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香港亞太研究所

中大香港亞太研究所民調:

五成九市民認為青年向上流動機會不足 四成六人預料青年向上流動將變差

香港中文大學(中大)香港亞太研究所於 2025 年 5 月 6 日至 20 日進行電話調查,探討大眾對香港青年社會流動的看法。調查發現 58.7%受訪者認為現時香港青年社會向上流動的機會不足,亦有 46.4%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顯示,58.7%受訪者認為現時香港青年社會向上流動機會不足夠, 百分比較去年 5 月份的調查上升 5.4 個百分點,表示「普通」的有 28.9%,較去年下跌 3.2 個百分點,而認為足夠的有 9.0%,較去年下跌 1.7 個百分點,經統計顯著性檢定(卡方檢定)兩年調查的百分比分布差異不達統計上的顯著水平。

在是次調查中,有46.4%受訪者認為本港青年未來十年在社會向上流動的機會將會變差,百分比較去年調查上升3.1個百分點,而回答將會變好的有19.2%,與去年(19.7%)相若,另有27.7%覺得將會與現時一樣,較去年上升1.3個百分點,兩年調查的百分比分布差異不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,調查發現有 66.3%受訪者覺得現時的機會較十年前差,較去年調查上升 1.3 個百分點,而表示較十年前好的有 12.8%,較去年下跌 1.7 個百分點,認為現時機會與十年前一樣的有 17.0%,較去年上升 2.1 個百分點,兩年調查的百分比分布差異不達統計上的顯著水平(見附表三)。

調查亦發現,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,有 22.4% 受訪者認為香港青年往內地發展有較大機會成功,較去年下跌 5.3 個百分點,40.9%回答「一 半半」,較去年下跌 4.9 個百分點,而認為不會有較大機會成功的則有 31.1%,較去年上升 11.5 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)。

有關香港青年往外國發展,有 21.0%受訪者覺得他們會有較大機會成功,相關百分比與去年(20.8%)相若,回答「一半半」的有 44.6%,較去年下跌 3.0 個百分點,而認為不會有較大機會成功的則有 26.9%,較去年上升 2.5 個百分點,經統計顯著性檢定兩年的百分比分布差異不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,58.3%受訪者覺得自己現時與五年前差不多,較去年上升5.0個百分點,有18.5%感覺自己向下流動,較去年下跌2.3個百分點,而覺得自己向上流動的有19.7%,與去年(19.5%)相若,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,58.1%受訪者覺得自己五年後會與現時差不多,較去年明顯上升9.6個百分點,有18.3%預期自己未來會向下流動,較去年下跌6.3個百分點,而預期自己五年後將會向上流動的則有17.7%,較去年下跌2.5個百分點,兩年的百分比分布差異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,哪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 37.1%,較去年下跌 2.1 個百分點,其餘依次為「增加財富及發展事業」(27.3%)、「增長教育知識水平」(22.3%)及「增加對社會影響力」(7.0%),統計顯著性檢定兩年調查的百分比分布不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,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%)。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 16 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)

	2025年5月【註】	2024年5月
足夠	9.0	10.7
普通	28.9	32.1
不足夠	58.7	53.3
不知道/很難說	3.4	3.9
(樣本數)	(701)	(701)

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,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:對未來十年香港青年人社會向上流動機會的估計(百分比)

	2025年5月【註】	2024年5月
變好	19.2	19.7
一樣	27.7	26.4
變差	46.4	43.3
不知道/很難說	6.7	10.6
(樣本數)	(699)	(702)

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,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)

	2025年5月【註】	2024年5月
	2023 午 3 万 【旺】	2024 平 3 万
好了	12.8	14.5
一樣	17.0	14.9
差了	66.3	65.0
不知道/很難說	3.8	5.6
(樣本數)	(701)	(703)

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,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:香港青年人離開香港發展成功的機會(百分比)

	內	地	外	、或
_	2025年5月 【註1】	2024年5月	2025年5月 【註2】	2024年5月
會	22.4	27.7	21.0	20.8
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	40.9	45.8	44.6	47.6
不會	31.1	19.6	26.9	24.4
不知道/很難說	5.5	6.8	7.5	7.3
(樣本數)	(700)	(702)	(702)	(705)

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,2025 年 5 月和 2024 年 5 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,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:對自己過去五年社會向上流動的評估(百分比)

	2025年5月【註】	2024年5月
上升	19.7	19.5
差不多	58.3	53.3
下降	18.5	20.8
不知道/很難說	3.5	6.4
(樣本數)	(700)	(701)

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

註:經卡方檢定顯示,2025 年 5 月和 2024 年 5 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)

	2025年5月【註】	2024年5月
上升	17.7	20.2
差不多	58.1	48.5
下降	18.3	24.6
不知道/很難說	5.9	6.7
(樣本數)	(700)	(702)

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

註:經卡方檢定顯示,2025年5月和2024年5月的百分比分布差異達統計上顯著水平 [p<0.05]。

附表七:對社會向上流動的理解(百分比)

	2025年5月【註】	2024年5月
改善生活質素	37.1	39.2
增加財富及發展事業	27.3	25.2
增長教育知識水平	22.3	20.6
增加對社會影響力	7.0	7.7
不知道/很難說	6.4	7.4
(樣本數)	(699)	(702)

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,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]。

Survey findings released by Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies at CUHK indicate 59% of respondents think Hong Kong is lacking in upward social mobility

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 gauge public views about social mobility in Hong Kong. Among the respondents, 58.7% said that the opportunities for upward mobility were not enough for Hong Kong's young people, while 46.4% thought those opportunities would get worse in the next 10 years or more.

In addition to the 58.7% who said Hong Kong currently did not provide enough such opportunities, 28.9% answered "in-between" and only 9.0% said that there were enough. Compared to a similar survey conducted in May 2024, the figure who believed opportunities were insufficient increased by 5.4 percentage points, while the figures of those who answered "in-between" and those who said that there were enough decreased by 3.2 and 1.7 percentage points respectively. The statistical analysis (chi-square test) showed that the results for 2025 were not statistically significantly different from those for 2024.

While 46.4% of the respondents predicted that opportunities for upward mobility for young people would get worse in the next 10 years or more, 27.7% predicted they would be similar to the current situation and 19.2% predicted they would be better. The numbers of those who predicted that they would get worse and be similar increased by 3.1 and 1.3 percentage points from the previous survey respectively, while the percentage of those who predicted it would be better was similar to that in 2024. A statistical test showed that the percentage distributions of the two surveys were not statistically significantly different.

66.3% of the respondents said that young people's opportunities for upward mobility had worsened compared to 10 years ago, 1.3 percentage points higher than the previous survey; while 17.0% replied it was similar to 10 years ago, 2.1 percentage points higher; and 12.8% said it had improved, 1.7 percentage points lower. The difference between 2025 and 2024 was statistically insignificant.

All respondents were asked whether young people would have better opportunities to become successful if they pursued their careers in mainland China: 22.4% replied they would, a decrease of 5.3 percentage points from the previous survey; 40.9% answered "half-half", a decrease of 4.9 percentage points; and 31.1% said they would not, an increase of 11.5 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, 21.0% replied they would, similar to the corresponding figure last time (20.8%); 44.6% answered "half-half", a decrease of 3.0 percentage points; and 26.9% said they would not, an increase of 2.5 percentage points. The percentage distributions of the two surveys were not statistically significantly different.

Regarding personal experiences of social mobility in the past five years, 58.3% of the respondents said that they had been stationary, an increase of 5.0 percentage points from the previous survey; 18.5% thought they had moved downward, a decrease of 2.3 percentage points; and 19.7% felt that they had moved upward, similar to the 2024 figure. The difference between 2025 and 2024 was found to be statistically significant.

Concerning predictions of personal social mobility opportunities in the next five years, 58.1% of the respondents said that they would not change, an increase of 9.6 percentage points from the previous survey; 18.3% predicted that they would move downward, a decrease of 6.3 percentage points; and 17.7% predicted that they would move upward, a decrease of 2.5 percentage points. The percentage distributions of the two surveys were statistically significantly different.

Lastly, when asked about the meaning of upward mobility, 37.1% of the respondents answered that it was having a "higher quality of life" (a decrease of 2.1 percentage points from the previous survey), followed by "more wealth and a better career" (27.3%), a "higher education level" (22.3%) and a "stronger influence on society" (7.0%). The results for 2025 were not statistically significantly different from those for 2024.

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. 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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