Introduction
Chapter 1  Introduction

Background

With the ever-increasing socio-economic ties between Mainland China (the Mainland) and Hong Kong, there has been an increasing tendency for Hong Kong people to reside, take up jobs and acquire residential properties in the Mainland. According to the results of a number of surveys conducted in Hong Kong, Shenzhen has emerged as the most preferred city for residence, working and acquiring residential properties by Hong Kong people among the various cities in the Mainland.

The Planning Department of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) Government and the Statistics Bureau of the Shenzhen Municipal Government had therefore jointly commissioned a survey in Shenzhen in order to study and analyse Hong Kong people’s situation of and aspirations for taking up residence and acquiring properties in Shenzhen, and their socio-economic ties with Hong Kong. The findings of this survey would provide both sides with useful reference for planning cross-boundary control points and infrastructures as well as strategic land use planning.
Objective

The survey aimed at collecting information relating to Hong Kong people having taken up residence in Shenzhen, which included:

a. the number of Hong Kong people having taken up residence in Shenzhen and their socio-economic characteristics;

b. the number of households with Hong Kong people having taken up residence in Shenzhen and the characteristics of their accommodation;

c. the reasons why these Hong Kong people had taken up residence in Shenzhen and their future aspirations; and

d. the socio-economic ties with Hong Kong of Hong Kong people having taken up residence in Shenzhen.

Survey Methodology

This two-phase survey was coordinated by the Shenzhen Statistics Bureau and was implemented by the Statistical Society of Shenzhen. The comprehensive survey in the first phase, completed in May 2008, was for obtaining information on the total number of Hong Kong people having taken up residence in Shenzhen and the basic particulars of individuals. The data collected was used to establish a sampling frame for the second phase of the survey.
The second-phase survey was conducted through face-to-face household interviews in September 2008 and was completed in the same month. Among the samples chosen by way of a scientific method, a total of 4 200 households with Hong Kong people (i.e. 6 900 Hong Kong people) had been successfully interviewed. Based on the information collected from the interviewed households, the situation related to all households with Hong Kong people having taken up residence as well as the individuals in the entire Shenzhen can be inferred.

In this survey, “Hong Kong people” is defined as persons holding Hong Kong Identity Cards, or other travel documents issued by the Government of the HKSAR such as Re-entry Permit, Document of Identity and Passport. For “Hong Kong people having taken up residence in Shenzhen”, this refers to those Hong Kong people who had resided in Shenzhen for 3 months or more during the 6-month period before enumeration.
局限

本调查的住户抽样框主要是根据深圳市香港人的行政登记资料，以及以上住户核实而建立。一些在深圳并无固定居所或居住在某些非住宅单位（例如酒店）内的香港人，不包括在内。此外，一些没有成年香港人的住户（如父母均为内地人士，但同住子女则在香港出生），亦会较容易被遗漏。因此，这项统计调查所估算的在深圳市居住的香港人的数目，特别是婴幼儿的数目，可能偏低。然而，调查结果仍可提供有用参考，以便瞭解目标对象的特征，以及他们居住在深圳的情况。

数字进位

由於进位关系，统计表内个别项目加起来可能与总数略有出入。

Limitations

Upon checking of household registration particulars, the household sampling frame for this survey had been established mainly on the basis of the administrative records of Hong Kong people residing in Shenzhen. Those Hong Kong people who did not have a regular residence in Shenzhen or resided in non-residential premises such as hotels were not covered in this survey. Moreover, those households without any Hong Kong adult member (e.g. the parents were Mainland residents and they were living with their children born in Hong Kong) might not be captured in this survey. As a consequence, the number of Hong Kong people having taken up residence in Shenzhen (infants and young children in particular) might have been underestimated in this survey. Nevertheless, the findings of the survey can still provide useful reference for understanding the characteristics of the target group of people and their situation of taking up residence in Shenzhen.

Rounding of Figures

Owing to rounding, there may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total as shown in the tables and charts.