

HONG KONG INSTITUTE OF ASIA-PACIFIC STUDIES 香港中文大學

THE CHINESE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG

香港亞太研究所

SHATIN • NT • HONG KONG TEL: (852) 3943 6740

Fax 圖文傳真 : (852) 2603 5215

E-mail 電子郵件: hkiaps@cuhk.edu.hk

香港 新界 沙田・電話:(八五二) 三九四三六七四零

中大香港亞太研究所民調:

六成市民認為貧富懸殊問題嚴重 百分比較去年下降

香港中文大學(中大)香港亞太研究所近期進行了一項電話調查,研究市民對香港貧富懸殊問題的看法,結果顯示,約六成市民認為貧富懸殊問題嚴重,與去年的同類調查相比,相關百分比下降了7.5個百分點,反映現時市民認為這個問題的嚴重性有所減輕。不過,調查亦發現,約四成市民表示,家庭收入不足夠或只勉強足夠應付日常開支。

調查於 2023 年 5 月 17 日至 6 月 6 日晚上以電話訪問形式進行,成功訪問了共 722 位 18 歲或以上的市民(家居固網電話: 295 名;手提電話: 427 名),結果顯示,59.6%的受訪者認為,現時香港的貧富懸殊情況嚴重,相關百分比較去年調查明顯下降了 7.5 個百分點,30.5%表示一半半,較去年上升 4.2 個百分點,覺得不嚴重的有 8.1%,較去年上升了 3.7 個百分點。卡方檢定(Chi-square test)顯示,兩次調查的百分比分布呈統計上顯著的差異(見附表一)。

32.4%受訪者認為現時貧富懸殊情況比五年前更嚴重,較去年調查大幅下降了 19.2 個百分點,49.6%覺得情況差不多,較去年明顯上升 12.6 個百分點,13.9%認為問題有所改善,較去年上升 6.7 個百分點。卡方檢定亦顯示,兩次調查的百分比分布差異達統計上的顯著水平(見附表二)。

對於未來五年貧富懸殊情況的估計,有 38.8%受訪者認為將會和現時差不多,29.0% 預料會更嚴重,21.4%則相信將有所改善。跟去年的調查相比,相關百分比變化不大,卡 方檢定亦顯示,兩次調查的百分比分布並沒有統計上的顯著差異(見附表三)。 調查同時發現,7.2%的受訪者表示,目前的家庭收入並不足夠應付日常開支,32.6% 回答僅僅足夠,至於頗足夠或非常足夠的,則分別有 44.1%和 11.7%(見附表四)。此外, 當受訪者被問到,人們貧窮的原因,主要是因為個人因素(例如懶惰、出身低下階層)還 是社會因素(例如制度不公平、資源遭壟斷)造成時,41.1%回答社會因素,23.2%認為是 個人因素,24.4%覺得兩者皆是,調查結果與去年比較相差不大,卡方檢定亦顯示,兩年 的百分比分布差異不達統計上的顯著水平(見附表五)。

面對現時香港貧富懸殊的情況,75.4%的受訪者主張政府應做更多工作來解決問題,較去年調查下降了4.7個百分點,11.7%則認為不需要改變,較去年下降1.2個百分點,只有1.8%覺得可以做少些,較去年上升了0.6個百分點。卡方檢定顯示,兩次調查的百分比分布差異達統計上的顯著水平(見附表六)。當那些主張政府應做得更多的受訪者被問到,希望政府在甚麼範疇做更多工作時(每人可選最多兩個答案),50.8%的受訪者回答公營房屋,47.3%選擇教育,40.2%認為是醫療(見附表七)。此外,有48.4%的受訪者同意交多些稅來幫助貧窮人士,34.5%則不同意(見附表八)。

是次調查採用了雙框電話號碼(家居固網電話及手提電話)取樣設計,家居固網電話及手提電話樣本的成功回應率分別為 24.9%和 30.0%。以 722 個成功樣本數推算,百分比變項的抽樣誤差約在正或負 3.65 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

二零二三年六月二十三日

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)。

【是次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佈的性別及年齡分佈作加權處理。由於數據經過加權處理,可能會有進位(Rounding)的情況出現,故可能出現總體百分比不等於100%的情況。】

附表一:對現時香港貧富懸殊情況的看法(百分比)

	2023年5月【註】	2022年5月
嚴重	59.6	67.1
一半半/普通	30.5	26.3
不嚴重	8.1	4.4
不知道/很難說	1.8	2.1
(樣本數)	(721)	(710)

問題:「你認為現時香港嘅貧富懸殊情況嚴唔嚴重呢?係嚴重、一半半,定係唔嚴重?」

註:經卡方檢定顯示,2023年5月和2022年5月的百分比分布差異達統計上顯著水平 [p<0.05]。

附表二:現時香港貧富懸殊情況與五年前的比較(百分比)

	2023年5月【註】	2022年5月
嚴重了	32.4	51.6
差不多	49.6	37.0
改善了	13.9	7.2
不知道/很難說	4.1	4.1
(樣本數)	(722)	(710)

問題:「同五年前比較,你覺得依家嘅貧富懸殊情況係嚴重咗、改善咗,定係差唔多呢?」

註:經卡方檢定顯示,2023年5月和2022年5月的百分比分布差異達統計上顯著水平 [p<0.05]。

附表三:對未來五年香港貧富懸殊情況的估計(百分比)

	2023年5月【註】	2022年5月
更嚴重	29.0	28.5
差不多	38.8	37.4
有改善	21.4	19.2
不知道/很難說	10.8	14.9
(樣本數)	(721)	(710)

問題:「喺未來五年,你估計香港嘅貧富懸殊情況將會變得更嚴重、有改善,定係同依家差唔多呢?」註:經卡方檢定顯示,2023年5月和2022年5月的百分比分布差異不呈統計上顯著水平 [p>0.05]。

附表四:家庭收入是否足夠應付日常生活開支(百分比)

	百分比
非常足夠	11.7
頗足夠	44.1
僅僅夠	32.6
不足夠	7.2
不知道/很難說	4.4
(樣本數)	(706)

問題:「以你所知,你屋企目前嘅收入,足唔足夠應付日常生活開支呢?係非常足夠、幾足夠、僅僅夠,定 係唔足夠呢?」

附表五:貧窮的主要因素(百分比)

	2023年5月【註】	2022年5月
個人因素	23.2	21.6
社會因素	41.1	42.9
兩者皆是	24.4	26.2
不知道/很難說	11.3	9.3
(樣本數)	(720)	(708)

問題:「你覺得一個人之所以窮,主要係因為個人因素(例如懶惰、出身貧窮),定係社會因素(例如制度唔公平、資源被壟斷)造成?」

註:經卡方檢定顯示,2023年5月和2022年5月的百分比分布差異不呈統計上顯著水平 [p>0.05]。

附表六:政府對解決香港貧富懸殊問題態度(百分比)

	2023年5月【註】	2022年5月
做得更多	75.4	80.1
不需要改變	11.7	12.9
做少些	1.8	1.2
不知道/很難說	11.1	5.9
(樣本數)	(715)	(704)

問題:「你覺得特區政府喺解決香港貧富懸殊問題嘅工作方面應該做得更多,應該做少啲,定係唔需要改變呢?」

註:經卡方檢定顯示,2023年5月和2022年5月的百分比分布差異呈統計上顯著水平 [p<0.05]。

附表七:希望政府在那些方面做得更多來解決貧富懸殊問題(百分比)

【此題目只問認為政府要做得更多的受訪者】【可選最多兩項】

	百分比*
公營房屋	50.8
教育	47.3
醫療	40.2
老人福利	28.0
綜接	12.9
其他	6.7
不知道/很難說	3.2
(樣本數)	(536)

問題:「咁你希望特區政府喺以下邊兩方面做得更多嚟解決貧富懸殊問題呢?首要係邊方面?次要呢?」

^{*} 由於每人可選最多兩項答案,故總計百分比多於 100%。

附表八:是否同意交多些稅去幫助貧窮人士(百分比)

	百分比
同意	48.4
不同意	34.5
不知道/很難說	17.2
(樣本數)	(706)

問題:「如果要你俾多啲稅去幫助貧窮人士,你同唔同意呢?」

Survey findings on disparity between rich and poor released by Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies at CUHK

The Chinese University of Hong Kong's (CUHK) Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies conducted a telephone survey to study citizens' views on the wealth disparity in Hong Kong. The findings showed that about 60% of the respondents considered the problem of the disparity between the rich and the poor to be serious, a drop of 7.5 percentage points compared to a similar survey conducted last year, indicating that people believed the severity of this issue had lessened. However, the survey also found that about 40% of the respondents said that their household income was not enough or just enough to cover their daily expenses.

The telephone survey was conducted in the evening during the period from 17 May 2023 to 6 June 2023, and a total of 722 citizens aged 18 or above were successfully interviewed (landline: 295; mobile: 427). The results showed that 59.6% of respondents believed that the problem of the disparity between the rich and the poor in Hong Kong was serious, a significant decrease of 7.5 percentage points compared to last year's survey. 30.5% of respondents opined that the situation was "in-between", an increase of 4.2 percentage points compared to last year. Only 8.1% of respondents felt that the situation was not serious, an increase of 3.7 percentage points compared to last year. The Chi-square test showed that there was a statistically significant difference in the percentage distribution between the two surveys.

32.4% of respondents thought that the problem of wealth disparity was more severe now compared to five years ago, a significant drop of 19.2 percentage points compared to last year's survey. 49.6% of respondents believed that the situation was about the same, showing a significant increase of 12.6 percentage points compared to last year. 13.9% of respondents thought that the problem had improved, showing an increase of 6.7 percentage points compared to last year. The Chi-square test also indicated a statistically significant difference in the percentage distribution between the two surveys.

Regarding the estimation of income inequality in the next five years, 38.8% of respondents believed that the situation would remain about the same, 29.0% expected it to be more severe, and 21.4% believed that it would improve. Compared to last year's survey, the percentages had not changed much, and the Chi-square test also showed that there was no statistically significant difference in the percentage distribution between the two surveys.

The survey also found that 7.2% of the respondents said that their current household income was not enough to cover their daily expenses, 32.6% answered just enough, while 44.1% and 11.7% answered quite enough and very enough respectively. When respondents were asked whether poverty was mainly caused by personal factors (such as laziness and low social status) or social factors (such as unfair system and monopoly of resources), 41.1% answered social factors, 23.2% said personal factors, and 24.4% said both. The survey results showed little difference compared to last year, and the Chi-square test also indicated that the percentage distribution difference over the two years was not statistically significant.

Faced with the current wealth disparity in Hong Kong, 75.4% of respondents believed that the government should do more to address the problem, a decrease of 4.7 percentage points from last year's survey. 11.7% thought that no change was needed, a decrease of 1.2 percentage points from last year, while only 1.8% felt that less should be done, an increase of 0.6 percentage points from last year. The Chi-square test showed that there was a statistically significant difference in the percentage distribution between the two surveys. When those who said the government should do more were asked in what areas (each respondent could choose up to two answers), 50.8% answered public housing, 47.3% chose education, and 40.2% said healthcare. In addition, 48.4% of respondents agreed to pay more taxes to help the poor, while 34.5% disagreed.

The survey employed a dual-frame sampling design that included both landline and mobile phone numbers; their response rates were 24.9% (landline) and 30.0% (mobile) respectively. The sampling error for a sample size of 722 was estimated at plus or minus 3.65 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 on the latest information on the age-sex distribution of the population published by the Census and Statistics Department.

Media Contacts: Dr. Victor Zheng Wan-tai, Associate Director (Executive) (Tel: 3943 1341).

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