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中大香港亞太研究所民調:

逾四成市民支持樓市全面撤辣 五成多人認為措施對穩定樓市略有幫助

香港中文大學(中大)香港亞太研究所最近進行了一項電話調查,結果發現, 逾四成(43.6%)市民支持政府全面撤銷樓市辣招(即取消住宅物業的額外印花稅、 買家印花稅和新住宅印花稅),五成多(53.0%)市民認為撤辣對穩定樓市略有幫助。

是次調查在 2024-25 年度財政預算案公布(2024 年 2 月 28 日)後,於 2 月 29 日至 3 月 19 日晚上進行,結果顯示,43.6%的受訪者支持政府全面撤銷樓市辣招,表示不支持的有 16.0%,回答「普通/一半半」的則有 33.1%(見附表一)。對於全面撤銷樓市辣招對穩定樓市有多大作用,超過一半受訪者回答「略有幫助」(53.0%),17.0%的受訪者認為「頗有幫助」(12.7%)或「非常有幫助」(4.3%),另有 25.1%認為「完全沒有幫助」(見附表二)。

調查亦詢問了受訪者對現時住宅樓價的看法和對未來一年住宅樓價的預期。 80.2%的受訪者認為現時香港住宅樓價水平過高,14.4%覺得合適,只有 0.9%認為 過低。與跟去年的調查比較,覺得樓價水平過高的受訪者比例,上升了 4.4 個百分 點。卡方檢定(Chi-square test)顯示,兩個年度調查的百分比分布呈統計上顯著的 差異(見附表三)。

對於未來一年住宅樓價走勢的預測,45.1%的受訪者估計樓價將會和現時差不多,認為會下跌的有30.7%,預料會上升的則有17.5%(見附表四)。在那些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(40.5%)或一成至少於兩成(27.4%)(見附表五);而預料樓價會上升的受訪者中,較多人認為樓價將上升半成至少於一成(34.3%)或一成至少於兩成(30.0%)(見附表六)。

調查亦發現,有 22.9%的受訪者認為現時是買樓的合適時機,覺得並不是合適時機的受訪者佔 63.5%。卡方檢定顯示,兩次調查的百分比分布呈統計上的顯著差異,今年覺得並不是合適時機的比例(63.5%)較去年(56.1%)調查上升 7.4 個百分點(見附表七)。

51.9%的受訪者表示,家庭在房屋方面的支出,包括供樓費用、租金、差餉、管理費、維修費等的負擔頗重(34.6%)或非常重(17.3%),認為不太重和完全不重的則分別有33.9%及11.0%。與去年的同類調查相比,覺得負擔不太重和完全不重的受訪者比例合共上升了5.7百分點(分別為2.0及3.7個百分點)。卡方檢定顯示,兩次調查的百分比分布呈統計上顯著的差異(見附表八)。

此外,調查又發現,約八成(80.2%)受訪者認為擁有自置物業頗重要(41.0%) 或非常重要(39.2%),只有14.9%受訪者表示不太重要(12.4%)或非常不重要(5.6%) (見附表九)。與去年的同類調查相比,認為擁有自置物業非常重要或非常不重要 的受訪者比例分別上升了5.5 及4.2 個百分點;而表示頗重要或不太重要的比例, 則分別下降了5.5 及1.1 個百分點。卡方檢定顯示,兩次調查的百分比分布呈統計 上的顯著差異(見附表九)。

是次電話調查共成功訪問 701 位 18 歲或以上的市民(家居固網電話:160 名;手提電話:541 名),家居固網電話及手提電話樣本的成功回應率分別為 40.9%和 45.2%。以 701 個成功樣本推算,百分比變項的抽樣誤差在正或負 3.70 個百分點以內(可信度設於 95%)。調查數據先後以雙框電話號碼樣本被抽中的機會率和政府統計處最新公布的性別及年齡分布作加權處理。

中大香港亞太研究所電話調查研究室

2024年4月11日

傳媒查詢:中大香港亞太研究所副所長(執行)鄭宏泰博士(電話39431341)

附表一:對全面撤銷樓市辣招的支持度(百分比)

	2024年3月	
不支持	16.0	
普通/一半半	33.1	
支持	43.6	
不知道/很難說	7.3	
(樣本數)	(701)	

題目:「財政司司長剛宣佈全面撤銷樓市辣招,請問你支唔支持呢?係不支持、普通或一半半,定係支持呢?」

附表二:全面撤銷樓市辣招對穩定樓市有多大作用(百分比)

	2024年3月
非常有幫助	4.3
頗有幫助	12.7
略有幫助	53.0
完全沒有幫助	25.1
不知道/很難說	4.9
(樣本數)	(700)

題目:「你認為全面撤銷樓市辣招對穩定樓市有幾大幫助呢?係非常有幫助、幾有幫助、有啲幫助,定係完全無幫助呢?」

附表三:現時香港住宅樓價水平(百分比)

	2024年3月【註】	2023年1月	2022年1月
過高	80.2	75.8	82.4
過低	0.9	1.8	1.1
合適	14.4	14.4	14.0
不知道/很難說	4.5	8.0	2.5
(樣本數)	(701)	(705)	(706)

題目:「你認為現時香港嘅住宅樓價水平係過高,過低定係合適呢?」

註:經卡方檢定顯示,2024年3月和2023年1月的百分比分布差異呈統計上顯著關係 [p<0.05]。

附表四:對未來一年樓價的看法(百分比)

	2024年3月【註】	2023年1月	2022年1月
上升	17.5	22.7	19.3
下跌	30.7	30.8	26.6
與現時差不多	45.1	35.8	42.7
不知道/很難說	6.8	10.6	11.4
(樣本數)	(701)	(704)	(706)

題目:「你認為住宅樓價喺未來一年會上升、下跌定係同依家差唔多呢?」

註:經卡方檢定顯示,2024 年 3 月和 2023 年 1 月的百分比分布差異呈統計上顯著關係 [p < 0.05]。

附表五:未來一年樓價會下跌多少(百分比)【只問預計樓價下跌的受訪者】

	2024年3月【註】	2023年1月	2022年1月
少於半成	8.9	15.9	13.7
半成至少於一成	40.5	36.6	34.5
一成至少於兩成	27.4	20.9	18.6
兩成至少於三成	13.4	5.2	3.0
三成或以上	5.6	2.8	4.3
不知道/很難說	4.3	18.6	25.9
(樣本數)	(215)	(217)	(188)

題目:「咁你認為未來一年住宅樓價會下跌幾多呢?」

註:經卡方檢定顯示,2024年3月和2023年1月的百分比分布差異呈統計上顯著關係[p<0.05]。

附表六:未來一年樓價會上升多少(百分比)【只問預計樓價上升的受訪者】

	2024年3月【註】	2023年1月	2022年1月
少於半成	16.9	14.5	20.8
半成至少於一成	34.3	54.6	40.0
一成至少於兩成	30.0	15.0	29.0
兩成至少於三成	9.5	4.0	3.9
三成或以上	4.6	5.5	3.8
不知道/很難說	4.8	6.4	2.5
(樣本數)	(122)	(160)	(136)

題目:「咁你認為未來一年住宅樓價會上升幾多呢?」

註:經卡方檢定顯示,2024年3月和2023年1月的百分比分布差異呈統計上顯著關係[p<0.05]。

附表七:現時是否買樓的合適時機(百分比)

	2024年3月【註】	2023年1月	2022年1月
是	22.9	21.5	15.9
否	63.5	56.1	60.2
不知道/很難說	13.5	22.5	23.9
(樣本數)	(699)	(704)	(706)

題目:「整體嚟講,你認為依家係唔係買樓嘅合適時機呢?」

註:經卡方檢定顯示,2024 年 3 月和 2023 年 1 月的百分比分布差異呈統計上顯著關係 [p < 0.05]。

附表八:家庭房屋支出負擔有多重(百分比)

	2024年3月【註】	2023年1月	2022年1月
非常重	17.3	15.6	12.3
頗重	34.6	39.3	34.4
不太重	33.9	31.9	38.0
完全不重	11.0	7.3	9.5
不知道/很難說	3.2	5.9	5.7
(樣本數)	(699)	(705)	(706)

題目:「你覺得你屋企喺住屋方面嘅支出,包括供樓支出、租金、差鉤、管理費、維修費等嘅負擔 有幾重呢?係非常重、幾重、唔係幾重、定係完全唔重呢?」

註:經卡方檢定顯示,2024年3月和2023年1月的百分比分布差異呈統計上顯著關係[p<0.05]。

附表九:擁有自置物業的重要性(百分比)

	2024年3月【註】	2023年1月	2022年1月
非常重要	39.2	33.7	30.5
頗重要	41.0	46.5	50.5
不太重要	12.4	13.5	12.5
非常不重要	5.6	1.4	1.8
不知道/很難說	1.9	4.9	4.7
(樣本數)	(701)	(705)	(706)

題目:「你覺得擁有自置物業對你嚟講有幾重要呢?係非常重要、幾重要、幾唔重要、定係非常唔重要呢?」

註:經卡方檢定顯示,2024年3月和2023年1月的百分比分布差異呈統計上顯著關係[p<0.05]。

Survey findings on views about residential property market in Hong Kong released by the Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies at CUHK

The Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK)'s Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies recently conducted a telephone survey in which 43.6% of citizens showed support for the recent adjustment of demand-side management measures for residential properties namely the cancellation of Special Stamp Duty, Buyer's Stamp Duty and the New Residential Stamp Duty for residential property transactions. Half of the respondents thought the adjustment would be slightly useful to stabilise the residential property market.

The survey was conducted in the evenings from 29 February to 19 March 2024, after the announcement of the 2024-25 Budget on 28 February 2024. The survey results showed that 43.6% of the respondents supported the adjustment of demand-side management measures for residential properties, 16.0% said they did not support it and 33.1% answered "in-between". Regarding the usefulness of the adjustment in stabilising the residential property market, 53.0% of the respondents thought it would be "slightly useful". 17.0% thought it would be "quite useful" (12.7%) or "very useful" (4.3%) and 25.1% regarded it as "not useful at all".

Respondents were also asked about their views on current residential property prices and their predictions for those prices in the coming year. About 80.2% of respondents thought the current level of residential property prices in Hong Kong was too high, 14.4% said it was reasonable and only 0.9% felt it was too low. Compared to last year's survey, the proportion of respondents who thought the property price level was too high had increased by 4.4 percentage points. The Chi-square test also showed a statistically significant difference in the distribution of percentages between the two surveys.

Regarding predictions of the residential property price trends in the coming year, 45.1% of the respondents estimated that property prices would remain at the current level, 30.7% believed they would fall and 17.5% expected them to rise. Of those predicting a fall, relatively more people thought the decrease would be in the range of 5% to less than 10% (40.5%) or 10% to less than 20% (27.4%). Among those who expected property prices to rise, relatively more people thought the increase would be in the range of 5% to less than 10% (34.3%) or 10% to less than 20% (30.0%).

The survey also found that 22.9% of the respondents believed that it was an opportune time to buy a property and 63.5% of the respondents thought it was not the right time. The Chi-square test also showed that there was a statistically significant difference in the percentage distributions between the two surveys. The proportion of respondents who

regarded it as not the right time to buy a property increased by 7.4 percentage points from last year's survey.

The survey results showed that 51.9% of the respondents said the burden of housing expenses, including mortgage payments, rent, rates, management fees and maintenance costs, was quite heavy (34.6%) or very heavy (17.3%), while 33.9% and 11.0% thought it was not too heavy and not heavy at all respectively. Compared to a similar survey conducted last year, the proportion of respondents who considered the burden to be not too heavy or not at all heavy increased by 5.7 percentage points in total (2.0 and 3.7 percentage points respectively). The Chi-square test showed that the percentage distributions of the two surveys were statistically significantly different.

In addition, the survey also found that about four-fifths (80.2%) of the respondents believed that it was quite important (41.0%) or very important (39.2%) to have their own residential property, while only 18.0% said it was not so important (12.4%) or very unimportant (5.6%). Compared to last year's survey, the proportion of respondents who thought having their own residential property was very important or very unimportant had increased by 5.5 and 4.2 percentage points respectively, while those who thought it quite important or not so important had decreased by 5.5 and 1.1 percentage points respectively. The Chi-square test also showed a statistically significant difference in the distribution of percentages between the two surveys.

A total of 701 respondents aged 18 or above (landline: 160; mobile: 541) were successfully interviewed in this survey, and the response rates of the landline and mobile samples were 40.9% and 45.2% respectively. The sampling error for a sample size of 701 is estimated at plus or minus 3.70 percentage points at a 95% confidence level. Furthermore, the data in this survey was weighted based on the probability of the respondents being selected via a dual-frame sampling design and the relevant age-sex distribution of the population published by the Census and Statistics Department.

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