

主題性住戶統計調查 第七號報告書

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 7

在中國內地居住的意向及情況
Aspiration and Experience of Taking Up Residence
in the Mainland of China

執行支付贍養費命令的情況
Enforcement of Order for Payment of Alimony

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1 引言 Introduction

背景

1.1 為了應付政府各決策局及部門對各類社會事項的統計數據的需求，政府統計處於一九九九年開始進行一系列的主題性住戶統計調查。統計處將各決策局及部門就其所需各類社會專題的統計資料而提議進行的專題訪問結集，組成不同的主題性住戶統計調查，然後外判予私營市場調查公司進行。

1.2 每一輪的主題性住戶統計調查均是獨立及涵蓋全港的統計調查，並且委托私營市場調查公司進行。統計處在這些統計調查中擔任協調及管理的角色，並負責監察承辦商的工作，以確保承辦商所提供的服務能夠符合統計標準。

本報告書所包括的專題

1.3 政府統計處在二零零一年四月至六月期間，進行了一項主題性住戶統計調查，搜集有關香港居民在中國內地居住的意向及情況與其執行支付贍養費命令的情況等資料。

統計調查方法簡述

1.4 在經科學方法抽選的樣本內，約10 100個住戶接受了訪問，回應率為75%。

1.5 在每個接受訪問的住戶中，統計員向所有十八歲及以上的人士進行有關其在中国內地居住的意向及情況的專題訪問，同時亦向所有十六歲及以上的離婚/分居人士進行有關其執行支付贍養費命令的情況的專題訪問。

Background

1.1 In order to meet the requests from Government policy bureaux and departments for statistical data on various social issues, the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) started a series of Thematic Household Survey (THS) in 1999 such that certain enquiries for statistical information on social topics proposed by individual bureaux / departments are packaged together to form different rounds of THS and contracted-out to private research firms.

1.2 Each round of THS is an independent, territory-wide survey commissioned to a private research firm. The C&SD plays a co-ordination and management role in the THS and is responsible for monitoring the work of the contractor to ensure that the service delivered by the contractor in connection with the THS is statistically acceptable.

Topics included in this report

1.3 A round of THS was conducted during April to June 2001 to collect information on the Hong Kong residents' aspiration and experience of taking up residence in the mainland of China and enforcement of order for payment of alimony.

Brief description of survey method

1.4 Some 10 100 households within a scientifically selected sample were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of 75%.

1.5 In each enumerated household, all persons aged 18 and over were selected for interview in respect of the enquiry on the aspiration and experience of taking up residence in the mainland of China, while all divorced / separated persons aged 16 and over were selected for interview in respect of the enquiry on the enforcement of order for payment of alimony.

1.6 根據從受訪住戶所搜集的資料，可推論全香港住戶及人口的有關情況(有關統計調查所涵蓋的人口範圍及統計調查方法詳情，請參閱本報告書附錄一)。

數字進位

1.7 由於進位關係，統計圖表內個別項目加起來可能與總數略有出入。

代號

1.8 ‘-’ 代表「零」。

1.6 Based on information collected from the interviewed households, the situation related to all households and the entire population in Hong Kong can be inferred (please see [Appendix 1](#) of this report for more detailed description of the survey coverage and methodology).

Rounding of figures

1.7 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.

Symbol

1.8 ‘-’ signifies nil.

在中國內地居住的意向及情況

2 Aspiration and experience of taking up residence in the mainland of China

引言

2.1 在每個接受訪問的住戶中，統計員訪問所有十八歲及以上的人士，以搜集有關他們在中國內地(以下簡稱為「內地」)居住的意向及情況的資料。

2.2 在是項專題訪問中，受訪者首先被問及他們(及在訪問時不在家的住戶成員)是否在內地居住(有關「在內地居住的人士」的定義，請參閱下文第 2.5 段)；若是，則被問及他們在內地居住的原因，以及有關他們在內地通常的居住安排的詳細資料。

2.3 受訪者再被問及他們在內地有否自置(包括購買/蓋建)或租用住宅物業；若有，則被問及他們在內地自置或租用的住宅物業數目及每一個在內地自置或租用住宅物業的特徵資料(例如其地點、單位面積、購入價/建築費/每月租金(如適用)、已自置/租用該物業的年期及該物業現時的主要用途等)。

2.4 最後，在每一個接受訪問的住戶中，戶主或一名對是項專題訪問有認識的人士被問及其整戶有否打算在未來十年內到內地居住。對於沒有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的住戶，每一位十八歲或以上的住戶成員均被問及其個人到內地居住的意向。至於有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的住戶/人士，他們再被問及其打算將來到內地居住的原因、預計將來在內地的居住安排(例如預計將來居所的地點及單位面積等)及到內地居住時預計將為目前在香港的居所作出的安排(只適用於整戶均打算到內地居住的個案)。另一方面，對於沒有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的住戶/人士，他們被問及其沒有打算到內地居住的原因以及在什麼情況下他們會考慮到內地居住。

INTRODUCTION

2.1 Within each enumerated household, all persons aged 18 and over were interviewed in respect of the enquiry on the aspiration and experience of taking up residence in the mainland of China (hereafter referred to as “the Mainland”).

2.2 In this enquiry, the respondents were first asked whether they (and also their household members who were not present at the time of enumeration) had taken up residence in the Mainland (please see paragraph 2.5 below for the definition of “persons having taken up residence in the Mainland”) and if so, the reason for doing so and details relating to their usual accommodation arrangement there.

2.3 The respondents were then asked whether they owned (i.e. purchased / built) or rented residential properties in the Mainland and if so, the number of residential properties owned / rented and the characteristics of each owned / rented residential property in the Mainland (such as the location, floor area, purchase price / construction cost / monthly rent (where applicable), number of years that the property had been owned / rented and current major usage of the property).

2.4 Finally, the household head or a knowledgeable person about the subject within each enumerated household was asked whether the entire household intended to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years. For those households without any intention to do so, each household member aged 18 or over was asked individually about his / her own intention to do so. For those households / persons having the intention of taking up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years, they were further asked the reason for doing so, anticipated accommodation arrangement in the Mainland in future (such as the location and floor area of the future accommodation) and anticipated arrangement for the present accommodation in Hong Kong upon residing in the Mainland (only applicable to those cases in which the entire household had such intention). On the other hand, for those persons who did not intend to reside in the Mainland in the next ten years, they were asked about their reason

for not doing so and under what circumstances they would consider taking up residence in the Mainland.

概念及定義

2.5 就是項專題訪問而言，「在內地居住的人士」是指在統計前六個月內有三個月或以上的時間在內地居住的香港居民。

2.6 在是項專題訪問中，「住宅物業」包括購買、私人蓋建或租用作住宿用途的物業，但不包括祖屋。

局限

2.7 有一點值得留意，是項專題訪問涵蓋居港人口(有關專題訪問涵蓋範圍的詳情，請參閱本報告書附錄一)，即在統計前的六個月內在內地居住少於一個月，又或在統計後的六個月內在內地居住少於一個月的香港居民不包括在是項專題訪問的範圍內。因此，在內地居住並通常只在內地逗留一段很短時間的香港居民，不論在統計時他們是否身在內地，亦不會包括在是項專題訪問之內。

2.8 此外，由於在是項專題訪問中未能訪問該些於統計時在內地沒有一個常住居所的香港居民，所以從是項專題訪問獲得的在內地居住的香港居民的估計人數，並不包括該些在內地居住並在內地沒有一個常住居所的香港居民。

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

2.5 For the purpose of this enquiry, “persons having taken up residence in the Mainland” referred to Hong Kong residents who had resided in the Mainland for three months or more during the six months before enumeration.

2.6 In this enquiry, “residential properties” included those properties used for residential purposes that were purchased, self-built or rented, but excluded those that were inherited.

LIMITATIONS

2.7 It is noteworthy that this enquiry covered the Hong Kong Resident Population (please see [Appendix 1](#) of this report for detailed description of the survey coverage) and hence those Hong Kong residents who had resided in Hong Kong for less than one month during the six months before the time of enumeration or for less than one month during the six months after the time of enumeration were outside the scope of the enquiry. In this connection, Hong Kong residents who had taken up residence in the Mainland and usually stayed in Hong Kong for only a short period of time, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong at the time of enumeration, were not covered in the enquiry.

2.8 Besides, this enquiry could not capture those Hong Kong residents who did not have a usual home base in Hong Kong at the time of enumeration because they could not be enumerated in the enquiry. Therefore, the estimated number of Hong Kong residents who had taken up residence in the Mainland obtained from this enquiry did not include those who had taken up residence in the Mainland and did not have a usual home base in Hong Kong.

專題訪問的主要結果

2.9 根據是項專題訪問的結果，在統計時的居港人口內的 5 308 300 名十八歲及以上人士中，約有 41 300 人是在內地居住，佔所有十八歲及以上人士的 0.8%。（表 2.1）

甲. 有關在內地居住的十八歲及以上人士的分析

年齡及性別

2.10 在該 41 300 名在內地居住的十八歲及以上人士中，30.6% 年齡介乎三十五至四十四歲，而 25.5% 年齡介乎四十五至五十四歲。他們的年齡中位數為四十五歲。與年紀較輕的人士比較，三十五歲及以上人士在內地居住的比率較高。（表 2.2a）

2.11 按性別分析，79.2% 在內地居住的人士為男性。男性在內地居住的比率(1.3%)亦高於女性(0.3%)。（表 2.2a）

教育程度

2.12 在該 41 300 名人士中，約 53.9% 具中學/預科教育程度。另外 33.7% 具小學及以下教育程度與 12.4% 具專上教育程度。不同教育程度的人士在內地居住的比率分別不大，介乎 0.6% 與 0.8%。（表 2.2b）

婚姻狀況

2.13 與曾經結婚人士比較，從未結婚人士在內地居住的可能性較低。十八歲及以上從未結婚人士在內地居住的比率為 0.4%，較曾經結婚人士的相應比率為低。已婚人士及離婚/分居/喪偶人士的相應比率分別為 0.9% 及 0.8%。（表 2.2c）

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE ENQUIRY

2.9 It was estimated that of the 5 308 300 persons aged 18 and over in the Hong Kong Resident Population at the time of enumeration, some 41 300 persons had taken up residence in the Mainland, constituting 0.8% of all persons aged 18 and over. (Table 2.1)

A. Analysis on persons aged 18 and over who had taken up residence in the Mainland

Age and sex

2.10 Of the 41 300 persons aged 18 and over who had taken up residence in the Mainland, 30.6% were aged 35-44 and another 25.5% were aged 45-54. Their median age was 45. Persons aged 35 and over had a higher rate of having taken up residence in the Mainland compared with the younger persons. (Table 2.2a)

2.11 Analysed by sex, 79.2% of persons having taken up residence in the Mainland were males. Males also had a higher rate (1.3%) of having taken up residence in the Mainland than their female counterparts (0.3%). (Table 2.2a)

Educational attainment

2.12 Some 53.9% of those 41 300 persons had secondary / matriculation educational attainment. Another 33.7% had primary and lower educational attainment and 12.4% had tertiary educational attainment. The rate of having taken up residence in the Mainland did not differ much for persons at different educational attainment levels, ranging from 0.6% - 0.8%. (Table 2.2b)

Marital status

2.13 Compared to those ever married persons, the never married persons were less likely to take up residence in the Mainland. The rate of having taken up residence in the Mainland for the never married persons aged 18 and over was 0.4%, relatively lower than that of the ever married persons. The corresponding rates for the married persons and the divorced / separated / widowed persons were 0.9% and 0.8% respectively. (Table 2.2c)

經濟活動身分

Economic activity status

2.14 在該 41 300 名人士中，約 77.5% 為從事經濟活動人士。從事經濟活動人士在內地居住的比率為 0.9%，而非從事經濟活動人士的比率則為 0.5%。在非從事經濟活動人士中，退休人士在內地居住的比率最高，為 1.0%。（表 2.2d）

2.14 Some 77.5% of those 41 300 persons were economically active. The rate of economically active persons having taken up residence in the Mainland was 0.9%, while that of economically inactive persons was 0.5%. Among the economically inactive persons, retired persons had the highest rate of having taken up residence in the Mainland, at 1.0%. (Table 2.2d)

個人每月入息

Monthly personal income

2.15 在該 41 300 名在內地居住的人士中，約三分之一個人每月入息少於 \$10,000；另 25.3% 為 \$40,000 及以上。他們的個人每月入息中位數為 \$18,300。（表 2.2e）

2.15 Of those 41 300 persons who had taken up residence in the Mainland, about one-third had monthly personal income of less than \$10,000 and another 25.3%, \$40,000 and more. Their median monthly personal income was \$18,300. (Table 2.2e)

在內地居住的原因

Reason for taking up residence in the Mainland

2.16 在該 41 300 名在內地居住的人士中，約四分之三是因為「工作需要」而在內地居住。另 19.2% 在內地居住是因為「內地居住環境較佳」；19.2% 是因為「與配偶/子女團聚」及 19.2% 是因為「與親戚(不包括配偶/子女)團聚」。（表 2.2f）

2.16 About three-quarters of those 41 300 persons resided in the Mainland due to the reason “required by work”. Another 19.2% had taken up residence there because of “better living environment in the Mainland”; 19.2%, “reunion with spouse / children”; and 19.2%, “reunion with relatives (other than spouse / children)”. (Table 2.2f)

在內地的居所地點

Location of accommodation in the Mainland

2.17 在該 41 300 名人士中，絕大部分(93.6%) 居住在廣東省。在廣東省內最普遍的居所地點為東莞(佔該 41 300 人的 33.5%)。其餘在廣東省內普遍的居所地點包括深圳(19.7%)、佛山(19.2%) 及廣州(8.7%)。（圖 2.1 及表 2.2g）

2.17 The great majority (93.6%) of those 41 300 persons resided in Guangdong province, within which Dongguan was the most popular location of accommodation (reported by 33.5% of those 41 300 persons). Other common locations of accommodation within Guangdong province included Shenzhen (19.7%), Foshan (19.2%) and Guangzhou (8.7%). (Chart 2.1 and Table 2.2g)

在內地的居所類別

Type of accommodation in the Mainland

2.18 在該 41 300 名在內地居住的人士中，最普遍提及的通常居所類別為住宅樓宇(48.7%)，其次為員工宿舍及非住宅樓宇內的住宿地方(42.2%)與酒店(6.4%)。（表 2.2h）

2.18 Of the 41 300 persons who had taken up residence in the Mainland, the most commonly cited type of usual accommodation there was residential buildings (48.7%), followed by dormitories / staff quarters and residential areas in non-residential buildings (42.2%) and hotels (6.4%). (Table 2.2h)

在內地的居所租住權

2.19 該 40 200 名在內地居住並通常居住在內地的住宅樓宇、酒店、員工宿舍及非住宅樓宇內的住宿地方的十八歲及以上人士中，約 43.5% 居住在由僱主提供的居所及 22.9% 為免租。另外 17.9% 為該居所的業主及 15.8% 為租客。（表 2.3a）

有否與別人共用在內地的居所/共用居所的人士類別

2.20 在該 40 200 名人士中，約 39.5% 在內地佔用整個居所，而 60.5% 則與別人共用居所。他們很多是與同事共用居所（佔該 40 200 人的 34.3%），其次是與家庭成員（22.6%）及朋友（7.5%）。（表 2.3b）

乙. 有關在內地有自置或租用住宅物業的住戶/十八歲及以上人士的分析

(a) 有成員在內地自置或租用住宅物業的住戶

2.21 在統計時，有成員在內地自置及/或租用住宅物業的香港住戶約有 188 600 個（佔全港所有住戶的 9.1%）。該些住戶中，約 163 900 戶（7.9%）在內地有自置住宅物業，而 26 300 戶（1.3%）則在內地有租用住宅物業。（表 2.4）

在香港的房屋類型

2.22 在該 163 900 個在內地有自置住宅物業的住戶中，59.3% 在香港是居於私人永久性房屋；20.3% 居於資助出售單位；及 18.4% 居於公營租住房屋。而該 26 300 個在內地有租用住宅物業的住戶中，相應的百分比分別為 47.6%、14.6% 及 36.1%。居於私人永久性房屋的住戶在內地有自置住宅物業的比率最高，達 9.2%。另

Tenure of accommodation in the Mainland

2.19 Among the 40 200 persons aged 18 and over who had taken up residence in the Mainland and usually lived in residential blocks, hotels, dormitories / staff quarters and residential areas in non-residential buildings there, some 43.5% lived in premises that were provided by employers and 22.9% were rent free. Another 17.9% were owners of their accommodation in the Mainland and 15.8% were tenants. (Table 2.3a)

Whether sharing the accommodation in the Mainland with others / type of persons with whom the accommodation was shared

2.20 Of those 40 200 persons, some 39.5% occupied the entire accommodation in the Mainland while 60.5% shared their accommodation with others. Many of them shared their accommodation with their colleagues (cited by 34.3% of those 40 200 persons), followed by family members (22.6%) and friends (7.5%). (Table 2.3b)

B. Analysis on households / persons aged 18 and over who owned or rented residential properties in the Mainland

(a) Households with members who owned or rented residential properties in the Mainland

2.21 Some 188 600 households in Hong Kong (or 9.1% of all households in Hong Kong) had members who owned and / or rented residential properties in the Mainland at the time of enumeration. Among those households, some 163 900 (7.9%) owned residential properties in the Mainland, while some 26 300 (1.3%) rented residential properties there. (Table 2.4)

Type of housing in Hong Kong

2.22 Of the 163 900 households which owned residential properties in the Mainland, 59.3% resided in private permanent housing in Hong Kong; 20.3%, subsidized sale flats; and 18.4%, public rental housing. The corresponding percentages for the 26 300 households which rented residential properties in the Mainland were 47.6%, 14.6% and 36.1% respectively.

在中國內地居住的意向及情況

一方面，居於公營租住房屋的住戶在內地有租用住宅物業的比率最高，為 1.6%。（表 2.5a）

在香港的居所租住權

2.23 在內地有自置住宅物業的住戶中，約三分之二在香港居於自置居所，而 32.5% 則為租戶。相反地，逾半(54.5%)在內地有租用住宅物業的住戶在香港為租戶，而 43.7% 則為居於自置居所的住戶。（表 2.5b）

在香港的居所類別

2.24 在內地有自置住宅物業的住戶中，絕大部分(95.9%)在香港是佔用整個屋宇單位。同樣地，在內地有租用住宅物業的住戶中，約 91.4% 在香港是佔用整個屋宇單位。（表 2.5c）

在香港的居所的單位面積

2.25 就該 163 900 個在內地有自置住宅物業的住戶而言，他們在香港的居所的單位面積(以實用面積計算)中位數為 45.5 平方米(即 490 平方呎)，較在內地有租用住宅物業的 26 300 個住戶的相應中位數(37.2 平方米或 400 平方呎)為高。(表 2.5d)

住戶每月入息

2.26 有較高入息的住戶在內地有自置住宅物業的比率亦較高。在住戶每月入息為\$30,000 至\$39,999 與\$40,000 及以上的住戶中，分別有 10.3% 及 10.1% 在內地有自置住宅物業。而住戶每月入息為\$10,000 以下的住戶的相應比率(4.6%)顯著較低。相比之下，屬於不同住戶每月入息組別的住戶在內地租用住宅物業的比率均較在內地有自置住宅物業的比率為低，比率介乎住戶每月入息為\$40,000 及以上住戶的 0.7% 與住戶每月入息為\$20,000 至\$29,999 的 1.9%。在內

Households in private permanent housing had the highest rate of owning residential properties in the Mainland, at 9.2%. On the other hand, those in public rental housing had the highest rate of renting residential properties in the Mainland, at 1.6%. (Table 2.5a)

Tenure of accommodation in Hong Kong

2.23 About two-thirds of those households which owned residential properties in the Mainland were owners of the accommodation which they were occupying in Hong Kong, while 32.5% were tenants in Hong Kong. In contrast, over half (54.5%) of those households which rented residential properties in the Mainland were tenants of their accommodation in Hong Kong and some 43.7% were owners. (Table 2.5b)

Type of accommodation in Hong Kong

2.24 The great majority (95.9%) of those households which owned residential properties in the Mainland occupied the entire unit of quarters in Hong Kong. Likewise, some 91.4% of those households which rented residential properties in the Mainland reported the same. (Table 2.5c)

Floor area of the accommodation in Hong Kong

2.25 The median floor area (in terms of internal saleable floor area) of the accommodation in Hong Kong for those 163 900 households which owned residential properties in the Mainland was 45.5 m² (i.e. 490 ft²), relatively larger than that of 37.2 m² (i.e. 400 ft²) for those 26 300 households which rented properties in the Mainland. (Table 2.5d)

Monthly household income

2.26 Households with higher income had a higher rate of owning residential properties in the Mainland. Among households with monthly household income of \$30,000 - \$39,999 and \$40,000 and more, 10.3% and 10.1% owned residential properties in the Mainland respectively. The rate was much lower (4.6%) among households with monthly household income of less than \$10,000. In comparison, renting residential properties in the Mainland was less common among households at different household

在中國內地居住的意向及情況

地有自置住宅物業的住戶每月入息中位數為 \$22,400，較在內地有租用住宅物業的住戶的相應中位數(\$17,600)為高。(表 2.5e)

income levels, ranging from 0.7% for households with monthly household income of \$40,000 and more to 1.9% for household with monthly income of \$20,000 - \$29,999. The median monthly household income for those households which owned residential properties in the Mainland was \$22,400, relatively higher than that of households which rented residential properties in the Mainland (\$17,600). (Table 2.5e)

在內地的自置/租用住宅物業數目

Number of residential properties owned /
rented in the Mainland

2.27 在該 163 900 個在內地有自置住宅物業的住戶中，89.0% 在內地只有一個自置住宅物業；8.2% 有兩個自置物業；及 2.8% 有三個及以上的自置物業。另一方面，在該 26 300 個在內地有租用住宅物業的住戶中，絕大部分(93.3%) 在內地只租用一個住宅物業；3.3% 租用兩個物業；及 3.3% 租用三個及以上物業。(表 2.5f)

2.27 Of the 163 900 households which owned residential properties in the Mainland, 89.0% only owned one property there; 8.2%, two properties; and 2.8%, three and more properties. On the other hand, the great majority (93.3%) of the 26 300 households which rented residential properties in the Mainland only rented one property there; 3.3%, two properties; and 3.3%, three and more properties. (Table 2.5f)

(b) 在內地有自置或租用住宅物業的十八歲及以上人士

(b) Persons aged 18 and over who owned or rented residential properties in the Mainland

2.28 以人數分析，在該 188 600 個在內地有自置/租用住宅物業的住戶中，約有 240 800 名十八歲及以上人士在內地有自置及/或租用住宅物業，佔全港所有十八歲及以上人士的 4.5%。他們中，約 212 100 人(佔所有十八歲及以上人士的 4.0%)在內地有自置住宅物業，而 29 200 人(0.6%)則在內地有租用住宅物業。(表 2.6)

2.28 When taking persons as the unit of analysis, some 240 800 persons aged 18 and over in those 188 600 households owned and / or rented residential properties in the Mainland, constituting 4.5% of all persons aged 18 and over in Hong Kong. Among them, some 212 100 (or 4.0% of all persons aged 18 and over) owned residential properties in the Mainland, while some 29 200 (0.6%) rented residential properties there. (Table 2.6)

年齡及性別

Age and sex

2.29 按年齡組別分析，四十五至五十四歲人士在內地有自置住宅物業的比率最高，達 7.2%。緊隨其後的為五十五至六十四歲人士(7.0%)及三十五至四十四歲人士(4.2%)。屬於這三個年齡組別的人士在內地有租用住宅物業的比率亦較高。三十五至四十四歲、四十五至五十四歲及五十五至六十四歲人士在內地有租用住宅物業的比率分別為 0.8%、0.7%及 0.8%。(表 2.7a)

2.29 Analysed by age group, persons aged 45-54 had the highest rate of owning residential properties in the Mainland, at 7.2%. This was closely followed by persons aged 55-64 (7.0%) and those aged 35-44 (4.2%). Persons in these three age groups also had higher rates of renting residential properties in the Mainland. The rates of renting residential properties there for persons aged 35-44, 45-54 and 55-64 were 0.8%, 0.7% and 0.8% respectively. (Table 2.7a)

在中國內地居住的意向及情況

2.30 男性在內地有自置住宅物業的比率(5.0%)較女性的相應比率(3.0%)為高。在內地有租用住宅物業的比率亦有相似的模式,男性的有關比率為 1.1%,而女性的有關比率則為 0.1%。(表 2.7a)

教育程度

2.31 在內地有自置住宅物業的十八歲及以上人士中,約 54.7%具中學/預科教育程度。另 28.2%具小學及以下教育程度,而 17.2%具專上教育程度。在內地有租用住宅物業的人士的相應百分比分別為 73.0%、19.5%及 7.5%。在具不同教育程度的人士中,具中學/預科教育程度人士在內地有自置或租用住宅物業的比率均最高。(表 2.7b)

婚姻狀況

2.32 曾經結婚人士有較大可能在內地有自置或租用住宅物業。已婚人士在內地有自置住宅物業的比率最高,達 5.3%。其次為喪偶/分居/離婚人士(2.6%)及從未結婚人士(0.9%)。同樣地,已婚人士在內地有租用住宅物業的比率亦最高,為 0.7%。(表 2.7c)

經濟活動身分

2.33 按經濟活動身分分析,從事經濟活動人士在內地有自置住宅物業的比率最高,達 4.3%。其次為退休人士(3.9%)及料理家務者(3.5%)。從事經濟活動人士在內地有租用住宅物業的比率亦最高,為 0.8%。(表 2.7d)

個人每月入息

2.34 在該 212 100 名在內地有自置住宅物業的十八歲及以上人士中,48.4%個人每月入息少

2.30 The rate of owning residential properties in the Mainland was higher for males (5.0%) than their female counterparts (3.0%). Similar pattern was observed for the rate of renting residential properties in the Mainland, at a rate of 1.1% for males and 0.1% for their female counterparts. (Table 2.7a)

Educational attainment

2.31 Some 54.7% of the persons aged 18 and over who owned residential properties in the Mainland had secondary / matriculation educational attainment. Another 28.2% had primary and lower educational attainment while 17.2% had tertiary educational attainment. The corresponding percentages for persons who rented residential properties in the Mainland were 73.0%, 19.5% and 7.5% respectively. Comparing persons at different educational attainment levels, those with secondary / matriculation education attainment had the highest rates of owning or renting residential properties in the Mainland. (Table 2.7b)

Marital status

2.32 The ever married persons were more likely to own or rent residential properties in the Mainland. The rate for the married persons owning residential properties in the Mainland was the highest, at 5.3%, followed by the separated / divorced / widowed persons (2.6%) and the never married persons (0.9%). Likewise, the rate for the married persons renting residential properties in the Mainland was also the highest, at 0.7%. (Table 2.7c)

Economic activity status

2.33 Analysed by economic activity status, economically active persons had the highest rate of owning residential properties in the Mainland, at 4.3%. This was followed by retired persons (3.9%) and home-makers (3.5%). The rate of renting residential properties in the Mainland was also the highest for economically active persons (0.8%). (Table 2.7d)

Monthly personal income

2.34 Of those 212 100 persons aged 18 and over who owned residential properties in the

在中國內地居住的意向及情況

於\$10,000；另 27.3%入息為\$10,000 至\$19,999。同樣地，在內地有租用住宅物業的 29 200 名人士中，37.9%個人每月入息少於\$10,000；另 34.3%入息為\$10,000 至\$19,999。在內地有自置住宅物業的人士的個人每月入息中位數為\$10,200，而在內地有租用住宅物業的人士的相應中位數則為\$11,500。（表 2.7e）

Mainland, 48.4% had monthly personal income of less than \$10,000 and another 27.3%, \$10,000 - \$19,999. Likewise, among those 29 200 persons aged 18 and over who rented residential properties in the Mainland, 37.9% had monthly personal income of less than \$10,000 and another 34.3%, \$10,000 - \$19,999. The median monthly personal income was \$10,200 for persons who owned residential properties in the Mainland and \$11,500 for those who rented residential properties there. (Table 2.7e)

在內地的自置/租用住宅物業數目

*Number of residential properties owned /
rented in the Mainland*

2.35 在該 212 100 名在內地有自置住宅物業的十八歲及以上人士中，絕大部分(93.4%)在內地只有一個自置住宅物業；5.3%有兩個自置物業；及 1.3%有三個及以上的自置物業。同樣地，在內地有租用住宅物業的 29 200 名人士中，約 94.9%在內地只租用一個住宅物業；2.2%租用兩個物業；及 2.9%租用三個及以上物業。（表 2.7f）

2.35 Of those 212 100 persons aged 18 and over who owned residential properties in the Mainland, the great majority (93.4%) only owned one property there; 5.3%, two properties; and 1.3%, three and more properties. Likewise, some 94.9% of those 29 200 persons who rented residential properties in the Mainland rented only one property there; 2.2%, two properties; and 2.9%, three and more properties. (Table 2.7f)

丙. 有關十八歲及以上香港居民在內地自置/租用的住宅物業的分析

C. Analysis on residential properties in the Mainland owned / rented by Hong Kong residents aged 18 and over

2.36 十八歲及以上香港居民在內地自置/租用的住宅物業共有 218 000 個，包括 189 000 個(86.7%)自置的住宅物業及 29 000 個(13.3%)租用的住宅物業。（表 2.8a）

2.36 A total of 218 000 residential properties in the Mainland were owned / rented by Hong Kong residents aged 18 and over, including 189 000 (86.7%) which were owned residential properties and 29 000 (13.3%) rented residential properties. (Table 2.8a)

在內地的住宅物業地點

*Location of the residential properties in the
Mainland*

2.37 在該 189 000 個在內地由香港居民自置的住宅物業中，大部分(88.0%)位於廣東省，而 6.5%則在福建省及 2.1%在江蘇省。在廣東省內，東莞為最普遍提及的地點，佔香港居民在內地自置的住宅物業總數的 23.9%。其次為深圳(19.7%)及廣州(10.3%)。就香港居民在內地租用的住宅物業而言，絕大部分(96.0%)位於廣東省，尤其有 63.5%租用的住宅物業位於深圳。（圖 2.2 及表 2.8a）

2.37 The majority (88.0%) of those 189 000 residential properties in the Mainland owned by Hong Kong residents were located in Guangdong province, while 6.5% were in Fujian province and 2.1% in Jiangsu province. Within Guangdong province, Dongguan was the most commonly cited location, accounting for a share of 23.9% of all residential properties in the Mainland owned by Hong Kong residents. This was followed by Shenzhen (19.7%) and Guangzhou (10.3%). As regards the residential properties rented by Hong Kong residents in the Mainland, the great majority (96.0%) of them were also located in Guangdong

在內地的住宅物業類別

2.38 香港居民在內地自置的住宅物業中，約三分之二為多層大廈式單位，而 30.7% 為獨立房屋。前者於在內地租用的物業中更為普遍，有 91.1% 在內地由香港居民租用的住宅物業為多層大廈式單位，而 8.9% 為獨立房屋。（表 2.8b）

在內地的住宅物業的單位面積

2.39 以實用面積計算，香港居民在內地自置的住宅物業一般較他們在內地租用的住宅物業為大。在自置的住宅物業中，約 30.9% 的單位面積為 92.9 至少於 139.4 平方米（即 1 000 至 1 499 平方呎）及 16.2% 為 139.4 平方米及以上（即 1 500 平方呎及以上）。相反地，在租用的住宅物業中，只有 19.8% 的單位面積為 92.9 平方米及以上（即 1 000 平方呎及以上）。香港居民在內地自置的住宅物業的實用面積中位數為 90.1 平方米（即 970 平方呎），較在內地租用的住宅物業的相應數字（65.0 平方米或 700 平方呎）顯著為大。（表 2.8c）

在內地的住宅物業現時的主要用途

2.40 在該 189 000 個在內地由香港居民自置的住宅物業中，逾半（54.6%）現時用作自住（例如：作為第二居所、作渡假用途）。另外 20.1% 則空置；14.1% 給親戚/朋友居住；及 9.7% 出租。在該 29 000 個在內地由香港居民租用的住宅物業中，大部分（74.3%）現時用作自住，而 11.7% 則給親戚/朋友居住。（表 2.8d）

Type of the residential properties in the Mainland

2.38 About two-thirds of the residential properties in the Mainland owned by Hong Kong residents were flats in multi-storey buildings and 30.7% were houses. The former was even more popular among the rented properties in the Mainland, with 91.1% of the residential properties in the Mainland rented by Hong Kong residents being flats in multi-storey buildings and 8.9% being houses. (Table 2.8b)

Floor area of the residential properties in the Mainland

2.39 In terms of the internal saleable floor area, the residential properties in the Mainland owned by Hong Kong residents were generally larger than those rented by Hong Kong residents. Some 30.9% of the owned residential properties had a floor area of 92.9 to less than 139.4 m² (i.e. 1 000 - 1 499 ft²) and 16.2%, 139.4 m² and more (i.e. 1 500 ft² and more). In contrast, only 19.8% of the rented residential properties had a floor area of 92.9 m² and more (i.e. 1 000 ft² and more). The median internal saleable floor area of the residential properties in the Mainland owned by Hong Kong residents was 90.1 m² (i.e. 970 ft²), much larger than the corresponding figure of 65.0 m² (i.e. 700 ft²) for the rented residential properties there. (Table 2.8c)

Current major usage of the residential properties in the Mainland

2.40 Of those 189 000 residential properties in the Mainland owned by Hong Kong residents, over half (54.6%) were currently used for self-occupation (e.g. as a second home, for vacation purposes). Another 20.1% were left vacant; 14.1%, occupied by relatives / friends; and 9.7%, leased out. Of those 29 000 residential properties in the Mainland rented by Hong Kong residents, the majority (74.3%) were currently used for self-occupation while 11.7% were occupied by relatives / friends. (Table 2.8d)

現時的業主/租客已擁有/租用住宅物業的年期

2.41 在該 29 000 個在內地由香港居民租用的住宅物業中，約 22.1% 已被租用二至少於三年；21.4%，一至少於兩年；及 20.5%，少於一年。該些物業中，只有 14.9% 已被租用五年及以上。相反地，在內地由香港居民自置的住宅物業中，大部分(59.3%)已購買/蓋建了五年及以上。現時的業主已擁有在內地的住宅物業的年期中位數為 4.2 年，遠較在內地租用物業的年期中位數(1.7 年)為長。(表 2.8e)

現時的業主/租客在過去十二個月到訪的次數

2.42 約 45.5% 租客到訪他們在內地租用的住宅物業最少一星期一次，只有 7.6% 到訪其租用的物業少於六個月一次。相反地，4.5% 業主到訪他們在內地自置的住宅物業最少一星期一次；及 27.2%，少於六個月一次。而另外約 15.8% 業主在過去十二個月內從沒有到訪他們在內地自置的住宅物業，較租客的相應百分比(2.4%)明顯為高。(表 2.8f)

現時的業主/租客到訪住宅物業時通常有否逗留過夜/通常在住宅物業逗留的期間

2.43 由香港居民自置而其業主在過去十二個月內曾到訪的內地住宅物業共有 159 100 個。當中，約 16.7% 其業主通常沒有在物業內逗留過夜。另外 18.2% 其業主通常逗留一日；及 41.0%，逗留二至三日。就該 28 300 個由香港居民租用而其租客在過去十二個月內曾到訪的內地住宅物業而言，絕大部分(95.1%)其租客到訪時通常有逗留過夜，包括 37.7% 其租客通常逗留一日；及 39.3%，二至三日。現時的業主到訪其在內地的自置住宅物業時通常逗留的期間中位數為 2.0 日，而現時的租客到訪其在內地租用的住宅物業時通常逗留的期間中位數為 2.4 日。(表 2.9)

Number of years that the residential properties had been owned / rented by the current owners / tenants

2.41 Some 22.1% of those 29 000 rented residential properties in the Mainland had been rented by the Hong Kong residents concerned for two to less than three years; 21.4%, one to less than two years; and 20.5%, less than one year. Only 14.9% of such properties had been rented for five years and more. In contrast, most (59.3%) of the owned residential properties in the Mainland had been purchased / built by the Hong Kong residents for five years and more. The median duration of having owned the residential properties in the Mainland by the current owners was 4.2 years, significantly longer than that of 1.7 years for the rented properties there. (Table 2.8e)

Frequency of visit by the current owners / tenants in the past twelve months

2.42 Some 45.5% of the tenants visited their rented residential properties in the Mainland at least once a week and only 7.6% paid their visit less than once every six months. In contrast, 4.5% of the owners visited their owned residential properties in the Mainland at least once a week and 27.2%, less than once every six months. In particular, some 15.8% of the owners never visited their residential properties in the Mainland in the past twelve months, considerably higher than the corresponding percentage of 2.4% for the tenants. (Table 2.8f)

Whether the current owners / tenants usually stayed overnight when visiting the residential properties / usual duration of stay in the residential properties

2.43 Among the 159 100 residential properties in the Mainland owned by Hong Kong residents which had been visited by their owners in the past twelve months, some 16.7% were those in which the owners usually did not stay overnight during the visit. Another 18.2% were those in which the owners usually stayed one day there; and 41.0%, two to three days. For those 28 300 residential properties in the Mainland rented by Hong Kong residents which had been visited by their tenants in the past twelve months, the great majority (95.1%) were those in which the tenants usually stayed overnight there during the visit.

In particular, 37.7% were those in which the tenants usually stayed one day there; and 39.3%, two to three days. The median usual duration of stay of the current owners and tenants in the residential properties in the Mainland was 2.0 days for those owned properties and 2.4 days for those rented ones. (Table 2.9)

在內地自置的住宅物業的購入價

*Purchase price of the owned residential
properties in the Mainland*

2.44 在該 189 000 個在內地由香港居民自置的住宅物業中，約 23.6%的購入價或建築費為 \$100,000 - \$199,999；23.2%，\$200,000 - \$299,999；及 21.7%，\$300,000 - \$499,999。該些住宅物業在購入或蓋建時的價格中位數為 \$200,000。 (表 2.10)

2.44 Of those 189 000 residential properties in the Mainland owned by Hong Kong residents, some 23.6% were either purchased or built at a price of \$100,000 - \$199,999; 23.2%, \$200,000 - \$299,999; and 21.7%, \$300,000 - \$499,999. The median price of those residential properties was \$200,000 at the time of purchase or construction. (Table 2.10)

在內地租用的住宅物業的每月租金

*Monthly rent of the rented residential
properties in the Mainland*

2.45 在該 29 000 個在內地由香港居民租用的住宅物業中，約三分之一每月租金為 \$500 - \$999；另外三分之一為 \$1,000 - \$1,999。該些租用的住宅物業的每月租金中位數為 \$1,000。 (表 2.11)

2.45 Of those 29 000 residential properties in the Mainland rented by Hong Kong residents, about one-third were leased at a monthly rent of \$500 - \$999 and another one-third, \$1,000 - \$1,999. The median monthly rent of those residential properties was \$1,000. (Table 2.11)

丁. 有關住戶/十八歲及以上人士到內地居住的意向的分析

D. Analysis on aspiration of households / persons aged 18 and over for taking up residence in the Mainland

(a) 有關住戶在未來十年內到內地居住的意向的分析

(a) Analysis on the intention of households to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years

2.46 所有戶主被問及他們整戶有否打算在未來十年內到內地居住。根據專題訪問的結果，於統計時在香港的 2 075 000 個住戶中，約 25 500 戶(1.2%)表示有此打算，包括 13 100 戶(0.6%)打算在未來五年內到內地居住及 12 400 戶(0.6%)打算在未來十年內但非在首五年內到內地居住。 (表 2.12)

2.46 All household heads were asked whether their entire households intended to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years. It was estimated that of the 2 075 000 households in Hong Kong at the time of enumeration, some 25 500 households (1.2%) had such intention, including some 13 100 households (0.6%) which intended to take up residence in the Mainland in the next five years, and 12 400 households (0.6%) in the next ten years but not within the first five years. (Table 2.12)

有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的住戶

Households which intended to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years

在香港的房屋類型

Type of housing in Hong Kong

2.47 在該 25 500 個有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的住戶中，65.5%住在私人永久性房屋；19.3%住在公營租住房屋；及 11.5%住在資助出售單位。住在私人永久性房屋的住戶有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的比率最高，達 1.6%。（表 2.13a）

2.47 Of the 25 500 households which intended to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years, 65.5% were living in private permanent housing; 19.3% in public rental housing; and 11.5% in subsidized sale flats. Households in private permanent housing had the highest rate of intending to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years, at 1.6%. (Table 2.13a)

在香港的居所類別

Type of accommodation in Hong Kong

2.48 在該 25 500 個住戶中，大部分(83.8%)在香港是佔用整個屋宇單位，而 16.2%則與其他住戶共用居所。與其他住戶共用居所的住戶有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的比率(5.4%)，較佔用整個屋宇單位的住戶的相應比率(1.1%)為高。（表 2.13b）

2.48 The majority (83.8%) of those 25 500 households occupied the entire unit of quarters in regard to their accommodation in Hong Kong while 16.2% were sharing their accommodation with other households. The latter households had a higher rate of intending to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years (5.4%) when compared with those households occupying the entire unit of quarters (1.1%). (Table 2.13b)

在香港的居所租住權

Tenure of accommodation in Hong Kong

2.49 在該 25 500 個住戶中，逾半(53.4%)居於租住單位及 34.8%居住在自置單位。其餘(11.8%)則居住在由僱主提供的單位或免租單位。有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的比率於居住在由僱主提供的單位或免租單位的住戶中顯著為高，達 6.7%。居於租住單位的住戶的相應比率為 1.5%，而居住在自置單位的住戶的相應比率則為 0.8%。（表 2.13c）

2.49 Among those 25 500 households, over half (53.4%) were tenants and 34.8% owner-occupiers. The remaining were living in premises that were provided by employers or rent free (11.8%). The rate of intending to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years was substantially higher for households living in premises that were provided by employers or rent free, at 6.7%, compared with 1.5% for those tenant households and 0.8% for those owner-occupier households. (Table 2.13c)

在香港的居所的單位面積

Floor area of the accommodation in Hong Kong

2.50 在該 25 500 個住戶中，約 31.6%在香港的居所的單位面積(以實用面積計算)少於 27.9 平方米(即少於 300 平方呎)；30.5%，27.9 至少於 46.5 平方米(即 300 - 499 平方呎)；20.9%，46.5 至少於 65.0 平方米(即 500 - 699 平方呎)；及 17.1%，65.0 平方米及以上(即 700 平方呎及以上)。該些住戶在香港的居所的實用面積中位數為 37.2 平方米(即 400 平方呎)。（表 2.13d）

2.50 Some 31.6% of those 25 500 households occupied a floor area (in terms of internal saleable floor area) of less than 27.9 m² (i.e. less than 300 ft²) in Hong Kong; 30.5%, 27.9 to less than 46.5 m² (i.e. 300 - 499 ft²); 20.9%, 46.5 to less than 65.0 m² (i.e. 500 - 699 ft²); and 17.1%, 65.0 m² and more (i.e. 700 ft² and more). The median internal saleable floor area of the accommodation of those households in Hong Kong was 37.2 m² (i.e. 400 ft²). (Table 2.13d)

住戶人數

2.51 按住戶人數分析，在該 25 500 個住戶中，約 45.0% 為一人住戶，而 34.4% 為二人住戶及 20.6% 為三人及以上住戶。住戶平均人數為 1.9 人。一人住戶有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的比率最高，達 3.7%。二人住戶與三人及以上住戶的相應比率分別為 2.0% 及 0.4%。（表 2.13e）

Household size

2.51 Analysed by household size, some 45.0% of those 25 500 households were single-person households while 34.4% had two persons and 20.6%, three persons and more. The average household size was 1.9 persons. Single-person households had the highest rate of intending to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years, at 3.7%. The corresponding rates for two-person households and households with three persons and more were 2.0% and 0.4% respectively. (Table 2.13e)

住戶每月入息

2.52 按住戶每月入息分析，約 34.8% 住戶每月入息少於 \$10,000；21.8%，\$10,000 - \$19,999；15.4%，\$20,000 - \$29,999；10.5%，\$30,000 - \$39,999；及 17.5%，\$40,000 及以上。住戶每月入息中位數為 \$15,100。有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的比率在住戶每月入息少於 \$10,000 的住戶與住戶每月入息 \$40,000 及以上的住戶中相對較高，相應的比率分別為 1.7% 及 1.3%。（表 2.13f）

Monthly household income

2.52 Analysed by monthly household income, some 34.8% had monthly household income below \$10,000; 21.8%, \$10,000 - \$19,999; 15.4%, \$20,000 - \$29,999; 10.5%, \$30,000 - \$39,999; and 17.5%, \$40,000 and more. The median monthly household income was \$15,100. The rate of intending to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years was comparatively higher for those households with monthly household income below \$10,000 (1.7%) and those households with monthly household income of \$40,000 and more (1.3%). (Table 2.13f)

有打算到內地居住的原因

2.53 該 25 500 個住戶最普遍提及有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的原因為「生活費較低」（58.3%）。其他普遍提及的原因包括「居住環境較佳」（28.4%）、「與配偶/子女團聚」（19.9%）、「方便在內地工作」（16.7%）、「在內地有物業」（7.6%）及「與親戚（不包括配偶/子女）團聚」（4.7%）。（圖 2.3 及表 2.13g）

Reason for intending to take up residence
in the Mainland

2.53 For those 25 500 households which intended to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years, the most commonly cited reason for being so was “lower cost of living” (58.3%). Other commonly cited reasons were “better living environment” (28.4%), “reunion with spouse / children” (19.9%), “convenient to work in the Mainland” (16.7%), “having properties in the Mainland” (7.6%) and “reunion with relatives (other than spouse / children)” (4.7%). (Chart 2.3 and Table 2.13g)

到內地居住時預計將為目前在香港的居所作出的安排

2.54 在該 25 500 個有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的住戶中，約 56.3% 表示他們到內地居住時會將目前在香港的居所退還給業主。約十分之一會將目前在香港的居所保留用作自住

Anticipated arrangement for the present
accommodation in Hong Kong upon taking
up residence in the Mainland

2.54 Of those 25 500 households which intended to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years, 56.3% indicated that they would return their present accommodation in Hong Kong to the owner upon taking up residence

在中國內地居住的意向及情況

(12.3%)或將其出售(9.6%)，而少於十分之一則會將目前在香港的居所空置(7.6%)或出租(6.9%)。(表 2.13h)

(b) 有關十八歲及以上人士在未來十年內到內地居住的意向的分析

2.55 若戶主表示其整個住戶沒有打算在未來十年內到內地居住，統計員向戶主及住戶內所有十八歲及以上的住戶成員問及他們在未來十年內到內地居住的個人意向。是項專題訪問的結果顯示，在統計時全港 5 308 300 名十八歲及以上人士中，共約 172 000 人(3.2%)有打算在未來十年內到內地居住(包括該些表示有打算整個住戶在未來十年到內地居住的住戶內所有十八歲及以上人士)。當中，75 700 人(1.4%)打算在未來五年內到內地居住，及 96 300 人(1.8%)打算在未來十年內但非在首五年內到內地居住。(表 2.14)

有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的十八歲及以上人士

年齡/性別

2.56 在該 172 000 名有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的十八歲及以上人士中，27.8%年齡介乎四十五至五十四歲，而 23.0%年齡介乎三十五至四十四歲及 17.8%年齡介乎五十五至六十四歲。他們的年齡中位數為四十六歲。除六十五歲及以上人士外，年長者有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的比率顯著較高。五十五至六十四歲及四十五至五十四歲人士的有關比率分別為 6.1%及 4.9%。相反地，只有少於 2%的十八至二十四歲人士有打算在未來十年內到內地居住。(表 2.15a)

2.57 按性別分析，男性有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的比率較女性為高。男性及女性有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的比率分別為 4.1%及 2.4%。(表 2.15a)

in the Mainland. About one-tenth would retain it for self-occupation (12.3%) or sell it (9.6%), while less than one-tenth would leave it vacant (7.6%) or lease it out (6.9%). (Table 2.13h)

(b) Analysis on the intention of persons aged 18 and over to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years

2.55 For cases where the household head indicated that his/her entire household did not intend to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years, each household head and all other household members aged 18 and over were asked individually about their intention to take up residence in the Mainland. Also taking into account persons aged 18 and over in those cases where the entire households intended to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years, the survey results showed that of the 5 308 300 persons aged 18 and over in Hong Kong at the time of enumeration, some 172 000 persons (3.2%) had an intention to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years, with 75 700 persons (1.4%) intending to take up residence in the Mainland in the next five years, and 96 300 persons (1.8%) in the next ten years but not within the first five years. (Table 2.14)

Persons aged 18 and over who intended to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years

Age / sex

2.56 Of the 172 000 persons aged 18 and over who intended to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years, 27.8% were aged 45-54 while 23.0% were aged 35-44 and 17.8% were aged 55-64. Their median age was 46. Except for those persons aged 65 and over, the rate of intending to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years was significantly higher for older persons, being 6.1% for those aged 55-64 and 4.9% for those aged 45-54. In contrast, only less than 2% of persons aged 18-24 had intention to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years. (Table 2.15a)

2.57 Analysed by sex, the rate of intending to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years was relatively higher for males, at 4.1%, as against 2.4% for females. (Table 2.15a)

教育程度

2.58 在該 172 000 名有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的十八歲及以上人士中，逾半具中學/預科教育程度。另 24.7%具小學及以下教育程度與 20.6%具專上教育程度。具專上教育程度人士有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的比率相對較高，達 4.0%。而具小學及以下教育程度與具中學/預科教育程度人士的相應比率分別為 2.6%及 3.4%。（表 2.15b）

Educational attainment

2.58 Over half of those 172 000 persons aged 18 and over who intended to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years had secondary / matriculation educational attainment. Another 24.7% had primary and lower educational attainment and 20.6% had tertiary educational attainment. The rate of intending to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years was relatively higher for persons with tertiary educational attainment, at 4.0%, compared with 2.6% for persons with primary and lower educational attainment and 3.4% for those with secondary / matriculation educational attainment. (Table 2.15b)

婚姻狀況

2.59 在該 172 000 名有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的十八歲及以上人士中，逾三分之二為已婚人士。另 20.9%為從未結婚人士及 9.3%為離婚/分居/喪偶人士。按婚姻狀況劃分，已婚人士有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的比率為 3.6%；離婚/分居/喪偶人士為 3.5%；從未結婚人士則為 2.4%。（表 2.15c）

Marital status

2.59 Among those 172 000 persons aged 18 and over who intended to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years, over two-thirds were married. Another 20.9% were never married and 9.3% were divorced / separated / widowed. The rate of intending to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years was 3.6% for the married persons, 3.5% for the divorced / separated / widowed persons and 2.4% for the never married persons. (Table 2.15c)

經濟活動身分

2.60 按經濟活動身分分析，172 000 名有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的十八歲及以上人士中，大部分(72.7%)為從事經濟活動人士。另 12.3%是退休人士及 9.1%是料理家務者。從事經濟活動人士及退休人士有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的比率相對較高，分別為 3.6%及 2.9%。（表 2.15d）

Economic activity status

2.60 Analysed by economic activity status, the majority (72.7%) of those 172 000 persons aged 18 and over who intended to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years were economically active. Another 12.3% were retired persons and 9.1% were home-makers. The rate of intending to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years was relatively higher for economically active persons (3.6%) and retired persons (2.9%). (Table 2.15d)

個人每月入息

2.61 在該 172 000 名有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的十八歲及以上人士中，55.0%個人每月入息少於\$10,000；另 25.1%入息為\$10,000 至 \$19,999；8.7%，\$20,000 至\$29,999；4.8%，\$30,000 至\$39,999；及 6.4%，\$40,000 及以上。他們的個人每月入息中位數為\$9,000。（表 2.15e）

Monthly personal income

2.61 Among those 172 000 persons aged 18 and over who intended to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years, 55.0% had monthly personal income of less than \$10,000; 25.1%, \$10,000 - \$19,999; 8.7%, \$20,000 - \$29,999; 4.8%, \$30,000 - \$39,999; and 6.4%, \$40,000 and more. The median monthly personal income of those persons was \$9,000. (Table 2.15e)

有打算到內地居住的原因

2.62 就該 172 000 名有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的十八歲及以上人士而言，他們最普遍提及有打算到內地居住的原因為「生活費較低」(61.9%)。其他較普遍提及的原因包括「居住環境較佳」(33.4%)、「方便在內地工作」(14.6%)、「與親戚(不包括配偶/子女)團聚」(9.8%)、「與配偶/子女團聚」(8.7%)及「在內地有物業」(8.0%)。(圖 2.4 及表 2.15f)

Reason for intending to take up residence in the Mainland

2.62 For those 172 000 persons aged 18 and over who intended to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years, the most commonly cited reason for intending to take up residence in the Mainland was “lower cost of living” (61.9%). Other commonly cited reasons were “better living environment” (33.4%), “convenient to work in the Mainland” (14.6%), “reunion with relatives (other than spouse / children)” (9.8%), “reunion with spouse / children” (8.7%) and “having properties in the Mainland” (8.0%). (Chart 2.4 and Table 2.15f)

預計將來在內地的居住安排

2.63 對於該 172 000 名人士預計將來在內地的居住安排，約 58.1%計劃居住在自置的住宅物業，包括 41.3%打算購買物業作為居所，2.1%打算蓋建物業及 14.8%打算居住在現時已在內地自置的物業。另外 12.0%計劃居住在租用的住宅物業，包括 10.8%打算租用物業作為居所及 1.1%打算居住在現時已在內地租用的物業。至於其餘人士，16.6%表示他們會居住在親戚/朋友家中，7.0%會居住在祖屋及 8.0%仍未決定。(表 2.15g)

Anticipated accommodation arrangement in the Mainland in future

2.63 Regarding the anticipated accommodation arrangement in the Mainland in future, some 58.1% of those 172 000 persons planned to live in self-owned residential properties, with 41.3% intending to buy a property for accommodation, 2.1% build a property for accommodation and 14.8% live in a property already owned in the Mainland. Another 12.0% planned to live in rented residential properties, with 10.8% intending to rent a property for accommodation and 1.1% live in a property already rented in the Mainland. For the remaining, 16.6% reported that they would live in the home of relatives / friends, 7.0% would live in inherited properties and 8.0% had not yet decided. (Table 2.15g)

有打算在未來十年內到內地居住時居於自置/租用住宅物業的十八歲及以上人士

現時在內地有否自置/租用的住宅物業/預計在內地自置/租用住宅物業的時間

2.64 約 120 600 名有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的十八歲及以上人士打算屆時居住在內地的自置/租用的住宅物業。他們當中大部分(93 200 人或 77.3%)現時在內地未有自置/租用住宅物業。在該 93 200 名人士中，約 29.0%表示在

Persons aged 18 and over who intended to live in owned or rented residential properties upon taking up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years

Whether currently owned / rented residential properties in the Mainland / anticipated time frame for taking action to own / rent a residential property in the Mainland

2.64 Some 120 600 persons aged 18 and over intended to live in owned / rented residential properties in the Mainland upon taking up residence there in the next ten years. The majority of them (93 200 persons or 77.3%) did not own / rent residential properties in the

在中國內地居住的意向及情況

未來五年內不會在內地自置/租用住宅物業，而 2.6% 會在一年內採取行動在內地自置/租用住宅物業；2.2%，一至二年內；3.6%，二至三年內；及 6.7%，三至五年內。逾半(55.9%)人士表示仍未決定。(表 2.15g 及 2.16a)

Mainland currently. Among those 93 200 persons, some 29.0% indicated that they would not take any action to own / rent residential properties in the Mainland within the next five years while 2.6% would take action to do so within a year; 2.2%, one to two years; 3.6%, two to three years; and 6.7%, three to five years. Over half (55.9%) said that they had not yet decided. (Tables 2.15g and 2.16a)

預計在內地自置/租用住宅物業的地點

Anticipated location of owned / rented residential properties in the Mainland

2.65 在該 120 600 名人士中，大部分(73.8%)計劃居住在廣東省內的自置/租用住宅物業，主要地點為深圳(32.7%)、東莞(11.0%)、廣州(7.0%)及中山(5.8%)。另 13.7%計劃居住在廣東省以外其他省份，而 12.5%則仍未決定。(表 2.16b)

2.65 The majority (73.8%) of those 120 600 persons planned to live in owned / rented residential properties in Guangdong province, notably Shenzhen (32.7%), Dongguan (11.0%), Guangzhou (7.0%) and Zhongshan (5.8%). Another 13.7% planned to live in provinces outside Guangdong province while 12.5% had not yet decided. (Table 2.16b)

預計在內地自置/租用住宅物業的類別

Anticipated type of owned / rented residential properties in the Mainland

2.66 在該 120 600 名人士中，約 59.8%打算將來到內地居住時居於多層大廈式單位，而 38.3%則較喜歡居住在獨立房屋。(表 2.16c)

2.66 Some 59.8% of those 120 600 persons intended to live in flats in multi-storey buildings while 38.3% preferred houses upon taking up residence in the Mainland in future. (Table 2.16c)

預計在內地自置/租用住宅物業的單位面積

Anticipated floor area of owned / rented residential properties in the Mainland

2.67 就該 120 600 名人士預計在內地自置/租用住宅物業的實用面積而言，約 42.6%期望將來到內地居住時其居所的面積為 46.5 至少於 92.9 平方米(即 500 - 999 平方呎)，而 31.4%則期望其居所的面積為 92.9 至少於 139.4 平方米(即 1 000 - 1 499 平方呎)；及 13.7%，不少於 139.4 平方米(即不少於 1 500 平方呎)。只有 8.2%期望其居所的面積少於 46.5 平方米(即少於 500 平方呎)。他們所期望在內地自置/租用住宅物業的實用面積中位數為 83.6 平方米(即 900 平方呎)。(表 2.16d)

2.67 Regarding the anticipated internal saleable floor area of owned / rented residential properties in the Mainland, some 42.6% of those 120 600 persons desired an accommodation with a size of 46.5 to less than 92.9 m² (i.e. 500 - 999 ft²) upon taking up residence in the Mainland in future, while 31.4% desired an accommodation with a size of 92.9 to less than 139.4 m² (i.e. 1 000 - 1 499 ft²) and 13.7%, at least 139.4 m² (i.e. at least 1 500 ft²). Only 8.2% desired an accommodation with a size of less than 46.5 m² (i.e. less than 500 ft²). The median internal saleable floor area of the desired residential properties to be owned / rented in the Mainland was 83.6 m² (i.e. 900 ft²). (Table 2.16d)

已用作/預算會用作在內地自置/租用住宅物業的金額

Amount spent / expected to be spent on the owned residential properties in the Mainland

2.68 在該 100 000 名將來到內地居住時打算居於自置物業的十八歲及以上人士中，約 7.6% 已使用/預算會使用少於\$100,000 作自置物業用途；12.7% ，\$100,000 - \$199,999；19.0% ，\$200,000 - \$299,999；21.4% ，\$300,000 - \$499,999；及 32.9% ，\$500,000 及以上。其餘 6.4% 並未決定預算會使用的金額。他們已用作/預算會用作在內地自置住宅物業的金額中位數為\$300,000。 (表 2.17)

2.68 Of those 100 000 persons aged 18 and over who intended to live in owned properties in the Mainland upon taking up residence there in future, some 7.6% had spent or expected to spend less than \$100,000 for the properties; 12.7%, \$100,000 - \$199,999; 19.0%, \$200,000 - \$299,999; 21.4, \$300,000 - \$499,999; and 32.9%, \$500,000 and more. Another 6.4% had not yet decided. The median amount spent / expected to be spent on the owned residential properties in the Mainland was \$300,000. (Table 2.17)

已用作/預算會用作在內地租用住宅物業的每月租金

Monthly rent paid / expected to be paid for renting a residential property in the Mainland

2.69 在該 20 600 名將來到內地居住時打算居於租用物業的十八歲及以上人士中，約 22.1% 現支付/預算支付的每月租金少於\$1,000；41.9% ，\$1,000 - \$1,999；12.3% ，\$2,000 - \$2,999；及 14.9% ，\$3,000 及以上。其餘 8.9% 並未決定預算支付的租金。他們已用作/預算會用作在內地租用住宅物業的每月租金中位數為\$1,000。 (表 2.18)

2.69 Of those 20 600 persons aged 18 and over who intended to live in rented properties in the Mainland upon taking up residence there in future, some 22.1% had spent or expected to spend less than \$1,000 for the monthly rent; 41.9%, \$1,000 - \$1,999; 12.3%, \$2,000 - \$2,999; and 14.9%, \$3,000 and more. Another 8.9% had not yet decided. The median monthly rent paid / expected to be paid for renting a residential property in the Mainland was \$1,000. (Table 2.18)

沒有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的十八歲及以上人士

Persons aged 18 and over who did not intend to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years

沒有打算到內地居住的原因

Reason for not intending to take up residence in the Mainland

2.70 至於該 5 095 000 名沒有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的十八歲及以上人士，他們主要提及的原因包括「香港有工作」(37.5%)、「難適應/不熟悉內地環境」(33.7%)、「不希望與在香港的親戚分開」(28.9%)、「內地沒有親戚」(15.6%)及「內地沒有居所」(10.5%)。 (表 2.19a)

2.70 Of the 5 095 000 persons aged 18 and over who did not intend to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years, the major reasons cited by them were “having a job in Hong Kong” (37.5%), “difficult to adapt to / unfamiliar with the environment in the Mainland” (33.7%), “did not want to be separated from relatives in Hong Kong” (28.9%), “no relatives in the Mainland” (15.6%), and “no accommodation in the Mainland” (10.5%). (Table 2.19a)

考慮到內地居住的因素

Factor under which they would consider taking up residence in the Mainland

2.71 沒有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的十八歲及以上人士被問及他們在什麼情況下會考慮到內地居住。大部分(78.7%)表示他們在任何情況下都不會考慮到內地居住。然而，有小部分在下列情況下會考慮到內地居住：(圖 2.5 及表 2.19b)

2.71 Persons aged 18 and over who did not intend to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years were asked under what circumstances they would consider taking up residence in the Mainland. The majority (78.7%) indicated that they would not consider taking up residence in the Mainland under any circumstances. However, a small proportion would consider taking up residence in the Mainland under the following circumstances: (Chart 2.5 and Table 2.19b)

與內地有關的因素

Factors related to the Mainland

- 「生活費低」(8.6%)
- 「居住環境佳」(3.8%)
- 「樓價低」(2.8%)

- “Low cost of living” (8.6%)
- “Good living environment” (3.8%)
- “Low property prices” (2.8%)

與香港有關的因素

Factors related to Hong Kong

- 「缺乏就業機會」(3.5%)
- 「生活費高」(3.0%)
- 「居住環境轉差」(2.0%)

- “Lack of employment opportunity” (3.5%)
- “High cost of living” (3.0%)
- “Deteriorated living environment” (2.0%)

有否打算在未來十年內在內地自置/租用住宅物業

Whether intended to own / rent a residential property in the Mainland in the next ten years

2.72 在該 5 095 000 名沒有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的人士中，大多數(96.5%)沒有打算在未來十年內在內地自置/租用住宅物業，而 3.5%則有打算在未來十年內在內地自置/租用住宅物業。(表 2.19c)

2.72 Of those 5 095 000 persons who did not intend to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years, most (96.5%) did not intend to own / rent a residential property in the Mainland in the next ten years while 3.5% had an intention to do so. (Table 2.19c)

圖 2.1 按在內地的居所地點劃分的在內地居住的十八歲及以上人士的百分比分布
Chart 2.1 Percentage distribution of persons aged 18 and over who had taken up residence in the Mainland by location of accommodation in the Mainland

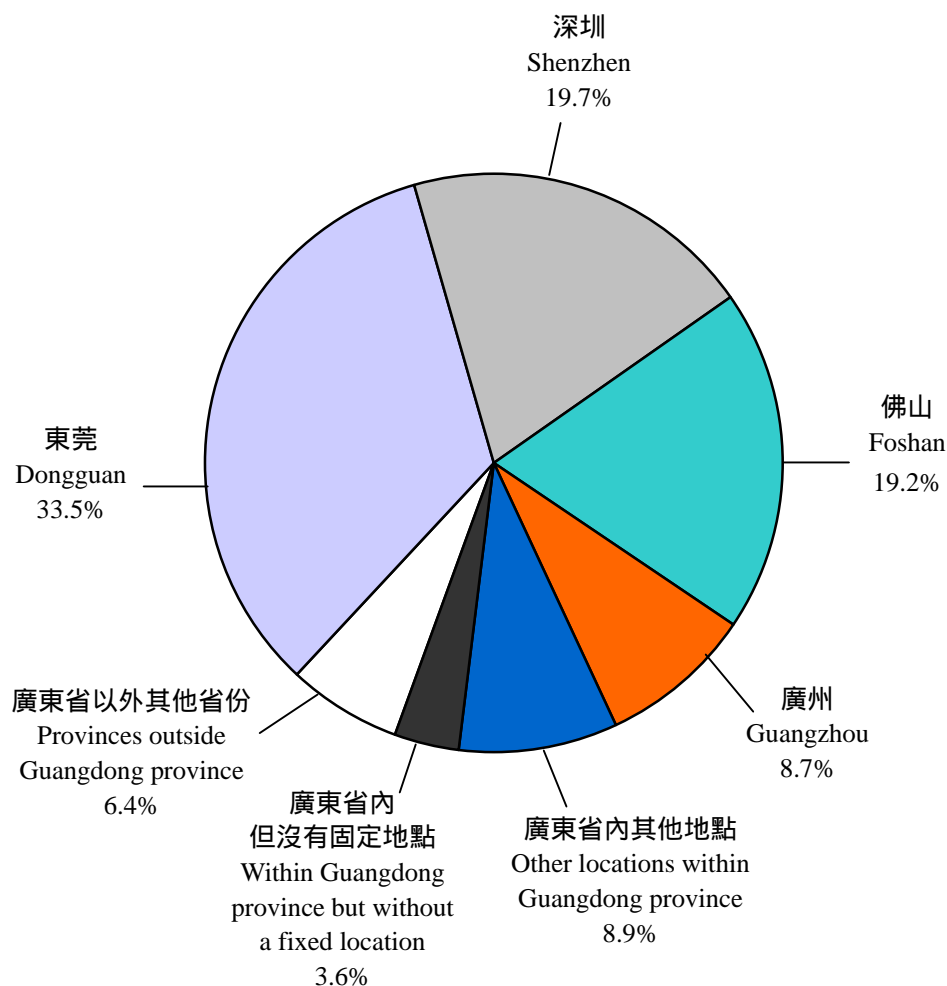


圖 2.2 按在內地的住宅物業地點劃分的十八歲及以上香港居民在內地自置/租用的住宅物業的百分比分布

Chart 2.2 Percentage distribution of residential properties in the Mainland owned / rented by Hong Kong residents aged 18 and over by location of the residential properties in the Mainland

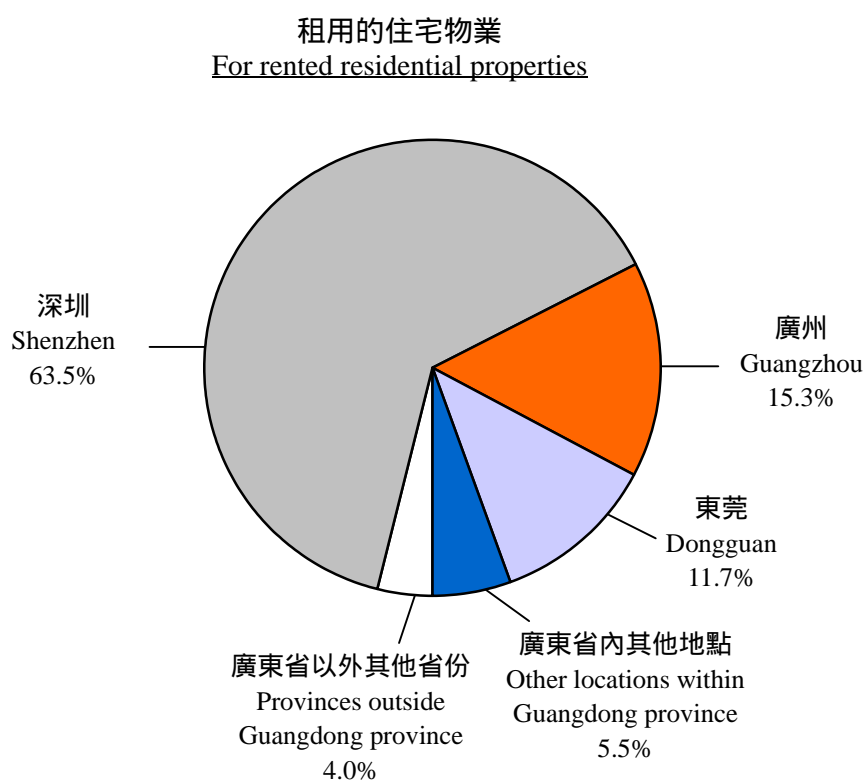
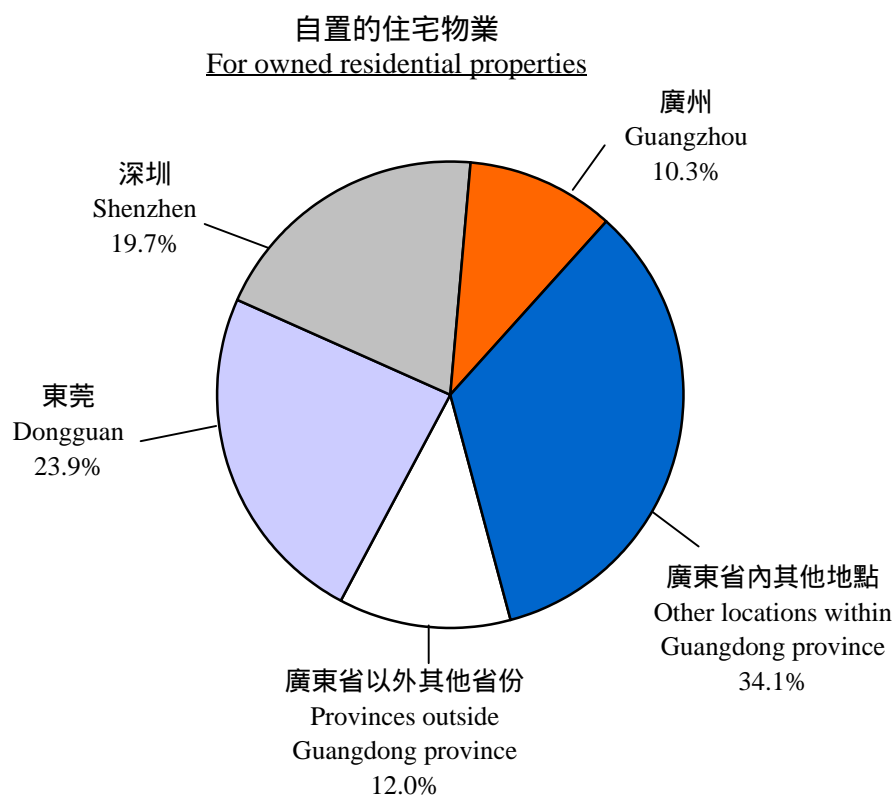
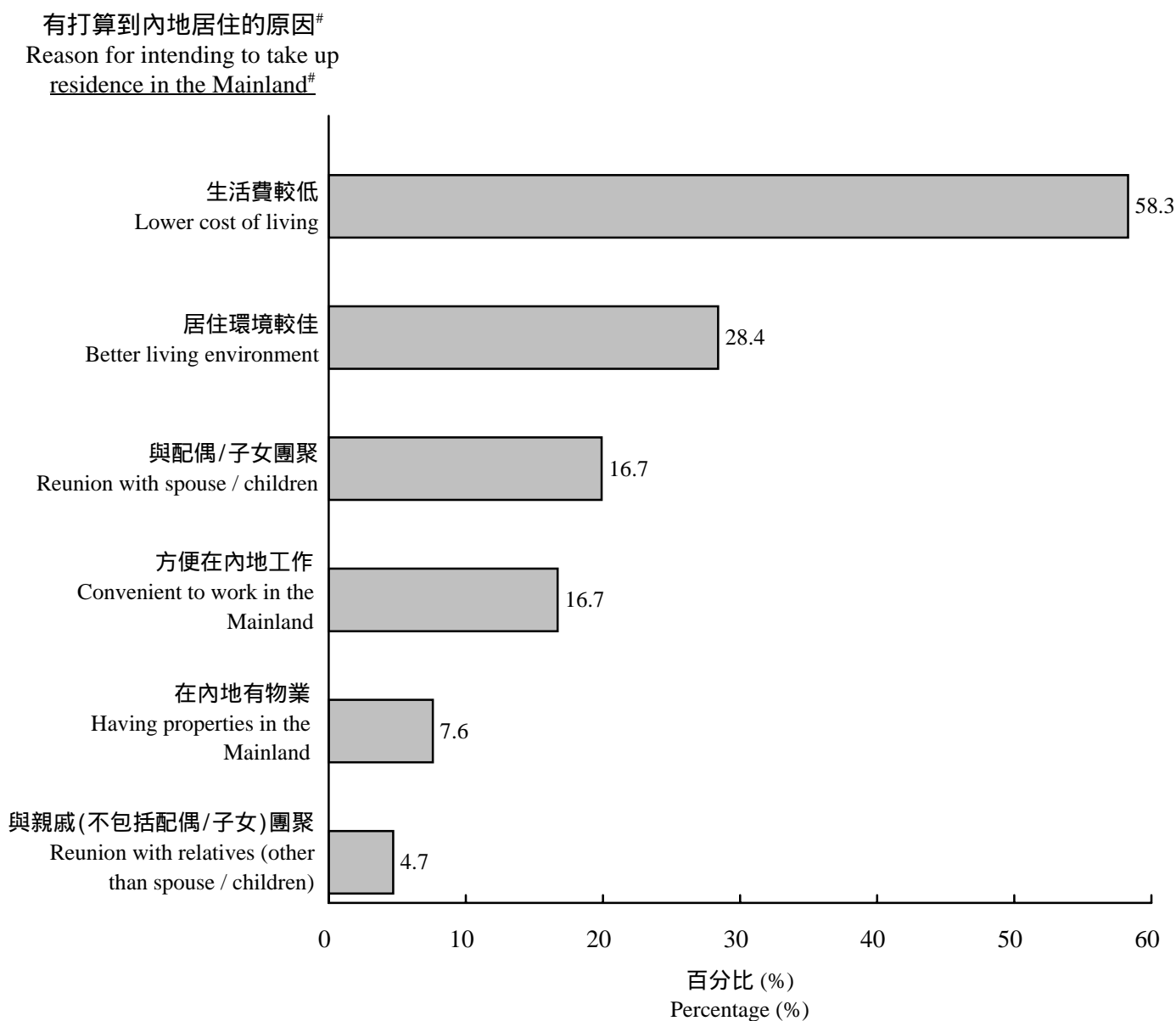


圖2.3 按有打算到內地居住的原因劃分的有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的住戶的百分比分布
Chart 2.3 Percentage distribution of households which intended to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years by reason for intending to take up residence in the Mainland

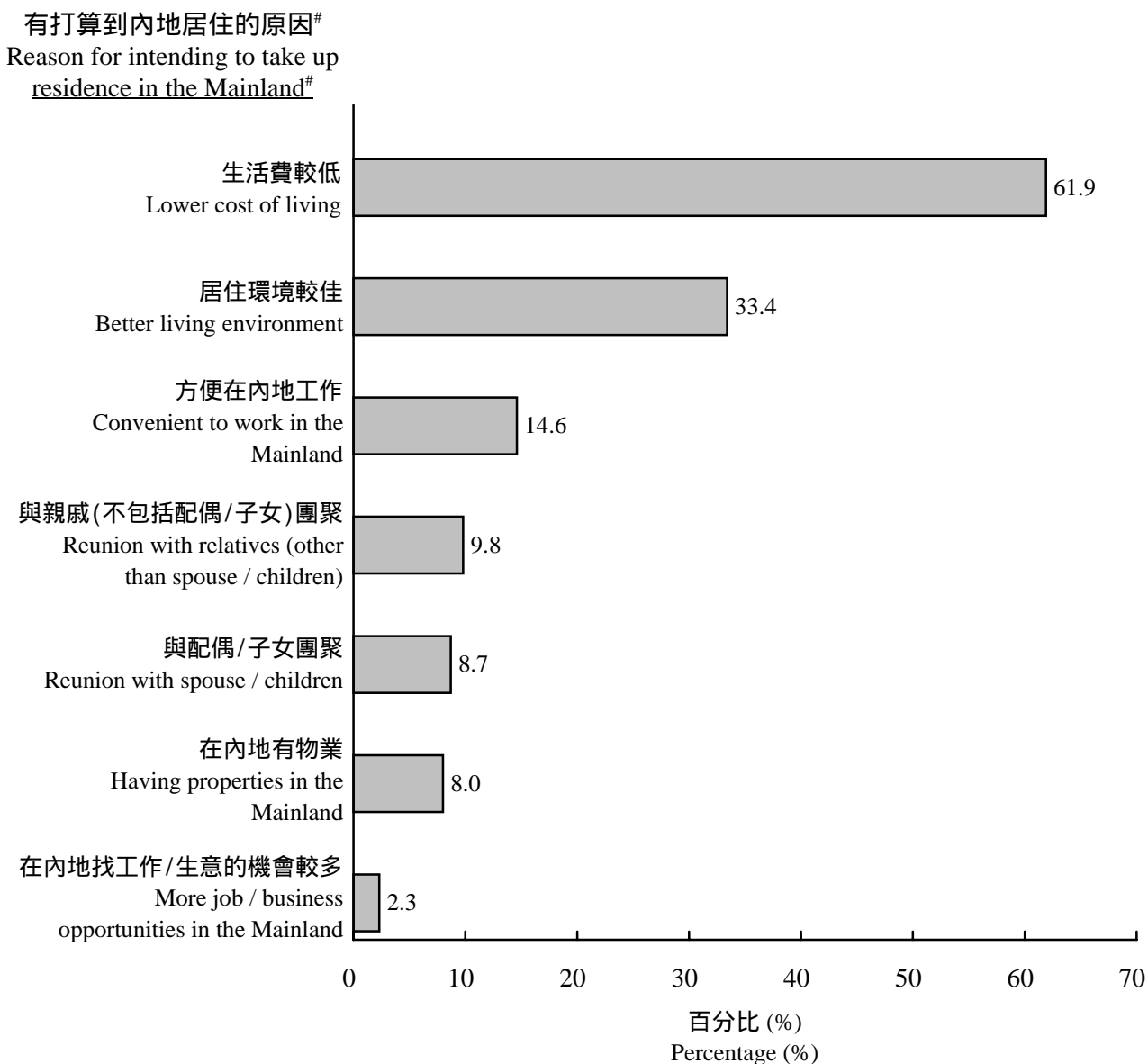


註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

圖2.4 按有打算到內地居住的原因劃分的有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的十八歲及以上人士的百分比分布

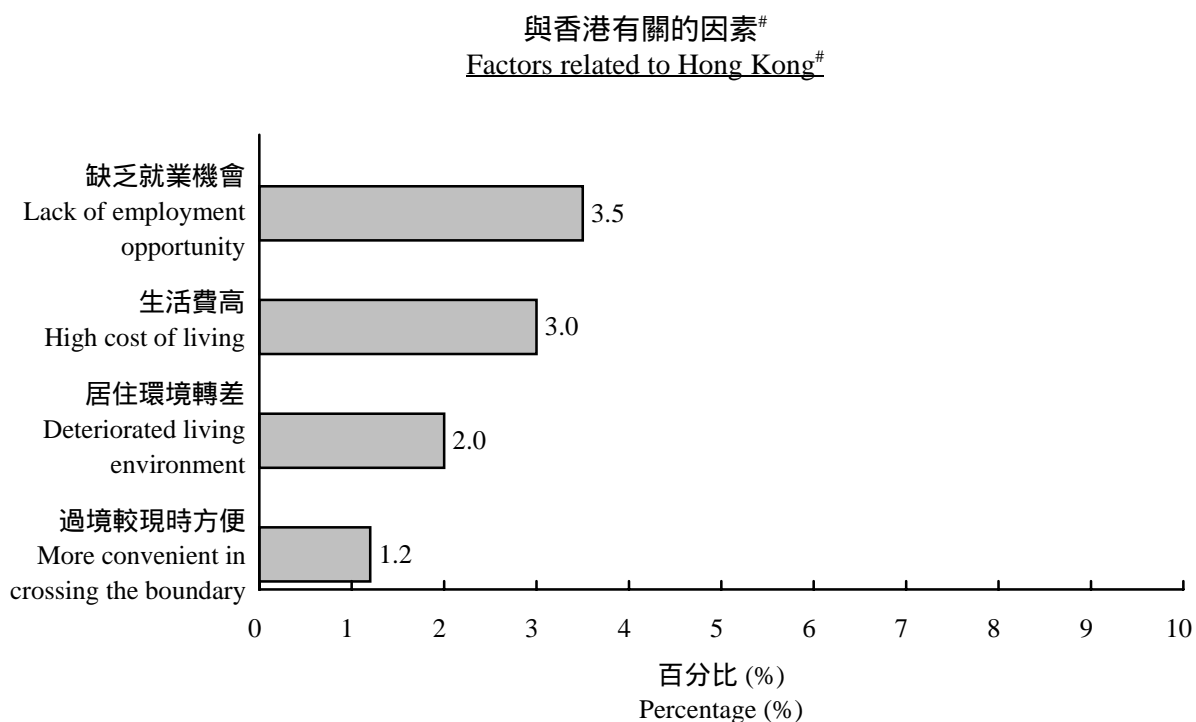
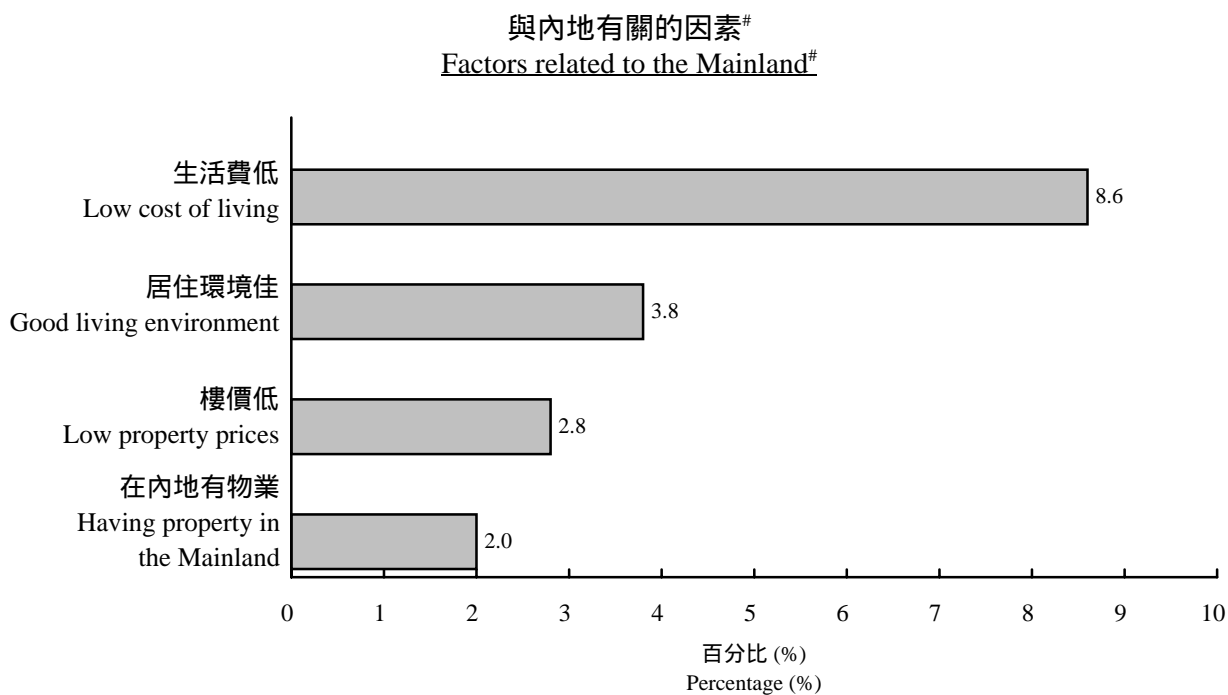
Chart 2.4 Percentage distribution of persons aged 18 and over who intended to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years by reason for intending to take up residence in the Mainland



註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

圖2.5 按考慮到內地居住的因素劃分的沒有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的十八歲及以上人士的百分比分布
Chart 2.5 Percentage distribution of persons aged 18 and over who did not intend to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years by factor under which they would consider taking up residence in the Mainland



註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

表 2.1 按是否在內地居住劃分的十八歲及以上人士數目
Table 2.1 Persons aged 18 and over by whether had taken up residence in the Mainland

是否在內地居住 Whether had taken up residence in the Mainland	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
在內地居住 Had taken up residence in the Mainland	41.3	0.8
不是在內地居住 Had not taken up residence in the Mainland	5 267.0	99.2
總計 Total	5 308.3	100.0

表 2.2a 按年齡/性別劃分的在內地居住的十八歲及以上人士數目
Table 2.2a Persons aged 18 and over who had taken up residence in the Mainland by age / sex

年齡組別/性別 Age group / sex	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
年齡組別 Age group			
18 - 24	1.3	3.1	0.2
25 - 34	4.9	11.9	0.4
35 - 44	12.6	30.6	0.9
45 - 54	10.5	25.5	1.1
55 - 64	5.5	13.3	1.1
≥ 65	6.5	15.7	0.9
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)		45	
性別 Sex			
男 Male	32.7	79.2	1.3
女 Female	8.6	20.8	0.3
合計 Overall	41.3	100.0	0.8

註釋： * 在個別年齡/性別組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有十八至二十四歲的人士為例，0.2%是在內地居住。

Note : * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age / sex groups. For example, among all persons aged 18-24, 0.2% had taken up residence in the Mainland.

表 2.2b 按教育程度劃分的在內地居住的十八歲及以上人士數目
Table 2.2b Persons aged 18 and over who had taken up residence in the Mainland by educational attainment

教育程度 Educational attainment	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
未受教育/幼稚園/小學 No schooling / kindergarten / primary	13.9	33.7	0.8
中學/預科 Secondary / matriculation	22.3	53.9	0.8
專上教育 Tertiary	5.1	12.4	0.6
合計 Overall	41.3	100.0	0.8

註釋：* 在個別教育程度組別中佔所有十八歲及以上人士的百分比。以所有具專上教育程度的十八歲及以上人士為例，0.6%是在內地居住。

Note: * As a percentage of all persons aged 18 and over in the respective educational attainment groups. For example, among all persons aged 18 and over with tertiary education, 0.6% had taken up residence in the Mainland.

表 2.2c 按婚姻狀況劃分的在內地居住的十八歲及以上人士數目
Table 2.2c Persons aged 18 and over who had taken up residence in the Mainland by marital status

婚姻狀況 Marital status	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從未結婚 Never married	5.6	13.5	0.4
已婚 Married	31.9	77.4	0.9
離婚/分居/喪偶 Divorced / separated / widowed	3.8	9.1	0.8
合計 Overall	41.3	100.0	0.8

註釋：* 在個別婚姻狀況組別中佔所有十八歲及以上人士的百分比。以所有從未結婚的十八歲及以上人士為例，0.4%是在內地居住。

Note: * As a percentage of all persons aged 18 and over in the respective marital status groups. For example, among all persons aged 18 and over who were never married, 0.4% had taken up residence in the Mainland.

表 2.2d 按經濟活動身分劃分的在內地居住的十八歲及以上人士數目
Table 2.2d Persons aged 18 and over who had taken up residence in the Mainland by economic activity status

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動 ⁺ Economically active ⁺	32.0	77.5	0.9
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	9.3	22.5	0.5
退休人士 Retired persons	7.1	17.2	1.0
料理家務者 Home-makers	1.5	3.7	0.2
其他 Others	0.6	1.5	0.4
合計 Overall	41.3	100.0	0.8

註釋： * 在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有十八歲及以上人士的百分比。以所有從事經濟活動人士為例，0.9%是在內地居住。

+ 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Notes : * As a percentage of all persons aged 18 and over in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 0.9% had taken up residence in the Mainland.

+ Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

Some estimates are based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

表 2.2e 按個人每月入息劃分的在內地居住的十八歲及以上人士數目
Table 2.2e Persons aged 18 and over who had taken up residence in the Mainland by
monthly personal income

個人每月入息(港元) Monthly personal income (HK\$)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
< 10,000	13.8	33.4
10,000 - 19,999	8.4	20.4
20,000 - 29,999	6.5	15.6
30,000 - 39,999	2.2	5.3
≥ 40,000	10.4	25.3
合計 Overall	41.3	100.0
個人每月入息中位數(港元) Median monthly personal income (HK\$)	18,300	

表 2.2f 按在內地居住的原因劃分的在內地居住的十八歲及以上人士數目
Table 2.2f Persons aged 18 and over who had taken up residence in the Mainland by reason for taking up residence in the Mainland

在內地居住的原因 [#] Reason for taking up residence in the Mainland [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
工作需要 Required by work	32.0	77.5
內地居住環境較佳 Better living environment in the Mainland	7.9	19.2
與配偶/子女團聚 Reunion with spouse / children	7.9	19.2
與親戚(不包括配偶/子女)團聚 Reunion with relatives (other than spouse / children)	7.9	19.2
內地生活費較低 Lower cost of living in the Mainland	0.7	1.7
求醫 Sought medical cures	0.6	1.5
合計 Overall	41.3	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須
謹慎闡釋。

Notes : # Multiple answers were allowed.

Some estimates are based on only a small
number of observations and thus should be
interpreted with caution.

表 2.2g 按在內地的居所地點劃分的在內地居住的十八歲及以上人士數目
Table 2.2g Persons aged 18 and over who had taken up residence in the Mainland by
location of accommodation in the Mainland

在內地的居所地點 Location of accommodation in the Mainland	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
廣東省 Guangdong province	38.6	93.6
東莞 Dongguan	13.8	33.5
深圳 Shenzhen	8.1	19.7
佛山 Foshan	7.9	19.2
廣州 Guangzhou	3.6	8.7
番禺 Panyu	1.6	3.8
其他 Others	2.1	5.1
廣東省內但沒有固定地點 Within Guangdong province but without a fixed location	1.5	3.6
廣東省以外其他省份 Provinces outside Guangdong province	2.6	6.4
總計 Total	41.3	100.0

表 2.2h 按在內地的居所類別劃分的在內地居住的十八歲及以上人士數目
Table 2.2h Persons aged 18 and over who had taken up residence in the Mainland by type of accommodation in the Mainland

在內地的居所類別 Type of accommodation in the Mainland	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
住宅樓宇 Residential buildings	20.1	48.7
員工宿舍及非住宅樓宇內的住宿地方 Dormitories / staff quarters and residential areas in non-residential buildings	17.4	42.2
酒店 Hotels	2.6	6.4
其他 Others	1.1	2.7
總計 Total	41.3	100.0

表 2.3a 按在內地的居所租住權劃分的在內地居住並通常居住在內地的住宅樓宇、酒店、員工宿舍及非住宅樓宇內的住宿地方的十八歲及以上人士數目
Table 2.3a Persons aged 18 and over who had taken up residence in the Mainland and usually lived in residential blocks, hotels, dormitories, staff quarters and residential areas in non-residential buildings there by tenure of accommodation in the Mainland

在內地的居所租住權 Tenure of accommodation in the Mainland	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
由僱主提供 Provided by employer	17.5	43.5
免租 Rent free	9.2	22.9
自置 Owner-occupied	7.2	17.9
租用 Rented	6.4	15.8
總計 Total	40.2	100.0

表 2.3b 按有否與別人共用在內地的居所/共用居所的人士類別劃分的在內地居住並通常居住在內地的住宅樓宇、酒店、員工宿舍及非住宅樓宇內的住宿地方的十八歲及以上人士數目
Table 2.3b Persons aged 18 and over who had taken up residence in the Mainland and usually lived in residential blocks, hotels, dormitories, staff quarters and residential areas in non-residential buildings there by whether sharing the accommodation in the Mainland with others / type of persons with whom the accommodation was shared

有否與別人共用在內地的居所/ 共用居所的人士類別 [#] Whether sharing the accommodation in the Mainland with others / type of persons with whom the accommodation was shared [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
有 [#] Yes [#]	24.3	60.5
同事 Colleagues	13.8	34.3
家庭成員 Family members	9.1	22.6
朋友 Friends	3.0	7.5
沒有 No	15.9	39.5
總計 Total	40.2	100.0

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note: # Multiple answers were allowed.

表 2.4 按在內地有否自置/租用住宅物業劃分的住戶數目
Table 2.4 Households by whether owned / rented residential properties in the Mainland

在內地有否自置/租用住宅物業 Whether owned / rented residential properties in the Mainland	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	百分比* %*
有# Yes#	188.6	9.1
自置住宅物業 Owned residential properties	163.9	7.9 (86.9)
租用住宅物業 Rented residential properties	26.3	1.3 (14.0)
沒有 No	1 886.4	90.9
總計 Total	2 075.0	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在188 600個在內地有自置/租用住宅物業的住戶中所佔的百分比。由於一個住戶可在內地同時有一個或多個自置及租用的住宅物業，因此這些百分比數字的總和不等於100。

可選擇多項答案。

Notes : * Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the 188 600 households which owned / rented residential properties in the Mainland. These percentages do not add up to 100 as a household might own and rent one or more residential properties in the Mainland concurrently.

Multiple answers were allowed.

表 2.5a 按在香港的房屋類型劃分的在內地有自置/租用住宅物業的住戶數目
Table 2.5a Households which owned / rented residential properties in the Mainland by type of housing in Hong Kong

在香港的房屋類型 Type of housing in Hong Kong	有自置的住宅物業 Owned residential properties			有租用的住宅物業 Rented residential properties			合計 Overall		
	住戶數目 No. of households		百分 比 比率* Rate*	住戶數目 No. of households		百分 比 比率* Rate*	住戶數目 No. of households		百分 比 比率* Rate*
	(‘000)	%		(‘000)	%		(‘000)	%	
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	30.2	18.4	5.2	9.5	36.1	1.6	38.9	20.6	6.7
資助出售單位# Subsidized sale flats#	33.3	20.3	8.5	3.8	14.6	1.0	37.1	19.7	9.5
私人永久性房屋® Private permanent housing®	97.3	59.3	9.2	12.5	47.6	1.2	108.9	57.7	10.3
臨時房屋 Temporary housing	3.3	2.0	7.7	0.5	1.8	1.1	3.7	2.0	8.8
合計 Overall	163.9	100.0	7.9	26.3	100.0	1.3	188.6	100.0	9.1

註釋：* 在個別房屋類型中佔所有住戶的百分比。以所有居住在香港的公營租住房屋的住戶為例，5.2%在內地有自置住宅物業。

Notes：* As a percentage of all households in the respective types of housing. For example, among all households residing in public rental housing in Hong Kong, 5.2% owned residential properties in the Mainland.

包括香港房屋委員會的居者有其屋計劃、中等入息家庭房屋計劃、私人機構參建居屋計劃下興建的屋宇單位，以及租者置其屋計劃下出售的屋宇單位。亦包括香港房屋協會的住宅發售計劃及夾心階層住屋計劃下興建的屋宇單位。

Includes flats built under the Home Ownership Scheme, Middle Income Housing Scheme and Private Sector Participation Scheme, and flats sold under the Tenants Purchase Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Authority, and flats built under the Flat for Sale Scheme and Sandwich Class Housing Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society.

® 包括私人房屋、香港房屋協會的市區改善計劃下興建的屋宇單位、別墅/平房/新型村屋、簡單磚石蓋搭建築物及其他永久性房屋。

® Includes private housing blocks, flats built under the Urban Improvement Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society, villas / bungalows / modern village houses, simple stone structures and other permanent housing.

部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Some estimates are based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

表 2.5b 按在香港的居所租住權劃分的在內地有自置/租用住宅物業的住戶數目
Table 2.5b Households which owned / rented residential properties in the Mainland by tenure of accommodation in Hong Kong

在香港的居所租住權 Tenure of accommodation in Hong Kong	有自置的住宅物業 Owned residential properties		有租用的住宅物業 Rented residential properties		合計 Overall	
	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %
自置 Owner-occupied	105.3	64.2	11.5	43.7	116.6	61.8
租用 Rented	53.3	32.5	14.4	54.5	66.5	35.2
免租 Rent free	1.6	1.0	} 0.5	1.8	1.6	0.9
由僱主提供 Provided by employer	3.7	2.3			3.9	2.1
總計 Total	163.9	100.0	26.3	100.0	188.6	100.0

註釋： 部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須
謹慎闡釋。

Note : Some estimates are based on only a small
number of observations and thus should be
interpreted with caution.

表 2.5c 按在香港的居所類別劃分的在內地有自置/租用住宅物業的住戶數目
Table 2.5c Households which owned / rented residential properties in the Mainland by type of accommodation in Hong Kong

在香港的居所類別 Type of accommodation in Hong Kong	有自置的住宅物業 Owned residential properties		有租用的住宅物業 Rented residential properties		合計 Overall	
	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %
佔用整個居住單位 Occupied the entire unit of quarters	157.3	95.9	24.1	91.4	179.9	95.4
與其他住戶共用居所 Shared the accommodation with other households	6.7	4.1	2.3	8.6	8.7	4.6
總計 Total	163.9	100.0	26.3	100.0	188.6	100.0

表 2.5d 按在香港的居所的實用面積劃分的在內地有自置/租用住宅物業的住戶數目
Table 2.5d Households which owned / rented residential properties in the Mainland by internal saleable floor area of the accommodation in Hong Kong

在香港的居所的實用面積 (平方米) Internal saleable floor area of the accommodation in Hong Kong (m ²)	有自置的住宅物業 Owned residential properties		有租用的住宅物業 Rented residential properties		合計 Overall	
	住戶數目 No. of households		住戶數目 No. of households		住戶數目 No. of households	
	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %
< 27.9 (即 <300 平方呎) (i.e. < 300 ft ²)	20.2	12.3	7.1	26.9	26.9	14.3
27.9 - < 46.5 (即 300 - 499 平方呎) (i.e. 300 - 499 ft ²)	62.7	38.3	11.6	44.2	73.8	39.1
46.5 - < 65.0 (即 500 - 699 平方呎) (i.e. 500 - 699 ft ²)	47.5	29.0	3.3	12.6	50.8	26.9
65.0 - < 83.6 (即 700 - 899 平方呎) (i.e. 700 - 899 ft ²)	19.1	11.7	2.5	9.3	21.6	11.4
≥ 83.6 (即 ≥ 900 平方呎) (i.e. ≥ 900 ft ²)	14.4	8.8	1.9	7.0	15.6	8.3
總計 Total	163.9	100.0	26.3	100.0	188.6	100.0
實用面積中位數(平方米) Median internal saleable floor area (m ²)	45.5 (即 490 平方呎) (i.e. 490 ft ²)		37.2 (即 400 平方呎) (i.e. 400 ft ²)		42.7 (即 460 平方呎) (i.e. 460 ft ²)	

表 2.5e 按住戶每月入息劃分的在內地有自置/租用住宅物業的住戶數目
Table 2.5e Households which owned / rented residential properties in the Mainland by monthly household income

住戶每月入息(港元) Monthly household income (HK\$)	有自置的住宅物業 Owned residential properties			有租用的住宅物業 Rented residential properties			合計 Overall		
	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分 比 %	比率* Rate*	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分 比 %	比率* Rate*	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分 比 %	比率* Rate*
< 10,000	24.3	14.8	4.6	6.0	22.7	1.1	30.3	16.1	5.8
10,000 - 19,999	43.4	26.5	7.7	8.6	32.5	1.5	51.2	27.2	9.1
20,000 - 29,999	37.7	23.0	9.1	7.6	29.0	1.9	44.9	23.8	10.9
30,000 - 39,999	22.4	13.7	10.3	1.7	6.6	0.8	24.0	12.7	11.1
≥ 40,000	36.0	22.0	10.1	2.4	9.2	0.7	38.2	20.2	10.7
合計 Overall	163.9	100.0	7.9	26.3	100.0	1.3	188.6	100.0	9.1
住戶每月入息中位數 (港元) Median monthly household income (HK\$)	22,400			17,600			21,400		

註釋：* 在個別住戶每月入息組別中佔所有住戶的百分比。以所有住戶每月入息少於\$10,000的住戶為例，4.6%在內地有自置住宅物業。

Note: * As a percentage of all households in the respective monthly household income groups. For example, among all households with monthly household income of less than \$10,000, 4.6% owned residential properties in the Mainland.

表 2.5f 按在內地的自置/租用住宅物業數目劃分的在內地有自置/租用住宅物業的住戶數目

Table 2.5f Households which owned / rented residential properties in the Mainland by number of residential properties owned / rented in the Mainland

在內地的自置/租用住宅 物業數目 Number of residential properties owned / rented in the Mainland	有自置的住宅物業* Owned residential properties*		有租用的住宅物業# Rented residential properties#		合計@ Overall@	
	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %
1	145.9	89.0	24.6	93.3	167.2	88.6
2	13.5	8.2	0.9	3.3	16.0	8.5
≥ 3	4.5	2.8	0.9	3.3	5.4	2.9
總計 Total	163.9	100.0	26.3	100.0	188.6	100.0

註釋：* 住宅物業數目只包括自置物業。

Notes : * The number of residential properties included those owned properties only.

住宅物業數目只包括租用物業。

The number of residential properties included those rented properties only.

@ 住宅物業數目包括自置及租用物業。

@ The number of residential properties included both owned and rented properties.

部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須
謹慎闡釋。

Some estimates are based on only a small
number of observations and thus should be
interpreted with caution.

表 2.6 按在內地有否自置/租用住宅物業劃分的十八歲及以上人士數目
Table 2.6 Persons aged 18 and over by whether owned / rented residential properties in the Mainland

在內地有否自置/租用住宅物業 Whether owned / rented residential properties in the Mainland	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*
有# Yes#	240.8	4.5
自置住宅物業 <i>Owned residential properties</i>	212.1	4.0 (88.1)
租用住宅物業 <i>Rented residential properties</i>	29.2	0.6 (12.1)
沒有 No	5 067.4	95.5
總計 Total	5 308.3	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在240 800名在內地有自置/租用住宅物業的十八歲及以上人士中所佔的百分比。由於一名人士可在內地同時有一個或多個自置及租用的住宅物業，因此這些百分比數字的總和不等於100。

可選擇多項答案。

Notes : * Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the 240 800 persons aged 18 and over who owned / rented residential properties in the Mainland. These percentages do not add up to 100 as a person might own and rent one or more residential properties in the Mainland concurrently.

Multiple answers were allowed.

表 2.7a 按年齡/性別劃分的在內地有自置/租用住宅物業的十八歲及以上人士數目
Table 2.7a Persons aged 18 and over who owned / rented residential properties in the Mainland by age / sex

年齡組別/性別 Age group / sex	有自置的住宅物業 Owned residential properties			有租用的住宅物業 Rented residential properties			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
年齡組別 Age group									
18 - 24	4.1	1.9	0.6	0.9	2.9	0.1	4.9	2.0	0.8
25 - 34	26.2	12.3	2.4	6.0	20.5	0.5	32.1	13.3	2.9
35 - 44	57.3	27.0	4.2	10.8	37.0	0.8	68.2	28.3	5.0
45 - 54	69.1	32.6	7.2	6.8	23.3	0.7	75.5	31.4	7.8
55 - 64	35.0	16.5	7.0	4.0	13.6	0.8	39.0	16.2	7.8
≥ 65	20.4	9.6	2.8	0.8	2.7	0.1	21.1	8.8	2.9
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)		46			41			46	
性別 Sex									
男 Male	128.2	60.4	5.0	27.6	94.6	1.1	155.4	64.5	6.1
女 Female	83.9	39.6	3.0	1.6	5.4	0.1	85.5	35.5	3.1
合計 Overall	212.1	100.0	4.0	29.2	100.0	0.6	240.8	100.0	4.5

註釋：* 在個別年齡/性別組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有十八至二十四歲的人士為例，0.6%在內地有自置住宅物業。

Notes: * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age / sex groups. For example, among all persons aged 18-24, 0.6% owned residential properties in the Mainland.

部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Some estimates are based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

表 2.7b 按教育程度劃分的在內地有自置/租用住宅物業的十八歲及以上人士數目
Table 2.7b Persons aged 18 and over who owned / rented residential properties in the Mainland by educational attainment

教育程度 Educational attainment	有自置的住宅物業 Owned residential properties			有租用的住宅物業 Rented residential properties			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
未受教育/幼稚園/小學 No schooling / kindergarten / primary	59.7	28.2	3.6	5.7	19.5	0.3	65.4	27.2	4.0
中學/預科 Secondary / matriculation	116.0	54.7	4.2	21.3	73.0	0.8	136.8	56.8	4.9
專上教育 Tertiary	36.4	17.2	4.1	2.2	7.5	0.2	38.6	16.0	4.3
合計 Overall	212.1	100.0	4.0	29.2	100.0	0.6	240.8	100.0	4.5

註釋： * 在個別教育程度組別中佔所有十八歲及以上人士的百分比。以所有具小學及以下教育程度的十八歲及以上人士為例，3.6%在內地有自置住宅物業。

Note : * As a percentage of all persons aged 18 and over in the respective educational attainment groups. For example, among all persons aged 18 and over with primary and lower education, 3.6% owned residential properties in the Mainland.

表 2.7c 按婚姻狀況劃分的在內地有自置/租用住宅物業的十八歲及以上人士數目
Table 2.7c Persons aged 18 and over who owned / rented residential properties in the Mainland by marital status

婚姻狀況 Marital status	有自置的住宅物業 Owned residential properties			有租用的住宅物業 Rented residential properties			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從未結婚 Never married	19.7	9.3	0.9	5.0	17.0	0.2	24.4	10.1	1.7
已婚 Married	180.3	85.0	5.3	23.0	78.8	0.7	203.1	84.3	6.0
離婚/分居/喪偶 Divorced / separated / widowed	12.1	5.7	2.6	1.3	4.3	0.3	13.3	5.5	2.9
合計 Overall	212.1	100.0	4.0	29.2	100.0	0.6	240.8	100.0	4.5

註釋：* 在個別婚姻狀況組別中佔所有十八歲及以上人士的百分比。以所有從未結婚的十八歲及以上人士為例，0.9%在內地有自置住宅物業。

Note: * As a percentage of all persons aged 18 and over in the respective marital status groups. For example, among all persons aged 18 and over who were never married, 0.9% owned residential properties in the Mainland.

表 2.7d 按經濟活動身分劃分的在內地有自置/租用住宅物業的十八歲及以上人士數目

Table 2.7d Persons aged 18 and over who owned / rented residential properties in the Mainland by economic activity status

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	有自置的住宅物業 Owned residential properties			有租用的住宅物業 Rented residential properties			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動 ⁺ Economically active ⁺	150.2	70.8	4.3	28.2	96.6	0.8	178.0	73.9	5.1
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	61.8	29.2	3.4	1.0	3.4	0.1	62.8	26.1	3.4
退休人士 Retired persons	28.8	13.6	3.9	1.0	3.4	0.1	29.6	12.3	4.0
料理家務者 Home-makers	24.9	11.7	3.5				24.9	10.3	3.5
其他 Others	8.1	3.8	2.2				8.3	3.5	2.2
合計 Overall	212.1	100.0	4.0	29.2	100.0	0.6	240.8	100.0	4.5

註釋： * 在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有十八歲及以上人士的百分比。以所有從事經濟活動人士為例，4.3%在內地有自置住宅物業。

⁺ 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Notes : * As a percentage of all persons aged 18 and over in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 4.3% owned residential properties in the Mainland.

⁺ Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

表 2.7e 按個人每月入息劃分的在內地有自置/租用住宅物業的十八歲及以上人士數目

Table 2.7e Persons aged 18 and over who owned / rented residential properties in the Mainland by monthly personal income

個人每月入息(港元) Monthly personal income (HK\$)	有自置的住宅物業 Owned residential properties		有租用的住宅物業 Rented residential properties		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
< 10,000	102.6	48.4	11.1	37.9	113.7	47.2
10,000 - 19,999	57.9	27.3	10.0	34.3	67.5	28.0
20,000 - 29,999	25.5	12.0	3.2	10.8	28.7	11.9
30,000 - 39,999	9.6	4.5	2.8	9.7	12.4	5.2
≥ 40,000	16.4	7.8	2.2	7.4	18.6	7.7
合計 Overall	212.1	100.0	29.2	100.0	240.8	100.0
個人每月入息中位數 (港元) Median monthly personal income (HK\$)	10,200		11,500		10,300	

註釋：* 在個別個人每月入息組別中佔所有十八歲及以上人士的百分比。以所有個人每月入息少於\$10,000 的十八歲及以上人士為例，3.2%在內地有自置住宅物業。

Note：* As a percentage of all persons aged 18 and over in the respective monthly personal income groups. For example, among all persons aged 18 and over with monthly personal income of less than \$10,000, 3.2% owned residential properties in the Mainland.

表 2.7f 按在內地的自置/租用住宅物業數目劃分的在內地有自置/租用住宅物業的十八歲及以上人士數目
Table 2.7f Persons aged 18 and over who owned / rented residential properties in the Mainland by number of residential properties owned / rented in the Mainland

在內地的自置/租用 住宅物業數目 Number of residential properties owned / rented in the Mainland	有自置的住宅物業* Owned residential properties*		有租用的住宅物業# Rented residential properties#		合計@ Overall@	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
1	198.0	93.4	27.7	94.9	224.9	93.4
2	11.3	5.3	0.7	2.2	12.4	5.1
≥ 3	2.8	1.3	0.8	2.9	3.6	1.5
總計 Total	212.1	100.0	29.2	100.0	240.8	100.0

註釋：* 住宅物業數目只包括自置物業。

住宅物業數目只包括租用物業。

@ 住宅物業數目包括自置及租用物業。

部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須
謹慎闡釋。

Notes : * The number of residential properties included those owned properties only.

The number of residential properties included those rented properties only.

@ The number of residential properties included both owned and rented properties.

Some estimates are based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

表 2.8a 按在內地的住宅物業地點劃分的十八歲及以上香港居民在內地自置/租用的住宅物業數目
Table 2.8a Residential properties in the Mainland owned / rented by Hong Kong residents aged 18 and over by location of the residential properties in the Mainland

在內地的住宅物業地點 Location of the residential properties in the Mainland	自置 Owned		租用 Rented		合計 Overall	
	住宅物業數目 No. of residential properties (‘000)	百分比 %	住宅物業數目 No. of residential properties (‘000)	百分比 %	住宅物業數目 No. of residential properties (‘000)	百分比 %
廣東省 Guangdong province	166.4	88.0	27.8	96.0	194.2	89.1
深圳 Shenzhen	37.2	19.7	18.4	63.5	55.6	25.5
東莞 Dongguan	45.1	23.9	3.4	11.7	48.5	22.3
廣州 Guangzhou	19.5	10.3	4.4	15.3	24.0	11.0
番禺 Panyu	11.8	6.2	1.6	5.5	12.0	5.5
江門 Jiangmen	11.3	6.0			11.8	5.4
中山 Zhongshan	10.0	5.3			10.3	4.7
惠州 Huizhou	8.8	4.6			8.8	4.0
順德 Shunde	6.5	3.5			6.5	3.0
佛山 Foshan	6.1	3.2			6.3	2.9
汕頭 Shantou	4.5	2.4			4.7	2.2
廣東省內其他地點 Other locations within Guangdong province	5.5	2.9			5.7	2.6
廣東省以外其他省份 Provinces outside Guangdong province	22.6	12.0	1.2	4.0	23.8	10.9
福建省 Fujian province	12.3	6.5	1.2	4.0	12.6	5.8
江蘇省 Jiangsu province	3.9	2.1			4.6	2.1
其他省份 Other provinces	6.4	3.4			6.7	3.1
總計* Total*	189.0	100.0 (86.7)	29.0	100.0 (13.3)	218.0	100.0 (100.0)

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示十八歲及以上香港居民在內地自置/租用的所有住宅物業中所佔的百分比。

Note: * Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all residential properties in the Mainland owned / rented by Hong Kong residents aged 18 and over.

表 2.8b 按在內地的住宅物業類別劃分的十八歲及以上香港居民在內地自置/租用的住宅物業數目
Table 2.8b Residential properties in the Mainland owned / rented by Hong Kong residents aged 18 and over by type of the residential properties in the Mainland

在內地的住宅物業類別 Type of the residential properties in the Mainland	自置 Owned		租用 Rented		合計 Overall	
	住宅物業 數目 No. of residential properties (‘000)	百分比 %	住宅物業 數目 No. of residential properties (‘000)	百分比 %	住宅物業 數目 No. of residential properties (‘000)	百分比 %
多層大廈式單位 Flats in multi-storey buildings	130.9	69.3	26.4	91.1	157.3	72.2
獨立房屋 Houses	58.1	30.7	2.6	8.9	60.6	27.8
總計 Total	189.0	100.0	29.0	100.0	218.0	100.0

表 2.8c 按在內地的住宅物業的實用面積劃分的十八歲及以上香港居民在內地自置/租用的住宅物業數目
Table 2.8c Residential properties in the Mainland owned / rented by Hong Kong residents aged 18 and over by internal saleable floor area of the residential properties in the Mainland

在內地的住宅物業的 實用面積(平方米) Internal saleable floor area of the residential properties in the Mainland (m ²)	自置 Owned		租用 Rented		合計 Overall	
	住宅物業 數目 No. of residential properties (‘000)	百分比 %	住宅物業 數目 No. of residential properties (‘000)	百分比 %	住宅物業 數目 No. of residential properties (‘000)	百分比 %
< 46.5 (即 < 500 平方呎) (i.e. < 500 ft ²)	11.8	6.2	8.6	29.5	20.4	9.3
46.5 - < 92.9 (即 500 - 999 平方呎) (i.e. 500 - 999 ft ²)	88.1	46.6	14.7	50.7	102.8	47.2
92.9 - < 139.4 (即 1 000 - 1 499 平方呎) (i.e. 1 000 - 1 499 ft ²)	58.4	30.9	5.7	19.8	63.3	29.0
139.4 - < 185.8 (即 1 500 - 1 999 平方呎) (i.e. 1 500 - 1 999 ft ²)	11.0	5.8			11.5	5.3
≥ 185.8 (即 ≥ 2 000 平方呎) (i.e. ≥ 2 000 ft ²)	19.6	10.4			20.1	9.2
總計 Total	189.0	100.0	29.0	100.0	218.0	100.0
實用面積中位數(平方米) Median internal saleable floor area (m ²)	90.1 (即 970 平方呎) (i.e. 970 ft ²)		65.0 (即 700 平方呎) (i.e. 700 ft ²)		86.4 (即 930 平方呎) (i.e. 930 ft ²)	

表 2.8d 按在內地的住宅物業現時的主要用途劃分的十八歲及以上香港居民在內地自置/租用的住宅物業數目
Table 2.8d Residential properties in the Mainland owned / rented by Hong Kong residents aged 18 and over by current major usage of the residential properties in the Mainland

在內地的住宅物業 現時的主要用途 Current major usage of the residential properties in the Mainland	自置 Owned		租用 Rented		合計 Overall	
	住宅物業 數目 No. of residential properties (‘000)	百分比 %	住宅物業 數目 No. of residential properties (‘000)	百分比 %	住宅物業 數目 No. of residential properties (‘000)	百分比 %
自住(例如：作為第二居所、 作渡假用途) For self-occupation (e.g. as a second home, for vacation purposes)	103.2	54.6	21.5	74.3	124.7	57.2
給親戚/朋友居住 Occupied by relatives / friends	26.7	14.1	3.4	11.7	30.1	13.8
空置 Left vacant	38.0	20.1	} 1.0	3.5	38.4	17.6
出租 Leased out	18.4	9.7			19.0	8.7
其他 Others	2.7	1.4	3.0	10.4	5.7	2.6
總計 Total	189.0	100.0	29.0	100.0	218.0	100.0

表 2.8e 按現時的業主/租客已擁有/租用住宅物業的年期劃分的十八歲及以上香港居民在內地自置/租用的住宅物業數目
Table 2.8e Residential properties in the Mainland owned / rented by Hong Kong residents aged 18 and over by number of years that the residential properties had been owned / rented by the current owners / tenants

現時的業主/租客已擁有/ 租用住宅物業的年期(年) Number of years that the residential properties had been owned / rented by the current owners / tenants (years)	自置 Owned		租用 Rented		合計 Overall	
	住宅物業 數目 No. of residential properties (‘000)	百分比 %	住宅物業 數目 No. of residential properties (‘000)	百分比 %	住宅物業 數目 No. of residential properties (‘000)	百分比 %
< 1	8.4	4.4	5.9	20.5	14.3	6.6
1 - < 2	19.4	10.3	6.2	21.4	25.6	11.7
2 - < 3	15.7	8.3	6.4	22.1	22.1	10.1
3 - < 4	17.9	9.5	5.1	17.5	23.0	10.6
4 - < 5	15.5	8.2	1.0	3.5	16.5	7.6
≥ 5	112.2	59.3	4.3	14.9	116.5	53.4
總計 Total	189.0	100.0	29.0	100.0	218.0	100.0
年期中位數(年) Median number of years (years)	4.2		1.7		4.1	

表 2.8f 按現時的業主/租客在過去十二個月到訪的次數劃分的十八歲及以上香港居民在內地自置/租用的住宅物業數目
Table 2.8f Residential properties in the Mainland owned / rented by Hong Kong residents aged 18 and over by frequency of visit by the current owners / tenants in the past twelve months

現時的業主/租客在過去十二個月到訪的次數 Frequency of visit by the current owners / tenants in the past twelve months	自置 Owned		租用 Rented		合計 Overall	
	住宅物業數目 No. of residential properties ('000)	百分比 %	住宅物業數目 No. of residential properties ('000)	百分比 %	住宅物業數目 No. of residential properties ('000)	百分比 %
一星期一次或以上 Once or more a week	8.5	4.5	13.2	45.5	21.7	10.0
少於一星期一次 但最少一個月一次 Less than once a week but at least once a month	36.5	19.3	10.1	34.7	46.6	21.4
少於一個月一次 但最少三個月一次 Less than once a month but at least once every 3 months	34.4	18.2	1.8	6.2	36.2	16.6
少於三個月一次 但最少六個月一次 Less than once every 3 months but at least once every 6 months	28.2	14.9	1.0	3.5	29.3	13.4
少於六個月一次 Less than once every 6 months	51.4	27.2	2.2	7.6	53.7	24.6
沒有 Never	29.9	15.8	0.7	2.4	30.6	14.0
總計 Total	189.0	100.0	29.0	100.0	218.0	100.0

註釋： 部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Note : Some estimates are based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

表 2.9 按現時的業主/租客到訪住宅物業時通常有否逗留過夜/通常在住宅物業逗留的期間劃分的由十八歲及以上香港居民自置/租用而其現時的業主/租客在過去十二個月內曾到訪的內地住宅物業數目
Table 2.9 Residential properties in the Mainland which were owned / rented by Hong Kong residents aged 18 and over and had been visited by the current owners / tenants in the past twelve months by whether the current owners / tenants usually stayed overnight when visiting the residential properties / usual duration of stay in the residential properties

現時的業主/租客到訪住宅物業時通常有否逗留過夜/ 通常在住宅物業逗留的期間 Whether the current owners / tenants usually stayed overnight when visiting the residential properties / usual duration of stay in the residential properties	自置 Owned		租用 Rented		合計 Overall	
	住宅物業數目 No. of residential properties ('000)	百分比* %*	住宅物業數目 No. of residential properties ('000)	百分比* %*	住宅物業數目 No. of residential properties ('000)	百分比* %*
通常沒有逗留過夜 Did not stay overnight usually	26.6	16.7	1.4	4.9	28.0	14.9
通常有逗留過夜 Stayed overnight usually	132.5	83.3	26.9	95.1	159.4	85.1
一日 One day	28.9	18.2 (21.8)	10.7	37.7 (39.7)	39.6	21.1 (24.8)
二至三日 Two to three days	65.2	41.0 (49.2)	11.1	39.3 (41.3)	76.3	40.7 (47.9)
四至五日 Four to five days	13.5	8.5 (10.2)	3.1	11.1 (11.7)	16.6	8.9 (10.4)
六至七日 Six to seven days	13.5	8.5 (10.2)	1.1	3.8 (3.9)	14.6	7.8 (9.1)
多過一星期但少於一個月 More than a week but less than a month	8.6	5.4 (6.5)	0.9	3.3 (3.5)	9.5	5.1 (6.0)
一個月或以上 One month or more	2.9	1.8 (2.2)	-	-	2.9	1.5 (1.8)
通常逗留期間中位數(日) Median usual duration of stay (days)		2.0		2.4		2.0
總計 Total	159.1	100.0	28.3	100.0	187.4	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示由十八歲及以上香港居民自置/租用而其現時的業主/租客在過去十二個月內曾到訪並通常有逗留過夜的所有內地住宅物業中所佔的百分比。

Notes: * Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all residential properties in the Mainland owned / rented by Hong Kong residents aged 18 and over in which the current owner / tenants usually stayed overnight when visiting there in the past twelve months.

部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Some estimates are based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

表 2.10 按在內地自置的住宅物業的購入價劃分的十八歲及以上香港居民在內地自置的住宅物業數目
Table 2.10 Residential properties in the Mainland owned by Hong Kong residents aged 18 and over by purchase price of the owned residential properties in the Mainland

在內地自置的住宅物業的購入價*(港元) Purchase price* of the owned residential properties in the Mainland (HK\$)	住宅物業數目 No. of residential properties (‘000)	百分比 %
< 50,000	15.9	8.4
50,000 - 99,999	14.4	7.6
100,000 - 199,999	44.5	23.6
200,000 - 299,999	43.9	23.2
300,000 - 499,999	41.1	21.7
≥ 500,000	29.2	15.5
總計 Total	189.0	100.0
購入價中位數(港元) Median purchase price (HK\$)	200,000	

註釋：* 指在內地購買或蓋建住宅物業時的購入價或建築費。

Note: * Referring to the purchase price or construction cost of the owned residential properties in the Mainland at the time of purchase or construction.

表 2.11 按在內地租用的住宅物業的每月租金劃分的十八歲及以上香港居民在內地租用的住宅物業數目
Table 2.11 Residential properties in the Mainland rented by Hong Kong residents aged 18 and over by monthly rent of the rented residential properties in the Mainland

在內地租用的住宅物業的每月租金(港元) Monthly rent of the rented residential properties in the Mainland (HK\$)	住宅物業數目 No. of residential properties (‘000)	百分比 %
< 500	3.7	12.8
500 - 999	9.3	32.2
1,000 - 1,999	9.6	33.2
2,000 - 2,999	3.2	11.2
≥ 3,000	3.1	10.6
總計 Total	29.0	100.0
每月租金中位數(港元) Median monthly rent (HK\$)		1,000

表 2.12 按有否打算在未來十年內到內地居住劃分的住戶數目
Table 2.12 Households by whether intended to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years

有否打算在未來十年內到內地居住 Whether intended to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	百分比* %*
有 Yes	25.5	1.2
<i>在未來五年內 In the next five years</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>0.6 (51.5)</i>
<i>在未來十年內，但非在首五年內 In the next ten years but not within the first five years</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>0.6 (48.5)</i>
沒有 No	2 049.5	98.8
總計 Total	2 075.0	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的所有住戶中所佔的百分比。

Note: * Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all households which intended to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years.

表 2.13a 按在香港的房屋類型劃分的有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的住戶數目
Table 2.13a Households which intended to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years by type of housing in Hong Kong

在香港的房屋類型 Type of housing in Hong Kong	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	4.9	19.3	0.8
資助出售單位# Subsidized sale flats#	2.9	11.5	0.7
私人永久性房屋@ Private permanent housing@	16.7	65.5	1.6
臨時房屋 Temporary housing	0.9	3.6	2.2
合計 Overall	25.5	100.0	1.2

註釋：* 在個別房屋類型中佔所有住戶的百分比。以所有居住在公營租住房屋的住戶為例，0.8%有打算在未來十年內到內地居住。

Notes : * As a percentage of all households in the respective types of housing. For example, among all households residing in public rental housing, 0.8% intended to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years.

包括香港房屋委員會的居者有其屋計劃、中等入息家庭房屋計劃、私人機構參建居屋計劃下興建的屋宇單位，以及租者置其屋計劃下出售的屋宇單位。亦包括香港房屋協會的住宅發售計劃及夾心階層住屋計劃下興建的屋宇單位。

Includes flats built under the Home Ownership Scheme, Middle Income Housing Scheme and Private Sector Participation Scheme, and flats sold under the Tenants Purchase Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Authority, and flats built under the Flat for Sale Scheme and Sandwich Class Housing Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society.

@ 包括私人房屋、香港房屋協會的市區改善計劃下興建的屋宇單位、別墅/平房/新型村屋、簡單磚石蓋搭建築物及其他永久性房屋。

@ Includes private housing blocks, flats built under the Urban Improvement Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society, villas / bungalows / modern village houses, simple stone structures and other permanent housing.

部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Some estimates are based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

表 2.13b 按在香港的居所類別劃分的有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的住戶數目
Table 2.13b Households which intended to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years by type of accommodation in Hong Kong

在香港的居所類別 Type of accommodation in Hong Kong	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
佔用整個居住單位 Occupied the entire unit of quarters	21.4	83.8	1.1
與其他住戶共用居所 Shared the accommodation with other households	4.1	16.2	5.4
合計 Overall	25.5	100.0	1.2

註釋：* 在個別居所類別中佔所有住戶的百分比。以所有佔用整個居住單位的住戶為例，1.1%有打算在未來十年內到內地居住。

Note: * As a percentage of all households in the respective types of accommodation. For example, among all households which occupied the entire unit of quarters, 1.1% intended to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years.

表 2.13c 按在香港的居所租住權劃分的有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的住戶數目

Table 2.13c Households which intended to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years by tenure of accommodation in Hong Kong

在香港的居所租住權 Tenure of accommodation in Hong Kong	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
自置 Owner-occupied	8.9	34.8	0.8
租用 Rented	13.6	53.4	1.5
免租 Rent free	} 3.0	11.8	6.7
由僱主提供 Provided by employer			
合計 Overall	25.5	100.0	1.2

註釋：* 在個別居所租住權組別中佔所有住戶的百分比。以所有居住在自置居所的住戶為例，0.8%有打算在未來十年內到內地居住。

Note: * As a percentage of all households in the respective tenure of accommodation groups. For example, among all owner-occupier households, 0.8% intended to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years.

表 2.13d 按在香港的居所的實用面積劃分的有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的住戶數目
Table 2.13d Households which intended to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years by internal saleable floor area of the accommodation in Hong Kong

在香港的居所的實用面積(平方米) Internal saleable floor area of the accommodation in Hong Kong (m ²)	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	百分比 %
< 27.9 (即 <300 平方呎) (i.e. < 300 ft ²)	8.1	31.6
27.9 - < 46.5 (即 300 - 499 平方呎) (i.e. 300 - 499 ft ²)	7.8	30.5
46.5 - < 65.0 (即 500 - 699 平方呎) (i.e. 500 - 699 ft ²)	5.3	20.9
65.0 - < 83.6 (即 700 - 899 平方呎) (i.e. 700 - 899 ft ²)	2.0	7.9
≥ 83.6 (即 ≥ 900 平方呎) (i.e. ≥ 900 ft ²)	2.3	9.2
總計 Total	25.5	100.0
實用面積中位數(平方米) Median internal saleable floor area (m ²)	37.2 (即 400 平方呎) (i.e. 400 ft ²)	

表 2.13e 按住戶人數劃分的有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的住戶數目
Table 2.13e Households which intended to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years by household size

住戶人數 [#] Household size [#]	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
1	11.5	45.0	3.7
2	8.8	34.4	2.0
≥ 3	5.3	20.6	0.4
合計 Overall	25.5	100.0	1.2
住戶平均人數 Average household size		1.9	

註釋：[#] 不包括家庭傭工。

Note : [#] Excluding domestic helpers.

* 在個別住戶人數組別中佔所有住戶的百分比。以所有一人住戶為例，3.7%有打算在未來十年內到內地居住。

* As a percentage of all households in the respective household size groups. For example, among all single-person households, 3.7% intended to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years.

表 2.13f 按住戶每月入息劃分的有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的住戶數目
Table 2.13f Households which intended to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years by monthly household income

住戶每月入息(港元) Monthly household income (HK\$)	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 10,000	8.9	34.8	1.7
10,000 - 19,999	5.5	21.8	1.0
20,000 - 29,999	3.9	15.4	1.0
30,000 - 39,999	2.7	10.5	1.2
≥ 40,000	4.5	17.5	1.3
合計 Overall	25.5	100.0	1.2
住戶每月入息中位數(港元) Median monthly household income (HK\$)		15,100	

註釋：* 在個別住戶每月入息組別中佔所有住戶的百分比。以所有住戶每月入息少於\$10,000的住戶為例，1.7%有打算在未來十年內到內地居住。

Note: * As a percentage of all households in the respective monthly household income groups. For example, among all households with monthly household income of less than \$10,000, 1.7% intended to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years.

表 2.13g 按有打算到內地居住的原因劃分的有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的住戶數目

Table 2.13g Households which intended to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years by reason for intending to take up residence in the Mainland

有打算到內地居住的原因 [#] Reason for intending to take up residence in the Mainland [#]	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %
生活費較低 Lower cost of living	14.9	58.3
居住環境較佳 Better living environment	7.3	28.4
與配偶/子女團聚 Reunion with spouse / children	5.1	19.9
方便在內地工作 Convenient to work in the Mainland	4.3	16.7
在內地有物業 Having properties in the Mainland	1.9	7.6
與親戚(不包括配偶/子女)團聚 Reunion with relatives (other than spouse / children)	1.2	4.7
合計 Overall	25.5	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

表 2.13h 按到內地居住時預計將為目前在香港的居所作出的安排劃分的有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的住戶數目
Table 2.13h Households which intended to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years by anticipated arrangement for the present accommodation in Hong Kong upon taking up residence in the Mainland

到內地居住時預計將為目前 在香港的居所作出的安排 Anticipated arrangement for the present accommodation in Hong Kong upon taking up residence in the Mainland	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	百分比 %
退還給業主(例如：僱主/香港房屋委員會/ 香港房屋協會) To be returned to the owner (e.g. employer / Hong Kong Housing Authority / Hong Kong Housing Society)	14.4	56.3
保留用作自住 Retained for self-occupation	3.1	12.3
出售 For sale	2.5	9.6
空置 To be left vacant	1.9	7.6
出租 To be leased out	1.8	6.9
其他 Others	1.8	7.2
總計 Total	25.5	100.0

表 2.14 按有否打算在未來十年內到內地居住劃分的十八歲及以上人士數目
Table 2.14 Persons aged 18 and over by whether intended to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years

有否打算在未來十年內到內地居住 Whether intended to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比* %*
有 Yes	172.0	3.2
在未來五年內 <i>In the next five years</i>	75.7	1.4 (44.0)
在未來十年內，但非在首五年內 <i>In the next ten years but not within the first five years</i>	96.3	1.8 (56.0)
沒有 No	5 095.0	96.0
現已在內地居住 Had already taken up residence in the Mainland	41.3	0.8
總計 Total	5 308.3	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的所有十八歲及以上人士中所佔的百分比。

Note: * Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons aged 18 and over who intended to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years.

表 2.15a 按年齡/性別劃分的有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的十八歲及以上人士數目

Table 2.15a Persons aged 18 and over who intended to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years by age / sex

年齡組別/性別 Age group / sex	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
年齡組別 Age group			
18 - 24	12.4	7.2	1.9
25 - 34	25.3	14.7	2.3
35 - 44	39.5	23.0	2.9
45 - 54	47.7	27.8	4.9
55 - 64	30.6	17.8	6.1
≥ 65	16.4	9.6	2.3
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)		46	
性別 Sex			
男 Male	104.6	60.8	4.1
女 Female	67.4	39.2	2.4
合計 Overall	172.0	100.0	3.2

註釋： * 在個別年齡/性別組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有十八至二十四歲的人士為例，1.9%有打算在未來十年內到內地居住。

Note: * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age / sex groups. For example, among all persons aged 18-24, 1.9% intended to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years.

表 2.15b 按教育程度劃分的有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的十八歲及以上人士數目

Table 2.15b Persons aged 18 and over who intended to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years by educational attainment

教育程度 Educational attainment	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
未受教育/幼稚園/小學 No schooling / kindergarten / primary	42.5	24.7	2.6
中學/預科 Secondary / matriculation	94.1	54.7	3.4
專上教育 Tertiary	35.4	20.6	4.0
合計 Overall	172.0	100.0	3.2

註釋： * 在個別教育程度組別中佔所有十八歲及以上人士的百分比。以所有具專上教育程度的十八歲及以上人士為例，4.0%有打算在未來十年內到內地居住。

Note : * As a percentage of all persons aged 18 and over in the respective educational attainment groups. For example, among all persons aged 18 and over with tertiary education, 4.0% intended to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years.

表 2.15c 按婚姻狀況劃分的有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的十八歲及以上人士數目

Table 2.15c Persons aged 18 and over who intended to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years by marital status

婚姻狀況 Marital status	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從未結婚 Never married	35.9	20.9	2.4
已婚 Married	120.1	69.9	3.6
離婚/分居/喪偶 Divorced / separated / widowed	15.9	9.3	3.5
合計 Overall	172.0	100.0	3.2

註釋：* 在個別婚姻狀況組別中佔所有十八歲及以上人士的百分比。以所有從未結婚的十八歲及以上人士為例，2.4%有打算在未來十年內到內地居住。

Note: * As a percentage of all persons aged 18 and over in the respective marital status groups. For example, among all persons aged 18 and over who were never married, 2.4% intended to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years.

表 2.15d 按經濟活動身分劃分的有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的十八歲及以上人士數目

Table 2.15d Persons aged 18 and over who intended to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years by economic activity status

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動 ⁺ Economically active ⁺	125.1	72.7	3.6
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	46.9	27.3	2.6
學生 <i>Students</i>	4.0	2.3	2.0
退休人士 <i>Retired persons</i>	21.2	12.3	2.9
料理家務者 <i>Home-makers</i>	15.6	9.1	2.2
其他 <i>Others</i>	6.1	3.5	3.5
合計 Overall	172.0	100.0	3.2

註釋：* 在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有十八歲及以上人士的百分比。以所有從事經濟活動人士為例，3.6%有打算在未來十年內到內地居住。

⁺ 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Notes : * As a percentage of all persons aged 18 and over in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 3.6% intended to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years.

⁺ Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

表 2.15e 按個人每月入息劃分的有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的十八歲及以上人士數目

Table 2.15e Persons aged 18 and over who intended to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years by monthly personal income

個人每月入息(港元) Monthly personal income (HK\$)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
< 10,000	94.7	55.0
10,000 - 19,999	43.1	25.1
20,000 - 29,999	15.0	8.7
30,000 - 39,999	8.2	4.8
≥ 40,000	11.0	6.4
合計 Overall	172.0	100.0
個人每月入息中位數(港元) Median monthly personal income (HK\$)	9,000	

表 2.15f 按有打算到內地居住的原因劃分的有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的十八歲及以上人士數目
Table 2.15f Persons aged 18 and over who intended to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years by reason for intending to take up residence in the Mainland

有打算到內地居住的原因 [#] Reason for intending to take up residence in the Mainland [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
生活費較低 Lower cost of living	106.5	61.9
居住環境較佳 Better living environment	57.5	33.4
方便在內地工作 Convenient to work in the Mainland	25.0	14.6
與親戚(不包括配偶/子女)團聚 Reunion with relatives (other than spouse / children)	16.8	9.8
與配偶/子女團聚 Reunion with spouse / children	14.9	8.7
在內地有物業 Having properties in the Mainland	13.7	8.0
在內地找工作/生意的機會較多 More job / business opportunities in the Mainland	3.9	2.3
合計 Overall	172.0	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

表 2.15g 按預計將來在內地的居住安排劃分的有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的十八歲及以上人士數目
Table 2.15g Persons aged 18 and over who intended to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years by anticipated accommodation arrangement in the Mainland in future

預計將來在內地的居住安排 Anticipated accommodation arrangement in the Mainland in future	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
會居住在自置的住宅物業 Would live in self-owned residential properties	100.0	58.1
會購買住宅物業 <i>Would buy a residential property</i>	70.9	41.3
會蓋建住宅物業 <i>Would build a residential property</i>	3.6	2.1
會居住在現時自置的住宅物業 <i>Would live in residential property currently owned</i>	25.4	14.8
會居住在租用的住宅物業 Would live in rented residential properties	20.6	12.0
會租用住宅物業 <i>Would rent a residential property</i>	18.7	10.8
會居住在現時租用的住宅物業 <i>Would live in residential property currently rented</i>	2.0	1.1
會居住在親戚/朋友家中 Would live in the home of relatives / friends	28.5	16.6
會居住在祖屋 Would live in inherited properties	12.0	7.0
其他 Others	3.0	1.7
未決定 Not yet decided	8.0	4.6
總計 Total	172.0	100.0

表 2.16a 按現時在內地有否自置/租用的住宅物業/預計在內地自置/租用住宅物業的時間劃分的有打算在未來十年內到內地居住時居於自置/租用住宅物業的十八歲及以上人士數目

Table 2.16a Persons aged 18 and over who intended to live in owned / rented residential properties upon taking up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years by whether currently owned / rented residential properties in the Mainland / anticipated time frame for taking action to own / rent a residential property in the Mainland

現時在內地有否自置/租用的住宅物業/ 預計在內地自置/租用住宅物業的時間 Whether currently owned / rented residential properties in the Mainland / <i>anticipated time frame for taking action to own / rent a residential property in the Mainland</i>	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*
有 Yes	27.4	22.7
沒有 No	93.2	77.3
一年內 <i>Within 1 year</i>	2.4	(2.6)
一至二年內 <i>Within 1 to 2 years</i>	2.0	(2.2)
二至三年內 <i>Within 2 to 3 years</i>	3.4	(3.6)
三至五年內 <i>Within 3 to 5 years</i>	6.3	(6.7)
五年或以後 <i>5 years or later</i>	27.0	(29.0)
未決定 <i>Not yet decided</i>	52.1	(55.9)
總計 Total	120.6	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示現時在內地沒有自置/租用住宅物業的所有十八歲及以上人士中所佔的百分比。

Note: * Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons aged 18 and over who did not own / rent residential properties in the Mainland currently.

表 2.16b 按預計在內地自置/租用住宅物業的地點劃分的有打算在未來十年內到內地居住時居於自置/租用住宅物業的十八歲及以上人士數目

Table 2.16b Persons aged 18 and over who intended to live in owned / rented residential properties upon taking up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years by anticipated location of owned / rented residential properties in the Mainland

預計在內地自置/租用住宅物業*的地點 Anticipated location of owned / rented residential properties* in the Mainland	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
廣東省 Guangdong province	89.0	73.8
深圳 Shenzhen	39.5	32.7
東莞 Dongguan	13.2	11.0
廣州 Guangzhou	8.5	7.0
中山 Zhongshan	7.0	5.8
番禺 Panyu	5.0	4.1
珠海 Zhuhai	3.5	2.9
江門 Jiangmen	2.5	2.1
汕頭 Shantou	2.5	2.1
順德 Shunde	2.4	2.0
廣東省內其他地點 Other locations within Guangdong province	4.8	4.0
廣東省以外其他省份 Provinces outside Guangdong province	16.5	13.7
江蘇省 Jiangsu province	7.1	5.8
福建省 Fujian province	3.3	2.7
其他省份 Other provinces	6.2	5.2
未決定 Not yet decided	15.1	12.5
總計 Total	120.6	100.0

註釋：* 包括十八歲及以上香港居民現時在內地自置/租用的住宅物業。

Note: * Including those residential properties in the Mainland currently owned / rented by Hong Kong residents aged 18 and over.

表 2.16c 按預計在內地自置/租用住宅物業的類別劃分的有打算在未來十年內到內地居住時居於自置/租用住宅物業的十八歲及以上人士數目
Table 2.16c Persons aged 18 and over who intended to live in owned / rented residential properties upon taking up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years by anticipated type of owned / rented residential properties in the Mainland

預計在內地自置/租用住宅物業*的類別 Anticipated type of owned / rented residential properties* in the Mainland	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
多層大廈式單位 Flats in multi-storey buildings	72.1	59.8
獨立房屋 Houses	46.3	38.3
未決定 Not yet decided	2.3	1.9
總計 Total	120.6	100.0

註釋：* 包括十八歲及以上香港居民現時在內地自置/租用的住宅物業。

Note : * Including those residential properties in the Mainland currently owned / rented by Hong Kong residents aged 18 and over.

表 2.16d 按預計在內地自置/租用住宅物業的實用面積劃分的有打算在未來十年內到內地居住時居於自置/租用住宅物業的十八歲及以上人士數目
Table 2.16d Persons aged 18 and over who intended to live in owned / rented residential properties upon taking up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years by anticipated internal saleable floor area of owned / rented residential properties in the Mainland

預計在內地自置/租用住宅物業* 的實用面積(平方米) Anticipated internal saleable floor area of owned / rented residential properties* in the Mainland (m ²)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
< 46.5 (即 < 500 平方呎) (i.e. < 500 ft ²)	9.9	8.2
46.5 - < 92.9 (即 500 - 999 平方呎) (i.e. 500 - 999 ft ²)	51.4	42.6
92.9 - < 139.4 (即 1 000 - 1 499 平方呎) (i.e. 1 000 - 1 499 ft ²)	37.9	31.4
139.4 - < 185.8 (即 1 500 - 1 999 平方呎) (i.e. 1 500 - 1 999 ft ²)	5.9	4.9
≥ 185.8 (即 ≥ 2 000 平方呎) (i.e. ≥ 2 000 ft ²)	10.6	8.8
未決定 Not yet decided	5.0	4.1
總計 Total	120.6	100.0
實用面積中位數(平方米) Median internal saleable floor area (m ²)	83.6 (即 900 平方呎) (i.e. 900 ft ²)	

註釋：* 包括十八歲及以上香港居民現時在內地自置/租用的住宅物業。

Note: * Including those residential properties in the Mainland currently owned / rented by Hong Kong residents aged 18 and over.

表 2.17 按已用作/預算會用作在內地自置住宅物業的金額劃分的有打算在未來十年內到內地居住時居於自置住宅物業的十八歲及以上人士數目
Table 2.17 Persons aged 18 and over who intended to live in owned residential properties upon taking up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years by amount spent / expected to be spent on the owned properties in the Mainland

已用作/預算會用作在內地自置住宅物業* 的金額(港元) Amount spent / expected to be spent on the owned residential properties* in the Mainland (HK\$)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
< 50,000	4.1	4.1
50,000 - 99,999	3.5	3.5
100,000 - 199,999	12.7	12.7
200,000 - 299,999	19.0	19.0
300,000 - 499,999	21.4	21.4
≥ 500,000	32.9	32.9
未決定 Not yet decided	6.4	6.4
總計 Total	100.0	100.0
金額中位數(港元) Median amount (HK\$)	300,000	

註釋：* 包括十八歲及以上香港居民現時在內地自置的住宅物業。

Note : * Including those residential properties in the Mainland currently owned by Hong Kong residents aged 18 and over.

表 2.18 按已用作/預算會用作在內地租用住宅物業的每月租金劃分的有打算在未來十年內到內地居住時居於租用住宅物業的十八歲及以上人士數目
Table 2.18 Persons aged 18 and over who intended to live in rented residential properties upon taking up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years by monthly rent paid / expected to be paid for renting a residential property in the Mainland

已用作/預算會用作在內地租用住宅物業*的每月租金(港元) Monthly rent paid / expected to be paid for renting a residential property* in the Mainland (HK\$)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
< 500	2.4	11.5
500 - 999	2.2	10.6
1,000 - 1,999	8.6	41.9
2,000 - 2,999	2.5	12.3
≥ 3,000	3.1	14.9
未決定 Not yet decided	1.8	8.9
總計 Total	20.6	100.0
預計每月租金中位數(港元) Median monthly rent (HK\$)	1,000	

註釋：* 包括十八歲及以上香港居民現時在內地租用的住宅物業。

Note: * Including those residential properties in the Mainland currently rented by Hong Kong residents aged 18 and over.

表 2.19a 按沒有打算到內地居住的原因劃分的沒有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的十八歲及以上人士數目
Table 2.19a Persons aged 18 and over who did not intend to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years by reason for not intending to take up residence in the Mainland

沒有打算到內地居住的原因 [#] Reason for not intending to take up residence in the Mainland [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
香港有工作 Having a job in Hong Kong	1 912.2	37.5
難適應/不熟悉內地環境 Difficult to adapt to / unfamiliar with the environment in the Mainland	1 717.0	33.7
不希望與在香港的親戚分開 Did not want to be separated from relatives in Hong Kong	1 474.3	28.9
內地沒有親戚 No relatives in the Mainland	796.9	15.6
內地沒有居所 No accommodation in the Mainland	532.4	10.5
內地的生活環境未能符合個人的要求 Living environment in the Mainland not meeting own expectations	329.4	6.5
過境所需時間長 Time consuming in crossing the boundary	125.0	2.5
擔心失去在香港的社會福利 Worried about losing social welfare benefits in Hong Kong	59.4	1.2
其他家庭成員不支持 Not supported by other family members	56.3	1.1
出國讀書 Studying abroad	48.9	1.0
其他 Others	137.2	2.7
合計 Overall	5 095.0	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

表 2.19b 按考慮到內地居住的因素劃分的沒有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的十八歲及以上人士數目
Table 2.19b Persons aged 18 and over who did not intend to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years by factor under which they would consider taking up residence in the Mainland

考慮到內地居住的因素 [#] Factor under which one would consider taking up residence in the Mainland [#]	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
與內地有關的因素 Factors related to the Mainland	864.1	17.0
生活費低 <i>Low cost of living</i>	437.6	8.6
居住環境佳 <i>Good living environment</i>	191.6	3.8
樓價低 <i>Low property prices</i>	140.3	2.8
在內地有物業 <i>Having property in the Mainland</i>	101.7	2.0
工作需要 <i>Required by work</i>	91.9	1.8
就業機會佳 <i>Good employment opportunity</i>	72.8	1.4
有配偶/子女在內地 <i>Having spouse / children in the Mainland</i>	64.0	1.3
有親戚/朋友在內地 <i>Having relatives / friends in the Mainland</i>	58.4	1.1
其他與內地有關的因素 <i>Other factors related to the Mainland</i>	48.3	0.9
與香港有關的因素 Factors related to Hong Kong	441.4	8.7
缺乏就業機會 <i>Lack of employment opportunity</i>	179.5	3.5
生活費高 <i>High cost of living</i>	153.1	3.0
居住環境轉差 <i>Deteriorated living environment</i>	102.2	2.0
過境較現時方便 <i>More convenient in crossing the boundary</i>	59.0	1.2
樓價高 <i>High property prices</i>	56.5	1.1
其他與香港有關的因素 <i>Other factors related to Hong Kong</i>	8.9	0.2
在任何情況下不會考慮到內地居住 Would not consider taking up residence in the Mainland under any circumstances	4 011.2	78.7
合計 Overall	5 095.0	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Note: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

表 2.19c 按有否打算在未來十年內在內地自置/租用住宅物業劃分的沒有打算在未來十年內到內地居住的十八歲及以上人士數目
Table 2.19c Persons aged 18 and over who did not intend to take up residence in the Mainland in the next ten years by whether intended to own / rent a residential property in the Mainland in the next ten years

有否打算在未來十年內在內地自置/租用住宅物業 Whether intended to own / rent a residential property in the Mainland in the next ten years	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
有 Yes	179.9	3.5
自置住宅物業 Own a residential property	167.0	3.3
租用住宅物業 Rent a residential property	13.0	0.3
沒有 No	4 915.1	96.5
總計 Total	5 095.0	100.0

3 執行支付贍養費命令的情況

Enforcement of order for payment of alimony

引言

3.1 在每個接受訪問的住戶中，統計員訪問所有十六歲及以上的離婚/分居人士，以搜集有關執行支付贍養費命令(以下簡稱為「贍養令」)情況的資料。

3.2 在是項專題訪問中，受訪者被問及他們有否向法院申請/打算向法院申請贍養令。就該些沒有申請亦不打算申請贍養令的受訪者而言，他們再被問及其沒有申請/打算申請贍養令的原因，以及有否與前配偶私下達成協議，由後者提供贍養費予他們(以下簡稱為「贍養費協議」)。至於那些已成功獲取贍養令或已與前配偶達成贍養費協議的受訪者，則被問及其是否已全數收取贍養費款項；若沒有，他們有否採取任何法律行動追討贍養費欠款。

概念及定義

3.3 就是項專題訪問而言，「離婚/分居人士」是指曾經離婚/分居並在統計時還未有再婚的十六歲及以上人士。

專題訪問的主要結果

3.4 根據是項統計調查的結果，在統計時約有 118 200 名十六歲及以上離婚或分居人士，佔全港所有十六歲及以上人士的 2.2%。下表概覽按申請贍養令的情況及有否與前配偶達成贍養費協議劃分的離婚/分居人士數目。

INTRODUCTION

3.1 Within each enumerated household, all divorced / separated persons aged 16 and over were interviewed in respect of the enquiry on the enforcement of order for payment of alimony.

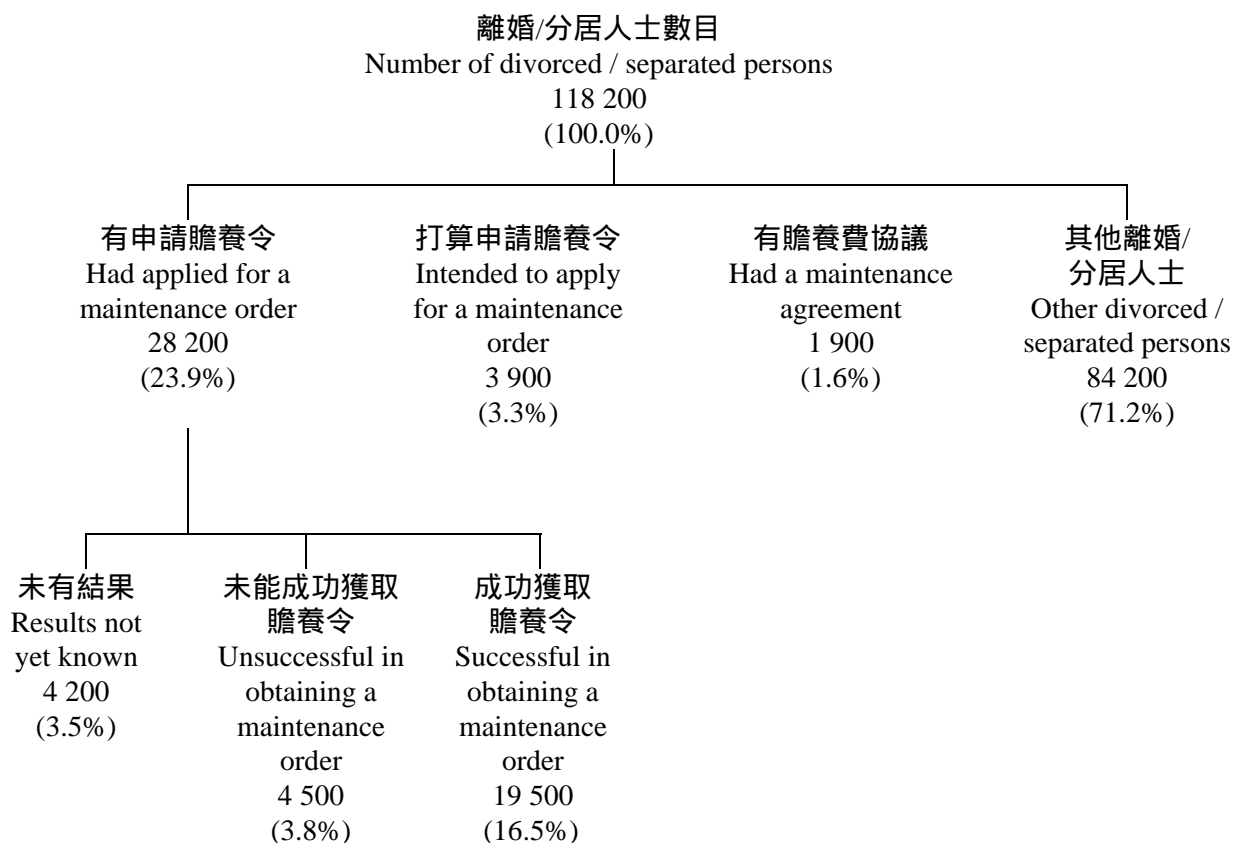
3.2 In this enquiry, the respondents were asked whether they had applied / intended to apply for a maintenance order from the court and if not, their reasons for not doing so and whether they had an agreement in private with their ex-spouse that the latter would provide maintenance to them (hereafter referred to as “maintenance agreement”). For those respondents who either had successfully obtained a maintenance order or had a maintenance agreement with their ex-spouse, they were asked whether they had received the maintenance payment in full and if not, whether they had taken any legal actions to recover the maintenance arrears.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

3.3 For the purpose of this enquiry, “divorced / separated persons” referred to persons aged 16 and over who had ever divorced / separated and had not yet remarried at the time of enumeration.

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE ENQUIRY

3.4 It was estimated that some 118 200 persons aged 16 and over were divorced or separated at the time of enumeration, constituting 2.2% of all persons aged 16 and over in Hong Kong. An overview on the number of divorced / separated persons in accordance with their status of applying for a maintenance order and whether they had a maintenance agreement with their ex-spouse was presented below.



註釋：括號內的數字顯示在所有離婚/分居人士中所佔的百分比。

Note: Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all divorced / separated persons.

有否申請/打算申請贍養令

3.5 在該 118 200 名離婚/分居人士中，28 200 人(23.9%)有向法庭申請贍養令，而 3 900 人(3.3%)將打算申請。大部分(86 100 人或 72.8%)則沒有申請亦不打算申請贍養令。(圖 3.1 及表 3.1)

Whether had applied / intended to apply for a maintenance order

3.5 Of the 118 200 divorced / separated persons, some 28 200 (23.9%) had applied for a maintenance order from the court while 3 900 (3.3%) intended to do so. The majority (86 100 persons or 72.8%) of them had neither applied nor intended to apply for a maintenance order. (Chart 3.1 and Table 3.1)

年齡及性別

3.6 按年齡組別分析，有申請/打算申請贍養令人士所佔的百分比在十六至三十四歲的離婚/分居人士中最高，達 37.8%。其次是三十五至四十四歲的離婚/分居人士(35.3%)及四十五至五十四歲的離婚/分居人士(27.0%)。相比之下，在五十五歲及以上的離婚/分居人士中，則只有 7.1%有申請/打算申請贍養令。(表 3.1)

Age and sex

3.6 Analysed by age group, the percentage of divorced / separated persons who had applied / intended to apply for a maintenance order was highest amongst those aged 16-34, at 37.8%. This was followed by divorced / separated persons aged 35-44 (35.3%) and those aged 45-54 (27.0%). In comparison, only 7.1% of divorced / separated persons aged 55 and over had applied / intended to apply for a maintenance order. (Table 3.1)

3.7 男性離婚/分居人士有申請/打算申請贍養令的百分比(7.6%)較女性的相應百分比(37.7%)顯著為低。(表 3.1)

有否與前配偶達成贍養費協議/沒有申請亦不打算申請贍養令的原因

3.8 在該 86 100 名沒有申請亦不打算申請贍養令的人士中,約 1 900 人(2.2%)表示他們已與前配偶達成贍養費協議,由後者提供贍養費予他們。至於在餘下 84 200 名(97.8%)沒有訂定贍養費協議的人士中,最普遍提及沒有申請亦不打算申請贍養令的原因為「沒有需要」(佔該些人士的 45.2%)。其他原因包括「前配偶無能力支付贍養費」(18.9%)、「認為男方不應收取贍養費」(11.6%)、「經濟環境較前配偶好」(8.7%)及「認為前配偶不會支付贍養費」(8.7%)。(表 3.2)

3.9 按性別分析,男性離婚/分居人士較普遍提及沒有申請亦不打算申請贍養令的兩個原因為「沒有需要」(佔沒有申請亦不打算申請贍養令以及沒有與前配偶達成贍養費協議的男性離婚/分居人士的 55.2%)及「認為男方不應收取贍養費」(25.8%)。女性較普遍提及沒有申請亦不打算申請贍養令的原因為「沒有需要」(佔有關人士的 36.9%),其次為「前配偶無能力支付贍養費」(28.1%)及「認為前配偶不會支付贍養費」(15.8%)。(表 3.2)

3.7 The percentage of male divorced / separated persons who had applied / intended to apply for a maintenance order (7.6%) was significantly lower than that of their female counterparts (37.7%). (Table 3.1)

Whether had a maintenance agreement with the ex-spouse / reason for not applying nor intending to apply for a maintenance order

3.8 Of the 86 100 divorced / separated persons who had neither applied nor intended to apply for a maintenance order, some 1 900 (2.2%) reported that they already had a maintenance agreement with their ex-spouse that the latter would provide maintenance to them. For the remaining 84 200 persons (97.8%) who did not have such an agreement, the most commonly cited reason for not applying nor intending to apply for a maintenance order was “no such need” (cited by 45.2% of those persons). Other reasons included “the ex-spouse was unable to pay maintenance” (18.9%), “thought that men should not receive maintenance” (11.6%), “had better financial condition than the ex-spouse” (8.7%) and “thought that the ex-spouse would not pay maintenance” (8.7%). (Table 3.2)

3.9 Analysed by sex, the two most commonly cited reasons for male divorced / separated persons not applying nor intending to apply for a maintenance order were “no such need” (cited by 55.2% of male divorced / separated persons who had neither applied nor intended to apply for a maintenance order and did not have a maintenance agreement with their ex-spouse) and “thought that men should not receive maintenance” (25.8%). The most commonly cited reasons for their female counterparts not applying nor intending to apply for a maintenance order were “no such need” (cited by 36.9% of the persons concerned), followed by “the ex-spouse was unable to pay maintenance” (28.1%) and “thought that the ex-spouse would not pay maintenance” (15.8%). (Table 3.2)

是否成功獲取贍養令

3.10 在該 28 200 名有申請贍養令的離婚/分居人士中，逾三分之二(69.3%)成功獲取贍養令，而15.9%則未能成功獲取贍養令。至於其餘的14.9%，其申請尚未有結果。(表 3.3)

3.11 按性別分析，女性離婚/分居人士成功獲取贍養令的百分比為 71.5%，較男性的相應百分比(46.6%)為高。(表 3.3)

贍養令的執行情況

3.12 統計調查結果顯示約 21 400 名離婚/分居人士可收取贍養費，包括 19 500 名成功獲取贍養令的人士及 1 900 名與前配偶有贍養費協議的人士。(表 3.4)

贍養費是以定期或一次過方式收取

3.13 在該 21 400 名可收取贍養費的離婚/分居人士中，大部分(87.0%)表示贍養費是以定期方式收取，而 13.0%則是以一次過方式收取。(表 3.4)

是否已全數收取贍養費款項

3.14 在該 21 400 名可收取贍養費的離婚/分居人士中，約 42.8%已全數收取贍養費款項，而 57.2%則未能全數收取贍養費款項。(圖 3.2 及表 3.4)

Whether successful in obtaining a maintenance order

3.10 Of the 28 200 divorced / separated persons who had applied for a maintenance order, over two-thirds (69.3%) were successful in obtaining a maintenance order while 15.9% were not successful. For the remaining 14.9%, the results of their applications were not yet known. (Table 3.3)

3.11 Analysed by sex, female divorced / separated persons had a higher percentage of successfully obtaining a maintenance order, at 71.5%, when compared with their male counterparts (46.6%). (Table 3.3)

Enforcement of the maintenance order

3.12 The survey results showed that some 21 400 divorced / separated persons were expected to receive maintenance, including 19 500 who had successfully obtained a maintenance order and 1 900 who had a maintenance agreement with their ex-spouse. (Table 3.4)

Whether the maintenance was settled by periodic payments or a lump sum payment

3.13 Of those 21 400 divorced / separated persons who were expected to receive maintenance, the majority (87.0%) reported that the maintenance was settled by periodic payments while 13.0% by a lump sum payment. (Table 3.4)

Whether had received maintenance payment in full

3.14 Among those 21 400 divorced / separated persons who were expected to receive maintenance, some 42.8% reported that they had received the maintenance payment in full while 57.2% reported otherwise. (Chart 3.2 and Table 3.4)

有否採取任何法律行動追討贍養費欠款/
沒有採取任何法律行動的原因

3.15 就該 12 300 名未能全數收取贍養費款項的離婚/分居人士而言，約 1 300 人(10.9%)有採取法律行動追討贍養費欠款，而大部分(10 900 人或 89.1%)則沒有採取任何法律行動。在該 10 900 名沒有採取任何法律行動的離婚/分居人士中，最普遍提及的原因為「贍養費數目太小」(該些人士中 25.5%提及此原因)。其他原因包括「認為前配偶不會支付贍養費」(20.5%)、「前配偶無能力支付贍養費」(18.4%)、「未能聯絡前配偶」(16.6%)、「提出法律訴訟的程序太繁複」(16.3%)及「無能力支付律師費」(12.8%)。(圖 3.2 及表 3.5)

*Whether had taken any legal actions to
recover the maintenance arrears / reason
for not taking any legal actions*

3.15 For the 12 300 divorced / separated persons who had not received maintenance payment in full, some 1 300 (10.9%) had taken legal actions to recover the maintenance arrears while the majority (10 900 persons or 89.1%) had not. Among those 10 900 divorced / separated persons who had not taken any legal actions, the most commonly cited reason was “the amount of maintenance was too little” (cited by 25.5% of those persons). Other reasons included “thought that the ex-spouse would not pay maintenance” (20.5%), “the ex-spouse was unable to pay maintenance” (18.4%), “unable to contact the ex-spouse” (16.6%), “application procedures for prosecution too complicated” (16.3%) and “could not afford Retainer’s fee” (12.8%). (Chart 3.2 and Table 3.5)

圖 3.1 按有否申請/打算申請贍養令劃分的離婚/分居人士的百分比分布
Chart 3.1 Percentage distribution of divorced / separated persons by whether had applied / intended to apply for a maintenance order

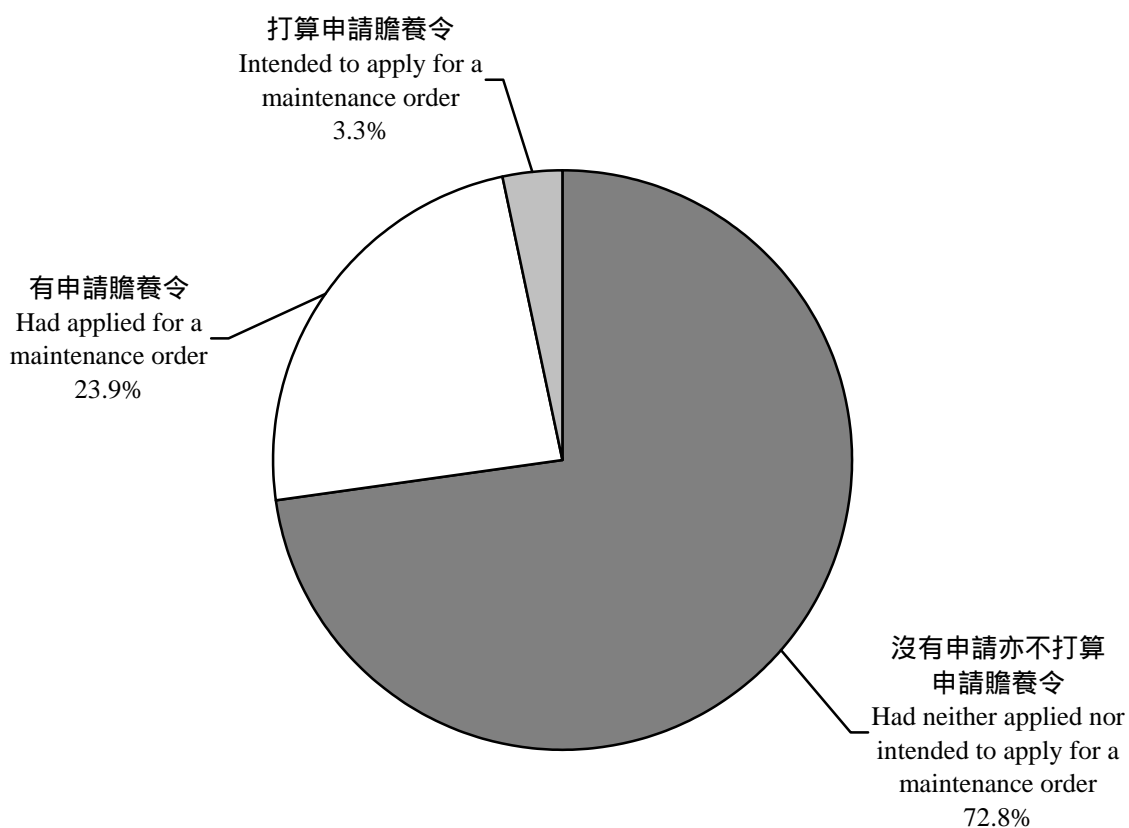
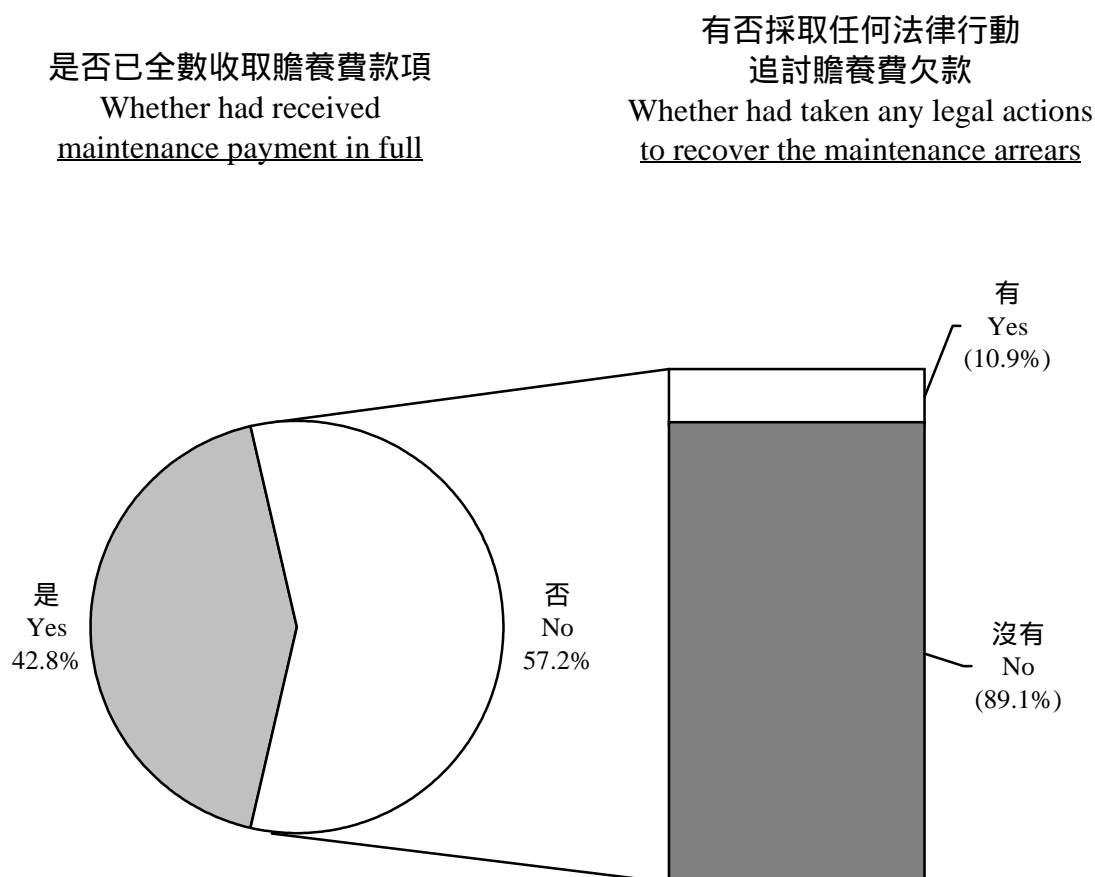


圖 3.2 按是否已全數收取贍養費款項及有否採取任何法律行動追討贍養費欠款劃分的可收取贍養費的離婚/分居人士的百分比分布
Chart 3.2 Percentage distribution of divorced / separated persons who were expected to receive maintenance by whether had received maintenance payment in full and whether had taken any legal actions to recover the maintenance arrears



註釋： 括號內的數字顯示在所有未能全數收取贍養費款項的離婚/分居人士中所佔的百分比。

Note : Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all divorced / separated persons who had not received maintenance payment in full.

表 3.1 按年齡/性別及有否申請/打算申請贍養令劃分的離婚/分居人士數目
Table 3.1 Divorced / separated persons by age / sex and whether had applied / intended to apply for a maintenance order

年齡組別/性別 Age group / sex	有否申請/打算申請贍養令 Whether had applied / intended to apply for a maintenance order					
	有申請/打算申請 Had applied / intended to apply		沒有申請 亦不打算申請 Had neither applied nor intended to apply		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
年齡組別 Age group						
16 - 34	5.4	37.8	8.9	62.2	14.2	100.0
35 - 44	14.5	35.3	26.6	64.7	41.1	100.0
45 - 54	10.6	27.0	28.6	73.0	39.2	100.0
≥ 55	1.7	7.1	22.0	92.9	23.7	100.0
性別 Sex						
男 Male	3.1	7.6	38.1	92.4	41.3	100.0
女 Female	29.0	37.7	47.9	62.3	76.9	100.0
合計 Overall	32.1	27.2	86.1	72.8	118.2	100.0

表 3.2 按有否與前配偶達成贍養費協議/沒有申請亦不打算申請贍養令的原因及性別劃分的沒有申請亦不打算申請贍養令的離婚/分居人士數目
 Table 3.2 Divorced / separated persons who had neither applied nor intended to apply for a maintenance order by whether had a maintenance agreement with the ex-spouse / reason for not applying nor intending to apply for a maintenance order and sex

有否與前配偶達成贍養費協議/ 沒有申請亦不打算申請贍養令的原因 [#] Whether had a maintenance agreement with the ex-spouse / reason for not applying nor intending to apply for a maintenance order [#]	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
有 Yes	0.2	0.5	1.7	3.5	1.9	2.2
沒有 [#] No [#]	37.9	99.5	46.2	96.5	84.2	97.8
沒有需要 No such need	20.9	(55.2)	17.1	(36.9)	38.0	(45.2)
前配偶無能力支付贍養費 The ex-spouse was unable to pay maintenance	2.9	(7.8)	13.0	(28.1)	15.9	(18.9)
認為男方不應收取贍養費 Thought that men should not receive maintenance	9.8	(25.8)	-	(-)	9.8	(11.6)
經濟環境較前配偶好 Had better financial condition than the ex-spouse	2.8	(7.3)	4.6	(9.9)	7.4	(8.7)
認為前配偶不會支付贍養費 Thought that the ex-spouse would not pay maintenance	-	(-)	7.3	(15.8)	7.3	(8.7)
未能聯絡前配偶 Unable to contact the ex-spouse	0.6	(1.6)	5.0	(10.8)	5.6	(6.7)
雙方同意不需要提供贍養費予對方 Agreed that both parties were not required to provide maintenance for each other	2.0	(5.3)	3.3	(7.1)	5.3	(6.3)
總計 Total	38.1		47.9		86.1	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Notes：# Multiple answers were allowed.

括號內的數字顯示在個別性別組別內，所有沒有申請亦不打算申請贍養令以及沒有與前配偶達成贍養費協議的離婚/分居人士中所佔的百分比。

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all divorced / separated persons who had neither applied nor intended to apply for a maintenance order and did not have a maintenance agreement with their ex-spouse in the respective sex groups.

部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Some estimates are based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

表 3.3 按是否成功獲取贍養令及性別劃分的有申請贍養令的離婚/分居人士數目
Table 3.3 Divorced / separated persons who had applied for a maintenance order by whether had successfully obtained a maintenance order and sex

	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
是否成功獲取贍養令 Whether had successfully obtained a maintenance order						
是 Yes	1.2	46.6	18.4	71.5	19.5	69.3
否 No	0.4	17.9	4.0	15.7	4.5	15.9
未有結果 Results not yet known	0.9	35.6	3.3	12.9	4.2	14.9
總計 Total	2.5	100.0	25.7	100.0	28.2	100.0

註釋：部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎
闡釋。

Note: Some estimates are based on only a small
number of observations and thus should be
interpreted with caution.

表 3.4 按贍養費是以定期或一次過方式收取/是否已全數收取贍養費款項劃分的可收取贍養費的離婚/分居人士數目
Table 3.4 Divorced / separated persons who were expected to receive maintenance by whether the maintenance was settled by periodic payments or a lump sum payment / whether had received maintenance payment in full

贍養費是以定期或一次過方式收取/ 是否已全數收取贍養費款項 Whether the maintenance was settled by periodic payments or a lump sum payment / whether had received maintenance payment in full	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
贍養費是以定期或一次過方式收取 Whether the maintenance was settled by periodic payments or a lump sum payment		
以定期方式收取 Periodic payments	18.6	87.0
以一次過方式收取 Lump sum payment	2.8	13.0
是否已全數收取贍養費款項 Whether had received maintenance payment in full		
是 Yes	9.2	42.8
否 No	12.3	57.2
總計 Total	21.4	100.0

表 3.5 按有否採取任何法律行動追討贍養費欠款/沒有採取任何法律行動的原因劃分的未能全數收取贍養費款項的離婚/分居人士數目
Table 3.5 Divorced / separated persons who had not received maintenance payment in full by whether had taken any legal actions to recover the maintenance arrears / reason for not taking any legal actions

有否採取任何法律行動追討贍養費欠款/ 沒有採取任何法律行動的原因 [#]	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
有 Yes	1.3	10.9
沒有 [#] No [#]	10.9	89.1
贍養費數目太小 <i>The amount of maintenance was too little</i>	2.8	(25.5)
認為前配偶不會支付贍養費 <i>Thought that the ex-spouse would not pay maintenance</i>	2.2	(20.5)
前配偶無能力支付贍養費 <i>The ex-spouse was unable to pay maintenance</i>	2.0	(18.4)
未能聯絡前配偶 <i>Unable to contact the ex-spouse</i>	1.8	(16.6)
提出法律訴訟的程序太繁複 <i>Application procedures for prosecution too complicated</i>	1.8	(16.3)
無能力支付律師費 <i>Could not afford Retainer’s fee</i>	1.4	(12.8)
總計 Total	12.3	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Notes：# Multiple answers were allowed.

括號內的數字顯示在所有沒有採取任何法律行動追討贍養費欠款的離婚/分居人士中所佔的百分比。

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all divorced / separated persons who had not taken any legal actions to recover the maintenance arrears.

附錄一：統計調查方法

Appendix 1 : Survey methodology

統計調查的涵蓋範圍及樣本設計

主題性住戶統計調查涵蓋全港陸上非住院人口。以下類別人士並不包括在內：

- (a) 公共機構/社團院舍的住院人士；及
- (b) 水上居民。

這項統計調查的涵蓋範圍約佔居港人口(包括常住居民¹及流動居民²)的99%。

2. 這項統計調查是以屋宇單位的樣本作依據。該樣本是從全港所有供居住用途及只部分作居住用途的永久性屋宇單位和小區內的屋宇單位中，以一個根據科學方法設計的抽樣系統選出。抽樣單位包括在已建設地區內的永久性屋宇單位及在非建設地區內的小區。

3. 主題性住戶統計調查採用政府統計處設立的屋宇單位框作為抽樣框，當中包括兩部分：(i) 屋宇單位檔案庫和(ii) 小區檔案庫。屋宇單位檔案庫載有在已建設地區內所有永久性屋宇單位地址的電腦化紀錄，包括市區、新市鎮和其他主要發展區。每個屋宇單位均以一個獨有的地址作識別，並詳列街道名稱、大廈名稱、層數和單位號碼。

¹ 「常住居民」包括兩類人士：(一)在統計時點之前的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月，又或在統計時點之後的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月的香港永久性居民，不論在統計時點他們是否身在香港；及(二)在統計時點身在香港的香港非永久性居民。

² 至於「流動居民」，是指在統計時點之前的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月，又或在統計時點之後的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月在香港永久性居民，不論在統計時點他們是否身在香港。

Survey coverage and sample design

The Thematic Household Survey (THS) covers the land-based non-institutional population of Hong Kong. The following categories of people are excluded :

- (a) inmates of institutions; and
- (b) persons living on board vessels.

This survey covers about 99% of the Hong Kong Resident Population (i.e. including both Usual Residents¹ and Mobile Residents²).

2. The THS is based on a sample of quarters selected from all permanent quarters and quarters in segments which are for residential and partially residential purposes in Hong Kong in accordance with a scientifically designed sampling scheme. The sampling units are permanent quarters in built-up areas and segments in non-built-up areas.

3. The THS makes use of the frame of quarters maintained by the Census and Statistics Department as the sampling frame. The frame consists of two parts : (i) Register of Quarters (RQ) and (ii) Register of Segments (RS). The RQ contains computerized records of all addresses of permanent quarters in built-up areas, including urban areas, new towns and other major developed areas. Each unit of quarters is identified by unique address with details such as street name, building name, floor number and flat number.

¹ “Usual Resident” include two categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who have stayed in Hong Kong for at least three months during the six months before the reference time-point or for at least three months during the six months after the reference time-point, regardless of whether they are in Hong Kong or not at the reference time-point; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who are in Hong Kong at the reference time-point.

² As for “Mobile Residents”, they are Hong Kong Permanent Residents who have stayed in Hong Kong for at least one month but less than three months during the six months before the reference time-point or for at least one month but less than three months during the six months after the reference time-point, regardless of whether they are in Hong Kong or not at the reference time-point.

4. 小區檔案庫載有在非建設地區內的小區的紀錄，有關紀錄以相對較永久和可辨認的標記(例如小徑和河流)來劃分。每個小區約有 10 個屋宇單位。由於在非建設地區內的屋宇單位未必有明確的地址，以致未能個別識認，故此以小區作為在非建設地區內的抽樣單位的安排是有必要的。

4. The RS contains records of segments in non-built-up areas which are delineated by relatively permanent and identifiable landmarks such as footpath and river. There are about 10 quarters in each segment. The use of segments as the sampling unit in non-built-up areas is necessary since the quarters in these areas may not have clear addresses and cannot readily be identified individually.

統計調查問卷

5. 問卷旨在搜集有關香港居民在中國內地居住的意向及情況與其執行支付贍養費命令的情況等資料。

Survey questionnaire

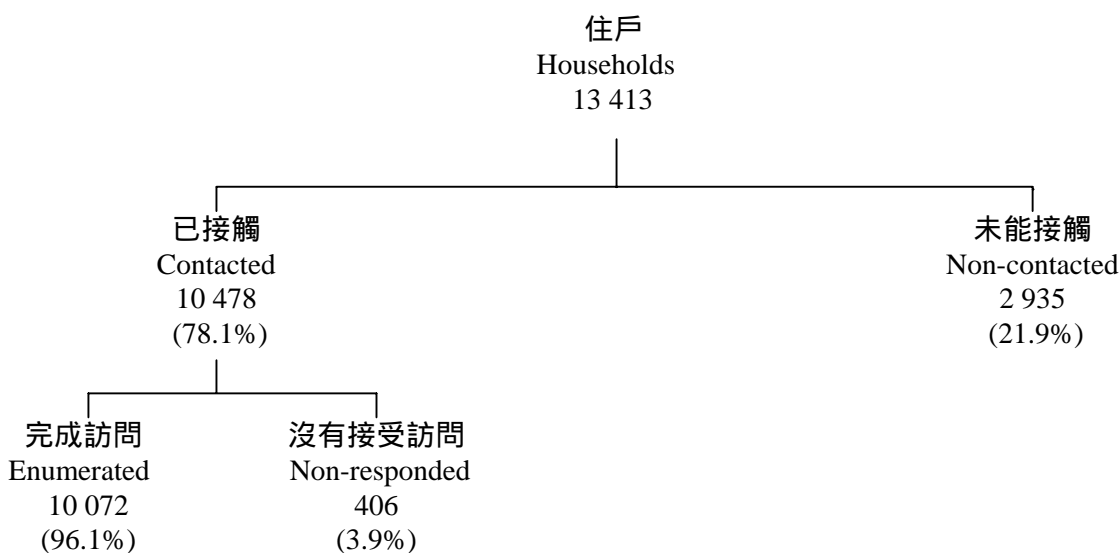
5. The questionnaire is designed to collect information on the Hong Kong residents' aspiration and experience of taking up residence in the mainland of China and enforcement of order for payment of alimony.

訪問結果

6. 在有人居住的 13 198 個屋宇單位中，共有 13 413 個住戶。於該 13 413 個住戶中，成功訪問了 10 072 個住戶，回應率為 75%。統計調查的訪問結果概列如下：

Enumeration experience

6. A total of 13 413 households were found in the sample of 13 198 occupied quarters. Among those 13 413 households, 10 072 households had been successfully enumerated, constituting an overall response rate of 75%. The enumeration experience of the survey is summarized below :-



估計的可靠性

7. 主題性住戶統計調查的結果受抽樣誤差和非抽樣誤差的影響。本報告書所載的估計是根據一個特定樣本所得的資料編製。以同樣

Reliability of the estimates

7. Results of the THS are subject to sampling error and non-sampling error. The estimates contained in this report were based on

的抽樣方式，可抽選出許多大小相同的可能樣本，而是項統計調查的樣本為眾多樣本的其中之一。由於每次抽選的樣本都會略有不同，因此不同樣本得出的估計亦互有差異。「抽樣誤差」正是計算這些差異的統計量數，可用以量度從一個特定樣本所得的估計，在估算總體數據方面的精確程度。

8. 由於本報告書所載列的估計有抽樣誤差，寫作零的數字，可能是一個小數值的數字，而並非是零。這些估計須謹慎闡釋。

9. 在比較本報告書所載列各種變數估計的精確程度時，可採用離中系數。離中系數的計算方法，是將標準誤差除以有關估計，再以百分比表示。標準誤差是根據統計原理所訂的公式計算。一般來說，標準誤差與總體內各元素的變異、樣本規模和樣本設計相關。

10. 本報告書所載列的主要變數估計的離中系數如下：

information obtained from a particular sample, which was one of a large number of possible samples that could be selected using the same sample design. By chance, estimates derived from different samples would differ from each other. The 'sampling error' is a measure of these variations and is thus a measure of the precision with which an estimate derived from a particular sample would approximate the population parameter to be measured.

8. It should be noted that since all estimates contained in this report are subject to sampling error, a zero figure may mean a non-zero figure of a small magnitude. These estimates should be interpreted with caution.

9. For comparing the precision of the estimates of various variables contained in this report, the *coefficient of variation (CV)* can be used. CV is obtained by expressing the *standard error (SE)* as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. In turn, the SE is computed according to a formula which is established on the basis of statistical theory. Generally speaking, the SE is related to the variability of the elements in the population, the size of the sample and the sample design adopted for the survey.

10. The CV of the estimates of the main variables contained in this report are given below :

變數 <u>Variable</u>	估計 <u>Estimate</u>	離中系數 <u>CV</u> (%)
在中國內地居住的十八歲及以上人士佔全香港所有十八歲及以上人士的百分比 Percentage of persons aged 18 and over who had taken up residence in the mainland of China among all persons aged 18 and over in Hong Kong	0.8%	10.2
在中國內地有自置/租用住宅物業的住戶佔全香港所有住戶的百分比 Percentage of households which owned / rented residential properties in the mainland of China among all households in Hong Kong	9.1%	4.5
在中國內地有自置/租用住宅物業的十八歲及以上人士佔全香港所有十八歲及以上人士的百分比 Percentage of persons aged 18 and over who owned / rented residential properties in the mainland of China among all persons aged 18 and over in Hong Kong	4.5%	4.1

變數 Variable	估計 Estimate	離中系數 CV (%)
有打算在未來十年內到中國內地居住的住戶佔全香港所有住戶的百分比 Percentage of households which intended to take up residence in the mainland of China in the next ten years among all households in Hong Kong	1.2%	12.9
有打算在未來十年內到中國內地居住的十八歲及以上人士佔全香港所有十八歲及以上人士的百分比 Percentage of persons aged 18 and over who intended to take up residence in the mainland of China in the next ten years among all persons aged 18 and over in Hong Kong	3.2%	4.9
可收取贍養費的十六歲及以上離婚/分居人士佔全香港所有十六歲及以上人士的百分比 Percentage of divorce / separated persons aged 16 and over who were expected to receive maintenance among all persons aged 16 and over in Hong Kong	0.4%	10.1

附錄二：曾出版的主題性住戶統計調查報告書

Appendix 2 : Previously released Thematic Household Survey Reports

主題性住戶統計調查第一號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣六十元

(統計期間：4/2000-6/2000)

- 有關就業機會的關注事項 – 現職情況
- 有關就業機會的關注事項 – 對事業的冀望
- 對自己創業的冀望
- 曾參加的培訓/再培訓課程
- 計劃參加的培訓/再培訓課程
- 對政府在經濟轉型時期所擔當角色的期望

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 1

Bilingual version, HK\$60

(Survey period: 4/2000-6/2000)

- Concerns on employment opportunities – current situation
- Concerns on employment opportunities – career aspirations
- Aspirations for setting up own business
- Training / retraining courses attended
- Plan for attending training / retraining courses
- Expectations for the role of the Government under the economic transformation

主題性住戶統計調查第二號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣六十六元

(統計期間：1/2000-3/2000)

- 個人電腦及互聯網的普及程度
- 個人電腦的使用情況
- 互聯網服務的使用情況
- 對中文輸入法的認識及使用情況
- 電子商業服務的使用情況
- 對「公共服務電子化計劃」的認識
- 對資訊科技發展的意見

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 2

Bilingual version, HK\$66

(Survey period: 1/2000-3/2000)

- Penetration of personal computer and Internet
- Usage of personal computer
- Usage of Internet service
- Knowledge and usage of Chinese input methods
- Usage of electronic business services
- Awareness of Electronic Service Delivery scheme
- Views on the development of information technology

主題性住戶統計調查第三號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣四十四元

(統計期間：9/1999-11/1999)

- 香港居民的健康狀況
- 就醫情況
- 入住醫院情況
- 牙醫診治情況
- 使用中藥產品和食品情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 3

Bilingual version, HK\$44

(Survey period: 9/1999-11/1999)

- Health status of Hong Kong residents
- Doctor consultation
- Hospitalization
- Dental consultation
- The usage of Chinese medical products and food

主題性住戶統計調查第四號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣六十六元

(統計期間：10/1999-1/2000)

- 公眾對樓宇安全檢驗計劃的認識
- 公眾對緊急事故及天災的應變情況
- 公眾對申訴專員公署的認識
- 香港的少數族裔人士的特徵

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 4

Bilingual version, HK\$66

(Survey period: 10/1999-1/2000)

- Public awareness of the Building Safety Inspection Scheme
- The public's responses to emergency incidents and natural disasters
- Public awareness of the Office of The Ombudsman
- The characteristics of the ethnic minorities in Hong Kong

附錄二：曾出版的主題性住戶統計調查報告書

主題性住戶統計調查第五號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣五十二元
(統計期間：10/2000-11/2000)

- 吸煙情況
- 對《基本法》的認識
- 對聘請家庭傭工的意見
- 購買新鮮食品的情況

主題性住戶統計調查第六號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣五十四元
(統計期間：4/2001-6/2001)

- 個人電腦及互聯網的普及程度
- 對使用個人電腦及中文輸入法的認識
- 個人電腦的使用情況
- 互聯網服務的使用情況
- 電子商業服務的使用情況
- 對「公共服務電子化計劃」的認識

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Thematic Household Survey Report No. 5

Bilingual version, HK\$52
(Survey period: 10/2000-11/2000)

Pattern of cigarette smoking
Understanding of the Basic Law
Views on employment of domestic helpers
Pattern of purchasing fresh food produce

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 6

Bilingual version, HK\$54
(Survey period: 4/2001-6/2001)

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Usage of personal computer
Usage of Internet service
Usage of electronic business services
Awareness of Electronic Service Delivery scheme

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