

A discourse analysis of HK mainstream newspapers  
on poll reporting of reclamation

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(Group November)

## **Abstract**

This paper addresses newspaper reporting of polls about this year's Hong Kong government reclamation plan, the Lantau Tomorrow Vision, examining both news bias on poll source selection in reporting and the quality of reporting of methodological information. Content analysis on over 200 news published by Hong Kong mainstream news outlets during May to November and it reveals that news angle of the article and the political stand of the news outlet has great influence on the selection of polls that to be mentioned in that news article, and polls in the news are typically treated as matters of fact with their limitations rarely discussed. The present study has found that communication is biased as information is selected by journalists to be communicated, or not to be transmitted (McQuail, 1992), and has questioned the accuracy of polls (Anderson, 2000) and studied the deviation of news reporting on polls (Tian, 2015). This study confirms the news bias by proving the existence of certain relationships between the political stand of news outlet and the news angle of articles published on that outlet, and poll reports are not evenly selected by outlets of different political stand. Also, a poll report itself can be biased, too. With the disclose of bias, is poll reporting still crucial to the news? Will polling reports be able to keep their independence and authoritativeness? These are questions to be discussed in future studies.

## **Introduction**

The Hong Kong's 2018 policy address mentioned reclamation plan, the Lantau Tomorrow Vision, which caused controversies in society. To show public will of the reclamation plan, newspaper reporting uses relevant poll results to denote the social-support status. However, different newspaper uses different polls and the supporting rate reflected from the results.

To support the proposition, we try to analysis the topic by introducing the Social Construction of Reality and the Narrative Paradigm theories. Then, the 1997 Canadian federal election and the 2016 United States presidential election will be used as living cases to illustrate the polls issue further.

To find the relationship between the positions of reports and the selected polls, we searched 224 pieces of news with the keywords "poll" and "reclamation" and screened out 70 pieces of news about reclamation quoted from the poll. We also found five significant sources of polls cited and tried to analyse how the polls were designed.

## **Literature Review**

In the book Precision Journalism, American journalist Philipp Meyer (1973) indicated that the traditional method of news production is out of date, through which the news media were mainly focusing on emergencies and scarehead rather than in-depth reporting. Therefore, Meyer suggested introducing the research methods from the social science study to news reporting, which including opinion survey, field experiment, content analysis and so on. Since then, opinion polling has been getting more and more popular among western media. At the same time, the different perspectives from scholars and media practitioners show that mass observation may have multi-faceted effects on public opinion. This literature review will be presented in two distinct sections, basic theories related to the topic and previous case studies done by some scholars. Furthermore, the theory part will cover the Social Construction of Reality and the Narrative Paradigm, in which the concept and relationship

between them will be discussed. The case study part will be presented with the 1997 Canadian federal election and the 2016 United States presidential election.

In the first place, public opinion is influenced or even decided by personal experiences (interaction with other subjects). In the case of different turnout of opinion polls, such lapses of neutrality of surveys will misguide the public opinion to a great extent. According to Berger and Luckmann (1966), the outlook in people's mind towards the society is entirely generated from their interaction in a social system, either with people or the whole system. The concept of the Social Construction of Reality showed how external factors are deciding individuals' perspective, which will "make a choice" for them. Berger and Luckmann also stated that social behaviours could be classified by objective reality and subjective reality. For instance, on account of the precondition that "Social order is not part of the 'nature of things', and it cannot be derived from the 'laws of nature'", institutionalisation, as a factor of objective reality, makes people believe that they vote for personal and collective interests. The public will regard their vote as rational choice as well.

Another theory called the Narrative Paradigm conceptualised by Walter Fisher is highly related to Berger and Luckmann's Social Construction of Reality on this topic. Fisher (1985) brought forward the conception of the Narrative Paradigm that is in contrast to the rational world paradigm. The communication theory considered humans as storytellers who are easier to understand and accept information through narrative. Besides that, Fisher pointed out that decision making, and communication is based on "good reasons" which are determined by subjective elements including character, biography, culture, history, etc. Deeming the world is filled with various stories, Fisher interpreted the dream of Cartesianism (descriptive, explanatory and predictive knowledge) by different ways of how people assimilate stories that behave themselves. Based on the above, the Narrative Paradigm could also conclude that

public opinion is definitively affected by how the media chooses and reports the opinion polls.

Apart from the above supporting theories, some further case studies on the poll event should be taken into account likewise. A survey of the 1997 Canadian federal election highlighted that the voters' standpoint is particularly by the messages that the mass media pass to them (Anderson, 1998). After collecting the statistics of 17 Canadian polling firms' methods and the polling data for five months before the election, Anderson concluded that the news reporting on the election call and the nationally televised debates had a significant effect on voting leanings. More specifically, during the period of the election, the Bloc Québécois and Liberals underwent a fall-off while the support rate of the Reform Party and PC Party was going up. From the perspective of poll methods, Anderson raised the proposition that the overall investigation was instructive, especially when all the survey institutions used some form of probability sampling instead of substandard practices, which lending legitimacy to the news reports of pre-election polls. The method above has a model significance of primary event polling.

The second case is 2016 United States presidential election, in which, however, media reports on opinion poll played a passive role. According to Tian (2017), the pre-election roll statistics released by a poll website, Real Clear Politics, showed that among the 180 polls, 161 polls believed that Hillary Clinton would win when the remainder insisted Donald Trump would win. On the contrary, an artificial intelligence system from India named MogIA analysed the presidential election result based on the big data from Google, Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, etc. and concluded that Trump would win eventually. As we all know, the election result proved that big data is more accurate than the poll on this case. But beyond that, the most significant part of Tian's research is motivation analysis of the poll report. The first

motivation pointed out by Tian is the political orientation of the media, which could be most likely to be explained by the antithesis political views of the Republican Party and the Democratic Party. Secondly, as media are all economic organisations, economic motivation should be taken into account. The press is inevitably being connected to the economic sphere, which makes it hard to hold a neutral position. The third motivation is public liability. The media is also known as the fourth estate referring to the separation of powers in government into a legislature, an executive, and a judiciary.

All in all, from the Social Construction of Reality conceptualised by Berger and Luckmann (1966) and the Narrative Paradigm imagined by Fisher (1985), people's opinion is highly-affected by external factors such as news media. And the analysis done by Anderson (1998) and Tian (2017) has evidenced the above theories using the 1997 Canadian federal election and the 2016 United States presidential election as examples. For further analysis, it may be necessary to navigate the adverse effects that the media report on polls brings about.

## **Research Questions**

1. How does news reporting on polls affect the public's social construction of reality?
2. Does the political stand of a news outlet influence its news stories' news angle on reclamation?
3. How do news outlets of different political position treat the same polling report, and are polling report politically selected by news outlets??

4. If so, then why a particular poll is preferred by outlets of a specific stand? Are the polling reports politically biased due to their methodology?

## **Method**

We searched 224 pieces of news from May 1st 2018 to November 15th 2018 on Wisenews with the keywords "poll" and "reclamation", and screened out 70 stories about reclamation quoted from the poll. We categorised the reports according to the political positions of different outlets, the polling organisations, and tried to find the relationship between the areas of stories and the selected polls.

Also, we found five significant sources of polls cited. We tried to analyse how the opinion polls were designed.

## **Result**

In order to find out whether the news angle of a news article on reclamation, which is writing through the perspective of advocates or opponents of reclamation, and the political stand of news outlet, which is pro-establishment or pro-democratic, has influence on the selection of poll sources in reporting, this study first analyzed the relation between new article's news angle and the news outlet's political stand on which the article is published.

According to the social construction of reality theory, the news is not an objective recount of reality. Instead, it's a sampling of sources' portrayals of reality. After analysing 83 articles about reclamation during May 1st to Nov 15th published on 19 major news outlets in Hong Kong, this study has found that news article's news angle is strongly connected to the news outlet's political stand on which it's published.

In the following chart 1, each bubble represents a Hong Kong news outlet, and the colour of the bubble represents its political stand. Red for pro-democratic, blue for pro-establishment and grey for neutral. The vertical position of each bubble represents the average news angle of news articles on reclamation published on that outlet, the higher, the more positive attitude the news on that outlet has toward reclamation. The size of the bubble represents the number of articles published about reclamation on that outlet from May to November..

### News article's news angle is strongly connected to the news outlet's political stand on which it's published

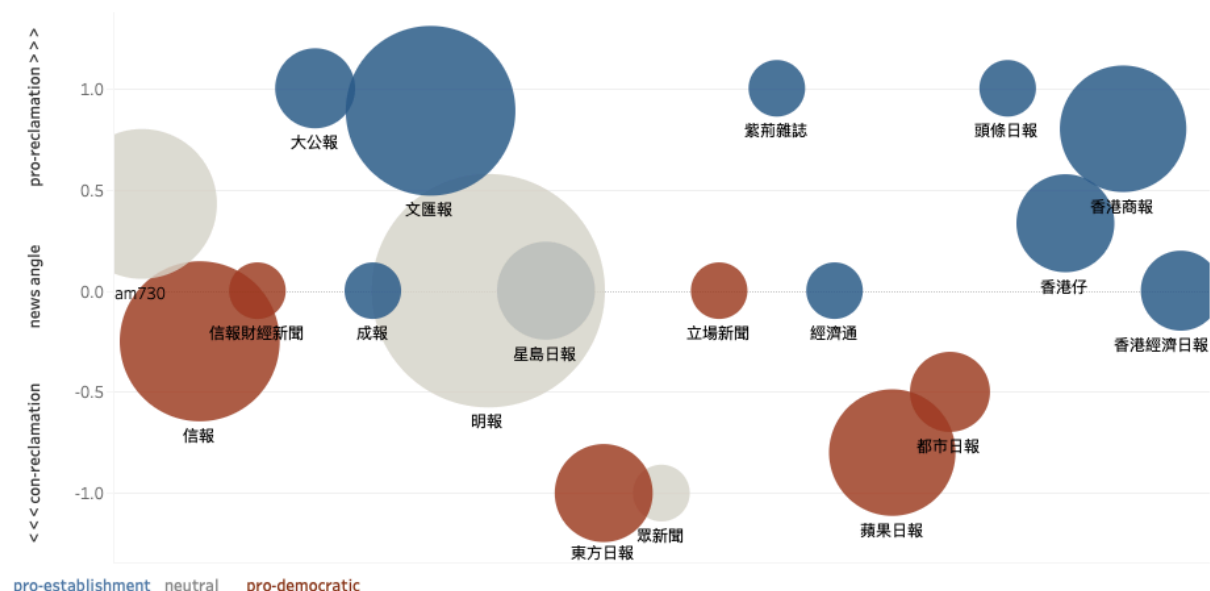


Chart 1 interactive and details on [https://public.tableau.com/views/reclamation-outlet/Sheet1?:embed=y&:embed\\_code\\_version=3&:loadOrderID=1&:display\\_count=yes&publish=yes](https://public.tableau.com/views/reclamation-outlet/Sheet1?:embed=y&:embed_code_version=3&:loadOrderID=1&:display_count=yes&publish=yes)



As we can tell from the chart, the blue bubbles are crowded on the upper part while the red ones are on the down part. Which means most articles on news outlets with the political stand of pro-establishment are written from the angle of advocates of reclamation, while on outlets with a pro-democratic political position, reclamation is mostly reported from opponents' perspective.

For news outlets who claims to be neutral in the political stand, Ming Pao has published most articles among all news outlets during the research period and the index for average news angle of these articles is equal to zero, which means it has published the same amount of reports from both the advocates and the opponents angle.

However, the other news outlet also claims to have a neutral stand, has a skewed publication on the advocates' angle among the seven articles published on it. Several coloured small bubbles join Ming Pao in the middle of the y-axis, which means they have only released one article on reclamation without clear angle from the advocates or opponents. The limit of the sample size of these outlets made them fail to represent the relationship between outlet stand and news angle. But the existence of the relationship is confirmed by other outlets.

Therefore, the news outlet's political stand is consistent with the news angle of publications on it. If we find the outlet has a political selection on polling sources, then we can also see that the news angle of an article can also have the choice of polling sources. Then we made two charts to confirm the hypothesis.

We found the selection on polling reports by outlet does exist, and the proof is in the chart II below. Each square represents a source that published polling reports on reclamation, and there is a total of 11 sources quoted in the 83 articles. The colour of the square represents the

average stand of news outlets quoted that source, the bluer it is, the more significant portion of pro-establishment news outlets among all the outlets that cited that source and vice versa. The size of the square represents the number of times that source has been quoted.

Stands of news outlets lead to selection on polling report sources mentioned in articles published on it

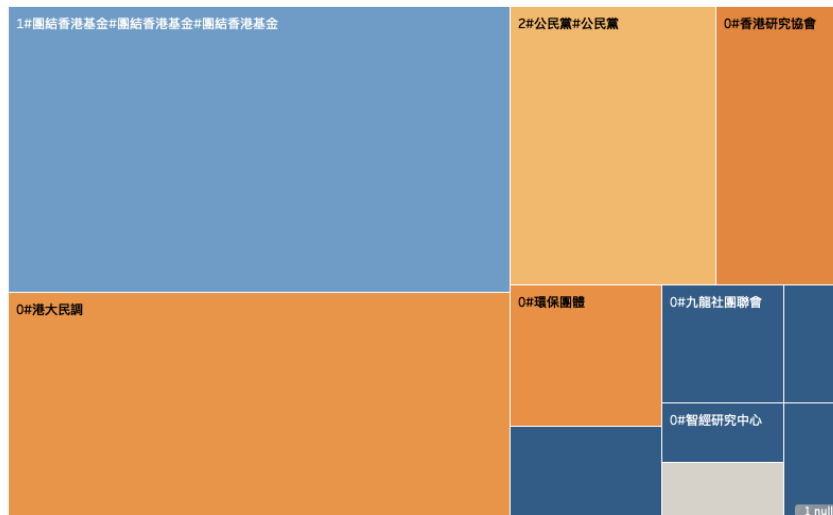


Chart 2 interactive and details on [https://public.tableau.com/shared/YXR3HTJD5?:display\\_count=yes](https://public.tableau.com/shared/YXR3HTJD5?:display_count=yes)

Polling reports from Hong Kong University Public Opinion Programme (HKUPOP) and Our Hong Kong Foundation (OHKF) has been quoted for most of the times, and there is a clear division of the stand of news outlets on their preference to either source. News outlets with pro-establishment political position prefer to quote the polling reports from OHKF, and news outlets with pro-democratic political stand prefer to quote from HKUPOP. The supporting rate for reclamation according to OHKF is 45% while for HKUPOP is 39%. As mentioned above, most articles published on pro-establishment news outlets are from the angle of advocates so that they may prefer polling reports with a higher supporting rate.

News angle of news articles lead to selection on polling report sources mentioned in it

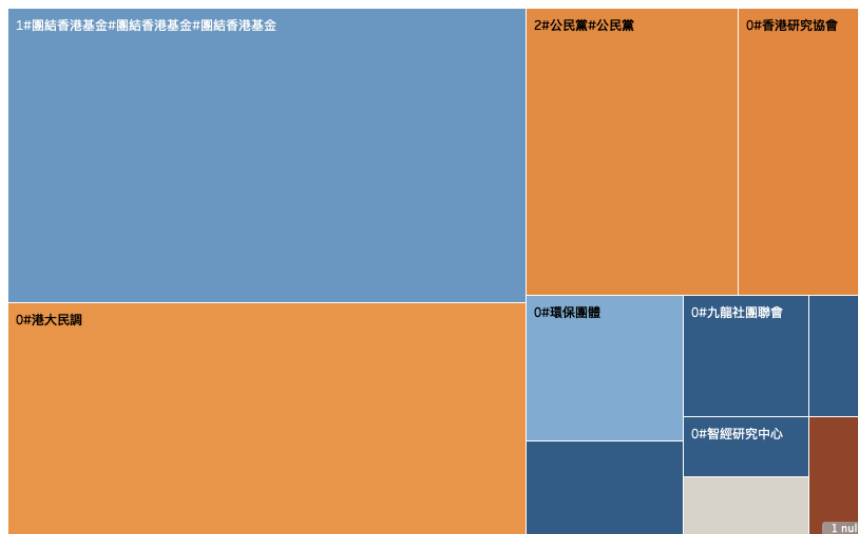


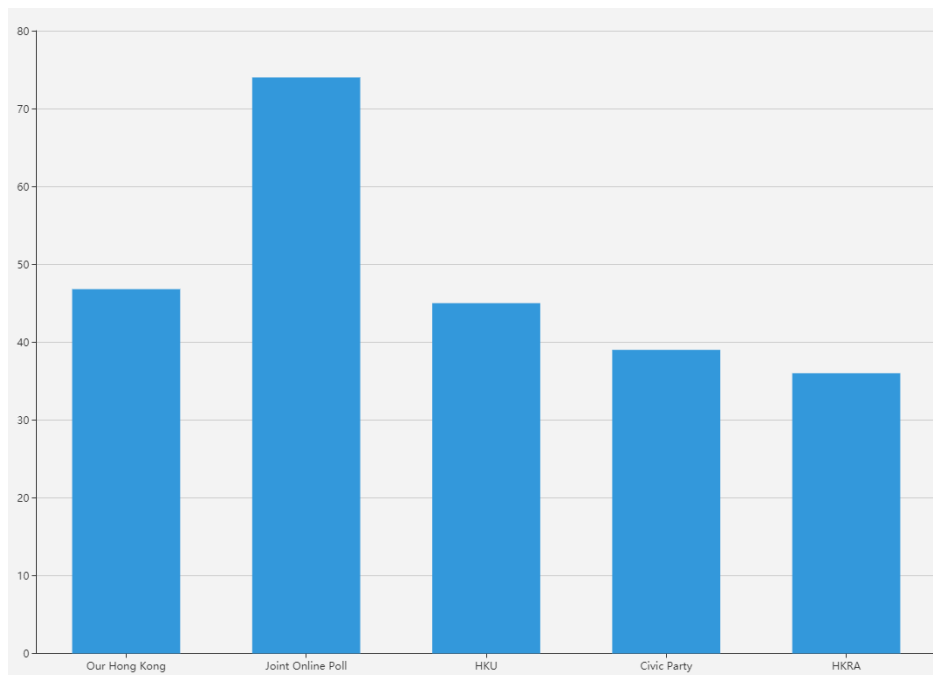
Chart 3 interactive and details on [https://public.tableau.com/shared/YXR3HTJD5?:display\\_count=yes](https://public.tableau.com/shared/YXR3HTJD5?:display_count=yes)

And chart 3 shows the relationship between news angle of the article and the source quoted in it confirms the selection on polling sources in reporting, and the same distribution of colour also establishes the relationship between the news outlet and News angle. The reason that such choice on polling reports exists is due to the bias in the polling reports examined in the following part of this study.

Polls are equivalent to the measurement of public opinion, which involves many theoretical and practical problems. Different designs of surveys often make different results. The answer naturally varies with the suggestion of different questions. (Mirela Secară, & Daniela Simona Nenciu, 2009)

According to McQuail (1985), all news is biased as information is selected by journalists to be communicated, or not to be delivered, to the audience according to a set of rules that define the “newsworthiness” of a story. The same goes for pollsters on Hong Kong's reclamation. Most of these institutions have political leanings so that they can deviate in the

design of their polls. They may choose to ask the same question in different ways or choose different subjects and methods to lead to the result they want. Some of the deviations do not seem to change the objectivity of the poll, but they will have a high impact on the poll results. That is the reason why different polling organisations come to different conclusions when it comes to public support for reclamation.



*Chart 4 Poling result of supporting rate of reclamation in 5 different sources*

We found the top five polls on the issue of Hong Kong reclamation: Our Hong Kong Foundation, Hong Kong University Pop Site, Civic Party, Hong Kong Research Association and a joint online poll conducted by economic times and Ming Pao. And analysis of their problems in the selection of respondent, question design and mode of response.

## **Respondent**

Public opinion is the opinion of the public on a particular issue. The respondents, namely the "public" as mentioned above, should cooperate with the purpose of the public opinion survey. The wrong choice of people can make the whole poll completely meaningless. For example, an investigation into whether to approve the construction of a waste disposal site in a certain place will inevitably result in biased results. It is almost impossible for local people to answer "yes" to such a question, but it is meaningless to interview non-residents with such a problem.

The significance of the findings may vary widely among different groups of people surveyed. For example, should a "public opinion" survey on child welfare ask children what they think or adults? The "public opinion" expressed by examinees, college students, examinees' parents and the general public also has different meanings regarding multiple enrollments in universities. The same is true of reclamation. People of different ages, education levels, income status and even gender may have different opinions.

Q4：咁為咗長遠解決香港人嘅住屋問題，你贊唔贊成喺維港以外，以填海造地嘅方法興建新市鎮呢？（%）

	非常贊成 / 贊成	不贊成 / 非常不贊成	無意見 / 不知道 / 好難講	(n)
<b>**</b> 性別				
男性	52.2	29.1	18.7	(475)
女性	42.0	33.0	25.0	(528)
<b>***</b> 年齡				
18-29歲	31.5	42.3	26.2	(168)
30-59歲	45.2	33.8	21.0	(544)
60歲或以上	58.3	19.8	21.9	(288)
<b>*</b> 教育程度				
初中 / 小學 / 沒受教育	50.2	24.9	24.9	(241)
高中	49.1	28.6	22.4	(322)
大專或以上	43.0	36.8	20.1	(437)
<b>**</b> 就業狀況				
非在職人士	50.9	26.1	22.9	(436)
在職人士	43.7	35.2	21.1	(565)
<b>**</b> 在職人士個人每月收入				
\$15,000 以下	30.8	35.5	33.6	(107)
\$15,000-\$30,000以下	42.4	39.5	18.1	(238)
\$30,000 或以上	50.6	32.9	16.5	(170)
住屋類型				
租住公營房屋	42.7	30.7	26.7	(150)
租住私人住宅單位	44.4	32.6	23.0	(270)
自置房屋 / 其他	48.9	30.6	20.5	(575)

\* $p < .05$ ; \*\* $p < .01$ ; \*\*\* $p < .001$  (卡方檢定)

Chart 5

These differences can be roughly summarised based on the interaction table between the primary question variables given by Our Hong Kong Foundation and the socio-economic background variables of the respondents (Chart 5). First, the gender gap is stark: 52 per cent of men support reclamation, compared with 42 per cent of women. Regarding age, older people tend to support reclamation, especially those who are over 60 years old, whose support rate is as high as 58.3%. (support for under-29s was just 31. 5%). Other things being equal, people with lower educational level have a higher supporting rate.

Regarding income level, the higher the income, the higher the support rate. The employment situation can also see the difference, non-working people support slightly higher than the working people. These findings apply to some extent to other polls as well.

However, for the other four polls, only the Hong Kong research association gave some more comprehensive statistics on the social background of the respondents, the civic party gave statistics on the age of the respondents, and the online poll conducted by the University of Hong Kong and the economic times and the Sky Post newspaper did not give any statistics on the social background of the respondents. If the polling institutions deliberately collect more favourable groups for investigation without providing the experience of the interviewees, the obtained data will naturally be biased. For example, to reflect the high public support for reclamation, the poll could collect more information about male respondents.

Therefore, if the poll wants to be objective, its sampling must be random. The lack of random samples, even as many as 10,000 or more, cannot represent a population of 100,000. Also, it's impossible to know how different that 10,000 people will be from the 90,000 people who were not asked. Random sampling also does not tell you how much the opinions of the sample and the group are different, but it does tell you how likely it is to be within a certain range.

Because 100 per cent random sampling cannot be achieved, the poll also needs to provide background statistics of the interviewees, so that readers can have a more objective understanding of the survey.

## **Question Design**

How to make sure that the person you are asking to understand your questions, and how to get his or her honest opinion out there, is a key to the success of the poll. Because natural language is imprecise, different people may have completely different interpretations of the same sentence. The question must be so clear that each respondent can interpret the same meaning.

Even slight differences in the wording of the question can lead to very different results. However, three of the five polls about Hong Kong reclamation used leading questions. The issue of Our Hong Kong Foundation is: "To solve the housing problem in Hong Kong, do you agree with the idea of building new towns outside Victoria harbour by reclamation? "The benefits of reclamation were added to the question to lead respondents to be more inclined to support reclamation. The same is true of the online poll conducted by the economic times and the Sky Post. It asked: "Do you agree with the government's proposal to reclaim 1,700 hectares of land which can support 1.1 million people to live in?" Hong Kong University Pop Site's question is "How much do you support or oppose the reclamation of 1,700 hectares of artificial islands between Lantau Island and Hong Kong island, an area roughly equal to two Macao peninsulas or one-fifth of Hong Kong island?" It seems to state the objective fact, but the last two sentences, "the area is approximately equal to two Macao peninsulas, or one-fifth of Hong Kong Island", imply that the project is huge, may cost a lot of human and financial resources. It exerts some pressure on the interviewees, thus makes them incline not to support reclamation. The other two polls do not have obvious leading questions. They are: "if there are other ways to increase land to meet housing demand, do you think reclamation is necessary?", "Overall, do you support reclamation?"

In closed questions, the order of the options and the format of the written questionnaire may lead to the deviation of the answers. Among the five polls, Our Hong Kong Foundation and



Hong Kong Research Association have the rig in this regard. The first three questions of Our Hong Kong Foundation were: "How serious do you think Hong Kong faces in improving its residential environment?", "To improve the living environment and support Hong Kong's long-term development, do you think Hong Kong needs to make more efforts to develop a new town as big as Sha Tin?", "How many new towns as big as Sha Tin do you think Hong Kong needs to develop in the next 30 years? "And then there is the question of reclamation. The first three questions gradually induced the respondents to realise that the housing problem was serious and the only reclamation seemed to solve the problem in the short term. Thus the latter questions were more inclined to support reclamation. The first two questions from the Hong Kong Research Association were, "do you think the government's measures to curb the property market should be strengthened, curtailed or maintained unchanged?", "do you think the New Territories small house policy, which allows the building of housing by the descendants of male residents of the New Territories, should be adjusted, abolished or maintained?". The second question implies that the housing problem can also be solved by other ways so that the interviewees tend to feel that there is no need to reclamation which may cost a lot.

### **Mode of Response**

The early survey methods include sending staff to visit, mailing questionnaires, group answering, etc. (Mirela Secară, & Daniela Simona Nenciu, 2009) After the popularity of telephone, due to its convenience and speed, it has gradually become the mainstream of public opinion survey. The Internet has boomed in recent years, leading many people to think it would be a new way to do study after telephone.

Web survey is a standard format present; there are many websites regularly launched survey topics. If the number of visitors to the site with hot gate news topics, but also absorb a lot of respondents. But most of this kind of web page survey can only be the gossip material after dinner, neither can be analysed content, also lack of representativeness. Of the five polls, only economic times and Sky Post jointly conducted an online survey using web surveys, while the remaining four were conducted by telephone. Although this website survey has 865 samples, the support rate of 74% is inconsistent with other survey results, which shows that it is not objective enough. Online voting, if registered, many people are reluctant to participate, or repeat registration, holiday messages, technical interventions, and so are usually open. Although there are many participants and a large sample, there is no way to stratify, classify, or equalise the proportion. Neither the efficiency nor the error is apparent. Because the user chooses the website differently, the difference is enormous (Liu, 2009).

## **Discussions and Conclusions**

This study confirms news bias in newspaper reporting about Hong Kong government's 2018 reclamation plan, by proving the existence of the correlation between the political stand of a news outlet and the news angle of articles published on that outlet, and poll reports are politically selected by news outlets. It also confirmed that poll report could be biased, too, while polls are typically treated as fact with its limitations rarely discussed. With the disclose of bias in poll reporting, is polls still crucial to the news? It has been proved in 2016 US general election that big data analysis can predict public opinion more accurately than traditional polls, will polls be replaced in the future? Will polling reports can keep their

independence and authoritativeness, and how will they achieve that? These are the questions can be discussed in future studies.

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## Supplementary documents

### A. List of news articles that have been used for content analysis

1	2018/11/15	明報	又回到「對立互劈」輪迴
2	2018/11/15	明報	聞風筆動土地組加班寫報告 應否提「明日大嶼」有爭議
3	2018/11/15	香港仔	7 成測量師撐填海收棕地 學會籲理性討論利弊莫因增面積全盤推翻
4	2018/11/15	文匯報	林家輝：測量界逾七成人撐填海
5	2018/11/15	東方日報	明日大嶼耗錢費時 議員炮轟金融騙局
6	2018/11/15	都市日報	社民連抗議大嶼填海 林鄭現立會無接請願信
7	2018/11/14	明報	民調反填海造島佔優 泛民不乘勢打輿論戰
8	2018/11/14	文匯報	反對派捏造反填海民意圖誤導公眾
9	2018/11/14	文匯報	講透填海理據 避免市民被誤導
10	2018/11/14	信報財經新聞	林鄭：土地短缺填海無法迴避 回應民調反對明日大嶼 「要看你如何問」
11	2018/11/14	文匯報	覓地依三原則 填海不能迴避 林鄭：須刻不容緩多管齊下未雨綢繆 多元社會難有全面
12	2018/11/14	am730	公屋輪候時間惡化 重申填海不能迴避
13	2018/11/14	信報	造地問題切勿對症不下藥
14	2018/11/14	星島日報	填海不能迴避 需法定諮詢

15	2018/11/14	蘋果日報	無視民意 堅持人工島無可避免
16	2018/11/14	信報	明日大嶼拗不停 政府擬「講清講楚」
17	2018/11/14	都市日報	土地供應刻不容緩 林鄭：沒辦法迴避填海
18	2018/11/13	東方日報	調查：近半市民反對大嶼填海
19	2018/11/13	香港經濟日報	港大民調：應先處理棕地高球場
20	2018/11/14	蘋果日報	五成受訪者反明日大嶼 泛民：政府出動劉德華都有用
21	2018/11/13	經濟通	【明日大嶼】港大民調近半人反對計劃，林鄭：土地不足是公認事實 (10:07)
22	2018/11/12	明報	【明日大嶼】港大民研：七成人支持先處理棕地及高球場
23	2018/11/10	信報	致謝議案通過 泛民一人贊成
24	2018/11/7	明報	大辯論民意初步分析 收棕地高球場填海同獲過半支持
25	2018/11/7	信報	土供組：逾八成人撐開發棕地
26	2018/11/7	am730	明日大嶼惹爭議 民主派提修訂促擱置
27	2018/11/7	成報	近六成市民憂「明日大嶼」耗盡公帑
28	2018/11/7	文匯報	狀黨調查以「短」擊「長」
29	2018/11/7	蘋果日報	七成人促善用現有地
30	2018/11/6	明報	【明日大嶼】逾 3200 人回應土地供應民調 不足一成半撐東大嶼填海
31	2018/11/2	蘋果日報	明日大嶼怎能靠「專家」老點？
32	2018/10/31	蘋果日報	西環集中營：親建制民調拆林鄭台
33	2018/10/20	大公報	黃友嘉：填海造地屬長遠投資 港土地開發落後 財儲須用於最迫切議題
34	2018/10/17	文匯報	市民挺填海
35	2018/10/17	大公報	逾七成市民支持「明日大嶼」
36	2018/10/15	東方日報	東方民調：房策離地錢亂掙施政報告招劣評
37	2018/10/12	香港仔	團體擬周日遊行 促擱置人工島
38	2018/10/12	信報	填海建議壞了勢頭
39	2018/10/10	明報	【施政報告】林鄭稱「明日大嶼」規模超玫瑰園計劃 避答黃遠輝會否成「周永新 2.0
40	2018/10/9	am730	劉德華撐東大嶼填海人工島有用嗎？
41	2018/10/9	香港仔	港人最重房策多撐填海造地 九龍社聯民調 近四成港人盼增首置盤
42	2018/10/9	香港商報	九社聯發表民調 支持填海造地
43	2018/9/27	信報	新界祖堂地倡七成同意可強拍
44	2018/9/25	香港商報	近八成市民認同土地供應不足 土地小組提 5 大選項建議
45	2018/9/21	am730	土地大辯論諮詢月底結束 調查：填海最多人支持
46	2018/9/17	am730	真假民意
47	2019/9/1	紫荊雜誌	倡“強化東大嶼都會”計劃：加大面積 加快填海
48	2018/8/26	明報	民調：辯論後填海支持度跌
49	2018/8/11	文匯報	嶼東填海造地「團結」冀理性討論
50	2018/8/9	文匯報	畀港人「住大啲」 專家：增建 3 沙田不過分

51	2018/8/9	香港仔	團結基金倡議 造地要追落後
52	2018/8/8	文匯報	覓地要治本 填海不二策 團結基金座談會探討 與會者指「強化東嶼」有得諗
53	2018/8/8	香港商報	團結香港基金宏圖 造地半個九龍 強化東大嶼填海 2200 公頃
54	2018/8/6	香港經濟日報	施政聚焦覓地 市民選擇「大包圍」
55	2018/8/2	明報	填海造地拆牆鬆綁勿為私利教條反對
56	2018/8/1	明報	填海造地拆牆鬆綁勿為私利教條反對
57	2018/7/5	大公報	六措施「打底」填海有民意
58	2018/7/4	明報	填海造地必然選項 政府造勢避免失焦
59	2018/7/4	明報	林鄭：填海個人想法 無礙社會討論 填海區規劃研究 或下立法年度申款
60	2018/7/4	東方日報	獅子山上：打開口牌 自製麻煩
61	2018/7/3	文匯報	凝聚社會共識加快拓地 助更多市民受惠新房策
62	2018/5/28	星島日報	大辯論紛鬧 闢地難有結果
63	2018/6/13	am730	土地大辯論(五)：重新諮詢填海方案無意義
64	2018/6/8	明報	【土地大辯論】尹兆堅：有人取多份諮詢問卷或涉「炸」民意 黃遠輝：擬往後每人限
65	2018/6/8	香港經濟日報	大辯論網上問卷 識別 IP 防重複提交
66	2016/6/7	經濟通	【土地大辯論】尹兆堅批土地諮詢網上問卷有強烈引導性 (11:40)
67	2018/5/28	星島日報	大辯論紛鬧 闢地難有結果
68	2018/5/14	am730	沒有填海，香港有今天嗎？
69	2018/5/11	頭條日報	港人的務實傳統還剩多少？
70	2018/5/10	星島日報	非集中討論諮詢範圍 發展郊園邊陲 八千反對意見或作「參考」
71	2018/5/7	明報	土地辯論現世代鴻溝年輕一代失願景堪憂
72	2018/5/5	明報	政府應考慮遞增式新盤空置稅
73	2018/5/4	信報	青年抗拒覓地 解鈴還須林鄭
74	2018/5/3	信報	問卷多贊成填海 環團望聽反對聲
75	2018/5/3	香港商報	須闢 2 沙田面積土地容納人口 近半市民撐填海建人工島
76	2018/5/3	星島日報	77%港人感「住得逼」 近半贊成填海建市鎮 團結基金民調 指問題逼切
77	2018/5/3	明報	民調：45%人贊成填海造地 六成人認同發展如沙田規模新市鎮
78	2018/5/3	香港商報	團結香港基金民調 45%市民贊成填海建市鎮
79	2018/5/3	明報	土地諮詢「兩個保守」不利大刀闊斧覓地
80	2018/5/2	明報	【短片】團結香港基金調查：六成市民贊成重推新市鎮 黃元山否認有身分衝突
81	2018/5/1	文匯報	增闢土地 你我抉擇
82	2018/11/1	眾新聞	民調近半反大嶼填海 計劃開局差恐變殘局
83	2018/11/1	立場新聞	【東大嶼填海】香港研究協會民調：46% 受訪者反對建人工島

## B. Data used for chart 1, 2 and 3

source	COUNTA of source	MAX of sample size	AVERAGE of stand of the outlet	AVERAGE of news angle	MIN of support rate	outlet stand index	news angle index	quote times	sample size
1#團結香港 基金#團結香 港基金#團結 香港基金	20	1002	0.45	0.5	30.00%	0.45	0.5	20	1002
0#港大民調	16	1000	-0.3125	-0.3125	0.39	-0.3125	-0.3125	16	1000
2#公民黨#公 民黨	8	3236	-0.125	-0.375	13%	-0.125	-0.375	8	3236
0#香港研究 協會	5	1130	-0.4	-0.4	36%	-0.4	-0.4	5	1130
0#環保團體	3	0	-0.3333333333	0.3333333333	30%	-0.3333333333	0.3333333333	3	0
0#九龍社團 聯會	2	2830	1	1	35.2%	1	1	2	2830
0#《經濟 通》與《晴 報》聯合進 行網上民調	2	865	1	1	74%	1	1	2	865
0#綠色和平	1	0	1	0	99%	1	0	1	0
0#相關民調	1	0	1	-1	30%	1	-1	1	0



0#環保觸覺 委託港大民 意研究計劃	1	504	0	0	30%	0	0	1	504
0#東方報業	1	409	1	-1	0	1	-1	1	409
0#智經研究 中心	1	0	1	1	26%	1	1	1	0
0#新論壇	1	651	1	1	58%	1	1	1	651
0#土地小組 民意調查	1	0	-1	-1	999				
0#反對派政 客	1	0	1	1	0				
0#公屋聯會	1	0	0	1	78.40%				
Grand Total	65	3236	0.1384615385	0.09230769231	0.13				

## Data used for chart II

outlet	AVERAGE of news angle	AVERAGE of stand of the outlet	COUNTA of outlet	MEDIAN of support rate	stand of the outlet	number of article published
明報	0	0	17	0.4515	neutral	17
文匯報	0.8888888889	1	9	70%	pro-establishment	9
信報	-0.25	-1	8	999	pro-democratic	8
am730	0.4285714286	0	7	0.453	neutral	7
香港商報	0.8	1	5	46.0%	pro-establishment	5
蘋果日報	-0.8	-1	5	0.39	pro-democratic	5
香港仔	0.3333333333	1	3	35%	pro-establishment	3
東方日報	-1	-1	3	999	pro-democratic	3
星島日報	0	1	3	999	pro-establishment	3
香港經濟 日報	0	1	2	49%	pro-establishment	2
都市日報	-0.5	-1	2	999	pro-democratic	2
大公報	1	1	2	499.87	pro-establishment	2
頭條日報	1	1	1	45.30%	pro-establishment	1
經濟通	0	1	1	39%	pro-establishment	1
紫荊雜誌	1	1	1	46.80%	pro-establishment	1

立場新聞	0	-1	1	36%	pro-democratic	1
眾新聞	-1	0	1	36%	neutral	1
成報	0	1	1	999	pro-establishment	1
信報財經 新聞	0	-1	1	39%	pro-democratic	1
Grand Total	0.1232876712	0.1095890411	73	0.46		73