



中大香港亞太研究所民調： 三分二人稱貧富懸殊嚴重 八成人要求政府多做工作

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，探討市民對香港貧富懸殊問題的看法，結果發現，約三分二市民認為香港貧富懸殊問題嚴重，八成人要求政府進行更多工作來解決這個問題。

調查於 2022 年 5 月 27 日至 6 月 14 日晚上以電話訪問形式進行，共成功訪問了 710 位 18 歲或以上的市民（家居固網電話：350 名；手提電話：360 名），結果顯示，67.1%的受訪者認為，現時香港的貧富懸殊情況嚴重，26.3%表示一半半，只有 4.4%覺得並不嚴重（見附表一）。若和五年前相比，51.6%受訪者認為現時情況更嚴重，37.0%覺得差不多，只有 7.2%認為問題有所改善（見附表二）。對於未來五年貧富懸殊情況的估計，大部分受訪者不感樂觀，有 37.4%受訪者認為將會和現時差不多，28.5%預料會更嚴重，19.2%則相信將有所改善（見附表三）。

面對現時香港貧富懸殊的情況，80.1%的受訪者主張政府應做更多工作來解決問題，12.9%則認為不需要改變，只有 1.2%覺得可以做少些（見附表四）。

調查亦發現，83.2%的受訪者表示，目前的家庭收入足夠應付日常開支，但亦有 11.1%的受訪者回答不足夠（見附表五）。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、揮霍）還是社會因素（例如制度不公平、資源遭壟斷）造成時，42.9%回答社會因素，21.6%認為是個人因素，而 26.2%覺得

兩者皆是。

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 26.4%和 28.1%。以 710 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

二零二二年七月十五日

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）

附表一：對現時香港貧富懸殊情況的看法

	百分比
嚴重	67.1
一半半／普通	26.3
不嚴重	4.4
不知道／很難說	2.1
(樣本數)	(710)

題目：「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？」

附表二：現時香港貧富懸殊情況與五年前的比較

	百分比
嚴重了	51.6
差不多	37.0
改善了	7.2
不知道／很難說	4.1
(樣本數)	(710)

題目：「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？」

附表三：對未來五年香港貧富懸殊情況的估計

	百分比
更嚴重	28.5
差不多	37.4
有改善	19.2
不知道／很難說	14.9
(樣本數)	(710)

題目：「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？」

附表四：政府對解決香港貧富懸殊問題態度

	百分比
做得更多	80.1
不需要改變	12.9
做少些	1.2
不知道／很難說	5.9
(樣本數)	(704)

題目：「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？」

附表五：家庭收入是否足夠應付日常生活開支

	百分比
足夠	83.2
不足夠	11.1
不知道／很難說	5.7
(樣本數)	(703)

題目：「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？」

附表六：貧窮的主要因素

	百分比
個人因素	21.6
社會因素	42.9
兩者皆是	26.2
不知道／很難說	9.3
(樣本數)	(708)

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

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

The Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies at The Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK) recently conducted a telephone survey exploring public views on the wealth disparity in Hong Kong. The results showed that about two-thirds of the public believed that the problem of the disparity between rich and poor in Hong Kong was serious, and 80.1% of them thought the Government should do more to fix this problem.

The telephone survey was conducted in the evening during the period from 27 May 2022 to 14 June 2022, and a total of 710 citizens aged 18 or above were successfully interviewed (landline: 350; mobile: 360). The results showed that 67.1% of the respondents believed that the current disparity between rich and poor in Hong Kong was serious, while 26.3% said it was “in-between”. Only 4.4% felt it was not serious. Compared with five years ago, 51.6% of the respondents believed that the situation had become more serious. 37.0% opined that it was similar and only 7.2% thought that it had improved. Regarding their estimation of the wealth gap in the next five years, 37.4% of the respondents believed that it would be similar to the current situation, 28.5% expected it to widen and only 19.2% believed it would narrow.

Faced with the current wealth disparity in Hong Kong, 80.1% of the respondents said that the Government should do more to solve the problem, while 12.9% said that there was no need to change, and only 1.2% felt that less should be done.

The survey also found that 83.2% of the respondents said that their current household income was sufficient to cover their daily expenses, while 11.1% of them answered that it was insufficient. When the respondents were asked whether people’s poverty was mainly caused by personal factors (such as laziness and overspending) or social factors (such as unfair systems and monopoly of resources), 42.9% answered that it was due to social factors and 21.6% believed it was because of personal factors, while 26.2% thought both mattered.

The survey employed a dual-frame sampling design that included both landline and mobile phone numbers; their response rates were 26.4% (landline) and 28.1% (mobile)

respectively. The sampling error for a sample size of 710 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 on the latest information on the age-sex distribution of the population published by the Census and Statistics Department.

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