



## 中大香港亞太研究所民調：

### 五成三市民認為青年向上流動的機會不足 四成三人預料青年向上流動機會將會變差

香港中文大學（中大）香港亞太研究所於 2024 年 5 月 28 日至 6 月 24 日晚上進行電話調查，探討大眾對香港社會流動的看法。調查發現 53.3%受訪市民表示現時香港青年人社會向上流動的機會不足夠，亦有 43.3%受訪者認為青年向上流動的機會在未來十年會變差。

根據今年的調查結果，53.3%受訪者認為現時香港青年社會向上流動的機會不足夠，較去年 3 月份的調查上升 7.9 個百分點，表示「普通」的有 32.1%，相關百分比與去年差不多（32.5%），而認為足夠的有 10.7%，較去年下降 6.8 個百分點，統計顯著性檢定（卡方檢定）顯示，兩年調查的百分比分布呈統計上顯著的差異（見附表一）。

今年調查中，有 43.3%受訪者認為本港青年未年十年在社會向上流動的機會將會變差，較去年調查上升 10.0 個百分點，而回答將會變好的有 19.7%，較去年下降 11.4 個百分點，另有 26.4%覺得將會與現時一樣，較去年下降 2.8 個百分點，統計顯著性檢定顯示兩年的百分比分布差異達統計上的顯著水平（見附表二）。

當被問及現時青年向上流動機會與十年前的差別，今年調查發現有 65%受訪者覺得現時的機會較十年前差，較去年調查上升 16.5 個百分點，而表示較十年前好的有 14.5%，較去年下降 2.6 個百分點，認為現時機會與十年前一樣的有 14.9%，較去年下降 14.5 個百分點，兩年的百分比分布呈統計上顯著的差異（見附表三）。

有關香港青年往內地或外國發展是否較在香港有更大機會成功的看法，調查結果發現，有 27.7%受訪者認為香港青年往內地發展較大機會成功，較去年上升 6.1 個百分點，45.8%回答「一半半」，較去年上升 4.3 個百分點，而認為不會有較大機會成功的則有 19.6%，較去年下降 8.3 個百分點，統計顯著性檢定顯示兩年的百分比分布差異達統計上的顯著水平

(見附表四)。

至於往外國發展，有 20.8%受訪者覺得香港青年會有較大機會成功，較去年上升 2.9 個百分點，回答「一半半」的有 47.6%，較去年上升 4.2 個百分點，而認為不會有較大機會成功的則有 24.4%，相關百分比與去年差不多 (24.0%)，統計顯著性檢定顯示兩年的百分比分布差異達統計上的顯著水平 (見附表四)。

在過去五年的個人社會流動經驗方面，53.3%受訪者覺得自己現時與五年前差不多，較去年下降 9.5 個百分點，有 20.8%感到自己向下流動，較去年上升 2.8 個百分點，而覺得自己向上流動的有 19.5%，較去年上升 4.4 個百分點，兩個年度的百分比分布差異達統計上的顯著水平 (見附表五)。

至於預期自己未來五年向上流動的機會，48.5%受訪者覺得自己五年後會與現時差不多，較去年下降 5.5 個百分點，有 24.6%預計自己未來會向下流動，較去年上升 2.3 個百分點，而認為自己五年後將會向上流動的則有 20.2%，較去年上升 4.4 個百分點，但是兩年的百分比分布差異不達統計上的顯著水平 (見附表六)。

最後，調查詢問受訪者對社會向上流動的理解，當問及那一方面最能反映出社會向上流動，最多人認為是「改善生活質素」，有 39.2%，較去年上升 1.0 個百分點，其餘依次為「增加財富及發展事業」(25.2%)、「增長教育知識水平」(20.6%)及「增加對社會影響力」(7.7%)，統計顯著性檢定顯示，兩年調查的百分比分布呈統計上顯著的差異 (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，共成功訪問了 705 名 18 歲或以上的市民 (家居固網電話：172 名；手提電話：533 名)，整體成功回應率為 49.3% (家居固網電話：49.6%；手提電話：49.2%)。以 705 個成功樣本數推算，百分比變項的抽樣誤差約在正或負 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  
二零二四年七月十五日

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【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）的情況出現，個別數字的總和與總數未必相同，故可能出現總體百分比不等於100%的情況。】

附表一：對現時香港青年人社會向上流動機會的看法（百分比）

|         | 2024年5月【註】 | 2023年3月 |
|---------|------------|---------|
| 足夠      | 10.7       | 17.5    |
| 普通      | 32.1       | 32.5    |
| 不足夠     | 53.3       | 45.4    |
| 不知道／很難說 | 3.9        | 4.7     |
| （樣本數）   | (701)      | (717)   |

問題：「你覺得現時香港青年人社會向上流動嘅機會足唔足夠呢？係足夠、普通，定係不足夠呢？」

註：經卡方檢定顯示，2024年5月和2023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：對未來十年香港青年人社會向上流動機會的估計（百分比）

|         | 2024年5月【註】 | 2023年3月 |
|---------|------------|---------|
| 變好      | 19.7       | 31.1    |
| 一樣      | 26.4       | 29.2    |
| 變差      | 43.3       | 33.3    |
| 不知道／很難說 | 10.6       | 6.4     |
| （樣本數）   | (702)      | (717)   |

問題：「喺未來十年，你估計香港青年人社會向上流動嘅機會將會變好、同目前一樣，定係變差呢？」

註：經卡方檢定顯示，2024年5月和2023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：現時香港青年人社會向上流動機會與十年前的比較（百分比）

|         | 2024年5月【註】 | 2023年3月 |
|---------|------------|---------|
| 好了      | 14.5       | 17.1    |
| 一樣      | 14.9       | 29.4    |
| 差了      | 65.0       | 48.5    |
| 不知道／很難說 | 5.6        | 4.9     |
| （樣本數）   | (703)      | (717)   |

問題：「同十年前比較，你覺得依家嘅香港青年人社會向上流動嘅機會係好咗、一樣，定係差咗呢？」

註：經卡方檢定顯示，2024年5月和2023年3月的百分比分布差異達統計上顯著水平 [ $p < 0.05$ ]。

附表四：香港青年人離開香港發展成功的機會（百分比）

|         | 內地              |         | 外國              |         |
|---------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
|         | 2024年5月<br>【註1】 | 2023年3月 | 2024年5月<br>【註2】 | 2023年3月 |
| 會       | 27.7            | 21.6    | 20.8            | 17.9    |
| 一半半     | 45.8            | 41.5    | 47.6            | 43.4    |
| 不會      | 19.6            | 27.9    | 24.4            | 24.0    |
| 不知道／很難說 | 6.8             | 8.9     | 7.3             | 14.6    |
| （樣本數）   | (702)           | (717)   | (705)           | (717)   |

問題：「你覺得青年人返內地發展，會唔會比喺香港有更大嘅機會成功？係會、一半半，定係不會呢？」

問題：「你覺得青年人去外國發展，會唔會比喺香港有更大嘅機會成功？係會、一半半，定係不會呢？」

註1：經卡方檢定顯示，2024年5月和2023年3月的百分比分布差異達統計上顯著水平 [ $p < 0.05$ ]。

註2：經卡方檢定顯示，2024年5月和2023年3月的百分比分布差異達統計上顯著水平 [ $p < 0.05$ ]。

附表五：對自己過去五年社會向上流動的評估（百分比）

|         | 2024年5月【註】 | 2023年3月 |
|---------|------------|---------|
| 上升      | 19.5       | 15.1    |
| 差不多     | 53.3       | 62.8    |
| 下降      | 20.8       | 18.0    |
| 不知道／很難說 | 6.4        | 4.1     |
| （樣本數）   | (701)      | (713)   |

問題：「你覺得過去五年你自己有冇嘅社會向上流動呢？係上升、差唔多，定係下降呢？」

註：經卡方檢定顯示，2024年5月和2023年3月的百分比分布差異達統計上顯著水平 [p < 0.05]。

附表六：對自己未來五年社會向上流動的估計（百分比）

|         | 2024年5月【註】 | 2023年3月 |
|---------|------------|---------|
| 上升      | 20.2       | 15.8    |
| 差不多     | 48.5       | 54.0    |
| 下降      | 24.6       | 22.3    |
| 不知道／很難說 | 6.7        | 7.9     |
| （樣本數）   | (702)      | (715)   |

問題：「你覺得未來五年你自己會唔會嘅社會向上流動呢？係上升、差唔多，定係下降呢？」

註：經卡方檢定顯示，2024年5月和2023年3月的百分比分布差異不達統計上顯著水平 [p ≥ 0.05]。

附表七：對社會向上流動的理解（百分比）

|           | 2024年5月【註】 | 2023年3月 |
|-----------|------------|---------|
| 改善生活質素    | 39.2       | 38.2    |
| 增加財富及發展事業 | 25.2       | 31.0    |
| 增長教育知識水平  | 20.6       | 14.8    |
| 增加對社會影響力  | 7.7        | 5.6     |
| 不知道／很難說   | 7.4        | 10.3    |
| （樣本數）     | (702)      | (715)   |

問題：「社會上不同嘅人對社會流動有唔同嘅理解，你認為以下邊樣最能反映社會向上流動呢？係增加財富及發展事業、增加對社會影響力、增長教育知識水平，定係改善生活質素呢？」

註：經卡方檢定顯示，2024年5月和2023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 social mobility in Hong Kong  
released by Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies at CUHK, reflects that  
over 53% respondents find Hong Kong lacking in upward social mobility**

The Chinese University of Hong Kong's (CUHK) Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies conducted a telephone survey from 28 May to 24 June 2024 to gauge public views about social mobility in Hong Kong. Of the respondents, 53.3% said that the opportunities for upward mobility were not enough for Hong Kong's young people, and 43.3% thought the opportunities for upward mobility for young people would get worse in the next 10 years or more.

In addition to the 53.3% of respondents who said Hong Kong currently did not provide enough opportunities for upward mobility for young people, 32.1% answered "in-between" and only 10.7% said that there were enough. Compared to a similar survey conducted in March 2023, the figure who believed Hong Kong currently did not provide young people with enough opportunities for upward mobility increased by 7.9 percentage points, while the figure who said that there were enough opportunities decreased by 6.8 percentage points. The statistical analysis (chi-square test) showed that the results for 2024 were statistically significantly different from those for 2023.

When the respondents were asked whether the opportunities for upward mobility for young people would be better in the next 10 years or more, 43.3% of them predicted that they would get worse, 26.4% predicted they would be similar to the current situation and 19.7% predicted they would be better. The numbers of those who predicted that they would get worse increased by 10.0 percentage points from the previous survey, while the percentage of those who predicted it would be similar to the current situation and those who predicted it would be better decreased by 2.8 and 11.4 percentage points respectively. A statistical test showed that the percentage distributions of the two surveys were statistically significantly different.

65.0% of the respondents said that the opportunities for upward mobility for young people had worsened compared to 10 years ago, which was 16.5 percentage points higher than the corresponding figure in the previous survey, while 14.9% replied it was similar to 10 years ago and 14.5% said it had improved, which were 14.5 and 2.6 percentage points respectively lower than the corresponding figures in the previous survey. The difference between 2024 and 2023 was statistically significant.

All respondents were asked whether young people would have better opportunities to become successful if they pursued their careers in mainland China: 27.7% replied they would, an increase of 6.1 percentage points from the previous survey; 45.8% answered "half-half", an increase of 4.3 percentage points; and 19.6% said they would not, a decrease of 8.3 percentage points. The percentage distributions of the two surveys were statistically significantly different.

When asked whether young people would have better opportunities for success if they pursued their careers in foreign countries, 20.8% replied they would, an increase of 2.9 percentage points from the previous survey; 47.6% of them answered "half-half", an increase of 4.2 percentage points; and 24.4% said they would not, similar to the corresponding figure last time (24.0%). The percentage distributions of the two surveys were statistically significantly different.

Regarding personal experiences of social mobility in the past five years, 53.3% of the respondents said that they had been stationary, a decrease of 9.5 percentage points from the

previous survey; 20.8% thought they had moved downward, an increase of 2.8 percentage points; and 19.5% felt that they had moved upward, an increase of 4.4 percentage points. The difference between 2024 and 2023 was found to be statistically significant.

Concerning predictions of personal social mobility opportunities in the next five years, 48.5% of the respondents said that they would not change, 24.6% predicted that they would move downward and 20.2% predicted that they would move upward. The percentage distribution this year was found not to be statistically significantly different from last year's (would not change: 54.0%; would move downward: 22.3%; would move upward: 15.8%).

Lastly, when asked about the meaning of upward mobility, 39.2% of the respondents answered that it was having a "higher quality of life" (an increase of 1.0 percentage points from the previous survey), followed by "more wealth and a better career" (25.2%), a "higher education level" (20.6%) and a "stronger influence on society" (7.7%). The results for 2024 were statistically significantly different from those for 2023.

The survey employed a dual-frame sampling design that included both landline and mobile phone numbers. A total of 705 respondents aged 18 or above (landline: 172; mobile: 533) were successfully interviewed, with a response rate of 49.3% (landline: 49.6%; mobile: 49.2%). The sampling error is estimated at plus or minus 3.69 percentage points at a 95% confidence level. The weighting of survey data was based on the probability of the respondents being selected via dual-frame sampling design and relevant age-sex distribution of the population published by the Census and Statistics Department.

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