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### 中大香港亞太研究所民調:

### 六成八市民認為香港貧富懸殊嚴重 逾八成市民主張政府做更多工作解決問題

香港中文大學(中大)香港亞太研究所於 2024 年 5 月 28 日至 6 月 24 日晚上進行電話調查,研究市民對香港貧富懸殊問題的看法。結果顯示,有六成八(68.7%)受訪市民認為貧富懸殊問題嚴重,相關百分比較去年上升了 9.1 個百分點。調查亦發現,有八成(80.7%)受訪者認為政府應做更多工作來解決貧富懸殊問題。

調查結果顯示,68.7%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上升了9.1個百分點,24.6%表示一半半,較去年下降5.9個百分點,覺得不嚴重的只有4.9%,較去年下降了3.2個百分點。統計顯著性檢定(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(見附表一)。

40.4%受訪者認為現時貧富懸殊情況比五年前更嚴重,較去年調查上升了 8.0 個百分點,44.3%覺得情況差不多,較去年下降 5.3 個百分點,11.6%認為問題有所改善,較去年下降 2.3 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,34.6% 預料情況會更嚴重,20.9%則相信將有所改善。認為未來五年貧富懸殊情況將會和現時差 不多或將會有所改善的受訪者比例均與去年調查相若(分別為 38.8%及 21.4%),而認為將 會變得更嚴重的受訪者比例則較去年上升 5.6 個百分點,回答不知道或很難說的受訪者較 去年減少了 5.0 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(見附表三)。

調查同時發現,10.2%的受訪者表示目前的家庭收入並不足夠應付日常開支,較去年

上升 3.0 個百分點,38.5%回答僅僅足夠,較去年上升 5.9 個百分點;至於頗足夠或非常足夠的,則分別有 37.4%和 11.5%,分別較去年下降 6.7 及 0.2 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(見附表四)。

當受訪者被問到,一個人的貧窮主要是因為個人因素(例如懶惰、個人能力不足)還是社會因素(例如制度不公平、資源遭壟斷)造成時,有37.4%回答社會因素,較去年下降3.7個百分點,33.2%認為是個人因素,較去年上升10.0個百分點,26.2%覺得兩者皆是,較去年上升1.8個百分點。卡方檢定亦顯示,兩年的百分比分布差異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,80.7%的受訪者主張政府應做更多工作來解決問題,較去年調查上升了5.3個百分點,7.9%則認為不需要改變,較去年下降3.8個百分點,有5.3%覺得可以做少些,較去年上升了3.5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),55.4%的受訪者回答教育,48.7%選擇公營房屋,44.2%認為是醫療(見附表七)。

當被問到是否同意繳交更多稅款幫助貧窮人士時,52.7%的受訪者表示同意,較去年上升4.3個百分點,35.6%表示不同意,較去年上升1.1個百分點,而回答不知道或很難說的則有11.8%,較去年下降5.4個百分點。卡方檢定顯示,兩年的百分比分布差異達統計上的顯著水平(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,共成功訪問了705名18歲或以上的市民(家居固網電話:172名;手提電話:533名),整體成功回應率為49.3%(家居固網電話:49.6%;手提電話:49.2%)。以705個成功樣本數推算,百分比變項的抽樣誤差約在正或負3.69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

二零二四年七月二十八日

【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)的情况出現,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)

	2024年5月【註】	2023年5月
嚴重	68.7	59.6
一半半/普通	24.6	30.5
不嚴重	4.9	8.1
不知道/很難說	1.8	1.8
(樣本數)	(705)	(721)

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,2024年5月和2023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)

	2024年5月【註】	2023年5月
嚴重了	40.4	32.4
差不多	44.3	49.6
改善了	11.6	13.9
不知道/很難說	3.7	4.1
(樣本數)	(702)	(722)

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

註:經卡方檢定顯示,2024年5月和2023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)

	2024年5月【註】	2023年5月
更嚴重	34.6	29.0
差不多	38.8	38.8
有改善	20.9	21.4
不知道/很難說	5.8	10.8
(樣本數)	(705)	(721)

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、同依家差唔多,定係有改善呢?」 註:經卡方檢定顯示,2024年5月和2023年5月的百分比分布差異達統計上顯著水平 [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)

	2024年5月【註】	2023年5月
非常足夠	11.5	11.7
頗足夠	37.4	44.1
僅僅夠	38.5	32.6
不足夠	10.2	7.2
不知道/很難說	2.4	4.4
(樣本數)	(702)	(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?」

註:經卡方檢定顯示,2024年5月和2023年5月的百分比分布差異達統計上顯著水平[p<0.05]。

附表五:貧窮的主要因素(百分比)

	2024年5月【註】	2023年5月
個人因素	33.2	23.2
社會因素	37.4	41.1
兩者皆是	26.2	24.4
不知道/很難說	3.1	11.3
(樣本數)	(703)	(720)

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、個人能力不足),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, 2024年5月和2023年5月的百分比分布差異達統計上顯著水平[p<0.05]。

附表六:對政府解決香港貧富懸殊問題態度(百分比)

	2024年5月【註】	2023年5月
做得更多	80.7	75.4
不需要改變	7.9	11.7
做少些	5.3	1.8
不知道/很難說	6.1	11.1
(樣本數)	(702)	(715)

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、唔需要改變,定係應該做少啲 呢?」

註:經卡方檢定顯示, 2024年5月和2023年5月的百分比分布差異達統計上顯著水平 [p<0.05]。

附表七:希望政府在哪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*
教育	55.4
公營房屋	48.7
醫療	44.2
老人福利	24.0
綜援	7.0
其他	7.1
不知道/很難說	3.4
(樣本數)	(567)

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?」

<sup>\*</sup> 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)

	2024年5月【註】	2023年5月
同意	52.7	48.4
不同意	35.6	34.5
不知道/很難說	11.8	17.2
(樣本數)	(702)	(706)

問題:「如果要你俾多啲稅去幫助貧窮人士,你同唔同意呢?」

註:經卡方檢定顯示,2024 年 5 月和 2023 年 5 月的百分比分布差異達統計上顯著水平 [p < 0.05]。

# Survey findings on the 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 from 28 May to 24 June 2024 to study citizens' views on the wealth disparity in Hong Kong. The findings showed that 68.7% of the respondents considered the problem of the disparity between the rich and the poor to be serious, a rise of 9.1 percentage points compared to a similar survey conducted last year. The survey also found that 80.7% of respondents believed that the government should do more to address the problem of the disparity.

In addition to the 68.7% of respondents who believed that the problem of the disparity between the rich and the poor in Hong Kong was serious, an increase of 9.1 percentage points compared to last year's survey. 24.6% opined that the situation was "in-between", a decrease of 5.9 percentage points compared to last year. Only 4.9% of respondents felt that the situation was not serious, a decrease of 3.2 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.

40.4% of respondents thought that the problem of wealth disparity was more severe now compared to five years ago, a rise of 8.0 percentage points compared to last year's survey. 44.3% of respondents believed that the situation was about the same, a decrease of 5.3 percentage points compared to last year. 11.6% of respondents thought that the problem had improved, a decrease of 2.3 percentage points compared to last year. The Chi-square test indicated a statistically significant difference in the percentage distribution between the two surveys.

Regarding estimation of income inequality in the next five years, 38.8% of respondents believed that the situation would remain about the same, 34.6% expected it to be more severe and 20.9% believed that it would improve. Compared to last year's survey, the percentages of respondents who thought that the situation would remain about the same or improve had not changed much (38.8% and 21.4% respectively in 2023), while the proportion of respondents who believed it would be more severe increased by 5.6 percentage points and that of respondents who replied don't know or hard to say this year decreased by 5.0 percent points. The Chi-square test indicated a statistically significant difference in the percentage distribution between the two surveys.

The survey also found that 10.2% of the respondents said that their current household income was not enough to cover their daily expenses, an increase of 3.0 percentage points from the last survey; 38.5% answered that it was just enough, a rise of 5.9 percentage points from the previous survey; 37.4% and 11.5% responded quite sufficient and entirely sufficient respectively, which were 6.7 and 0.2 percentage points respectively lower than the corresponding figure in the last survey. The Chi-square test indicated a statistically significant difference in the percentage distribution between the two surveys.

When respondents were asked whether poverty was mainly caused by personal factors (such as laziness and insufficient ability) or social factors (such as an unfair system and monopoly of resources), 37.4% answered social factors, a decrease of 3.7 percentage points from the last survey; 33.2% replied personal factors, an increase of 10.0 percentage points from the last survey; and 26.2% said both, an increase of 1.8 percentage points from the last survey. The Chi-square test again indicated that the percentage distribution difference over the two years was statistically

significant.

Faced with the current wealth disparity in Hong Kong, 80.7% of respondents believed that the government should do more to address the problem, an increase of 5.3 percentage points from last year's survey. 7.9% thought that no change was needed, a decrease of 3.8 percentage points from last year, while only 5.3% felt that less should be done, an increase of 3.5 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), 55.4% answered education, 48.7% chose public housing and 44.2% said healthcare.

When asked whether they agreed they should pay more tax to help the poor, 52.7% of respondents agreed, an increase of 4.3 percentage points from last year's survey; 35.6% disagreed, an increase of 1.1 percentage points from last year; and 11.8% replied don't know or hard to say, a drop of 5.4 percentage points from last year. The Chi-square test indicated that the percentage distribution difference over the two years was statistically significant.

The survey employed a dual-frame sampling design that included both landline and mobile phone numbers A total of 705 respondents aged 18 or above (landline: 172; mobile: 533) were successfully interviewed, with a response rate of 49.3% (landline: 49.6%; mobile: 49.2%). The sampling error was estimated at plus or minus 3.69 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.

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