



第五章 移居深圳的原因及 回港意向

於深圳居住的原因

綜觀香港人在深圳居住的原因，相當大部分受訪者指出是要與父母／配偶／子女團聚，佔70.1%。另外較明顯的原因分別是深圳生活指數較低(25.1%)、工作／上學地點在深圳(25.1%)及深圳生活環境較佳(20.4%)(圖25)。

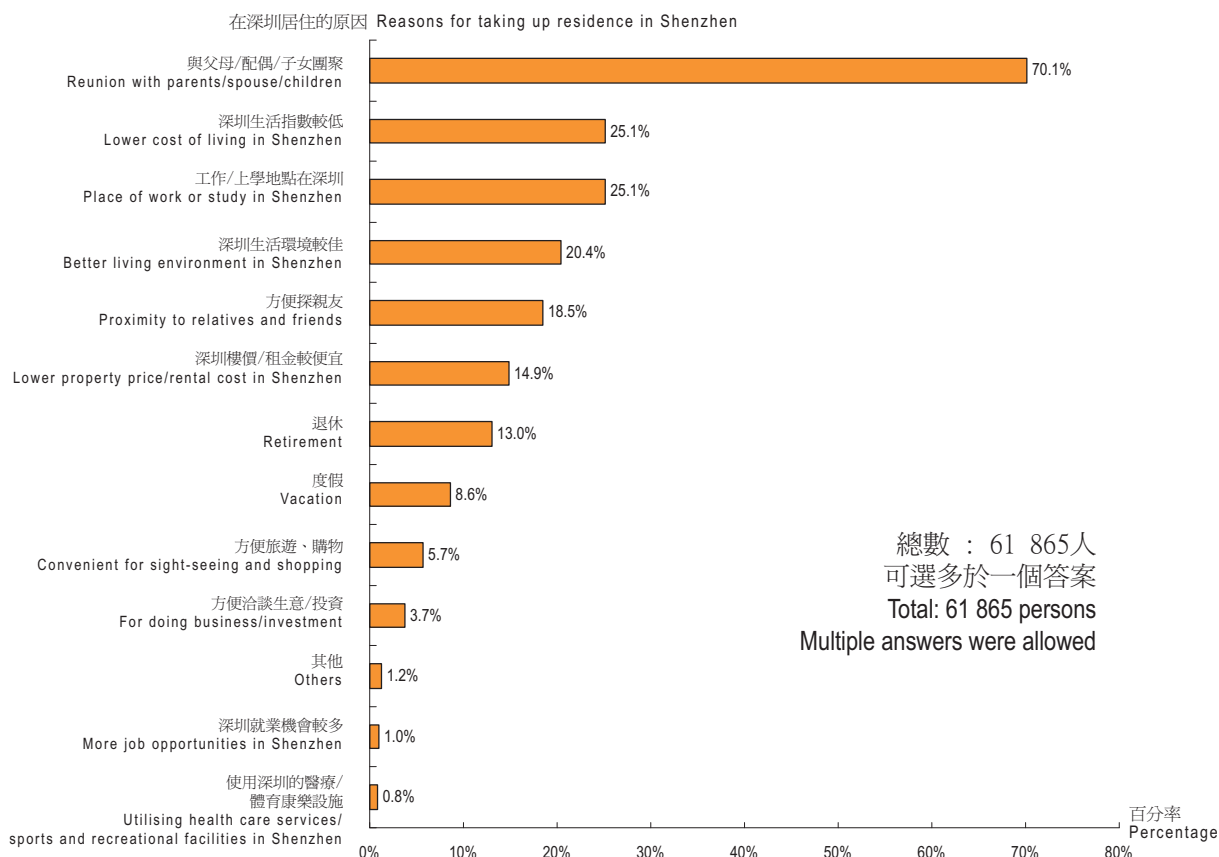
Chapter 5 Reasons for taking up residence in Shenzhen and aspiration for returning to Hong Kong

Reasons for taking up residence in Shenzhen

Among the reasons for Hong Kong people taking up residence in Shenzhen, looking for a reunion with their parents/spouse/children was the most commonly cited reason (70.1%). Other common reasons included lower cost of living in Shenzhen (25.1%), place of work or study in Shenzhen (25.1%) and better living environment in Shenzhen (20.4%) (Figure 25).

圖25：按在深圳居住的原因劃分在深圳居住的香港人

Figure 25: Hong Kong people having taken up residence in Shenzhen by reasons for taking up residence in Shenzhen





在深圳工作及居住的香港人

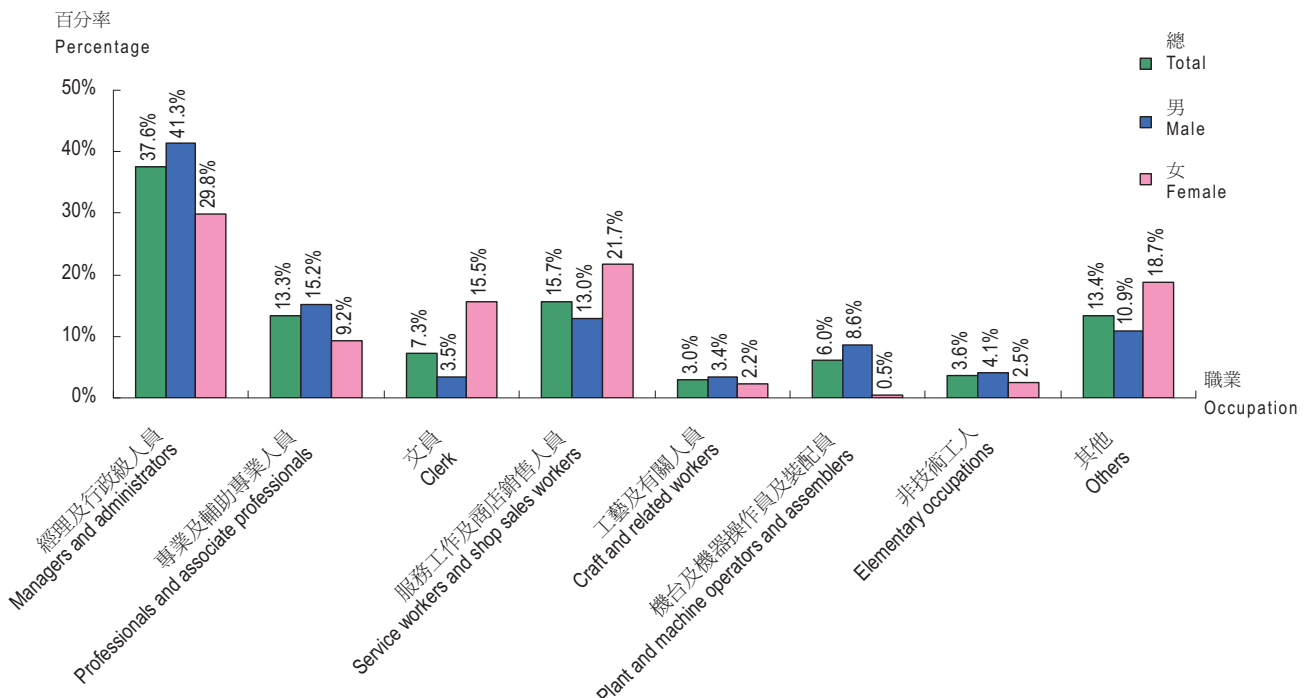
進一步分析在深圳居住及工作的 8 186 個香港人，他們的職業以經理及行政級人員佔最多 (37.6%，3 081 人) (圖 26)。從事的行業則以製造業 (25.5%，2 088 人)，以及批發、零售、貿易業 (24.7%，2 021 人) 稍多 (圖 27)。

Hong Kong people having taken up work and residence in Shenzhen

When further breaking down those 8 186 Hong Kong people having taken up residence and work in Shenzhen, the largest proportion (37.6%; 3 081 persons) were managers and administrators (Figure 26). In terms of industry sector, more people were engaged in manufacturing (25.5%; 2 088 persons) and wholesale, retail and import/export trades (24.7%; 2 021 persons) (Figure 27).

圖 26：按職業及性別劃分主要工作地點為深圳及在深圳居住的香港人

Figure 26: Hong Kong people having taken up residence in Shenzhen whose main place of work was Shenzhen by occupation and gender

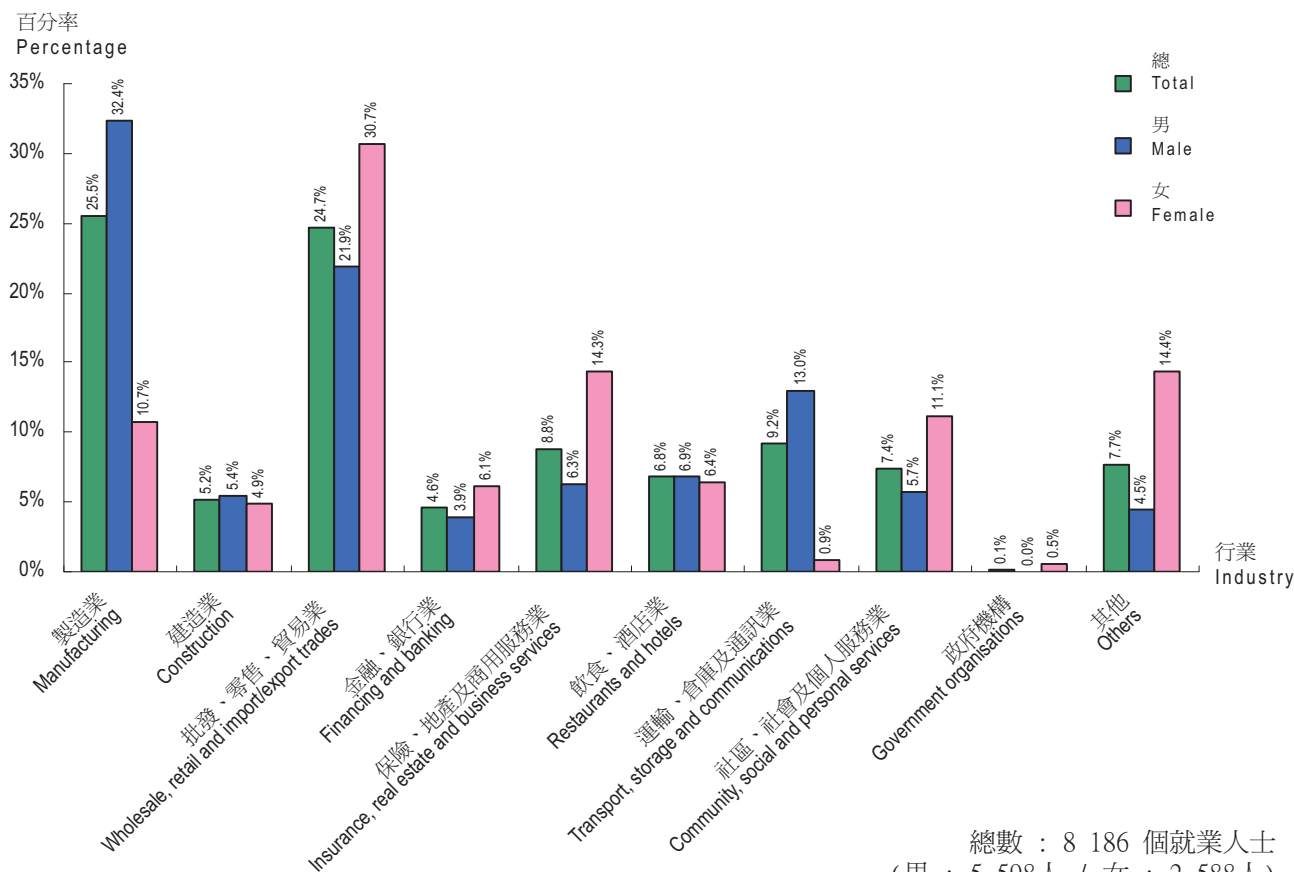


總數：8 186 個就業人士
(男：5 598 人 / 女：2 588 人)
Total: 8 186 employed persons
(Male: 5 598 persons / Female: 2 588 persons)



圖27：按行業及性別劃分主要工作地點為深圳及在深圳居住的香港人

Figure 27: Hong Kong people having taken up residence in Shenzhen whose main place of work was Shenzhen by industry and gender



總數：8 186 個就業人士
 (男：5 598人 / 女：2 588人)
 Total: 8 186 employed persons
 (Male: 5 598 persons / Female: 2 588 persons)

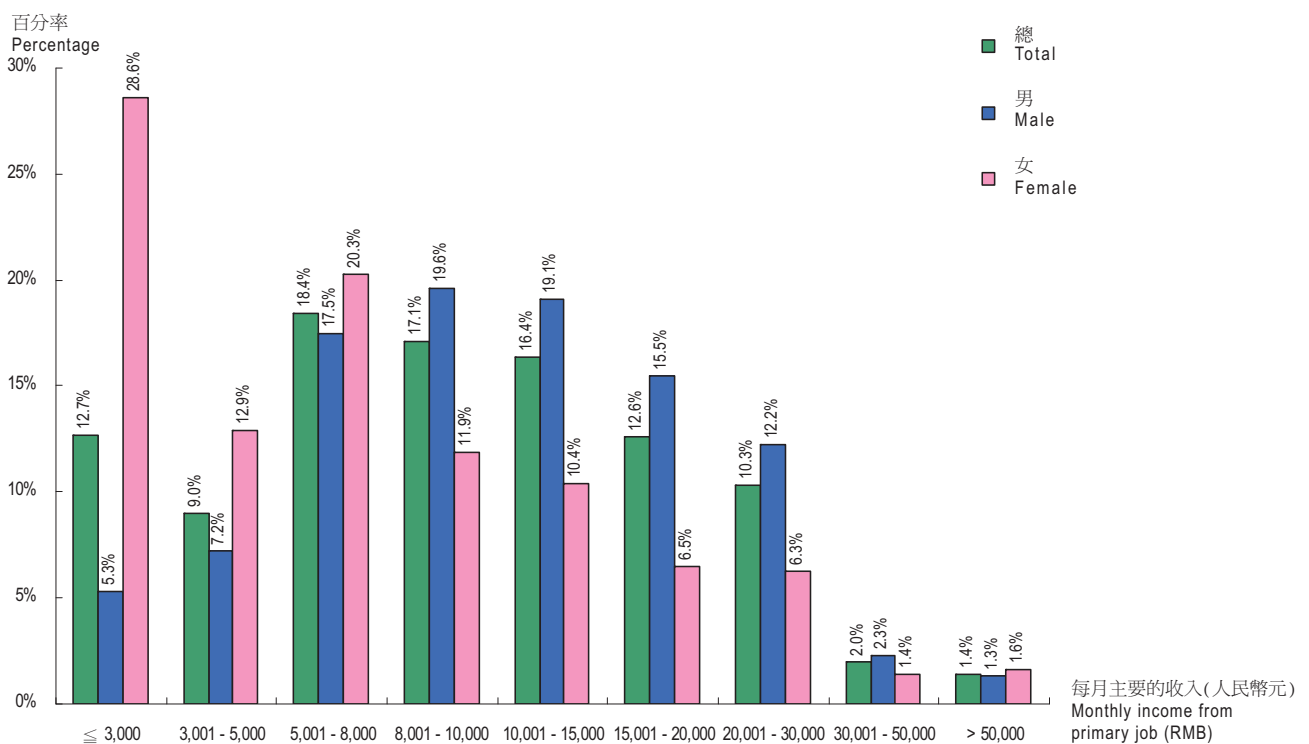


上述以深圳作為主要工作地點的香港人，每月主業收入的中位數是9,154元人民幣，女性香港人(6,249元人民幣)的入息中位數只是男性香港人(10,101元人民幣)的六成(圖28)。

The median monthly income from primary job of the above Hong Kong people with Shenzhen as the main place of work was RMB 9,154. The median income of Hong Kong females (RMB 6,249) only represented 60% of that of their male counterpart (RMB 10,101) (Figure 28).

圖28：按每月主業的收入及性別劃分主要工作地點為深圳及在深圳居住的香港人

Figure 28: Hong Kong people having taken up residence in Shenzhen whose main place of work was Shenzhen by monthly income from primary job and gender



總數：8 186 個就業人士
(男：5 598人 / 女：2 588人)
Total: 8 186 employed persons
(Male: 5 598 persons / Female: 2 588 persons)

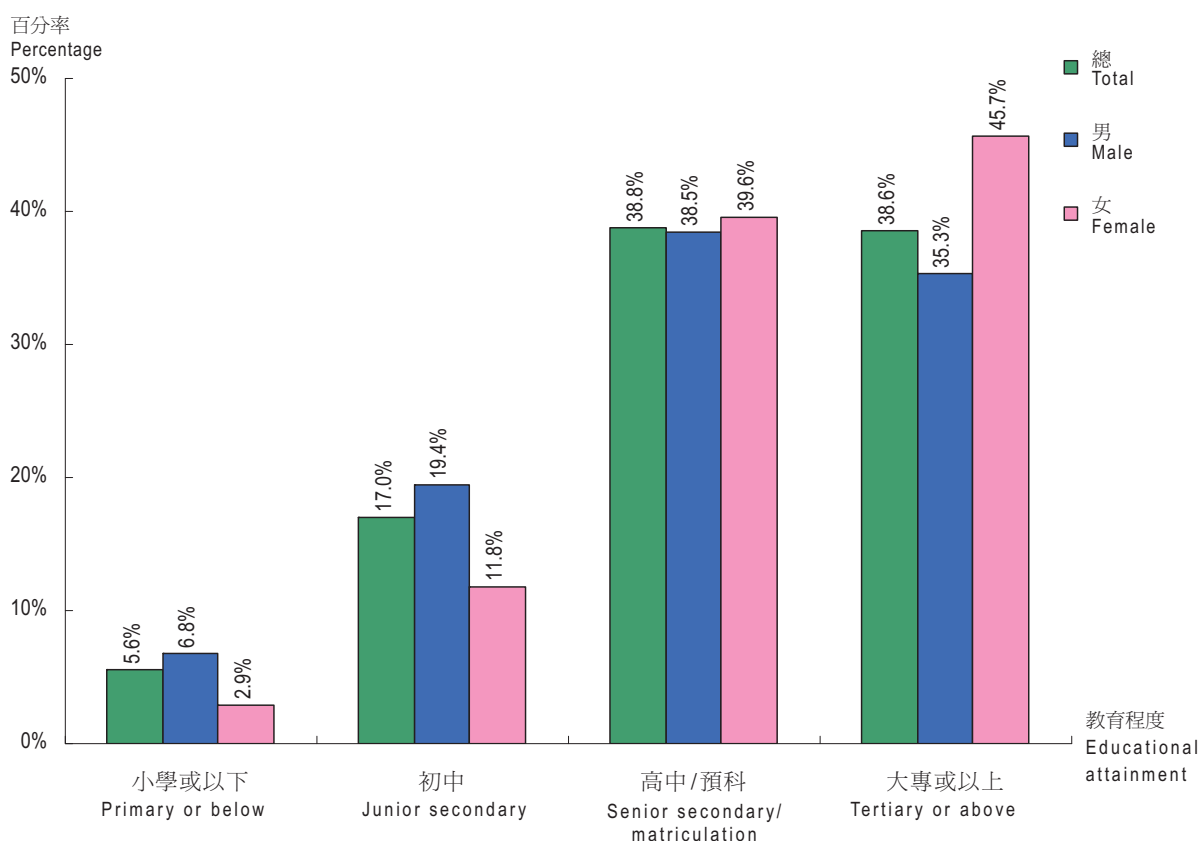


教育程度方面，以高中/預科及大專或以上比例較高，分別為38.8% (3 181人)及38.6%(3 156人)。而女性曾接受大專或以上教育的比例則比男性的相同組別高約10%，達45.7%(1 183人)(圖29)。

In terms of educational attainment, a larger proportion had received senior secondary/matriculation education (38.8%; 3 181 persons) and tertiary or above education (38.6%; 3 156 persons). The proportion of females with tertiary or above educational attainment (45.7%; 1 183 persons) was approximately 10% higher than their male counterpart (Figure 29).

圖29：按教育程度及性別劃分主要工作地點為深圳及在深圳居住的香港人

Figure 29: Hong Kong people having taken up residence in Shenzhen whose main place of work was Shenzhen by educational attainment and gender



總數：8 186 個就業人士
(男：5 598人 / 女：2 588人)
Total: 8 186 employed persons
(Male: 5 598 persons / Female: 2 588 persons)



以深圳作為主要工作地點的香港人，居住在自置物業者佔多數，達61.3%(5 016人)，租住物業則佔28.6%(2 342人)(圖30)。

在這個組別在香港人中，3 781人(46.2%)並沒有常住居所在香港。若以有香港常住居所作分析，則私人房屋佔大多數(59.4%，2 615人)(圖31)。

The majority of those Hong Kong people with Shenzhen as main place of work lived in their owned properties (61.3%; 5 016 persons), while 28.6% (2 342 persons) lived in rented properties (Figure 30).

Of the Hong Kong people falling under this category, 3 781 persons (46.2%) did not have a usual home base in Hong Kong. Among those who had a usual home base in Hong Kong, those living in private housing constituted the majority (59.4%; 2 615 persons) (Figure 31).

圖30：按在深圳的居所的租置形式劃分主要工作地點為深圳及在深圳居住的就業香港人

Figure 30: Employed Hong Kong people having taken up residence in Shenzhen whose main place of work was Shenzhen by tenure of accommodation in Shenzhen

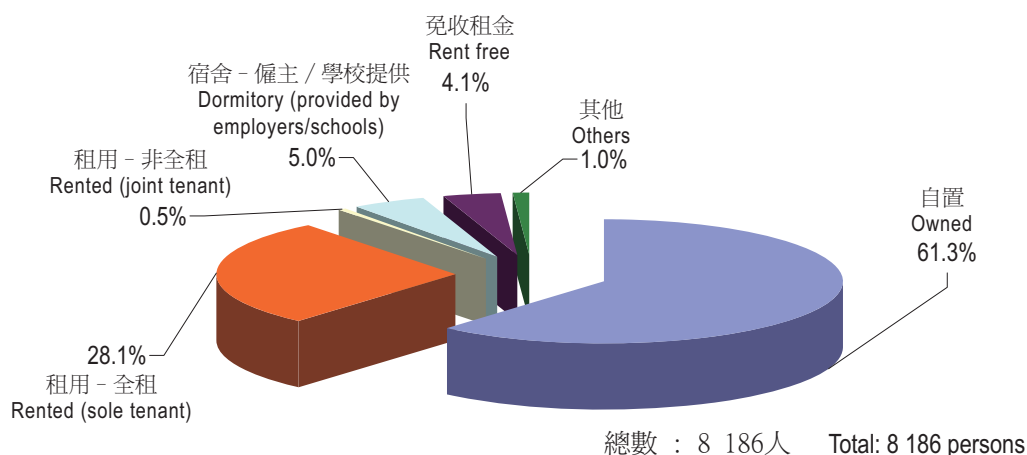
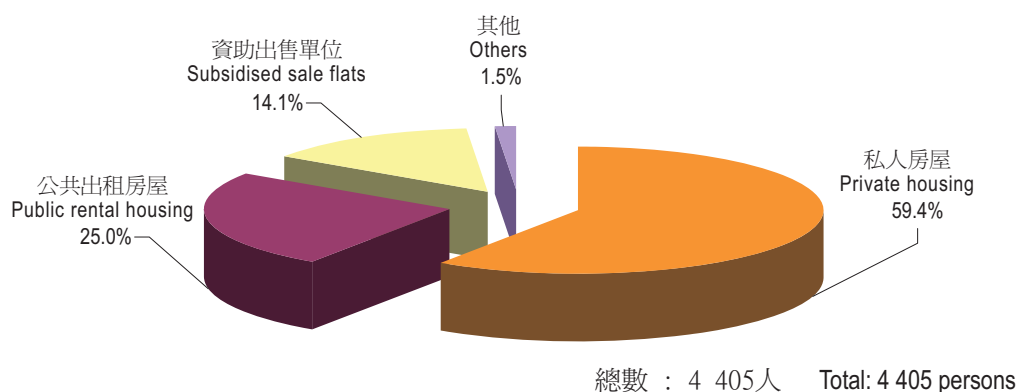


圖31：按在香港的常住居所的房屋類型劃分主要工作地點為深圳及在深圳居住的就業香港人

Figure 31: Employed Hong Kong people having taken up residence in Shenzhen whose main place of work was Shenzhen by type of housing of their usual home base in Hong Kong





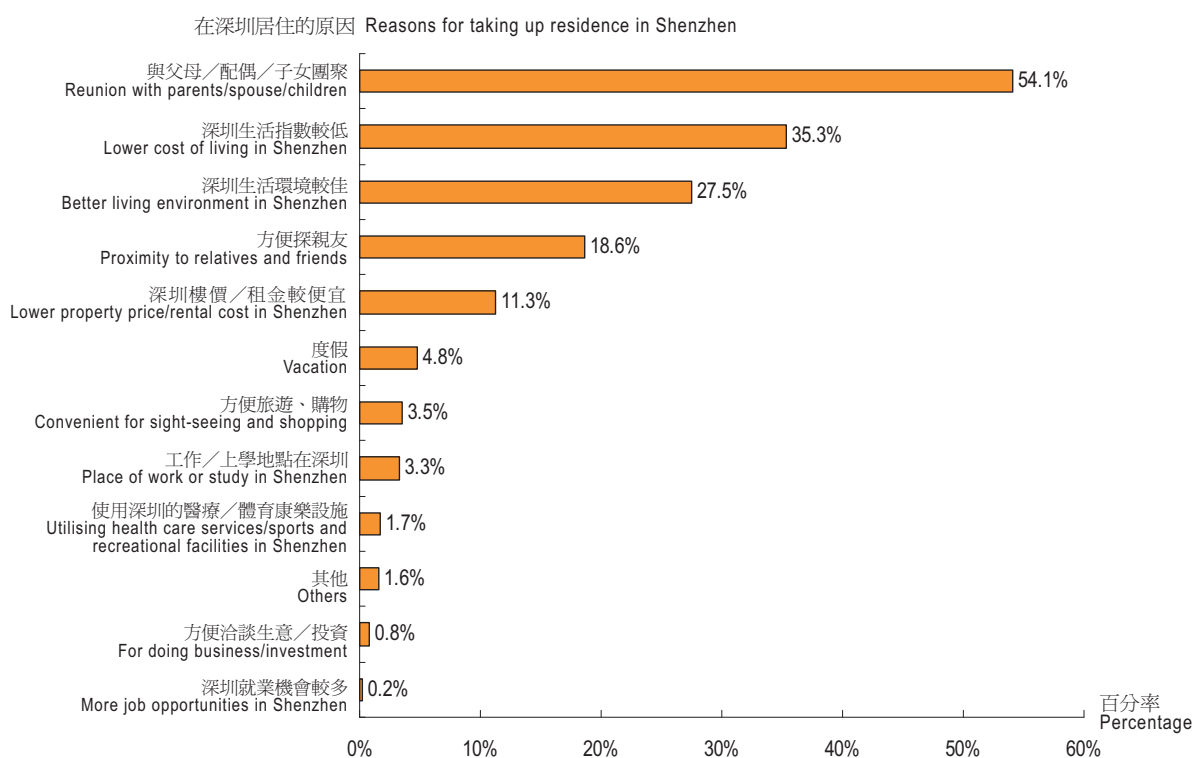
在深圳的退休香港人

在第三章分析居住在深圳的香港人的經濟活動身分時，比例最高的是就業人士，佔57.2%(28 061人)。其次為退休人士，佔22.0%(10 801人)。關於後者居住在深圳的原因，與父母／配偶／子女團聚佔最多(54.1%)，另外較明顯的原因分別是深圳生活指數較低(35.3%)及深圳生活環境較佳(27.5%)(圖32)。

Retired Hong Kong people in Shenzhen

According to the analysis in Chapter 3 regarding the status of economic activity of Hong Kong people having taken up residence in Shenzhen, employed persons constituted the largest group (57.2%; 28 061 persons), with retired persons taking the second place (22.0%; 10 801 persons). On the reasons for the latter to take up residence in Shenzhen, the majority of them did so for a reunion with parents/spouse/children (54.1%). Lower cost of living in Shenzhen (35.3%) and better living environment in Shenzhen (27.5%) were two other commonly cited reasons (Figure 32).

圖32：按在深圳居住的原因劃分在深圳居住的退休香港人
Figure 32: Retired Hong Kong people having taken up residence in Shenzhen by reasons for taking up residence in Shenzhen



總數：10 801人
可選多於一個答案

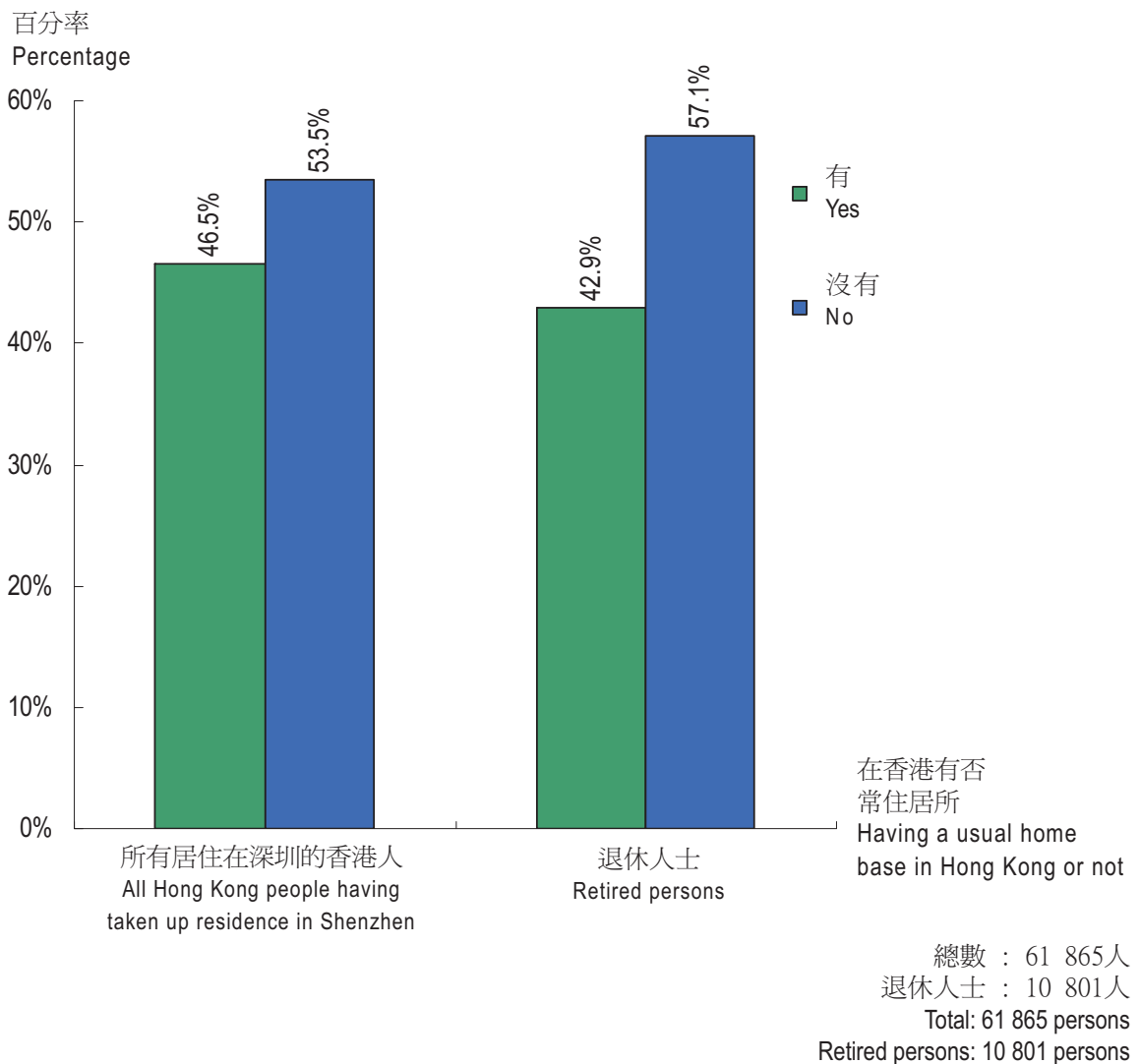
Total: 10 801 persons
Multiple answers were allowed



當這類退休香港人被問及在香港有否保留常住居所時，表示沒有的佔57.1%(6 165人)，比例上並非顯著高出總體居住在深圳的香港人的相應比率(53.5%)(圖33)。

When asked whether or not a usual home base was maintained in Hong Kong, 57.1% (6 165 persons) of those retired Hong Kong people said no. The percentage was not significantly higher than the overall rate in respect of Hong Kong people having taking up residence in Shenzhen (53.5%) (Figure 33).

圖33：按在香港有否常住居所劃分在深圳居住的退休香港人
Figure 33: Retired Hong Kong people having taking up residence in Shenzhen by whether having a usual home base in Hong Kong





回港常住的意向

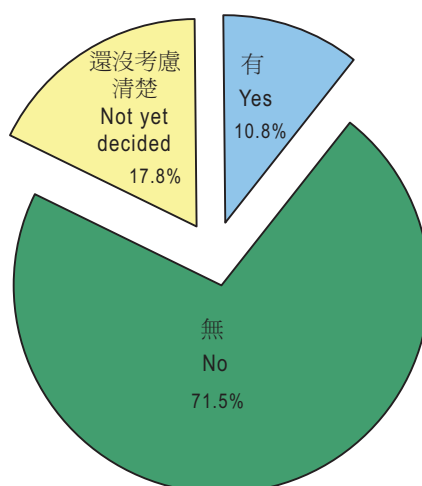
在深圳居住的香港人中，44 262人 (71.5%) 表示沒有打算在未來五年回港常住，只有6 668人(10.8%)有此打算(圖34)。

Aspiration for returning to Hong Kong for Residence

Among the Hong Kong people having taken up residence in Shenzhen, 44 262 persons (71.5%) did not intend to return to Hong Kong for residence in the next five years, while only 6 668 persons (10.8%) planned to do so (Figure 34).

圖34：按有否打算在未來五年回港常住劃分在深圳居住的香港人

Figure 34: Hong Kong people having taken up residence in Shenzhen by intention of returning to Hong Kong for residence in the next five years



總數：61 865人
Total: 61 865 persons

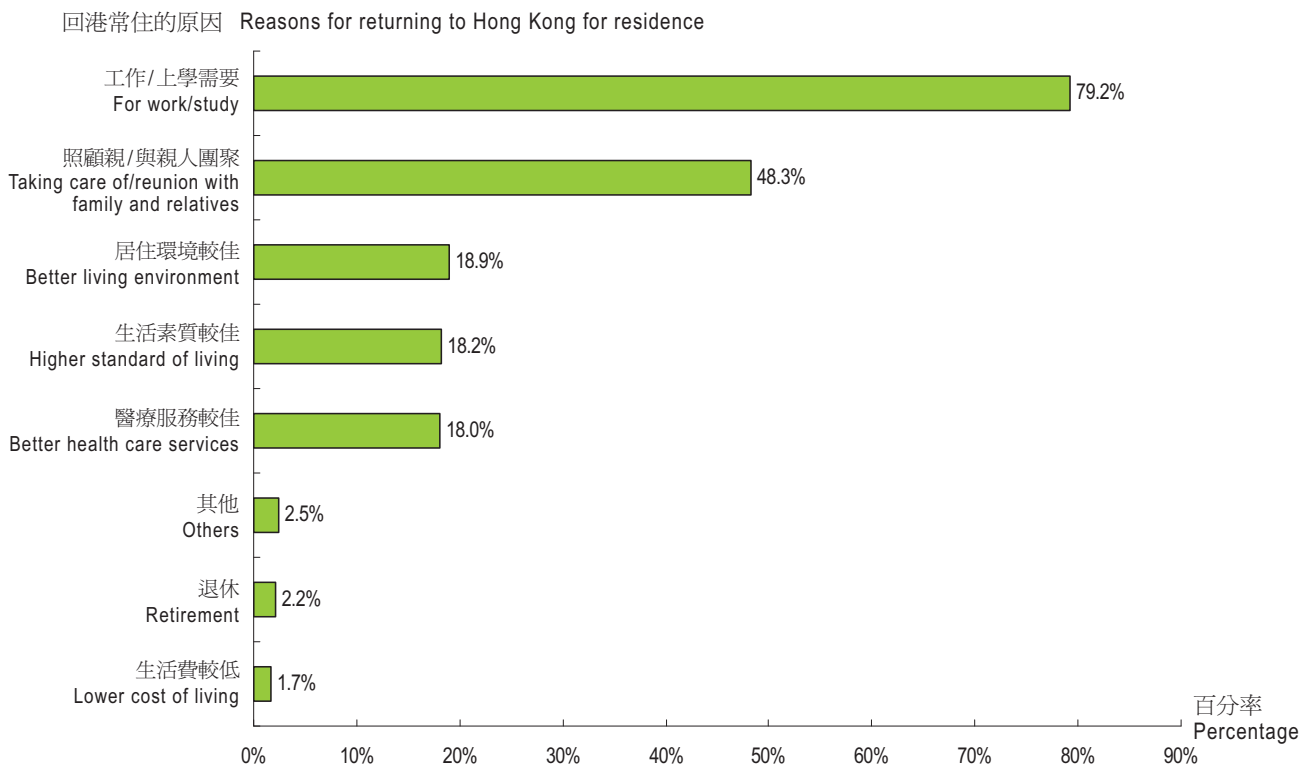


綜觀打算回港常住的原因，以工作／上學需要（79.2%）及照顧親人／與親人團聚（48.3%）佔最多（圖35）。

Focusing on the reasons for returning to Hong Kong for residence in future, the reasons were mainly for work/study (79.2%), as well as taking care of/reunion with family and relatives (48.3%) (Figure 35).

圖35：按在未來五年回港常住的原因劃分在深圳居住的香港人

Figure 35: Hong Kong people having taken up residence in Shenzhen by reasons for returning to Hong Kong for residence in the next five years



總數：6 668人
可選多於一個答案
Total: 6 668 persons
Multiple answers were allowed



於香港租置物業的意向

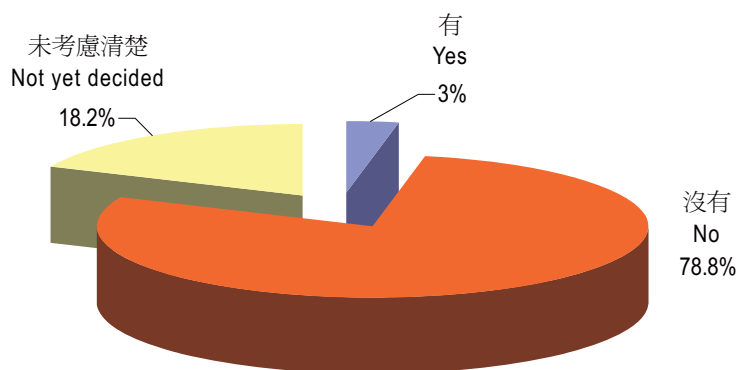
當被問到在未來五年是否打算於香港租置物業，48 750人(78.8%)表示不會，只有1 886人(3.0%)稱有此打算，未考慮清楚的則有11 229人(18.2%)。大部分有此打算人士(94.8%，1 789人)則表示未來的租置物業將作自住(長住)之用(圖36 — 37)。

Aspiration for Renting or Owning Properties in Hong Kong

When asked whether there was a plan to rent or own properties in Hong Kong in the next five years, 48 750 persons (78.8%) said no, while only 1 886 persons (3.0%) intended to do so and 11 229 persons (18.2%) had not yet decided. Most having such intent (94.8%; 1 789 persons) said they intended to use such properties for self-occupation (permanent residence) (Figures 36 — 37).

圖36：按有否打算在未來五年於香港租置物業劃分在深圳居住的香港人

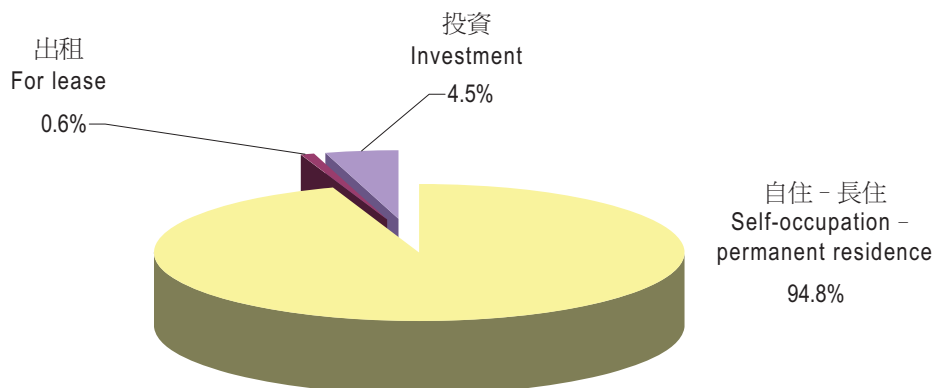
Figure 36: Hong Kong people having taken up residence in Shenzhen by intention of renting or owning properties in Hong Kong in the next five years



總數：61 865人
Total: 61 865 persons

圖37：按物業的主要用途劃分打算在未來五年於香港租置物業的在深圳居住的香港人

Figure 37: Hong Kong people having taken up residence in Shenzhen who intended to rent or own properties in Hong Kong in the next five years by major usage of properties



總數：1 886人
Total: 1 886 person