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# 中大香港亞太研究所民調: 四成人預計未來一年本地消費轉壞 逾七成不贊成示威行動針對商戶

2019 年香港消費市道在中美貿易戰和反修例運動中搖擺、2020 年初擴散的武漢新型肺炎又加添陰霾。香港中文大學(中大)香港亞太研究所於 2020 年 1 月 16 日至 22 日晚上,就香港未來一年的消費市道、現時的消費狀況以及社會衝突對市民消費意欲的影響進行了電話訪問。調查結果發現,逾四成(40.5%)受訪市民預計未來一年本地消費狀況將「轉壞」,半數(49.5%)受訪市民個人消費時不會考慮商戶的政治立場,超過七成(72.7%)受訪市民不贊成針對商戶的示威行動。

對未來一年本地消費狀況預測,約四成(40.5%)受訪市民認為狀況會「轉壞」,三 成半(35.2%)認為與現時狀況「差不多」,只有一成六(15.6%)認為會「轉好」,另有 8.7%的受訪市民回答「不知道/很難說」(見附表一)。

在消費市道疲弱可能帶來的各種影響中,約六成(58.0%)受訪市民「擔心」會打擊來年經濟發展,三成六(35.9%)受訪市民則表示「不會擔心」,另有6.1%受訪市民回答「不知道/很難說」(見附表二)。七成三(72.5%)受訪市民「擔心」會增加來年失業率,二成二(22.2%)受訪市民則表示「不會擔心」,另有5.3%受訪市民回答「不知道/很難說」(見附表三)。六成三(62.5%)受訪市民「不會擔心」影響來年家庭收入,但有三成半(35.0%)則表示「會擔心」,另有2.5%受訪市民回答「不知道/很難說」(見附表四)。

除對來年消費市道的預測,本調查亦訪問市民對現時消費市道與 2019 年同期比較的意見。與 2019 年相比,七成二 (71.6%) 受訪市民感覺現時本地消費市道「較差」,二成三 (23.3%) 感覺「差不多」,3.0%受訪市民認為「較好」,另有 2.1%回答「不知道/很難說」(見附表五)。五成半 (55.4%) 受訪市民表示個人消費與 2019 年同期「差不多」,三成一 (31.1%) 則表示「少了」,一成 (10.4%) 則表示「多了」,另有 3.1%回答「不知道/很難說」(見附表六)。

有意見認為市民在社會動盪時期會增加在網上購物,但調查發現,約一半(49.4%)受訪市民表示過去半年在網上消費的次數沒有太大變化,兩成一(21.0%)表示其網上購物次數「少了」,僅一成八(17.5%)表示「多了」網上購物,另有一成二(12.1%)回答「不知道/很難說」(見附表七)。近期有輿論認為市民消費時會考慮商戶的政治立場,調查發現約一半(49.5%)受訪市民表示「不會」在個人消費時考慮商戶的政治立場,但有三成九(38.5%)則表示會考慮商戶的政治立場,另有一成二(12.0%)回答「不知道/很難說」(見附表八)。

近期的反修例運動出現一些針對商戶的示威行動。七成半(75.4%)受訪市民「不贊成」這些針對商戶的示威行動,包括四成八(48.0%)認為「不贊成,但諒解」、二成五(24.7%)表示「不贊成,而且要懲罰」和2.7%認為「不贊成但不要懲罰」或「不贊成也不諒解」。僅有一成一(11.2%)受訪市民「贊成」那些針對商戶的示威行動,一成二(11.8%)回答「不知道/很難說」(見附表九)。

六成七(67.1%)市民認為近期的社會衝突會打擊市民的本地消費意欲,但亦有三成(29.9%)認為「不會」,另有3.0%以「不知道/很難說」作答(見附表十)。三成七(37.2%)受訪市民預計現時的社會衝突將持續一年或以上,一成九(18.6%)受訪市民預計將持續半年至一年以下,9.0%預計三個月至半年以下,7.0%預計三個月以下。另有二成八(28.2%)回答「不知道/很難說」(見附表十一)。

是次調查成功訪問了 704 位 18 歲或以上的市民,回應率為 37.5%,百分比變項的抽 樣誤差約在正或負 3.96 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

2020年2月4日

傳媒查詢:中大香港亞太研究所研究總監鄭宏泰博士(電話:3943 1341)。

附表一:「對未來一年本地消費狀況預測(百分比)」

	百分比
轉好	15.6
轉壞	40.5
差不多	35.2
不知道/很難說	8.7
(樣本數)	(704)

題目:「你預期香港未來一年嘅本地消費情況係會轉好、轉壞、定係同依家差唔多呢?」

### 附表二:「是否擔心消費市道疲弱打擊來年經濟發展(百分比)」

	百分比
會擔心	58.0
不會擔心	35.9
不知道/很難說	6.1
(樣本數)	(702)

題目:「你會唔會擔心依家本地消費市道疲弱打擊未來一年香港經濟發展呢?」

## 附表三:「是否擔心消費市道疲弱增加來年失業率(百分比)」

	百分比
會擔心	72.5
不會擔心	22.2
不知道/很難說	5.3
(樣本數)	(699)

題目:「你會唔會擔心依家本地消費市道疲弱會增加香港未來一年嘅失業率呢?」

#### 附表四:「是否擔心消費市道疲弱影響來年家庭收入(百分比)」

	百分比
會擔心	35.0
不會擔心	62.5
不知道/很難說	2.5
(樣本數)	(698)

題目:「你會唔會擔心依家本地消費市道疲弱會影響你屋企未來一年嘅收入狀況呢?」

附表五:「同2019年同期相比,現時本地消費市道變化(百分比)」

	百分比
較好	3.0
較差	71.6
差不多	23.3
不知道/很難說	2.1
(樣本數)	(704)

題目:「同2019年同期比‧你覺得依家香港消費市道係好咗、壞咗、定係差唔多呢?」

## 附表六:「同2019年同期相比,個人的消費變化(百分比)」 \_\_\_\_\_\_

	百分比
多了	10.4
少了	31.1
差不多	55.4
不知道/很難說	3.1
(樣本數)	(704)

題目:「同2019年同期比‧你自己依家嘅消費較舊年係多咗、少咗、定係差唔多呢?」

## 附表七:「過去半年,個人網上消費次數變化(百分比)」

	百分比
多了	17.5
少了	21.0
差不多	49.4
不知道/很難說	12.1
(樣本數)	(704)

題目:「過去半年・你喺網上消費嘅次數係多咗、少咗、定係差唔多呢?」

## 附表八:「個人消費會否考慮商戶政治立場(百分比)」

	百分比
會	38.5
不會	49.5
不知道/很難說	12.0
(樣本數)	(701)

題目:「有人去消費時會考慮商戶嘅政治立場,你又會唔會考慮呢個因素呢?」

附表九:「對針對商戶示威行動的態度(百分比)」

	百分比
贊成	11.2
不贊成,但諒解	48.0
不贊成,而且要懲罰	24.7
不贊成,但不要懲罰/不贊成,也不諒解	2.7
其他: 視乎懲罰形式以及是否合理	0.7
其他:視乎商戶的政治立場	0.9
不知道/很難說	11.8
(樣本數)	(696)

題目:「你贊唔贊成近日一啲針對商戶嘅示威行動呢?」

## 附表十:「社會衝突會否打擊市民本地消費意欲(百分比)」

	百分比
會	67.1
不會	29.9
不知道/很難說	3.0
_ ( 樣本數 )	(695)

題目:「你認為近期嘅社會衝突會唔會打擊市民嘅本地消費意欲呢?」

## 附表十一:「對現時社會衝突將持續時間的預測(百分比)」

	百分比
三個月以下	7.0
三個月至半年以下	9.0
半年至一年以下	18.6
一年或以上	37.2
不知道/很難說	28.2
(樣本數)	(690)

題目:「你認為依家嘅社會衝突仲會持續幾耐呢?」

# **Survey Findings on Public Opinion of Local Consumption Released by Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies at CUHK**

The local consumer market has recently been battered by the US-China trade war and the anti-extradition bill movement that began in mid-2019. It is facing further headwinds from the outbreak of the Wuhan coronavirus at the beginning of 2020. To gauge public views on the situation of the local consumer market, the Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies at The Chinese University of Hong Kong conducted a telephone survey from 16 to 22 January 2020. It was found that 40.5% of the respondents predicted the local consumer market in the coming year will have a downturn; 49.5% of the respondents would not concern about the political stance of the shops and 72.7% of the respondents objected protests against particular shops.

#### Major findings are summarised as follows:

To predict the prospect of the local consumer market in the coming year, 40.5% of the respondents were pessimistic, while 35.2% thought it would be as same as now, only 15.6% were optimistic. Among the public concerns to the impact from a weakening consumer market, 58.0% of the respondents concerned about a strike to local economic growth, 72.5% of the respondents concerned the rise of unemployment rate, but only 35.0% concerned an impact to household income.

In addition to considering future prospects, a retrospective look at the consumer market's current situation compared to January 2019 was asked. This indicated 71.6% of the respondents felt a downturn in the current consumer market, while 23.3% did not see any difference. In terms of personal consumption, 55.4% of the respondents did not respond any change in their spending compared with that of January 2019, while 31.1% had spent less. However, personal consumption had not shifted to online shopping in the second half of 2019. About half (49.4%) of the respondents indicated that they did online shopping as frequently as in January 2019, while 21.0% indicated less frequently. Only 17.5% indicated more frequent online shopping.

The anti-extradition bill movement has sparked boycotts against particular shops or restaurants based on their political stance, the so-called "Yellow/Blue Economies". In the midst of consumption based on the political labelling of shops, 49.5% of the respondents would not concern about a shop's political affiliation when shopping there, while 38.5% indicated that they would concern about it. The anti-extradition bill movement also saw protests against particular shops. Of all respondents, a total of 75.4% objected to such protests based on a shops' political stance, including 48.0% who "objected but forgave them", 24.7% who "objected and

liked to have them punished", and 2.7% who "objected but did not like to have them punished", or "objected and unforgiven". Only 11.2% of the respondents approved of such protests against shops and restaurants based on political stance.

About two thirds (67.1%) of the respondents deemed that social conflict set their desire back to shop in Hong Kong, while 29.9% did not.

In estimating the trajectory of the anti-extradition bill movement, 37.2% of the respondents thought the movement would persist for twelve months or more; 18.6% thought it would last between six months and eleven months; 9.0% suggested between three and five months, while 7.0% reckoned two or less months. Over a quarter (28.2%) of the respondents did not know or felt it too difficult to predict how long the movement would persist.

In this survey, a total of 704 respondents aged 18 or above were successfully interviewed, with a response rate of 37.5%. The sampling error is estimated at plus or minus 3.96 percentage points at the 95% confidence level.

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