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中大香港亞太研究所民調: 近四成市民料未來一個月中美貿易戰會緩和

香港中文大學(中大)香港亞太研究所就最近中美貿易戰(註¹)進行了一項電話調 查。結果發現,近四成受訪者認為中美貿易戰在下月將會緩和,超過半數認為中國政府在 貿易戰中表現較佳, 並有四成相信中國最後會取得勝利。調杳結果簡述如下:

是次調查結果顯示,38.9%受訪者認為未來一個月中美貿易戰將會緩和,預計會加劇 的有 18.7%,而回答沒有改變的有 35.2% (見附表一)。若從受訪日期作進一步分析,經統 計顯著性檢定(卡方檢定),在中美於5月12日發表聯合聲明後,市民的看法較聲明前(5 月 11 日及以前) 更為樂觀,兩個時段的百分比分布呈統計上的顯著差異:回答貿易戰將 緩和的比例由聲明前的 24.7%上升至聲明後的 45.4%,預期情況會加劇的比例由 23.9%下 跌至 16.4%,沒有改變的比例由 42.0%下跌至 32.2% (見附表二)。

在這場中美貿易戰,52.9%受訪者認為中國的表現較佳,只有 16.3%覺得美國表現較 佳,另有24.0%表示兩國表現相若(見附表三)。與此同時,有42.9%受訪者認為中國最後 會在貿易戰中取得勝利,只有 18.2%認為美國會取勝,27.2%則回答雙方最後會不分勝負 (見附表四)。

調查亦探討了中美貿易戰對受訪者的影響。在個人工作方面,57.2%覺得中美貿易戰 對他們工作沒有影響,而回答有負面影響的有 31.7%,只有 5.2%表示有正面影響(見附表 五)。在日常生活消費方面,53.9%表示未受影響,39.2%回答有負面影響,而表示有正面 影響的只有3.9%(見附表六)。

註1:美國於 2025 年 4 月 2 日對中國商品額外加徵 34%關稅,而中國在同月 4 日採取反制措施,對美國商品 加徵 34%關稅。美國要求中國取消反制措施,否則會再加徵關稅,而中國沒有答應要求,因而雙方均多次 對對方商品加徵額外關稅,一度增至 125%。其後,中美兩國代表於 5 月 6 日在瑞士進行貿易談判,並於同 月 12 日發表聯合聲明,雙方在初始的 90 天內暫停實施加徵的 24%關稅,保留加徵的 10%關稅,並取消其 餘 91%的加徵關稅。

是次調查採用雙框電話號碼(家居固網電話及手提電話)取樣,於 2025 年 5 月 6 日至 5 月 20 日期間共成功訪問了 702 位 18 歲或以上的香港市民(家居固網電話:136 名;手提電話:566 名),整體成功回應率為 57.9%(家居固網電話:52.5%;手提電話:59.2%)。以 702 個成功樣本數推算,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%)。此外,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 2025 年 5 月 28 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:3943 1341)。

【註:民望調查採用了家居固網及手提電話的雙框電話號碼取樣設計,有關數據經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。由於數據經過加權處理,可能會有進位(Rounding)的情況出現,個別數字相加的總和與總數未必相同,故可能出現總體百分比不等於100%的情況。】

附表一:「中美貿易戰」的發展預測(百分比)

	百分比
加劇	18.7
緩和	38.9
沒有改變	35.2
不知道/很難說	7.1
(樣本數)	(701)

問題:「你認為未來一個月『中美貿易戰』會(1)加劇、(2)緩和,定係(3)有改變呢?」

附表二:中美聯合關稅聲明前後對「中美貿易戰」的發展預測(百分比)

	發表聲明前	發表聲明後
加劇	23.9	16.4
緩和	24.7	45.4
沒有改變	42.0	32.2
不知道/很難說	9.4	6.1
(樣本數)	(219)	(482)

問題:「你認為未來一個月『中美貿易戰』會(1)加劇、(2)緩和,定係(3)有改變呢?」註:經卡方檢定顯示,中美聯合關稅聲明前後的百分比分布差異達統計上顯著水平 [p < 0.05]。

附表三:對中美在「中美貿易戰」中表現的評價(百分比)

	百分比
中國較佳	52.9
美國較佳	16.3
差不多	24.0
不知道/很難說	6.8
(樣本數)	(693)

問題:「你認為喺貿易戰中,中美兩個政府邊個表現較好呢?係(1)中國,定(2)美國呢?」

附表四:對「中美貿易戰」結果的預測(百分比)

	百分比
中國取勝	42.9
美國取勝	18.2
不分勝負	27.2
不知道/很難說	11.6
(樣本數)	(697)

問題:「你預計最後邊個會喺貿易戰中取勝呢?係(1)中國,定(2)美國呢?」

附表五:「中美貿易戰」對個人工作的影響(百分比)

	百分比
正面影響	5.2
負面影響	31.7
沒有影響	57.2
有正面亦有負面的影響	1.7
不知道/很難說	4.2
(樣本數)	(702)

問題:「你認為『中美貿易戰』對你工作有有影響呢?係(1)正面、(2)負面,定係(3)有影響?」

附表六:「中美貿易戰」對個人日常生活消費的影響(百分比)

	百分比
正面影響	3.9
負面影響	39.2
沒有影響	53.9
有正面亦有負面的影響	2.1
不知道/很難說	0.8
(樣本數)	(702)

問題:「你認為『中美貿易戰』對你日常生活消費有方影響呢?係(1)正面、(2)負面,定係(3)方影響?」

Survey findings on views about the China-US Trade War Released by Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies at CUHK

The Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK)'s Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies conducted a telephone survey from 6 to 20 May 2025 to gauge citizens' views on the China-US trade war (Note ¹). The survey found that nearly 40% of the respondents believed that the China-US trade war would ease in the next month, while over 50% felt that the Chinese government had performed better in the trade war, and 40% believed China would eventually win.

The survey indicated that 38.9% of the respondents believed the trade war would ease in the coming month, while 18.7% expected it to intensify, and 35.2% thought that it would remain unchanged. Further analysis by interview date showed that citizens were more optimistic following the Sino-US joint statement on 12 May. A chi-square test revealed a statistically significant difference in the percentage distribution between the two periods. The proportion of respondents who believed the trade war would ease rose from 24.7% before the joint statement to 45.4% afterwards. Conversely, the proportion who expected it to intensify dropped from 23.9% to 16.4%, and those who indicated that there would be no change fell from 42.0% to 32.2%.

Regarding performance in the trade war, 52.9% of the respondents believed China had performed better, only 16.3% thought the US had performed better, and 24.0% indicated that both countries had performed equally. Meanwhile, 42.9% believed China would eventually win the trade war, 18.2% believed the US would win, and 27.2% expected it to end in a draw.

This survey also canvassed respondents' views on the impact of the China-US trade war on their lives. Among them, 57.2% felt that it had no impact on their own work, while 31.7% reported a negative impact and only 5.2% reported a positive impact. Regarding their daily consumption, 53.9% felt unaffected, 39.2% reported a negative impact and only 3.9% reported a positive impact.

The survey employed a dual-frame sampling design that included both landline and mobile

¹Note: The United States imposed an additional 34% tariff on Chinese goods on 2 April 2025, while China took countermeasures on 4 April, imposing a 34% tariff on American goods. The United States demanded that China lift its countermeasures, threatening further tariffs if it did not comply. However, China did not agree to the request. Consequently, both sides repeatedly imposed additional tariffs on the other party's goods, reaching the level of 125%. Subsequently, representatives of China and the United States held trade negotiations in Switzerland on 6 May and issued a joint statement on 12 May, indicating that the two sides were suspending the additional 24% tariff within the initial 90 days, retaining the additional 10% tariff and cancelling the remaining additional 91% tariffs.

phone numbers. A total of 702 respondents aged 18 or above (landline: 136; mobile: 566) were successfully interviewed, with a response rate of 57.9% (landline: 52.5%; mobile: 59.2%). The sampling error for the sample size of 702 is estimated at plus or minus 3.70 percentage points at a 95% confidence level. The data in this survey was weighted based on the probability of the respondents being selected via dual-frame sampling design and relevant age-sex distribution of the population published by the Census and Statistics Department before analysis.

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