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通常逗留在廣東省的香港居民的估算

Estimation of Hong Kong Residents Usually Staying
in the Guangdong Province

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由於地理位置相鄰，交通網絡便捷，粵港兩地的關係特別密切。有為數不少的香港居民長時間逗留在廣東省或頻繁往返兩地之間。為此，政府統計處透過出入境記錄，估算通常逗留在廣東省的香港居民的人數。這篇文章簡述有關的估算方法，並載列 2013 年年中至 2015 年年中的估算結果。

Given the geographical proximity and convenient transport network, there are especially close ties between the Guangdong Province and Hong Kong. A significant number of Hong Kong residents are staying in the Guangdong Province for a prolonged period or travelling frequently between the two places. In this connection, the Census and Statistics Department has made use of passenger movement records to estimate the number of Hong Kong residents usually staying in the Guangdong Province. This article gives a brief account of the estimation methodology and presents the estimation results for mid-2013 to mid-2015.

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通常逗留在廣東省的香港居民的估算

Estimation of Hong Kong Residents Usually Staying in the Guangdong Province

1. 引言

1.1 由於地理位置相鄰，交通網絡便捷，粵港兩地的關係特別密切。有為數不少的香港居民長時間逗留在廣東省或頻繁往返兩地之間。為此，政府統計處（統計處）透過出入境記錄，估算通常逗留在廣東省的香港居民的人數。這篇文章簡述有關的估算方法，並載列 2013 年年中至 2015 年年中的估算結果。

2. 概念及定義

2.1 本文章旨在分析在 1 年中有最少一半時間是在廣東省的香港居民。明確來說，「通常逗留在廣東省的香港居民」是指在統計時點前的 6 個月至統計時點後的 6 個月的 1 年內，在廣東省逗留 6 個月及以上的香港永久性居民。在 1 年統計期內的逗留時間為累計，即不須連續。

1. Introduction

1.1 Given the geographical proximity and convenient transport network, there are especially close ties between the Guangdong Province (Guangdong) and Hong Kong. A significant number of Hong Kong residents are staying in Guangdong for a prolonged period or travelling frequently between the two places. In this connection, the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) has made use of passenger movement records to estimate the number of Hong Kong residents usually staying in Guangdong. This article gives a brief account of the estimation methodology and presents the estimation results for mid-2013 to mid-2015.

2. Concepts and definitions

2.1 This article seeks to analyse Hong Kong residents who spend at least half of their time in Guangdong during a year. Specifically, the term “Hong Kong residents usually staying in Guangdong” refers to Hong Kong Permanent Residents (HKPRs) who have stayed in Guangdong for 6 months and above during the 1-year period from 6 months before the reference time-point to 6 months after the reference time-point. The duration of stay in the 1-year reference period is on a cumulative basis and is not necessarily consecutive.

2.2 由於數據所限，估算只會涵蓋香港永久性居民。他們可按居民身份分類：

(a) 居港人口，包括：

- (i) 常住居民，即在統計時點前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在統計時點後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 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
- (ii) 流動居民，即在統計時點前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，或在統計時點後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 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。

(b) 非居港人口，即不屬於居港人口的香港永久性居民。

3. 估算方法

3.1 透過在香港進行統計調查，不能準確估算通常逗留在廣東省的香港居民的人數，因為他們經常不在香港，故未能接觸得到。行政記錄提供另一途徑，能克服這些局限及編製所需的統計數字。

2.2 In view of data availability, only HKPRs are covered in the estimation. They are classified according to their residential status:

(a) Hong Kong Resident Population (HKRP), which covers:

- (i) Usual Residents who have stayed in Hong Kong for at least 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 3 months during the 6 months after the reference time-point, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference time-point; and
- (ii) Mobile Residents who have stayed in Hong Kong for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months after the reference time-point, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference time-point.

(b) Non-HKRP, which covers HKPRs who fall outside the scope of HKRP.

3. Estimation methodology

3.1 Data on Hong Kong residents usually staying in Guangdong cannot be accurately collected by conducting household surveys in Hong Kong as they are often away from Hong Kong and cannot be reached. Administrative data provide an alternative means which can overcome such limitations and produce the necessary statistics.

3.2 通常逗留在廣東省的香港居民人數是透過出入境記錄估算。入境事務處按月向統計處提供每名香港永久性居民使用香港永久性居民身份證¹出境和入境的記錄，以編製人口估計。這些出境和入境記錄以匿名形式串連，透過點算他們在每對出境和入境記錄之間逗留在香港的晚數，從而得出統計期內每名香港永久性居民的居民身份（即他們是否屬於居港人口）。

3.3 同樣地，假設經陸路關口和中港碼頭出境的香港永久性居民均為前往廣東省，透過點算他們逗留在廣東省的晚數，可以識別於統計期內在廣東省逗留 6 個月及以上的香港永久性居民。視乎這些人士於統計期內在香港的逗留時間，他們可以是居港人口或非居港人口。

3.4 在統計期內沒有回港的香港永久性居民，倘若對上一次離境是經上述關口，會假設他們在整個時段均在廣東省逗留。由於部分人士可能已在香港以外的地方逝世，已適當地採用死亡率調整有關估算。

3.5 出入境記錄是行政記錄，能就通常逗留在廣東省的香港居民人數提供相當準確的估算。然而，這些記錄只能提供按性別和年齡組別，以及按居民身份的分析。透過這個方法並不能取得這些香港居民的社會經濟特徵。

3.6 估算數字是透過統計運算匿名的出入境資料而得到。運算程序由電腦處理，所有有關人士的資料並不具名，故個人身份不能被辨認。

1 估算亦涵蓋內地女性在香港所生而又採用回港證往返中國內地的 11 歲以下兒童。

3.2 The number of Hong Kong residents usually staying in Guangdong is estimated from passenger movement records. The Immigration Department provides to C&SD on a monthly basis arrival and departure records of each and every HKPR travelling by Hong Kong Permanent Identity Card (HKIC)¹ for the compilation of population estimates. These arrival and departure records are linked anonymously to derive the residential status of each HKPR (i.e. whether they belong to HKRP or not) by counting the number of nights they have spent in Hong Kong between each pair of departure and arrival records during the reference period.

3.3 Similarly, by assuming that HKPRs departing Hong Kong via land control points and the China Ferry Terminal are travelling to Guangdong, HKPRs who have stayed in Guangdong for 6 months and above during the reference period can be identified by counting the number of nights they have spent in Guangdong. These people can either be under HKRP or non-HKRP depending on their duration of stay in Hong Kong during the reference period.

3.4 For HKPRs who have not returned to Hong Kong during the reference period, they are assumed to be staying in Guangdong for the whole period if they last departed Hong Kong through the above-mentioned control points. As some of these people might have deceased outside Hong Kong, the relevant estimates are suitably adjusted by mortality rates.

3.5 Being administrative data, passenger movement records can provide reasonably accurate estimates of the number of Hong Kong residents usually staying in Guangdong. Nevertheless, only analyses by sex and age group as well as by residential status are available. Socio-economic characteristics of these Hong Kong residents cannot be derived through this method.

3.6 The estimates are obtained through statistical processing of anonymised passenger movement data. The compilation procedures are conducted through computer processing, with all the personal data being anonymous and hence individuals cannot be identified.

1 This estimation also includes children aged below 11 born to Mainland women in Hong Kong who use Re-entry Permit for travelling to and from the mainland of China.

4. 通常逗留在廣東省的香港居民人數

4.1 通常逗留在廣東省的香港居民為數不少。在 2015 年年中，估計有 516 000 人。（表 1）

4.2 按年齡組別分析，在 2015 年年中，通常逗留在廣東省的香港居民中有 42% 為 15 歲以下，44% 為 15 至 64 歲，14% 為 65 歲及以上。至於性別分布，在 2015 年年中，約有 62% 通常逗留在廣東省的香港居民為男性，尤其在 25 至 64 歲的工作年齡組別，男性的人數較女性多。（表 1）

4.3 在通常逗留在廣東省的香港居民中，大部分（75%）為非居港人口，他們並不包括在統計處編製的人口估計內。（圖 1）

4.4 自 2013 年年中起，整體的人數和分布大致維持平穩。

5. 資料的局限

5.1 由於估算採用出入境記錄，而經陸路關口和中港碼頭離港的香港永久性居民均假設為前往廣東省，上述估算有以下局限：

- (a) 可能包括前往中國內地（內地）其他地區或內地以外地區的人士，因他們在出入境記錄中未能被辨識。尤其是日後廣深港高速鐵路的香港段開通後，可能會有更多港人由香港乘搭高鐵直接前往廣東省以外的省份，屆時編製方法可能需要調整；

4. Number of Hong Kong residents usually staying in Guangdong

4.1 The number of Hong Kong residents usually staying in Guangdong is significant. At mid-2015, the number was estimated at 516 000. (Table 1)

4.2 Analysing by age group, at mid-2015, 42% of Hong Kong residents usually staying in Guangdong were aged under 15, 44% were aged 15 to 64 and 14% were aged 65 and above. As for the distribution by sex, around 62% of Hong Kong residents usually staying in Guangdong were males at mid-2015. There were especially more males than females in the working age of 25 to 64. (Table 1)

4.3 The majority (75%) of Hong Kong residents usually staying in Guangdong were non-HKRP, who were not covered in the current population estimates compiled by C&SD. (Chart 1)

4.4 The overall number and distribution have remained quite stable since mid-2013.

5. Limitations

5.1 Since the estimation makes use of passenger movement records, and HKPRs departing Hong Kong via land boundary control points and the China Ferry Terminal are assumed to be travelling to Guangdong, the estimates presented above are subject to the following limitations:

- (a) Those travelling to other places in the mainland of China (the Mainland)/outside the Mainland might be included as they cannot be differentiated in the passenger movement records. In particular, when the Hong Kong section of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link comes into operation in the future, more Hong Kong people may be travelling directly from Hong Kong to provinces outside Guangdong by the Express Rail and the compilation methodology may need to be modified;

- (b) 估算未能涵蓋使用香港永久性居民身份證和回港證以外證件出入境的人士；及
- (c) 未能涵蓋在 1996 年前已離開香港而此後並未回來的香港永久性居民，因統計處並沒有 1996 年以前的出入境記錄。而入境事務處亦只持有最近 10 年的出入境記錄。

5.2 由於在廣東省逗留的時間無須連續，於統計期內在廣東省逗留 6 個月及以上的香港永久性居民可能包括頻繁往返兩地的人士，如跨境司機、工作人士和商人。這些人士很可能在香港有居所。

5.3 部分對上一次經上述關口離境而在統計期內沒有回港的香港永久性居民可能已在香港以外的地方逝世，因此有關估算已適當地採用死亡率進行調整。儘管如此，經調整的估算仍有局限，應小心詮釋。

6. 數據發布

6.1 通常逗留在廣東省的香港居民的估算人數將會每半年更新一次，並提供按性別和年齡組別，以及按居民身份的分析。估算將透過統計處網頁的兩個統計表發布 (http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp150_tc.jsp?productCode=D5320188)。

- (b) HKPRs using documents other than HKIC and Re-entry Permits to travel to the Mainland are not included in this estimation; and
- (c) HKPRs who left Hong Kong before 1996 and have not returned ever since are not included since passenger movement records before 1996 are not available to C&SD. The Immigration Department only keeps passenger movement records of the latest 10 years.

5.2 Since the duration of stay in Guangdong need not be consecutive, HKPRs staying in Guangdong for 6 months and above during the reference period may include frequent transients such as cross-boundary drivers, workers and businessmen. These people are likely to have homes in Hong Kong.

5.3 Given that HKPRs who last departed Hong Kong through the above control points and have not returned to Hong Kong during the reference period might have deceased outside Hong Kong, the relevant estimates are suitably adjusted by mortality rates. Nonetheless, the adjusted estimates are still subject to limitations and caution should be exercised in the interpretation.

6. Data dissemination

6.1 Estimates of the number of Hong Kong residents usually staying in Guangdong will be updated at half-yearly intervals. Analyses by sex and age group as well as by residential status will be available. They will be released in the form of two tables at the C&SD website (<http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp150.jsp?productCode=D5320188>).

表 1 按性別及年齡組別劃分的通常逗留在廣東省的香港居民
Table 1 Hong Kong residents usually staying in the Guangdong Province by sex and age group

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	2013 年年中 Mid-2013	2013 年年底 End-2013	2014 年年中 Mid-2014	2014 年年底 End-2014	2015 年年中 Mid-2015
男性 Male	0 – 14	121 500 (23.5%)	117 000 (23.0%)	114 200 (22.1%)	117 300 (23.0%)	120 600 (23.4%)
	15 – 24	11 200 (2.2%)	11 700 (2.3%)	11 800 (2.3%)	12 200 (2.4%)	12 200 (2.4%)
	25 – 44	48 200 (9.3%)	47 200 (9.3%)	46 000 (8.9%)	45 200 (8.8%)	44 000 (8.5%)
	45 – 64	103 400 (20.0%)	101 800 (20.0%)	100 600 (19.5%)	99 100 (19.4%)	97 700 (18.9%)
	≥ 65	42 800 (8.3%)	44 000 (8.6%)	44 900 (8.7%)	45 900 (9.0%)	46 400 (9.0%)
	小計 Sub-total	327 100 (63.3%)	321 800 (63.1%)	317 600 (61.5%)	319 700 (62.6%)	320 900 (62.2%)
女性 Female	0 – 14	98 600 (19.1%)	95 100 (18.7%)	104 600 (20.2%)	95 600 (18.7%)	98 100 (19.0%)
	15 – 24	8 500 (1.6%)	8 900 (1.8%)	9 200 (1.8%)	9 500 (1.9%)	9 700 (1.9%)
	25 – 44	23 700 (4.6%)	24 000 (4.7%)	24 300 (4.7%)	24 100 (4.7%)	24 300 (4.7%)
	45 – 64	34 000 (6.6%)	34 300 (6.7%)	35 000 (6.8%)	35 500 (6.9%)	36 300 (7.0%)
	≥ 65	24 800 (4.8%)	25 600 (5.0%)	26 000 (5.0%)	26 500 (5.2%)	26 700 (5.2%)
	小計 Sub-total	189 500 (36.7%)	187 800 (36.9%)	199 100 (38.5%)	191 300 (37.4%)	195 100 (37.8%)
男女合計 Both sexes	0 – 14	220 100 (42.6%)	212 100 (41.6%)	218 800 (42.3%)	212 900 (41.7%)	218 700 (42.4%)
	15 – 24	19 600 (3.8%)	20 700 (4.1%)	21 000 (4.1%)	21 700 (4.2%)	22 000 (4.3%)
	25 – 44	71 900 (13.9%)	71 100 (14.0%)	70 400 (13.6%)	69 400 (13.6%)	68 300 (13.2%)
	45 – 64	137 400 (26.6%)	136 100 (26.7%)	135 700 (26.3%)	134 600 (26.3%)	134 000 (26.0%)
	≥ 65	67 600 (13.1%)	69 600 (13.7%)	70 900 (13.7%)	72 400 (14.2%)	73 100 (14.2%)
	總數 Total	516 700 (100.0%)	509 700 (100.0%)	516 600 (100.0%)	511 000 (100.0%)	516 000 (100.0%)

註釋：就某統計時點而言，上述人數是指在統計時點前的 6 個月至統計時點後的 6 個月的 1 年內，在廣東省逗留 6 個月及以上的香港永久性居民。

數字已進位至最接近的百位數。

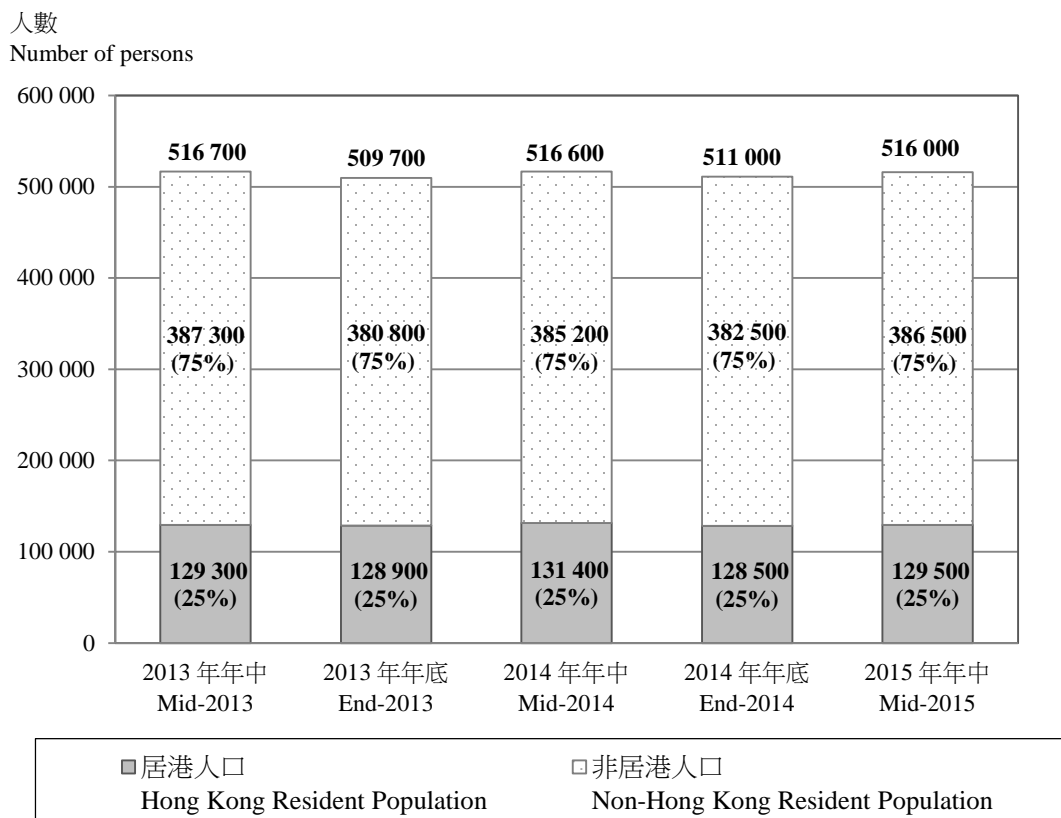
由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

Notes: For a specific reference time-point, the figures above refer to the number of Hong Kong Permanent Residents who have stayed in the Guangdong Province for 6 months and above during the 1-year period from 6 months before the reference time-point to 6 months after the reference time-point.

Figures are rounded to the nearest hundred.

Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

圖 1 按是否屬於居港人口劃分的通常逗留在廣東省的香港居民
Chart 1 Hong Kong residents usually staying in the Guangdong Province by whether belonging to the Hong Kong Resident Population



註釋：就某統計時點而言，上述人數是指在統計時點前的 6 個月至統計時點後的 6 個月的 1 年內，在廣東省逗留 6 個月及以上的香港永久性居民。

數字已進位至最接近的百位數。

由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

括號內的數字是指佔總數的比例。

Notes: For a specific reference time-point, the figures above refer to the number of Hong Kong Permanent Residents who have stayed in the Guangdong Province for 6 months and above during the 1-year period from 6 months before the reference time-point to 6 months after the reference time-point.

Figures are rounded to the nearest hundred.

Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

Figures in brackets refer to the proportions to the respective totals.