

展望2010-2011年度財政預算案 – 「貧窮與經濟發展」研討會

香港浸會大學工商管理學院
院長及金融學講座教授
張仁良教授
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Prof. Stephen Cheung

Dean, School of Business
Hong Kong Baptist University

Top 11 Countries With the Biggest Gaps Between Rich and Poor

(UNDP)

No. 1 Hong Kong

Gini score: 43.4

GDP 2007 (US\$ billions): 207.2

Share of income or expenditure (%)

Poorest 10%: 2.0

Richest 10%: 34.9

Ratio of income or expenditure, share of top 10% to lowest 10%

:17.8

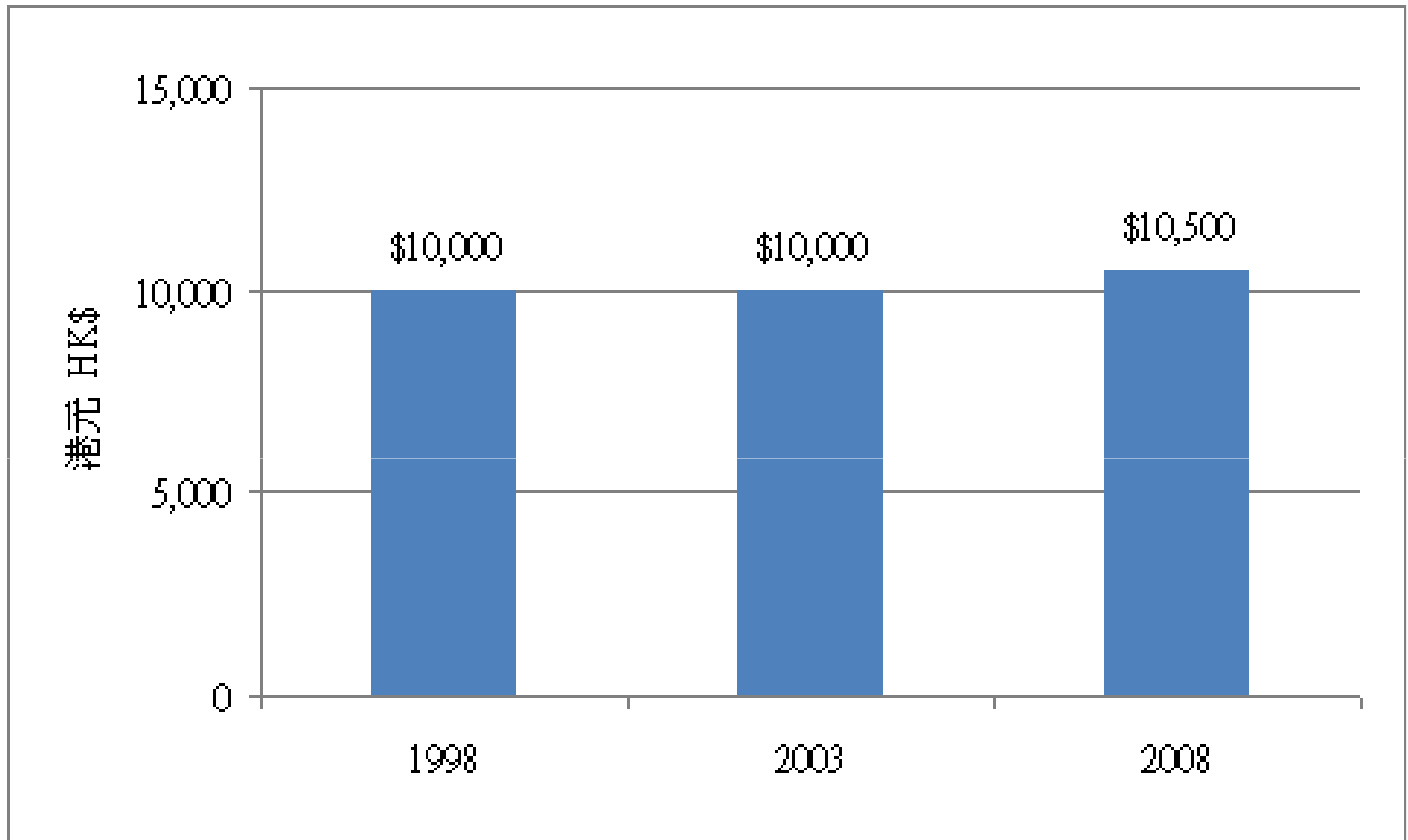
Renowned for its high concentration of Rolls-Royces, expensive real estate, and posh shops, the Chinese special administrative region has plenty of rich who enjoy showing off their wealth. However, Hong Kong also has one of the largest public housing sectors in the world, with about half the population living in government-supported or -subsidized housing estates. The city has no minimum wage—except for domestic helpers from the Philippines, Indonesia, and other countries. (October 16, 2009, Business Week)

就業收入
Employment Earnings

	1998		2003		2008	
	數目	百分比	數目	百分比	數目	百分比
每月就業收入	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Below \$4,000	236 600	7.6	398 200	12.5	394 300	11.2
\$4,000 - \$14,999	1 865 000	59.7	1 777 800	55.7	1 900 900	54.0
>= \$15,000	1 020 400	32.7	1 014 600	31.8	1 223 500	34.8
總計	3 122 000	100.0	3 190 600	100.0	3 518 800	100.0
Total						

註釋：由於進位原因，個別項目的數字加起來可能與總數略有出入。

Note: Figures may not add up to total owing to rounding



就業收入

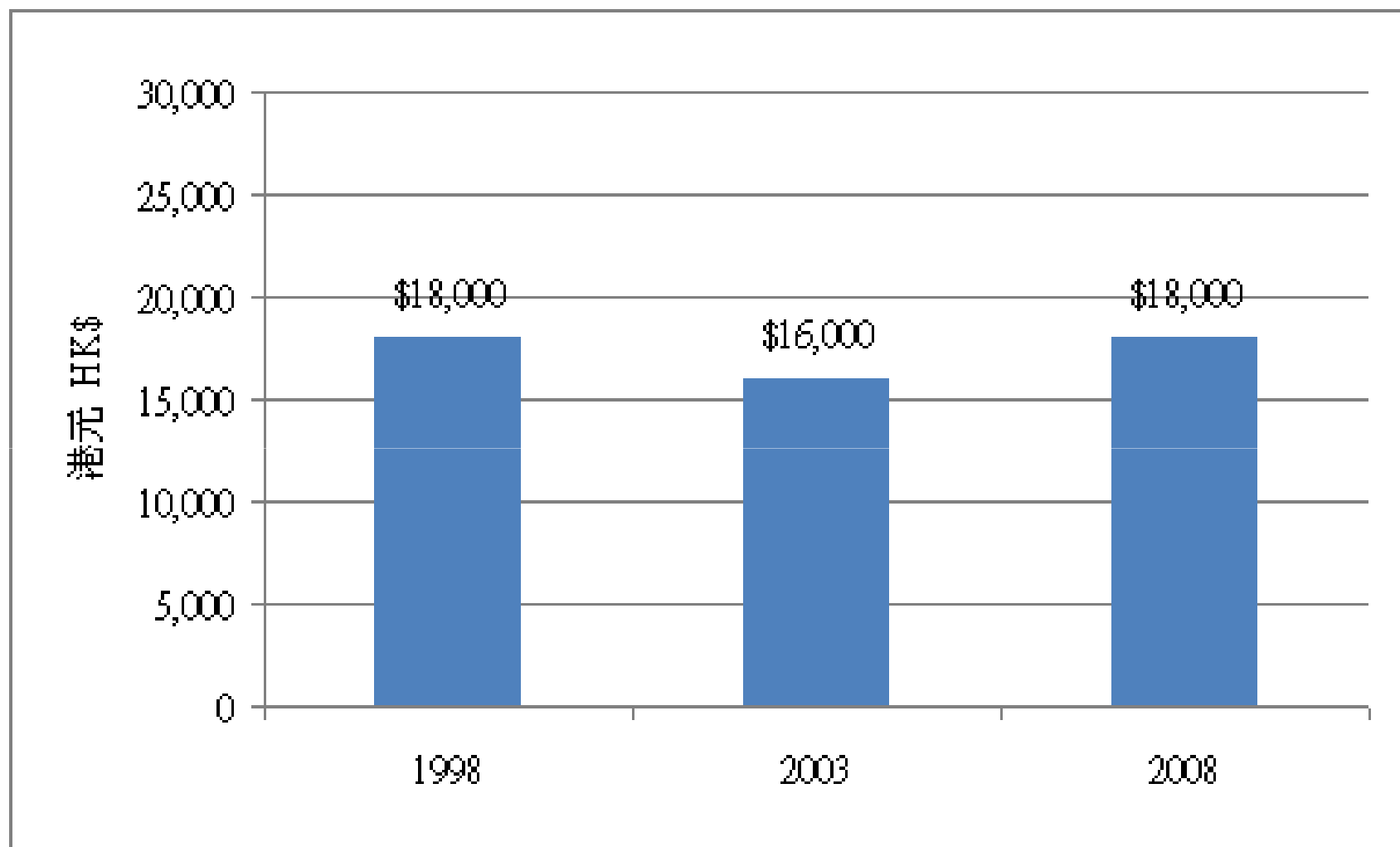
Employment Earnings

每月就業收入中位數 (港元)

Median Monthly Employment Earnings (HK\$)

收入組別	1998	2003	2008
Income Group			
第一至第二個十等分組別	4,500	3,670	3,500
1st - 2nd Decile Group			
第三至第八個十等分組別	10,000	10,000	10,500
3rd - 8th Decile Group			
第九至第十個十等分組別	30,000	30,000	30,000
9th - 10th Decile Group			
合計	10,000	10,000	10,500
Overall			

教育程度 (最高就讀程度) Education Attainment (Highest Level Attended)	每月就業收入中位數 (港元) Median Monthly Employment Earnings (HK\$)		
	1998	2003	2008
未受教育 / 學前教育 No schooling / Pre-primary	6,000	5,000	5,200
小學 Primary	8,000	6,500	6,800
初中 Lower secondary	9,000	8,000	8,000
高中 / 工藝程度教育 Upper secondary / Craft courses	10,000	9,100	9,750
預科 Sixth form	14,000	10,000	11,000
專上教育 - 非學位 Post-secondary : non-degree	16,000	14,000	14,000
專上教育 - 學位 Post-secondary : degree	25,000	21,500	23,000
總計 Total	10,000	10,000	10,500



家庭住戶收入
Household Income

	1998		2003		2008	
	數目	百分比	數目	百分比	數目	百分比
住戶每月入息	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Monthly Domestic Household Income	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Below \$4,000	142 300	7.3	183 500	8.7	167 400	7.3
\$4,000 - \$39,999	1 492 600	76.1	1 603 400	75.8	1 692 200	74.3
>= \$40,000	326 600	16.6	327 200	15.5	417 800	18.3
總計	1 961 500	100.0	2 114 000	100.0	2 277 400	100.0
Total						

註釋：由於進位原因，個別項目的數字加起來可能與總數略有出入。

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家庭住戶收入分布
Household Income Distribution

	1998	2003	2008
住戶每月入息低於4,000元的長者住戶數目	91 000	106 800	108 400
Number of elderly households with monthly household income below \$4,000			
住戶每月入息在40,000元或以上的住戶中，有兩名工作成員的住戶的數目	123 600	135 600	173 200
Number of households having monthly household income at \$40,000 or above with two working members			
住戶每月入息在40,000元或以上的住戶中，十五歲及以上就讀專上教育的人口數目	440 200	482 200	630 400
Number of persons aged 15 and over having attended post-secondary education in households with monthly household income at \$40,000 or above			

貧窮的挑戰

- 派錢≠扶貧
 - 派不得其所=製造貧窮
- 提供誘因使失業者重投勞動市場
- 通脹持續
- 經濟和財富分佈
- 市場失效

- 財富差距日漸加劇
 - 按除稅及福利轉移後住戶收入計算，堅尼系數在過去十年仍上升
- 社會流動的機會？
- 貧窮人士的希望
 - 平等的機會
 - 減少跨代貧窮
- 商界、政府、非政府機構和個人的共同努力
 - 商界：企業社會責任
 - 政府：社會企業、再培訓
 - 個人：自我增值

End

Thank You!