

**Public Opinion Programme (POP)  
The University of Hong Kong**

**The Television and Entertainment  
Licensing Authority (TELA)**

**Jointly conduct**

---

***Public Opinion Survey for the Review of the  
Control of Obscene and Indecent Articles  
Ordinance***

---



**Survey Report**

Compiled by

CHUNG Ting-Yiu Robert, PANG Ka-Lai Karie,  
And LEE Wing-Yi Winnie

**4 May 2009**

*Everything in this publication is the work of individual researchers, and does not represent the stand of the University of Hong Kong. Dr Robert Chung is fully responsible for the work of the Public Opinion Programme (POP) of the University of Hong Kong.*

## **Contents**

---

	Page
<b>Survey Report</b>	
Preamble	3
Research Design	4
Research Findings	6
Concluding Remarks	16
<b>Appendices</b>	
Appendix I: Contact Information	19
Appendix II: Frequency Tables	21
Appendix III: Cross-tabulations	37
Appendix IV: Demographics of the Respondents	58
Appendix V: Questionnaire [Bilingual]	61

## *I. Preamble*

- 1.1 The Public Opinion Programme (POP) was established in June 1991 to collect and study public opinion on topics which could be of interest to academics, journalists, policy-makers, and the general public. POP was at first under the Social Sciences Research Centre, a unit under the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Hong Kong, it was transferred to the Journalism and Media Studies Centre in the University of Hong Kong in May 2000. In January 2002, it was transferred back to the Faculty of Social Sciences in the University of Hong Kong till now. Since its establishment, POP has been providing quality survey services to a wide range of public and private organizations, on the condition that they would allow the POP Team to design and conduct the research independently, and to bear the final responsibilities. POP also hopes that the results will be open for public consumption some time in future.
- 1.2 In December 2008, the Television and Entertainment Licensing Authority (TELA) commissioned POP to conduct this “Public Opinion Survey for the Review of Control of Obscene and Indecent Articles Ordinance”. Target respondents of the study were Cantonese-speaking population of Hong Kong of age 15 or above. The main objective of the survey was to gauge Hong Kong people’s knowledge of and opinion towards the review of the Control of Obscene and Indecent Articles Ordinance (COIAO). This survey was part of the public consultation underway.
- 1.3 The research instrument used in this study was designed by the POP Team after consulting TELA, while both POP and TELA had equal say in the final instrument. Fieldwork operations, data collection and data analysis were conducted independently by the POP Team, without interference from any outside party. In other words, POP was given full autonomy to design and conduct the survey, and POP would take full responsibility for all the findings reported herewith.

## *II. Research Design*

- 2.1 This was a random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers under close supervision. All data were collected by our interviewers using a Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI) system which allowed real-time data capture and consolidation. To ensure data quality, on top of on-site supervision, voice recording, screen capturing and camera surveillance were used to monitor the interviewers' performance.
- 2.2 To minimize sampling bias, telephone numbers were first drawn randomly from the residential telephone directories as "seed numbers", from which another set of numbers was generated using the "plus/minus one/two" method, in order to capture the unlisted numbers. Duplicated numbers were then filtered, and the remaining numbers were mixed in random order to produce the final telephone sample.
- 2.3 Target respondents of the study were Cantonese-speaking population of Hong Kong of age 15 or above. When telephone contact was successfully established with a target household, only one qualified person from the household was selected using the "next birthday rule". If the selected subject was aged below 18, the interviewer first introduced the survey to his/her parent or guardian and sought his/her consent before interviewing the subject.
- 2.4 To test the validity of the questionnaire and the time required to complete the interview, a pilot test was conducted between January 6 and 7, 2009, and a total of 20 local citizens of age 18 or above were interviewed. Both the length and some wordings of the questions were slightly fine-tuned according to the comments and results collected from this pilot study.
- 2.5 The official fieldwork was conducted during the period of January 14 to 22, 2009. A total of 1,531 qualified local citizens were successfully interviewed. The overall response rate was 64.3% (Table 2), and the sampling error for percentages was less than 1.3%. In other words, the sampling error for all percentages was less than plus/minus 2.6% at 95% confidence level.

- 2.6 To ensure representativeness of the findings, the raw data collected have been weighted according to provisional figures obtained from the Census and Statistics Department regarding the gender-age distribution of the Hong Kong population in mid-year 2008. All figures in this report are based on the weighted sample.

### *III Research Findings*

The key findings of the survey are summarized below. Cross-references could be made with the frequency tables listed in Appendix 2. It is noteworthy that the figures in the text are rounded up to the nearest integers, whereas for figures with the first decimal being “5”, the second decimal place will also be considered to decide if the rounding-off is deemed appropriate.

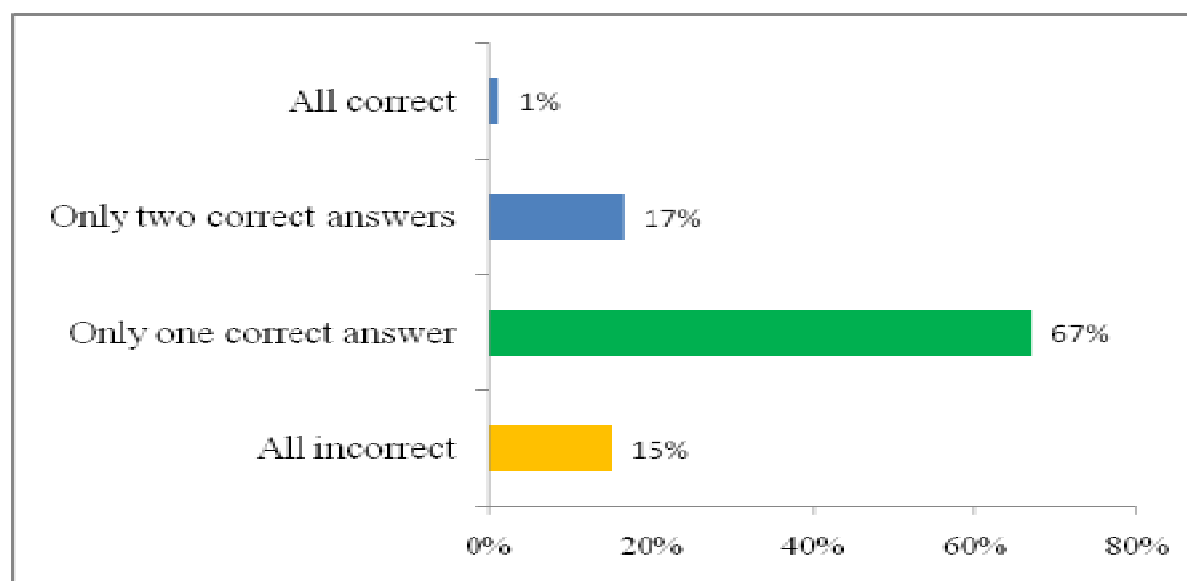
- 3.1 The survey began by gauging the respondents’ general knowledge of the COIAO. After the interviewers briefly introduced the existing definition for “articles” under the COIAO, all respondents were asked, based on their knowledge, for articles classified as “obscene” and “indecent”, to what age groups of persons they could be published? Results showed that 71% of respondents wrongly believed that articles classified as “obscene” could be published to persons of age 18 or above. Only 25% recognized that these articles were prohibited from publication to anybody. As for the “indecent” articles, 71% recognized that they were restricted to be published to persons of age 18 or above only, while 21% wrongly thought that they were prohibited from publication to anybody. Summing up, only 13% of the overall sample could answer both questions correctly, but more respondents (15%) answered both questions wrongly (Tables 3 to 5).
- 3.2 The survey continued to ask if “films for public exhibition”, “television broadcast” and “radio broadcast” were under the regulation of the COIAO. Results revealed that 8% respondents knew that “all three” of the abovementioned items were not under the COIAO’s regulation. 77% wrongly believed that “television broadcast” was included, 74% mistook “films for public exhibition”, and 69% wrongly thought “radio broadcast”, was under the COIAO’s regulation. A small proportion of respondents expressed no idea (5%; Table 6).
- 3.3 According to the results of the first three questions, respondents’ knowledge level of the COIAO could roughly be categorized into three types – 1) those who gave two to three correct answers were regarded as “more knowledgeable”, accounting for 18% of the total sample; 2) those who gave only one correct answer as “fairly knowledgeable”, taking up 67%; and 3) those who failed to give any correct answer as “less knowledgeable”, amounting to 15%. Although such a classification may not

be able to precisely reflect the respondents' knowledge with regard to the COIAO, it bears certain reference value when used as a variable to cross tabulate with other opinion questions. It should be noted that, since only a very small amount of people had answered all questions correctly, they were not singled out but also grouped under the "more knowledgeable" category.

**Summary Table 1** Knowledge of the definition of "obscene" and "indecent" articles and the regulation area of the COIAO (Base = 1,531)

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
All correct	18	1.2%
Only two correct answers	255	16.6%
Only one correct answer	1,028	67.1%
All incorrect	230	15.0%
Total	1,531	100.0%

**Summary Chart 1** Knowledge of the definition of "obscene" and "indecent" articles and the regulation area of the COIAO (Base = 1,531)

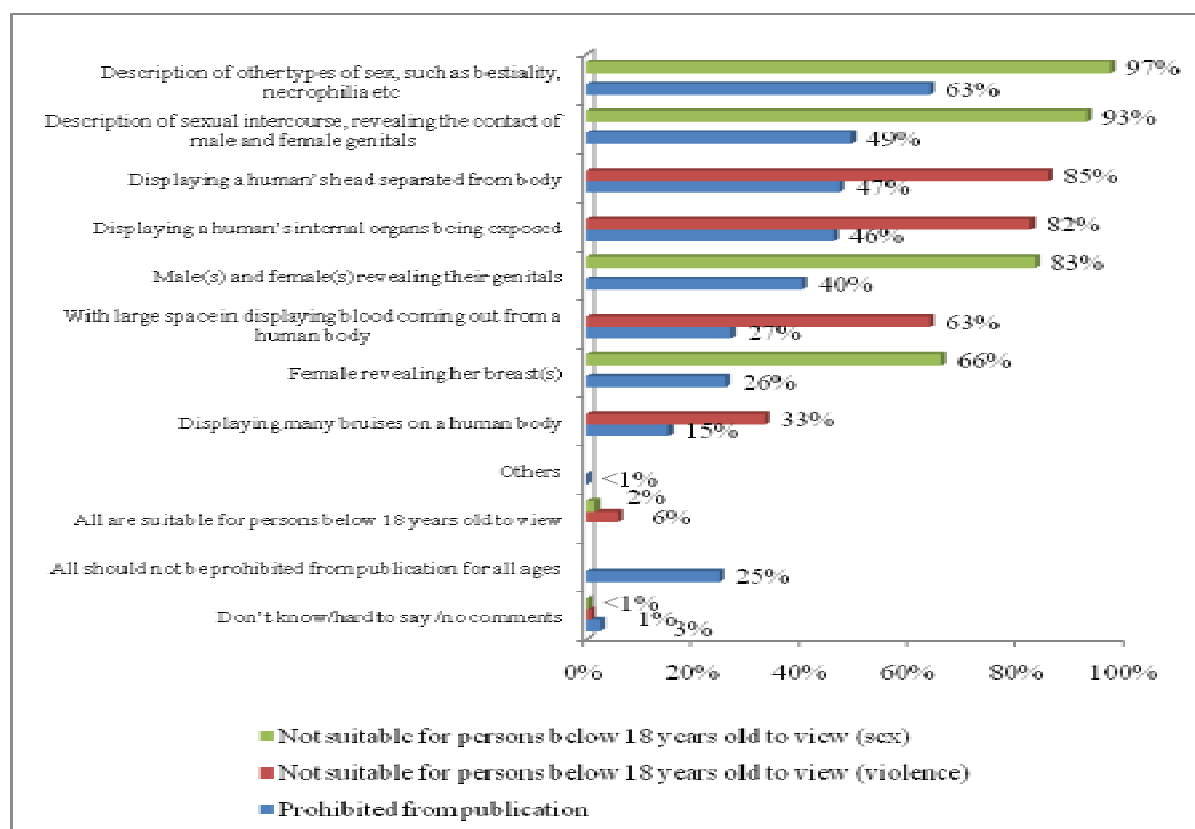


3.4 When asked if there was a need to regulate all published articles by law in Hong Kong, the majority of the respondents confirmed such a need (80%) while nearly 20% said "no such need" (18%). On the other hand, 2% of the respondents had no idea (Table 7).

- 3.5 As for the classification of articles related to sex, a landslide majority of the respondents considered photographs or pictures with description of “other types of sex, such as bestiality, necrophilia, etc.” and “ sexual intercourse, revealing the contact of male and female genitals” **not suitable for persons below 18 years old to view**. The corresponding percentage was 97% and 93%. Besides, 83% and 66% respectively considered photographs or pictures with “male(s) and female(s) revealing their genitals” and with “female(s) revealing her/their breasts” not suitable for persons below 18 years old to view, while only a very small amount of respondents (2%) considered all items suitable for persons below 18 years old to view (Table 8).
- 3.6 As for the classification of articles related to violence, over 80% of respondents considered photographs or pictures that “displaying a human’s head separated from body” and that “displaying a human’s internal organs being exposed” **not suitable for persons below 18 years old to view**, with 85% and 82% respectively. Meanwhile, 63% and 33% considered photographs or pictures “with large space in displaying blood coming out from a human body” and that “displaying many bruises on a human body” not suitable for persons below 18 years old to view. Only 6% thought all of the above mentioned items were suitable for persons below 18 years old to view (Table 9).
- 3.7 Should any of the above-mentioned articles be prohibited from publication for all ages? Results revealed that the largest proportion of respondents thought photographs or pictures with “description of bestiality and necrophilia” should be **prohibited from publication for all ages**, accounting for 63% of the total sample. Items that followed, in descending order, were photographs or pictures with “description of sexual intercourse, revealing the contact of male and female genitals” (49%), “displaying a human’s head separated from body” (47%), “displaying a human’s internal organs being exposed” (46%) and those with “male(s) and female(s) revealing their genitals” (40%), each took up a percentage ranging from 40% up to 50%. Besides, approximately 15% to 25% respondents thought photographs or pictures that “with large space in displaying blood coming out from a human body” (27%), “with female revealing her breast(s)” (26%) and “displaying many bruises on a human body” (15%) should be prohibited from publication for all ages. Finally, 25% of the overall sample thought all the above-mentioned items should not be prohibited from publication at all (Table 10).



**Summary Chart 2** Public views on photographs or pictures considered to be not suitable for persons below 18 years old to view [Base (sex) = 1,457; Base (violence) = 1,458] and prohibited from publication for all ages (Base = 1,455)

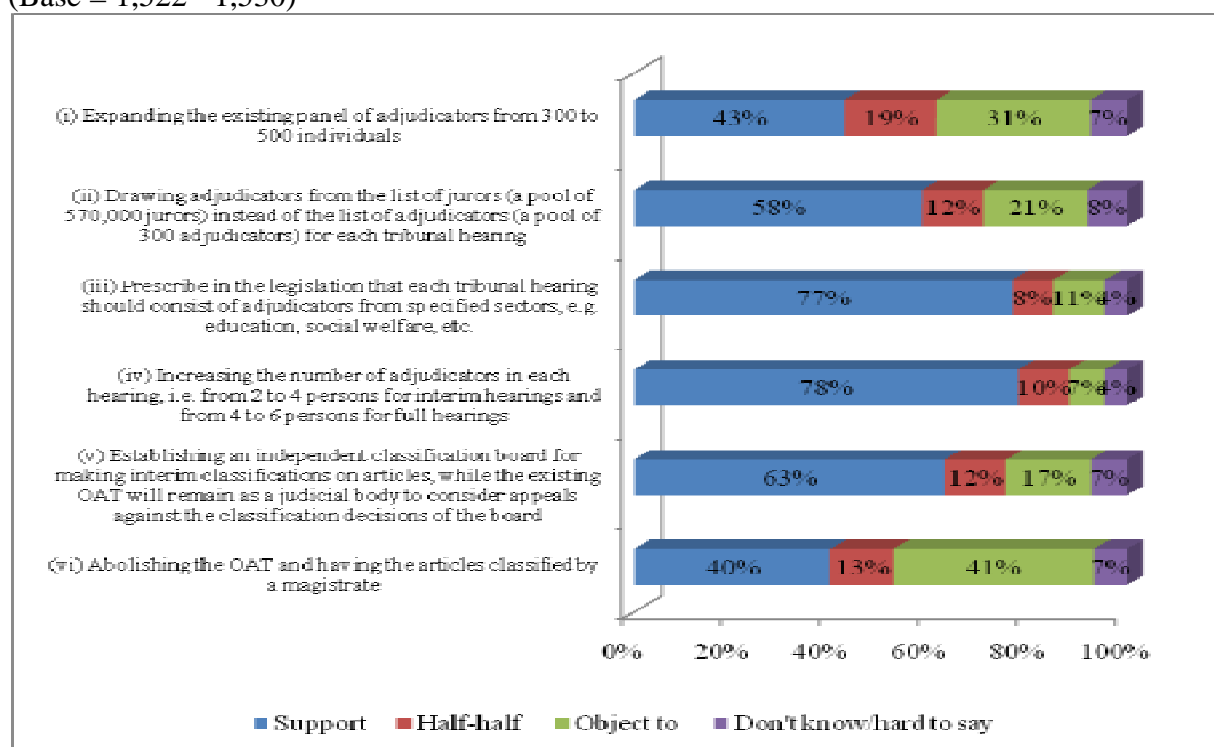


3.8 Regarding the adjudication system, over 90% of the respondents said they had “heard of” (91%) the Obscene Articles Tribunal (OAT) prior to the interview. However, among the sub-sample of those who had (1,387 respondents), only less than one-tenth thought the work of OAT had been “well done” (9%), which was significantly less than those who gave a negative assessment (33%), while almost half of this sub-sample said “half-half/average” (47%) and around one-tenth failed to give a definite answer to this question (11%; Tables 12 & 13).

3.9 After a brief description of the current adjudication system and the number of adjudicators serving on the OAT, the interviewers read out a total of six improvement proposals to gauge the respondents’ support level to each of the propositions. Findings showed that, nearly 80% were in favour of “increasing the number of adjudicators in each hearing, i.e. from 2 to 4 persons for interim hearings and from 4 to 6 persons for full hearings” (78%) and “prescribing in the legislation that each tribunal hearing should consist of adjudicators from specified sectors, e.g. education, social welfare, etc.” (77%). The proposal of “establishing an independent

classification board for making interim classifications on articles, while the existing OAT will remain as a judicial body to consider appeals against the classification decisions of the board” gained a support rate at 63%. Meanwhile, the opposition rates of the aforementioned proposals were 7%, 11% and 17% respectively. On the other hand, those who were in favour of “drawing adjudicators from the list of jurors instead of the list of adjudicators for each tribunal hearing” amounted to 58%, while 21% objected to this proposal. As for “expanding the existing panel of adjudicators from 300 to 500 individuals” (43%) and “abolishing the OAT and having the articles classified by a magistrate” (40%), the objection rates were 31% and 41% correspondingly (Tables 14 to 20).

**Summary Chart 3** Support level to 6 improvement proposals of the adjudication system  
(Base = 1,522 - 1,530)



3.10 With regard to the regulation of obscene and indecent articles on the Internet, three quarters of the respondents wished that the government regulation would be “stricter than it is now” (75%), of which almost half of them opted for “much stricter” (47%). Another 13% considered the current regulation was “appropriate”, while only less than one-tenth wished that the regulation would be “more lenient than it is now” (8%). Excluding those who said “appropriate” and “more lenient”, the survey continued to ask those respondents how could the regulation be further tightened. Of all valid responses, the two most frequently cited ones were “improving the existing regulatory system” (21%) and “raising the penalty”

(19%), followed by “promoting the usage of computer filtering service” (8%), “stepping up the enforcement by police, increasing the frequency of online patrol” (5%), “enhancing public education and promotion” (5%), “verifying the age of Internet users” (4%), “verifying the identity of Internet users, enhancing international cooperation so as to facilitate the tracing of publishers” (2%) and “to establish a special working team to enforce the regulation by the government” (1%). Meanwhile, 44% said they had no idea (Table 21 & 22).

3.11 Out of the overall sample, more than 40% of respondents reported that they would spend no more than 14 hours a week on Internet (42%), meaning no more than 2 hours per day. Another 14% would use the Internet for 15-28 hours per week, and 8% for 29-42 hours per week. Those who indicated that they would use the Internet for 43-56 hours, 57-70 hours and 71 hours or more amounted to 3%, 2% and 1% respectively. The remaining 28% were non-Internet users. Excluding these non- users, about half of the users said they were “concerned” about the online publication of articles deemed unsuitable for persons below 18 years old. Those who opted for “not concerned” (26%) and “half-half” (25%) each accounted for around a quarter of the sample. At the same time, only 22% of the Internet users had used computer filtering software. As for the reasons of not using any filtering software, over half of the sub-sample said “no such need” (55%), 13% claimed “total ignorance in this software”. Other less popular answers included “lack of technical skills to operate” (3%), “to avoid the fuss” (3%), “good trust in his/her children/family, education and self-discipline being more important” (2%), “too expensive” (1%), “affecting the computer performance” (1%) and “results not ideal” (1%, Tables 24 to 26).

3.12 As for the classification standard set by the OAT, i.e. articles that are neither obscene nor indecent and suitable for all persons as Class I; articles that are indecent and unsuitable for persons of age below 18 as Class II; articles that are obscene and unsuitable for persons of all ages as Class III. As high as 60% of respondents considered this system “appropriate”, whereas 21% and 14% respectively thought the existing classification “inappropriate” and “half-half”. The remaining 5% had no idea (5%, Table 28).

3.13 If there was a practical need to focus its resources to handle certain articles first, respondents believed that TELA should prioritize as follows: “local newspapers” (30%), “local magazines” (19%), “DVDs/VCDs” (19%), “electronic game products including computer games” (17%) and finally “comic books” (6%). If

adding up the percentages of the “first” and “second” priorities, apart from swapping the orders of the first two items, the rankings of the other three remained unchanged. They were, in descending priority, “local magazines” (50%\*), “local newspapers” (50%\*), “DVDs/VCDs” (35%) and “electronic games including computer games” (30%) and “comic books” (19%). Conversely, if to rank by the percentages of “the fifth priority” obtained for each item, the results also matched and the orders were “comic books” (23%), “electronic games including computer games” (22%), “DVDs/VCDs” (21%), “local newspapers” (17%) and “local magazines” (9%, Table 29).

**Summary Table 2** Respondents’ priority setting for different articles (Base = 1,524)

	Local newspapers	Local magazines	DVDs/VCDs	Electronic game products including computer games	Comic books
First priority	<b>30%</b>	19%	19%	17%	6%
Second priority	20%	<b>31%</b>	16%	13%	13%
Third priority	13%	16%	20%	19%	<b>25%</b>
Fourth priority	12%	18%	17%	21%	24%
Least priority	17%	9%	<b>21%</b>	<b>22%</b>	23%
Failed to clearly prioritize all items	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Don’t know/hard to say/no comments	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%

*\*Note: combining “first” and “second” priorities, percentage of “local magazine” was 50.3% and that of “local newspapers” was 50.0% in one decimal place.*

3.14 Overall speaking, three-quarters of the respondents expressed their wish that the penalties for breaching the COIAO should be “more severe than now” (75%). Meanwhile, 15% of respondents considered the current penalties as “appropriate”. Only 7% thought the penalties should be “more lenient than now” (Table 30).

3.15 The questionnaire ended by asking through what channels the respondents would prefer the government to publicize and educate the public about the COIAO in future. Results revealed that nearly three-quarters of the overall sample preferred “television advertisements/programmes” (74%), followed at a distance by “newspapers/magazines” (36%) and then “school talks” (34%). Those who opted for “radio advertisements/programmes”, “Internet” and “posters/pamphlets” amounted

to 23%, 18% and 10% respectively. Other less frequently mentioned channels included “community activities” (5%), “incorporated into the school curriculum” (2%), “advertising on public transportations” (1%) and “promotion in places where teenagers hang out, such as cyber cafes or amusement game centres” (1%, Table 31).

- 3.16 As shown from the cross-tabulation analysis based on gender, females were more inclined than males to believe that there was a need for Hong Kong to regulate the publication of all articles through legislation. Besides, females’ tolerance level towards articles deemed not suitable for persons under the age of 18 or for all ages was comparatively lower than their male counterparts. On the other hand, the knowledge level of the OAT was significantly higher among the males. Generally speaking, more females than males wished for stricter regulation of obscene and indecent articles on the Internet and were more concerned about displaying articles not suitable for non-adults online. As for the Internet users, a higher proportion of females than males had used computer filtering software. Also, females were more inclined than males to push the court for heavier penalties when dealing with offenders of the COIAO.
- 3.17 With respect to different age groups, relatively more respondents aged between 31-50 tended not to agree that Hong Kong society should call for legislation to monitor all publication of articles to the public as compared to the younger and older counterparts. Their acceptance level regarding the publication of sex-related articles to persons under the age of 18 was also higher than other groups in general. Nevertheless, as for whether or not the articles should be prohibited from publication for all ages, the older the respondents, the lower their tolerance level, implying stricter standards. Among all, respondents aged 51 or above were the least knowledgeable about the OAT. On the other hand, apart from the proposal “abolishing the OAT and having the articles classified by a magistrate”, the younger the respondents, the higher the support rate obtained for all five proposals tested in this study. Besides, the older the respondents, the higher the percentage seeking for stricter government regulations related to obscene and indecent articles on the Internet. Those aged between 31-50 were found to be most concerned about articles classified as unsuitable for persons below 18 years old displaying on the Internet. Overall speaking, older respondents were more in favor of raising the court penalties when dealing with obscene and indecent articles.
- 3.18 In terms of education attainment, the lower the education level, the more likely the respondents would agree that there was “a need” for Hong Kong society to have
-

legislation in monitoring all publication of articles to the public. They were also relatively stricter than the others when classifying articles that were unsuitable for non-adults or should be prohibited from publication for all ages. Those with higher education level showed significantly higher knowledge of the OAT. Regarding the various improvement proposals, except for “abolishing the OAT and having the articles classified by a magistrate”, the higher the education level, the higher the support rate obtained for the other five proposals. Those with tertiary education or above tended to think that the current government regulation of publishing obscene and indecent articles online was already “appropriate” or even hoped it could be more lenient than now. As regards the Internet users, respondents with secondary education level were more likely to have used computer filtering software. Similarly, respondents with secondary education level generally thought that the current classification system adopted by the OAT was “appropriate”. Finally, those with lower education were more likely than other education groups to ask for heavier penalties from the court when dealing with obscene and indecent article.

- 3.19 As far as occupation is concerned, cross-tabulation analysis found that the white collars were relatively more knowledgeable of the OAT when compared to other occupations as well as the non-working groups. Yet, it is also the white collars who tended to rate its work effectiveness as “poor”. Regarding the improvement proposals put to test, the student group was more inclined to agree with “expanding the existing panel of adjudicators from 300 to 500 individuals”, “drawing adjudicators from the list of jurors instead of the list of adjudicators for each tribunal hearing”, “prescribing in the legislation that each tribunal hearing should consist of adjudicators from specified sectors, e.g. education, social welfare, etc.” and “increasing the number of adjudicators in each hearing, i.e., from 2 to 4 persons for interim hearings and from 4 to 6 persons for full hearings”, whereas white collars showed more support to “establishing an independent classification board for making interim classifications on articles, while the existing OAT will remain as a judicial body to consider appeals against the classification decisions of the board” than the others. On the other hand, more blue collars tended to be in favour of “abolishing the OAT and having the articles classified by a magistrate”. Results also showed that, compared to people from other sectors, a relatively higher percentage of students considered the classification currently used by the OAT appropriate.
- 3.20 According to the cross-tabulation analysis with the respondents’ knowledge level of the COIAO, the “more knowledgeable” group was relatively stricter than the other two groups when deciding which articles were not suitable for persons under the

age of 18 or even prohibited from publication for all ages. Furthermore, the higher the knowledge level, the more likely the respondents would consider the current classification adopted by the OAT as “appropriate” and also the more likely to ask for heavier penalties from the court for the offenders of the COIAO.

- 3.21 On another front, it is found that respondents who rated the work effectiveness of OAT negatively were more likely to agree with “drawing adjudicators from the list of jurors instead of the list of adjudicators for each tribunal hearing” and “abolishing the OAT and having the articles classified by a magistrate”. In contrast, those who rated the OAT’s work effectiveness positively inclined to agree with “prescribing in the legislation that each tribunal hearing should consist of adjudicators from specified sectors”.
- 3.22 Last but not least, cross-tabulations between the Internet usage and respondents’ view on the government regulation revealed that the less frequent the usage, the more likely the respondents would call for stricter control of obscene and indecent articles online. Those who used the Internet for no more than 15 hours a week were classified as the first tier, among whom nearly 80% asked for stricter regulation. Those who used the Internet for 15 to 56 hours per week were classified as the second tier, and the corresponding figure was close to 70%. The third tier referred to those who used the Internet for more than 56 hours per week, and almost 50% of this tier shared the same view in this aspect. Finally, as shown from the cross-tabulation results, the more concerned about the online publication of articles deemed unsuitable for persons below 18 years old by law the Internet users were, the more likely they had used computer filtering software.

## *IV Concluding Remarks*

- 4.1 This survey finds that people's knowledge of the COIAO is just fair. According to the results gathered from the first three questions of the questionnaire, 18% of the respondents answered two to three questions correctly and they can be classified as "more knowledgeable". Those who only answered one question correctly can be classified as "fairly knowledgeable", comprising 67% of the sample. Those who could not give any correct answer can be classified as "less knowledgeable", comprising 15% of the sample. Whether those questions are too difficult or too easy is, of course, a subjective matter. Nonetheless, dividing the respondents into three groups helps to analyze the reasons of their opinions.
- 4.2 The consensus among the respondents is that Hong Kong society needs legislations to monitor the publication of articles. Over 80% of the respondents agreed that photographs or pictures with descriptions of bestiality, necrophilia, revealing the contact of male and female genitals, with male(s) and female(s) revealing their genitals, those displaying a human's head separated from body, and those displaying a human's internal organs being exposed were not suitable for persons aged below 18 to view. Moreover, about two-thirds consensus is struck that photographs or pictures With female revealing her breast(s), or those with large space in displaying blood coming out from a human body were not suitable for persons aged below 18 to view.
- 4.3 As for articles which should be banned for all ages, only photographs or pictures with description of sexual intercourses related to bestiality and necrophilia got the support of two-third majority. Those revealing the contact of male and female genitals, displaying a human's head separated from body, and those displaying a human's internal organs being exposed got about 45% to 50% support.
- 4.4 This survey shows that most people are aware of the existence of the OAT, but they generally regarded its effectiveness to be "neither good nor bad". Among the six proposals for improving the adjudication system listed in the questionnaire, people seemed to be very supportive of increasing the number of adjudicators in each hearing, and requiring each hearing to include adjudicators from specified sectors. Both proposals captured almost 80% support. About 60% supported the establishment of a new independent adjudication system, and the replacement of



adjudicators by jurors. It would be a difficult task to blend together these rather unrelated and even contradicting suggestions.

- 4.5 As for the regulation of Internet, three-quarters of people urged the government to step up its regulation, mainly to improve the existing regulatory system and to increase the penalty. Survey results also show that around 70% of the respondents had the habit of using the Internet. Although they were rather concerned about the Internet displaying articles which were classified by law as not suitable for persons of age under 18, only about 15% of the sample used computer filtering software.
- 4.6 As for other more general questions, research results show that three-quarters of the people wished the court to increase the penalty for violating the COIAO, and that the government would educate the public through the television. Sixty percent considered the classification standards set by the OAT to be “appropriate”. Most said TELA should handle local newspapers first, followed by magazines and DVDs/VCDs.
- 4.7 In terms of demographic analyses, women were generally more inclined to ask for more regulations and heavier penalties than men, but their awareness of the OAT’s work was relatively lower. In terms of age, those between 31 and 50 were more open to different kinds of articles, and they were more concerned about problems over the Internet. Older respondents tended to ask for heavier penalties from the court, while their knowledge of the OAT was the lowest, but their rating of its effectiveness most negative. As for education attainment, those with lower education attainment tended to ask for more regulations and heavier penalties. Those with higher education attainment were more familiar with the OAT, and rated its effectiveness more negatively, but tended to think the current government regulation of the Internet was already adequate. In terms of occupation, white collars were more familiar with the OAT, but rated its effectiveness more negatively. Moreover, respondents who were more familiar with the COIAO seemed to have stricter standards in classifying different articles. Those who rated the effectiveness of the OAT more poorly tended to ask for greater changes to the existing adjudication system. The less frequent Internet users tended to ask for more government control on obscene and indecent articles on the Internet.

# **Appendix I**

## **Contact Information**

**Table 1 Breakdown of contact information of the survey**

	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Respondents' ineligibility confirmed</b>	<b>9,129</b>	<b>43.2%</b>
<i>Fax/ data line</i>	982	4.6%
<i>Invalid number</i>	6,473	30.6%
<i>Call-forwarding/ mobile/ pager number</i>	236	1.1%
<i>Non-residential number</i>	1,159	5.5%
<i>Special technological difficulties</i>	67	0.3%
<i>No eligible respondents</i>	212	1.0%
<b>Respondents' ineligibility not confirmed</b>	<b>5,282</b>	<b>25.0%</b>
<i>Line busy</i>	503	2.4%
<i>No answer</i>	3,389	16.0%
<i>Answering device</i>	89	0.4%
<i>Call-blocking</i>	76	0.4%
<i>Language problem</i>	360	1.7%
<i>Interview terminated before the screening question</i>	748	3.5%
<i>Others</i>	117	0.6%
<b>Respondents' eligibility confirmed, but failed to complete the interview</b>	<b>5,181</b>	<b>24.5%</b>
<i>Household-level refusal</i>	6	0.0%
<i>Known respondent refusal</i>	16	0.1%
<i>Appointment date beyond the end of the fieldwork period</i>	4,868	23.0%
<i>Partial interview</i>	81	0.4%
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	210	1.0%
<b>Successful cases</b>	<b>1,531</b>	<b>7.2%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,123</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table 2 Calculation of response rate**

Response rate
= $\frac{\text{Successful cases}}{\text{Successful cases} + \text{Partial interview}^* + \text{Refusal cases by eligible respondents}^{\wedge}}$
= $\frac{1,531}{1,531 + (81+748) + (6+16)}$
= 64.3%

\* Including "partial interview" and "Interview terminated before the screening question"

^ Including "household-level refusal" and "known respondent refusal"

# **Appendix II**

## **Frequency Tables**

[Interviewer to read out: The government is currently reviewing the operation of the Control of Obscene and Indecent Articles Ordinance (COIAO), and a public consultation on the review is underway. The following questions are related to this review. “Articles” under the COIAO refer to general articles, such as newspapers, magazine etc., but not including works of art nor articles with scientific and academic value.]

Table 3 [Q1] As far as you know, those articles classified as “obscene” can be published or sold to which of the following groups of persons to view? [Interviewer read out options 1-3]

	Freq.	% (N=1,531)
Can be published or sold to persons of age 18 or above only	1,081	70.6%
<b>Are prohibited from publication to all ages (correct answer)</b>	380	24.8%
Can be published or sold to all ages	33	2.2%
Don’t know/hard to say	37	2.4%
Total	1,531	100.0%

Table 4 [Q2] As far as you know, those articles classified as “indecent” can be published or sold to which of the following groups of persons to view? [Interviewer read out options 1-3]

	Freq.	% (N=1,531)
<b>Can be published or sold to persons of age 18 or above only (correct answer)</b>	1,093	71.4%
Cannot be published or sold to any person	315	20.6%
Can be published or sold to all ages	86	5.6%
Don’t know/hard to say	37	2.4%
Total	1,531	100.0%

Table 5 Integrate the answers of [Q1] and [Q2]

	Freq.	% (N=1,531)
All answers correct	193	12.6%
Only one correct answer	1,086	70.9%
No correct answer	235	15.3%
Don’t know/hard to say	17	1.1%
Total	1,531	100.0%

Table 6 [Q3] As far as you know, which of the following is/are subject to regulation by the COIAO: films for public exhibition, television and radio broadcast? [Interviewer read out options 1-3, multiple answers allowed]

	Freq.	% of responses (N=3,570)	% of sample (N=1,530)
Television broadcast	1,179	33.0%	77.0%
Films for public exhibition	1,136	31.8%	74.2%
Radio broadcast	1,058	29.6%	69.2%
<b>None of the above (correct answer)</b>	119	3.3%	7.8%
Don't know/hard to say	78	2.2%	5.1%
Total	3,570	100.0%	
Missing	1		

Table 7 [Q4] Do you think there is a need to regulate all published articles by law in Hong Kong?

	Freq.	% (N=1,529)
Yes	1,220	79.8%
No	272	17.8%
Don't know/hard to say	37	2.4%
Total	1,529	100.0%
Missing	2	

Table 8 [Q5] Which of the following photographs or pictures related to sex do you think is/are not suitable for persons below 18 years old to view? [Interviewer read out options 1-4, order to be randomized by the computer, multiple answers allowed]

	Freq.	% of responses (N=4,952)	% of sample (N=1,457)
With description of other types of sex, such as bestiality, necrophilia, etc.	1,412	28.5%	96.9%
With description of sexual intercourse, revealing the contact of male and female genitals	1,348	27.2%	92.6%
With male(s) and female(s) revealing their genitals	1,208	24.4%	82.9%
With female revealing her breast(s)	956	19.3%	65.6%
All of the above are suitable for persons below 18 years old to view	24	0.5%	1.6%
Don't know/hard to say/no comments	4	0.1%	0.3%
Total	4,952	100.0%	
Missing	74		

Table 9 [Q6] Which of the following photographs or pictures related to violence do you think is/are not suitable for persons below 18 years old to view? [Interviewer read out options 1-4, order to be randomized by the computer, multiple answers allowed]

	Freq.	% of responses (N=3,945)	% of sample (N=1,458)
Photographs/pictures displaying a human's head separated from body	1,245	31.6%	85.4%
Photographs/pictures displaying a human's internal organs being exposed	1,196	30.3%	82.1%
Photographs/pictures with large space in displaying blood coming out from human body	924	23.4%	63.4%
Photographs/pictures displaying many bruises on a human body	482	12.2%	33.1%
All of the above are suitable for persons below 18 years old	86	2.2%	5.9%
Don't know/hard to say/no comments	13	0.3%	0.9%
Total	3,945	100.0%	
Missing	73		

Table 10 [Q7] Which of the above mentioned photographs or pictures do you think should be prohibited from publication to all ages? [If needed, interviewer can read out options 1-4 in the above two questions, multiple answers allowed]

	Freq.	% of responses (N=4,950)	% of sample (N=1,455)
<u>Related to sex:</u>			
With description of other types of sex, such as bestiality, necrophilia, etc.	924	18.7%	63.5%
With description of sexual intercourse, revealing the contact of male and female genitals	713	14.4%	49.0%
With male(s) and female(s) revealing their genitals	582	11.8%	40.0%
With female revealing her breast(s)	375	7.6%	25.8%
<u>Related to violence:</u>			
Photographs/pictures displaying a human's head separated from body	682	13.8%	46.9%
Photographs/pictures displaying a human's internal organs being exposed	666	13.5%	45.8%
Photographs/pictures with large space in displaying blood coming out from human body	390	7.9%	26.8%
Photographs/pictures displaying many bruises on a human body	221	4.5%	15.2%
<b>All of the above should not be prohibited from publication to all ages</b>	358	7.2%	24.6%
Others (Please specify: )	2	0.0%	0.1%
Don't know/hard to say/no comments	36	0.7%	2.5%
Total	4,950	100.0%	
Missing	76		

Table 11 [Q7\_others] Which of the above mentioned photographs or pictures do you think should be prohibited from publication to all ages? (Other responses)

	Freq.
Description of sexual intercourse with children or same sex	1
Pedophilia	1

Table 12 [Q8] Have you ever heard of the Obscene Articles Tribunal (OAT)?

	Freq.	% (N=1,531)
Yes	1,388	90.7%
No (skip to Q10)	141	9.2%
Don't know/hard to say	2	0.2%
Total	1,531	100.0%

Table 13 [Q9] (Only ask respondents who had heard of OAT) How good or bad do you think the OAT has done its work? [Interviewer to probe intensity of opinion]

	Freq.	% (N=1,387)
Very good	9	0.7%
Quite good	113	8.1%
Half-half/average	653	47.1%
Quite poor	306	22.1%
Very poor	155	11.2%
Don't know/hard to say	152	10.9%
Total	1,387	100.0%
Missing	3	



**[Interviewer to read out: Under the existing adjudication system, OAT is a judicial body, which comprises a presiding magistrate and two members of the public appointed by the Chief Justice to serve as adjudicators. Currently there is a pool of 300 adjudicators serving the OAT.]** Now, I am going to read out a number of improvement proposals related to the adjudication system. Please tell me, how much do you support or object to these proposals?  
**[Interviewer to probe intensity of opinion]**

Table 14 [Q10] How much do you support or object to these proposals? **(i) Expanding the existing panel of adjudicators from 300 to 500 individuals**

		Freq.	% (N=1,530)
Very much support	) Support	203	13.3%
Somewhat support		450	29.4%
Half-half/neutral/a little support and a little objection		286	18.7%
Somewhat object	) Object	324	21.2%
Very much object		154	10.0%
Don't know/hard to say		114	7.4%
Total		1,530	100.0%
Missing		1	

Table 15 [Q11] How much do you support or object to these proposals? **(ii) Drawing adjudicators from the list of jurors (a pool of 570,000 jurors) instead of the list of adjudicators (a pool of 300 adjudicators) for each tribunal hearing**

		Freq.	% (N=1,523)
Very much support	) Support	381	25.0%
Somewhat support		509	33.4%
Half-half/neutral/a little support and a little objection		188	12.3%
Somewhat object	) Object	239	15.7%
Very much object		82	5.4%
Don't know/hard to say		125	8.2%
Total		1,523	100.0%
Missing		8	

Table 16 [Q12] How much do you support or object to these proposals? **(iii) Prescribing in the legislation that each tribunal hearing should consist of adjudicators from specified sectors, e.g. education, social welfare, etc.**

		Freq.	% (N=1,528)
Very much support	) Support	536	35.1%
Somewhat support		637	41.7%
Half-half/neutral/a little support and a little objection		126	8.3%
Somewhat object	) Object	112	7.3%
Very much object		49	3.2%
Don't know/hard to say		69	4.5%
Total		1,528	100.0%
Missing		3	

Table 17 [Q13] How much do you support or object to these proposals? **(iv) Increasing the number of adjudicators in each hearing, i.e. from 2 to 4 persons for interim hearings and from 4 to 6 persons for full hearings**

		Freq.	% (N=1,527)
Very much support	) Support	544	35.6%
Somewhat support		646	42.3%
Half-half/neutral/a little support and a little objection		157	10.3%
Somewhat object	) Object	80	5.2%
Very much object		32	2.1%
Don't know/hard to say		68	4.5%
Total		1,527	100.0%
Missing		4	

Table 18 [Q14] How much do you support or object to these proposals? **(v) Establishing an independent classification board for making interim classifications on articles, while the existing OAT will remain as a judicial body to consider appeals against the classification decisions of the board**

		Freq.	% (N=1,522)
Very much support	) Support	328	21.6%
Somewhat support		631	41.5%
Half-half/neutral/a little support and a little objection		190	12.5%
Somewhat object	) Object	172	11.3%
Very much object		89	5.8%
Don't know/hard to say		112	7.3%
Total		1,522	100.0%
Missing		9	

Table 19 [Q15] How much do you support or object to these proposals? **(vi) Abolishing the OAT and having the articles classified by a magistrate**

	Freq.	% (N=1,523)
Very much support	233	15.3%
Somewhat support	373	24.5%
Half-half/neutral/a little support and a little objection	195	12.8%
Somewhat object	414	27.2%
Very much object	204	13.4%
Don't know/hard to say	103	6.7%
Total	1,523	100.0%
Missing	8	

Table 20 [Q11-Q15 Summary table] Support and objection rates of each of the improvement proposals

Proposals	Support	Object
Increasing the number of adjudicators in each hearing, i.e. from 2 to 4 persons for interim hearings and from 4 to 6 persons for full hearings	77.9%	7.4%
Prescribing in the legislation that each tribunal hearing should consist of adjudicators from specified sectors, e.g. education, social welfare, etc.	76.7%	10.5%
Establishing an independent classification board for making interim classifications on articles, while the existing OAT will remain as a judicial body to consider appeals against the classification decisions of the board	63.1%	17.1%
Drawing adjudicators from the list of jurors (a pool of 570,000 jurors) instead of the list of adjudicators (a pool of 300 adjudicators) for each tribunal hearing	58.4%	21.0%
Expanding the existing panel of adjudicators from 300 to 500 individuals	42.7%	31.2%
Abolishing the OAT and having the articles classified by a magistrate	39.8%	40.6%

**[Interviewer to read out: Under the existing arrangement, TELA will refer cases of obscene Internet content to the Police, while for indecent articles on the Internet, TELA will ask the webmaster to add the required statutory warning, or to remove or block access to the indecent articles. Websites using overseas servers are not subject to the laws of Hong Kong.]**

Table 21 [Q16] Do you wish the government regulation of the obscene and indecent articles on the Internet to be stricter or more lenient than it is now? [Interviewer to probe intensity of opinion]

		Freq.	% (N=1,526)
Much stricter than now	) Stricter than now	718	47.1%
Somewhat stricter than now		432	28.3%
The current regulation is appropriate		203	13.3%
Somewhat more lenient than now	) More lenient than now	72	4.7%
Much more lenient than now		48	3.1%
Don't know/hard to say		53	3.5%
Total		1,526	100.0%
Missing		5	

Table 22 [Q17] (Excluding those who said “appropriate” and “lenient than now” in Q16) Then how do you think the regulation could be enhanced? [Do not read out answers, multiple answers allowed, interviewer to probe by asking “anything else?”]

	Freq.	% of responses (N=1,302)	% of sample (N=1,178)
Improving the existing regulation system	246	18.9%	20.9%
Raising the penalty	228	17.5%	19.4%
Promoting the usage of computer filtering service	98	7.5%	8.3%
Stepping up the enforcement by police, increasing the frequency of online patrol	58	4.5%	4.9%
Enhancing public education and publicity	55	4.2%	4.7%
Verifying the age of Internet users	49	3.7%	4.1%
Verifying the identity of Internet users, enhancing international cooperation so as to facilitate the tracing of publishers	19	1.4%	1.6%
The government to establish a special working team to enforce the regulation	13	1.0%	1.1%
Others (Please specify: )	16	1.2%	1.3%
Don't know/hard to say	521	40.0%	44.2%
Total		1,302	100.0%
Missing		30	

Table 23 [Q17\_others] (Excluding those who said “appropriate” and “lenient than now” in Q16) Then how do you think the regulation could be enhanced? (Other answers)

	Freq.
Encouraging the public to report publishers breaching the COIAO	3
Involving the cultural professionals to enhance regulation	2
Involving the public in Legislative Council and Human rights organizations	2
Persuading and advising	2
Verbal warnings	1
Adding statutory warnings on the Internet	1
Very difficult, no resources	1
The government and parents have to enhance regulation, self-discipline of website	1
Require the users to pay to access the website	1
Do not let people browse after simply pressing the “reader is of age 18 or above” button	1
Using password at home computer	1
Self-discipline of public	1
Difficult to regulate, depends on self-discipline	1
Cooperation with professionals in this field	1

Table 24 [Q18] How many hours on average do you spend on using the Internet a week? Please consider all forms of usage (e.g. e-mailing, browsing websites)

	Freq.	% (N=1,527)
14 hours or less	643	42.1%
15 - 28 hours	212	13.9%
29 - 42 hours	123	8.1%
43 - 56 hours	39	2.6%
57 - 70 hours	35	2.3%
71 hours or more	15	1.0%
Do not use Internet (skip to Q21)	435	28.5%
Don't know/hard to say	25	1.7%
Total	1,527	100.0%
Missing	4	
Mean	16.9 hours	
Standard error of mean	0.57 hours	
Median	10 hours	
Mode	10 hours	
Base	1,067	

Table 25 [Q19] (Excluding non-Internet users) How much are you concerned about the online publication of articles deemed unsuitable for persons below 18 years old to view by the law? [Interviewer to probe intensity of opinion]

		Freq.	% (N=1,090)
Very much concerned	) Concerned	215	19.7%
Somewhat concerned		304	27.9%
Half-half		269	24.7%
Not quite concerned	) Not concerned	207	19.0%
Not concerned at all		77	7.0%
Don't know/hard to say		19	1.7%
Total		1,090	100.0%
Missing		6	

Table 26 [Q20] (Excluding non-Internet users) Do you have the habit of using computer filtering software, e.g. CyberPatrol, Family Safety (OneCare), etc.? [If the respondent says "no", interview to ask "Why not?". Do not read out answers, multiple answers allowed]

	Freq.	% of responses (N=1,123)	% of sample (N=1,089)
<b>Yes</b>	240	21.4%	22.0%
No, there is no such need	590	52.5%	54.2%
No, no knowledge of these software	138	12.3%	12.7%
No, lack of technical skills to operate	34	3.1%	3.1%
No, to avoid the fuss	31	2.7%	2.8%
No, trust his/her children/family, education and self-discipline more important	18	1.6%	1.6%
No, too expensive	12	1.1%	1.1%
No, software affects the computer performance	11	1.0%	1.0%
No, results not ideal	10	0.9%	1.0%
No, with other reasons (Please specify: )	17	1.5%	1.5%
Don't know/hard to say	21	1.9%	1.9%
Total		1,123	100.0%
Missing		7	

Table 27 [Q20\_others] (Excluding non-Internet users) Do you have the habit of using computer filtering software, e.g. CyberPatrol, Family Safety (OneCare), etc.? (Other reasons)

	Freq.
There is password control in the computer already	3
Could not name any specific reasons (already probed)	3
All computer-related matters are handled by other family members	2
The computer does not belong to the respondent, he/she will not handle any of these software	2
Did not notice	2
There are general filter functions in the computer already	1
Not interested in	1
The computer belongs to the office	1
Will use it in future	1
Seldom go online	1
No time	1
Have not bought any software	1

Table 28 [Q21] Do you think the current classification standard used by the OAT, i.e. articles that are neither obscene nor indecent and suitable for all persons as Class I; articles that are indecent and unsuitable for persons of age below 18 as Class II; articles that are obscene and unsuitable for persons of all ages as Class III, is appropriate or not? [Interviewer to probe intensity of opinion]

		Freq.	% (N=1,529)
Very appropriate	) Appropriate	207	13.5%
Somewhat appropriate		716	46.8%
Half-half		208	13.6%
Somewhat inappropriate	) Inappropriate	231	15.1%
Very inappropriate		89	5.8%
Don't know/hard to say		78	5.1%
Total		1,529	100.0%
Missing		2	

Table 29 [Q22] TELA has practical need to focus its resources to handle certain articles first. Please use a scale of 1 – 5 to indicate how you think the articles should be prioritized, 1 means first priority. [Interviewer to read out items 1-5, order to be randomized by computer]

<b>Local newspapers</b>	<b>Freq.</b>	<b>% (N=1,524)</b>
First priority	464	30.5%
Second priority	298	19.6%
Third priority	198	13.0%
Fourth priority	188	12.4%
Least priority	260	17.0%
Failed to clearly prioritize all items	46	3.0%
Don't know/hard to say/no comments	70	4.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,524</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<i>Missing</i>	<i>7</i>	
<b>Local magazines</b>	<b>Freq.</b>	<b>% (N=1,524)</b>
First priority	294	19.3%
Second priority	473	31.0%
Third priority	239	15.7%
Fourth priority	267	17.5%
Least priority	135	8.9%
Failed to clearly prioritize all items	46	3.0%
Don't know/hard to say/no comments	70	4.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,524</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<i>Missing</i>	<i>7</i>	
<b>DVDs/VCDs</b>	<b>Freq.</b>	<b>% (N=1,524)</b>
First priority	288	18.9%
Second priority	237	15.6%
Third priority	300	19.7%
Fourth priority	263	17.2%
Least priority	320	21.0%
Failed to clearly prioritize all items	46	3.0%
Don't know/hard to say/no comments	70	4.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,524</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<i>Missing</i>	<i>7</i>	



<b>Electronic game products, including computer games</b>	Freq.	% (N=1,524)
First priority	266	17.5%
Second priority	195	12.8%
Third priority	283	18.6%
Fourth priority	326	21.4%
Least priority	338	22.2%
Failed to clearly prioritize all items	46	3.0%
Don't know/hard to say/no comments	70	4.6%
Total	1,524	100.0%
Missing	7	
<b>Comic books</b>	Freq.	% (N=1,524)
First priority	96	6.3%
Second priority	205	13.5%
Third priority	388	25.5%
Fourth priority	363	23.8%
Least priority	356	23.3%
Failed to clearly prioritize all items	46	3.0%
Don't know/hard to say/no comments	70	4.6%
Total	1,524	100.0%
Missing	7	

Table 30 [Q23] Overall speaking, do you wish that the penalties for breaching the COIAO should be more severe or more lenient than now? [Interviewer to probe intensity of opinion]

	Freq.	% (N=1,528)
Much more severe than now	652	42.7%
Somewhat more severe than now ) More severe than now	488 )1,140	31.9% )74.6%
The current penalties are appropriate	234	15.3%
Somewhat more lenient than now	64	4.2%
) More lenient than now	38 )103	2.5% )6.7%
Much more lenient than now	51	3.4%
Don't know/hard to say		
Total	1,528	100.0%
Missing	3	

Table 31 [Q24] Through what channels would you like that government to publicize and educate the public about the COIAO in future? [Do not read out answers, multiple answers allowed]

	Freq.	% of responses (N=3,321)	% of sample (N=1,526)
Television advertisements/programmes	1,125	33.9%	73.7%
Newspapers/magazines	546	16.4%	35.8%
School talks	524	15.8%	34.4%
Radio advertisements/programmes	350	10.6%	23.0%
Internet	273	8.2%	17.9%
Posters/pamphlets	155	4.7%	10.1%
Community activities	76	2.3%	5.0%
Incorporated into the school curriculum	37	1.1%	2.4%
Advertising on public transportations	18	0.5%	1.1%
Promotion in places where teenagers hang out, such as cyber cafes or amusement game centres	14	0.4%	0.9%
Exhibition at shopping malls	6	0.2%	0.4%
Others (Please specify: )	37	1.1%	2.4%
<b>No promotion is needed</b>	6	0.2%	0.4%
Don't know/hard to say/no comments	154	4.6%	10.1%
Total	3,321	100.0%	
Missing	5		

Table 32 [Q24\_others] Through what channels would you like that government to publicize and educate the public about the COIAO in future? (Other answers)

	Freq.
Family education	6
Stars/artistes	4
SMS	3
Heavier penalties	3
DVDs/VCDs	2
Prescribe in legislation first, then promoted by Legislative Councilors	2
Promotion video to be played before movie in the cinema and warnings in computer games	2
Talks for parents	2
Encourage public opinions/discussion	2
Provide more legislative guidelines	1
Enhance monitoring for warning purpose	1
Normal channels	1
Inspection	1
Hire PR firms to promote	1
Step up prosecution as a deterrent	1
Give more details in publicity and education programmes	1
Parents, church	1
Parental guidelines	1
Business charter	1
Office	1
Prosecute those persons who publish obscene articles	1
Police	1

# **Appendix III**

## **Cross-tabulations**

**Notes for deciphering the in-depth analyses:**

1. The cross-tabulations listed below only include the items which are tested to be statistically significant at  $p=0.05$  level.
2. The demographic variable called “knowledge level” refers to the respondents’ knowledge level to the COIAO based on the results of the first three questions of the survey questionnaire. Those who gave at least two correct answers were categorized as “more knowledgeable”; those who gave only one correct answer were categorized as “fairly knowledgeable”; and those who failed to give any correct answer (including those opted for “don’t know/hard to say” for all three questions) were categorized as “less knowledgeable”. The first three questions of the survey questionnaire were:
  - [Q1] As far as you know, those articles classified as “obscene” can be published or sold to which of the following groups of persons to view? Can be published or sold to persons of age 18 or above only, **are prohibited from publication to all ages (correct answer)**, or can be published or sold to all ages?
  - [Q2] As far as you know, those articles classified as “indecent” can be published or sold to which of the following groups of persons to view? **Can be published or sold to persons of age 18 or above only (correct answer)**, cannot be published or sold to any person, or can be published or sold to all ages?
  - [Q3] As far as you know, which of the following is/are subject to regulation by the COIAO? Films for public exhibition, television and radio broadcast? Films for public exhibition, television broadcast, and radio broadcast? **(Correct answer: none of the above)**
3. It is recommended that this in-depth analysis section should be regarded as supplementary information to the research findings, but not as the sole reference for making important policy decisions.

**Index of the cross-tabulation findings of demographic variables with opinion questions**

Question	Demographic variables	Probability	Significant difference at $p=0.05$ level	Significant difference at $p=0.01$ level
[Q4]	Gender	0.000	*	**
[Q4]	Age	0.007	*	**
[Q4]	Education attainment	0.004	*	**
[Q4]	Occupation	0.002	*	**
[Q4]	Knowledge level	0.096		

Question	Demographic variables	Probability	Significant difference at p=0.05 level	Significant difference at p=0.01 level
[Q5]	Gender	0.000	*	**
[Q5]	Age	0.000	*	**
[Q5]	Education attainment	0.000	*	**
[Q5]	Occupation	0.000	*	**
[Q5]	Knowledge level	0.000	*	**
[Q6]	Gender	0.000	*	**
[Q6]	Age	0.000	*	**
[Q6]	Education attainment	0.000	*	**
[Q6]	Occupation	0.000	*	**
[Q6]	Knowledge level	0.163		
[Q7]	Gender	0.000	*	**
[Q7]	Age	0.000	*	**
[Q7]	Education attainment	0.000	*	**
[Q7]	Occupation	0.000	*	**
[Q7]	Knowledge level	0.001	*	**
[Q8]	Gender	0.000	*	**
[Q8]	Age	0.000	*	**
[Q8]	Education attainment	0.000	*	**
[Q8]	Occupation	0.000	*	**
[Q8]	Knowledge level	0.223		
[Q9]	Gender	0.080		
[Q9]	Age	0.004	*	**
[Q9]	Education attainment	0.000	*	**
[Q9]	Occupation	0.040	*	
[Q9]	Knowledge level	0.311		
[Q10]	Gender	0.202		
[Q10]	Age	0.000	*	**
[Q10]	Education attainment	0.000	*	**
[Q10]	Occupation	0.000	*	**
[Q10]	Knowledge level	0.538		

Question	Demographic variables	Probability	Significant difference at p=0.05 level	Significant difference at p=0.01 level
[Q11]	Gender	0.003	*	**
[Q11]	Age	0.000	*	**
[Q11]	Education attainment	0.000	*	**
[Q11]	Occupation	0.000	*	**
[Q11]	Knowledge level	0.404		
[Q12]	Gender	0.000	*	**
[Q12]	Age	0.000	*	**
[Q12]	Education attainment	0.000	*	**
[Q12]	Occupation	0.000	*	**
[Q12]	Knowledge level	0.002	*	**
[Q13]	Gender	0.026	*	
[Q13]	Age	0.000	*	**
[Q13]	Education attainment	0.000	*	**
[Q13]	Occupation	0.000	*	**
[Q13]	Knowledge level	0.057		
[Q14]	Gender	0.000	*	**
[Q14]	Age	0.000	*	**
[Q14]	Education attainment	0.000	*	**
[Q14]	Occupation	0.000	*	**
[Q14]	Knowledge level	0.100		
[Q15]	Gender	0.000	*	**
[Q15]	Age	0.000	*	**
[Q15]	Education attainment	0.000	*	**
[Q15]	Occupation	0.000	*	**
[Q15]	Knowledge level	0.278		
[Q16]	Gender	0.000	*	**
[Q16]	Age	0.000	*	**
[Q16]	Education attainment	0.000	*	**
[Q16]	Occupation	0.000	*	**
[Q16]	Knowledge level	0.367		

Question	Demographic variables	Probability	Significant difference at p=0.05 level	Significant difference at p=0.01 level
[Q19]	Gender	0.000	*	**
[Q19]	Age	0.000	*	**
[Q19]	Education attainment	0.658		
[Q19]	Occupation	0.004	*	**
[Q19]	Knowledge level	0.167		
[Q20]	Gender	0.000	*	**
[Q20]	Age	0.059		
[Q20]	Education attainment	0.009	*	**
[Q20]	Occupation	0.134		
[Q20]	Knowledge level	0.065		
[Q21]	Gender	0.198		
[Q21]	Age	0.000	*	**
[Q21]	Education attainment	0.000	*	**
[Q21]	Occupation	0.000	*	**
[Q21]	Knowledge level	0.000	*	**
[Q23]	Gender	0.000	*	**
[Q23]	Age	0.002	*	**
[Q23]	Education attainment	0.000	*	**
[Q23]	Occupation	0.000	*	**
[Q23]	Knowledge level	0.022	*	

#### **Index of the cross-tabulation findings of opinion questions with opinion questions**

Questions	Questions	Probability	Significant difference at p=0.05 level	Significant difference at p=0.01 level
[Q10]	[Q9]	0.013	*	
[Q11]	[Q9]	0.000	*	**
[Q12]	[Q9]	0.005	*	**
[Q13]	[Q9]	0.077		



Questions	Questions	Probability	Significant difference at p=0.05 level	Significant difference at p=0.01 level
[Q14]	[Q9]	0.100		
[Q15]	[Q9]	0.000	*	**
[Q16]	[Q18]	0.000	*	**
[Q20]	[Q19]	0.000	*	**

## Summary Table of Cross-tabulations 1

[Q4] Do you think there is a need to regulate all published articles by law in Hong Kong?

	Gender		Age			Education attainment			Occupation			
	Male	Female	15-30	31-50	51 or above	Primary or below	Secondary	Tertiary or above	White collars	Blue collars	Students	Others
Yes	78%	85%	81%	79%	86%	87%	83%	77%	79%	79%	81%	87%
No	22%	15%	19%	21%	14%	13%	17%	23%	21%	21%	19%	13%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	693	799	374	592	501	223	802	457	630	152	155	537

Note: Since at least one cell in one of the cross-tabulations has expected cell counts less than 5, which may affect the Chi-square results, the “don’t know/hard to say” respondents were excluded. This summary table shows the analyzed results with the “don’t know/hard to say” respondents excluded.

## Summary Table of Cross-tabulations 2

[Q5] Which of the following photographs or pictures related to sex do you think is/are not suitable for persons below 18 years old to view? (multiple answers allowed)

	Gender		Age			Education attainment		
	Male	Female	15-30	31-50	51 or above	Primary or below	Secondary	Tertiary or above
With description of other types of sex, such as bestiality, necrophilia, etc.	97%	98%	97%	97%	98%	99%	97%	96%
With description of sexual intercourse, revealing the contact of male and female genitals	90%	95%	92%	91%	96%	98%	92%	91%
With male(s) and female(s) revealing their genitals	77%	88%	81%	80%	89%	92%	83%	79%
With female revealing her breast(s)	58%	73%	69%	61%	69%	78%	65%	62%
All of the above are suitable for persons below 18 years old to view	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	0%	2%	3%
Base	686	767	362	583	482	208	786	449

## Summary table of cross-tabulations 2 (Contd.)

[Q5] Which of the following photographs or pictures related to sex do you think is/are not suitable for persons below 18 years old to view? (multiple answers allowed)

	Occupation				Knowledge level		
	White collars	Blue collars	Students	Others	Less knowledgeable	Fairly knowledgeable	More knowledgeable
With description of other types of sex, such as bestiality, necrophilia, etc.	97%	97%	98%	97%	95%	97%	99%
With description of sexual intercourse, revealing the contact of male and female genitals	91%	90%	92%	96%	89%	93%	96%
With male(s) and female(s) revealing their genitals	80%	76%	81%	90%	80%	83%	87%
With female revealing her breast(s)	62%	55%	70%	72%	61%	65%	73%
All of the above are suitable for persons below 18 years old to view	2%	2%	1%	2%	3%	2%	<1%
Base	622	149	149	517	212	975	265

Note: Since at least one cell in one of the cross-tabulations has expected cell counts less than 5, which may affect the Chi-square results, the “don’t know/hard to say” respondents were excluded. This summary table shows the analyzed results with the “don’t know/hard to say” respondents excluded.

## Summary Table of Cross-tabulations 3

[Q6] Which of the following photographs or pictures related to violence do you think is/are not suitable for persons below 18 years old to view? (Multiple answers allowed)

	Gender		Age			Education attainment		
	Male	Female	15-30	31-50	51 or above	Primary or below	Secondary	Tertiary or above
Photographs/pictures displaying a human's head separated from body	84%	87%	84%	86%	86%	86%	86%	84%
Photographs/pictures displaying a human's internal organs being exposed	79%	85%	81%	82%	83%	86%	82%	80%
Photographs/pictures with large space in displaying blood coming out from human body	55%	70%	57%	63%	69%	71%	64%	59%
Photographs/pictures displaying many bruises on a human body	29%	37%	24%	29%	46%	52%	33%	25%
All of the above are suitable for persons below 18 years old	8%	4%	6%	6%	5%	4%	5%	7%
Don't know (DK)/Hard to say (HS)/no comments	1%	1%	<1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	<1%
Base	688	770	365	587	478	209	789	449

## Summary Table of Cross-tabulations 3 (Contd.)

[Q6] Which of the following photographs or pictures related to violence do you think is/are not suitable for persons below 18 years old to view? (Multiple answers allowed)

	Occupation			
	White collars	Blue collars	Students	Others
Photographs/pictures displaying a human's head separated from body	86%	84%	83%	86%
Photographs/pictures displaying a human's internal organs being exposed	84%	73%	78%	84%
Photographs/pictures with large space in displaying blood coming out from human body	64%	53%	50%	70%
Photographs/pictures displaying many bruises on a human body	28%	38%	17%	42%
All of the above are suitable for persons below 18 years old	6%	9%	6%	5%
DK/HS/no comments	1%	1%	0%	1%
Base	624	150	151	516

Summary Table of Cross-tabulations 4								
[Q7] Which of the above mentioned photographs or pictures do you think should be prohibited from publication to all ages? (Multiple answers allowed)								
	Gender		Age			Education attainment		
	Male	Female	15-30	31-50	51 or above	Primary or below	Secondary	Tertiary or above
With description of other types of sex, such as bestiality, necrophilia, etc.	60%	67%	55%	67%	66%	65%	65%	59%
With description of sexual intercourse, revealing the contact of male and female genitals	40%	57%	35%	50%	58%	62%	50%	41%
With male(s) and female(s) revealing their genitals	31%	48%	28%	39%	49%	56%	40%	32%
With female revealing her breast(s)	19%	31%	21%	24%	31%	38%	26%	20%
Photographs/pictures displaying a human's head separated from body	44%	50%	41%	46%	54%	58%	49%	38%
Photographs/pictures displaying a human's internal organs being exposed	42%	49%	40%	44%	53%	56%	47%	39%
Photographs/pictures with large space in displaying blood coming out from human body	23%	30%	16%	27%	35%	40%	27%	20%
Photographs/pictures displaying many bruises on a human body	13%	17%	8%	12%	24%	30%	15%	8%
All of the above should not be prohibited from publication to all ages	28%	22%	31%	23%	22%	21%	22%	30%
DK/HS/no comments	2%	3%	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%	2%
Base	687	768	365	583	480	209	787	449
Summary Table of Cross-tabulations 4 (Contd.)								
[Q7] Which of the above mentioned photographs or pictures do you think should be prohibited from publication to all ages? (Multiple answers allowed)								
	Occupation				Knowledge level			
	White collars	Blue collars	Students	Others	Less knowledge -able	Fairly knowledge -able	More knowledge -able	
With description of other types of sex, such as bestiality, necrophilia, etc.	60%	61%	60%	69%	61%	62%	73%	
With description of sexual intercourse, revealing the contact of male and female genitals	43%	41%	36%	62%	48%	48%	54%	

With male(s) and female(s) revealing their genitals	33%	34%	31%	53%	39%	39%	46%
With female revealing her breast(s)	22%	21%	23%	33%	23%	26%	29%
Photographs/pictures displaying a human's head separated from body	43%	43%	38%	55%	44%	46%	51%
Photographs/pictures displaying a human's internal organs being exposed	44%	38%	40%	53%	45%	45%	51%
Photographs/pictures with large space in displaying blood coming out from human body	22%	25%	13%	37%	13%	15%	19%
Photographs/pictures displaying many bruises on a human body	9%	16%	9%	24%	25%	26%	31%
All of the above should not be prohibited from publication to all ages	28%	27%	26%	20%	25%	27%	17%
DK/HS/no comments	2%	3%	2%	4%	2%	2%	3%
Base	622	150	151	515	214	975	266

Note: Since at least one cell in one of the cross-tabulations has expected cell counts less than 5, which may affect the Chi-square results, the “don’t know/hard to say” respondents were excluded. This summary table shows the analyzed results with the “don’t know/hard to say” respondents excluded.

Summary Table of Cross-tabulations 5												
[Q8] Have you ever heard of the Obscene Articles Tribunal (OAT)?												
	Gender		Age			Education attainment			Occupation			
	Male	Female	15-30	31-50	51 or above	Primary or below	Secondary	Tertiary or above	White collars	Blue collars	Students	Others
Yes	94%	88%	93%	96%	84%	77%	92%	96%	96%	94%	90%	84%
No	6%	12%	7%	4%	16%	23%	8%	4%	4%	6%	10%	16%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	713	816	375	605	520	235	822	460	641	157	156	555

Note: Since at least one cell in one of the cross-tabulations has expected cell counts less than 5, which may affect the Chi-square results, the “don’t know/hard to say” respondents were excluded. This summary table shows the analyzed results with the “don’t know/hard to say” respondents excluded.

## Summary Table of Cross-tabulations 6

[Q9] (Only ask respondents who had heard of OAT) How good or bad do you think the OAT has done its work?

	Age			Education attainment			Occupation			
	15-30	31-50	51 or above	Primary or below	Secondary	Tertiary or above	White collars	Blue collars	Students	Others
Good	11%	8%	8%	8%	10%	7%	8%	9%	11%	9%
Half-half/ average	52%	47%	43%	41%	48%	48%	48%	50%	53%	43%
Poor	28%	36%	35%	32%	31%	37%	36%	31%	29%	33%
DK/HS	9%	9%	15%	19%	11%	7%	8%	11%	7%	15%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	348	580	436	179	755	444	616	145	141	468

## Summary Table of Cross-tabulations 7

[Q10] How much do you support or object to these proposals? (i) Expanding the existing panel of adjudicators from 300 to 500 individuals

	Age			Education attainment			Occupation			
	15-30	31-50	51 or above	Primary or below	Secondary	Tertiary or above	White collars	Blue collars	Students	Others
Support	53%	43%	34%	29%	44%	48%	47%	33%	56%	36%
Half-half/ neutral	20%	19%	17%	18%	19%	19%	16%	22%	21%	20%
Object	23%	32%	36%	35%	32%	28%	30%	40%	22%	33%
DK/HS	4%	6%	12%	18%	6%	5%	7%	5%	1%	11%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	377	605	520	235	822	462	643	157	157	555

## Summary Table of Cross-tabulations 8

[Q11] How much do you support or object to these proposals? (ii) Drawing adjudicators from the list of jurors (a pool of 570,000 jurors) instead of the list of adjudicators (a pool of 300 adjudicators) for each tribunal hearing

	Gender		Age			Education attainment			Occupation			
	Male	Female	15-30	31-50	51 or above	Primary or below	Secondary	Tertiary or above	White collars	Blue collars	Students	Others
Support	62%	55%	65%	60%	52%	46%	61%	61%	63%	61%	65%	51%
Half-half/ neutral	11%	13%	12%	11%	14%	13%	13%	10%	10%	9%	12%	16%
Object	21%	21%	21%	22%	20%	22%	18%	26%	23%	23%	22%	18%
DK/HS	6%	10%	2%	6%	15%	19%	8%	3%	5%	7%	1%	14%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	711	812	375	604	517	233	819	461	639	157	157	553

Summary Table of Cross-tabulations 9								
[Q12] How much do you support or object to these proposals? (iii) Prescribing in the legislation that each tribunal hearing should consist of adjudicators from specified sectors, e.g. education, social welfare, etc.								
	Gender		Age			Education attainment		
	Male	Female	15-30	31-50	51 or above	Primary or below	Secondary	Tertiary or above
Support	74%	79%	80%	80%	71%	65%	80%	77%
Half-half/ neutral	9%	8%	9%	7%	9%	9%	8%	8%
Object	14%	8%	10%	10%	11%	11%	8%	14%
DK/HS	3%	6%	1%	2%	9%	15%	3%	1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	713	815	377	606	517	233	822	462
Summary Table of Cross-tabulations 9 (Contd.)								
[Q12] How much do you support or object to these proposals? (iii) Prescribing in the legislation that each tribunal hearing should consist of adjudicators from specified sectors, e.g. education, social welfare, etc.								
	Occupation				Knowledge level			
	White collars	Blue collars	Students	Others	Less knowledgeable	Fairly knowledgeable	More knowledgeable	
Support	77%	76%	86%	74%	66%	79%	77%	
Half-half/ neutral	8%	5%	8%	9%	9%	8%	8%	
Object	13%	12%	6%	8%	17%	9%	11%	
DK/HS	2%	6%	1%	8%	7%	4%	5%	
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Base	643	157	157	552	230	1,025	273	



Summary Table of Cross-tabulations 10								
[Q13] How much do you support or object to these proposals? (iv) Increasing the number of adjudicators in each hearing, i.e. from 2 to 4 persons for interim hearings and from 4 to 6 persons for full hearings								
	Gender		Age			Education attainment		
	Male	Female	15-30	31-50	51 or above	Primary or below	Secondary	Tertiary or above
Support	79%	77%	82%	84%	69%	62%	81%	80%
Half-half/ neutral	9%	11%	12%	7%	12%	13%	10%	9%
Object	8%	6%	5%	7%	9%	11%	6%	8%
DK/HS	3%	6%	1%	2%	10%	14%	3%	3%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	710	817	376	606	517	234	821	460
Summary Table of Cross-tabulations 10 (Contd.)								
[Q13] How much do you support or object to these proposals? (iv) Increasing the number of adjudicators in each hearing, i.e. from 2 to 4 persons for interim hearings and from 4 to 6 persons for full hearings								
	Occupation				Knowledge level			
	White collars	Blue collars	Students	Others	Less knowledgeable	Fairly knowledgeable	More knowledgeable	
Support	82%	84%	83%	71%	70%	79%	79%	
Half-half/ neutral	8%	7%	14%	12%	13%	10%	11%	
Object	8%	5%	2%	8%	9%	7%	8%	
DK/HS	2%	3%	<1%	9%	8%	4%	3%	
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Base	639	155	157	555	230	1,025	272	

## Summary Table of Cross-tabulations 11

[Q14] How much do you support or object to these proposals? (v) Establishing an independent classification board for making interim classifications on articles, while the existing OAT will remain as a judicial body to consider appeals against the classification decisions of the board

	Gender		Age			Education attainment			Occupation			
	Male	Female	15-30	31-50	51 or above	Primary or below	Secondary	Tertiary or above	White collars	Blue collars	Students	Others
Support	64%	62%	62%	65%	62%	56%	66%	62%	66%	64%	59%	61%
Half-half/ neutral	11%	13%	16%	10%	13%	12%	13%	12%	11%	10%	16%	14%
Object	20%	15%	20%	20%	12%	9%	16%	23%	21%	19%	24%	11%
DK/HS	5%	10%	2%	5%	14%	23%	5%	4%	3%	7%	1%	14%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	712	810	375	605	515	233	818	460	640	157	156	550

## Summary Table of Cross-tabulations 12

[Q15] How much do you support or object to these proposals? (vi) Abolishing the OAT and having the articles classified by a magistrate

	Gender		Age			Education attainment			Occupation			
	Male	Female	15-30	31-50	51 or above	Primary or below	Secondary	Tertiary or above	White collars	Blue collars	Students	Others
Support	41%	39%	32%	43%	42%	45%	43%	31%	36%	56%	30%	41%
Half-half/ neutral	12%	14%	14%	11%	14%	15%	13%	11%	11%	10%	14%	15%
Object	44%	38%	50%	42%	32%	21%	39%	53%	49%	29%	53%	32%
DK/HS	3%	10%	4%	4%	12%	19%	5%	5%	4%	5%	3%	12%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	711	812	376	605	515	233	817	462	640	157	157	550

## Summary Table of Cross-tabulations 13

[Q16] Do you wish the government regulation of the obscene and indecent articles on the Internet to be stricter or more lenient than it is now?

	Gender		Age			Education attainment			Occupation			
	Male	Female	15-30	31-50	51 or above	Primary or below	Secondary	Tertiary or above	White collars	Blue collars	Students	Others
More severe than now	61%	88%	70%	76%	79%	81%	79%	67%	70%	73%	70%	84%
The current regulation is appropriate	20%	7%	20%	14%	8%	4%	13%	18%	17%	17%	20%	6%
More lenient than now	14%	2%	7%	8%	7%	6%	5%	13%	10%	8%	7%	5%
DK/HS	4%	3%	3%	2%	6%	8%	3%	2%	3%	3%	3%	5%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	710	816	376	605	518	234	822	459	641	157	157	554

## Summary Table of Cross-tabulations 14

[Q19] (Excluding non-Internet users) How much are you concerned about the online publication of articles deemed unsuitable for persons below 18 years old to view by the law?

	Gender		Age			Occupation			
	Male	Female	15-30	31-50	51 or above	White collars	Blue collars	Students	Others
Concerned	41%	55%	43%	55%	42%	48%	44%	41%	58%
Half-half	28%	22%	32%	22%	19%	26%	21%	33%	18%
Not concerned	30%	23%	25%	23%	39%	26%	35%	26%	24%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	524	552	366	522	169	592	88	155	225

Note: Since at least one cell in one of the cross-tabulations has expected cell counts less than 5, which may affect the Chi-square results, the “don’t know/hard to say” respondents were excluded. This summary table shows the analyzed results with the “don’t know/hard to say” respondents excluded.

Summary Table of Cross-tabulations 15					
[Q20] (Excluding non-Internet users) Do you have the habit of using computer filtering software?					
	Gender		Education attainment		
	Male	Female	Primary or below	Secondary	Tertiary or above
Yes	17%	28%	20%	26%	18%
No	83%	72%	80%	74%	82%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	525	547	33	592	439

Note: Since at least one cell in one of the cross-tabulations has expected cell counts less than 5, which may affect the Chi-square results, the “don’t know/hard to say” respondents were excluded. This summary table shows the analyzed results with the “don’t know/hard to say” respondents excluded.

Summary Table of Cross-tabulations 16						
[Q21] Do you think the current classification standard set by the OAT, i.e. articles that are neither obscene nor indecent and suitable for all persons as Category I; articles that are indecent and unsuitable for persons of age below 18 as Category II; articles that are obscene and unsuitable for persons of all ages as Category III, is appropriate or not?						
	Age			Education attainment		
	15-30	31-50	51 or above	Primary or below	Secondary	Tertiary or above
Appropriate	62%	63%	57%	49%	65%	59%
Half-half	14%	13%	14%	15%	14%	13%
Inappropriate	22%	21%	19%	22%	18%	25%
DK/HS	2%	3%	10%	14%	3%	4%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	377	606	519	234	822	462

Summary Table of Cross-tabulations 16 (Cond.)							
[Q21] Do you think the current classification standard used by the OAT, i.e. articles that are neither obscene nor indecent and suitable for all persons as Class I; articles that are indecent and unsuitable for persons of age below 18 as Class II; articles that are obscene and unsuitable for persons of all ages as Class III, is appropriate or not?							
	Occupation				Knowledge level		
	White collars	Blue collars	Students	Others	Less knowledgeable	Fairly knowledgeable	More knowledgeable
Appropriate	61%	64%	67%	57%	49%	61%	66%
Half-half	14%	13%	10%	15%	12%	14%	12%
Inappropriate	23%	20%	21%	19%	31%	20%	17%
DK/HS	3%	3%	2%	9%	8%	4%	5%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	643	157	157	554	230	1,026	273

## Summary Table of Cross-tabulations 17

[Q23] Overall speaking, do you wish that the penalties for breaching the COIAO should be more severe or more lenient than now?

	Gender		Age			Education attainment		
	Male	Female	15-30	31-50	51 or above	Primary or below	Secondary	Tertiary or above
More severe than now	64%	83%	72%	75%	78%	81%	78%	66%
The current penalties are appropriate	20%	11%	19%	17%	11%	8%	14%	22%
More lenient than now	11%	3%	8%	7%	6%	5%	6%	9%
DK/HS	4%	3%	2%	2%	5%	5%	3%	3%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	712	816	376	605	520	235	821	460

## Summary Table of Cross-tabulations 17 (Cond.)

[Q23] Overall speaking, do you wish that the penalties for breaching the COIAO should be more severe or more lenient than now?

	Occupation				Knowledge level		
	White collars	Blue collars	Students	Others	Less knowledgeable	Fairly knowledgeable	More knowledgeable
More severe than now	70%	74%	71%	81%	69%	75%	78%
The current penalties are appropriate	18%	13%	20%	11%	18%	15%	13%
More lenient than now	9%	10%	7%	3%	6%	7%	7%
DK/HS	3%	3%	2%	4%	7%	3%	2%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	642	156	157	555	230	1,027	271

## Summary Table of Cross-tabulations 18

[Q10] How much do you support or object to these proposals? (i) Expanding the existing panel of adjudicators from 300 to 500 individuals with [Q9] (Only ask respondents who had heard of OAT) How good or bad do you think the OAT has done its work?

[Q10]	[Q9]		
	Good	Half-half/ average	Poor
Support	52%	47%	47%
Half-half/neutral	13%	23%	16%
Object	35%	30%	37%
Total	100%	100%	100%
Base	116	619	437

Note: Since at least one cell in one of the cross-tabulations with the two questions have expected cell counts less than 5, which may affect the Chi-square results, the “don’t know/hard to say” respondents in both the questions were excluded. This summary table shows the analyses results with the “don’t know/hard to say” respondents excluded.

## Summary Table of Cross-tabulations 19

[Q11] How much do you support or object to these proposals? (ii) Drawing adjudicators from the list of jurors (a pool of 570,000 jurors) instead of the list of adjudicators (a pool of 300 adjudicators) for each tribunal hearing with [Q9] (Only ask respondents who had heard of OAT) How good or bad do you think the OAT has done its work?

[Q11]	[Q9]		
	Good	Half-half/ average	Poor
Support	56%	61%	73%
Half-half/neutral	9%	16%	9%
Object	35%	23%	18%
Total	100%	100%	100%
Base	117	613	437

Note: Since at least one cell in one of the cross-tabulations has expected cell counts less than 5, which may affect the Chi-square results, the “don’t know/hard to say” respondents were excluded. This summary table shows the analyzed results with the “don’t know/hard to say” respondents excluded.

## Summary Table of Cross-tabulations 20

[Q12] How much do you support or object to these proposals? (iii) Prescribing in the legislation that each tribunal hearing should consist of adjudicators from specified sectors, e.g. education, social welfare, etc. with [Q9] (Only ask respondents who had heard of OAT) How good or bad do you think the OAT has done its work?

[Q12]	[Q9]		
	Good	Half-half/ average	Poor
Support	89%	81%	77%
Half-half/neutral	3%	9%	8%
Object	8%	9%	15%
Total	100%	100%	100%
Base	118	640	448

Note: Since at least one cell in one of the cross-tabulations has expected cell counts less than 5, which may affect the Chi-square results, the “don’t know/hard to say” respondents were excluded. This summary table shows the analyzed results with the “don’t know/hard to say” respondents excluded.

## Summary Table of Cross-tabulations 21

[Q15] How much do you support or object to these proposals? (vi) Abolishing the OAT and having the articles classified by a magistrate with [Q9] (Only ask respondents who had heard of OAT) How good or bad do you think the OAT has done its work?

[Q15]	[Q9]		
	Good	Half-half/ average	Poor
Support	34%	40%	48%
Half-half/neutral	6%	16%	12%
Object	60%	45%	40%
Total	100%	100%	100%
Base	117	622	446

Note: Since at least one cell in one of the cross-tabulations has expected cell counts less than 5, which may affect the Chi-square results, the “don’t know/hard to say” respondents were excluded. This summary table shows the analyzed results with the “don’t know/hard to say” respondents excluded.

## Summary Table of Cross-tabulations 22

[Q16] Do you wish the government regulation of the obscene and indecent articles on the Internet to be stricter or more lenient than it is now? with [Q18] How many hours on average do you spend on using the Internet a week?

[Q16]	[Q18]					
	14 hours or less	15 - 28 hours	29 - 42 hours	43 - 56 hours	57 - 70 hours	71 hours or more
Stricter than now	79%	69%	68%	68%	48%	49%
The current regulation is appropriate	12%	23%	18%	14%	32%	28%
More lenient than now	8%	7%	14%	18%	20%	22%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	625	210	122	36	33	13

Note: Since at least one cell in one of the cross-tabulations has expected cell counts less than 5, which may affect the Chi-square results, the “don’t know/hard to say” respondents were excluded. This summary table shows the analyzed results with the “don’t know/hard to say” respondents excluded.

## Summary Table of Cross-tabulations 23

[Q20] (Excluding non-Internet users) Do you have the habit of using computer filtering software? with [Q19] (Excluding non-Internet users) How much are you concerned about the online publication of articles deemed unsuitable for persons below 18 years old to view by the law?

[Q20]	[Q19]		
	Concerned	Half-half	Not concerned
Yes	29%	18%	13%
No	71%	82%	87%
Total	100%	100%	100%
Base	511	266	277

Note: Since at least one cell in one of the cross-tabulations has expected cell counts less than 5, which may affect the Chi-square results, the “don’t know/hard to say” respondents were excluded. This summary table shows the analyzed results with the “don’t know/hard to say” respondents excluded.



# **Appendix IV**

## **Demographics of the Respondents**

## Demographic profile of respondents

To ensure representativeness of the findings, the raw data collected have been adjusted according to provisional figures obtained from the Census and Statistics Department regarding the gender-age distribution of the Hong Kong population in mid-year 2008. All analyses in this report are based on the weighted sample.

Table 33 Gender

	<u>Raw sample</u>		<u>Weighted sample</u>	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Male	673	44.0%	713	46.6%
Female	858	56.0%	818	53.4%
Total	1,531	100.0%	1,531	100.0%

Table 34 Age

	<u>Raw sample</u>		<u>Weighted sample</u>	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
15 – 20	178	11.8%	129	8.6%
21 – 30	275	18.3%	247	16.5%
31 – 40	270	18.0%	282	18.7%
41 – 50	390	25.9%	324	21.6%
51 – 60	249	16.6%	246	16.4%
61 or above	141	9.4%	274	18.3%
Total	1,503	100.0%	1,503	100.0%
Missing	28		28	

Table 35 Education attainment

	<u>Raw sample</u>		<u>Weighted sample</u>	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Primary or below	175	11.5%	235	15.5%
Secondary	858	56.5%	822	54.1%
Tertiary or above	486	32.0%	462	30.4%
Total	1,519	100.0%	1,519	100.0%
Missing	12		12	

Table 36 Occupation

	<u>Raw sample</u>		<u>Weighted sample</u>	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Executives and professionals	351	23.2%	334	22.1%
Clerical and services workers	329	21.8%	308	20.4%
Production workers	151	10.0%	157	10.4%
Students	205	13.6%	157	10.4%
Housewives	257	17.0%	244	16.1%
Others	218	14.4%	311	20.6%
Total	1,511	100.0%	1,511	100.0%
Missing	20		20	

# **Appendix V**

## **Questionnaire [Bilingual]**

**Public Opinion Programme (POP)  
The University of Hong Kong**

**The Television and Entertainment  
Licensing Authority (TELA)**

**Jointly conduct**

***Public Opinion Survey for the Review of Control  
of Obscene and Indecent Articles Ordinance***

---

Survey Questionnaire (Final draft)

**13 January 2009**

## **Part I Introduction**

Good evening, sir/madam, this is Mr/Ms X, an interviewer from the Public Opinion Programme of the University of Hong Kong. We are now conducting a survey jointly with the Television and Entertainment Licensing Authority (TELA) and would like to ask for your opinion on the Control of Obscene and Indecent Articles Ordinance (COIAO) which would only take you a couple of minutes. Please rest assured that your phone number is randomly selected by our computer and your information provided will be kept strictly confidential. Please note that two questions in this survey questionnaire will contain sex and violence related description, please tell me if you feel uneasy or embarrassed, you don't have to answer such questions. To ensure the accuracy of the data collected, the following interview will be recorded, but only for internal reference and the recording will be destroyed in a short period of time. Is it okay?

Yes

No (Terminate interview)

## **Part 2 Selection of respondents**

[S1] Is there any Hong Kong citizen in your household of age 15 or above? Since we need to conduct random sampling, if there is more than one available, I would like to speak to the one who will have his / her birthday next. [If there is no target respondents in the household, terminate the interview, thank respondent's cooperation.]

Yes – 15-17 years old, obtain parental/guardian consent

Yes – 18 years old or above (Skip [S2], start the interview)

No (Terminate the interview, thank the respondent's cooperation, bye-bye)

Refuse to answer (Terminate the interview, thank the respondent's cooperation, bye-bye)

[S2] Then may I speak to your parent or guardian?

[Ask parent/guardian] Would you let your son/daughter to participate in this opinion survey for the review of the COIAO, as part of the public consultation underway? ..... Please rest assured that your phone number is randomly selected by our computer and your information provided will be analyzed collectively and the findings will be released to the public in future. Is it okay?

Yes —→ Start the interview

No (Terminate the interview)

## Part 3 Main questions

**[Interviewer to read out: The government is currently reviewing the operation of the Control of Obscene and Indecent Articles Ordinance (COIAO), and a public consultation on the review is underway. The following questions are related to this review. “Articles” under the COIAO refer to general articles, such as newspapers, magazine etc., but not including works of art nor articles with scientific and academic value.]**

[Q1] As far as you know, those articles classified as “obscene” can be published or sold to which of the following groups of persons to view? [Interviewer read out options 1-3]

Can be published or sold to persons of age 18 or above only

Are prohibited from publication to all ages

Can be published or sold to all ages

Don’t know/hard to say

Refuse to answer

[Q2] As far as you know, those articles classified as “indecent” can be published or sold to which of the following groups of persons to view? [Interviewer read out options 1-3]

Can be published or sold to persons of age 18 or above only

Cannot be published or sold to any person

Can be published or sold to all ages

Don’t know/hard to say

Refuse to answer

[Q3] As far as you know, which of the following is/are subject to regulation by the COIAO: films for public exhibition, television and radio broadcast? [Interviewer read out options 1-3, multiple answers allowed]

Films for public exhibition

Television broadcast

Radio broadcast

None of the above

Don’t know/hard to say

Refuse to answer

[Q4] Do you think there is a need to regulate all published articles by law in Hong Kong?

Yes

No

Don't know/hard to say

Refuse to answer

**[Interviewer to read out: the following two questions involved some sex- and violence-related descriptions, which may make you feel uneasy or embarrassed, please tell me if you do not want to answer such questions and you do not have to answer them.]**

[Q5] Which of the following photographs or pictures related to sex do you think is/are not suitable for persons below 18 years old to view? [Interviewer read out options 1-4, order to be randomized by the computer, multiple answers allowed]

With female revealing her breast(s)

With male(s) and female(s) revealing their genitals

With description of sexual intercourse, revealing the contact of male and female genitals

With description of other types of sex, such as bestiality, necrophilia, etc.

All of the above are suitable for persons below 18 years old to view

Don't know/hard to say/no comments

Refuse to answer

[Q6] Which of the following photographs or pictures related to violence do you think is/are not suitable for persons below 18 years old to view? [Interviewer read out options 1-4, order to be randomized by the computer, multiple answers allowed]

Photographs/pictures displaying many bruises on a human body

Photographs/pictures with large space in displaying blood coming out from human body

Photographs/pictures displaying a human's head separated from body

Photographs/pictures displaying a human's internal organs being exposed

All of the above are suitable for persons below 18 years old to view

Don't know/hard to say/no comments

Refuse to answer



- [Q7] Which of the above mentioned photographs or pictures do you think should be prohibited from publication to all ages? [If needed, interviewer can read out options 1-4 in the above two questions, multiple answers allowed]

With female revealing her breast(s)

With male(s) and female(s) revealing their genitals

With description of sexual intercourse, revealing the contact of male and female genitals

With description of other types of sex, such as bestiality, necrophilia, etc.

Photographs/pictures displaying many bruises on a human body

Photographs/pictures with large space in displaying blood coming out from human body

Photographs/pictures displaying a human's head separated from body

Photographs/pictures displaying a human's internal organs being exposed

All of the above should not be prohibited from publication to all ages

Others (Please specify:\_\_\_\_\_)

Don't know/hard to say/no comments

Refuse to answer

- [Q8] Have you ever heard of the Obscene Articles Tribunal (OAT)?

Yes

No (skip to Q10)

Don't know/hard to say

Refuse to answer

- [Q9] (Only ask respondents who had heard of OAT) How good or bad do you think the OAT has done its work? [Interviewer to probe intensity of opinion]

Very good

Quite good

Half-half/average

Quite poor

Very poor

Don't know/hard to say

Refuse to answer

**[Interviewer to read out: Under the existing adjudication system, OAT is a judicial body, which comprises a presiding magistrate and two members of the public appointed by the Chief Justice to serve as adjudicators. Currently there is a pool of 300 adjudicators serving the OAT.]**

[Q10] Now, I am now going to read out a number of improvement proposals related to the adjudication system. Please tell me, how much do you support or object to these proposals? [Interviewer to probe intensity of opinion]

(i) Expanding the existing panel of adjudicators from 300 to 500 individuals

Very much support

Somewhat support

Half-half/neutral/a little support and a little object

Somewhat object

Very much object

Don't know/hard to say

Refuse to answer

[Q11] (ii) Drawing adjudicators from the list of jurors (a pool of 570,000 jurors) instead of the list of adjudicators (a pool of 300 adjudicators) for each tribunal hearing

Very much support

Somewhat support

Half-half/neutral/a little support and a little object

Somewhat object

Very much object

Don't know/hard to say

Refuse to answer

[Q12] (iii) Prescribing in the legislation that each tribunal hearing should consist of adjudicators from specified sectors, e.g. education, social welfare, etc.

Very much support

Somewhat support

Half-half/neutral/a little support and a little object

Somewhat object

Very much object

Don't know/hard to say

Refuse to answer

- [Q13] (iv) Increasing the number of adjudicators in each hearing, i.e. from 2 to 4 persons for interim hearings and from 4 to 6 persons for full hearings

Very much support  
Somewhat support  
Half-half/neutral/a little support and a little object  
Somewhat object  
Very much object  
Don't know/hard to say  
Refuse to answer

- [Q14] (v) Establishing an independent classification board for making interim classifications on articles, while the existing OAT will remain as a judicial body to consider appeals against the classification decisions of the board

Very much support  
Somewhat support  
Half-half/neutral/a little support and a little object  
Somewhat object  
Very much object  
Don't know/hard to say  
Refuse to answer

- [Q15] (vi) Abolishing the OAT and having the articles classified by a magistrate

Very much support  
Somewhat support  
Half-half/neutral/a little support and a little object  
Somewhat object  
Very much object  
Don't know/hard to say  
Refuse to answer

**[Interviewer to read out: Under the existing arrangement, TELA will refer cases of obscene Internet content to the Police, while for indecent articles on the Internet, TELA will ask the webmaster to add the required statutory warning, or to remove or block access to the indecent articles. Websites using overseas servers are not subject to the laws of Hong Kong.]**

[Q16] Do you wish the government regulation of the obscene and indecent articles on the Internet to be stricter or more lenient than it is now? [Interviewer to probe intensity of opinion]

Much stricter than now

Somewhat stricter than now

The current regulation is appropriate (skip to Q18)

Somewhat more lenient than now (skip to Q18)

Much more lenient than now (skip to Q18)

Don't know/hard to say

Refuse to answer

[Q17] (Only ask respondents who opted for "stricter than now") Then how do you think the regulation could be enhanced? [Do not read out answers, multiple answers allowed, interviewer to probe by asking "anything else?"]

Improving the existing regulation system

Raising the penalty

Promoting the usage of computer filtering service

Verifying the age of Internet users

Others (Please specify: \_\_\_\_\_)

Don't know/hard to say

Refuse to answer

[Q18] How many hours on average do you spend on using the Internet a week? Please consider all forms of usage (e.g. e-mailing, browsing websites)

\_\_\_\_\_ hours per week

Do not use Internet (skip to Q21)

Don't know/hard to say

Refuse to answer

[Q19] (Only ask Internet users) How much are you concerned about the online publication of articles deemed unsuitable for persons below 18 years old to view by the law?  
[Interviewer to probe intensity of opinion]

Very much concerned

Somewhat concerned

Half-half

Not quite concerned

Not concerned at all

Don't know/hard to say

Refuse to answer

[Q20] (Only ask Internet users) Do you have the habit of using computer filtering software, e.g. CyberPatrol, Family Safety (OneCare), etc.? [If the respondent says "no", interview to ask "Why not?". Do not read out answers, multiple answers allowed]

Yes

No, as no knowledge of these software

No, as too expensive

No, as the results not ideal

No, as the software affect the computer performance

No, as lack of technical skills to operate

No, as to avoid the fuss

No, as there is no such need

No, with other reasons (Please specify: \_\_\_\_\_)

Don't know/hard to say

Refuse to answer

[Q21] Do you think the current classification standard used by the OAT, i.e. articles that are neither obscene nor indecent and suitable for all persons as Class I; articles that are indecent and unsuitable for persons of age below 18 as Class II; articles that are obscene and unsuitable for persons of all ages as Class III, is appropriate or not? [Interviewer to probe intensity of opinion]

Very appropriate

Somewhat appropriate

Half-half

Somewhat inappropriate/not quite appropriate

Very inappropriate/not appropriate at all

Don't know/hard to say

Refuse to answer

[Q22] TELA has practical need to focus its resources to handle certain articles first. Please use a scale of 1 – 5 to indicate how you think the articles should be prioritized, 1 means first priority. [Interviewer to read out items 1-5, order to be randomized by computer]

Local newspapers

Local magazines

Comic books

DVDs/VCDs

Electronic game products, including computer games

Don't know/hard to say/no comments

Refuse to answer

[Q23] Overall speaking, do you wish that the penalties for breaching the COIAO should be more severe or more lenient than now?

Much more severe than now

Somewhat more severe than now

The current penalties are appropriate

Somewhat more lenient than now

Much more lenient than now

Don't know/hard to say

Refuse to answer

[Q24] Through what channels would you like that government to publicize and educate the public about the COIAO in future? [Do not read out answers, multiple answers allowed]

Television advertisements/programmes

Radio advertisements/programmes

Posters/pamphlets

Community activities

School talks

Newspapers/magazines

Internet

Others (Please specify: \_\_\_\_\_)

Don't know/hard to say/no comments

Refuse to answer

## **Part 4      Demographics**

We would like to ask you some personal information for further analyses. Please rest assured that your information provided will be kept strictly confidential.

[DM1]    Gender

Male

Female

[DM2a]    Age  
\_\_\_\_\_ ( Exact age )

Refuse to answer

[DM2b] [For those who do not want to tell their exact age] Age interval (Interviewer can read out the intervals)

15-20

21-30

31-40

41-50

51-60

61 years old or above

Refuse to answer

[DM3]    Education Attainment

Primary or below

Secondary

Matriculated

Tertiary, non-degree course

Tertiary, degree course or above

Refuse to answer



[DM4] Occupation

Managers and executives

Professionals

Associate professionals

Clerks

Service workers and shop sales workers

Skilled agricultural and fishery workers

Craft and related workers

Plant and machine operators and assemblers

Non-skilled workers

Students

Housewives

Cannot be classified

Others (including unemployed, retired and other non-working respondents)

Others (Please specify: \_\_\_\_\_)

Refuse to answer

*Thank you for your time. If you have any questions regarding this interview, you can call XXXX-XXXX to talk to our supervisor Ms XX, or the Human Research Ethics Committee for Non-Clinical Faculties of the University of Hong Kong at XXXX-XXX during office hours to verify this interview's authenticity and confirm my identity. Good-bye!*

香港大學民意研究計劃  
影視及娛樂事務管理處  
合作進行

《淫褻及不雅物品管制條例》檢討  
公眾意見調查

---

調查問卷（定稿）

2009 年 1 月 13 日

---

## 第一部分 自我介紹

喂，先生/小姐/太太你好，我姓 X，我係香港大學民意研究計劃嘅訪問員，我地同影視及娛樂事務管理處合作進行一項調查，想問你一 D 關於《淫褻及不雅物品管制條例檢討》嘅意見，我地只會阻你幾分鐘時間。請你放心，你嘅電話號碼係經由我地嘅電腦隨機抽樣抽中嘅，而你提供嘅資料係會絕對保密嘅並只會用作綜合分析。請留意，問卷當中有兩條問題涉及有關色情同暴力嘅描述，如果你覺得不安或者尷尬，請你話比我知，你係唔駛回答有關問題嘅。為左保障數據嘅真確性，我地嘅訪問可能會被錄音，但只會用作內部參考，並會喺短期內銷毀。請問可唔可以呢？

可以

唔可以（終止訪問）

## 第二部分 選出被訪者

[S1] 請問你屋企而家有冇 **15 歲或以上**嘅香港居民喺度，因為我地要隨機抽樣，如果多過一位，請你叫即將生日果位嚟聽電話。（訪問員可舉例說明：『即係有冇 1 月或未來三個月內生日嘅人喺度？』）【如果戶中有所屬年齡之對象，訪問告終；多謝合作，收線。】

有 – 15-17 歲，徵詢家長/監護人同意

有 – 18 歲或以上 (skip [S2]，開始訪問)

冇（訪問告終，多謝合作，拜拜）

拒答（訪問告終，多謝合作，拜拜）

[S2] 咁請問你可唔可以叫你嘅家長或者監護人嚟聽？

[詢問家長/監護人] 請問你同唔同意俾你嘅仔/女參與呢次有關《淫褻及不雅物品管制條例檢討》嘅意見調查，作為公眾諮詢嘅一部份？………請你放心，調查會以不記名方式進行，而所有數據只會用作綜合分析，結果亦會喺日後向公眾公佈。請問可唔可以呢？

可以 → 開始訪問

唔可以（訪問結束）

### 第三部分 問卷主體部分

[訪問員讀出：政府現正檢討《淫褻及不雅物品管制條例》嘅運作，並進行公眾諮詢。以下落嚟嘅問題係同呢次檢討有關，而淫褻及不雅物品當中嘅「物品」係指一般物品，例如報紙、雜誌等，並唔包括藝術品或有科學及學術價值嘅物品。]

[Q1] 就你所知，被裁定為「淫褻」嘅物品，可以發佈俾以下邊類人士觀看？[訪員讀出 1-3 項]

可以發佈給所有人士  
只准 18 歲或以上人士觀看  
不可發佈給任何人士  
唔知/難講  
拒答

[Q2] 就你所知，被裁定為「不雅」嘅物品，可以發佈俾以下邊類人士觀看？[訪員讀出 1-3 項]

可以發佈給所有人士  
只准 18 歲或以上人士觀看  
不可發佈給任何人士  
唔知/難講  
拒答

[Q3] 就你所知，淫褻及不雅物品管制條例現時嘅管制範圍包括定唔包括以下三項呢：公開放映嘅電影、電視、同埋電台廣播？[訪員讀出 1-3 項，可選多項]

包括公開放映嘅電影  
包括電視  
包括電台廣播  
全部不包括  
唔知/難講  
拒答

[Q4] 你認為香港社會有冇需要以法例監管一切向公眾發佈嘅物品？

有需要  
冇需要  
唔知/難講  
拒答

[訪問員讀出：跟住落嚟嘅兩條問題涉及有關色情同暴力嘅描述，可能會令你覺得不安或者尷尬，如果你唔想回答有關問題，請你即刻話比我知，你係唔駛回答嘅。]

[Q5] 你認為以下有邊 D 涉及色情嘅照片或者圖像，不適合 18 歲以下人士觀看？[訪員讀出 1-4 項，次序由電腦排列，可選多項]

女性裸露胸部  
男女裸露性器官  
描述性交場面，顯露男女性器官接觸  
描述其他性交場面，例如人獸交、屍姦等  
全部都適合 18 歲以下人士觀看  
唔知/難講/冇意見  
拒答

[Q6] 你認為以下有邊 D 涉及暴力嘅照片或者圖像，不適合 18 歲以下人士觀看？[訪員讀出 1-4 項，次序由電腦排列，可選多項。]

照片/圖像顯示人體上有好多瘀傷  
照片/圖像上顯示人體流出嘅血液佔相當大篇幅  
照片/圖像顯示人頭或手腳與身體分離  
照片/圖像顯示人體內臟外露  
全部都適合 18 歲以下人士觀看  
唔知/難講/冇意見  
拒答

[Q7] 你認為以上兩條題目所提及嘅照片或者圖像，有冇一 D 應該完全禁止發佈給任何人士觀看？[如有需要，訪員可以再次讀出上兩題 1-4 項，可選多項。]

女性裸露胸部  
男女裸露性器官  
描述性交場面，顯露男女性器官接觸  
描述其他性交場面，例如人獸交、屍姦等  
照片/圖像顯示人體上有好多瘀傷  
照片/圖像上顯示人體流出嘅血液佔相當大篇幅  
照片/圖像顯示人頭或手腳與身體分離  
照片/圖像顯示人體內臟外露  
全部都唔應該禁止發佈給任何人士觀看  
其他（請註明：\_\_\_\_\_）  
唔知/難講/冇意見  
拒答

[Q8] 你有冇聽過淫褻物品審裁處？

有  
冇 (skip to Q10)  
唔知/難講  
拒答

[Q9] (只問曾經聽聞審裁處人士) 你認為審裁處嘅工作成效有幾好或者幾差？[訪員追問程度]

好好  
幾好  
一半半/不過不失  
幾差  
好差  
唔知/難講  
拒答

[訪問員讀出：根據現時嘅制度，審裁處係司法機構嘅一部分，由一個司法人員擔任主審裁判官，另加兩個由終審法院首席法官委任嘅公眾人士出任審裁委員。現時，審裁處約有 300 多個審裁員。]

[Q10] 跟住我會讀出一 D 有關審裁機制嘅改良方案，請你話俾我知，你有幾贊成或者反對呢 D 方案？[訪員追問程度]

(i) 增加審裁員數目，由而家嘅 300 人增加至 500 人

非常贊成  
幾贊成  
一半半/中立/有 D 贊成有 D 反對  
幾反對  
非常反對  
唔知/難講  
拒答

[Q11] (ii) 以陪審員制度取代現時嘅審裁員制度 (即由約有 57 萬人的名單抽取審裁員，而不是由 300 人的審裁員名單抽取)

非常贊成  
幾贊成  
一半半/中立/有 D 贊成有 D 反對  
幾反對  
非常反對  
唔知/難講  
拒答

- [Q12] (iii) 立法訂明每次聆訊都必須將某 D 指定界別人士（如教育界、社福界等）納入審裁委員小組

非常贊成  
幾贊成  
一半半/中立/有 D 贊成有 D 反對  
幾反對  
非常反對  
唔知/難講  
拒答

- [Q13] (iv) 增加聆訊時嘅審裁員人數，由暫定聆訊時嘅兩個加到 4 個人及全面聆訊時嘅 4 個加到 6 個人

非常贊成  
幾贊成  
一半半/中立/有 D 贊成有 D 反對  
幾反對  
非常反對  
唔知/難講  
拒答

- [Q14] (v) 成立一個新嘅獨立審裁機構，負責評定物品嘅暫定類別，如有要求覆核，由審裁處作為司法機關進行

非常贊成  
幾贊成  
一半半/中立/有 D 贊成有 D 反對  
幾反對  
非常反對  
唔知/難講  
拒答

- [Q15] (vi) 廢除審裁處，改由法庭裁判官評定物品類別

非常贊成  
幾贊成  
一半半/中立/有 D 贊成有 D 反對  
幾反對  
非常反對  
唔知/難講  
拒答

[訪問員讀出：喺現時嘅制度下，互聯網上發佈嘅淫褻物品由警方處理，不雅物品就以勸諭方式，要求網站管理員加上法定警告字句或移除有關資訊，而利用海外伺服器嘅網站則不受香港法例規管。]

[Q16] 你希望政府對互聯網上涉及淫褻及不雅物品嘅規管工作，會比現時嚴厲 D 定寬鬆 D？[訪員追問程度]

比現時嚴厲好多  
比現時嚴厲少少  
現時已經適中 (skip to Q18)  
比現時寬鬆少少 (skip to Q18)  
比現時寬鬆好多 (skip to Q18)  
唔知/難講  
拒答

[Q17] (只問希望比現時嚴厲者) 咁你認為應該透過乜嘢方法加強規管？[不讀答案，可選多項，訪員追問「仲有呢？」。]

改善現時規管制度  
加重刑罰  
提倡使用電腦過濾服務  
核實網上使用者年齡  
其他 (請註明：\_\_\_\_\_)  
唔知/難講  
拒答

[Q18] 請問你平均每星期大約上網幾多小時？請包括任何方式及應用 (例如電郵、上網等)。

每星期 \_\_\_\_\_ 小時  
不使用互聯網 (skip to Q21)  
唔知/難講  
拒答

[Q19] (只問互聯網使用者) 你有幾關注互聯網上出現一 D 現時法例認為不適合 18 歲以下人士觀看嘅物品？[訪員追問程度]

非常關注  
幾關注  
一半半  
幾不關注/唔係幾關注  
非常不關注/完全唔關注  
唔知/難講  
拒答



[Q20] (只問互聯網使用者) 你有冇用過濾軟件嘅習慣，例如：CyberPatrol、OneCare 家長監護服務等？[如果沒有，訪員追問「點解冇呢？」，不讀答案，可選多項]

有

有，因為唔識呢 d 軟件

有，因為價錢太貴

有，因為覺得成效唔理想

有，因為影響電腦支援

有，因為欠缺操作嘅技術

有，因為怕麻煩

有，因為有需要

有，因為其他原因 (請註明：\_\_\_\_\_)

唔知/難講

拒答

[Q21] 你認為現時淫褻物品審裁處評定物品類別嘅標準，即係既非淫褻亦非不雅嘅係第 I 類，適合所有人士觀看；不雅嘅係第 II 類，不適合 18 歲以下人士觀看；淫褻嘅係第 III 類，不適合任何人士觀看，是否適當？[訪員追問程度]

非常適當

幾適當

一半半

幾不適當／唔係幾

非常不適當／完全唔適當

唔知/難講

拒答

[Q22] 影視處有實際需要集中資源，優先處理一 D 物品。請以數字 1 至 5 指出你認為邊 D 物品需要優先管制，1 代表最優先。[訪員讀出 1-5 項，次序由電腦排列。]

本地報章

本地雜誌

漫畫

光碟

電子遊戲，包括電腦遊戲

唔知/難講/冇意見

拒答

[Q23] 整體嚟講，你希望法庭嚟涉及淫褻及不雅物品嘅判罰，會比現時嚴厲 D 定寬鬆 D？[訪員追問程度]

比現時嚴厲好多  
比現時嚴厲少少  
現時已經適中  
比現時寬鬆少少  
比現時寬鬆好多  
唔知/難講  
拒答

[Q24] 你希望政府以乜嘢形式嚟宣傳同埋教育公眾關於《淫褻及不雅物品管制條例》？[不讀答案，可選多項]

電視廣告/節目  
電台廣告/節目  
海報/單張  
社區活動  
學校講座  
報章/雜誌  
互聯網  
其他（請註明：\_\_\_\_\_）  
唔知/難講/冇意見  
拒答

## 第四部分 個人資料

我想問你些少個人資料，方便分析，請你放心，你嘅資料係會絕對保密嘅。

[DM1] 性別

男

女

[DM2a] 年齡  
\_\_\_\_\_（入實數）

拒答

[DM2b] 【只問不肯透露準確年齡被訪者】年齡（範圍）[訪問員可讀出範圍]

15-20 歲

21-30 歲

31-40 歲

41-50 歲

51-60 歲

61 歲或以上

拒答

[DM3] 教育程度

小學以下

中學

預科

專上非學位

專上學位或以上

拒答

[DM4] 職業

經理及行政人員

專業人員

輔助專業人員

文員

服務工作及商店銷售人員

漁農業熟練工人

手工藝及有關人員

機台及機器操作員及裝配員

非技術工人

學生

家庭主婦

不能辨別

其他(包括失業、已退休及其他非在職者)

拒絕回答

多謝你接受訪問。如果你對呢個訪問有任何疑問，可以打熱線電話 XXXX-XXXX 同我地嘅督導員 X 小姐聯絡，或者喺辦公時間致電 XXXX-XXXX 向香港大學操守委員會查詢今次訪問嘅真確性同埋核對我嘅身份。拜拜！