

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

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### 中大香港亞太研究所民調:

### 七成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 2025 年 5 月 6 日至 5 月 20 日進行電話調查,探討市民對香港貧富懸殊問題的看法。結果顯示,七成(70.1%)受訪市民認為香港貧富懸殊問題嚴重,相關百分比較去年上升了 1.4 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,70.1%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1.4個百分點,23.8%表示一半半,較去年下降0.8個百分點,覺得不嚴重的只有4.0%,較去年下降了0.9個百分點。統計顯著性檢定(卡方檢定)兩次調查的百分比分布不呈統計上的顯著差異(見附表一)。

43.6%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 3.2 個百分點,43.4%覺得情況差不多,較去年下降 0.9 個百分點,10.6%認為問題有所改善,較去年下降 1.0 個百分點。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(見附表二)。

對於未來五年貧富懸殊情況的估計,有 39.1%受訪者認為情況將會和現時差不多,38.3%預料情況會更嚴重,16.5%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的受訪者比例,與去年調查(38.8%)相若,而認為情況將會有所改善的受訪者比例則較去年下跌 4.4 個百分點,認為將會變得更嚴重的受訪者比例較去年上升 3.7 個百分點。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(見附表三)。

調查同時發現,9.9%的受訪者表示目前的家庭收入並不足夠應付日常開支,比例與去年(10.2%)相若,35.5%回答僅僅足夠,較去年下跌3.0個百分點;至於頗足夠或非常足

夠的,則分別有 40.9%和 12.6%,分別較去年上升 3.5 及 1.1 個百分點。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(見附表四)。

當受訪者被問到,個人的貧窮主因是個人因素(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)而造成,有33.2%回答社會因素,較去年下降4.2個百分點,32.2%認為是個人因素,較去年下跌1.0個百分點,31.7%覺得兩者皆是,較去年上升5.5個百分點。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,80.7%的受訪者主張政府應做更多工作來解決問題,相關百分比與去年調查相同,8.9%則認為不需要改變,較去年上升1.0個百分點,有5.5%覺得可以做少些,與去年(5.3%)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),56.0%的受訪者回答教育,53.5%選擇醫療,46.2%認為是公營房屋(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,51.2%的受訪者表示同意,較去年下跌1.5個百分點,37.3%表示不同意,較去年上升1.7個百分點,而回答不知道或很難說的則有11.6%,與去年(11.8%)相若。卡方檢定顯示,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702名18歲或以上的市民(家居固網電話:136名;手提電話:566名),整體成功回應率為57.9%(家居固網電話:52.5%;手提電話:59.2%)。以702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%)。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 6 月 24 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)

	2025年5月【註】	2024年5月
嚴重	70.1	68.7
一半半/普通	23.8	24.6
不嚴重	4.0	4.9
不知道/很難說	2.2	1.8
(樣本數)	(700)	(705)

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,2025年5月和2024年5月的百分比分布差異不達統計上顯著水平 [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)

	2025年5月【註】	2024年5月
嚴重了	43.6	40.4
差不多	43.4	44.3
改善了	10.6	11.6
不知道/很難說	2.4	3.7
(樣本數)	(700)	(702)

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,2025年5月和2024年5月的百分比分布差異不達統計上顯著水平 [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)

	2025年5月【註】	2024年5月
更嚴重	38.3	34.6
差不多	39.1	38.8
有改善	16.5	20.9
不知道/很難說	6.2	5.8
(樣本數)	(700)	(705)

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,2025 年 5 月和 2024 年 5 月的百分比分布差異不達統計上顯著水平  $[p \ge 0.05]$ 。

附表四:家庭收入是否足夠應付日常生活開支(百分比)

	2025年5月【註】	2024年5月
非常足夠	12.6	11.5
頗足夠	40.9	37.4
僅僅夠	35.5	38.5
不足夠	9.9	10.2
不知道/很難說	1.0	2.4
(樣本數)	(700)	(702)

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,2025年5月和2024年5月的百分比分布差異不達統計上顯著水平[p≥0.05]。

附表五:貧窮的主要因素(百分比)

	2025年5月【註】	2024年5月
個人因素	32.2	33.2
社會因素	33.2	37.4
兩者皆是	31.7	26.2
不知道/很難說	2.9	3.1
(樣本數)	(701)	(703)

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,2025 年 5 月和 2024 年 5 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:對政府解決香港貧富懸殊問題態度(百分比)

	2025年5月【註】	2024年5月
做得更多	80.7	80.7
不需要改變	8.9	7.9
做少些	5.5	5.3
不知道/很難說	4.9	6.1
(樣本數)	(698)	(702)

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,2025 年 5 月和 2024 年 5 月的百分比分布差異不達統計上顯著水平  $[p \ge 0.05]$ 。

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	56.0
醫療	53.5
公營房屋	46.2
老人福利	21.5
綜援	4.2
其他	5.9
不知道/很難說	0.9
(樣本數)	(561)

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)

	2025年5月【註】	2024年5月
同意	51.2	52.7
不同意	37.3	35.6
不知道/很難說	11.6	11.8
(樣本數)	(695)	(702)

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,2025 年 5 月和 2024 年 5 月的百分比分布差異不達統計上顯著水平  $[p \ge 0.05]$ 。

## 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 (CUHK)'s Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies conducted a telephone survey from 6 May to 20 May 2025 to study citizens' views on the wealth disparity in Hong Kong. The findings showed that 70.1% of respondents considered the problem of the disparity between rich and poor to be serious, a rise of 1.4 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.

In addition to the 70.1% of respondents who believed that the problem of the disparity between the rich and the poor in Hong Kong was serious, an increase of 1.4 percentage points compared to last year's survey, 23.8% opined that the situation was "in-between", a decrease of 0.8 percentage points. Only 4.0% felt that the situation was not serious, a decrease of 0.9 percentage points. The Chi-square test showed no statistically significant difference in the percentage distribution between the two surveys.

43.6% of respondents thought that the problem of wealth disparity was more severe now compared to five years ago, a rise of 3.2 percentage points compared to last year's survey. 43.4% believed that the situation was about the same, a decrease of 0.9 percentage points, while 10.6% thought that the problem had improved, a decrease of 1.0 percentage points. The Chi-square test showed no statistically significant difference in the percentage distribution between the two surveys.

Regarding estimation of income inequality in the next five years, 39.1% of respondents believed that the situation would remain about the same, 38.3% expected it to become more severe and 16.5% 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 had not changed much (38.8% in 2024), while the proportion who believed it would improve decreased by 4.4 percentage points and those who believed it would become more severe increased by 3.7 percentage points. The Chi-square test showed no statistically significant difference in the percentage distribution between the two surveys.

The survey also found that 9.9% of respondents said that their current household income was not enough to cover their daily expenses, similar to that for the last survey (10.2%); 35.5% answered that it was just enough, a decrease of 3.0 percentage points; 40.9% and 12.6% responded that it was quite sufficient and entirely sufficient respectively, which were 3.5 and 1.1 percentage points higher respectively. The Chi-square test indicated no 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), 33.2% answered social factors, a decrease of 4.2 percentage points from the last survey; 32.2% replied personal factors, a decrease of 1.0 percentage points; and 31.7% said both, an increase of 5.5 percentage points. The Chi-square test again indicated that the percentage distribution difference over the two years was not 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, the same as the last survey. 8.9% thought that no change was needed, an increase of 1.0 percentage points, while only 5.5% felt that less

should be done, similar to the corresponding figure for last year (5.3%). The Chi-square test showed no 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), 56.0% answered education, 53.5% chose healthcare and 46.2% said public housing.

When asked whether they should pay more tax to help the poor, 51.2% of respondents agreed, a decrease of 1.5 percentage points from last year's survey; 37.3% disagreed, an increase of 1.7 percentage points; and 11.6% replied "don't know" or "hard to say", similar to the corresponding figure for last year (11.8%). The Chi-square test indicated that the percentage distribution difference over the two years was not statistically significant.

The survey employed a dual-frame sampling design that included both landline and mobile phone numbers. A total of 702 respondents aged 18 or above (landline: 136; mobile: 566) were successfully interviewed, with a response rate of 57.9% (landline: 52.5%; mobile: 59.2%). The sampling error for the sample size of 702 is estimated at plus or minus 3.70 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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