

### THE CHINESE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG

### HONG KONG INSTITUTE OF ASIA-PACIFIC STUDIES

香港亞太研究所

香港中文大學

SHATIN • NT • HONG KONG TEL: (852) 3943 6740

Fax 圖文傳真 : (852) 2603 5215

E-mail 電子郵件: hkiaps@cuhk.edu.hk

香港 新界 沙田・電話:(八五二) 三九四三六七四零

# 中大香港亞太研究所民調:

## 市民對施政報告評分不合格 認為無助解決當前社會衝突

特首林鄭月娥於 10 月發表 2019 年施政報告,香港中文大學(中大)香港亞太研究所於 2019 年 10 月 22 日至 28 日晚上進行電話訪問調查,探討大眾對施政報告的評價。調查發現市民對施政報告的平均評分為 30.8 分,52.0%受訪者認為施政報告對解決當前社會衝突完全沒有幫助。調查結果摘要如下:

57.8%受訪者不滿意今年的施政報告,較去年的施政報告調查增加 29.0 個百分點,表示滿意的有 11.0%,較去年下降 24.8 個百分點,而表示普通的則有 28.7%,較去年下降 4.9 個百分點(見附表一)。統計顯著性檢定(卡方檢定)顯示,今年與去年調查的百分比分布呈統計上的顯著差異。此外,調查要求受訪者把對施政報告的評價化為分數,以 0 分最低,100 分最高,50 分為合格,結果顯示,市民對今年施政報告的平均評分為 30.8 分,為合格水平之下。與去年的施政報告調查(52.8 分)比較,今年下跌了 22.0 分,且跌幅顯著(經統計顯著性t檢定顯示,兩次調查的平均分數呈顯著差異)(見附表二;評分百分比分布見附表三)。

施政報告指出房屋是香港社會目前面對最嚴峻的民生問題。66.2%受訪者認為房屋問題與近日香港民怨的關聯很小(44.2%)或完全沒有關聯(22.0%),20.1%認為關聯頗大,只有9.0%認為二者有很大關聯(見附表四)。對於解決當前社會衝突,86.4%受訪者認為施政報告的幫助效果很小(34.4%)或完全沒有幫助(52.0%),9.1%認為幫助的效果頗大,另有1.4%則認為很大幫助(見附表五)。

是次調查詢問了受訪者對施政報告中房屋及土地供應政策範疇的滿意程度,48.4%受 訪者表示不滿意,表示普通的則有 39.9%,而表示滿意的只有 8.9%。與去年調查受訪者對

施政報告中房屋及土地供應政策範疇的滿意程度比較,不滿比例增加 14.5 個百分點,表示 普通的比例較去年增加 5.6 個百分點,而表示滿意的比例下降 20.1 個百分點(見附表六)。 統計顯著性檢定(卡方檢定)顯示,今年與去年調查的百分比分布呈統計上的顯著差異。

調查亦詢問受訪者是否覺得施政報告中六個主要房屋及土地供應政策對解決住屋問題 有所幫助。當中最多受訪者覺得有幫助的是「運用《收回土地條例》」,31.7%認為有頗大 (23.7%)或很大(8.0%)的幫助;其次是「增加『白居二』配額」和「增加『綠置居』單 位」,分別佔 29.5% (頗大:26.7%,很大:2.8%) 和 27.7% (頗大:24.2%,很大:3.5%); 隨後是「加快出售『租者置其屋計劃」公屋單位』和「大幅增加過渡性房屋項目」,分別佔 20.5% (頗大:17.7%,很大:2.8%)和 20.0% (頗大:15.7%,很大:4.3%);只有 13.6%認 為「放寬首次置業人士按揭樓價上限」有頗大(11.5%)或很大(2.1%)的幫助(見附表七)。

是次調查成功訪問了 714 名 18 歲或以上的市民,回應率為 36.3%。百分比變項的抽樣 誤差約在正或負 3.67 個百分點以內(可信度設於 95%)。

中大香港亞太研究所電話調查研究室 二零一九年十一月六日

傳媒查詢:中大香港亞太研究所助理所長鄭宏泰博士(電話:3943 1341)。

<sup>1 2018</sup>年施政報告的主要房屋及土地供應政策包括:1. 讓資助出售單位價格與市價脫鈎;2. 試行「長者業 主樓換樓先導計劃」; 3. 撥地協助房協重建舊屋邨; 4. 推展「明日大嶼願景」; 5. 推出「土地共享先導 計劃」;6. 公屋寬敞戶免租調遷優惠措施等。

附表一:對施政報告的滿意程度(百分比)

	2019年10月	2018年10月		
滿意	11.0	35.8		
普通	28.7	33.6		
不滿意	57.8	28.8		
不知道/很難說	2.5	1.8		
(樣本數)	(711)	(706)		

問題:「整體嚟講,你滿唔滿意特首林鄭月娥最近發表嘅施政報告呢?係唔滿意、普通,定係滿意呢?」 註:經卡方檢定顯示 2019 年 10 月和 2018 年 10 月的百分比分布差異呈統計上的顯著關係 [p < 0.001]。

附表二: 對施政報告的整體評分(平均分數)

	2019年10月	2018年10月		
對施政報告的評分	30.8	52.8		
(樣本數)	(690)	(687)		

問題:「如果將你對林鄭月娥呢份施政報告嘅評價化為分數,以 0 分最低,100 分最高,50 分為合格,你會 俾呢份施政報告幾多分呢?」

註:經 t 檢定顯示,2019 年 10 月和 2018 年 10 月的平均數差異呈統計上的顯著關係 [p < 0.001]。

附表三:施政報告評分百分比分布

評分	2019年10月	2018年10月		
0分	18.8	2.7		
1-49分	49.0	30.7		
50分	12.2	17.0 45.5		
51-99分	16.2			
100分	0.4	1.4		
不知/難講/拒答	3.4	2.7		
總數	(714)	(706)		

附表四:房屋問題與近日香港民怨的關聯 (百分比)

	百分比		
很大關聯	9.0		
頗大	20.1		
很小	44.2		
完全沒有	22.0		
不知道/很難說	4.8		
(樣本數)	(713)		

問題:「你認為房屋問題同近日香港民怨有幾大關聯?係完全有、好小、幾大、定係好大關聯呢?」

附表五:施政報告對解決當前社會衝突的幫助(百分比)

	百分比		
很大幫助	1.4		
頗大	9.1		
很小	34.4		
完全沒有	52.0		
不知道/很難說	3.1		
(樣本數)	(712)		

問題:「整體嚟講,你認為施政報告提出嘅政策對解決當前社會衝突有幾大幫助?係完全有、好小、幾大、 定係好大幫助呢?」

附表六:對房屋及土地供應政策的滿意程度(百分比)

	2019年10月	2018年10月
滿意	8.9	29.0
普通	39.9	34.3
不滿意	48.4	33.9
不知道/很難說	2.8	2.8
(樣本數)	(711)	(706)

問題:「整體嚟講,你滿唔滿意施政報告中有關房屋及土地供應方面嘅政策呢?係唔滿意、普通,定係滿意呢?」

註:經卡方檢定顯示 2019 年 10 月和 2018 年 10 月的百分比分布差異呈統計上的顯著關係 [p < 0.001]。

附表七:部分房屋及土地供應政策解決住屋問題的幫助(百分比)

	很大	頗大	很小	完全	不知道/	 (樣本
	幫助	,,,,, <b>,</b>	11/1	沒有	很難說	數)
運用《收回土地條例》	8.0	23.7	50.1	10.9	7.3	(714)
增加「白居二」配額	2.8	26.7	48.6	15.2	6.7	(712)
增加「綠置居」單位	3.5	24.2	52.4	14.7	5.2	(714)
加快出售「租者置其屋計劃」公 屋單位	2.8	17.7	51.7	22.7	5.1	(710)
大幅增加過渡性房屋項目	4.3	15.7	61.1	13.6	5.3	(714)
放寬首次置業人士按揭樓價上限	2.1	11.5	43.7	40.5	2.2	(714)

問題:「運用《收回土地條例》收回三類私人土地嚟興建公營房屋,你認為呢嗰政策對解決住屋問題有幾大幫助?係完全有、好小、幾大、定係好大幫助呢?」

問題:「建議增加「白居二」配額,容許符合居屋白表申請資格的人士免補地價購買二手居屋單位,你認為 呢嗰政策對解決住屋問題有幾大幫助?係完全有、好小、幾大、定係好大幫助呢?」

問題:「建議增加「綠置居」單位,出售給主要為現有公屋租戶嘅合資格「綠表」人士,你認為呢嗰政策對解 決住屋問題有幾大幫助?係完全有、好小、幾大、定係好大幫助呢?」

問題:「建議加快出售「租者置其屋計劃」公屋單位,你認為呢嗰政策對解決住屋問題有幾大幫助?係完全 有、好小、幾大、定係好大幫助呢?」

問題:「大幅增加過渡性房屋項目,未來三年合共提供 10 000 個單位,你認為呢嗰政策對解決住屋問題有幾 大幫助?係完全冇、好小、幾大、定係好大幫助呢?」

問題:「放寬首次置業人士按揭樓價上限,九成按揭貸款樓價上限由 400 萬元提升至 800 萬元,而八成按揭貸款上限由 600 萬元提升至 1,000 萬元,你認為呢嗰政策對解決住屋問題有幾大幫助?係完全有、好小、幾大、定係好大幫助呢?」

### Survey Findings on Views about the 2019 Policy Address Released by Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies at CUHK

In October, Chief Executive Carrie Lam presented the 2019 Policy Address. To gauge public views on the Address, a telephone survey was conducted from 22 to 28 October 2019 by the Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies at The Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK). The overall rating for the 2019 Policy Address was 30.8 points, 52.0% of the respondents said the Policy Address was "not helpful at all" in resolving current social conflicts.

#### Major findings are summarized as follows

A total of 57.8% of the respondents showed dissatisfaction with the 2019 Policy Address, 11.0% said they were satisfied and 28.7% answered "in-between". The corresponding figures for last year's survey on the 2018 Policy Address were 28.8%, 35.8%, and 33.6%, respectively. Statistical analysis (Chi-squared test) shows that the results for the 2019 Policy Address were significantly different from those for the 2018 Policy Address. In addition, the overall rating for the 2019 Policy Address (on a point scale ranging from 0 to 100, 50 as a passing mark) was 30.8 points, whereas the rating for the 2018 Policy Address was 52.8 points. Statistical analysis (t-test) found that the difference was statistically significant.

The 2019 Policy Address pointed out that housing problem is the most critical social issues Hong Kong society is facing. However, 66.2% of the respondents said that public grievance was "weakly correlated" (44.2%) or "not correlated at all" (22.0%) with the housing problems, only 20.1% said "quite correlated", and 9.0% answered "strongly correlated". When asked if the current policy Address was helpful in resolving current social conflicts, 86.4% of the respondents said it was only "a little bit helpful" (34.4%) or "not helpful at all" (52.0%), 9.1% believed it was "quite helpful" and 1.4% thought it was "very helpful".

When respondents were asked about their satisfaction level on housing and land supply policies in the 2019 Policy Address, 48.4% said dissatisfied, 8.9% satisfied and 33.9% answered "in-between". The corresponding figures for housing and land supply policies from last year's survey on the 2018 Policy Address were 33.9%, 29.0, and 34.3%, respectively. Statistical analysis (Chi-squared test) shows that the results for the 2019 Policy Address were significantly different from those for the 2018 Policy Address. The public satisfaction level on housing and land supply policy in the current Policy Address was lower than last year.

The respondents were also asked if the major housing and land supply policies proposed were helpful in resolving the housing problems. 31.7% of the respondents said invoking the Lands Resumption Ordinance was "quite helpful" (23.7%) or "very helpful" (8.0%). For raising the quota of the White Form Secondary Market Scheme, 29.5% of the respondents said it was "quite

helpful" (26.7%) or "very helpful" (2.8%). Concerning an increase in the supply of units under the Green Form Subsidised Home Ownership Scheme, 27.7% of the respondents said it was "quite helpful" (24.2%) or "very helpful" (3.5%). 20.5% of the respondents thought that accelerating the sale of flats under the Tenants Purchase Scheme was "quite helpful" (17.7%) or "very helpful" (2.8%); 20.0% said that a substantial increase in the number of transitional housing projects was "quite helpful" (15.7%) or "very helpful" (4.3%). Lastly, only 13.6 % of the respondents believed raising the cap on the value of the properties eligible for a mortgage loan for first-time home buyers was "quite helpful" (11.5%) or "very helpful" (2.1%).

In this survey, a total of 714 respondents aged 18 or above were successfully interviewed, with a response rate of 36.3%. The sampling error is estimated at plus or minus 3.67 percentage points at the 95% confidence level.

Media Contacts: Dr. ZHENG Wan-tai Victor, Assistant Director (Tel: 3943 1341).