

## Section Three

# Feedback Questionnaire Report

# FINAL REPORT

SUBMITTED TO

**A-WORLD CONSULTING**

Independent Compilation of Views and Reporting for

Stage 1 of

Enhancing Land Supply Strategy:

Reclamation outside Victoria Harbour and

Rock Cavern Development

Feedback Questionnaire



**Social Sciences Research Centre**

**The University of Hong Kong**

## **CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 BACKGROUND**

Co-organized by Development Bureau, the Civil Engineering and Development Department (CEDD), and the Planning Department, a public engagement exercise on the Enhancing Land Supply Strategy: Reclamation outside Victoria Harbour and Rock Cavern Development<sup>10</sup> was launched on 10 November 2011. A-World Consulting (AWC) has been commissioned to provide consultancy service on the public engagement exercises. The Public Engagement consists of two stages. The Social Sciences Research Centre of The University of Hong Kong (“SSRC”), an analysis and reporting consultant with strong experience in research and public survey has been appointed to collect, compile, analyse and report views of various stakeholder groups, including those of the general public, expressed during the Stage 1 Public Engagement which ended on 31 March 2012 after one-month extension.

Public was encouraged to make written submissions, feedback questionnaires, on-line forum and printed media to express views. Moreover, all participation in the engagement events such as Focus Group Meetings, Topical Discussions and Public Forums during the engagement process was recorded and summarized as an important source of feedback by stakeholders.

### **1.2 RESEARCH TEAM**

The team is led by Professor John Bacon-Shone, with assistance from Ms. Linda Cho, processing and analysis by Mr. Kelvin Ng, Mr. Thomas Lo, Mr. Dicky Yip, Ms. Hung Fong Fong and Ms. Lee Yiu Ling and logistics support from all the staff of the Social Sciences Research Centre.

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<sup>10</sup> More background information can be obtained via the study website “<http://www.landsupply.hk/>”

### 1.3 FEEDBACK PROCESS IN STAGE 1

The Feedback Process started on 10<sup>th</sup> November 2011, with all feedback collected before the closing date 31<sup>st</sup> March 2012 included in the analysis. Questionnaires were designed to facilitate view collection at roving exhibitions and were made available at study website “<http://www.landsupply.hk/>” as an online questionnaire to facilitate widespread use. 14 roving exhibitions were held during Stage 1 Public Engagement at:

- (1) Olympian City 2 between 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> November 2011;
- (2) Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre between 12<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> November 2011;
- (3) Kowloon Park between 15<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> November 2011;
- (4) Time Square, Causeway Bay. between 5<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> December 2011;
- (5) Central Pier No. 8 between 12<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> December 2011;
- (6) Tai Po Mega Mall between 5<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> January 2012;
- (7) The Hong Kong Polytechnic University between 2<sup>nd</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> February 2012;
- (8) Tuen Mun town Plaza between 9<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> February 2012;
- (9) Mui Wo Sports Centre between 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> March 2012;
- (10) Yung Shue Wan Ferry Pier between 5<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> March 2012;
- (11) Yuen long Plaza between 9<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> March 2012;
- (12) Maritime Square, Tsing Yi, between 15<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> March 2012;
- (13) Marina Square, Ap Lei Chau, between 24<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> March 2012; and
- (14) Cheung Chau Public Library between 28<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2012.

### 1.4 ANALYSIS OF FEEDBACK QUESTIONNAIRE

The feedback provided using the feedback questionnaire have been analyzed using quantitative methods and the results can be found in this report.

## **CHAPTER TWO    FEEDBACK QUESTIONNAIRE FOR STAGE 1**

### **2.1    TYPES OF FEEDBACK QUESTIONNAIRE RECEIVED**

A bilingual feedback questionnaire was designed by the SSRC and subject to approval of the CEDD for wide distribution in the community. It was designed to be simple enough to be understood by anyone with secondary education. In the roving exhibition venues, the questionnaire was used in face-to-face interview, and was provided for the public to submit. The questionnaire was also made available as an online questionnaire to facilitate widespread use.

### **2.2    ADDITIONAL QUESTION AND COMMENT ON 26 JANUARY 2012**

After the government had introduced 25 possible reclamation sites on 4 Jan 2012 to facilitate public discussion on the site selection criteria, the following question was included in the feedback questionnaire from 26 January 2012 onwards:

Please indicate how many of the 25 possible reclamation sites put forward by the Government for discussion you oppose:

- None of them
- Some but not all of them
- All of them

Those respondents who either did not support at all or somewhat did not support for increasing the land supply through reclamation outside the Victoria Harbour were further asked to indicate how many of the 25 possible reclamation sites put forward by the Government for discussion they opposed.

At the same time, a space for additional comments was added for the respondents to express their other views through the feedback questionnaire.

### **2.3 QUANTITY OF FEEDBACK QUESTIONNAIRE**

A total of 8,580 usable feedback questionnaires was received as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2012 and subsequently processed including 1,877 paper feedback questionnaires (672 conducted by face-to-face interviews and 1,205 self administered questionnaire) and 6,703 on-line feedback questionnaires, excluding 1 empty paper feedback questionnaire, 35 duplicate on-line questionnaires (i.e. questionnaires with identical data from identical IP addresses and received within a 1 minute period), and 320 on-line questionnaires with very similar responses from a single IP belonging to one company. The 320 on-line questionnaires removed from the main analysis are summarized in the Appendix O.

### **2.4 STATISTICAL ANALYSIS**

It is important to note that the feedback questionnaires are not a random sample of any population, so statistical tests, which assume random samples, are not appropriate.

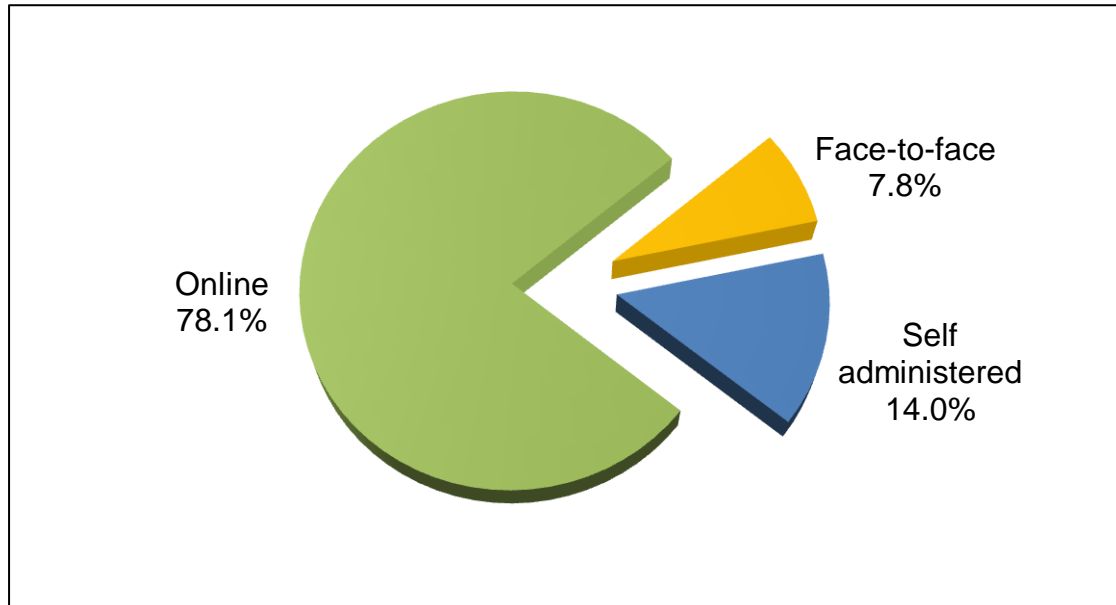
The government states that every voice counts, so all responses are included unless excluded for the reasons mentioned above.

### CHAPTER THREE FINDINGS OF THE FEEDBACK QUESTIONNAIRE

#### 3.1 SOURCE AND TIME PERIOD

Over three quarters of respondents (78.1%) completed the feedback questionnaire via on-line questionnaires.

Figure 3.1 Source of questionnaire



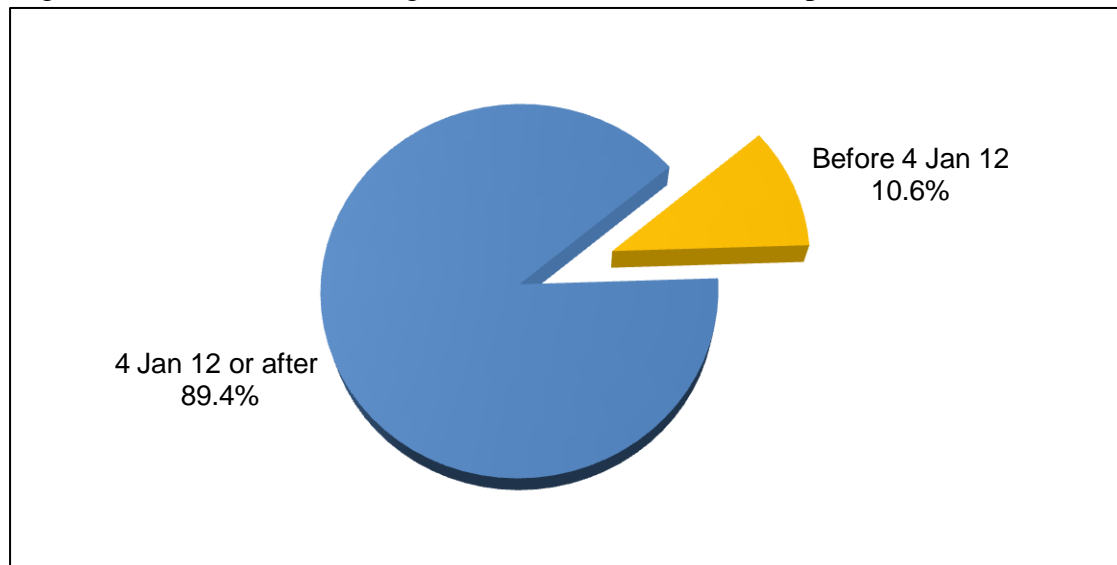
(Base: All respondents = 8,580)

Table 3.1 Source of questionnaire

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Face-to-face	672	7.8	7.8	7.8
Self administered	1205	14.0	14.0	21.9
Online	6703	78.1	78.1	100.0
Total	8580	100.0	100.0	

The majority of the respondents (89.4%) completed the feedback questionnaire after the government had introduced 25 possible reclamation sites on 4 Jan 2012.

Figure 3.2 Before or after the government had introduced 25 possible reclamation sites



(Base: All respondents = 8,580)

Table 3.2 Before or after the government had introduced 25 possible reclamation sites on 4 Jan 2012

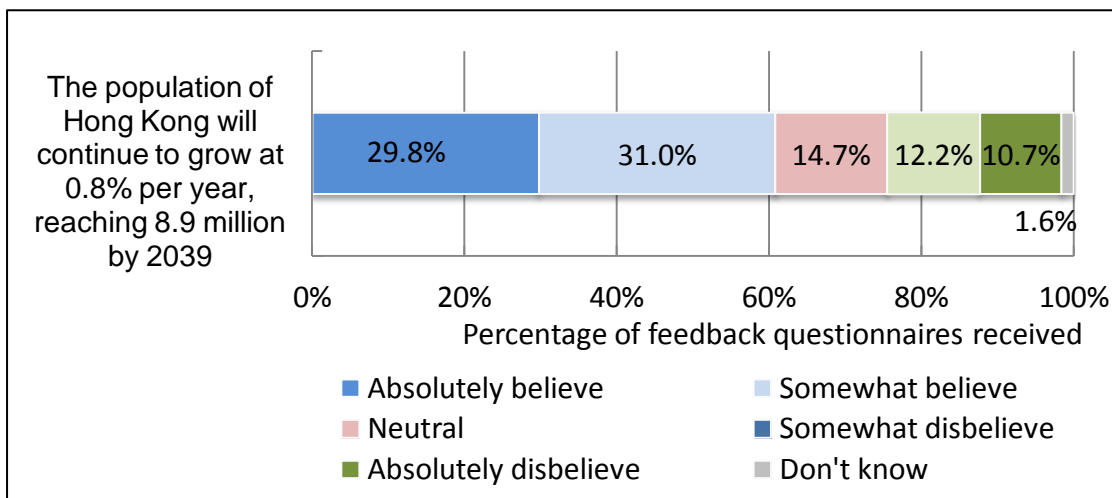
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Before 4 Jan12	911	10.6	10.6	10.6
	4 Jan 12 or after	7669	89.4	89.4	100.0
	Total	8580	100.0	100.0	

### 3.2 PROJECTED POPULATION AND AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE OF HONG KONG

Three-fifths of the feedback questionnaires (60.8%) either absolutely or somewhat believe that the population of Hong Kong will continue to grow at 0.8% per year, reaching 8.9 million by 2039. 22.9% of them either absolutely or somewhat disbelieve the projected population of Hong Kong.



Figure 3.3 Believe that the population of Hong Kong will continue to grow at 0.8% per year, reaching 8.9 million by 2039 (Q1)



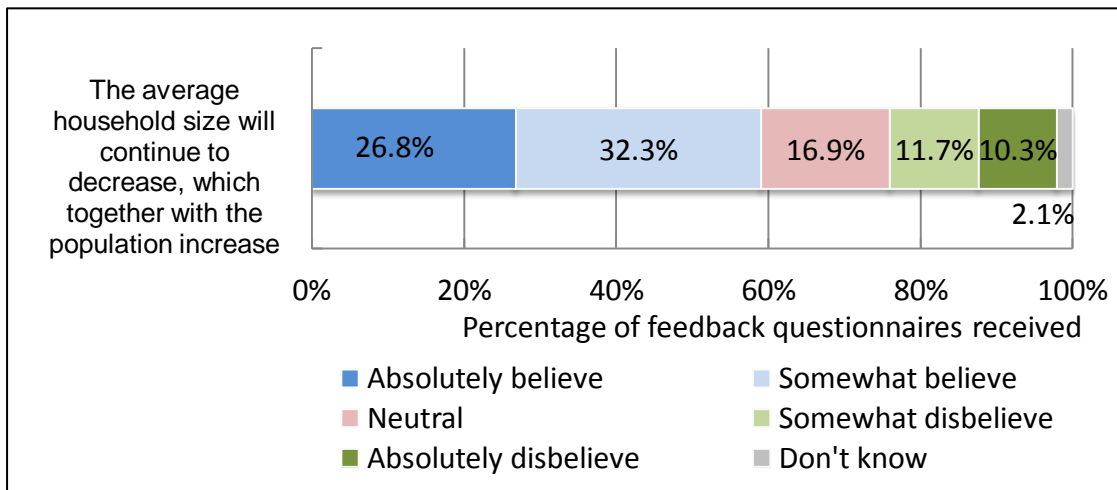
(Base: All respondents excluding “no response” = 8,577)

Table 3.3 Believe that the population of Hong Kong will continue to grow at 0.8% per year, reaching 8.9 million by 2039 (Q1)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid				
Absolutely disbelieve	917	10.7	10.7	10.7
Somewhat disbelieve	1050	12.2	12.2	22.9
Neutral	1265	14.7	14.7	37.7
Somewhat believe	2658	31.0	31.0	68.7
Absolutely believe	2552	29.7	29.8	98.4
Don't know	135	1.6	1.6	100.0
Total	8577	100.0	100.0	
Missing				
No response	3	.0		
Total	8580	100.0		

About three-fifths of the respondents (59.1%) either absolutely or somewhat believe that the average household size will continue to decrease by 0.3% per year from 2.9 now to 2.7 by 2039, which together with the population increase, suggests that the number of households will increase from 2.3 million now to 3.1 million in 2039 using the same scale. 22.0% of them either absolutely or somewhat disbelieve the projected population of Hong Kong.

Figure 3.4 Believe that the average household size will continue to decrease by 0.3% per year from 2.9 now to 2.7 by 2039, which together with the population increase, suggests that the number of households will increase from 2.3 million now to 3.1 million in 2039 (Q2)



(Base: All respondents excluding “no response” = 8,576)

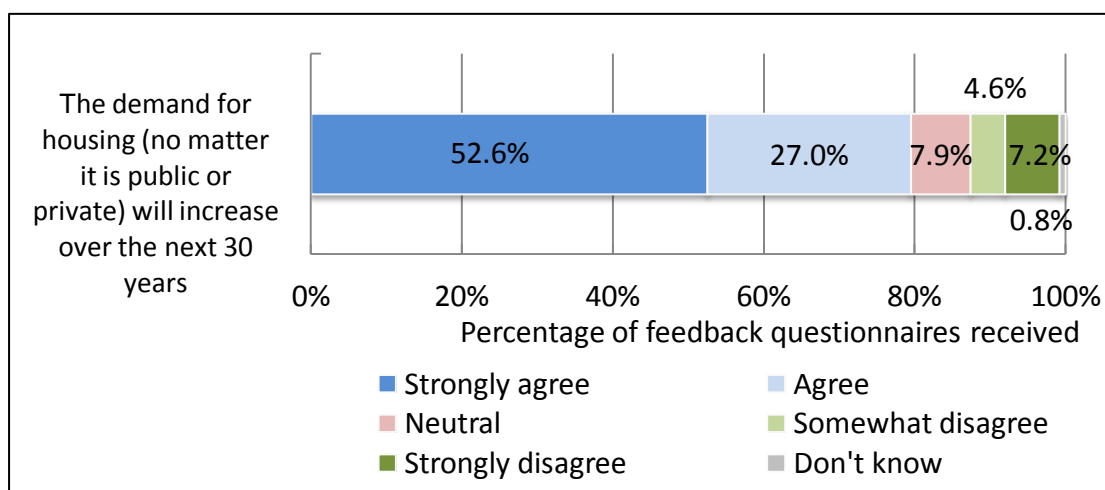
Table 3.4 Believe that the average household size will continue to decrease by 0.3% per year from 2.9 now to 2.7 by 2039, which together with the population increase, suggests that the number of households will increase from 2.3 million now to 3.1 million in 2039 (Q2)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Absolutely disbelieve	882	10.3	10.3	10.3
	Somewhat disbelieve	1000	11.7	11.7	21.9
	Neutral	1446	16.9	16.9	38.8
	Somewhat believe	2772	32.3	32.3	71.1
	Absolutely believe	2298	26.8	26.8	97.9
	Don't know	178	2.1	2.1	100.0
	Total	8576	100.0	100.0	
Missing	No response	4	.0		
	Total	8580	100.0		

### 3.3 AGREEMENT THAT THE DEMAND FOR HOUSING WILL INCREASE OVER THE NEXT 30 YEARS

The majority of all respondents (79.6%) either strongly or somewhat agreed that the demand for housing (no matter it is public or private) will increase over the next 30 years, while 11.8% either strongly or somewhat disagreed with it.

Figure 3.5 Agreement that the demand for housing (no matter it is public or private) will increase over the next 30 years (Q3)



(Base: All respondents excluding “no response” = 8,576)

Table 3.5 Agreement that the demand for housing (no matter it is public or private) will increase over the next 30 years (Q3)

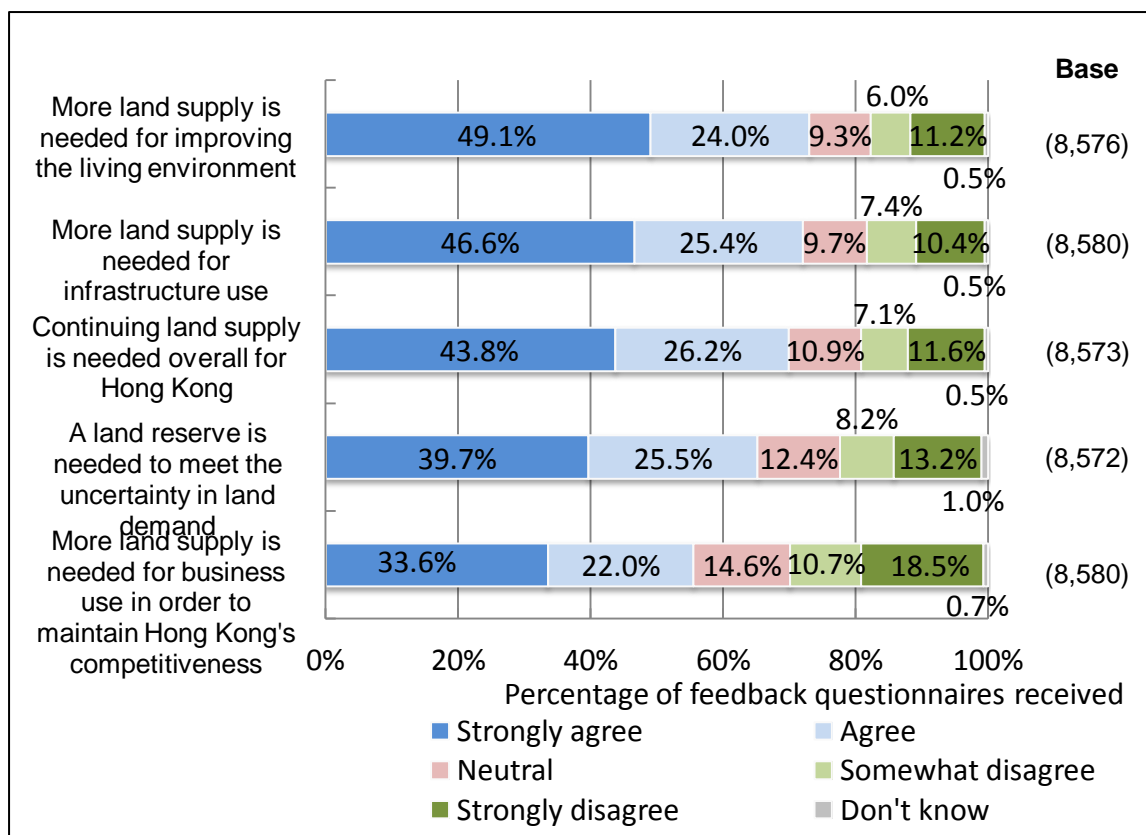
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly disagree	616	7.2	7.2	7.2
Somewhat disagree	392	4.6	4.6	11.8
Neutral	675	7.9	7.9	19.6
Agree	2315	27.0	27.0	46.6
Strongly agree	4512	52.6	52.6	99.2
Don't know	66	.8	.8	100.0
Total	8576	100.0	100.0	
Missing No response	4	.0		
Total	8580	100.0		

### 3.4 AGREEMENT THAT MORE LAND SUPPLY IS NEEDED FOR THE FIVE CONSIDERATIONS

Over half of all respondents agreed that more land supply is needed for the following considerations:

- Improving the living environment (73.1% either strongly or somewhat agreed vs 17.2% either strongly or somewhat disagreed);
- Infrastructure use (72.0% either strongly or somewhat agreed vs 17.8% either strongly or somewhat disagreed);
- Continuing land supply is needed overall for Hong Kong (70.0% either strongly or somewhat agreed vs 18.7% either strongly or somewhat disagreed);
- A land reserve is needed to meet the unpredictable changes in land demand (65.2% either strongly or somewhat agreed vs 21.4% either strongly or somewhat disagreed); and
- Business use in order to maintain Hong Kong’s competitiveness (55.6% either strongly or somewhat agreed vs 29.2% either strongly or somewhat disagreed)

Figure 3.6 Agreement that more land supply is needed for the five considerations (Q4 – Q8)



(Base: All respondents excluding “no response”)

Table 3.6 Agreement that more land supply is needed for improving the living environment (Q4)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	960	11.2	11.2	11.2
	Somewhat disagree	516	6.0	6.0	17.2
	Neutral	800	9.3	9.3	26.5
	Agree	2054	23.9	24.0	50.5
	Strongly agree	4207	49.0	49.1	99.5
	Don't know	39	.5	.5	100.0
	Total	8576	100.0	100.0	
Missing	No response	4	.0		
Total		8580	100.0		

Table 3.7 Agreement that more land supply is needed for infrastructure use (Q5)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	892	10.4	10.4	10.4
	Somewhat disagree	638	7.4	7.4	17.8
	Neutral	831	9.7	9.7	27.5
	Agree	2177	25.4	25.4	52.9
	Strongly agree	4000	46.6	46.6	99.5
	Don't know	42	.5	.5	100.0
	Total	8580	100.0	100.0	

Table 3.8 Agreement that more land supply is needed for business use in order to maintain Hong Kong's competitiveness (Q6)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	1586	18.5	18.5	18.5
	Somewhat disagree	918	10.7	10.7	29.2
	Neutral	1250	14.6	14.6	43.8
	Agree	1884	22.0	22.0	65.7
	Strongly agree	2883	33.6	33.6	99.3
	Don't know	59	.7	.7	100.0
	Total	8580	100.0	100.0	

Table 3.9 Agreement that continuing land supply is needed overall for Hong Kong (Q7)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	993	11.6	11.6	11.6
	Somewhat disagree	607	7.1	7.1	18.7
	Neutral	932	10.9	10.9	29.5
	Agree	2248	26.2	26.2	55.8
	Strongly agree	3752	43.7	43.8	99.5
	Don't know	41	.5	.5	100.0
	Total	8573	99.9	100.0	
Missing	No response	7	.1		
Total		8580	100.0		

Table 3.10 Agreement that a land reserve is needed to meet the uncertainty in land demand (Q8)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	1128	13.1	13.2	13.2
	Somewhat disagree	704	8.2	8.2	21.4
	Neutral	1067	12.4	12.4	33.8
	Agree	2182	25.4	25.5	59.3
	Strongly agree	3407	39.7	39.7	99.0
	Don't know	84	1.0	1.0	100.0
	Total	8572	99.9	100.0	
Missing	No response	8	.1		
Total		8580	100.0		

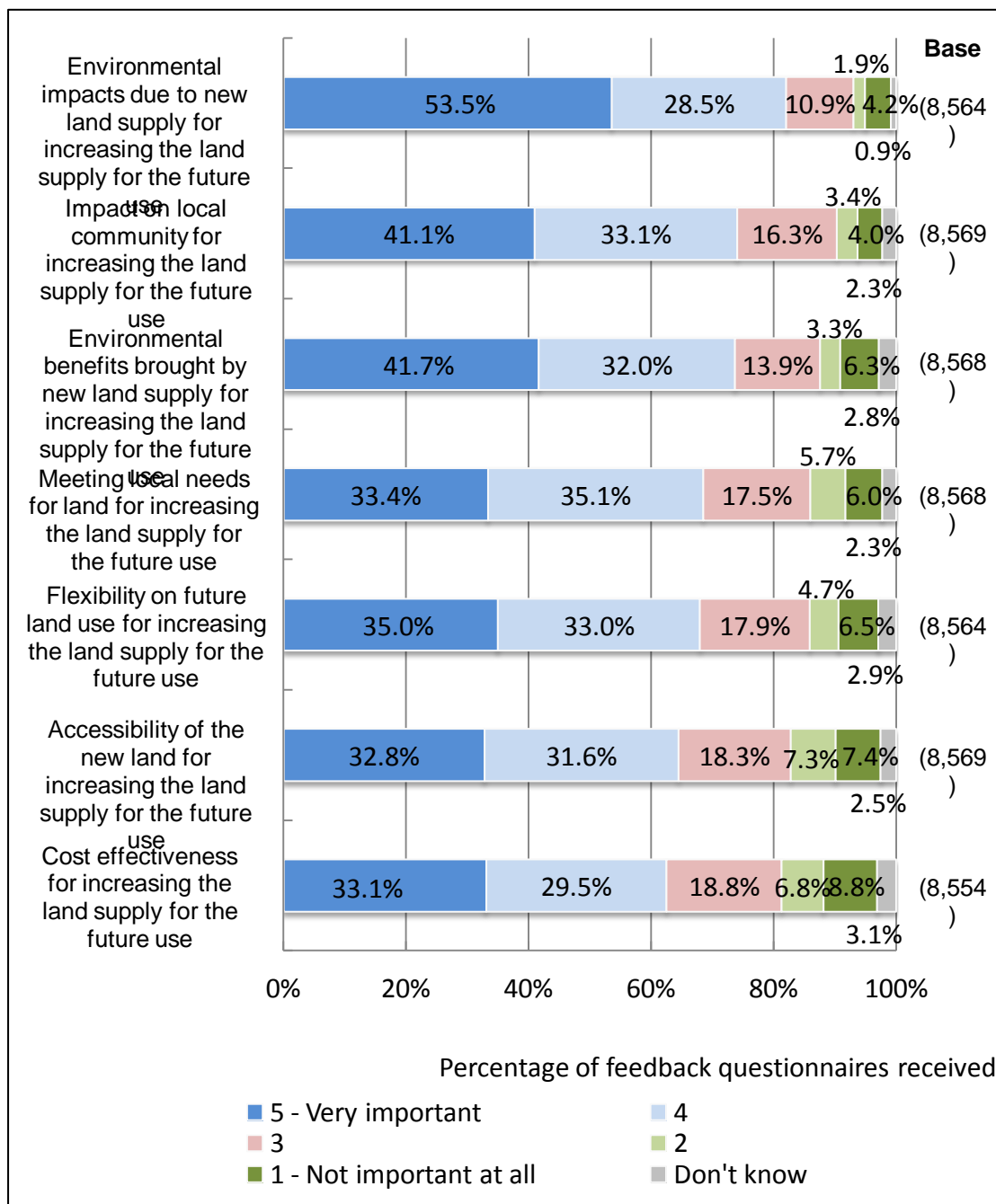
### 3.5 CONSIDERATIONS FOR INCREASING THE LAND SUPPLY FOR THE FUTURE USE

When all respondents were asked to rate the importance of the following considerations for increasing the land supply for the future use using a scale 1 to 5 ( 1 indicates not important at all and 5 indicates very important), over half of them rated all considerations 4 or 5 individually:

- Environmental impacts due to new land supply (82.0% rated either 4 or 5 vs 6.1% rated either 1 or 2);
- Impact on local community (74.2% rated either 4 or 5 vs 7.4% rated either 1 or 2);
- Environmental benefits brought by new land supply (73.7% rated either 4 or 5 vs 9.6% rated either 1 or 2);
- Meeting local needs for land (68.5% rated either 4 or 5 vs 11.7% rated either 1 or 2);

- Flexibility on future land use (68.0% rated either 4 or 5 vs 11.2% rated either 1 or 2);
- Accessibility of the new land (64.4% rated either 4 or 5 vs 14.7% rated either 1 or 2); and
- Cost effectiveness (62.6% rated either 4 or 5 vs 15.6% rated either 1 or 2).

Figure 3.7 Considerations for increasing the land supply for the future use (Q9a-Q9g)



(Base: All respondents excluding “no response”)

Table 3.11 Importance of accessibility of the new land for increasing the land supply for the future use (Q9a)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 - Not important at all	634	7.4	7.4	7.4
	2	627	7.3	7.3	14.7
	3	1566	18.3	18.3	33.0
	4	2712	31.6	31.6	64.6
	5 - Very important	2814	32.8	32.8	97.5
	Don't know	216	2.5	2.5	100.0
	Total	8569	99.9	100.0	
Missing	No response	11	.1		
Total		8580	100.0		

Table 3.12 Importance of meeting local needs for land for increasing the land supply for the future use (Q9b)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 - Not important at all	512	6.0	6.0	6.0
	2	489	5.7	5.7	11.7
	3	1497	17.4	17.5	29.2
	4	3008	35.1	35.1	64.3
	5 - Very important	2861	33.3	33.4	97.7
	Don't know	201	2.3	2.3	100.0
	Total	8568	99.9	100.0	
Missing	No response	12	.1		
Total		8580	100.0		

Table 3.13 Importance of impact on local community for increasing the land supply for the future use (Q9c)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 - Not important at all	339	4.0	4.0	4.0
	2	289	3.4	3.4	7.3
	3	1394	16.2	16.3	23.6
	4	2833	33.0	33.1	56.7
	5 - Very important	3521	41.0	41.1	97.7
	Don't know	193	2.2	2.3	100.0
	Total	8569	99.9	100.0	
Missing	No response	11	.1		
Total		8580	100.0		



Table 3.14 Importance of environmental impacts due to new land supply for increasing the land supply for the future use (Q9d)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 - Not important at all	360	4.2	4.2	4.2
	2	165	1.9	1.9	6.1
	3	935	10.9	10.9	17.0
	4	2443	28.5	28.5	45.6
	5 - Very important	4581	53.4	53.5	99.1
	Don't know	80	.9	.9	100.0
	Total	8564	99.8	100.0	
Missing	No response	16	.2		
Total		8580	100.0		

Table 3.15 Importance of environmental benefits brought by new land supply for increasing the land supply for the future use (Q9e)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 - Not important at all	536	6.2	6.3	6.3
	2	287	3.3	3.3	9.6
	3	1190	13.9	13.9	23.5
	4	2740	31.9	32.0	55.5
	5 - Very important	3577	41.7	41.7	97.2
	Don't know	238	2.8	2.8	100.0
	Total	8568	99.9	100.0	
Missing	No response	12	.1		
Total		8580	100.0		

Table 3.16 Importance of flexibility on future land use for increasing the land supply for the future use (Q9f)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 - Not important at all	553	6.4	6.5	6.5
	2	405	4.7	4.7	11.2
	3	1535	17.9	17.9	29.1
	4	2824	32.9	33.0	62.1
	5 - Very important	2997	34.9	35.0	97.1
	Don't know	250	2.9	2.9	100.0
	Total	8564	99.8	100.0	
Missing	No response	16	.2		
Total		8580	100.0		

Table 3.17 Importance of cost effectiveness for increasing the land supply for the future use (Q9g)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 - Not important at all	749	8.7	8.8	8.8
	2	581	6.8	6.8	15.5
	3	1604	18.7	18.8	34.3
	4	2524	29.4	29.5	63.8
	5 - Very important	2828	33.0	33.1	96.9
	Don't know	268	3.1	3.1	100.0
	Total	8554	99.7	100.0	
Missing	No response	26	.3		
Total		8580	100.0		

### 3.6 OPTIONS FOR INCREASED LAND SUPPLY TO INVEST IN ENHANCING THE LAND SUPPLY

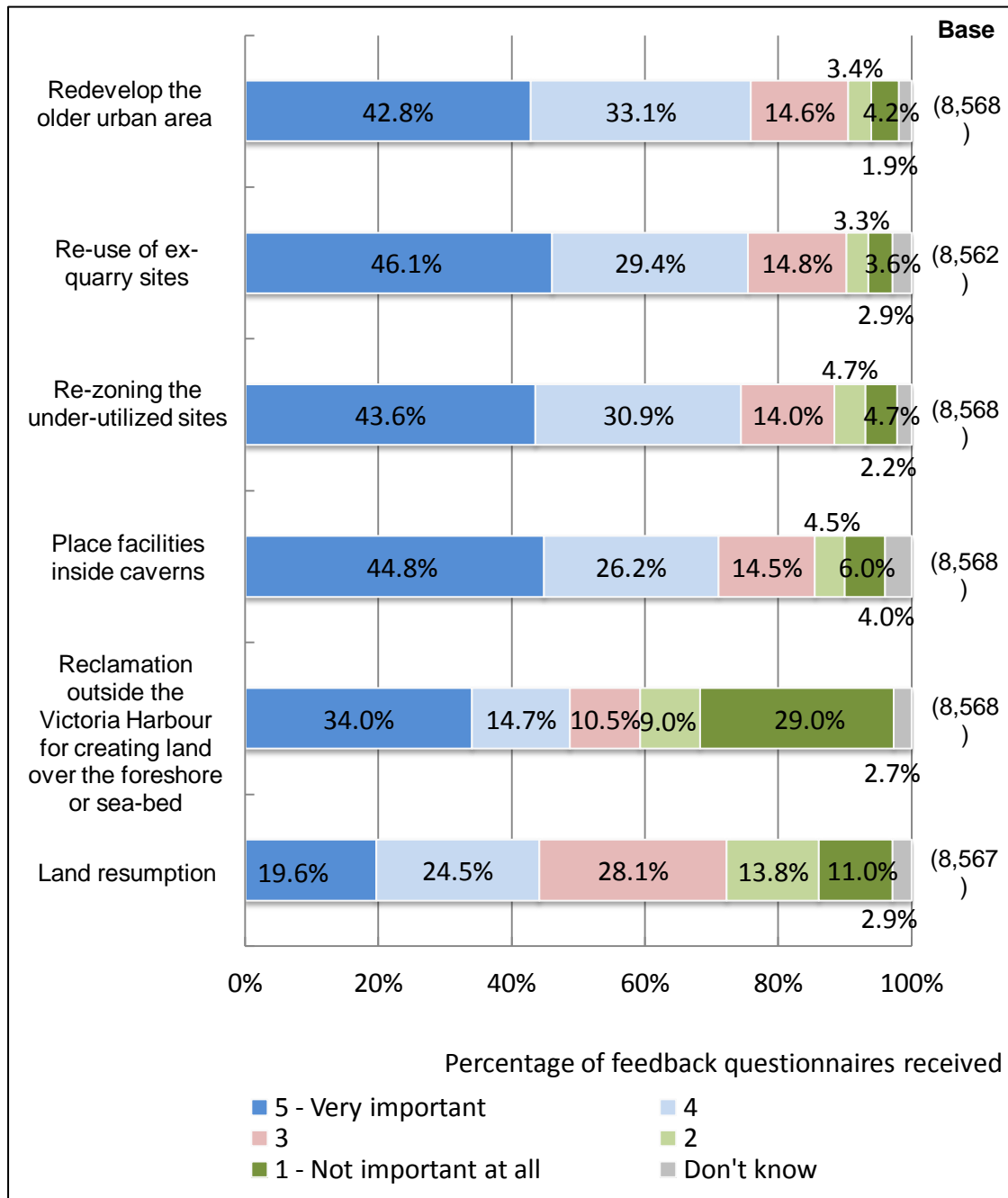
When all respondents were asked to rate the importance of the following options for increased land supply to invest in enhancing the land supply using a scale 1 to 5 ( 1 indicates not important at all and 5 indicates very important), over two thirds of them rated the following four options 4 or 5 individually:

- Redevelop the older urban area through regenerating the buildings or neighbourhoods to a better condition to serve existing or other land use purposes (75.9% rated either 4 or 5 vs 7.6% rated either 1 or 2);
- Re-use of ex-quarry sites – rehabilitate ex-quarry sites as a source of new land (75.5% rated either 4 or 5 vs 6.9% rated either 1 or 2);
- Re-zoning the under-utilized sites for other uses such as housing or commercial purposes (74.5% rated either 4 or 5 vs 9.4% rated either 1 or 2); and
- Place facilities inside caverns to avoid occupying surface land, and identify existing Government facilities suitable for relocation to rock cavern sites to release surface land for other uses (71.0% rated either 4 or 5 vs 10.5% rated either 1 or 2).

Less than half of the respondents rated the following two options 4 or 5 individually:

- Reclamation outside the Victoria Harbour for creating land over the foreshore or sea-bed (48.7% rated either 4 or 5 vs 38.0% rated either 1 or 2); and
- Land resumption –compulsorily take over ownership of land for public purposes (44.1% rated either 4 or 5 vs 24.8% rated either 1 or 2).

Figure 3.8 Options for increased land supply to invest in enhancing the land supply (Q10a – Q10f)



(Base: All respondents excluding “no response”)

Table 3.18 Importance of redevelop the older urban area through regenerating the buildings or neighbourhoods to a better condition to serve existing or other land use purposes for increased land supply to invest in enhancing the land supply (Q10a)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 - Not important at all	359	4.2	4.2	4.2
	2	289	3.4	3.4	7.6
	3	1254	14.6	14.6	22.2
	4	2838	33.1	33.1	55.3
	5 - Very important	3665	42.7	42.8	98.1
	Don't know	163	1.9	1.9	100.0
	Total	8568	99.9	100.0	
Missing	No response	12	.1		
Total		8580	100.0		

Table 3.19 Importance of re-zoning the under-utilized sites for other uses such as housing or commercial purposes for increased land supply to invest in enhancing the land supply (Q10b)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 - Not important at all	401	4.7	4.7	4.7
	2	405	4.7	4.7	9.4
	3	1201	14.0	14.0	23.4
	4	2644	30.8	30.9	54.3
	5 - Very important	3732	43.5	43.6	97.8
	Don't know	185	2.2	2.2	100.0
	Total	8568	99.9	100.0	
Missing	No response	12	.1		
Total		8580	100.0		

Table 3.20 Importance of land resumption –compulsorily take over ownership of land for public purposes for increased land supply to invest in enhancing the land supply (Q10c)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 - Not important at all	945	11.0	11.0	11.0
	2	1184	13.8	13.8	24.9
	3	2411	28.1	28.1	53.0
	4	2098	24.5	24.5	77.5
	5 - Very important	1677	19.5	19.6	97.1
	Don't know	252	2.9	2.9	100.0
	Total	8567	99.8	100.0	
Missing	No response	13	.2		
Total		8580	100.0		

Table 3.21 Importance of re-use of ex-quarry sites – rehabilitate ex-quarry sites as a source of new land for increased land supply to invest in enhancing the land supply (Q10d)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 - Not important at all	306	3.6	3.6	3.6
	2	279	3.3	3.3	6.8
	3	1268	14.8	14.8	21.6
	4	2515	29.3	29.4	51.0
	5 - Very important	3943	46.0	46.1	97.1
	Don't know	251	2.9	2.9	100.0
	Total	8562	99.8	100.0	
Missing	No response	18	.2		
Total		8580	100.0	100.0	

Table 3.22 Importance of reclamation outside the Victoria Harbour for creating land over the foreshore or sea-bed for increased land supply to invest in enhancing the land supply (Q10e)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 - Not important at all	2485	29.0	29.0	29.0
	2	773	9.0	9.0	38.0
	3	902	10.5	10.5	48.6
	4	1262	14.7	14.7	63.3
	5 - Very important	2911	33.9	34.0	97.3
	Don't know	235	2.7	2.7	100.0
	Total	8568	99.9	100.0	
Missing	No response	12	.1		
Total		8580	100.0		

Table 3.23 Importance of place facilities inside caverns to avoid occupying surface land, and identify existing Government facilities suitable for relocation to rock cavern sites to release surface land for other uses for increased land supply to invest in enhancing the land supply (Q10f)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 - Not important at all	513	6.0	6.0	6.0
	2	382	4.5	4.5	10.4
	3	1244	14.5	14.5	25.0
	4	2248	26.2	26.2	51.2
	5 - Very important	3836	44.7	44.8	96.0
	Don't know	345	4.0	4.0	100.0
	Total	8568	99.9	100.0	
Missing	No response	12	.1		
Total		8580	100.0		

Similar proportions of the respondents either strongly or somewhat supported (49.4%) and either did not support at all or somewhat did not support (42.5%) the option for increasing the land supply through reclamation outside the Victoria Harbour over the foreshore or sea-bed.

About three quarters (73.7%) of the respondents either strongly or somewhat supported increasing the land supply through relocation of facilities to rock cavern sites to release surface land for other uses, while 10.8% of them either did not support at all or somewhat did not support this option.

Figure 3.9 Increasing the land supply through reclamation outside the Victoria Harbour for creating land over the foreshore or sea-bed and relocation of facilities to rock cavern sites to release surface land for other uses (Q11a and Q11b)

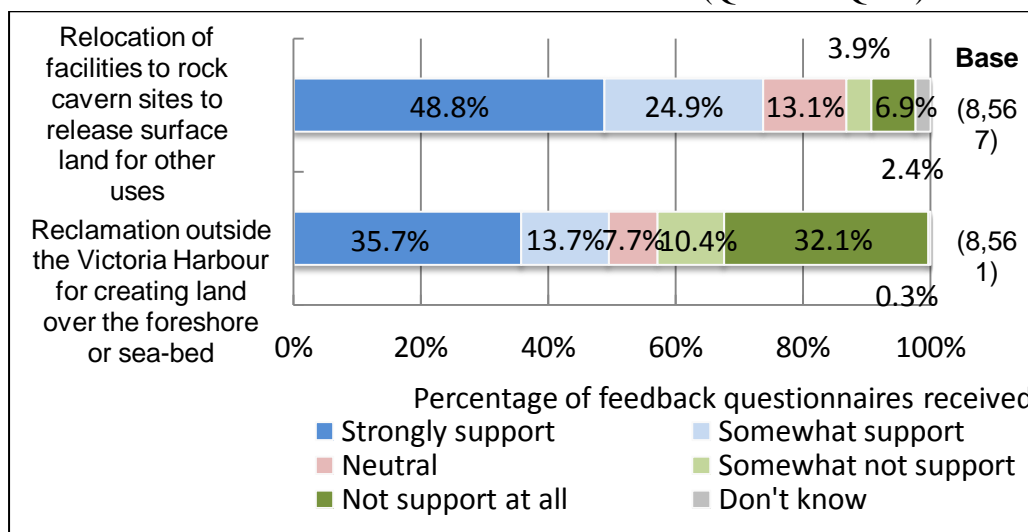


Table 3.24 Increasing the land supply through reclamation outside the Victoria Harbour for creating land over the foreshore or sea-bed (Q11a)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not support at all	2748	32.0	32.1	32.1
	Somewhat not support	893	10.4	10.4	42.5
	Neutral	663	7.7	7.7	50.3
	Somewhat support	1172	13.7	13.7	64.0
	Strongly support	3056	35.6	35.7	99.7
	Don't know	29	.3	.3	100.0
	Total	8561	99.8	100.0	
Missing	No response	19	.2		
Total		8580	100.0		

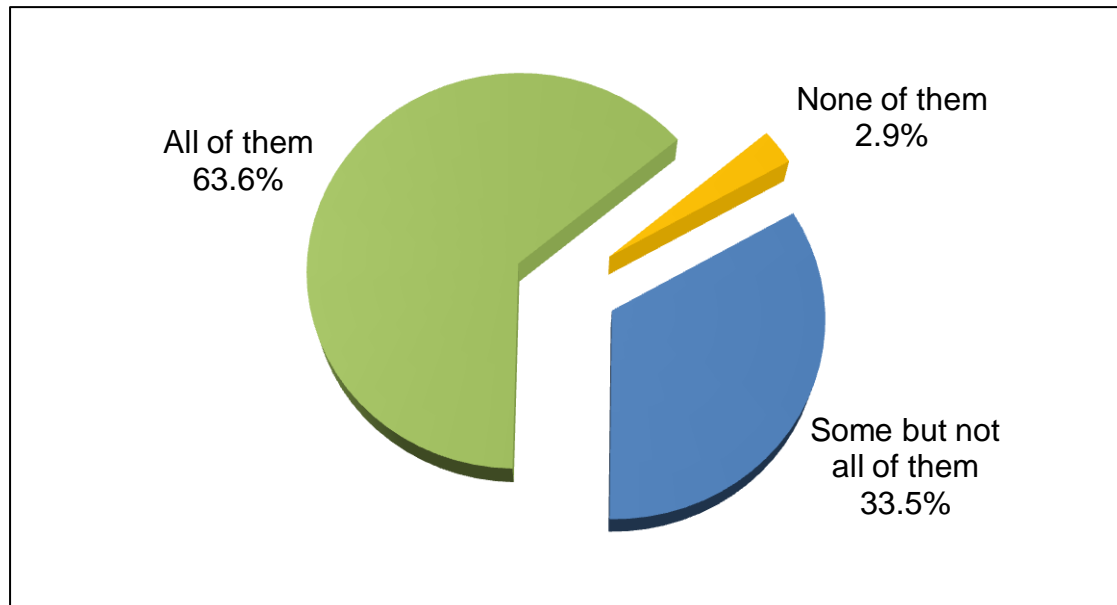
Table 3.25 Increasing the land supply through relocation of facilities to rock cavern sites to release surface land for other uses (Q11b)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not support at all	589	6.9	6.9	6.9
	Somewhat not support	332	3.9	3.9	10.8
	Neutral	1124	13.1	13.1	23.9
	Somewhat support	2133	24.9	24.9	48.8
	Strongly support	4184	48.8	48.8	97.6
	Don't know	205	2.4	2.4	100.0
	Total	8567	99.8	100.0	
Missing	No response	13	.2		
Total		8580	100.0		

After the government had introduced 25 possible reclamation sites on 4 Jan 2012, those respondents who either did not support at all or somewhat did not support increasing the land supply through reclamation outside the Victoria Harbour were further asked to indicate how many of the 25 possible reclamation sites put forward by the Government for discussion they opposed in the feedback questionnaire from 26 January 2012 onwards.

Over three-fifths of them (63.6%) opposed all of them, while a third of them (33.5%) opposed some but not all of them. The rest (2.9%) did not oppose any of them.

Figure 3.10 Opposition to the 25 possible reclamation sites put forward by the Government for discussion (Q12)



(Base: All respondents excluding “not applicable because of before 26 Jan 2012”, “not applicable because of after or on 26 Jan 2012, but support, neutral and don’t know in Q11a”, “No response for Q12, but don’t support in Q11a” and “No response for both Q11a and Q12” = 2,863)

Table 3.26 Respondents oppose to the 25 possible reclamation sites put forward by the Government for discussion (Q12)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	None of them	84	1.0	2.9	2.9
	Some but not all of them	958	11.2	33.5	36.4
	All of them	1821	21.2	63.6	100.0
	Total	2863	33.4	100.0	
Missing	NA (Before 26 Jan 2012)	1616	18.8		
	NA (26 Jan 2012 or after, but support, neutral or don’t know in Q11a)	4070	47.4		
	No response for Q12, but don’t support in Q11a	23	.3		
	No response for both Q11a and Q12	8	.1		
	Total	5717	66.6		
Total		8580	100.0		



### 3.7 DEMOGRAPHICS

This section briefly describes the characteristics of respondents in this survey.

Slightly over three-fifth of all respondents (61.3%) were male, while the rest (38.7%) were female.

Table 3.27 Gender (D1)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	5244	61.1	61.3	61.3
	Female	3310	38.6	38.7	100.0
	Total	8554	99.7	100.0	
Missing	No response	26	.3		
Total		8580	100.0		

About three quarters of all respondents (73.0%) aged between 20 and 49.

Table 3.28 Age (D2)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Below 15	291	3.4	3.4	3.4
	15-19	695	8.1	8.1	11.5
	20-29	2323	27.1	27.1	38.6
	30-39	2210	25.8	25.8	64.4
	40-49	1719	20.0	20.1	84.5
	50-59	1036	12.1	12.1	96.6
	60 or above	293	3.4	3.4	100.0
	Total	8567	99.8	100.0	
Missing	No response	13	.2		
Total		8580	100.0		

Over three-fifth of all respondents (62.7%) had tertiary education level.

Table 3.29 Highest educational attainment (D3)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Primary or below	264	3.1	3.1	3.1
	Secondary (F.1 to F.5)	1809	21.1	21.1	24.2
	Matriculation (F.6 to F.7)	1112	13.0	13.0	37.2
	Tertiary (Non-degree course)	1271	14.8	14.8	52.0
	Tertiary (Degree course or above)	4110	47.9	48.0	100.0
	Total	8566	99.8	100.0	
Missing	No response	14	.2		
Total		8580	100.0		

Similar proportions of respondents were now married (50.3%) and never married (46.2%).

Table 3.30 Current marital status (D4)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never married	3956	46.1	46.2	46.2
	Now married	4307	50.2	50.3	96.5
	Widowed	105	1.2	1.2	97.7
	Divorced / Separated	198	2.3	2.3	100.0
	Total	8566	99.8	100.0	
Missing	No response	14	.2		
Total		8580	100.0		

Slightly over one-tenth of all respondents (11.1%) were living in Tai Po and 9.6% were living in Sha Tin.

Table 3.31 District that the respondents are living in (D5)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Central and Western Hong Kong Island	377	4.4	4.4	4.4
	Eastern Hong Kong Island	551	6.4	6.4	10.8
	Southern Hong Kong Island	372	4.3	4.3	15.2
	Wan Chai	313	3.6	3.7	18.9
	Yau Tsim Mong	416	4.8	4.9	23.7
	Sham Shui Po	301	3.5	3.5	27.2
	Kowloon City	430	5.0	5.0	32.3
	Wong Tai Sin	356	4.1	4.2	36.4
	Kwun Tong	457	5.3	5.3	41.8
	Kwai Tsing	445	5.2	5.2	47.0
	Tsuen Wan	435	5.1	5.1	52.0
	Tuen Mun	696	8.1	8.1	60.2
	Yuen Long	525	6.1	6.1	66.3
	North New Territories	277	3.2	3.2	69.5
	Tai Po	954	11.1	11.1	80.7
	Sha Tin	823	9.6	9.6	90.3
	Sai Kung	476	5.5	5.6	95.9
	Islands	312	3.6	3.6	99.5
	Not habitually resident in Hong Kong	41	.5	.5	100.0
	Total	8557	99.7	100.0	
Missing	No response	23	.3		
Total		8580	100.0		

Over half of all respondents (58.4%) were living between 3 and 4 household members in respondents' household including the respondents but excluding living-in maids.

Table 3.32 Number of household members are living in the respondents' household, including the respondents but excluding living-in maids (D6)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	422	4.9	4.9	4.9
	2	1512	17.6	17.7	22.6
	3-4	5003	58.3	58.4	81.0
	5-7	1498	17.5	17.5	98.5
	8-10	105	1.2	1.2	99.7
	Over 10	25	.3	.3	100.0
	Total	8565	99.8	100.0	
Missing	No response	15	.2		
Total		8580	100.0		

About two thirds of all respondents (65.6%) were living in the private housing including villas, bungalows and village houses.

Table 3.33 Type of housing that the respondents are living in (D7)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Public housing including Tenants Purchase Scheme	1722	20.1	20.1	20.1
	Housing Authority / Society subsidized sale flats	998	11.6	11.7	31.8
	Private housing including Villas, Bungalows and village houses	5616	65.5	65.6	97.4
	Staff quarters	167	1.9	2.0	99.4
	Others	55	.6	.6	100.0
	Total	8558	99.7	100.0	
Missing	No response	22	.3		
Total		8580	100.0		

Two-fifth of all respondents (40.0%) were living in their own property.

Table 3.34 Whether the respondents are living in their own property, rental or part of their family member or friend (D8)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Own property	3420	39.9	40.0	40.0
	Rental	2825	32.9	33.0	73.0
	Property of my family member or friend	2305	26.9	27.0	100.0
	Total	8550	99.7	100.0	
Missing	No response	30	.3		
Total		8580	100.0		

## **CHAPTER FOUR CONCLUSION**

A total of 8,580 usable feedback questionnaires was received as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2012 and subsequently processed including 1,877 paper feedback questionnaires (672 conducted by face-to-face interviews and 1,205 self administered questionnaire) and 6,703 on-line feedback questionnaires .

### **4.1 SOURCE AND TIME PERIOD**

Over three quarters of respondents (78.1%) completed the feedback questionnaire via on-line questionnaires. Further, the majority of the respondents (89.4%) completed the feedback questionnaire after the government had introduced 25 possible reclamation sites on 4 Jan 2012.

### **4.2 PROJECTED POPULATION AND AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE OF HONG KONG**

Three-fifths of the respondents completing feedback questionnaires (60.8%) either absolutely or somewhat believe that the population of Hong Kong will continue to grow at 0.8% per year, reaching 8.9 million by 2039, while 22.9% of them either absolutely or somewhat disbelieve the projected population of Hong Kong.

About three-fifths of the respondents (59.1%) either absolutely or somewhat believe that the average household size will continue to decrease by 0.3% per year from 2.9 now to 2.7 by 2039, which together with the population increase, suggests that the number of households will increase from 2.3 million now to 3.1 million in 2039 using the same scale, while 22.0% of them either absolutely or somewhat disbelieve the projected population of Hong Kong.

### **4.3 AGREEMENT THAT THE DEMAND FOR HOUSING WILL INCREASE OVER THE NEXT 30 YEARS**

The majority of all respondents (79.6%) either strongly or somewhat agreed that the demand for housing (no matter it is public or private) will increase over the next 30 years, while 11.8% either strongly or somewhat disagreed with it.

#### **4.4 AGREEMENT THAT MORE LAND SUPPLY IS NEEDED FOR THE FIVE CONSIDERATIONS**

Over half of all respondents agreed that more land supply is needed for the following considerations:

- Improving the living environment (73.1% either strongly or somewhat agreed vs 17.2% either strongly or somewhat disagreed);
- Infrastructure use (72.0% either strongly or somewhat agreed vs 17.8% either strongly or somewhat disagreed);
- Continuing land supply is needed overall for Hong Kong (70.0% either strongly or somewhat agreed vs 18.7% either strongly or somewhat disagreed);
- A land reserve is needed to meet the unpredictable changes in land demand (65.2% either strongly or somewhat agreed vs 21.4% either strongly or somewhat disagreed); and
- Business use in order to maintain Hong Kong's competitiveness (55.6% either strongly or somewhat agreed vs 29.2% either strongly or somewhat disagreed)

#### **4.5 CONSIDERATIONS FOR INCREASING THE LAND SUPPLY FOR THE FUTURE USE**

When all respondents were asked to rate the importance of the following considerations for increasing the land supply for the future use using a scale 1 to 5 ( 1 indicates not important at all and 5 indicates very important), over half of them rated all considerations 4 or 5 individually:

- Environmental impacts due to new land supply (82.0% rated either 4 or 5 vs 6.1% rated either 1 or 2);
- Impact on local community (74.2% rated either 4 or 5 vs 7.4% rated either 1 or 2);
- Environmental benefits brought by new land supply (73.7% rated either 4 or 5 vs 9.6% rated either 1 or 2);
- Meeting local needs for land (68.5% rated either 4 or 5 vs 11.7% rated either 1 or 2);
- Flexibility on future land use (68.0% rated either 4 or 5 vs 11.2% rated either 1 or 2);
- Accessibility of the new land (64.4% rated either 4 or 5 vs 14.7% rated either 1 or 2); and
- Cost effectiveness (62.6% rated either 4 or 5 vs 15.6% rated either 1 or 2).

#### **4.6 OPTIONS FOR INCREASED LAND SUPPLY TO INVEST IN ENHANCING THE LAND SUPPLY**

When all respondents were asked to rate the importance of the following options for increased land supply to invest in enhancing the land supply using a scale 1 to 5 ( 1 indicates not important at all and 5 indicates very important), over two thirds of them rated the following four options 4 or 5 individually:

- Redevelop the older urban area through regenerating the buildings or neighbourhoods to a better condition to serve existing or other land use purposes (75.9% rated either 4 or 5 vs 7.6% rated either 1 or 2);
- Re-use of ex-quarry sites – rehabilitate ex-quarry sites as a source of new land (75.5% rated either 4 or 5 vs 6.9% rated either 1 or 2);
- Re-zoning the under-utilized sites for other uses such as housing or commercial purposes (74.5% rated either 4 or 5 vs 9.4% rated either 1 or 2); and
- Place facilities inside caverns to avoid occupying surface land, and identify existing Government facilities suitable for relocation to rock cavern sites to release surface land for other uses (71.0% rated either 4 or 5 vs 10.5% rated either 1 or 2).

Less than half of the respondents rated the following two options 4 or 5 individually:

- Reclamation outside the Victoria Harbour for creating land over the foreshore or sea-bed (48.7% rated either 4 or 5 vs 38.0% rated either 1 or 2); and
- Land resumption –compulsorily take over ownership of land for public purposes (44.1% rated either 4 or 5 vs 24.8% rated either 1 or 2).

Similar proportions of the respondents either strongly or somewhat supported (49.4%) and either did not support at all or somewhat did not support (42.5%) the option for increasing the land supply through reclamation outside the Victoria Harbour over the foreshore or sea-bed.

About three quarters (73.7%) of the respondents either strongly or somewhat supported increasing the land supply through relocation of facilities to rock cavern sites to release surface land for other uses, while 10.8% of them either did not support at all or somewhat did not support this option.

After the government had introduced 25 possible reclamation sites on 4 Jan 2012, those respondents who either did not support at all or somewhat did not support increasing the land supply through reclamation outside the Victoria Harbour were further asked to indicate how many of the 25 possible reclamation sites put forward by the Government for discussion they opposed was included in the feedback questionnaire from 26 January 2012 onwards. Over three-fifths of them (63.6%) opposed all of them, while a third of them (33.5%) opposed some but not all of them. The rest (2.9%) did not oppose any of them.

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