

Data-response Questions

Answer *all* the questions in this paper.

1. Consider the following sources:

Source A

Survey Findings on the Adverse Effects of the Use of the Internet and Electronic Screen Products by Students in Hong Kong (2014 and 2017)

	Primary School Students (%)			Secondary School Students (%)		
	2014	2017	Changes +/-	2014	2017	Changes +/-
Quarrel with parents	41.6	53.1	+11.5	62.7	69.3	+6.6
Give up outdoor activities	27.8	32.6	+4.8	41.7	41.4	-0.3
Sleep time deprived	25.5	35.7	+10.2	62.7	67.0	+4.3
Academic results affected	32.9	39.0	+6.1	51.6	43.3	-8.3
Deceive parents, friends or teachers about time spent online	11.0	16.2	+5.2	23.8	24.7	+0.9

Source B

Survey Findings on the Online Behaviours of Hong Kong Young People Aged below 21 in 2017

	Often (%)	Sometimes (%)	Seldom (%)	Never (%)
Feel empty/down when not online	7.6	16.5	26.8	49.1
Cannot stop going online	6.3	13.3	29.8	50.6
Cannot stop spending money on online activities	2.5	5.8	17.3	74.4
Download movies or music without the consent of the copyright holders	11.4	13.6	22.6	52.4
Use violent language to attack somebody	5.5	9.0	23.4	62.1
Access pornographic/indecent/violent information or video clips	6.2	9.6	20.7	63.5
Use another identity to make friends online	7.3	9.3	13.2	70.2

Source C



Source D: Adapted from information from the World Health Organization

What is gaming disorder?

Gaming disorder was included in the 11th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases in 2018. It is defined as a pattern of gaming behaviour ('digital-gaming' or 'video-gaming') characterised by impaired control over gaming, increasing priority given to gaming over other interests and daily activities, and continuation or escalation of gaming despite the occurrence of negative consequences.

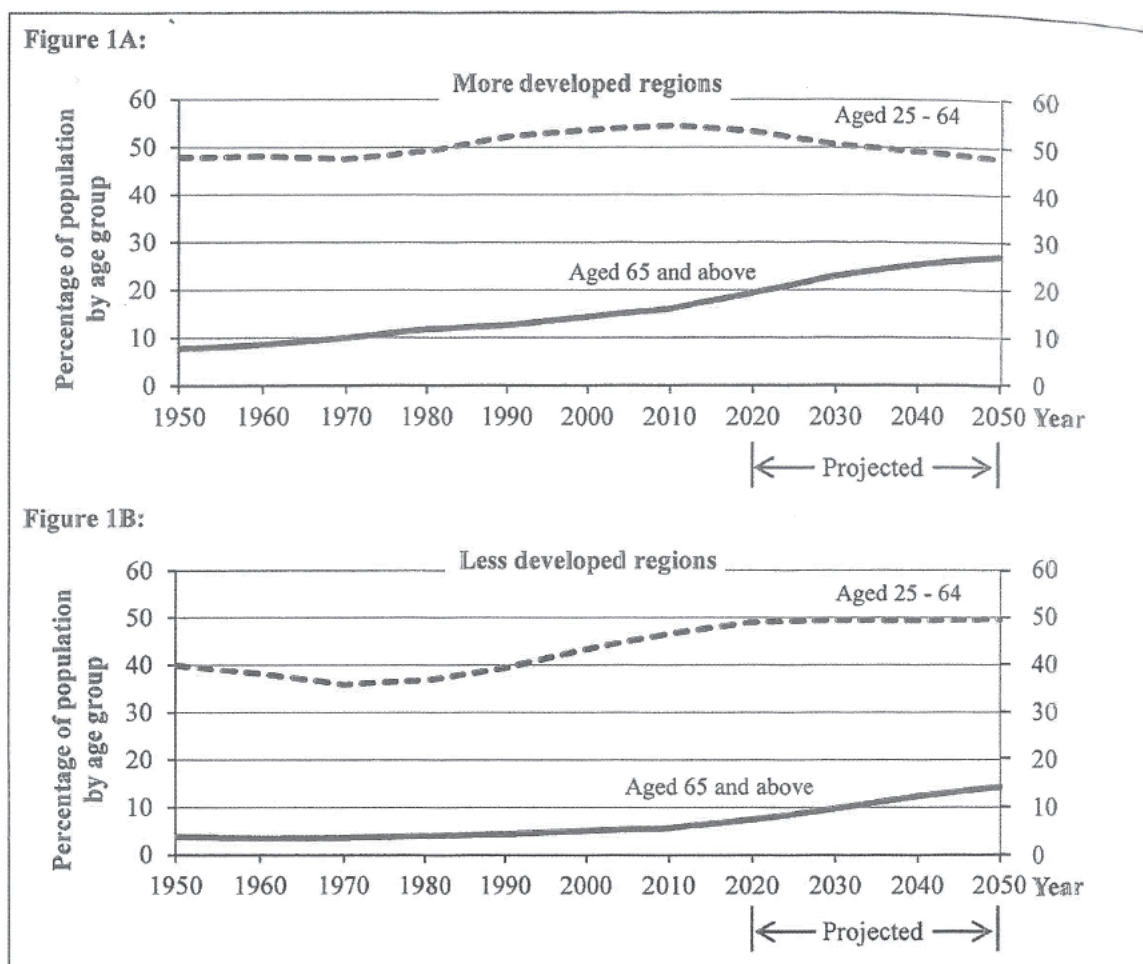
For gaming disorder to be diagnosed, the behaviour pattern must be of sufficient severity to result in significant impairment in personal, family, social, educational, occupational or other important areas of functioning and would normally have been evident for at least 12 months. The inclusion in the Classification of Diseases will result in the increased attention to the risks of this disorder.

- (a) Describe *two* general trends as shown in Source A. (4 marks)
- (b) Identify and explain *two* personal development problems that might arise from the behaviours shown in Source B. (6 marks)
- (c) 'The use of the Internet poses risks to *public health*.' How might the sources provided be used to support this claim? Explain your answer. (8 marks)

2. Consider the following sources:

Source A

Percentage of Population of More Developed and Less Developed Regions by Age Group



Source B: An extract from a newspaper report dated 26 March 2019

Japan's labour force decreased by 4.5 million over the past six years. In view of this, the government last year amended immigration law to accept more migrant workers from abroad. Moreover, there are hopes for greater roles for women and the elderly in the nation's workforce.

But an overwhelming number of elderly employees are rehired as irregular workers, not as full-time staff. While the proportion of irregular workers is 12.8% among those aged 55 to 59, the corresponding rate shoots up to 72.1% among those aged 65 to 69.

The Japanese government in 2012 amended the law for the employment of the elderly. Companies are now required to abolish the mandatory retirement system, raise the retirement age or introduce a system for rehiring their employees until they become eligible for receiving pension benefits at 65.

Source C: Adapted from a journal article dated 3 January 2019

Less developed countries, such as the Philippines, Malaysia and Thailand have been vigorously developing the international retirement industry since 2000. Various programmes have been introduced to attract retirement migrants from countries such as Japan, the UK and the US, by issuing long-stay retirement visas.

These Southeast Asian countries are among the annual list of the best places to retire selected by an American magazine. Among them, Malaysia and Thailand scored over 80 (with a maximum score of 100) for seven assessment criteria, namely house prices, cost of living, welfare for seniors, acceptance of immigrants, entertainment facilities, basic infrastructure and climate.

Mr and Mrs Cheuk, Hongkongers, will retire in a few years' time. They like the local culture and are accustomed to the language, food and climate in Malaysia. They also find the cost of living much lower than that of Hong Kong. Therefore, they applied for Malaysian retirement visas by opening a local fixed-time deposit account with HK\$300 000.

However, they said that if at the age of 70 or 80, they have difficulties in walking and suffer from serious illnesses, they may choose to come back to Hong Kong because they have more confidence in the medical care in Hong Kong and it is more convenient for their relatives and friends to visit them.

- (a) Compare the population trends between more developed and less developed regions as shown in Source A. (4 marks)
- (b) Identify and elaborate on *two* challenges that might be posed to more developed regions by the population trends as shown in Sources A and B. (6 marks)
- (c) Choose *one* of the challenges you identified in (b). To what extent would international migration be a solution to the challenge you have chosen? Justify your view with reference to the sources provided and your own knowledge. (8 marks)

3. Consider the following sources:

Source A

Public Opinions on Press Freedom in Hong Kong

Table 1A:

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Average rating (0-10)					
Is the following situation common? (The lower the rating, the more common the situation is considered to be.)						
Self-censorship of the news media	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.3
Freedom of editing and reporting being affected by pressure from bosses or management of news media on employees	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.5
The lives of news reporters being threatened when reporting	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7

Table 1B:

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Average rating (0-10)					
(The lower the rating, the lower the perceived sufficiency/effectiveness/diversity.)						
Does Hong Kong have sufficient legislation to ensure that journalists can readily access necessary information for reporting?	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.3
How effective are local news media in exercising their monitoring function?	6.6	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.3	5.9
How diverse are the standpoints and orientations of local news media?	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.4

Source B: Adapted from a journal article issued in January 2010 and a newspaper commentary dated 23 August 2018

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights states, 'Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression, this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, ... in writing or in print ... or through any other media' Nevertheless, it also stipulates, 'the exercise of these rights ... carries with it special duties and responsibilities. It may therefore be subject to certain restrictions, but these shall only be such as are provided by law and are necessary: (a) For respect of the rights or reputations of others; (b) For the protection of national security or of public order, or of public health or morals.' Therefore, press freedom is not absolute.

There are two major functions of press freedom: first, for monitoring and second, for providing various perspectives. Press freedom and social responsibility are interlocked. Media workers should show a sense of social responsibility by ethically exercising press freedom.

- (a) Based on Source A, describe *one* major feature of the public opinions on press freedom in Hong Kong from 2013 to 2018 from Table 1A and Table 1B *respectively*. (4 marks)
- (b) From the sources provided, identify *two* contexts in which a dilemma might arise between press freedom and social responsibility. Elaborate your answer with reference to the sources provided and your own knowledge. (8 marks)

END OF PAPER

Sources of materials used in this paper will be acknowledged in the *HKDSE Question Papers* booklet published by the Hong Kong Examinations and Assessment Authority at a later stage.