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中大香港亞太研究所民調: 過半市民稱房屋負擔重 指現為買樓時機比例升

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, 過半數市民表示,各種住屋方面的支出負擔頗重或非常重。不過,和去年的同類調 香相比,認為現時為買樓合適時機的人數比例則有所上升。

是次調查於 2023 年 1 月 30 日至 2 月 9 日晚上進行,結果顯示,54.9%的受訪者表示,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(39.3%)或非常重(15.6%),認為不太重和完全不重的則分別有 31.9%及 7.3%。與去年的同類調查相比,覺得頗重或非常重的受訪者比例,分別上升了 4.9 和 3.3 個百分點,認為不太重和完全不重的比例,則下降了 6.1 和 2.2 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)。

調查亦發現,21.5%的受訪者認為現時是買樓的合適時機,較去年調查明顯上升 5.6 個百分點,覺得並不是合適時機的受訪者佔 56.1%,較去年調查下降 4.1 個百分點。卡方檢定亦顯示,兩次調查的百分比分布呈統計上的顯著差異(見附表二)。

是次調查亦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。75.8%的受訪者認為現時香港住宅樓價水平過高,14.4%覺得合適,只有 1.8% 認為過低。跟去年的調查比較,覺得樓價水平過高的受訪者比例,顯著下降了 6.6 個百分點。卡方檢定亦顯示,兩個年度調查的百分比分布呈統計上顯著的差異(見附表三)。

對於未來一年住宅樓價走勢的預測,35.8%的受訪者估計樓價將會和現時差不多,認為會下跌的有30.8%,預料上升的則有22.7%(見附表四)。在那些估計樓價將下跌的受訪者中,較多人認為樓價將下降半成至少於一成(36.6%)或一成至少於兩成(20.9%)(見附表五);而預料樓價會上升的受訪者中,多於一半(54.6%)認為樓價將上升半成至少於一成(見附表六)。

此外,調查又發現,約八成(80.2%)受訪者認為擁有自置物業頗重要(46.5%) 或非常重要(33.7%),只有14.9%受訪者表示不太重要(13.5%)或非常不重要(1.4%) (見附表七)。

是次電話調查共成功訪問 705 位 18 歲或以上的市民(家居固網電話:321 名;手提電話:384 名),家居固網電話及手提電話樣本的成功回應率分別為 25.4%和 28.4%。以 705 個成功樣本推算,百分比變項的抽樣誤差在正或負 3.69 個百分點以內(可信度設於 95%)。調查數據先後以雙框電話號碼樣本被抽中的機會率和 政府統計處最新公佈的性別及年齡分佈作加權處理。

中大香港亞太研究所電話調查研究室

2023年2月20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:家庭房屋支出負擔有多重(百分比)

| | 2023年1月【註】 | 2022年1月 |
|---------|------------|---------|
| 非常重 | 15.6 | 12.3 |
| 頗重 | 39.3 | 34.4 |
| 不太重 | 31.9 | 38.0 |
| 完全不重 | 7.3 | 9.5 |
| 不知道/很難說 | 5.9 | 5.7 |
| (樣本數) | (705) | (706) |

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,2023 年 1 月和 2022 年 1 月的百分比分布差異呈統計上顯著關係 [p < 0.05]。

附表二:現時是否買樓的合適時機(百分比)

| | 2023年1月【註】 | 2022年1月 |
|---------|------------|---------|
| 是 | 21.5 | 15.9 |
| 否 | 56.1 | 60.2 |
| 不知道/很難說 | 22.5 | 23.9 |
| (樣本數) | (704) | (706) |

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,2023 年 1 月和 2022 年 1 月的百分比分布差異呈統計上顯著關係 [p < 0.05]。

附表三:現時香港住宅樓價水平(百分比)

| | 2023年1月【註】 | 2022年1月 |
|---------|------------|---------|
| 過高 | 75.8 | 82.4 |
| 過低 | 1.8 | 1.1 |
| 合適 | 14.4 | 14.0 |
| 不知道/很難說 | 8.0 | 2.5 |
| (樣本數) | (705) | (706) |

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,2023 年 1 月和 2022 年 1 月的百分比分布差異呈統計上顯著關係 [p < 0.05]。

附表四:對未來一年樓價的看法(百分比)

| | 2023年1月【註】 | 2022年1月 |
|---------|------------|---------|
| 上升 | 22.7 | 19.3 |
| 下跌 | 30.8 | 26.6 |
| 與現時差不多 | 35.8 | 42.7 |
| 不知道/很難說 | 10.6 | 11.4 |
| (樣本數) | (704) | (706) |

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,2023 年 1 月和 2022 年 1 月的百分比分布差異呈統計上顯著關係 [p < 0.05]。

附表五: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】

| | 2023年1月【註】 | 2022年1月 |
|---------|------------|---------|
| 少於半成 | 15.9 | 13.7 |
| 半成至少於一成 | 36.6 | 34.5 |
| 一成至少於兩成 | 20.9 | 18.6 |
| 兩成至少於三成 | 5.2 | 3.0 |
| 三成或以上 | 2.8 | 4.3 |
| 不知道/很難說 | 18.6 | 25.9 |
| (樣本數) | (217) | (188) |

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,2023 年 1 月和 2022 年 1 月的百分比分布差異不呈統計上顯著關係 [p>0.05]。

附表六: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】

| | 2023年1月【註】 | 2022年1月 |
|---------|------------|---------|
| 少於半成 | 14.5 | 20.8 |
| 半成至少於一成 | 54.6 | 40.0 |
| 一成至少於兩成 | 15.0 | 29.0 |
| 兩成至少於三成 | 4.0 | 3.9 |
| 三成或以上 | 5.5 | 3.8 |
| 不知道/很難說 | 6.4 | 2.5 |
| (樣本數) | (160) | (136) |

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,2023 年 1 月和 2022 年 1 月的百分比分布差異呈統計上顯著關係 [p < 0.05]。

附表七:擁有自置物業的重要性(百分比)

| | 2023年1月【註】 | 2022年1月 |
|---------|------------|---------|
| 非常重要 | 33.7 | 30.5 |
| 頗重要 | 46.5 | 50.5 |
| 不太重要 | 13.5 | 12.5 |
| 非常不重要 | 1.4 | 1.8 |
| 不知道/很難說 | 4.9 | 4.7 |
| (樣本數) | (705) | (706) |

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,2023 年 1 月和 2022 年 1 月的百分比分布差異不呈統計上顯著關係 $[p>0.05]\,\circ$

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

The Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK)'s Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies recently conducted a telephone survey in which more than half of citizens said that the burden of various housing expenses was quite heavy or very heavy. However, compared to a similar survey last year, the proportion of people who thought it was an opportune time to buy a property right now had increased.

The survey was conducted in the evenings from January 30 to February 9, 2023. The survey results showed that 54.9% of the respondents said the burden of housing expenses, including mortgage payments, rent, rates, management fees and maintenance costs, was quite heavy (39.3%) or very heavy (15.6%), while 31.9% and 7.3% 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 had increased by 4.9 and 3.3 percentage points respectively, while those who thought it not too heavy or not at all heavy had decreased by 6.1 and 2.2 percentage points respectively. The Chi-square test showed that the percentage distributions of the two surveys were statistically significantly different.

The survey also found that 21.5% of the respondents believed that it was an opportune time to buy a property, a significant increase of 5.6 percentage points from last year's survey, and 56.1% of the respondents thought it was not the right time, a decrease of 4.1 percentage points from last year's survey. The Chi-square test also showed that there was a statistically significant difference in the percentage distributions between the two surveys.

Respondents were also asked about their views on current residential property prices and their predictions for those prices in the coming year. About 75.8% of respondents thought the current level of residential property prices in Hong Kong was too high, 14.4% said it was reasonable and only 1.8% felt it was too low. Compared to last year's survey, the proportion of respondents who thought the property price level was too high had decreased significantly, by 6.6 percentage points. The Chi-square test also showed a statistically significant difference in the distribution of percentages between the two surveys.

Regarding predictions of the residential property price trends in the coming year, 35.8% of the respondents estimated that property prices would remain at the current level, 30.8% believed they would fall and 22.7% expected them to rise. Of those predicting a fall,

relatively more people thought the decrease would be in the range of 5% to less than 10% (36.6%) or 10% to less than 20% (20.9%). Among those who expected property prices to rise, more than half (54.6%) predicted they would increase by 5% to less than 10%.

In addition, the survey also found that about four-fifths (80.2%) of the respondents believed that it was quite important (46.5%) or very important (33.7%) to have their own residential property, while only 14.9% said it was not so important (13.5%) or very unimportant (1.4%).

A total of 705 respondents aged 18 or above (landline: 321; mobile: 384) were successfully interviewed in this survey, and the response rates of the landline and mobile samples were 25.4% and 28.4% respectively. The sampling error for a sample size of 705 is 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 the relevant age-sex distribution of the population published by the Census and Statistics Department.

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