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中大香港亞太研究所民調: 近半市民對施政報告沒期望

特首梁振英將於本月中發表任內第二份施政報告,惟香港中文大學香港亞太研究所 最近一項調查卻發現,近半數(44.6%)市民明言對這份施政報告沒有期望,比率較去 年同類調查高逾一成。在各項政策範疇中,「房屋及規劃」仍是最多人認為要在施政報 告優先處理的項目,而「政制及管治」的排名則由去年的第五位攀升至今年的第二位。

調查於 2013 年 12 月 27 日至 30 日晚上以電話訪問形式進行,共成功訪問了 772 名 18 歲或以上的市民。結果顯示,44.6%的被訪者表示,對新一份施政報告沒有期望,感到有點期望的有 45.3%,有很大期望的則有 7.6%。若和 2012 年的同類調查比較,沒有期望的比率顯著上升了 10.8%,而有些期望及有很大期望的百分比則分別下降了 5.4%和 5.9%(見附表一)[統計顯著性檢定(卡方檢定)顯示,兩次調查的百分比分布呈顯著性的差異]。

調查發現,在眾多政策範疇中,最多被訪者認為要在施政報告優先處理的是「房屋及規劃」與「政制及管治」,分別佔 22.8%和 18.3%;其次為「民生及福利」和「醫療及衛生」,各佔 16.5%和 13.5%;至於「經濟發展」及「教育」也分別佔 12.8%和 6.9%,「環保」範疇則相對最少人關注,只有 3.9%。值得注意的是,和 2012 年的調查相比,「政制及管治」的次序排名由第五位躍升至第二位,比率亦由 10.7%顯著增加至 18.3%,可見市民近期對這方面的問題更為關心(見附表二)。在首三個最期望政府優先處理的政策範疇中,如以被訪者的背景分析,男性、30 歲或以下、中學程度、月入一萬至二萬元以下、在職人士,以及自認為下層/中下層/中上層/上層的被訪者,較其他組別傾向

期望優先處理「房屋及規劃」範疇;男性、51 歲或以上、大專或以上程度、月入二萬元或以上、在職人士,以及自認中上層/上層的被訪者較其他組別偏向要求優先處理「政制及管治」範疇;女性、51 歲或以上、中學程度、月入一萬元以下、非在職者,以及自認下層/中下層的被訪者較其他組別期望優先處理「民生及福利」範疇(見附表三)(上述被訪者背景分析經卡方檢定顯示呈統計上的顯著性差異)。

調查亦要求被訪者在各個不同政策範疇內選出最期望特區政府優先處理的問題。在「房屋及規劃」方面,較多被訪者選取的是「加速興建公屋」(35.1%),在「政制及管治」方面是「吸納不同背景政治人才」(23.8%)和「妥善處理政制改革檢討/處理普選爭議」(23.3%),在「民生及福利」方面是「推行全民退休保障」(26.0%),在「醫療及衛生」方面是「解決醫療人手不足」(56.2%),在「經濟發展」方面是「扶助中小企業」(27.3%)和「加大力度發展六大產業」(26.8%),在「教育」方面是「推行由幼稚園至中六的15年免費教育」(34.2%),而在「環保」方面則是「推動環保回收行業」(34.3%)(見附表四至附表十)。

是次調查的成功回應率為 46.3%,以 772 個成功樣本數推算,百分比變項的抽樣誤差約在正或負 3.53%以內(可信度設於 95%)。

中大香港亞太研究所電話調查研究室 二零一四年一月八日

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附表一:對施政報告的期望(%)*

	2013年12月	2012年12月
沒有期望	44.6	33.8
有點期望	45.3	50.7
有很大期望	7.6	13.5
不知道/很難講	2.5	2.1
(樣本數)	(772)	(758)

^{*} 經卡方檢定顯示 2013 年和 2012 年的百分比分布差異呈顯著關係。

題目:「你對新一份施政報告有幾大期望呢?係有期望、有啲期望,定係有好大期望呢?」

附表二:期望施政報告最優先處理的範疇(%)

	2013	2013		2012		
	百分比	排名	百分比	排名		
房屋及規劃	22.8	1	26.8	1		
政制及管治	18.3	2	10.7	5		
民生及福利	16.5	3	20.8	2		
醫療及衛生	13.5	4	10.8	4		
經濟發展	12.8	5	13.2	3		
教育	6.9	6	9.5	6		
環保	3.9	7	4.2	7		
其他	1.7	8	1.5	8		
不知道/很難講	3.5	—	2.5	_		
(樣本數)	(772))	(758))		

題目:「喺以上呢啲政策範疇當中,邊一項係你最期望施政報告會優先處理呢?」

附表三:期望施政報告最優先處理範疇的個人社經背景差異 (%)

		經濟發展	政制及管治	房屋及規劃	教育	醫療及衛生	民生及福利	環保	其他	不知道/ 很難說	(樣本數)
性別*	男	15.3	24.0	24.0	5.5	9.0	13.7	4.0	2.4	2.1	(379)
	女	10.4	12.7	21.6	8.1	17.8	19.1	3.8	1.5	4.8	(393)
年龄*	30 歲或以下	4.9	17.6	33.8	9.2	7.7	17.6	5.6	2.8	0.7	(142)
	31 歲-50 歲	15.1	16.8	24.8	9.4	12.8	13.4	3.0	1.3	3.4	(298)
	51 歲或以上	14.5	19.4	15.7	3.7	16.9	19.1	4.0	1.8	4.9	(325)
教育程度*	小學或以下	10.8	5.9	19.6	2.0	21.6	19.6	3.9	3.9	12.7	(102)
	中學	12.8	16.0	23.6	6.7	13.7	21.0	2.6	1.7	1.7	(343)
	大專或以上	13.5	24.5	23.0	8.6	10.7	10.7	5.2	1.5	2.1	(326)
個人每月收入*	一萬以下	12.2	9.5	28.4	6.8	18.9	20.3	4.1	0.0	0.0	(74)
	一萬至二萬以下	8.5	18.4	30.5	7.8	7.1	17.0	6.4	3.5	0.7	(141)
	二萬或以上	19.4	26.2	20.9	8.4	12.0	8.9	3.1	0.0	1.0	(191)
有沒有工作*	沒有工作	11.0	16.7	19.1	5.1	16.1	20.0	3.3	2.7	6.0	(335)
	有工作	14.1	19.2	25.7	8.3	11.6	13.9	4.2	1.4	1.6	(432)
主觀社會階層*	下層/中下層	12.1	13.5	24.4	4.1	14.7	19.8	3.6	2.9	4.8	(414)
	中層	14.4	23.7	20.4	10.0	12.0	12.4	4.0	1.0	2.0	(299)
	中上層/上層	9.8	26.8	24.4	9.8	14.6	9.8	4.9	0.0	0.0	(41)

^{*} 經卡方檢定顯示百分比分布差異呈顯著關係。

附表四:期望施政報告優先處理那方面的房屋及規劃問題(%)

	百分比
加速興建公屋	35.1
增加新居屋供應	23.2
檢討樓市「辣招」	17.1
落實新發展區計劃(如新界東北、洪水橋)	11.0
加快拍賣官地,增加土地供應	8.5
其他	3.2
不知道/很難講	1.8
(樣本數)	(772)

題目:「喺『房屋及規劃』方面,你最期望施政報告優先處理乜嘢問題呢?」

附表五:期望施政報告優先處理那方面的政制及管治問題(%)

	百分比
吸納不同背景政治人才	23.8
妥善處理政制改革檢討/處理普選爭議	23.3
改善反映民意的渠道和機制	20.1
改善行政立法關係	12.4
檢討政治委任或高官問責制	11.9
其他	3.4
不知道/很難講	5.1
(樣本婁)	(772)

題目:「喺『政制及管治』方面,你最期望施政報告優先處理乜嘢問題呢?」

附表六:期望施政報告優先處理那方面的民生福利問題(%)

	百分比
推行全民退休保障	26.0
改善在職貧窮人士生活	21.1
檢討綜援制度	20.5
改善長者服務及福利	17.0
盡快推行標準工時	9.7
其他	2.1
不知道/很難講	3.6
(樣本數)	(772)

題目:「喺『民生福利』方面,你最期望施政報告優先處理乜嘢問題呢?」

附表七:期望施政報告優先處理那方面的醫療及衛生問題(%)

	百分比
解決醫療人手不足	56.2
加快落實醫療融資計劃(如醫療保險)	13.0
加強監控食物安全	12.7
加強監管私家醫院營運	6.2
加強傳染病監控	6.1
其他	3.5
不知道/很難講	2.3
(樣本數)	(772)

題目:「喺『醫療及衛生』方面,你最期望施政報告優先處理乜嘢問題呢?」

附表八:期望施政報告優先處理那方面的經濟發展問題(%)

	百分比
扶助中小企業	27.3
加大力度發展六大產業	26.8
提升香港作為人民幣離岸中心地位	10.1
加快發展港深邊境發展區	9.8
協助各行業拓展內地市場	6.9
其他	8.3
不知道/很難講	10.8
(樣本數)	(772)

題目:「喺『經濟發展』方面,你最期望施政報告優先處理乜嘢問題呢?」

附表九:期望施政報告優先處理那方面的教育政策問題(%)

	百分比
推行由幼稚園至中六的15年免費教育	34.2
處理跨境學童問題	19.3
增加大學資助學位學額	18.8
推行小班教學	11.5
檢討副學士地位問題	9.6
其他	2.8
不知道/很難講	3.8
(樣本數)	(772)

題目:「喺『教育』政策方面,你最期望施政報告優先處理乜嘢問題呢?」

附表十:期望施政報告優先處理那方面的環保問題(%)

	百分比
推動環保回收行業	34.3
興建焚化爐	21.8
增加社區回收設施/增加回收的種類	19.9
盡快推行固體廢物徵費	7.9
擴大堆填區	6.3
其他	4.0
不知道/很難講	5.7
(樣本數)	(772)

題目:「喺『環保』政策方面,你最期望施政報告優先處理乜嘢問題呢?」

Press Release Survey Findings on Expectations for 2014 Policy Address Released by Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies at CUHK

A telephone survey was conducted from 27 to 30 December 2013 by Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies, The Chinese University of Hong Kong to gauge public views and expectations on the forthcoming 2014 Policy Address. 772 respondents aged 18 or above were successfully interviewed, with a response rate of 46.3%. The sampling error is + or –3.53% at a confidence level of 95%.

Major findings are summarized as follows:

In the current survey, the respondents were asked about their level of expectation on the forthcoming 2014 Policy Address. While 7.6% of the 772 respondents had a high level of expectation, 44.6% reported that they had none. 45.3% said that they had some expectation. Among seven policy areas, a larger proportion (22.8%) of respondents would like to see the forthcoming Policy Address dealing with the housing and planning one first. 18.3% voted for constitutional development and governance, 16.5% chose people's livelihood and welfare, 13.5% said medical and health care, 12.8% opted for economic development, 6.9% considered education, and 3.9% cited environmental protection as the top areas of priority in the 2014 Policy Address.

For each of these seven policy areas, respondents were asked to choose which specific issues they believed should be prioritized in the forthcoming Policy Address. First, in the area of housing and planning, 35.1% and 23.2% of them wanted an increased supply of public rental housing and of subsidized home ownership units respectively, 17.1% thought a review of the current property-cooling measures, 11.0% chose the implementation of new development area projects, and 8.5% said speeding up the pace of land sales through public auction as the top issues to be dealt with. Second, in the area of constitutional development and governance, nearly a quarter of the respondents (23.8%) believed the absorption of political talents from more diverse backgrounds, 23.3% considered a comprehensive public consultation on the methods for selecting the Chief Executive and for forming the Legislative Council, 20.1% wanted an improved mechanism for the public to express their views, 12.4% saw an improvement in the relationship between the executive and legislature, and 11.9% cited a review of the political appointment and accountability system as the top issues in the

forthcoming Policy Address.

Third, in the area of people's livelihood and welfare, around one-quarter (26.0%) of our respondents perceived the implementation of universal pension, 21.1% saw an improved standard of living for the working poor, 20.5% wanted a review of the Comprehensive Social Security Assistance Scheme, 17.0% cited an enhancement of services and welfare for the elderly, and 9.7% said the implementation of standard working hours as the top issues to be handled in the 2014 Policy Address. Fourth, in the area of medical and health care, over half of the respondents (56.2%) said solving the healthcare manpower shortage, 13.0% considered the introduction of healthcare protection scheme, 12.7% opted for a strengthened monitoring system of food safety, 6.2% wanted more rigorous regulations of private hospitals, and 6.1% perceived a strengthened surveillance system for epidemic diseases as the prioritized issues. And in the area of economic development, 27.3% of the respondents saw the support for small and medium enterprises, 26.8% chose stepping up the assistance to six industries, 10.1% cited the enhancement of Hong Kong's position as an offshore Renminbi business centre, 9.8% said fastening the pace of developing Hong Kong-Shenzhen border area, and 6.9% wanted the assistance to industries to access the Mainland market as the top issues in the forthcoming Policy Address.

In the area of education, over one-third of the respondents (34.2%) cited the provision of 15-year free education, 19.3% said solving the problems brought by the flux of cross-border students, 18.8% perceived an increase in subsidized university degree places, 11.5% chose the introduction of small-class teaching, and 9.6% wanted a review of the legitimacy of associate degrees as the top issues in the Policy Address. Finally, in the area of environmental protection, over one-third of our respondents (34.8%) perceived the promotion of recycling industry, 21.8% cited the construction of incinerators, 19.9% believed an increase in community-based recycling facilities, 7.9% saw the introduction of municipal solid waste charging system, and 6.3% said the expansion of landfill sites as the priority issues.

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