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中大香港亞太研究所民調: 近七成市民仍認為現時樓價過高

四成多人預計樓市在未來一年會下跌

香港中文大學(中大)香港亞太研究所最近進行了一項電話調查,結果發現, 近七成(69.9%)市民仍認為香港現時樓價水平過高,四成多(42.1%)市民預計樓 價在未來一年會下跌。

是次調查詢問了受訪者對現時住宅樓價的看法和對未來一年住宅樓價的預期。 69.9%的受訪者認為現時香港的住宅樓價水平過高,22.3%覺得合適,只有2.8%認 為過低。與去年(2024年3月)的調查結果比較,覺得樓價水平過高的受訪者比 例下跌了10.3個百分點。卡方檢定(Chi-square test)顯示,兩次調查的百分比分 布差異達統計上顯著水平(見附表一)。

對於未來一年住宅樓價走勢的預測,45.6%的受訪者估計樓價將會和現時差不多,比例與去年相若;認為樓價將會下跌的有42.1%,較去年高11.4個百分點;預料樓價會上升的則只有6.6%,較去年低10.9個百分點;卡方檢定(Chi-square test)顯示,兩次調查的百分比分布差異達統計上顯著水平(見附表二)。在那些估計樓價將會下跌的受訪者當中,較多人認為將下跌半成至少於一成(45.3%)或一成至少於兩成(22.0%)(見附表三);而在預料樓價會上升的受訪者當中,較多人認為將上升半成至少於一成(40.0%)或一成至少於兩成(30.1%)(見附表四)。

調查亦發現,有 63.4%受訪者認為現時不是買樓的合適時機,只有 24.1%覺得是合適時機,比例均與去年(分別為 63.5%及 22.9%)相若。卡方檢定顯示,兩次調查的百分比分布差異不達統計上的顯著水平(見附表五)。

60.5%受訪者表示,家庭在房屋方面的支出,包括供樓費用、租金、差餉、管理費、維修費等的負擔頗重(42.3%)或非常重(18.2%),認為不太重和完全不重的則分別有30.3%及6.7%。與去年的同類調查相比,覺得負擔頗重和非常重的受訪者比例合共上升了8.6個百分點(分別上升7.7及0.9個百分點);而表示負擔不太重和完全不重的比例則合共下跌了7.9個百分點(分別下跌3.6及4.3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顯著水平(見附表六)。

此外,調查又發現,75.0%受訪者認為擁有自置物業頗重要(39.7%)或非常重要(35.3%),只有19.6%受訪者表示不太重要(15.9%)或非常不重要(3.7%)。 與去年的同類調查相比,認為擁有自置物業頗重要或非常重要的受訪者比例合共下跌了5.2百分點(分別下跌了1.3及3.9個百分點);而表示不太重要或非常不重要的比例則合共上升了1.6百分點(分別上升了3.5個百分點和下跌了1.9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顯著水平(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,於 2025年2月26日至3月11日期間共成功訪問了711位18歲或以上的香港市民(家居固網電話:175名;手提電話:536名),整體成功回應率為61.0%(家居固網電話:57.8%;手提電話:62.0%)。以711個成功樣本數推算,百分比變項的抽樣誤差約在正或負3.68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3月27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39431341)

附表一:現時香港住宅樓價水平(百分比)

	2025年2月【註】	2024年3月
過高	69.9	80.2
過低	2.8	0.9
合適	22.3	14.4
不知道/很難說	5.0	4.5
(樣本數)	(711)	(701)

題目:「你認為現時香港嘅住宅樓價水平係過高,過低定係合適呢?」

註:經卡方檢定顯示,2025 年 2 月和 2024 年 3 月的百分比分布差異達統計上顯著水平 [p < 0.05]。

附表二:對未來一年樓價的看法(百分比)

	2025年2月【註】	2024年3月
上升	6.6	17.5
下跌	42.1	30.7
與現時差不多	45.6	45.1
不知道/很難說	5.8	6.8
(樣本數)	(711)	(701)

題目:「你認為住宅樓價喺未來一年會上升、下跌定係同依家差唔多呢?」

註:經卡方檢定顯示,2025年2月和2024年3月的百分比分布差異達統計上顯著水平 [p<0.05]。

附表三:未來一年樓價會下跌多少(百分比)【只問預計樓價下跌的受訪者】

	2025年2月【註】	2024年3月
少於半成	11.3	8.9
半成至少於一成	45.3	40.5
一成至少於兩成	22.0	27.4
兩成至少於三成	10.9	13.4
三成或以上	6.3	5.6
不知道/很難說	4.2	4.3
(樣本數)	(299)	(215)

題目:「咁你認為未來一年住宅樓價會下跌幾多呢?」

註:經卡方檢定顯示,2025年2月和2024年3月的百分比分布差異不達統計上顯著水平 [p≥0.05]。

附表四:未來一年樓價會上升多少(百分比)【只問預計樓價上升的受訪者】

	2025年2月【註】	2024年3月
少於半成	19.3	16.9
半成至少於一成	40.0	34.3
一成至少於兩成	30.1	30.0
兩成至少於三成	2.1	9.5
三成或以上	5.5	4.6
不知道/很難說	3.1	4.8
(樣本數)	(47)	(122)

題目:「咁你認為未來一年住宅樓價會上升幾多呢?」

註:經卡方檢定顯示,2025 年 2 月和 2024 年 3 月的百分比分布差異不達統計上顯著水平 $[p \ge 0.05]$ 。

附表五:現時是否買樓的合適時機(百分比)

	2025年2月【註】	2024年3月
是	24.1	22.9
否	63.4	63.5
不知道/很難說	12.5	13.5
(樣本數)	(711)	(699)

題目:「整體嚟講,你認為依家係唔係買樓嘅合適時機呢?」

註:經卡方檢定顯示,2025 年 2 月和 2024 年 3 月的百分比分布差異不達統計上顯著水平 $[p \ge 0.05]$ 。

附表六:家庭房屋支出負擔有多重(百分比)

	2025年2月【註】	2024年3月
非常重	18.2	17.3
頗重	42.3	34.6
不太重	30.3	33.9
完全不重	6.7	11.0
不知道/很難說	2.6	3.2
(樣本數)	(711)	(699)

題目:「你覺得你屋企喺住屋方面嘅支出,包括供樓支出、租金、差餉、管理費、維修費等嘅負擔有幾重呢?係非常重、幾重、唔係幾重、定係完全唔重呢?」

註:經卡方檢定顯示,2025年2月和2024年3月的百分比分布差異達統計上顯著水平[p<0.05]。

附表七:擁有自置物業的重要性(百分比)

	2025年2月【註】	2024年3月
非常重要	35.3	39.2
頗重要	39.7	41.0
不太重要	15.9	12.4
非常不重要	3.7	5.6
不知道/很難說	5.4	1.9
(樣本數)	(711)	(701)

題目:「你覺得擁有自置物業對你嚟講有幾重要呢?係非常重要、幾重要、幾唔重要、定係非常唔重要呢?」

註:經卡方檢定顯示,2025 年 2 月和 2024 年 3 月的百分比分布差異達統計上顯著水平 [p < 0.05]。

Survey findings on views about residential property market in Hong Kong released by the Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies at CUHK

A recent telephone survey conducted by The Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK)'s Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies has found that 69.9% of the respondents considered the current level of residential property prices in Hong Kong too high and 42.1% believed property prices would fall in the coming year.

The survey, conducted from 26 February to 11 March 2025, asked respondents about their views on current residential property prices and their predictions for the coming year. A total of 69.9% of respondents considered the current level of residential property prices in Hong Kong too high, another 22.3% said it was reasonable, and only 2.8% felt it was too low. Compared with last year's survey, the proportion of respondents who thought the property price level was too high had decreased by 10.3 percentage points. The Chisquare test showed a statistically significant difference in the distribution of percentages between the two surveys.

Regarding predictions of residential property price trends in the coming year, 45.6% of the respondents estimated that they would remain at the current level; 42.1% believed they would fall, an increase of 11.4 percentage points compared with last year; only 6.6% expected them to rise, a decrease of 10.9 percentage points from last year's survey; the Chi-square test showed that the difference in the distribution of percentages between the two surveys was statistically significant. Of those predicting a fall in residential property prices, the largest numbers of people thought the decrease would be in the range of 5% to less than 10% (45.3%) or 10% to less than 20% (22.0%). Among those who expected prices to rise, the largest numbers of people thought the increase would be in the range of 5% to less than 10% (40.0%) or 10% to less than 20% (30.1%).

The survey also found that 63.4% of the respondents believed that it was not an opportune time to buy a property and only 24.1% thought it was the right time; these proportions were similar to last year (63.5% and 22.9% respectively). The Chi-square test showed that the difference in the percentage distributions between the two surveys was not statistically significant.

The survey results showed that 60.5% of the respondents said the burden of housing expenses, including mortgage payments, rent, rates, management fees and maintenance costs, was quite heavy (42.3%) or very heavy (18.2%), while 30.3% and 6.7% thought it was not too heavy and not heavy at all respectively. Compared to a similar survey conducted last year, the proportion of respondents who considered the burden to be quite

heavy or very heavy increased by 8.6 percentage points in total (increases of 7.7 and 0.9 percentage points respectively); while the proportion of those who said the burden was not too heavy or not heavy at all decreased by 7.9 percentage points in total (decreases of 3.6 and 4.3 percentage points respectively). The Chi-square test showed that the percentage distributions of the two surveys were statistically significantly different.

In addition, the survey also found that 75% of the respondents believed that it was quite important (39.7%) or very important (35.3%) to have their own residential property, while only 19.6% said it was not so important (15.9%) or very unimportant (3.7%). Compared to last year's survey, the proportion of respondents who thought having their own residential property was quite important or very important had decreased by 5.2 percentage points in total (decreases of 1.3 and 3.9 percentage points respectively); while the proportion of those who thought it not so important or very unimportant had increased by 1.6 percentage points in total (an increase of 3.5 percentage points and a decrease of 1.9 percentage points respectively). The Chi-square test also showed a statistically significant difference in the distribution of percentages between the two surveys.

A total of 711 respondents aged 18 or above (landline: 175; mobile: 536) were successfully interviewed in this survey, with a response rate of 61.0% (landline: 57.8%; mobile: 62.0%). The sampling error is estimated at plus or minus 3.68 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 the relevant age-sex distribution of the population published by the Census and Statistics Department before analysis.

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