

結語

Conclusion





第七章 結語

這項調查讓我們更客觀和科學化地瞭解香港人移居深圳的社會現象，除顯示於深圳居住的香港人的數目外(共61 865人)，亦有助分析這類人士的特徵、移居的原因，及他們與香港社會及經濟的聯繫。此外，也讓我們更能掌握他們日後回港居住、租置物業及接受教育的意向。這些資料甚具參考價值。

在這61 865人中，65.8%為男性，34.2%為女性，年齡中位數則分別為43歲及35歲。男性與女性的特徵有顯著差別，如男性大多數於香港出生(59.2%)而女性則於內地出生(69.1%)為主。男性(70.8%)就業人士的比例較女性(27.2%)多約1.5倍。

按經濟活動身分分析(15歲或以上的人士)，就業人士達57.2%(28 061人)，而退休人士類別則佔22.0%(10 801人)。而在就業的人士中，大部分仍在香港工作(66.6%，18 700人)(香港組別)，在深圳工作的只佔29.2%(8 186人)(深圳組別)。這兩組人士的職業、行業及教育程度存有差異，詳見第五及六章。

Chapter 7 Conclusion

This survey enables us to apprehend the social phenomenon of Hong Kong people taking up residence in Shenzhen in a more objective and scientific way. Apart from showing the number of Hong Kong people having taken up residence in Shenzhen (61 865 persons altogether), it also helps us analyse the characteristics of this specific group of people, their reasons for changing the place of residence and their socio-economic ties with Hong Kong. Besides, the survey enables us to know more about their aspirations for returning to Hong Kong in the future for residence, renting or owning properties and receiving education. The data are a very important source of reference.

Among those 61 865 persons, 65.8% were males and 34.2% were females, with median ages at 43 and 35 respectively. There were significant differences in terms of the characteristics between males and females. For example, most of the males (59.2%) were born in Hong Kong, whereas the majority of the females (69.1%) were born in the Mainland. The proportion of employed males (70.8%) was nearly 1.5 times more than that of the females (27.2%).

In terms of the status of economic activity (for those aged 15 and over), the employed persons represented 57.2% (28 061 persons) whereas the retired ones accounted for 22.0% (10 801 persons). A significant proportion of the employed persons (66.6%; 18 700 persons) still took Hong Kong as the main place of work (the Hong Kong group) while only 29.2% (8 186 persons) worked in Shenzhen (the Shenzhen group). There were, however, differences between these two groups in terms of their occupation, industry sector and educational attainment as detailed in Chapters 5 and 6.



按結婚時的身分，多達半數(18 976人)在深圳居住的已婚香港人的配偶為內地居民。除顯示中港婚姻的普及程度外，這亦似乎與跟父母/配偶/子女團聚為移居深圳的最主要原因(70.1%)脗合。其他較普遍提及在深圳居住的原因包括生活費較低(25.1%)和工作及上學地點在深圳(25.1%)。

就與香港社會及經濟的聯繫而言，超過一半(33 118人)於深圳居住的香港人在香港並沒有常住居所。此外，這61 865人當中，只有約一成(6 668人)人士明確表示有打算於五年內返港居住。然而，他們返港的頻率仍相當高，高達94.0%於深圳居住的香港人曾在過去六個月返港，超過半數更達每星期一次或以上。返港的兩大主要原因為探親訪友(56.3%)及在港工作(32.8%)。儘管返港次數頻密，調查結果顯示於深圳居住的香港人對香港醫療及體育康樂設施的依賴則並不顯著，分別有約六成及八成的人士於過去六個月從未使用香港醫療及體育康樂設施，而同期使用該類服務三次或以上的則分別佔10.3%及5.8%。因為使用香港醫療及體育康樂設施而回港者分別佔17.8%及4.0%而已。

It is noted that more than half (18 976 persons) of those Hong Kong people having taken up residence in Shenzhen who were married, their spouse was a Mainland resident at the time of marriage. Other than suggesting the popularity of cross-boundary marriages among such Hong Kong people, this also appears to conform with the most commonly cited reason for taking up residence in Shenzhen, i.e. reunion with parents/spouse/children (70.1%). Other more commonly cited reasons for taking up residence in Shenzhen were lower cost of living (25.1%) and place of work or study in Shenzhen (25.1%).

In respect of the socio-economic ties with Hong Kong, more than half (33 118 persons) of such Hong Kong people did not have a usual home base in Hong Kong. Moreover, only about one-tenth (6 668 persons) of those 61 865 persons had respectively made clear their intention to return to Hong Kong for residence within the next five years. Notwithstanding, their frequency of visiting Hong Kong was high. Up to 94.0% of them had visited Hong Kong during the past six months, and over half of them even visited Hong Kong at least once a week, mainly for visiting relatives and friends (56.3%) and working in Hong Kong (32.8%). Despite their high frequency of visiting Hong Kong, the survey's findings showed that those people were not heavily reliant on Hong Kong's health care services or its sports and recreational facilities. About 60% and 80% of them respectively expressed that they had not utilised Hong Kong's health care services and its sports and recreational facilities during the past six months, while only 10.3% and 5.8% had utilised these services for 3 times or more during the same period. Besides, only 17.8% and 4.0% had returned to Hong Kong for utilising its health care services or its sports and recreational facilities.



而以現時在深圳居住的在校香港人(10 106人)計算，於香港及內地上學的分別佔40.7%及59.1%。調查時共有10 368個待學或不在香港上學的香港人於深圳居住，約半數(5 421人)打算日後回港就讀。

隨著內地經濟持續快速增長、兩地交通網絡日趨完善、《內地與香港關於建立更緊密經貿關係的安排》進一步落實，以致兩地人民接觸交流日益頻繁，相信香港人於深圳居住的現象仍會持續，值得兩地繼續關注這社會狀況及其衍生的議題，如對跨界建設的需求，以及對房屋、學位及公共服務等的要求。

Among those Hong Kong people having taken up residence in Shenzhen who were students (10 106 persons), 40.7% were receiving education in Hong Kong and 59.1% were receiving education in the Mainland. At the time of survey, there were 10 368 Hong Kong people having taken up residence in Shenzhen who were prospective students or students currently not studying in Hong Kong. Nearly half of them (5 421 persons) had plans to return to Hong Kong for education in the future.

With the continuous rapid growth of the Mainland economy, the increasing sophistication of the cross-boundary transport network, and the further implementation of the “Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement”, there will be greater interaction between the people of the two sides. It is believed that the phenomenon of Hong Kong people taking up residence in Shenzhen will continue. It is worthwhile for both sides to pay attention to this social phenomenon and the issues that may follow, such as the demand for cross-boundary infrastructure and the demand for housing, school places and public services, etc.