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中大香港亞太研究所民調: 四成七人支持「明日大嶼」 另有三成八人不支持此計劃

行政長官林鄭月娥在 2018 年度施政報告中提出「明日大嶼願景」,計劃填海興建約 1,700 公頃人工島,香港中文大學(中大)香港亞太研究所於 2019 年 4 月 18 日至 26 日晚上進行電話訪問調查,探討一般市民對有關計劃的看法。結果顯示,46.7%受訪者支持此計劃,主要因為覺得香港土地不足(67.5%);而 37.9%表示不支持,其主要原因為擔心計劃會破壞自然生態環境(51.3%)。調查結果摘要如下:

「明日大嶼願景」計劃在香港島與大嶼山之間中部水域填海興建人工島,48.2%受訪者同意在這一帶水域填海,31.5%表示不同意,16.7%回答「一半半」(見附表一)。有意見認為,雖然「明日大嶼願景」工程成本龐大,但政府賣地所得收入將會不少於成本,調查則顯示32.6%受訪者不同意這意見,表示同意的有30.5%,20.0%回答「一半半」(見附表二)。

政府估計人工島可建造約 26 至 40 萬個住宅單位,42.4%受訪者認為數目適中,22.6% 表示住宅單位過少,10.0%覺得數目過多(見附表三)。當中七成住宅單位計劃為公營房屋,有 58.6%受訪者認為比例適中,15.1%表示公營房屋比例過低,14.9%覺得比例過高(見附表四)。政府預計首批住宅可於 2032 年入伙,當詢問有沒有信心政府能夠如期達成目標時,50.4%受訪者表示沒有信心,31.9%回答「一半半」,只有 12.6%回答有信心(見附表五)。

整體來說,46.7%受訪者支持「明日大嶼願景」,37.9%表示不支持(見附表六)。當問及受訪者支持「明日大嶼願景」的主要原因,67.5%表示是因為香港土地不足,其次是可以改善房屋問題,有46.8%,再其次是認為香港有足夠財力應付,佔23.1%(見附表七)。另一方面,不支持的主要原因是擔心計劃會破壞自然生態環境,佔51.3%,其次是有關成本太高,佔49.7%,再其次是認為有其他增加土地的方法,佔48.3%(見附表八)。

是次調查成功訪問了 707 名 18 歲或以上的市民,回應率為 34.7%。百分比變項的抽樣 誤差約在正或負 3.70 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 二零一九年五月八日

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:是否同意在香港島與大嶼山之間的中部水域填海興建人工島(百分比)

	百分比
同意	48.2
一半半	16.7
不同意	31.5
不知道/很難說	3.5
(樣本數)	(707)

問題:「你同意唔同意喺香港島同大嶼山之間嘅中部水域填海興建人工島,係同意、一半半,定係唔同意呢?」

附表二:對「明日大嶼」賣地收入能否不低於成本的看法(百分比)

	百分比
同意	30.5
一半半	20.0
不同意	32.6
不知道/很難說	17.0
(樣本數)	(706)

問題:「有人話:『雖然『明日大嶼』成本龐大,但係賣地收入將會不少於成本。』你同唔同意依個睇法,係同意、 一半半,定係唔同意呢?」

附表三:對「明日大嶼」中能提供26至40萬個住宅單位估計的看法(百分比)

	百分比
數目過少	22.6
數目適中	42.4
數目過多	10.0
不知道/很難說	24.9
(樣本數)	(707)

問題:「『明日大嶼』1,700 公頃填海計劃估計可建造約 26 至 40 萬個住宅單位,你認為依個住宅單位數目係過少、適中,定係過多呢?」

附表四:對「明日大嶼」中七成住宅單位為公營房屋的看法(百分比)

	百分比
比例過低	15.1
比例適中	58.6
比例過高	14.9
不知道/很難說	11.5
(樣本數)	(707)

問題:「政府計劃當中七成住宅單位為公營房屋,你認為依個比例係過低、適中,定係過高呢?」

附表五:對「明日大嶼」首批住宅如期入伙的信心(百分比)

	百分比
有信心	12.6
一半半	31.9
沒有信心	50.4
不知道/很難說	5.1
(樣本數)	(705)

問題:「政府預計『明日大嶼』計劃首批住宅將會 2032 年入伙,你有幾大信心佢能夠如期推行達到呢個目標呢?係有信心、一半半,定係有信心呢?」

附表六:是否支持「明日大嶼」計劃(百分比)

	百分比
支持	46.7
不支持	37.9
不知道/很難說	15.5
(樣本數)	(705)

問題:「整體嚟講,你支唔支持政府提出嘅『明日大嶼』計劃呢?」

附表七:支持「明日大嶼」計劃的原因(百分比) 【此題只問支持「明日大嶼」計劃的受訪者】

	百分比(註)
香港土地不足	67.5
改善房屋問題	46.8
香港有足夠財力應付	23.1
擴闊商業發展空間	18.8
刺激本地經濟增長	17.9
其他	1.5
不知道/很難說	4.3
(樣本數)	(329)

問題:「你支持嘅原因係咩呢?」(可選多過一項)

註:由於可選多項,總計百分比超過100%。

附表八:不支持「明日大嶼」計劃的原因(百分比) 【此題只問不支持「明日大嶼」計劃的受訪者】

	百分比(註)
破壞自然生態環境	51.3
成本太高	49.7
有其他增加土地方法	48.3
需要花太長時間才見效	27.7
人工島不安全	20.6
其他	8.2
不知道/很難說	4.5
(樣本數)	(267)

問題:「你唔支持嘅原因係咩呢?」(可選多過一項)

註:由於可選多項,總計百分比超過100%。

Survey Findings on Views about the Lantau Tomorrow Vision Released by Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies at CUHK

Chief Executive Carrie Lam in her 2018 policy address has put forward the "Lantau Tomorrow Vision" (the Vision) which includes the creation of artificial islands with a total area of about 1,700 hectares. A telephone survey was conducted from 18 to 26 April 2019 by the Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, to gauge public views on the project. A total of 46.7% of the respondents supported the Vision, mainly because of land shortage in Hong Kong (67.5%); 37.9% did not support the plan, mainly because they were worried that construction would damage the natural environment (51.3%).

Major findings are summarised as follows:

The Vision proposes the creation of artificial islands by reclamation in the central waters between Lantau and Hong Kong Island. Of the respondents, 48.2% agreed to this reclamation, 31.5% disagreed, and 16.7% answered 'in-between'. Some people thought that although the Vision's cost is huge, the land revenues accruing from the project can offset the cost. A total of 32.6% of the respondents disagreed with this view, 30.5% agreed, and 20.0% answered 'in-between'.

The government estimates that the artificial islands can accommodate about 260,000 to 400,000 housing units. Of the total respondents, 42.4% thought the number of housing units was 'appropriate', 22.6% said it was 'too low', and 10.0% answered 'too high'. The government projects that 70% of the housing units will be public housing. More than half (58.6%) of the respondents thought that the proportion of public housing was 'appropriate', 15.1% said that it was 'too low', and 14.9% answered 'too high'. It is estimated by the government that the first group intake will be in 2032. When the respondents were asked if they had any confidence in the government to achieve this goal as scheduled, 50.4% had no confidence in the government, 31.9% answered 'in between', and only 12.6% were confident that the government could compete it as scheduled.

In general, 46.7% of the respondents supported the Vision, and 37.9% did not support it. The major reasons for supporting the project were 'Land shortage in Hong Kong' (67.5%), 'Help to solve the housing problem' (46.8%), and 'Hong Kong government can afford the project' (23.1%). The major reasons for not supporting the project were 'Damage the natural environment' (51.3%), 'Cost is too high' (49.7%), and "There are other practicable methods to increase land supply' (48.3%).

In this survey, a total of 707 respondents aged 18 or above were successfully interviewed, with a response rate of 34.7%. The sampling error is estimated at plus or minus 3.70 percentage points at the 95% confidence level.

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