regulatory department”. The high-low inter-group difference was statistically significant (7.50 and 6.16).
- Journalists will act more responsibly in newsgathering: After deliberation, respondents’ approval levels (high, medium, and low) toward the government were positively associated with their agreement ratings to the statement “Journalists will act more responsibly in newsgathering if the government sets up a media regulatory department”. The high-low inter-group difference was statistically significant (7.94 and 6.37).

7.6.3 Evaluations of press freedom and statements about news

- Scores on press freedom in various places: Across the three surveys, scores by respondents in the public group were above the mid-point for press freedom in all places except that in Mainland China. Scores for United States (7.69, 8.10, and 8.06), Hong Kong (7.68, 8.12, and 8.07), and Taiwan (7.61, 7.98, and 8.01) were all above 7.5. Overall scores for Germany (6.84, 7.46, and 7.40), Portugal (6.80, 7.15, and 7.13), Luxemburg (6.33, 7.08, and 7.13) and Macao (5.91, 6.28, and 6.36) were above 6, but below 7.5. Scores for Mainland China were below medium (3.55, 3.13, and 3.01).
- Evaluations of various statements about news: Across the three surveys, scores by respondents in the public group were above 5 for all claims about news. Agreement with the statement that news value is higher if the coverage is more prompt (the news timeliness value) remained the highest across the three surveys (8.21, 8.28, and 8.23). Agreement with the statement “generally speaking, in Macao, journalists themselves could decide whether or not to print/air certain news (journalist power)” remained relatively low across the three surveys (5.24, 5.50, and 4.86), basically around the mid-point.

7.7 Value Systems/Social Perception/Social Participation

- **Worldview/value systems:** Before and after deliberation, importance ratings for various worldview/value systems items were all above 7. The figures stayed moderately high and were stable across surveys. The highest importance scores were given to “respect for personal privacy” (9.14 and 9.13), “freedom of thought” (8.86 and 8.76), and “the right of individual choice” (9.00 and 8.74) in both surveys; “No fear of job loss” (7.82 and 7.40), and “the more money one makes, the better” (7.32 and 7.37) scored the lowest.

- **Political efficacy:** Across the three surveys, political efficacy scores of respondents of the public group remained at 3 and above, higher than the mid-point (5 being the full score). Views were not very different for the negative statement that “ordinary people have no influence on policy formulation” (3.40, 3.59, and 3.42) and the positive statement that “the government cares about ordinary people’s opinions” (3.26, 3.35, and 3.37). This suggests a somewhat self-contradictory sense of political efficacy; On the other hand, agreement scores for “tolerance of people with different views” in both T2 and T3 were higher than those in T1 (3.42, 3.41, and 3.12). To some extent, this showed that DP consultations and discussions were conducive to improvement of positive communication and mutual understanding among people of different viewpoints.

- **Attention to political and public affairs in the Greater China Area:** Before and after deliberation, attention to political and public affairs in the four regions (Macao, Hong Kong, Mainland China, and Taiwan) was all above 2.5 (4 being the full score). Across the two surveys, the scores from high to low were for: Macao (2.87 and 3.02), Hong Kong (2.76 and 2.92), Mainland China (2.68 and 2.84), and Taiwan (2.59 and 2.72).

- **Current events knowledge:** Seven of the nine current events questionnaire items across the three surveys obtained the highest scores after deliberation. The question “which newspaper is the largest newspaper in Macao by circulation?” received the most correct answers (88.7%). On the whole, the percentages of

medium knowledge (correctly answering 3 to 6 questions) and high knowledge (correctly answering 7 to 9 questions) increased across three surveys (medium: 55.3%, 56.4%, and 72.7%; high: 3.6%, 4.7%, and 7.3%); whereas the percentage of low knowledge (correctly answering 2 or less) decreased (41.1%, 38.9%, and 20.0%), suggesting that taken as a whole, the current events knowledge score trended upward through different stages of the DP activities.

- **Media exposure:** Before and after deliberation, exposure to various media by respondents in the public group averaged 1.5, slightly below the mid-point (4 being the full score). Of these, “post notes to others and express opinions on the Internet” received the highest scores (1.32 and 1.09), “participating in the production of radio/TV programs” (0.37 and 0.36) and “designing one’s own website” (0.45 and 0.32) had the lowest scores.

7.8 Summary of Qualitative Discourse Analysis (T1, T2, and T3)

The three surveys presented the following characteristics:

- **The majority of the respondents believed that the two laws need amendment. The proportion of respondents who held this view increased significantly after deliberation.**
 - Within various social participant/perceiver and demographic subsamples: most people in the subgroups scored 6 or higher on the amendment approval scales for the two laws, slightly above the mid-point.
 - With regard to regression analysis, prior to deliberation, political efficacy and media/government approval rate were significantly related to approval to the amendment of the two laws; after deliberation, media participation was significantly related to approval to the amendment.

- **With regard to the various Press Council proposals, respondents were in favor of the “industry leadership, public participation” model in which the launch of the new council is not subject to the confines of the current laws and regulations. In terms of the effectiveness of the proposals in safeguarding the rights of media workers, respondents also became more favorable towards the “industry leadership, public participation” model after deliberation.**

Ratings on the four proposals by various social participants/perceivers and people in different demographic groups are summarized as follows.

- Industry self-regulation: Scores given by most of the subgroup respondents averaged below 5, hovering around or below the mid-point.
 - Regulation with government involvement: Scores given by most of the subgroup respondents averaged above 5 but below 6, staying around the mid-level on the whole.
 - Industry and public joint regulation: Scores given by most of the subgroup respondents averaged above 6, slightly above the mid-point. The readings were higher in T3 than in T2.
-
- **On the various Broadcasting Council proposals, respondents were in favor of the “industry leadership, public participation” model in which the launch of the new council is not subject to the confines of the current laws and**

regulations. In terms of the effectiveness of the proposals in safeguarding the rights of media workers, respondents also became more favorable towards the “industry leadership, public participation” model after deliberation.

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- Industry self-regulation: Scores given by most of the subgroup respondents averaged below 5, generally at or below the mid-point.
- Regulation with government involvement: Scores given by most of the subgroup respondents averaged above 5 but below 6, staying around the mid-level on the whole.
- Industry and public joint regulation: Scores given by most of the subgroup respondents averaged above 5.5, slightly above the mid-point. The readings were higher in T3 than in T2.

■ **The impact of ratings on proposals’ effectiveness in safeguarding media workers’ rights in newsgathering: Regression analyses converged on the finding that before and after deliberation, whether various proposals (i.e., industry self-regulation, regulation with government involvement, and industry and public joint regulation) could effectively safeguard the rights of media journalists had the most impact on respondents’ decision on whether or not to support a proposal, and the impact became more obvious in T3 than in T2. In conclusion, whether various proposals could effectively safeguard the rights of media journalists had the most influence on respondents as they chose whether or not to support a proposal.**

■ **On Internet regulation, respondents were inclined to agree with the statement “the Internet must be regulated by law, but not by the *Press Law* or the Press Council”.**

Ratings on the four proposals by various social participants/perceivers and people in different demographic groups are summarized as follows.

- Regulation by the Press Council: Most subgroup respondents registered their approval ratings between 5 and 7. On the whole, the T3 figures dropped slightly from those at T2.
- Regulation by the *Press Law*: The average approval score was between 4 and 6,

dropping somewhat at T3.

- Regulation by other laws: The average score for this item was above 5.5, slightly higher than the mid-point and rising somewhat at T3.
- Complete freedom: The average score for this item was smaller than 5.5, just below the mid-point.

■ **On Internet regulation, the majority of the respondents shared the view that it was important to draft the Journalists' Code of Ethics, but opinions were divided as to how the drafting should be carried out.**

Ratings on the four proposals by various social participants/perceivers and people in different demographic groups are summarized as:

- To draft the Journalists' Code of Ethics: The average score for this item was above 7, above the mid-point.
- To draft the code of ethics by legislation: The average score for this item was 6-7.5, above the mid-point.
- To draft the code of ethics by journalist organizations: The average scores for this item were: (i) 6-7 among respondents grouped by their social participation and perception, which was slightly above the mid-point; and (ii) 6-7.5 among respondents grouped by their demographic features, higher than the mid-point.

■ **Political efficacy: The significant relationship between ratings for the statement "ordinary people have no influence on policy formulation" and the ratings for the need to amend the two laws disappeared after deliberation. Agreement with the statement "the government cares about ordinary people's opinions" was positively related to approval ratings for "government involvement" in both councils. Agreement with "tolerance of different viewpoints" was positively related to approval ratings for "industry-public joint regulation of the two councils.**

- Across the three surveys, scores given by respondents of the public group to their sense of political efficacy remained slightly above the mid-point. The negative view about individuals' political impact (ordinary people have no influence on policy formulation) and positive view about government attention to people's opinions (the government cares about ordinary people's opinions) suggests a

somewhat self-contradictory sense of political efficacy; On the other hand, agreement scores for “tolerance of different opinions” showed that participation in DP was conducive to improvement of positive communication and mutual understanding among people of different viewpoints.

- “Ordinary people have no influence on policy formulation”: Before deliberation, respondents who were negative regarding political efficacy gave significantly lower ratings on the need for amendment of the two laws. But the significant difference disappeared after deliberation. Even those who scored low on political efficacy expressed approval for the need to amend the two laws, showing the positive impact of deliberation.
 - “The government cares about ordinary people’s opinions”: Agreement with this statement was positively related to approval ratings for “government involvement” in both councils, showing that trust in government increased the confidence in government involvement in council matters.
 - “Tolerance of different viewpoints”: The more respondents showed tolerance of different opinion the higher their approval ratings for “industry-public joint regulation of the two councils”, showing that the extent of trust of others might affect the confidence in diverse forms of public participation in council matters.
- **Attention to political and public affairs and current events knowledge:**
People paying close attention to political and public affairs were more likely to see the need for amendment of the two laws; people with higher current events knowledge were more inclined to support non-government involvement in the drafting and affairs of the Press Council, regulation of the Internet, and the formulation of a Journalists’ Code of Ethics.
- Alongside the three surveys, respondents in the public group showed increasing knowledge of current events. Also, their attention to political and public affairs in the Greater China Area remained above the mid-point throughout the surveys.
 - Attention to political and public affairs: People paying close attention to political and public affairs were more inclined to see the need for amendment of the two

laws.

- **Current events knowledge:** People with low social events knowledge were more supportive to government involvement in the two councils; people highly knowledgeable in current events were more likely to support: (i) “industry and public joint regulation of the Press Council”; (ii) subjecting the Internet to regulation by the *Press Law* and other laws but not the Press Council; and (iii) drafting of the Journalists’ Code of Ethics by journalists’ organizations. The results indicate that residents highly knowledgeable in current events might be more open due to greater exposure to information from outside of Macao and were therefore more inclined to support non-official regulation of the mass media.

- **Impact of worldviews and value systems:** Respondents attaching greater importance to the need to safeguard social freedom and equality showed stronger agreement with the need to amend *Press Law* and draft the Journalists Code of Ethics.

 - Before and after deliberation, importance ratings for various worldview/value systems items were all higher than 7, above the mid-point on the whole. The importance scores given to “freedom of thought” and “the right of individual choice” ranked among the top three in both surveys. Factor analysis shows that both items were factors for “protection of social freedom and equality”.

 - After deliberation, respondents who gave high ratings to the importance of protection of social freedom and equality also gave high scores to the importance of amendment of *Press Law* and the drafting of the Journalists Code of Ethics, suggesting that people who emphasized social equality and freedom attach more importance to amendment of *Press Law* and the Journalists’ Code of Ethics.

- **Media/government responsibilities and approval ratings:** Before deliberation, a significant correlation was observed between respondents’ evaluation of media and government performance and their views on the need to amend the two laws, Internet regulation by the Press Council, and Journalists’ Code of Ethics by legislation. After deliberation, however, the original significant relationship disappeared, suggesting that respondents’ approval ratings for the government and media no longer had

significant influence on their opinions about whether the two laws need amendment.

- Average trust and satisfaction ratings for the government and media across the three rounds of surveys were slightly above 5 and below 6, or around the mid-point. Before and after deliberation, agreement scores for various government and media responsibilities were kept at 8.5 or higher, very close to the high end of the scale. This revealed a gap between respondents' trust/satisfaction toward government/media and their expectations of them.
 - Approval rating to the government: Before deliberation, government approval ratings were positively and significantly related to issues involving the amendment of the two laws, Internet regulation by the *Press Council*, and formation of the Journalists' Code of Ethics through legislation. These relationships were no longer significant after deliberation.
 - Approval rating to the media: Before deliberation, media approval ratings were negatively and significantly related to issues involving the amendment of the two laws and Internet regulation by the Press Council. These relationships were no longer significant after deliberation.
 - Before deliberation, government approval ratings and media approval ratings were basically of two opposing sides, indicating that residents' thinking process might have followed a simple dichotomy that held approving the government as equal to approving regulation and approving the media as the same as disapproving regulation. But after deliberation, the significant correlations all disappeared. This suggests that after exchange thoughts with other respondents on DP day and more consideration, respondents might have gained more in-depth and extensive understanding of the issues and were no longer relying on approvals to the government and media when thinking about the relevant issues.
- Empirical projections about the consequences of the establishment of the special media regulatory body by the government: After deliberation, agreement ratings for the statement "government regulation would reduce the freedom of newsgathering and reporting" were negatively and significantly related to agreement ratings for "a Press Council with government involvement".
- After deliberation, the likelihood ratings for projections of the following scenarios were all above 5 and ranked from high to low for: "increased self-

regulation", "more responsible in newsgathering", "less cases of libel", and "loss of freedom in newsgathering". Proportions given to likelihood were quite high, well above half.

- Before liberation, agreement ratings for the statement "government regulation would reduce journalists' freedom in newsgathering and reporting" were positively correlated to agreement ratings for Press Council proposals not involving government participation (i.e., self-regulation by the media and regulation with the participation of public and the judicial judge representatives). After deliberation, agreement ratings for the same statement were negatively correlated to the proposal involving government participation. This suggests that respondents established a clearer link between the possible negative effect of government regulation and the proposal of setting up a Press Council with government participation, indicating their concerns over potential negative impact on press freedom.

- **Freedom of speech on the Internet and regulation: Before deliberation, the importance ratings for "legislation to regulate the Internet" were positively related to Internet regulation by the Press Council or *Press Law* and were negatively related to regulation by other laws. The situation somewhat changed after deliberation.**

- Across the three surveys, "minimizing defamation", "maintaining netizens' freedom of speech", and "guarding against the dissemination of false information" received high importance scores (around and above 8) from respondents of the public group; and the importance ratings for "Internet regulation by legislation" were sustained at relatively low levels of 5-6.

- The importance ratings for "Internet regulation by legislation" were positively related to proposals for Internet regulation by the Press Council or *Press Law*, and negatively related to the proposal for Internet regulation by other laws. These relationships were more obvious before deliberation. (After deliberation, significant positive correlation existed only between agreement ratings for "Internet regulation by legislation" and for "for Internet regulation by the Press Council".) This suggests that before liberation, respondents were more inclined to think that freedom of speech on the Internet was vulnerable to regulation by the Press Council or *Press Law*; but their views changed to an extent after deliberation.

■ **Demographic variables:**

- **Gender:** After deliberation, the Press Council proposals involving “government participation” and “industry-public joint regulation” received significantly higher agreement ratings from female respondents than from male respondents.

- **Age:** After deliberation, the young group (age 18-34) were least supportive to the proposal that the Internet be regulated by the Press Council; the middle-aged group (age 35-54) were more inclined to support the proposal that the Press Council be set up jointly by the media industry and the public and the two broadcasting proposals involving self-regulation and industry-public joint regulation; and the old group (age 55 or above) were more likely to agree that the *Press Law* needs amendment and establishing a Journalists’ Code of Ethics (by legislation).

- **Education:** After deliberation, people scoring high in education showed more support to: (i) Press Council and Broadcasting Council proposals involving government participation in regulation; and showed less support to (ii) the Broadcasting Council proposal involving industry-public joint regulation; (iii) the proposal to have the Press Council regulate the Internet; and (iv) the proposal that the Internet should be completely free of any regulation.

- **Identity:** After liberation: (i) respondents who were students showed more support to Press Council and Broadcasting Council proposals involving industry for self-regulation; (ii) respondents who were housewives showed more support to Press Council and Broadcasting Council proposals involving government participation in regulation as well as the formulation of a Journalists’ Code of Ethics; and (iii) respondents with jobs were more inclined to agree that the *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act* needs amendment.

- **Income:** After liberation, the higher respondents’ income, the lower their agreement to the need of *Press Law* amendment, and the lower the need for the formulation of a Journalists’ Code of Ethics.

7.9 Summary of Qualitative Discourse (Group Discussion)

Analysis

The DP-Day discussions held by respondents of the public group exhibited the following characteristics:

7.9.1 The *Press Law* and Press Council

■ Whether the *Press Law* needs amendment

- **Proponents' views:** The *Press Law* was formulated over 20 years ago. Since then, there have been tremendous social changes in Macao. Laws need to be kept up to date through amendments. / It is necessary to protect freedom of speech by legislation.
- **Opponents' views:** Macao is a small city. Since the *Press Law* came out, there has been no serious incidents involving the media or in the whole society in general. So it is not necessary to amend the law. / Legislation may provide an excuse for the government to restrict press freedom.

■ Whether a Press Council needs to be set up to regulate the media

- **Proponents' views:** A Press Council can be a body for people to file relevant complaints, whether they are from journalists about unfair treatment ("oppressed by seniors in the news organization") or from the public about false reports. / A Press Council would help safeguard press freedom as well as the rights of journalists and the reader.
- **Opponents' views:** The Press Council and press freedom may be controlled and interfered by the government, which may use its power to penalize media for criticizing the government. / Such a council would have little effect and is therefore quite meaningless.

■ The Journalist Association sets up the Press Council to carry out self-regulation

- **Proponents' views:** The media in Macao is already very conservative and journalists are quite self-disciplined. Self-regulation is sufficient. There is no need for others to interfere.
- **Opponents' views:** If all Press Council members are from the media industry itself, it is just as well to do without such a council. It would be "too casual, just like asking a person to regulate himself/herself". / In Hong Kong, the media formed a self-regulating body with no legal power and limited influence. It cannot do anything to prevent the media from publishing excessively violent, sexual contents or false information.

■ **Journalists themselves assume the main regulatory role without the involvement of the government**

- **Proponents' views:** The government has the power to assure that the Press Council executes relevant measures. / But the government should by no means assume the main role. Instead, it should only have representatives in the Council as "observers" who do not affect the day-to-day operation of the Council and definitely not interfere with press freedom.
- **Opponents' views:** Government involvement is likely to lead to more restrictions that curb press freedom. / "With government leading (the Press Council), other people would be too afraid to speak out." / "Often times the government would cover up protests or other unexpected events." / "Suppose I'm a journalist and want to speak the truth, government regulation would make me afraid of revenge later."

■ **Journalists form the Press Council with the participation of public representatives**

- **Proponents' views:** With members from different sectors, the Press Council would have greater freedom and higher credibility. / Ordinary residents may have information that the government and the media do not know, so there is the need for exchange and the public should be represented in the Council. / Judicial judges and legal workers may get involved so as to offer legal advice.

- **Opponents' views:** Journalism is a profession and non-professionals are not qualified to participate in regulation. / "Judges in Macao are all appointed by the government, so they are likely to take the side of the government."

7.9.2 The *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act* and Broadcasting Council

■ Whether the *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act* needs to be amended

- **Proponents' views:** Amendment is necessary to better safeguard press freedom and the rights of journalists in newsgathering.
- **Opponents' views:** Amendments may lead to negative impact on press freedom. As there have been no serious media incidents over the past 21 years, it is all right to maintain the status quo.

■ Whether a Broadcasting Council needs to be established

- **Proponents' views:** Radio and television exert huge impact on the society, it is especially important to have regulation over contents with negative influence on the growth of young people (such as violence and sex). If members of the audience object to certain contents, they have the right to file complaints to relevant regulatory organizations. / The largest TV station in Macao is funded by the government and how the public's money is used needs to be reported to the public, so regulation is needed.
- **Opponents' views:** "At present, broadcast programs and advertisements are in line with regulations. There is no big problem now and the degree of freedom is appropriate," so there is no need for regulation. / Regulation may interfere with press freedom, preventing critical views on the government from being broadcast.

■ The Journalist Association sets up the Broadcasting Council to carry out self-regulation

- **Proponents' views:** Macao journalists are self-disciplined and there is no need for other institutes or people to impose regulation on the media. / There are other professional societies (those for auditors or accountants) organized by people in the industries and are well recognized within their own circles, so self-regulation by the media industry should be sufficient as well.

- **Opponents' views:** Self-regulation is not sufficient. / For example, ATV in Hong Kong made the mistake of announcing that former Chinese president Jiang Zemin had died. That illustrates the necessity to introduce regulation by people outside of the media industry.
- **Journalists sets up the Broadcasting Council with the participation of government representatives**
- **Proponents' views:** Government participation in the Broadcasting Council will provide support. / A good example of media-government cooperation is the radio program "Macau Talk", which sometimes invite government officials as guests. Government departments think highly of the program as a way to actively respond to comments by the public.
- **Opponents' views:** Government involvement in the Broadcasting Council would lead to interference of broadcasting contents. It would be very hard to attain fairness and justice.
- **Journalists form the Broadcasting Council with the participation of public representatives**
- **Proponents' views:** The Council should include representatives from the public. Quote: "Viewers and audience are highly important. We are the targets of broadcasting, so we should take part in evaluating the programs. That would be more democratic." / Legal workers should be included to have more brains to tackle problems.
- **Opponents' views:** If the Council is composed of people from too many sectors of the society, it could be difficult to reach any consensus and efficiency would be low. / The average person on the street is incapable of participating in the drafting of rules for professionals, so public participation is not advisable.

7.9.3 Regulation of the Internet

■ **Whether to establish a Press Council whose jurisdiction covers the Internet**

- **Proponents' views:** There are similar regulatory bodies for the Internet in other countries and Macao can have a Press Council to oversee the Internet. It would "conserve human resource and other resources and avoid setting another organization to regulate it".
- **Opponents' views:** As a form of new media, the Internet is different from traditional media. It allows greater freedom and may not fit regulations for traditional media. / The Press Council is not powerful enough to execute effective regulation.

■ **Inclusion of the Internet regulation into the jurisdiction of the *Press Law***

- **Proponents' views:** Another regulatory body for the Internet would be redundant. Using the *Press Law* would be cost-saving, convenient and effective.
- **Opponents' views:** As a new type of media, the Internet is far wider than the coverage of the *Press Law*.

■ **The Internet ought to be subject to the regulations by law, but not the *Press Law* or the Press Council**

- **Proponents' views:** "Freedom has a boundary too...It would not do if anything and everything is allowed."/ However, Macao already has laws such as the *Basic Law* and the *Penal Code* for offenses on the Internet, so there is no need for it to be regulated also by the *Press Law* or Press Council.
- **Opponents' views:** It is doubtful how effective the regulation of the Internet can be. "The Internet is so broad-scoped...It is hard to execute regulation."

■ **The Internet should be given complete freedom and should not be subjected to regulation by the *Press Law* or press councils of any nature**

- **Proponents' views:** No regulation on the freedom of speech. There is no freedom where there is regulation.

- **Opponents' views:** There is a wild mix of information on the Internet and some information undermines the healthy growth of young people. / "Sometimes netizens go to the extreme and their behaviors may hurt other people." / Regulation must be measured, not too harsh. / "No regulation is needed if people's privacy is not affected. People ought to be punished for spreading rumors."

7.9.4 Drafting of Journalists' Code of Ethics

■ **Whether a Journalists' Code of Ethics needs to be drafted**

- **Proponents' views:** "Every job, every trade has its own set of rules and standards", there needs to be a code of ethics, especially with regard to violation of privacy. / "If the term means, like it does now, people who work in newspapers, who go out to interview and write reports, then drafting a code of ethics for them would be acceptable. If the definition is expanded, more consideration is due."
- **Opponents' views:** Every news organization has its own code of ethics, so there is no need to repeat the effort. Even a draft is to be made, "if people from all media organizations are gathered, sit down together and talk, then it can take one year or 10 years, and there could still be no consensus as to how the code should be written." / Moral self-discipline is the key factor: "What's the biggest problem? It is the quality of journalists. Using some code to restrict them would have no effect. Their own ethics are most important."

■ **Formulate the Journalists' Code of Ethics by legislation**

- **Proponents' views:** A code of ethics by law can more effectively prevent criminal behaviors and safeguard press freedom and the right of journalists in newsgathering. / Laws are made to punish the bad ones, those who have no self-discipline. I think it is necessary. A relevant law is used to control prudent or quality journalists."
- **Opponents' views:** Regulation by law would limit journalists' freedom by setting a frame for the contents that can be published. Macao already has the

Penal Code to punish defamation or bribery. A Journalists' Code of Ethics is only a moral code that does not need to be legislated.

■ **Formulate the code of ethics by non-official journalists' organizations**

- **Proponents' views:** Formulating the code by non-official journalists' groups can minimize government influence, allowing for greater freedom. / "As journalists and media workers, they would conscientiously abide by the code as they are highly credible. I think self-regulation is always better than being regulated by law."
- **Opponents' views:** Non-official groups have no legal power. Also "self-regulation has no credibility. When you regulate yourself, you can be biased or try to cover up your mistakes..." / If the code is not legislated, the government may interfere and undermine the media's independence.

Chapter 8 Comprehensive Analyses of the “Professional Group” Data

This chapter provides the results of comprehensive analyses of the “professional group” data. It is also a summary of findings reported in Chapter 5 and Chapter 6: 8.1 offers an integrative account of the results of quantitative analyses of data (from the three surveys); 8.2 summarizes the results of qualitative analyses of data (from group discussions).

8.1 Summary of Quantitative Data Analyses (from the Three Surveys)

Respondents in the “DP Professional Group” who were interviewed in all three surveys:

- **“Whether the two laws need amendment” and related issues**
 - Need to amend the *Press Law*: Average scores for “need for amendment” across the three surveys were 5.32, 4.12, and 5.31 respectively across the three surveys.
 - Need to amend the *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act*: Average scores were 4.38, 4.16, and 5.62 across the three surveys.
 - Need license for launching new newspapers: Average scores for “agree” were 5.22, 4.92, and 5.35 respectively across the three surveys. In the first two rounds of surveys (T1 and T2), proportions of “agreement” were 44.0%, and the figure rose to 50.0% by T3.
 - Need license for launching new radio and TV stations: Average scores for “agree” were 6.52, 7.00, and 6.88 respectively across the three surveys. The proportion was the highest at T2 (75.0%) and dropped slightly at T3 to 73.1%.
- **The “Press Council” and related issues**
 - Approval ratings for the establishment of the Press Council: T3 survey results showed that average approval scores for Proposal 5 and Proposal 7 were relatively high (5.50 and 5.30) and the number of people expressing agreement exceeded half of the total (66.7% and 60.9%).
 - The stipulation regarding the effectiveness of the protection of journalists’ rights in the proposals: Results from T3 showed scores for proposals 7 and 8 were quite high (5.50 and 5.35), and more than half of the respondents believed that the proposals were “effective” (62.5% and 56.5%).
 - The issue of selection methods for members of the public involved in the council: Results from T3 showed that the highest scores were given to selection by media organizations (4.29) and the lowest scores to selection by government (1.08).

- [Inclusion of protection of journalists’ right to news coverage into the functions of the council](#): Across the three surveys, the averages importance ratings were 9.65, 9.25, and 8.85 respectively. Although the proportions decreased progressively from T1 to T3 (100%, 95.8%, and 92.3%), all the percentages were well above 90%, indicating the importance of the matter in the minds of the public.
 - [Inclusion of protection of media professionalism into the functions of the council](#): Average importance scores were 8.12, 7.96, and 7.77 across the three surveys.
 - [Empirical assumptions about the consequences of the establishment of the special media regulatory body by the government](#): Results from T3 showed that the highest scores were given to self-regulation and loss of freedom in newsgathering (7.72 and 7.32). Proportions given to likelihood were quite high, well above half (88.0% and 68.0%).
 - [Empirical assumptions about the consequences of the establishment of the special self-regulatory body by the media](#): The highest scores were given to freedom in newsgathering and reduction in the cases of privacy coverage (5.70 and 5.52), according to results from T3. Proportions attributed to likelihood of the two consequences occurring were less than half (47.8% and 47.6%).
- **The “Broadcasting Council” and related issues**
- [Approval ratings for the establishment of the Broadcasting Council](#): Results from T3 showed that high scores were given to Proposals 5 and 6 (5.56 and 5.50) and the proportions of approval for the two proposals were both above the mid-point (60.0% and 54.2%).
 - [Evaluation of the effectiveness of the protection of journalists’ rights in the proposals](#): Results from T3 showed scores for Proposals 5 and 6 were quite high (5.63 and 5.40). Proportions of “effective” ratings for Proposal 5 went up after deliberation (50.0% and 62.5%), whereas the figures dropped for Proposal 6 (50.0% and 48.0%).
 - [Regulation on radio and television program time](#): Average scores before and after deliberation were 5.84 and 5.88 and the “agree” proportions climbed a bit from 48.0% to 57.7%.

- [Regulation on content of radio and television programs](#): Average scores before and after deliberation were 5.52 and 5.88 and the “agree” proportions remained stable (56.0% and 54.2%).

- **Internet regulation and related issues**
- [Internet regulation proposals](#): In T2 and T3, importance ratings for Proposal 4 (The Internet should be given complete freedom and should not be subject to the regulation by the *Press Law* or press councils of any nature) were the highest across the surveys (5.16 and 5.00).

- [Freedom of speech on the Internet and its regulation](#): Results from T3 showed that highest scores were given to “maintaining netizens’ freedom of speech” and “guarding against the dissemination of false information” (8.88 and 8.38) across the two surveys. Proportions for “important” were all above the 80% mark (92.3% and 88.5%).

- **Journalists’ Code of Ethics**
- [Proposals regarding the need to draft the code of ethics](#): Average scores for the importance of drafting the code were above the mid-point (6.39 and 5.54) in T2 and T3. With regard to [how to formulate the code](#), opinions obviously converged on Proposal 2 “to be decided by non-official journalist organizations” (T2: 6.96, importance percentage 73.9%; T3: 6.58 and importance percentage 69.2%).

- **Evaluations of the government, media and press freedom**
- [Macao journalists](#): On the positive side, scores on the likelihood of free newsgathering was 5.56, above the mid-point with the proportions agreeing with the statement reaching about half of the respondents (48.0%); On the negative side, scores for the likelihood of journalists reporting privacy, committing libel, and accepting bribery in Macao were all below 2 (1.96, 1.68, and 1.96), with corresponding proportions remaining at a low level (4.0%, 0.0%, and 4.3%).

- [Freedom of the press/freedom of speech/protection of journalists/media subsidy/protection of privacy](#): In T3, “protection of press freedom” and “protection of the freedom of speech” received the highest importance ratings (9.41 and 9.37). In T1 and T2, all respondents (100%) considered both items important. The figure dropped slightly in T3 (96.3% and 96.3%).

- [Media/government responsibilities](#): Results from T3 showed that approval rates for government responsibility (the Macao government has the responsibility to maintain press freedom) and broadcasting media responsibility (broadcasting media have the responsibility to cover important news) were the highest (9.46 and 9.00). Agreement with “importance” was 100% both before and after deliberation.
- [Trust and satisfaction toward government/media](#): Results from T3 showed that trust toward journalists was rated higher than that toward the government (6.68 and 4.65). The same was true for satisfaction (6.12 with media and 4.69 with the government).
- [Evaluation of press freedom in various places](#): Results were identical across different rounds of surveys. The highest scores went to the United States and Taiwan (8.28 and 8.27). The scores averaged 5.35 for press freedom in Macao, slightly above the mid-point.
- [Claims about news](#): Results from T3 showed that high scores were given to news timeliness (the nearer news coverage is to the time of news occurrence, the higher the news value) and editorial power (in Macao, generally speaking, editors rather than journalists determine whether a piece of news can be printed/aired) (8.35 and 7.08).

■ **Personal value systems/social perception/social participation**

- [Worldview/value systems](#): Results from T3 showed that the highest scores went to “having one’s right of choice” and “freedom of thought” (9.35 and 9.31). Ratings for an overwhelming majority of statements were above 6, except one, which was “the more money, the better” (5.96).
- [Political efficacy](#): Results from T3 showed that the highest scores went to the statement that “I can always find good reasons to support people whose views are different from mine, even though they are wrong” (3.48). The proportion of people who selected “important” was close to one half (48.0%).
- [Attention to political and public affairs in the Greater China Area](#): On the whole, survey results before and after deliberation showed little difference among respondents’ expressed interest in political and public affairs in different regions.

Results from T3 showed that the highest score was given to local Macao affairs (3.38) and lowest to Taiwan (2.96).

- [Current events knowledge](#): Naming the President of the Legislative Assembly of the Macao SAR received the most correct answers across all three surveys (96.3%, 92.6% and 92.6%).

- [Media exposure](#): Taken together, results from surveys conducted before and after deliberation revealed little, if at all, differences across media use behaviors. Results from T3 showed the scores of “being involved in radio/TV program production” and “writing comments on the Internet to express individual opinions” were the highest (2.63 and 2.00). The rest of the media exposure items all had scores lower than 2.

8.2 Summary of Qualitative Text (Group Discussion)

Analysis

■ **The *Press Law* and Press Council**

- The proposal to “amend the *Press Law*”: Proponents held that stipulations in the *Press Law* should be adapted to the current social condition, such as the clarification of the range of duties and obligations. Some suggested that the section on the establishment of the Press Council (Chapter 4) be deleted from the law. Meanwhile, opponents held that Macao media are on the whole strong in self-regulation and high in media ethics and integrity. They were concerned that after the amendment of the law, “media space will shrink.”
- The proposal to “establish the ‘Press Council’ to regulate the media”: Proponents held that the Press Council is needed for the protection of press freedom and freedom of speech. Mechanisms are also necessary for channeling public complaint against unprofessional or false news coverage. Opponents, on the other hand, held that Macao residents live in a tightly knit community. Even though the Press Council was established, its “trustworthiness and credibility” would be suspect. And there is no need to establish a regulatory body for the sake of doing it. What is more, Macao journalists are already working under tremendous pressure from their own organizations. If the new Press Council is established, then there is prevailing fear that it may backfire.
- The Press Council proposal of “industry self-regulation”: Proponents considered it a feasible practice to establish a joint press council that involves existing journalist organizations, although some of them emphasized the exclusion of members from the gambling industry, the government, the legislative council and top media management. During deliberation, no oppositional opinions were raised by professional participants.
- The proposal of “government involvement in the regulation by the Press Council”: During the discussions, no professional group participants expressed support for this proposal. Opponents were worried that the government involvement may adversely affect press freedom. Participants also queried “if the government is involved, will the function of the media as a watchdog of the government be compromised?”

- [The Press Council proposal to “regulate the media by citizens and other people”](#): During discussions, no clear views and opinions surfaced.³⁵

■ **The *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act* and the Broadcasting Council**

- [The proposal to “amend the *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act*”](#): Proponents held that some of the stipulations in the act were no longer applicable today. An example is that the stipulation on the need for the press pass should be removed. Apart from that, some participants considered it necessary to remove the stipulation to establish the Broadcasting Council. During discussions, no participants from the professional group raised any objections.
- [The proposal to “establish the Broadcasting Council to regulate the media”](#): Proponents held that because electronic media are fast in dissemination and wide in reach, establishing the Broadcasting Council to regulate industry practices, promote media workers’ skills, and to serve as a mechanism for the public to lodge their complaint against media malpractices; In addition, the council could also serve to protect journalists’ rights. Opponents questioned the credibility of such an organization, since the media circle in Macao is confined to a very small group of people. There were also participants who believed that the council would bring pressure upon media practitioners; still others thought that the media organizations themselves could handle violations of industry norms.
- [The three proposals to “establish the Broadcasting Council”](#): During discussions no clear opinions against these three views surfaced.³⁶

■ **Regulation of the Internet**

- [The proposal to “establish the Press Council whose jurisdiction covers the regulation of the Internet”](#): During discussions, no clear opinions in favor or against the proposal surfaced.³⁷
- [The proposal to “incorporate regulation of the Internet into the jurisdiction of the *Press Law*”](#): Proponents expressed the view that the Internet did not exist when

³⁵ To make sure to the fullest extent that the content of discussions was not controlled or interfered, a principle of free discussion was adopted for small group discussions. Given the situation, it is perfectly normal that some of the items on the agenda were left out the discussions.

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³⁷ To make sure to the fullest extent that the content of discussions was not controlled or interfered, a principle of free discussion was adopted for small group discussions. Given the situation, it is perfectly normal that some of the items on the agenda were left out the discussions.

the *Press Law* was promulgated. The law should be revised to keep up with the social change. Other participants in favor of the proposal expressed the belief that this proposal could protect journalists’ rights in newsgathering. Opponents held that existing laws were effective enough to curb crimes on the Internet and they were afraid that regulating the Internet would take its toll on freedom in communication.

- The proposal “that the Internet ought to be regulated by the law rather than the *Press Law* and various proposals of regulation by the Press Council”: Proponents held that the range of activities on the Internet were too broad for the jurisdiction of the *Press Law*; Also, in their opinion, Internet libel and fraud could be well handled by existing laws. Opponents emphasized protection rather than regulation in their views, saying that the positive use of the Internet ought not to be sacrificed.
- The proposal to “keep the Internet completely free from regulation by the *Press Law* and various proposals of its regulation by the Press Council”: Proponents held that constant regulation violates the very nature of the Internet, which is free and fast. “Too much control is bad for its development,” depriving users of their right of free access to and freedom of information dissemination. Opponents were concerned about the practical difficulties associated with the Internet regulation. Some of them also suggested “resource regulation”. That is, if journalists wish to have the rights of newsgathering, then they’d better engage in self-regulation. If they do not wish to be regulated, then they would not have the right of newsgathering.”

■ **Drafting of the Journalists’ Code of Ethics**

- The proposal to “establish the Journalists’ Code of Ethics”: Proponents held that that the codes of ethics followed by Macao journalists have multiple sources and its high time that a localized general principle was formulated; Other participants pointed out that the general principle was only applicable to ethical and moral issues, “not necessarily a set of rules to restrict political thinking.” Opponents held, on the other hand, that Macao journalists were already strongly self-regulating.” Formulating a general code of ethics would “increase their perceived pressure,” not to mention the fact that the existing laws are already effective enough to handle violations of norms. Therefore, there is no need to formulate a new code of ethics.

- [The proposal to “formulate the Journalists’ Code of Ethics by legislation”](#):
During discussions, no one from the professional group expressed support to this proposal. Opponents were fearful that “the government may not find this acceptable, not to mention the fact that each existing media organization already has its own policies and rules which are hard to be standardized, and it is also difficult in reality to implement any standardized operation.

- [The proposal to “formulate the code of ethics by nonofficial journalists’ groups”](#):
Proponents considered it obligatory for relevant authorities to “at least indicate a direction, telling citizens that such a thing exists in media industry.” Opponents held that Macao already has too many professional organizations for any consensus to be possible. “Perhaps we will talk about this after 20 years, because in the past 20 years, it has been repeated suggested, but the code of ethics has never been actually written.”

Chapter 9 Conclusions

A goodness-of-fit test revealed no statistically significant differences between the telephone survey sample and the eligible Macao population in terms of gender and age ($p > .05$). Also no significant difference was found ($p > .05$) between “All Telephone Survey Respondents” and “DP Participants” in either demographic variables or other variables – mainly their views on: (i) the need for amendment of the two laws in general, (ii) the proposals relating to the establishment of a Press Council and a Broadcasting Council, and (iii) issues relating to freedom of speech on the Internet. Therefore, the DP sample is considered highly representative of the eligible population of Macao (i.e., residents aged 18 or above).

Results of the three surveys indicate that in general, Macao journalists have a positive public image and Macao is considered to have press freedom (above the mid-point). Respondents attached the utmost importance to safeguarding the freedom of the press and speech. They also considered protecting media workers as highly important. While respondents’ trust and satisfaction toward the government and media (journalists) were above the mid-point as a whole, they also held high expectations regarding the responsibilities of the government and media (government responsibility: safeguard press freedom; media responsibility: provide information and major news to the public). These results show residents’ positive view of Macao media and their pursuit of freedom of the press and speech.

Taken all the analyses results together, this report offers the following insights and suggestions with regard to the amendment of the *Press Law* and the *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act*:

- A. After deliberation, both the *Press Law* and the *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act* require amendment and the Journalists’ Code of Ethics require drafting. This has become the mainstream voice of Macao residents. Pursuit of freedom and equality in society and close attention to public affairs content were at the top of the concerns (see details in 3.2.2 and 3.2.6). Attention to public affairs media content reflected, to some extent, the inclination toward active social participation, whereas pursuit of freedom and equality in society was testimony to the expression of positive value systems, which in turn may contribute to the concern about the safeguard of press freedom and freedom of

speech. People in the above-mentioned groups were core members of a healthy community. They share common perceptions about the need to amend the two laws and to draft the code of ethics for journalists, which speaks even louder to the need to amend the two laws. As such, this final report recommends amendment of the two laws and the drafting of the Journalists’ Code of Ethics so as to demonstrate determination of the government to respect public opinions, adapt to social development, and maintain social fairness and press freedom.

- B. As to the establishment of the Press Council and Broadcasting Council, the majority of opinions were in favor of the proposal with “industry leadership, public participation and the absence of regulation of existing laws” (see details in 3.1.4 and 3.1.5). At the moment, relevant stipulations in both the *Press Law* and the *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act* are some distance away from the mainstream public opinions. Therefore, this report recommends that the relevant departments should seriously consider deletion or amendment of the stipulations of the two laws.
- C. In addition, whether or not “journalists’ rights are safeguarded” was the single most important principle on the basis of which representatives of Macao evaluated the two councils (see details in 3.4.2 and 3.4.3). Therefore, this report suggests that in the future efforts should be made to amend the two councils and related matters once journalists were ensured the protection of their rights.
- D. Among the qualitative texts taken from small group discussions, both Macao resident representatives and media professionals emphasized press freedom, freedom of speech and expressed the fear that the government involvement may serve to mitigate press freedom (see details in Chapter 4 and Chapter 6). As a result, this report recommends that the relevant departments ought to draft new or amend existing relevant laws while at least maintaining the current level of press freedom and freedom of speech.

The deliberative polling on the amendment of the *Press Law* and the *Audio-Visual Broadcasting Act* was the first of its kind in the Hong Kong and Macao region. Apart from the revelation of thoughtful opinions expressed by a sample of 277 randomly selected respondents representative of the Macao society, who had been briefed of the issues on the agenda and had engaged in careful discussions, data analyses have shown that the gathering has also served several other important social functions.

- 1) Enhancement of citizen education: Awakened the sleeping members of the public who paid little or no attention to public issues, augmented their sense of citizenship, and deepened their understanding of the issue;
- 2) Promotion of social communication: People holding very different views gathered together to discuss and debate public issues in a face-to-face manner with experts and officials. Public representatives reported good feelings afterwards and they also reported increased sense of political efficacy;
- 3) Facilitation of transparency for public sentiment expressions: Respondents gave highly positive evaluations to the overall operation of the polling. By having external observers and mass media workers to directly observe the activities, the DP showed to participants the extent to which the government respected public opinion and the transparency of the process of policy formulation;
- 4) The current deliberative polling involved two groups of respondents: people working in the media industry and members of the general public, in a format that allowed the public to gain a deeper understanding about media-related issues. Conversely, the opportunity to view the ideas of the other party fostered the communication and mutual trust between media organizations and the general public. This will be conducive to the improvement of media professionalism in the long run.

Part V Appendixes

Appendix 1 Literature Review (in Chinese)

Appendix 2 References (in Chinese and English)

Appendix 3 Research Methods (in Chinese)

Appendix 4 Technical Report on DP Implementation (in Chinese)

Appendix 5 Questionnaires (in Chinese, Portuguese and English)

Appendix 6 Balanced Briefing Materials (in Chinese, Portuguese and English)

Appendix 7 Verbatim Transcriptions of Small Groups Discussions on DP-Day (in Chinese)

Appendix 8 DP-Day Evaluation (in Chinese)

Appendix 9 Feedback from DP Participants and Observers (in Chinese and English)

NOTE: For details of the above Appendixes, please refer to separated files.