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中大香港亞太研究所民調:

五成半市民贊成立法會通過高鐵超支撥款

正當政府因高鐵工程超支約 190 多億而積極尋求追加撥款之際,香港中文大學香港 亞太研究所一項調查發現,五成半市民贊成立法會通過相關撥款。而在邊檢方案上,調 查結果顯示贊成「一地兩檢」、「兩地兩檢」及「車上檢」的比率分別為 41.2%、47.9% 和 36.6%,反映市民在這個問題上的意見較為紛云,未有較大共識。

調查於 2 月 19 日至 24 日晚上以電話方式進行,共成功問了 805 名 18 歲或以上市民。結果顯示,55.0%的受訪者贊成立法會通過高鐵工程的超支撥款,不贊成的有 36.0%(見附表一)。當贊成撥款的受訪者被問到贊成的主要原因時,相對較多人(42.0%)表示,高鐵已建成大半,中止工程將十分浪費。其次,亦有 26.9%的人認為,高鐵有利於香港經濟發展。認為高鐵令中港交通更方便或可促進中港社會經濟融合的,亦分別有 13.8%和 11.3%(見附表二)。在不贊成撥款的受訪者中,相對較多人(44.8%)表示,不贊成的主要原因是香港根本沒需要建高鐵;亦有 27.6%的人指出,因「一地兩檢」問題未解決,故不贊成撥款,10.0%的人則因為對特區政府沒信心(見附表三)。

是次調查亦分別就「一地兩檢」、「兩地兩檢」和「車上檢」三種邊檢方案詢問受訪者的看法。假如將來高鐵建成,贊成實行「一地兩檢」的受訪者有 41.2%,不贊成的有 36.4%,17.6%表示一半半;贊成「兩地兩檢」的受訪者有 47.9%,不贊成的佔 23.3%,表示一半半的同樣有 23.3%;至於「車上檢」方面,有 36.6%贊成,32.7%不贊成,22.6%表示一半半(見附表四)。三種方案的贊成比例皆不過半,顯示社會大眾在這個問題上 仍未有共識。

若高鐵實行「一地兩檢」,就要容許內地海關官員在香港行使出入境、清關及檢疫等權力,有人認為這樣將破壞一國兩制,對於這種說法,44.0%的受訪者同意,不同意的有32.4%,17.4%表示一半半。亦有人指出,如實行「兩地兩檢」,將很難避免要求旅客中途下車進行出入境等檢查,這樣將減低高鐵效益,令旅客不便。對此,有50.3%的受訪者同意,不同意的有26.3%,17.8%則表示一半半。此外,也有觀點認為,如實行「車上檢」,由於列車速度高,根本不會有足夠時間在列車上完成出入境等手續,有46.9%受訪者同意這個說法,不同意的有23.7%,18.8%則感到一半半(見附表五)。

同時,調查亦發現,25.9%的受訪者表示,若將來高鐵建成,亦沒有興趣乘搭高鐵返內地,感到有點興趣的佔27.7%,頗有興趣的有14.3%,16.0%則表示非常有興趣(見附表六)。

是次調查的成功回應率為 41.6%, 若以 805 個成功個案推算, 百分比變項的抽樣誤差約在正或負 3.45 個百分點之內(可信度設於 95%)。

中大香港亞太研究所電話調查研究室 二零一六年三月二日

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)。

附表一:是否贊成立法會通過高鐵超支撥款(百分比)

	百分比
贊成	55.0
不贊成	36.0
不知道/很難說	8.9
(樣本數)	(805)

題目:「高鐵工程費用由原先預計嘅650億,增加至大約844億,即約超支194億,政府將會向立法會申請追加撥款,以完成高鐵項目。你贊唔贊成立法會通過有關撥款呢?」

附表二:贊成撥款的最主要原因【此題只問贊成撥款的受訪者】(百分比)

	百分比
高鐵已建成大半,停止建下去很浪費	42.0
高鐵有利香港經濟發展	26.9
高鐵令中港交通更方便	13.8
高鐵可促進中港社會經濟融合	11.3
乘搭高鐵比飛機平宜	1.8
其他	2.5
不知道/很難說	1.8
(樣本數)	(443)

題目:「以下邊個條你贊成撥款嘅最主要原因呢?」 【依顯示次序讀出答案,只選一項】

附表三:不贊成撥款的最主要原因【此題只問不贊成撥款的受訪者】(百分比)

	百分比
香港根本無需要建高鐵	44.8
一地兩檢問題未解決	27.6
對特區政府沒信心	10.0
反對與內地融合	5.9
將西九龍總站發展成商場更具效益	4.8
其他	6.2
不知道/很難說	0.7
(樣本數)	(290)

題目:「以下邊個係你唔贊成撥款嘅最主要原因呢?」 【依顯示次序讀出答案,只選一項】

附表四:對三種邊檢方案的態度(百分比)

	贊成	一半半	不贊成	不知道/ 很難說	(樣本數)
是否贊成將來落成的香港高鐵實行 一地兩檢	41.2	17.6	36.4	4.7	(805)
是否贊成將來落成的香港高鐵實行 兩地兩檢	47.9	23.3	23.3	5.4	(801)
是否贊成將來落成的香港高鐵實行 車上檢	36.6	22.6	32.7	8.1	(798)

題目:「如果將來落成嘅香港高鐵實行『一地兩檢』,即香港同內地嘅海關官員,同時喺西九龍總站內 進行出入境、清關同檢疫等手續,你贊唔贊成呢?條贊成、一半半,定條唔贊成?」

題目:「如果將來落成嘅香港高鐵實行『兩地兩檢』,即分別喺香港嘅西九龍總站,同內地嘅某啲高鐵站辦理出入境等手續,你贊唔贊成呢?條贊成、一半半,定條唔贊成?」

題目:「如果將來落成嘅香港高鐵實行『車上檢』,即係喺列車上辦理出入境等手續,你贊唔贊成呢?係 贊成、一半半,定係唔贊成?」

附表五:對三種邊檢方案爭議的看法(百分比)

	同意	一半半	不同意	不知道/ 很難說	(樣本數)
如實行一地兩檢,須容許內地海關官 員在港行使出入境、清關和檢疫等權 力,這樣將會破壞一國兩制。	44.0	17.4	32.4	6.2	(805)
如實行兩地兩檢,就很難避免要旅客 中途下車進行出入境等檢查,這樣會 減低高鐵效益,令旅客不便。	50.3	17.8	26.3	5.6	(799)
如實行車上檢,由於列車速度高,根 本不會有足夠時間在車上完成出入境 等手續。	46.9	18.8	23.7	10.7	(794)

題目:「如果高鐵實行『一地兩檢』,就要容許內地海關官員喺香港行使出入境、清關同檢疫等權力。 有人認為,咁樣將會破壞『一國兩制』。你同唔同意呢種講法呢?係同意、一半半,定係唔同 意?」

題目:「有人認為,『如果高鐵實行『兩地兩檢』,就好難避免要旅客中途落車進行出入境等檢查,咁樣會 減低高鐵嘅效益,令旅客唔方便。』你同唔同意呢種講法呢?係同意、一半半,定係唔同意?」

題目:「有人認為,『如果高鐵實行『車上檢』,由於列車速度快,根本唔會有足夠時間條列車上完成出人境等手續。』你同唔同意呢種講法呢?係同意、一半半,定係唔同意?」

附表六:有否興趣乘搭高鐵返大陸(百分比)

	百分比
非常有興趣	16.0
頗有興趣	14.3
有點興趣	27.7
無興趣	25.9
視乎情況(如價錢、時間、目的地等)	13.5
不知道 / 很難說	2.6
(樣本數)	(799)

題目:「如果將來高鐵起好,你有無興趣乘搭高鐵返大陸?係非常有興趣、幾有興趣,有啲興趣,定係無興趣呢?」

Survey Findings on Views on Hong Kong Express Rail Link Project Released by Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies at CUHK

A telephone survey was conducted from 19 to 24 February 2016 by Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies, The Chinese University of Hong Kong to gauge public views on Hong Kong Express Rail Link Project. 805 respondents aged 18 or above were successfully interviewed, with a response rate of 41.6%. The sampling error is + or –3.45% at a confidence level of 95%.

Major findings are summarized as follows:

The Hong Kong government has recently requested the Legislative Council for extra funding of about HK\$19 billion to complete the construction of Hong Kong Express Rail Link. When respondents were asked if they support this funding proposal, more than half (55.0%) agreed while 36.0% objected to it. Among those who approved of the proposal, about two-fifth (42.0%) said that the most important reason for their support was that "it is a waste of resources if we stop the construction of Express Rail Link which is mostly completed". Other popular reasons included: "it is favorable to Hong Kong's economic development" (26.9%); "it enables more convenient transportation between Hong Kong and the mainland China" (13.8%) and "it facilitates the social and economic integration between Hong Kong and the mainland China." (11.3%).

Among those who opposed this funding proposal, the most common reason was that "it is not necessary for Hong Kong to build the Express Rail Link" (44.8%). Other reasons included: "the issue of co-location arrangement has not been resolved" (27.6%), and "lack of confidence in the Hong Kong government" (10.0%).

This survey has also asked about respondents' opinion on the arrangement of cross-border checkpoints. If the immigration authorities of both Hong Kong and the mainland China set up their checkpoints inside the West Kowloon Terminal, about two-fifth (41.2%) of the respondents agreed to such an arrangement, whereas 36.4% disagreed and 17.6% said "in-between". If the checkpoints are separately located in their respective territories, close to half (47.9%) of the respondents agreed while 23.3% disagreed and another 23.3% reported "in-between". When asked if they accept inspection procedures to be carried out inside train compartments, more than one-third (36.6%) agreed, but another one-third (32.7%) disagreed and 22.6% answered "in-between". None of the three proposals can get the overwhelming support from the respondents.

Meanwhile, questions on the downside of the aforementioned arrangements were put to respondents as well. First, if the co-location of checkpoints is instituted, mainland officials in customs, immigration and quarantine can exercise their power within the territory of Hong Kong, and this will undermine "One Country, Two Systems". More than two-fifth (44.0%) of the respondents agreed, whereas 32.4% disagreed and 17.4% said "in-between". Second, if the checkpoints are separated, travelers will have to get off the train for another inspection, which is inconvenient and will reduce their benefits in using the Express Rail Link. About half (50.3%) of the respondents agreed with this view although 26.3% disagreed and 17.8% answered "in-between". Third, if inspection is to be carried out inside train compartments during the journey, there will not be enough time to complete the inspection as the train runs very fast. Nearly half (46.9%) of the respondents agreed, but 23.7% of respondents disagreed and 18.8% reported "in-between".

Our survey also shows that if the Express Rail Link is completed and starts operation, about one quarter (25.9%) of the respondents do not have interest to use it. Over two thirds expressed a certain level of interest (27.7%, 14.3% and 16.0% of the respondents respectively replied that they were somewhat interested, fairly interested and very interested).

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