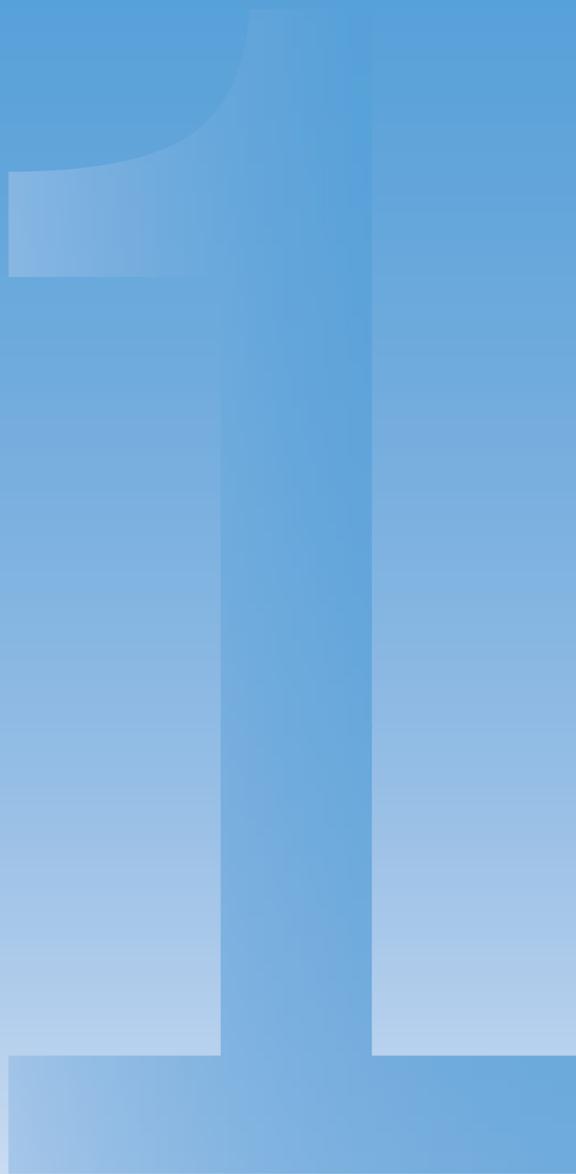


引言

Introduction





第一章 引言

背景

隨著香港與內地的社會經濟聯繫日益緊密，香港人前往中國內地（內地）居住、工作和置業的情況日漸普遍。根據香港境內不同的調查顯示，香港人到內地居住、工作及租賃住宅物業方面，深圳是香港人最喜歡的城市。

有鑒於此，香港特別行政區政府規劃署及深圳市政府統計局合作在深圳進行一項統計調查，探討和分析香港人在深圳居住和置業的狀況及意向，以及他們與香港社會及經濟的聯繫情況。調查所得資料將會為兩地的口岸通關設施、跨界基建，以及策略性土地規劃提供有用的參考。

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.



目的

這項統計調查的目的，是搜集以下有關在深圳居住的香港人的資料：

- a. 在深圳居住的香港人數目，以及他們的社會經濟特徵；
- b. 在深圳居住的香港人住戶的數目及居所情況；
- c. 在深圳居住的香港人移居深圳的原因及未來意向；以及
- d. 在深圳居住的香港人與香港社會及經濟的聯繫。

統計調查方法

調查工作由深圳市統計局統籌、深圳市統計學會執行。調查分兩個階段進行，第一階段的全面調查於2008年5月完成，目的為收集在深圳居住的香港人的總體數目及基本資料，為第二階段的抽樣調查建立抽樣框。

Objectives

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.

第二階段上門面訪調查於2008年9月進行，也於同月完成。在經科學化抽選的樣本內，成功訪問了4 200個有香港人成員的住戶(共6 900名香港人)。從受訪住戶所搜集的資料，可推算全深圳有香港人居住的住戶及個人的情況。

在是項調查中，「香港人」是指持有香港身分證，或其他香港特別行政區政府簽發的旅遊證件，如回港證、簽證身分書及特區護照的人士。「在深圳居住的香港人」則被界定為在統計時點之前的六個月內，有三個月或以上的時間，在深圳居住的香港人。

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

本調查的住戶抽樣框主要是根據深圳市香港人的行政登記資料，並輔以上戶核實而建立。一些在深圳並無固定居所或居住在某些非住宅單位（例如酒店）內的香港人，並不包括在內。此外，一些沒有成年香港人的住戶（如父母均為內地人士，但同住子女則在香港出生），亦會較容易被遺漏。因此，這項統計調查所估算的在深圳居住的香港人的數目，特別是嬰幼童的數目，可能偏低。然而，調查結果仍可提供有用參考，以便瞭解目標對象的特徵，以及他們居住在深圳的情況。

數字進位

由於進位關係，統計表內個別項目加起來可能與總數略有出入。

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.