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香港亞太研究所

中大香港亞太研究所民調: 四成人指印花稅應維持不變 另有四成人支持提高按揭成數上限

香港中文大學 (中大) 香港亞太研究所於 2019 年 1 月 16 日至 22 日晚上進行電話訪問 調查,探討一般市民對住宅物業市場政策的看法,41.6%受訪者表示現時印花稅政策應該維 持不變,而 41.8%認為應該提高按揭成數上限。調查結果摘要如下:

- (一)對樓市「辣招」和按揭成數上限的看法。政府近年推行一系列樓市「辣招」, 包括雙倍印花稅、額外印花稅和買家印花稅,有41.6%受訪者認為這些「辣招」應維持不變, 20.4%覺得應該要收緊,而 18.4%表示應該放寬。對於按揭成數限制,41.8%認為應該提高按 揭成數上限,36.1%表示應該維持不變,只有4.2%主張下調(見附表一)。
- (二)放寬樓市「辣招」和提高按揭成數上限的時機。當詢問何時應該放寬印花 稅「辣招」時,21.8%受訪者認為當樓價下跌兩成至少於三成時才應該放寬,18.1%認為樓價 下跌三成至少於五成時比較合適,而15.5%認為應該在樓價下跌一成至少於兩成的時候。至 於提高按揭成數上限,23.1%認為樓價下跌兩成至少於三成時比較合適,17.5%認為樓價下 跌一成至少於兩成時才應該提高按揭成數上限,而13.9%表示應該在樓價下跌三成至少於五 成的時候(見附表二)。
- (三)對未來一年樓價的看法。38.7%的受訪者認為未來一年樓價將會和現時差不多, 估計下跌的有 30.0%,預料上升的則有 18.7% (見附表三)。估計樓價將下跌的受訪者中, 較多人認為樓價將下降半成至少於一成(31.5%)或一成至少於兩成(25.8%)。而預料樓價 會上升的受訪者中,則有較多人認為樓價將上升半成至少於一成(37.6%)或一成至少於兩 成(28.6%)(見附表四)。

- (四)買樓的合適時機。68.5%受訪者認為現在不是買樓的合適時機,只有 12.2%持相反看法(見附表五)。
- (五)購買住宅物業的機會。當被問及未來一年購買住宅物業的機會時,八成七受訪者認為機會低(24.3%)或非常低(62.8%),6.8%回答「一半半」,而不足半成受訪者表示高(1.8%)或非常高(0.3%)機會在未來一年購買住宅物業(見附表六)。
- (六)擁有自置物業的重要性。近七成受訪者認為擁有自置物業是重要(37.6%)或非常重要(31.2%),20.1%回答「一半半」,而只有半成多受訪者表示不重要(6.5%)或非常不重要(0.6%)(見附表七)。

是次調查成功訪問了 711 名 18 歲或以上的市民,回應率爲 38.5%,百分比變項的抽樣 誤差約在正或負 3.68 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 二零一九年二月一日

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:對樓市「辣招」和按揭成數上限的看法(百分比)

	樓市「辣招」	按揭成數上限
放寬/提高	18.4	41.8
維持不變	41.6	36.1
收緊/下調	20.4	4.2
不知道/很難說	19.5	17.9
(樣本數)	(711)	(711)

問題:「政府因為樓市熾熱而推出一系列樓市『辣招』,包括雙倍印花稅、額外印花稅,同買家印花稅。你認為依啲 樓市『辣招』應該要放寬、收緊,定係維持不變呢?」

問題:「現時按揭成數規定港人購買首間私人住宅物業,一按最多可以貸款六成。你認為按揭成數應該要增加、減少,定係維持不變呢?」

附表二:對何時放寬樓市「辣招」和提高按揭成數上限的看法(百分比)

樓價跌幅	放寬樓市「辣招」	提高按揭成數上限
少於一成	3.4	4.7
一成至少於兩成	15.5	17.5
兩成至少於三成	21.8	23.1
三成至少於五成	18.1	13.9
五成或以上	13.4	9.9
無論下跌多少都不應該放寬/增加	2.8	1.8
根本不應該有辣招/限制	1.0	1.6
不知道/很難說	24.1	27.6
(樣本數)	(711)	(707)

問題:「整體嚟講,你認為樓價要跌幾多成,先需要放寬呢啲同印花稅有關嘅樓市『辣招』呢?」

問題:「整體嚟講,你認為樓價要跌幾多成,先需要增加按揭成數呢?」

附表三:對未來一年樓價的看法(百分比)

	上升	下跌	差不多	不知道/ 很難說	(樣本數)
2012年8月	29.7	10.6	48.3	11.4	(744)
2013年3月	19.9	26.7	46.4	6.9	(752)
2013年9月	15.0	28.9	50.2	5.9	(820)
2014年8月	37.3	11.0	42.5	9.2	(738)
2015年3月	30.0	12.4	47.8	9.8	(703)
2015年9月	13.9	31.0	45.8	9.3	(762)
2016年11月	25.0	26.3	35.4	13.3	(720)
2017年12月	29.2	27.8	29.3	13.7	(706)
2019年1月	18.7	30.0	38.7	12.7	(711)

²⁰¹⁹ 年 1 月、2017 年 12 月、2016 年 11 月、2015 年 9 月及 2014 年 8 月問題:「你認為樓價喺未來一年會上升、下跌定係同依家差唔多呢?」

附表四:未來一年樓價會上升/下跌多少(百分比)【只問預計樓價上升/下跌的受訪者】

	上升	下跌
少於半成	17.3	12.7
半成至少於一成	37.6	31.5
一成至少於兩成	28.6	25.8
兩成至少於三成	8.3	10.8
三成或以上	1.5	4.7
不知道/很難說	6.8	14.6
(樣本數)	(133)	(213)

問題:「咁你認為未來一年樓價會上升/下跌幾多呢?」

²⁰¹⁵年3月問題:「你認為未來一年嘅香港樓價會上升、下跌,定係同依家差唔多呢?」

²⁰¹³年9月問題:「你認為未來一年嘅樓價會上升、下跌、定係同依家差唔多呢?」

²⁰¹³年3月問題:「你認為未來一年嘅住宅樓價會上升、下跌、定係同依家差唔多呢?」

²⁰¹²年8月問題:「未來一年喺梁振英政府嘅管治下,你認為樓價會上升、下跌、定係同依家差唔多呢?」

附表五:現時是否買樓的合適時機(百分比)

	百分比
是	12.2
否	68.5
不知道/很難說	19.3
(樣本數)	(711)

問題:「整體嚟講,你認為依家係唔係買樓嘅合適時機呢?」

附表六:未來一年購買住宅物業的機會(百分比)

	百分比
非常高	0.3
高	1.8
一半半	6.8
低	24.3
非常低	62.8
不知道/很難說	4.0
(樣本數)	(707)

問題:「你喺未來一年內購買住宅物業嘅機會有幾高呢?係非常高、高、一半半、低,定係非常低呢?」

附表七:擁有自置物業的重要性(百分比)

	百分比
非常重要	31.2
重要	37.6
一半半	20.1
不重要	6.5
非常不重要	0.6
不知道/很難說	4.1
(樣本數)	(711)

問題:「對你嚟講,擁有自置物業有幾重要呢?係非常重要、重要、一半半、不重要,定係非常不重要 呢?」

Survey Findings on Views about the Residential Property Market Policy Released by Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies at CUHK

A telephone survey was conducted from 16 to 22 January 2019 by the Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, to gauge public views on the residential property market policy. A total of 41.6% of respondents said that the current 'spicy' measures of stamp duty should be kept unchanged, while 41.8% thought the maximum loan-to-value (LTV) ratio for residential properties should be higher.

Major findings are summarized as follows

'Spicy' Measures of Stamp duty and Maximum Loan-to-value (LTV) ratio. In recent years, the government has introduced a series of 'spicy' measures of stamp duty, including Double Stamp Duty (DSD), Special Stamp Duty (SSD) and Buyer's Stamp Duty (BSD). Of the respondents, 41.6% thought that the current 'spicy' measures of stamp duty should be kept unchanged, 20.4% thought that they should be strengthened, while 18.4% thought they should be loosened. A total of 41.8% of the respondents indicated that the maximum LTV ratio for residential properties should be higher, 36.1% said that it should be kept unchanged and only 4.2% claimed that it should be lower.

Timing of Loosening 'Spicy' Measures and Increasing Maximum LTV ratio. Respondents were also asked about their views on when the 'spicy' measures of stamp duty should be loosened. Only 21.8% answered that the measures should be loosened when the level of property prices 'decreases by 20% to less than 30%', 18.1% answered 'decreases by 30% to less than 50%' and 15.5% answered 'decreases by 10% to less than 20%'. Regarding the maximum LTV ratio, 23.1% of the respondents thought that the ratio should increase when the level of property prices 'decreases by 20% to less than 30%', 17.5% answered 'decreases by 10% to less than 20%' and 13.9% answered 'decreases by 30% to less than 50%'.

Prediction of Property Prices. When respondents were asked their prediction of property prices in the coming year, 38.7% thought that the price level would remain at the current level, 30.0% predicted a fall, while 18.7% expected a rise. Of those predicting a fall, relatively more respondents thought the decrease would be in the range of '5% to less than 10%' (31.5%) and '10% to less than 20%' (25.8%). Of those expecting a rise, a relatively larger portion believed that the property prices would increase by '5% to less than 10%' (37.6%) and '10% to less than 20%' (28.6%).

Opportune Time to Buy a Property. When asked about the opportune time to buy property, 68.5% of the respondents did not think it was an opportune time right now, while only 12.2% thought otherwise.

Probability of Buying a Residential Property. When asked about the probability of buying a residential property in the coming year, 87.1% of the respondents said that it was 'low' (24.3%) or 'very low' (62.8%), 6.8% answered 'fifty-fifty chance', and only 2.1% said that it was 'high' (1.8%) or 'very high' (0.3%).

Importance of Owning a Residential Property. To 68.8% of the respondents it was important (37.6%) or very important (31.2%) to have their own residential property. 20.1% answered 'neutral' and only 7.1% believed it was unimportant (6.5%) or very unimportant (0.6%).

In this survey, a total of 711 respondents aged 18 or above were successfully interviewed, with a response rate of 38.5%. The sampling error is estimated at plus or minus 3.68 percentage points at the 95% confidence level.

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