



中大香港亞太研究所民調：

五成受訪者認為香港與深圳傾向互相競爭 六成半覺得深圳取代香港金融中心機會微

行政長官林鄭月娥表示，隨着近年深圳迅速發展，香港和深圳的合作空間龐大，兩地可在粵港澳大灣區共同打造「雙城經濟」，發揮雙引擎功能。有鑒於此，香港中文大學（中大）香港亞太研究所於 2020 年 11 月 16 日至 23 日晚上進行電話訪問調查，探討大眾對香港和深圳關係的看法。調查發現受訪者傾向認為深圳未能超越香港，50.7%受訪者認為香港與深圳的關係屬於互相競爭多些，而 66.8%認為深圳取代香港國際金融中心地位的機會很小（48.4%）或完全沒有機會（18.4%）。調查結果摘要如下：

調查詢問受訪者對深圳取代香港國際金融中心地位的可能性，48.4%受訪者認為深圳取代香港國際金融中心地位的機會很小，18.4%認為完全沒有機會，而 19.2%表示深圳取代香港的機會挺大，5.6%覺得機會好大（見附表一）。至於競爭力方面，42.0%受訪者不同意深圳的競爭力已經超越香港，而 25.9%同意已經超越香港，表示「一半半」的則有 27.5%（見附表二）。

調查亦詢問受訪者對香港與深圳關係的評估，50.7%受訪者認為兩地的關係屬於互相競爭多些，而回答兩地是互相合作多些的有 31.3%（見附表三）。受訪者對港深兩地深化合作的看法分歧，表示不支持的有 31.7%，而支持的有 28.3%，回答「一半半」的則有 29.5%（見附表四）。至於港深合作對香港長遠發展幫助的評估，57.0%受訪者認為兩地合作對香港發展的幫助很小（47.3%）或完全沒有幫助（9.7%），而 30.2%認為幫助挺大（22.5%）或很大（7.7%）（見附表五）。

行政長官林鄭月娥提出香港和深圳在不同範疇有合作空間，調查詢問受訪者對港深兩

地在六個不同範疇合作中獲益的評估，分別有兩成半至四成受訪者覺得香港和深圳能夠獲取同等的利益，但表示深圳獲益多於香港的百分比均高於香港獲益多於深圳的百分比。當中最多受訪者覺得兩地獲取同等利益的是商貿，有 38.8%，稍高於覺得深圳獲益多些的百分比（36.9%），覺得香港獲益多些的則有 10.3%。在其他五個範疇，都是最多受訪者覺得深圳獲益多於香港，其次為兩地獲取同等利益，最少人認為香港獲益較深圳多。在醫療範疇，深圳獲益較多、兩地獲益相等及香港獲益較多的相關百分比分別為 52.9%、33.1%和 5.9%；文化創意產業為 41.5%、30.3%和 14.2%；製造業為 40.9%、29.1%和 14.0%；再然後是創新科技，相關百分比分別為 38.5%、27.6%和 21.0%，這是最多人認為香港的獲益多於深圳的範疇；最後是高等教育，相關百分比分別為 54.6%、26.3%和 7.6%（見附表六）。

最後，調查詢問受訪者往深圳居住或工作的意願。15.8%受訪者表示如果有機會他們會去深圳居住，而 70.8%回答不會。14.8%表示如果有機會他們會去深圳工作，而 71.0%回答不會（見附表七）。

是次調查採用雙框電話號碼（家居固網電話及手提電話）取樣設計，共成功訪問了 703 位 18 歲或以上的市民（家居固網電話：358 名；手提電話：345 名），家居固網電話及手提電話樣本的成功回應率分別為 34.6%和 36.1%。以 703 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%）。¹

中大香港亞太研究所電話調查研究室
二零二零年十二月七日

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）

¹ 調查結果先後以樣本被抽中的機會率和香港統計處最新公布的性別及年齡分布作加權處理。

附表一：對香港國際金融中心地位的評估（百分比）

	百分比
深圳有好大機會取代香港國際金融中心的地位	5.6
機會挺大	19.2
機會很小	48.4
完全沒有機會	18.4
不知道／很難說	8.4
（樣本數）	(700)

問題：「你認為深圳有幾大機會取代香港國際金融中心嘅地位？係完全冇、好小、幾大、定係好大機會呢？」

附表二：對香港與深圳競爭力的評估（百分比）

	百分比
同意深圳競爭力已經超越香港	25.9
一半半	27.5
不同意	42.0
不知道／很難說	4.6
（樣本數）	(702)

問題：「你同唔同意深圳嘅競爭力已經超越香港呢？係唔同意、一半半，定係同意呢？」

附表三：對香港與深圳關係的評估（百分比）

	百分比
互相合作多些	31.3
互相競爭多些	50.7
其他：一半半	5.0
不知道／很難說	13.1
（樣本數）	(701)

問題：「整體嚟講，你覺得香港同深圳嘅關係係互相合作多啲，還是互相競爭多啲呢？」

附表四：對港深兩地合作的支持度（百分比）

	百分比
支持	28.3
一半半	29.5
不支持	31.7
不知道／很難說	10.4
（樣本數）	(703)

問題：「你支唔支持深化香港同深圳兩地合作呢？係唔支持、一半半，定係支持呢？」

附表五：港深合作對香港長遠發展的幫助評估（百分比）

	百分比
好大幫助	7.7
幫助挺大	22.5
幫助很小	47.3
完全沒有	9.7
不知道／很難說	12.8
（樣本數）	(703)

問題：「整體嚟講，你覺得香港同深圳兩地合作對香港長遠發展有幾大幫助？係完全冇、好小、幾大、定係好大幫助呢？」

附表六：港深兩地從不同範疇合作獲益的評估（百分比）

	獲益 一樣多	香港 多些	深圳 多些	其他：兩個 都沒有獲益	不知道/ 很難說	（樣本數）
商貿	38.8	10.3	36.9	1.1	12.9	(703)
醫療	33.1	5.9	52.9	1.5	6.7	(703)
文化創意產業	30.3	14.2	41.5	2.2	11.9	(703)
製造業	29.1	14.0	40.9	1.7	14.3	(703)
創新科技	27.6	21.0	38.5	1.2	11.7	(703)
高等教育	26.3	7.6	54.6	1.5	10.1	(703)

問題：「如果香港同深圳喺商貿方面合作，你覺得香港獲益多啲、深圳獲益多啲，定係兩個一樣咁多呢？」

「如果香港同深圳喺文化創意產業方面合作，你覺得香港獲益多啲、深圳獲益多啲，定係兩個都一樣咁多呢？」

「如果香港同深圳喺醫療方面合作，你覺得香港獲益多啲、深圳獲益多啲，定係兩個都一樣咁多呢？」

「如果香港同深圳喺製造業方面合作，你覺得香港獲益多啲、深圳獲益多啲，定係兩個都一樣咁多呢？」

「如果香港同深圳喺創新科技方面合作，你覺得香港獲益多啲、深圳獲益多啲，定係兩個都一樣咁多呢？」

「如果香港同深圳喺高等教育方面合作，你覺得香港獲益多啲、深圳獲益多啲，定係兩個都一樣咁多呢？」

附表七：往深圳居住或工作的意願（百分比）

	居住	工作
會	15.8	14.8
不會	70.8	71.0
不知道/很難說	13.3	14.2
（樣本數）	(703)	(702)

問題：「如果有機會，你會唔會去深圳居住呢？」

問題：「如果有機會，你會唔會去深圳工作呢？」

**Survey Findings on Views about Economic Cooperation
between Hong Kong and Shenzhen
Released by Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies at CUHK**

The Hong Kong Chief Executive Carrie Lam said she would promote Hong Kong's interests by making Hong Kong and Shenzhen a dual-engine for the growth in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. A telephone survey was conducted from 16 to 23 November 2020 by the Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies, The Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK), to gauge the public views on the economic cooperation between Hong Kong and Shenzhen. It was found that the respondents thought that Shenzhen could not surpass Hong Kong. 50.7% of the respondents believed that Hong Kong and Shenzhen were more likely to compete. 66.8% of the respondents believed that Shenzhen has a quite small chance of replacing Hong Kong as an international financial centre (48.4%) and no chance at all (18.4%).

Major findings are summarised as follows

When the respondents were asked for their assessment of the possibility of Shenzhen replacing Hong Kong as an international financial centre, 48.4% and 18.4% answered "quite small possibility" and "absolutely no possibility". 19.2% and 5.6% answered "quite high possibility" and "very high possibility". Concerning the comparison of the competitive power, 42.0% of the respondents disagreed that the competitive power of Shenzhen had exceeded that of Hong Kong, while 25.9% agreed, and 27.5% said "half-and-half".

The respondents were also asked for their assessments of the relationship between Hong Kong and Shenzhen. 50.7% of the respondents believed that Hong Kong and Shenzhen were more likely to compete, while 31.3% thought that they were more likely to cooperate. The respondents had little consensus on whether Hong Kong should enhance its cooperation with Shenzhen. 31.7% of the respondents did not support enhancing cooperation between the two cities, while 28.3% supported doing so, and 29.5% said "half-and-half". Regarding the impact of the cooperation between Hong Kong and Shenzhen, 57.0% of the respondents believed that the cooperation was slightly helpful (47.3%) or not at all helpful (9.7%) for the long-term development of Hong Kong. 30.2% believed that it was quite helpful (22.5%) or very helpful (7.7%).

The Chief Executive Carrie Lam suggested that Hong Kong should cooperate with Shenzhen in many different aspects. The respondents were asked for their assessments of the potential benefits for the two cities that may arise from cooperating in six selected aspects. About 25% to 40% of the respondents believed that Hong Kong and Shenzhen would get the same level of benefits from cooperating in a particular aspect. The proportion of the respondents who believed that Shenzhen would benefit more is generally higher than that of those who believed that Hong Kong would earn more benefits.

In the aspect of commerce and trade, the proportion of "the level of benefits between the two cities would be equal" was 38.8%, higher than that of "Shenzhen would benefit more" (36.9%), whereas 10.3% of the respondents answered "Hong Kong would benefit more". In the other five aspects, most respondents felt that Shenzhen would benefit more than Hong Kong, followed by the two cities getting equal benefits, and the least believed that Hong Kong would benefit more than Shenzhen. In the aspect of health care, the percentages of Shenzhen benefiting more, the two cities benefiting equally, and Hong Kong benefiting more were 52.9%, 33.1% and 5.9%

respectively. In the aspect of the cultural and creative industry, the percentages were 41.5%, 30.3% and 14.2% respectively. In the aspect of manufacturing, the percentages were 40.9%, 29.1% and 14.0% respectively. In the aspect of the innovation and technology industry, the percentages were 38.5%, 27.6% and 21.0% respectively. The proportion of “Hong Kong would benefit more” in the innovation and technology domain was higher than that in other five aspects. In the aspect of higher education, the percentages were 54.6%, 26.3% and 7.6% respectively.

A total of 15.8% and 14.8% of the respondents answered that they would live and work in Shenzhen if such an opportunity arose, while 70.8% and 71.0% said they would not.

The survey employed a dual-frame sampling design that included both landline and mobile phone numbers. A total of 703 respondents aged 18 or above (landline: 358; mobile: 345) were successfully interviewed, with response rates of 34.6% (landline) and 36.1% (mobile). The sampling error is estimated at plus or minus 3.70 percentage points at the 95% confidence level.

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