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## 中大香港亞太研究所民調:

# 半數市民認為青年向上流動機會不足六成人表示現時上流機會不及十年前

香港中文大學(中大)香港亞太研究所於 2022 年 4 月 21 日至 29 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 52.0%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,63.3%回答現時青年向上流動機會較十年前差。調查結果摘要如下:

根據調查結果,52.0%受訪者回答現時香港青年社會向上流動的機會不足夠,表示「普通」的有32.7%,而認為足夠的只有10.7%,可見覺得青年上流機會不足的市民較覺得足夠的多(見附表一)。

與十年前比較,有63.3%受訪者覺得現時青年向上流動的機會較十年前差了,認為與十年前一樣的有23.9%,而表示較十年前好的只有9.1%(見附表二)。對於未來十年青年向上流動機會的預計,有37.5%受訪者認為將會變差,而回答將會變好的有21.1%,另有32.5% 覺得將與現時一樣(見附表三)。

調查亦問及受訪市民對香港的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。結果發現,在往內地發展方面,41.4%受訪者回答「一半半」,29.8%認為青年不會有較大成功機會,而有 19.4%認為會有較大機會成功。至於去外國發展,有 48.3%受訪者回答「一半半」,覺得青年不會有較大成功機會的有 23.2%,而認為會有較大成功機會的有 15.1% (見附表四)。

在個人社會流動經驗方面,57.8%受訪者覺得自己現時與五年前差不多,而有 18.2%感到自己向下流動,11.9%覺得自己向上流動(見附表五)。

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,最多人認為是指「增加財富及發展事業」,有 34.4%,其餘依次為「改善生活質素」 (29.1%)、「增長教育知識水平」(17.0%)及「增加對社會影響力」(6.4%)(見附表六)。

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706名18歲或以上的市民(家居固網電話:349名;手提電話:357名),家居固網電話及手提電話樣本的成功回應率分別為27.9%和30.7%。以706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%)。調查結果先後以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

二零二二年五月十七日

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)

	百分比
足夠	10.7
普通	32.7
不足夠	52.0
不知道/很難說	4.7
(樣本數)	(706)

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?」

附表二: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)

	百分比
好了	9.1
一樣	23.9
差了	63.3
不知道/很難說	3.7
(樣本數)	(706)

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差咗、好咗,定係一樣呢?」

附表三:對未來十年香港青年人社會向上流動機會的估計(百分比)

	百分比
變好	21.1
一樣	32.5
變差	37.5
不知道/很難說	8.9
(樣本數)	(705)

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差、變好,定係同目前一樣呢?」

附表四:香港青年人離開香港發展成功的機會(百分比)

	百分比	
	內地	外國
會	19.4	15.1
一半半	41.4	48.3
不會	29.8	23.2
不知道/很難說	9.4	13.4
(樣本數)	(705)	(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?」

附表五:對自己過去五年社會向上流動的評估(百分比)

	百分比
上升	11.9
差不多	57.8
下降	18.2
不知道/很難說	12.1
(樣本數)	(704)

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?」

附表六:對社會向上流動的理解(百分比)

	百分比
增加財富及發展事業	34.4
改善生活質素	29.1
增長教育知識水平	17.0
增加對社會影響力	6.4
不知道/很難說	13.1
(樣本數)	(703)

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?」

# Public believes social mobility for young insufficient and worsening according to CUHK survey

The Chinese University of Hong Kong's (CUHK) Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies conducted a telephone survey from 21 to 29 April 2022 to gauge public views about social mobility in Hong Kong. 52.0% of the respondents said that there were not enough chances of upward mobility for young Hong Kong people. 63.3% of the respondents answered that the chance of upward mobility for young people had worsened compared to 10 years ago.

### The major findings are:

52.0% of the respondents to the survey said that Hong Kong currently did not provide enough chances for upward mobility for young people, while 32.7% answered "in-between" and only 10.7% said that there were enough chances.

63.3% of the respondents said that the chance of upward mobility for young people had declined compared to 10 years ago, while 23.9% replied it was similar to ten years ago and only 9.1% said it had improved. When the respondents were asked whether the chance of upward mobility for young people would be better in the next decade or beyond, 37.5% of them predicted that it would get worse, 32.5% predicted it would be similar to the current situation and 21.1% predicted it would be better.

All respondents were asked whether young people would have a better chance of success if they pursued careers on the mainland. 41.4% of them answered "half-half", 29.8% said no and 19.4% said yes. When asked whether young people would have a better chance of success if they pursued careers in foreign countries, 48.3% of the respondents answered "half-half", 23.2% replied they would not and 15.1% thought they would.

Regarding personal social mobility experiences in the past five years, 57.8% of the respondents said that they had been stationary, while 18.2% thought they had moved downwards and 11.9% felt that they had moved upwards.

Lastly, when asked about the meaning of upward mobility, 34.4% of the respondents answered that it was having "more wealth and a better career", followed by "higher quality of life" (29.1%), "higher education level" (17.0%) and "stronger influence on society" (6.4%).

The survey employed a dual-frame sampling design that included both landline and mobile phone numbers. A total of 706 respondents aged 18 or above (landline: 349; mobile: 357) were successfully interviewed, with response rates of 27.9% (landline) and 30.7% (mobile). 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.