

「在深圳居住的香港人」的特徵

Characteristics of

"Hong Kong people having  
taken up residence in Shenzhen"





### 第三章 「在深圳居住的香港人」 的特徵

#### 性別及年齡

據調查顯示，深圳共有40 731個有香港人居住的住戶，總人口113 742人，平均每戶2.8人。其中，香港人佔61 865人，平均每戶有1.5個香港人居住。深圳市常住總人口為861.55萬人。在深圳居住的香港人中，男性共有40 687人(65.8%)；女性共有21 178人(34.2%)。男女性比例約為1.9對1。男性的年齡中位數為43歲，而女性為35歲(圖1)。

### Chapter 3 Characteristics of "Hong Kong people having taken up residence in Shenzhen"

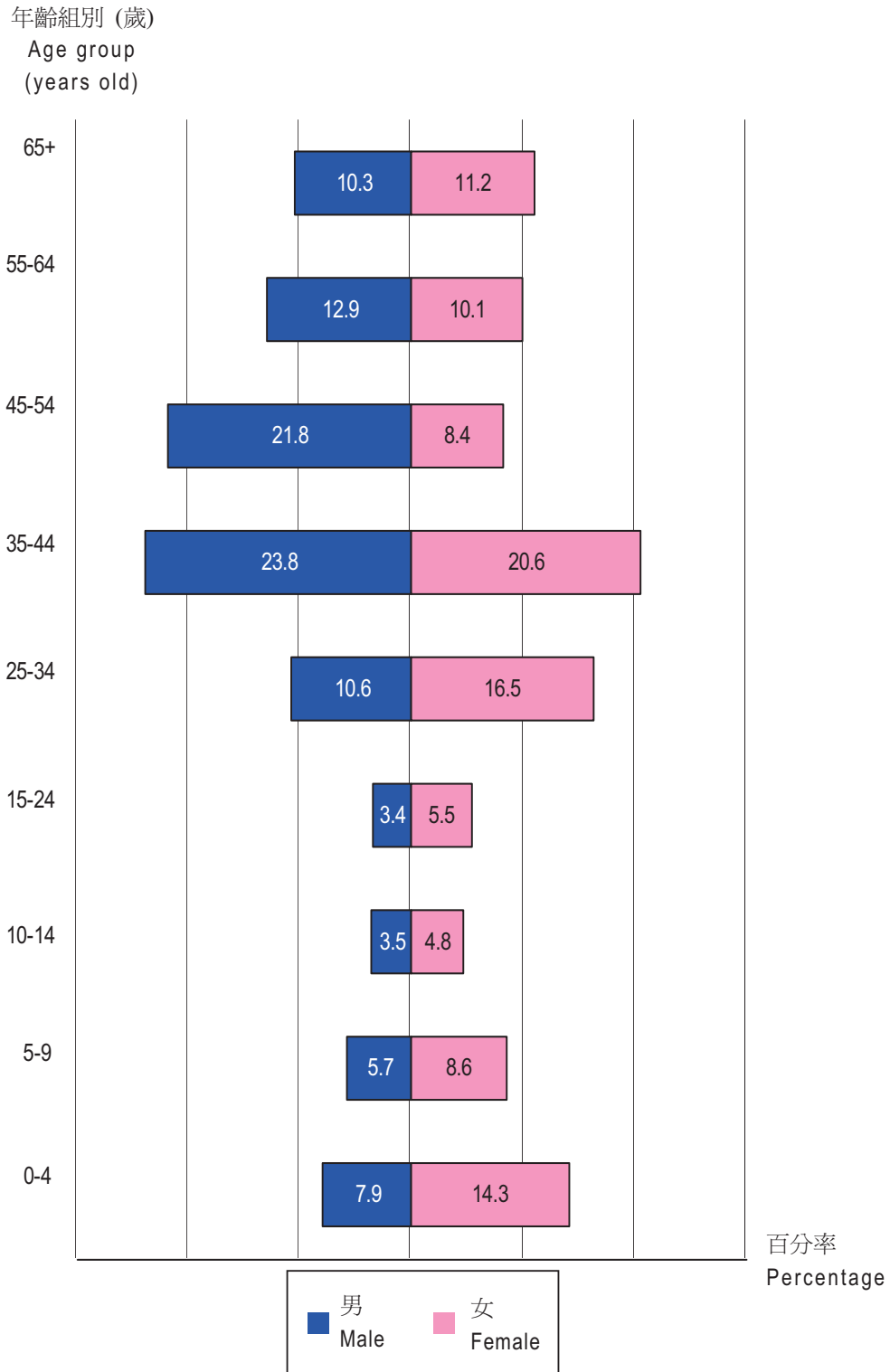
#### Gender and Age

According to the survey, there were a total of 40 731 households with Hong Kong people who had taken up residence in Shenzhen. Those households had a total population of 113 742 and an average size of 2.8 persons. Among which, 61 865 residents were Hong Kong people, resulting in 1.5 Hong Kong people per household. The total permanent resident population in Shenzhen stood at 8.6155 million. Of the Hong Kong people having taken up residence in Shenzhen, 40 687 (65.8%) of them were males, and 21 178 (34.2%) were females, resulting in an approximate ratio of 1.9 males to 1 female. The median age of male was 43 years old, while that of female was 35 years old (Figure 1).





圖1：在深圳居住的香港人的性別及年齡組別  
Figure 1: Hong Kong people having taken up residence in Shenzhen by gender and age group



總數：61 865人  
(男：40 687人 / 女：21 178人)  
Total: 61 865 persons  
(Male: 40 687 persons / Female: 21 178 persons)

## 地區分佈

在深圳居住的香港人，主要集中在福田、羅湖和龍崗三區，約佔總數的80% (圖2及圖3)。

## Geographical Distribution

Hong Kong people having taken up residence in Shenzhen were mainly concentrated in the Futian, Lo Wu and Longgang Districts, accounting for approximately 80% of all those Hong Kong people (Figures 2 and 3).

圖2：在深圳居住的香港人在深圳各區的分佈圖

Figure 2: Hong Kong people having taken up residence in Shenzhen by various districts in Shenzhen

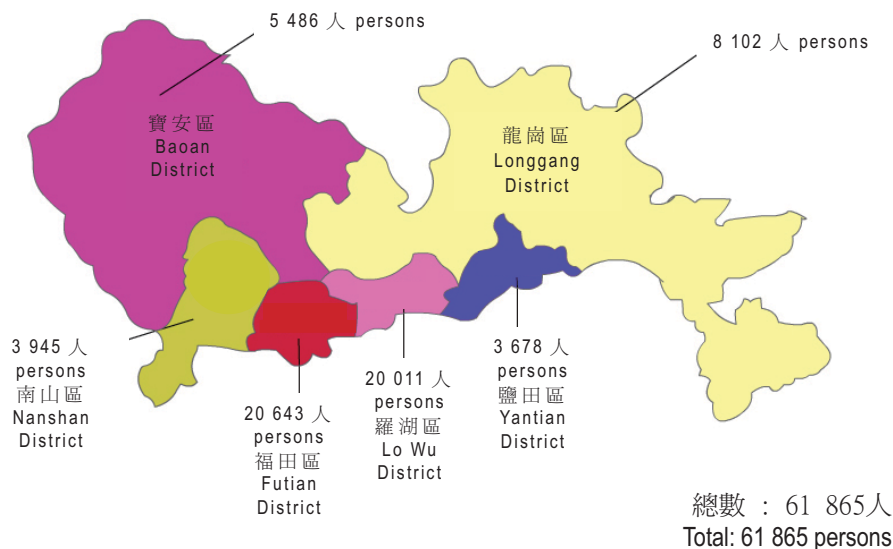
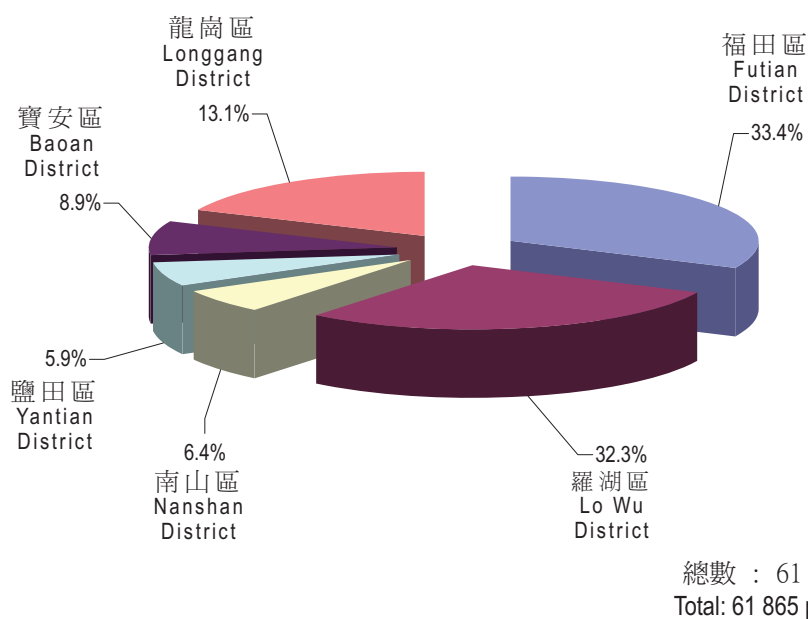


圖3：在深圳居住的香港人在深圳各區的分佈比例圖

Figure 3: Percentage distribution of Hong Kong people having taken up residence in Shenzhen by various districts in Shenzhen





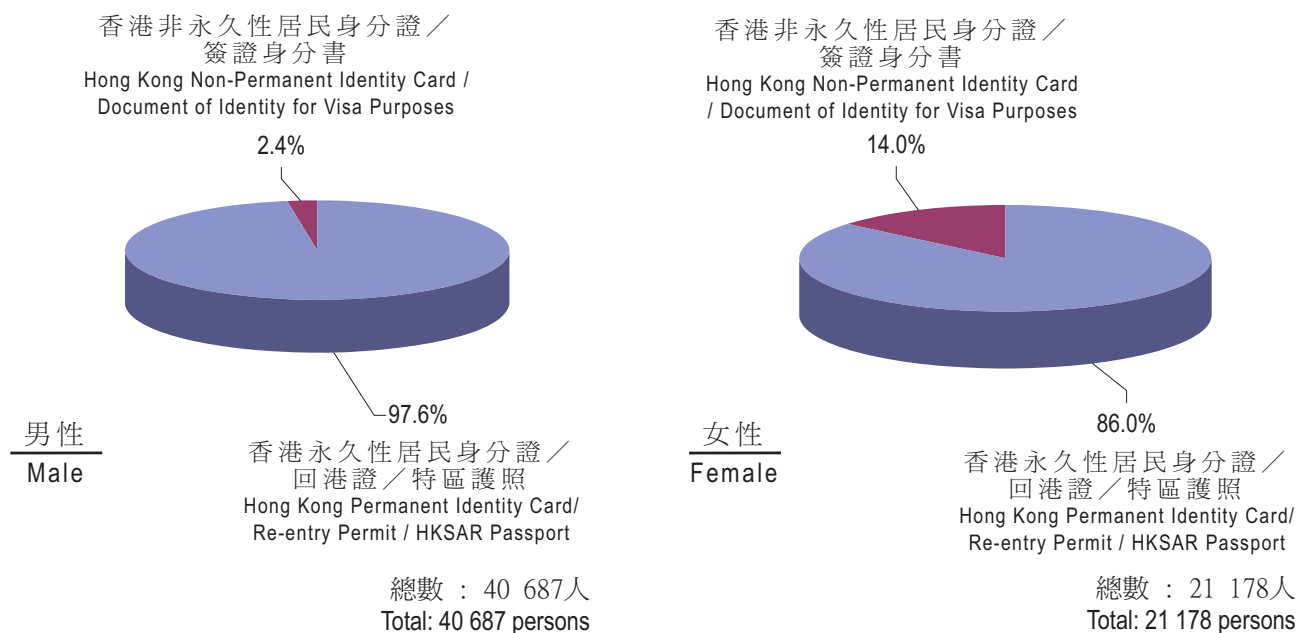
## 證件類別

按持有香港證件的種類劃分，大部分居住在深圳的香港人均持有香港永久性居民身分證／回港證／特區護照，達93.6%(57 925人)；只有6.4%(3 940人)持有香港非永久性居民身分證／簽證身分書。男性香港人持有香港永久性居民身分證／回港證／特區護照的比例較女性為高，前者達97.6%(39 707人)，而後者則為86.0%(18 218人)(圖4)。

## Type of Identification Documents

In terms of type of identification documents issued in Hong Kong, the great majority of Hong Kong people having taken up residence in Shenzhen were holders of Hong Kong Permanent Identity Card / Re-entry Permit / HKSAR Passport, representing 93.6% (57 925 persons) ; while only 6.4% (3 940 persons) were holders of Hong Kong Non-Permanent Identity Card / Document of Identity for Visa Purposes. In proportional terms, there were more males (97.6%; 39 707 persons) holding Hong Kong Permanent Identity Card / Re-entry Permit / HKSAR Passport than females (86.0%; 18 218 persons) (Figure 4).

圖4：按香港證件種類及性別劃分在深圳居住的香港人  
Figure 4: Hong Kong people having taken up residence in Shenzhen by type of identification documents issued in Hong Kong and gender





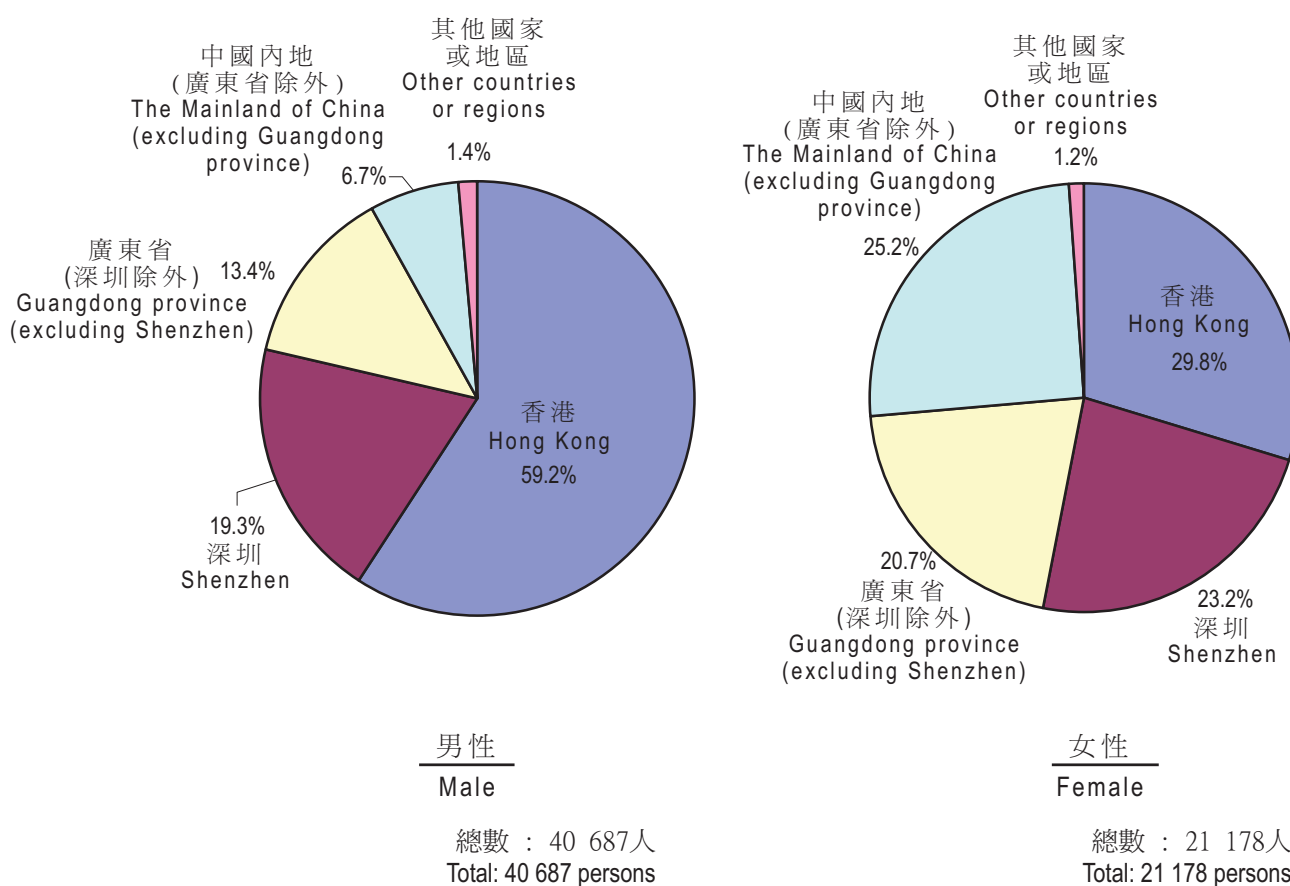
## 出生地

在深圳居住的男性香港人的出生地以香港為主，佔59.2%(24 095人)，而女性則只有29.8%(6 318人)於香港出生(圖5)。

## Place of Birth

The Hong Kong males having taken up residence in Shenzhen were mainly born in Hong Kong (59.2%; 24 095 persons), as against only 29.8% (6 318 persons) for females (Figure 5).

圖5：按出生地及性別劃分在深圳居住的香港人  
Figure 5: Hong Kong people having taken up residence in Shenzhen by place of birth and gender





## 在深圳居住年期

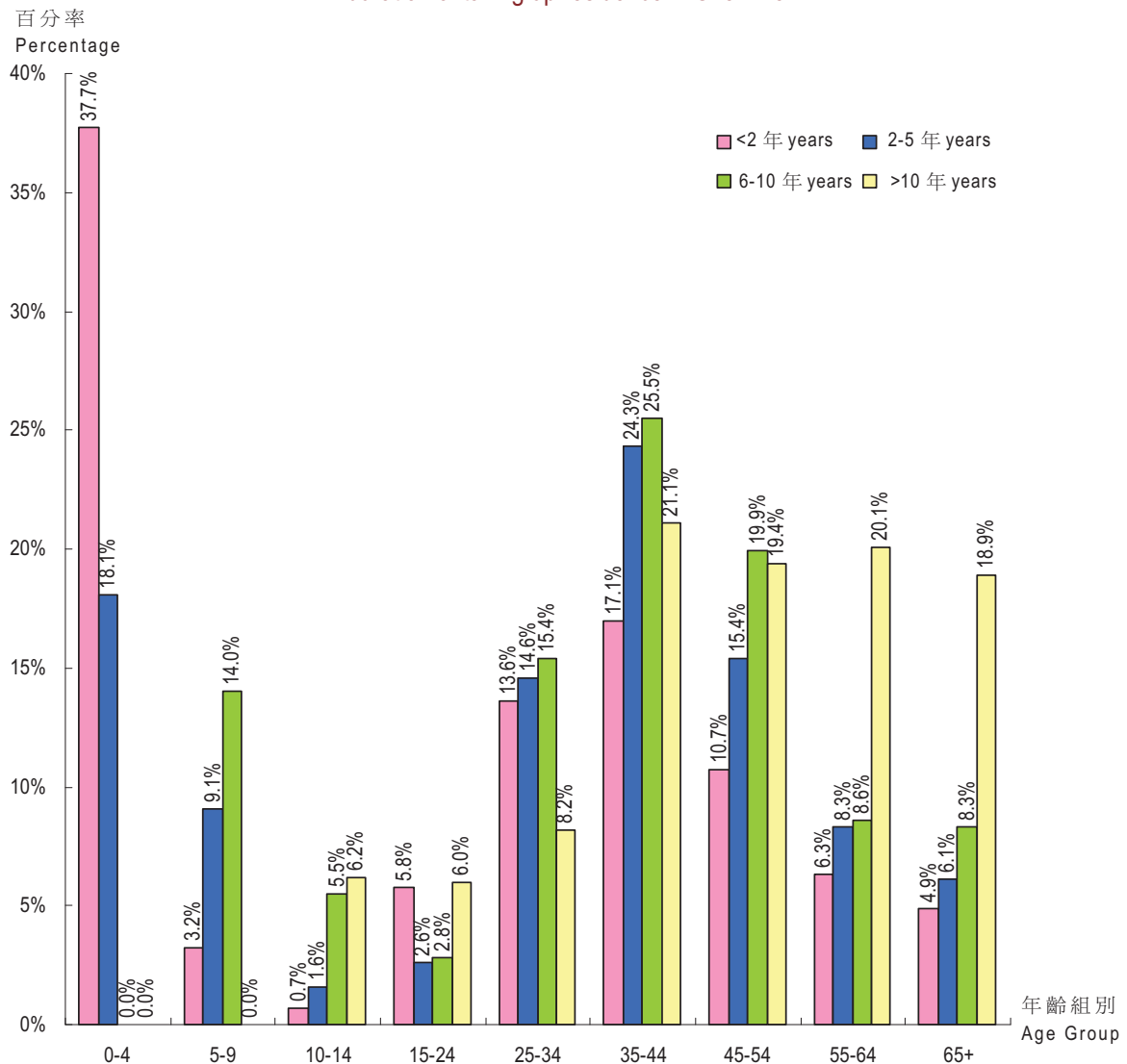
香港人在深圳居住的年期並無明顯的趨勢，以居住滿2 - 5年及10年以上佔多數，分別為31.6%(19 572人)及32.2%(19 927人)，而居住年期在2年以下的只佔11.6%(7 190人)(圖6)。

## Duration of taking up residence in Shenzhen

In terms of the durations of Hong Kong people taking up residence in Shenzhen, no obvious trend was observed (Figure 6). A majority of them had taken up residence for 2-5 years (31.6%; 19 572 persons) and over 10 years (32.2%; 19 927 persons), while those for less than 2 years only accounted for 11.6% (7 190 persons) (Figure 6).

圖6：按年齡組別及在深圳居住年期劃分在深圳居住的香港人

Figure 6: Hong Kong people having taken up residence in Shenzhen by age group and duration of taking up residence in Shenzhen



總數：61 865人  
Total: 61 865 persons



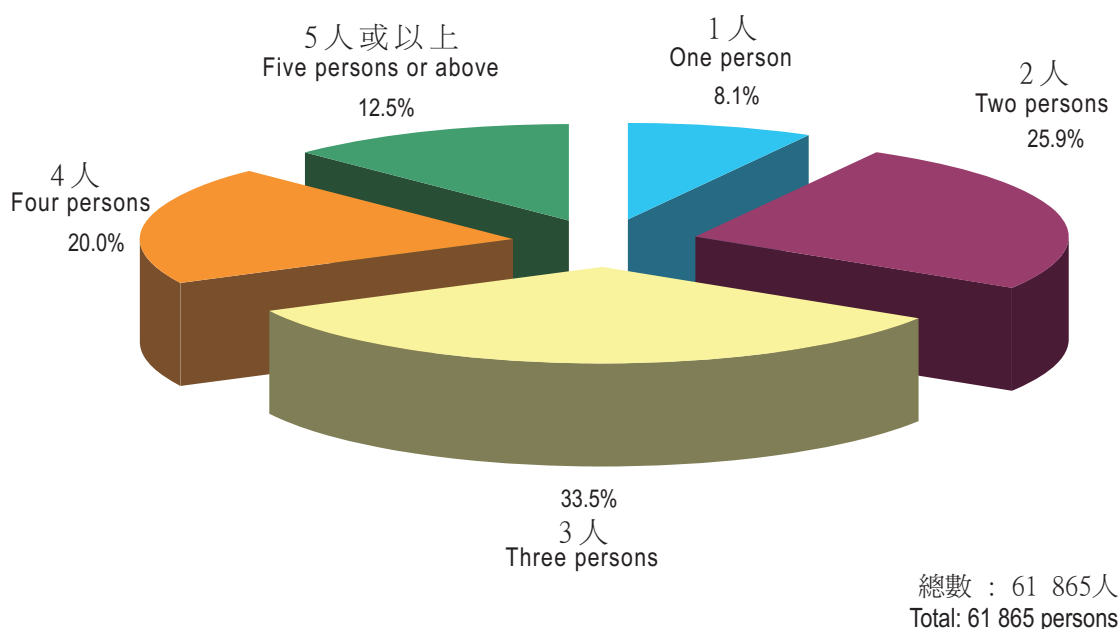
## 住戶人數

在深圳居住的香港人以居住在2至3人的住戶為主，佔59.4%(36 751人)。以獨居人士的比率計，在深圳居住的男性香港人的比例較女性為高，分別為9.9%(4 029人)及4.6%(976人)(圖7及圖8)。

## Household Size

The majority of Hong Kong people having taken up residence in Shenzhen had a household size of 2-3 persons, representing 59.4% (36 751 persons). There was a higher proportion of Hong Kong males having taken up residence in Shenzhen than their female counterpart in terms of single-person households, 9.9% (4 029 persons) vs. 4.6% (976 persons) (Figures 7 and 8).

圖7：按住戶人數劃分在深圳居住的香港人  
Figure 7: Hong Kong people having taken up residence in Shenzhen by household size





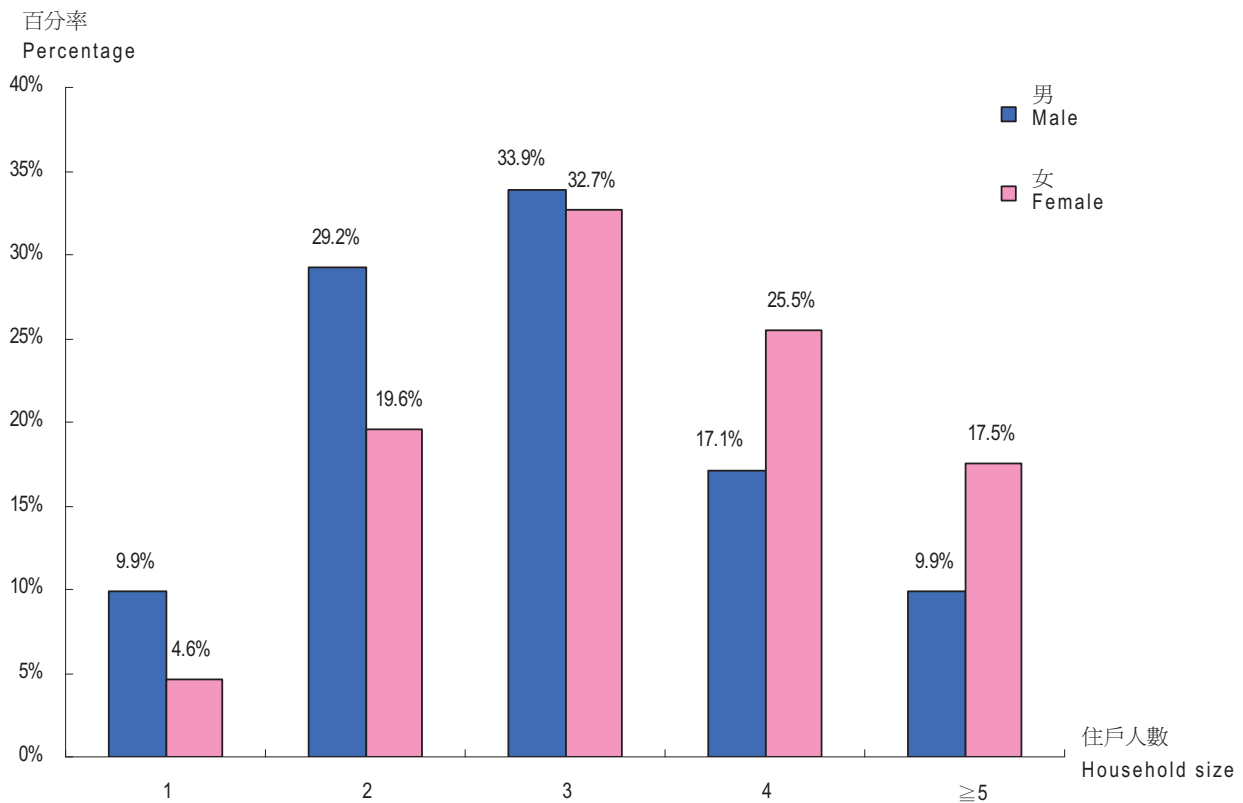


在合共40 731個有香港人居住的住戶中，所有成員都是香港人的住戶略多於三分之一(33.7%)，其餘住戶(66.3%)均是香港人與其他人士(如內地人及外國人)同住。

Of the 40 731 households with Hong Kong people, slightly over one-third (33.7%) of them had all their household members being Hong Kong people. The remaining households (66.3%) contained Hong Kong people and others (such as Mainlanders and foreigners).

圖8：按住戶人數及性別劃分在深圳居住的香港人

Figure 8: Hong Kong people having taken up residence in Shenzhen by household size and gender



總數：61 865人  
Total: 61 865 persons



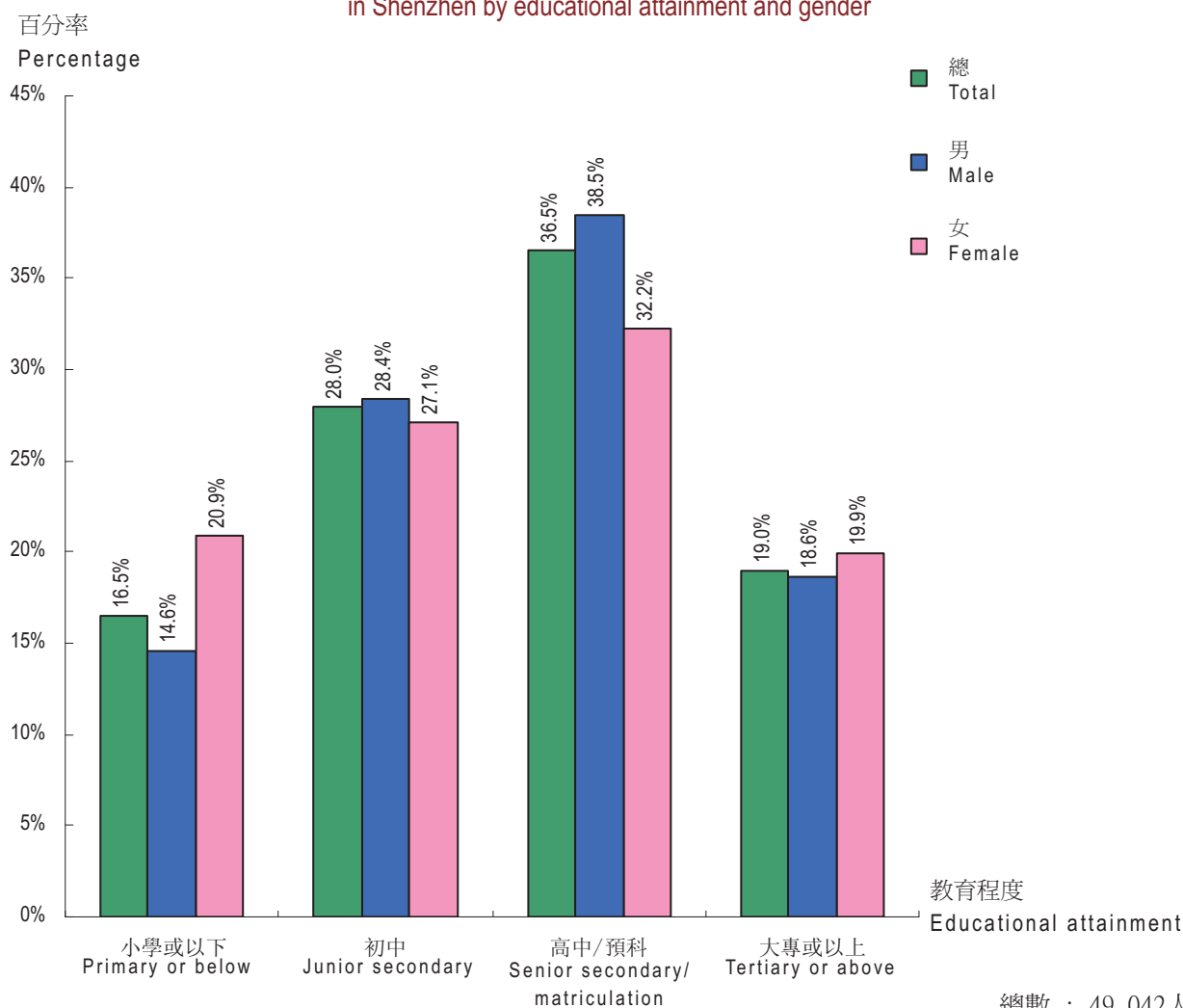
## 教育程度

按15歲以上居住在深圳的香港人的教育程度進行分析，以高中/預科教育程度稍多，佔36.5%(17 903人)；其次為初中，佔28%(13 715人)。大專或以上學歷的香港人則佔19%(9 314人)。男性及女性在教育程度的分佈沒有明顯差別(圖9)。

## Educational Attainment

In terms of educational attainment of Hong Kong people aged 15 and over who had taken up residence in Shenzhen, a larger portion of them attained senior secondary/matriculation education (36.5%; 17 903 persons), followed by junior secondary education (28%; 13 715 persons) and tertiary education or above (19%; 9 314 persons). There was no significant difference in the distribution of educational attainment between male and female (Figure 9).

圖9：按教育程度及性別劃分在深圳居住的15歲或以上的香港人  
Figure 9: Hong Kong people aged 15 and over who had taken up residence in Shenzhen by educational attainment and gender



總數：49 042人  
(男：33 737人 / 女：15 305人)  
Total: 49 042 persons  
(Male: 33 737 persons / Female: 15 305 persons)



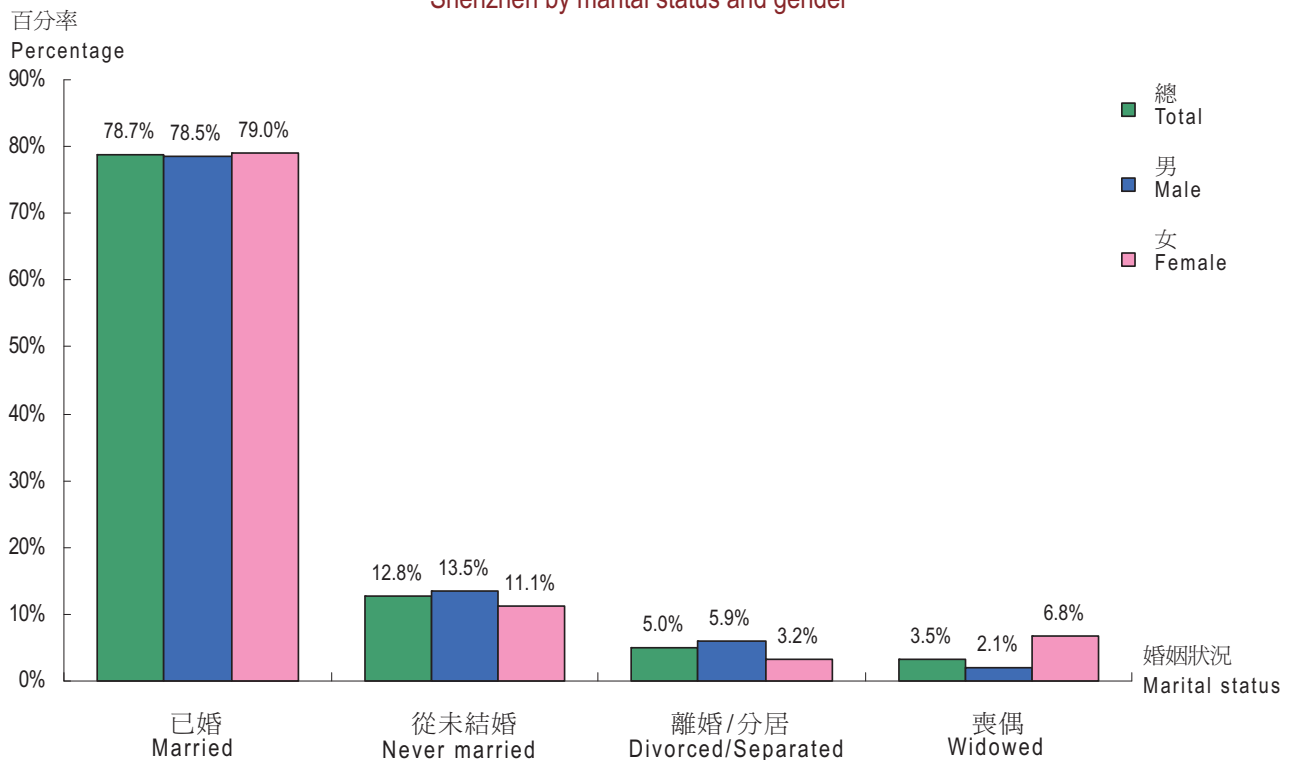
## 婚姻狀況

在深圳居住的15歲或以上的49 042個香港人中，38 584人已婚，佔78.7%，男性及女性的已婚比率相約(圖10)。子女數目則以一個及無子女較多，分別佔33.3%(16 355人)及27.1%(13 309人)；子女數目的中位數為一個(圖11)。而在已婚香港人中，現時配偶在結婚時為內地居民的佔49.2%(18 976人)，與配偶為非內地居民的比例相若(50.8%)。

## Marital Status

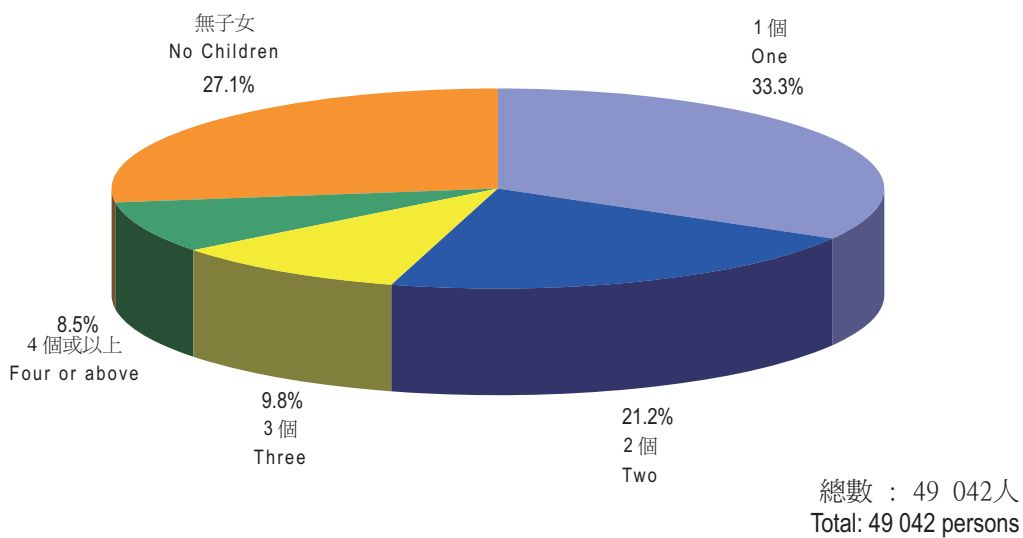
Of the 49 042 Hong Kong people aged 15 and over who had taken up residence in Shenzhen, 38 584 persons (78.7%) were married. The proportion of married males was similar to that of females (Figure 10). Among them, a larger portion had one or no child, which accounted for 33.3% (16 355 persons) and 27.1% (13 309 persons) respectively. The median number of children was one (Figure 11). About 49.2% (18 976 persons) of the married Hong Kong people were having a spouse who was a Mainland resident at the time of marriage, and the proportion of those whose spouse was a non-Mainland resident was more or less the same (50.8%).

圖10：按婚姻狀況及性別劃分在深圳居住的15歲或以上的香港人  
Figure 10: Hong Kong people aged 15 and over who had taken up residence in Shenzhen by marital status and gender



總數：49 042人  
(男：33 737人 / 女：15 305人)  
Total: 49 042 persons  
(Male: 33 737 persons / Female: 15 305 persons)

圖11：按子女數目劃分在深圳居住的15歲或以上的香港人  
 Figure 11: Hong Kong people aged 15 and over who had taken up residence in Shenzhen by number of children





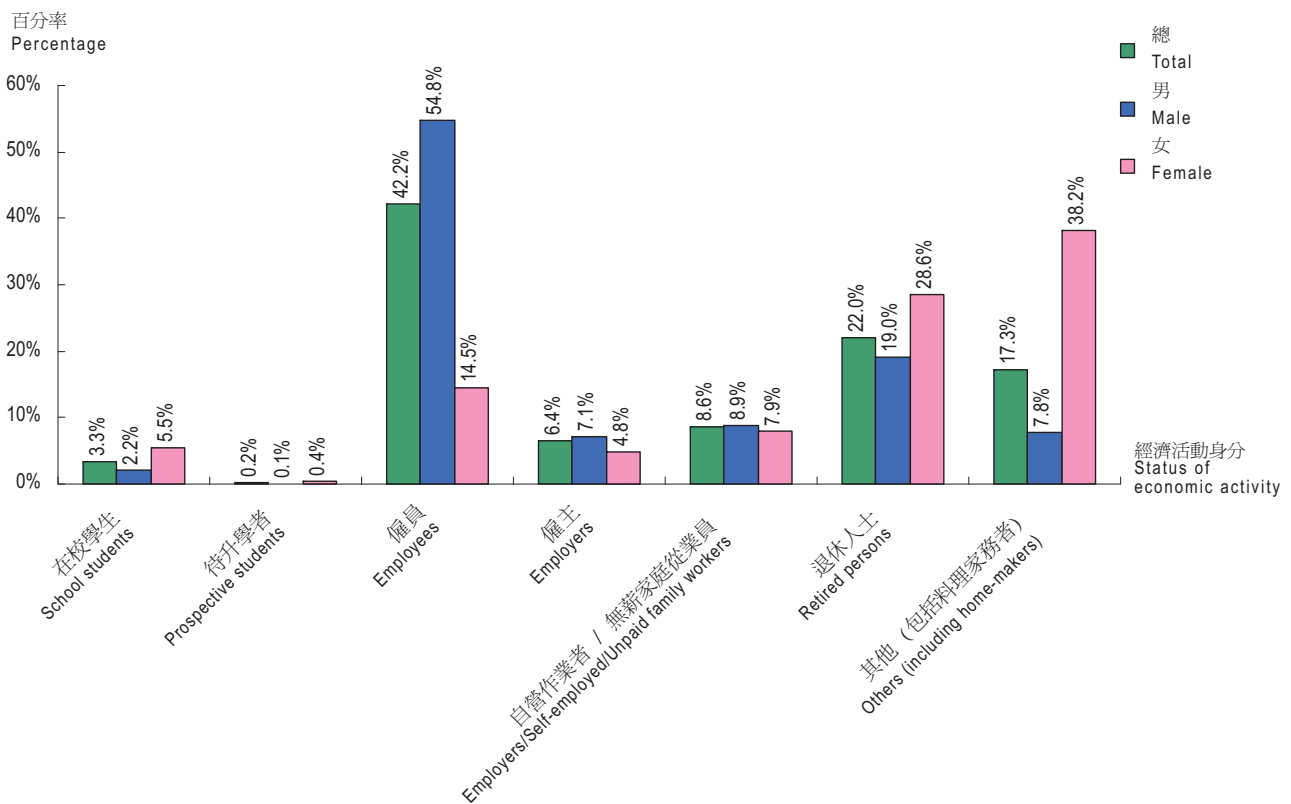
## 經濟活動身分

調查發現，就業人士，包括僱主、僱員、及自營作業者／無薪家庭從業員，合共佔57.2%(28 061人)；其次為退休人士，佔22.0%(10 801人)。男性以僱員比例較為明顯(54.8%)，而女性則以其他經濟活動身分(包括料理家務者)相對突出(38.2%)(圖12)。

## Status of Economic Activity

The survey showed that those employed, including employers, employees and self-employed/unpaid family workers, constituted a total of 57.2% (28 061 persons). This was followed by retired persons (22.0%; 10 801 persons). There was a significantly higher proportion of employees (54.8%) for males, while a majority of females belonged to other economic activity status groups (including home-makers) (38.2%) (Figure 12).

圖12：按經濟活動身分及性別劃分在深圳居住的15歲或以上的香港人  
Figure 12: Hong Kong people aged 15 and over who had taken up residence in Shenzhen by economic activity status and gender



總數：49 042人  
(男：33 737人 / 女：15 305人)  
Total: 49 042 persons  
(Male: 33 737 persons / Female: 15 305 persons)



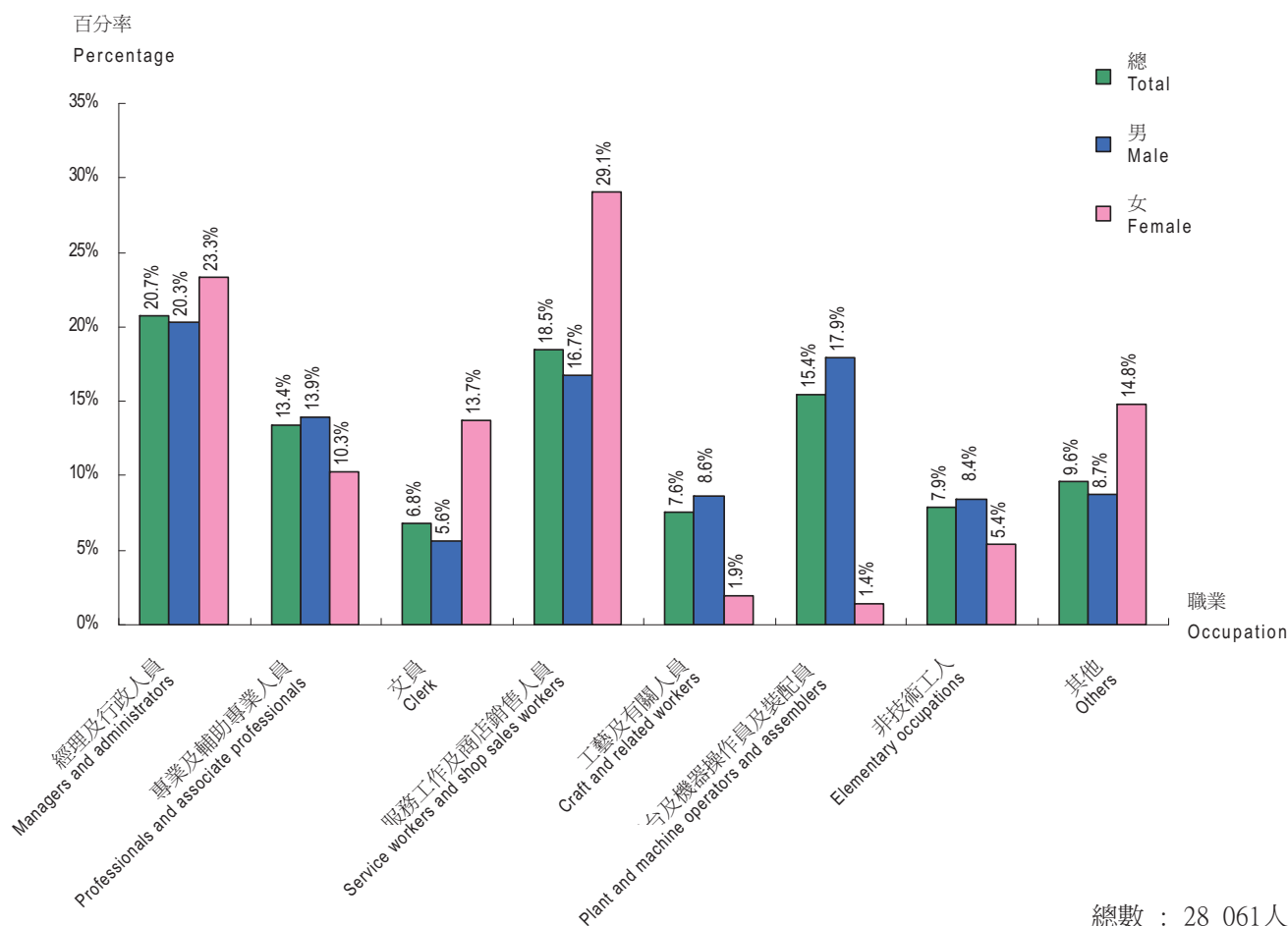
## 職業及行業

在這群就業香港人中，職業方面以經理及行政人員的比例稍多(20.7%，5 819人)，其次為服務工作及商店銷售人員(18.5%，5 201人)；而後者更是最多女性香港人從事的職業，高達29.1%(1 215人)(圖13)。

## Occupation and Industry

Among the Hong Kong people who had taken up residence in Shenzhen, a slightly larger proportion of the employed ones were managers and administrators (20.7%; 5 819 persons), followed by service workers and shop sales workers (18.5%; 5 201 persons). The latter was also the most common occupation among Hong Kong females, which accounted for 29.1% (1 215 persons) (Figure 13).

圖13：按職業及性別劃分在深圳居住的就業香港人  
Figure 13: Employed Hong Kong people who had taken up residence in Shenzhen by occupation and gender



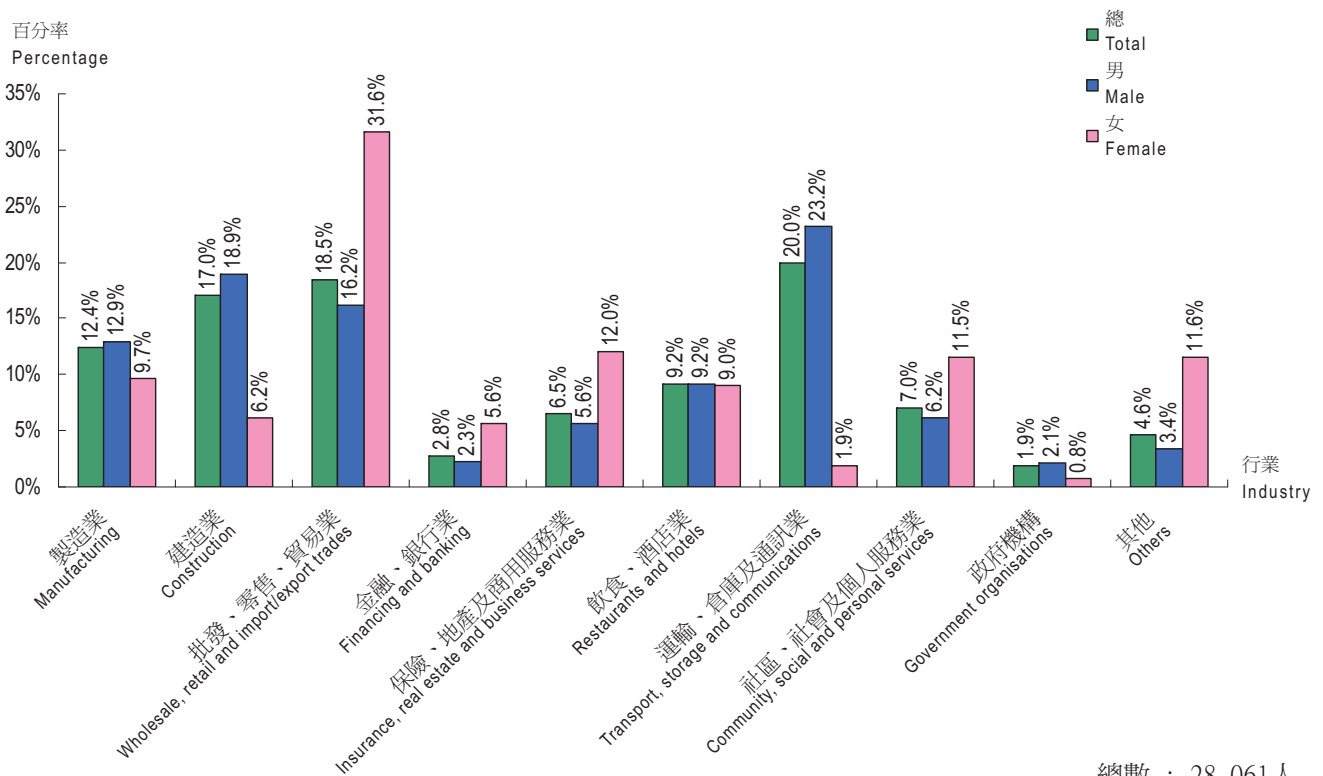
總數：28 061人  
(男：23 886人 / 女：4 175人)  
Total: 28 061 persons  
(Male: 23 886 persons / Female: 4 175 persons)



以行業劃分，運輸、倉庫及通訊業與批發、零售及貿易業比例稍多，分別為20%（5 616人）及18.5%（5 188人）。男性較多從事運輸、倉庫及通訊業與建造業，分別佔23.2%（5 536人）及18.9%（4 521人）；而女性以從事批發、零售、貿易行業較為普遍，共1 321人（31.6%）（圖14）。

In terms of industry sector, a slightly larger proportion were engaged in transport, storage and communications (20%; 5 616 persons), as well as wholesale, retail and import/export trades (18.5%; 5 188 persons). Males had a larger portion engaged in the transport, storage and communications sector (23.2%; 5 536 persons) and the construction sector (18.9%; 4 521 persons), while the wholesale, retail and import/export trades sector (31.6%; 1 321 persons) was most common for females (Figure 14).

圖14：按行業及性別劃分在深圳居住的就業香港人  
Figure 14: Employed Hong Kong people who had taken up residence in Shenzhen by industry and gender



總數：28 061人  
(男：23 886人 / 女：4 175人)  
Total: 28 061 persons  
(Male: 23 886 persons / Female: 4 175 persons)

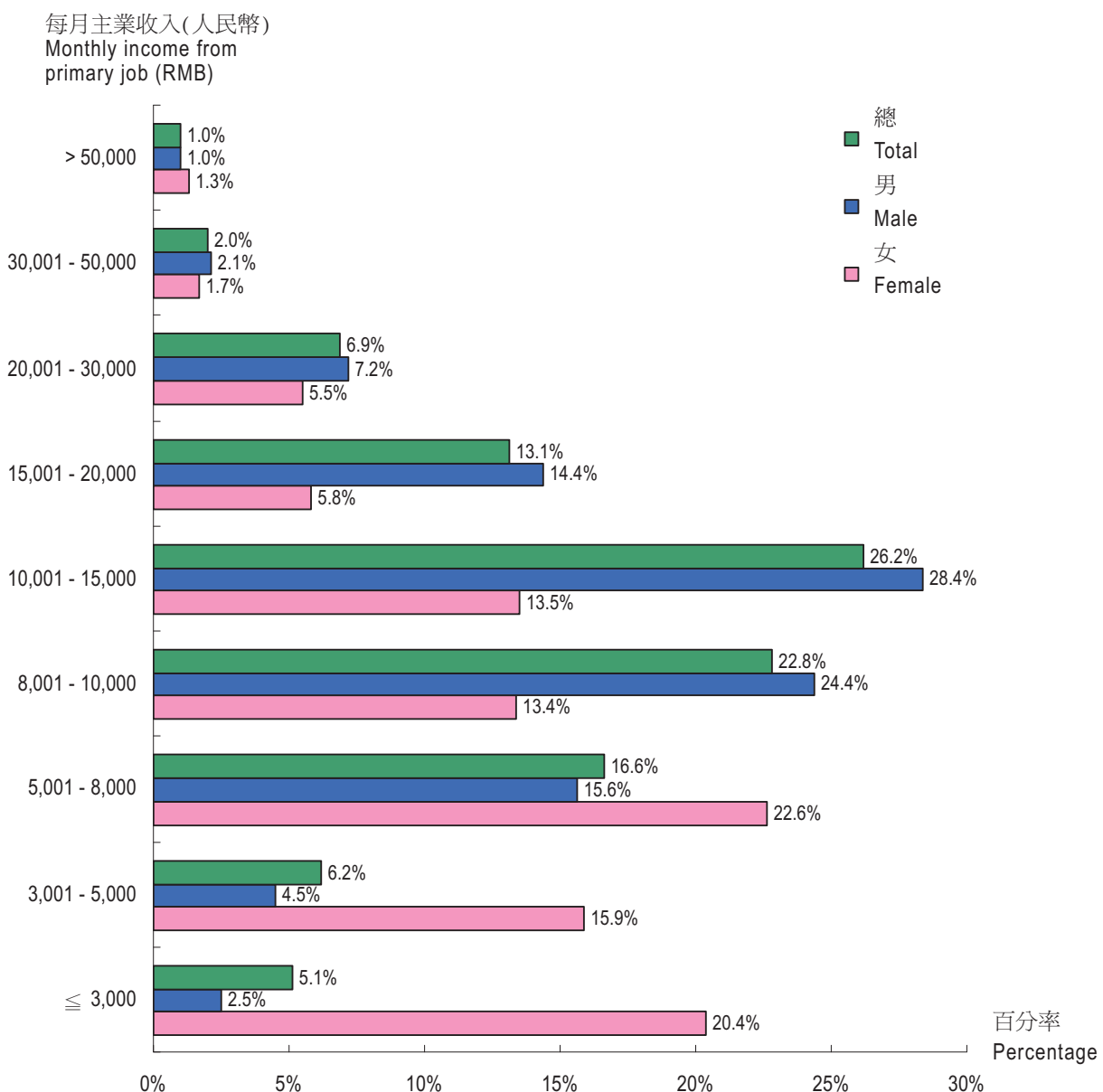


上述就業香港人的每月主要收入的中位數為9,937元人民幣。但男性的入息中位數較女性為高，分別為10,534及6,832元人民幣(圖15)。

The median monthly income from primary job of the above employed Hong Kong people was RMB 9,937. However, the median income of the males (RMB 10,534) was much higher than that of their female counterpart (RMB 6,832) (Figure 15).

圖15：按每月主業的收入及性別劃分在深圳居住的就業香港人

Figure 15: Employed Hong Kong people who had taken up residence in Shenzhen by monthly income from primary job and gender



總數：28 061人  
(男：23 886人 / 女：4 175人)

Total: 28 061 persons  
(Male: 23 886 persons / Female: 4 175 persons)





## 工作地點

居住在深圳的就業香港人士，仍有頗大部分以香港為主要工作地點，佔66.6%(18 700人)，其次才是深圳，佔29.2%(8 186人)(圖16)。

## Place of Work

A relatively significant proportion of employed Hong Kong people who had taken up residence in Shenzhen still took Hong Kong as the main place of work, representing 66.6% (18 700 persons). This was followed by Shenzhen, at 29.2% (8 186 persons) (Figure 16).

圖16：按主要工作地點劃分在深圳居住的就業香港人  
Figure 16: Employed Hong Kong people who had taken up residence in Shenzhen by main place of work

