

Legislative Council House Committee
Subcommittee to Study Issues Relating to Mainland-HKSAR
Families

Issues raised by members at the meeting on 19 February 2009

Question

- (a) Assumptions made by the Census and Statistics Department concerning Mainland-Hong Kong families in undertaking the population projections, such as whether and when babies born to Mainland women in Hong Kong, who were taken back to the Mainland, would subsequently return to Hong Kong for education and living.

Answer

Population projections of Hong Kong by age and sex are usually compiled by the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) at intervals of two to three years: one following each population census or by-census, and an updating to be performed in-between population census/by-census if there is deemed to be a need for updating in the light of up-to-date information. The last round of the population projections, the 2006-based population projections, was completed in July 2007.

Compared to the previous rounds, the latest round of 2006-based population projections has incorporated one additional key parameter, viz. separate projection of babies born in Hong Kong to Mainland women.

Based on past trend and after taking into account some other factors (for example, measures on the obstetric services arrangements and complementary immigration measures starting from February 2007 and the capacity of hospitals in both public and private sectors), the number of babies born in Hong Kong to Mainland women is projected at 30 000 per

annum in the 2006-based population projections. Among them, 10 000 are babies born in Hong Kong to Mainland women whose spouses are Hong Kong Permanent Residents (referred to as Type I babies hereafter) while 20 000 are babies born in Hong Kong to Mainland women whose spouses are not Hong Kong Permanent Residents (referred to as Type II babies hereafter).

Babies born in Hong Kong to Mainland women are entitled to the right of abode in Hong Kong, enjoying the same benefits as babies born to Hong Kong women. Many of the babies (particularly Type II babies), after obtaining the birth certificates, are taken back to the Mainland and only some of them would return to Hong Kong later. The key parameters concerning these babies in the population projections were obtained from a survey entitled "Survey on babies born in Hong Kong to Mainland women" (the Survey) conducted by C&SD at the Birth Registries in early 2007. These include (i) the intentions of the parents on whether and when they would bring their babies back to the Mainland; and (ii) for those babies who have been taken back to the Mainland, the intentions on whether and when the babies would subsequently return to Hong Kong for living.

According to the results of the Survey, about 65% of the parents of Type I babies indicated that their children would stay in Hong Kong. For the other 35%, the parents said that they would bring their babies back to the Mainland. Nearly all these babies would return to the Mainland at age 0. For these babies, about 90% of the parents indicated that they intended to bring their children back to Hong Kong. Among these, about 80% would return at or before age 3 and about 93% would return at or before age 6. As for the Type II babies, only about 9% of the parents indicated that their children would stay in Hong Kong. For the other 91%, the parents indicated that they would bring their babies back to the Mainland. Nearly all these babies would return to the Mainland at age 0. For these babies, about 58% of the

parents indicated that they intended to bring their children back to Hong Kong. Among these, about 51% would return at or before age 3 and about 85% would return at or before age 6.

It should be noted that, projections being what they are, there could often be unforeseen circumstances and developments in the future which make the actual outcome deviate from the projection results. The performance of the population projections is closely monitored. If any unforeseen factors likely to have a significant impact on population growth occur, C&SD will ascertain whether the projections should be updated.

C&SD is conducting a review on whether the 2006-based population projections should be updated. As part of the review work, a new round of the Survey has been completed in early 2009 and the data are being analysed. The results of the Survey would not only provide relevant parameters to assess the need of updating the population projections, but also facilitate the future planning and policy formulation by the Government.

Question

- (b) Details of One Way Permit (OWP) arrivals in 2008 –
- (i) number of OWP arrivals under different categories of the existing OWP quota and their respective utilization rates;
 - (ii) the average waiting time for the issue of OWPs under different categories;
 - (iii) the provinces/cities where their household registrations were kept; and
 - (iv) the profile of these families, such as whether separated spouses were accompanied with all their Mainland born children when settling in Hong Kong, if so, age profile of their children, if not, why their children did not come

to Hong Kong.

Answer

- (i) The existing OWP quota is 150 places per day, of which 60 are allocated to persons holding Certificates of Entitlement (CoE), 30 to spouses separated for 10 years or above and their accompanying children, and 60 to other categories of applicants, covering spouses separated for less than 10 years and their accompanying children; unsupported children who need to join their relatives in Hong Kong; persons coming to Hong Kong to take care of their unsupported aged parents; and unsupported elderly people coming to join relatives in Hong Kong.

In 2008, a total of 41 610, or a daily average of 114, OWP holders arrived in Hong Kong for settlement. Among them, 4 490 were CoE holders (i.e. 12 per day); 1 041 were spouses separated for 10 years or above and their accompanying children (i.e. 3 per day); and the remaining 36 079 belonged to other categories (i.e. 99 per day). Under other categories, 30 984 were spouses separated for less than 10 years and their accompanying children (i.e. 85 per day).

- (ii) We do not have information on the average waiting time for the issue of OWPs.

The Mainland authorities have since May 1997 applied a "Points System" to assess and determine the eligibility of applicants and the order in which they may settle in Hong Kong according to objective criteria. As we understand, the waiting time for separated spouses is about four years at present, while those for other categories of applicants are not specified. As regards the eligible applicants for CoEs, their waiting time is generally not more than one year.

- (iii), (iv) The Home Affairs Department and the Immigration Department compile and publish on a regular basis the information on the demographic and social characteristics of

OWP entrants. For the demographic and social characteristics of the OWP entrants such as their provinces of origin and types of relatives in Hong Kong etc, please refer to page 9 of the latest publication of the "Statistics on New Arrivals from the Mainland" (**Annex**). We do not have information on the profiles of the accompanying children or un-accompanying children of the spouses.

Question

- (c) Number of applications for OWPs by adult children of Hong Kong residents for family reunion; and number of Mainland residents who are eligible for applying for Certificates of Entitlement.

Answer

We do not have information on the number of adult children of Hong Kong residents applying for OWPs or Mainland residents who are eligible for applying for CoEs. Hong Kong residents are not required to declare to the Government whether they have children born outside Hong Kong.

Question

- (d) Details of Mainland residents visiting Hong Kong on the Exit-Entry Permits (EEP) and exit endorsements in 2008 –
- (i) respective numbers of visits by Mainland residents holding EEPs and exit endorsements, together with the purposes for entry into Hong Kong and the duration of stay;
 - (ii) number of such visitors who had applied for OWPs or had family members in Hong Kong; and
 - (iii) number of such visitors re-applied for an EEP or an exit endorsement immediately after the expiry of the current one for re-entry into Hong Kong to visit relatives

Answer

- (i) In 2008, the number of visitor-arrivals from the Mainland on EEP was more than 14.5 million, of which about 9.62 million were under the endorsement for "individual visit"; about 1.95 million under the endorsement for "visiting relatives"; about 1.59 million under the endorsement for "business visit"; about 1.34 million under the endorsement for "group visit"; and less than 20 000 under the endorsement for "other purposes". Mainland residents who enter Hong Kong on the strength of the endorsement for "visiting relatives" may stay for 14 or 90 days. Those of the endorsements for "individual visit", "group visit" or "business visit" may stay for up to seven days; while those of the endorsement for "other purposes" may stay for up to 14 days.
- (ii) We do not have information on the number of such people who had applied for OWPs or had family members in Hong Kong.
- (iii) We do not have information on the number of such people re-applied immediately after the expiry of their stay for re-entry into Hong Kong to visit relatives.

Question

- (e) Number of Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA) households comprising family members who do not meet the seven-year residence requirement, and the profile of these families; and details of the discretion exercised by the Director of Social Welfare (DSW) to grant CSSA to persons who do not meet the residence requirement, such as number of such cases and the criteria for granting such approval.

Answer

To determine whether discretion should be exercised to waive the seven-year residence requirement under the CSSA Scheme, DSW will take into account all relevant factors of the case to establish whether there is genuine hardship. Each case is

considered on its own merits. The main factors considered include:

- (i) The applicant's means of livelihood since arrival;
- (ii) The cause of present hardship;
- (iii) Resources available and other possible sources of assistance in Hong Kong;
- (iv) Whether other forms of assistance from the public sectors or charitable bodies are available; and
- (v) The possibility of the applicant returning to his/her place of origin.

Where a new arrival works to support his/her family members, discretion will normally be exercised to waive the seven-year residence requirement for CSSA in recognition of the new arrival's efforts to become self-supporting.

Between 1 January 2004 (i.e. when the new residence requirements came into effect) and end January 2009, discretion was exercised on 5 023 new applications which the applicants did not meet the seven-year residence requirement. The number of applications with discretion exercised by nature of case is as follows:

Nature of Case	No. of applications
Single parent	1 683
Low earnings	1 475
Old age	625
Unemployment	458
Ill health	637
Others	145
Total	5 023

SWD does not keep any statistics on the number of CSSA households comprising family members who do not meet the seven-year residence requirement.

Question

- (f) Assessment of the social impact arising from the introduction of the new obstetric service arrangements and immigration control on non-local women giving birth in Hong Kong.

Answer

The new obstetric service arrangements for Non-eligible Persons (NEP) have been introduced since 1 February 2007 to tackle the problem of rapid increase in the demand for obstetric services in Hong Kong by non-local women (including Mainland NEP) in recent years. Under the new arrangements, the Hospital Authority would reserve sufficient places for local pregnant women to ensure that they have priority over NEP in the booking of obstetric services. As non-local pregnant women are only allowed to book obstetric services at public hospitals when service capacity is available, the booking system has effectively ensured that local pregnant women will be given priority in receiving services in public hospitals. Following the introduction of the new arrangements, the number of births by local pregnant women in public hospitals has increased while that by non-local pregnant women has decreased. When compared to 2006, the number of local pregnant women giving birth in public hospitals has increased by 8.7% in 2007 and 8.8% in 2008; while the number of non-local pregnant women giving birth in public hospital has decreased by 27.8% and 12.6% for the respective periods. Overall, the new arrangements have limited the number of births by non-local women in Hong Kong to a level that can be supported by our healthcare system.

The new arrangements have also deterred the dangerous behaviour of non-local pregnant women in seeking emergency hospital admissions through Accident and Emergency Departments (A&EDs) shortly before labour. When compared to 2006, the number of deliveries by non-local pregnant women in public hospitals through the A&EDs has

decreased by 82.4% in 2007 and 89.7% in 2008.

As regards other possible impacts of the new arrangements as suggested by Members at the last meeting, the Administration does not have information in this regard.

民政事務總署及入境事務處
內地新來港定居人士的統計數字
(二零零八年第四季)

Home Affairs Department and Immigration Department
Statistics on New Arrivals from the Mainland
(Fourth Quarter of 2008)

引言

1. 入境事務處在羅湖邊境出入境管制站設有數據搜集機制向所有持單程通行證首次抵港的人士搜集他們的人口及社會特徵。

2. 此外，民政事務總署持續在人事登記處—九龍分處向申領身份證的抵港未足一年的十一歲及以上內地新來港人士進行統計調查，旨在找出他們的服務需求及現況。

3. 統計調查收集的資料分析結果分別載列於本報告的第一及第二部分。

涵蓋範圍

4. 本報告第一部分所載的統計數字，乃根據所有持單程通行證經羅湖邊境出入境管制站首次抵港的人士向入境事務處提供的資料編製所得，而第二部分載列的結果則指民政事務總署成功訪問內地新來港定居人士的統計調查。這個統計調查的受訪對象為在人事登記處—九龍分處申領身份證的抵港未足一年的十一歲及以上內地新來港定居人士。

Introduction

1. A data collection mechanism has been set up by the Immigration Department to collect data on the demographic and social characteristics of one-way permit holders (OWPHs) when they first enter Hong Kong via the Lo Wu control point.

2. In addition, the Home Affairs Department (HAD) conducts a continuous survey on new arrivals from the Mainland aged 11 and above who have arrived in Hong Kong for less than one year when they apply for the Hong Kong Identity Card at the Registration of Persons—Kowloon Office. The HAD survey focuses on the service needs and current situation of the new arrivals from the Mainland.

3. The results of these two surveys are presented in Part 1 and Part 2 of this report respectively.

Coverage

4. Statistics contained in Part 1 of this report are compiled from information provided by all OWPHs to the Immigration Department when they first enter Hong Kong via the Lo Wu Control Point. Findings in Part 2 refer to the successfully interviewed new arrivals in the survey conducted by HAD. The target respondents of this survey are new arrivals from the Mainland aged 11 and above who have arrived in Hong Kong for less than one year when they apply for the Hong Kong Identity Card at the Registration of Persons—Kowloon Office.

5. 在參閱有關數字時，必須留意這兩套數字涵蓋不同種類的新來港人士，特別是民政事務總署只反映統計調查中受訪的十一歲及以上內地新來港定居人士的特徵，因此不能與入境事務處統計作直接比較。

主要結果

第一部分：單程通行證持有人的人口及社會特徵（詳細統計數字載於表一）

數目

6. 在二零零八年第四季共有7 233名單程通行證持有人抵港。在二零零八年共有41 610名單程通行證持有人抵港，平均每日114人。

年齡及性別結構

7. 二零零八年第四季的單程通行證持有人中約21.1%為十五歲以下兒童。這百分比由二零零四年的29.7%下降至二零零八年的24.5%。同期青少年（指十五至二十四歲）的單程通行證持有人比例則增加，這百分比在二零零八年第四季為12.8%。年輕及中年（指二十五至四十四歲）的女性單程通行證持有人的比例則為下跌，由二零零四年的50.4%減少至二零零八年第四季的46.9%。而年齡中位數字在二零零四年及二零零八年第四季均維持在29歲。由於近年新來港定居人士的年齡結構有所改變，所以部分的調查結果（* 為標記）不能和以往的結果作直接比較。

8. 過去數年女性單程通行證持有人比例均有加減，並在2003年錄得最大數值。單程通行證持有人的性別比率由二零零四年的每千名女性相對355名男性增加至二零零八年的466。這比率在二零零八年第四季為417。

5. In reading the figures, it is important to note that the two sets of statistics refer to different groups of new arrivals. In particular, the HAD survey figures only reflect the characteristics of those new arrivals aged 11 and above who responded to the survey and are hence not directly comparable with those covered by the Immigration Department survey.

Major Findings

Part 1: Demographic and Social Characteristics of One-way Permit Holders (Detailed statistics are in Table 1).

Size

6. In Q4 2008, 7 233 OWPHs entered Hong Kong. A total of 41 610 OWPHs entered Hong Kong in 2008 with a daily average of 114.

Age and Sex Structure

7. About 21.1% of the OWPHs who entered Hong Kong in Q4 2008 were children aged under 15. This percentage has declined from 29.7% in 2004 to 24.5% in 2008. During the same period, there is an increase in the proportion of teenage OWPHs (i.e. those aged 15-24). The figure is reported to be 12.8% in Q4 2008. The proportion of young and middle age (i.e. those aged 25-44) female OWPHs has decreased from 50.4% in 2004 to 46.9% in Q4 2008. The median age remained at 29 in 2004 and in Q4 2008. Since the age structure of new arrivals has changed over the past few years, some of the survey findings (labelled with *) are not directly comparable with those in previous years.

8. The proportion of female OWPHs entering Hong Kong varied over the past few years and recorded a maximum in 2003. The sex ratio of OWPHs increased from 355 males per 1 000 females in 2004 to 466 in 2008. The ratio is reported to be 417 in Q4 2008.

婚姻狀況*

9. 由於大部分年輕及中年女性單程通行證持有人為香港男士的妻子，因此十五歲及以上單程通行證持有人中有 83.4% 是曾經結婚。除卻部份數字有季節性變動，曾經結婚的單程通行證持有人百分比在二零零四年至二零零八年均維持在 80% 或以上。

教育程度*

10. 在二零零八年第四季，十五歲及以上單程通行證持有人曾接受中學教育及大專或以上教育的比例，分別是 73.2% 及 15.5%。值得注意的是教育程度在大專或以上的單程通行證持有人在過去數年有所改善；曾接受中學教育的人士由二零零四年的 75.0% 減少至二零零八年第四季的 73.2%，同期曾接受大專或以上教育的比例則由 10.5% 增至 15.5%。

經濟活動身分／內地從事行業*

11. 與二零零四年比較，曾在內地工作的十五歲及以上單程通行證持有人的比例在過去數年均為增加，這百分比在二零零四年和二零零八年第四季分別為 26.1% 及 33.0%。表示在內地沒有工作的佔二零零八年第四季單程通行證持有人 67.0%，大部分是料理家務者及學生。

12. 在二零零八年第四季曾在內地工作的單程通行證持有人中，14.5% 從事文員及售貨員的工作，另外 14.3% 則是農民、獵人及漁人。

原籍省份

13. 大部分的單程通行證持有人原籍廣東省，有關比例在二零零四年及二零零八年第四季分別為 62.9% 及 54.0%。

Marital Status *

9. 83.4% of the OWPHs aged 15 and above were or had been married as most of the young and middle age female OWPHs were wives of Hong Kong men. Other than the variations in certain quarterly statistics, the proportion of OWPHs who were or had been married remained 80% and above throughout 2004 to 2008.

Educational Attainment *

10. In Q4 2008, 73.2% and 15.5% of OWPHs aged 15 and above had attained secondary education and post-secondary education or above respectively. It is worth noting that OWPHs with post-secondary education or above has improved over the years. The percentage of OWPHs who have received secondary education has decreased from 75.0% in 2004 to 73.2% in Q4 2008. During the same period, the proportion of those who have attained post-secondary education has increased from 10.5% to 15.5%.

Activity Status / Occupation in the Mainland *

11. The proportion of OWPHs aged 15 and above who had worked on the Mainland increased in the past few years when compared with that in 2004. The percentage is reported to be 26.1% and 33.0% in 2004 and Q4 2008 respectively. In Q4 2008, 67.0% of the OWPHs have not worked on the Mainland. Most of them were homemakers and students.

12. Among those OWPHs who worked on the Mainland in Q4 2008, 14.5% were clerical and sales staff; 14.3% were farmers, hunters and fishermen.

Province of Origin

13. The majority of OWPHs came from the Guangdong Province. The proportion is reported to be 62.9% and 54.0% in 2004 and Q4 2008 respectively.

能否說廣東話

14. 在二零零八年第四季，79.3% 的單程通行證持有人能說廣東話。這可能是與單程通行證持有人是來自廣東省有關。

在港親屬類別*

15. 單程通行證計劃的實施是為方便內地人士來港作家庭團聚。單程通行證持有人只有父/母在港的比例由二零零四年的43.5%減少至二零零八年第四季的37.2%，同期只有配偶在港的比例則由17.9%增加至28.9%，而有父母、配偶和/或子女在港的組合比例則由36.0%減少至30.4%。另外在二零零八年第四季有1.9%單程通行證持有人為只有子女在港者。

有否居留權證明書*

16. 在二零零八年第四季，10.6%的單程通行證持有人同時持有居留權證明書。二零零四年的數字為27.1%。

第二部分：內地新來港定居人士的服務需求及現況（詳細統計數字列於表二）

受訪人數及回應率

17. 在二零零八年第四季民政事務總署的統計調查訪問了4 644名內地新來港定居人士。在同期內共有6 174名十一歲及以上單程通行證持有人抵港，回應率為75.2%。由於新來港人士的抵港日期和申請身份證日期有差異，讀者請注意回應率只是一個代指標。

Ability to Speak Cantonese

14. In Q4 2008, 79.3% of OWPHs were able to speak Cantonese. This may be related to Guangdong being their province of origin.

Type of Relatives in Hong Kong *

15. The One-way Permit Scheme was implemented to enable Mainlanders to come to Hong Kong for family reunion. The proportion of OWPHs with only parent(s) in Hong Kong has decreased from 43.5% in 2004 to 37.2% in Q4 2008 and those with only spouse in Hong Kong has increased from 17.9% in 2004 to 28.9% in Q4 2008. The proportion of OWPHs with a combination of parents, and/or spouse and/or children in Hong Kong decreased from 36.0% to 30.4% during the same period. There was another 1.9% of OWPHs in Q4 2008 who had only children in Hong Kong.

Whether with Certificate of Entitlement *

16. In Q4 2008, 10.6% of OWPHs entered Hong Kong with Certificates of Entitlement, as compared with 27.1% in 2004.

Part 2: Service Needs and Current Situation of New Arrivals from the Mainland (Detailed statistics are in Table 2)

Number of Respondents and Response Rate

17. 4 644 new arrivals from the Mainland responded to the HAD survey in Q4 2008. When compared with the number of OWPHs aged 11 and above who entered Hong Kong (6 174) in the same period, the response rate was 75.2%. Readers are cautioned that the response rate is only a proxy indicator because there is a time gap between the respondents arrive in Hong Kong and they apply for a Hong Kong Identity Card.

在港居住地區

18. 二零零八年第四季最多受訪者在港居住的三個地區包括深水埗 (12.7%)、觀塘 (11.5%) 和葵青 (8.2%)。而居住在觀塘及深水埗的受訪者比例由二零零四年至二零零八年第四季期間均很高。

適應困難 *

19. 表示適應香港生活有困難的受訪者比例在二零零八年第四季為 80.3%。自二零零四年開始，有關比例均維持在 68% 及以上。而在二零零八年第四季的受訪者中，其最大困難是工作 (55.5%)，其次是居住環境 (31.9%)。

支援服務 *

20. 受訪者中需要支援服務的比例在二零零八年第四季有 85.6%，較二零零四年的 71.7% 增加。而其中需求最大的是尋找工作方面的協助 (60.7%)，其次是職業技能培訓 (38.8%)。

在香港就業打算 *

21. 表示希望在香港工作的受訪者比例在二零零四年和二零零八年第四季分別為 47.2% 及 60.4%。他們主要希望從事批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業。

家庭人數

22. 於二零零八年第四季，超過一半受訪者居住在3人住戶及4人住戶。居住在3人住戶的受訪者百分比由二零零四年的 39.5% 增加至二零零八年第四季的 40.1%；在同期居住在4人住戶的受訪者比例由 21.6% 增加至 25.3%。

District of Residence in Hong Kong

18. The three districts where most respondents in Q4 2008 resided in were Sham Shui Po (12.7%), Kwun Tong (11.5%) and Kwai Tsing (8.2%). The proportion of respondents living in Kwun Tong and Sham Shui Po has been considerably high from 2004 to Q4 2008.

Difficulties in Adapting *

19. In Q4 2008, 80.3% of respondents reported having difficulties in adapting to life in Hong Kong. The proportion had remained 68% and above since 2004. The greatest difficulty encountered by respondents in Q4 2008 was employment (55.5%), followed by living environment (31.9%).

Supporting Services *

20. The proportion of respondents who needed supporting services has increased from 71.7% in 2004 to 85.6% in Q4 2008. The most needed service was assistance in seeking employment (60.7%), followed by career training (38.8%).

Employment Plan in Hong Kong *

21. The proportion of respondents who wished to work in Hong Kong is reported to be 47.2% and 60.4% in 2004 and Q4 2008 respectively. Most of them preferred to work in the wholesale, retail, import/export trades, restaurants and hotels sectors.

Family size

22. Over half of the respondents lived in 3-person or 4-person households in Q4 2008. The percentage of respondents living in 3-person households has increased from 39.5% in 2004 to 40.1% in Q4 2008. The proportion of those living in 4-person households has increased from 21.6% to 25.3% during the same period.

居住狀況

23. 單程通行證持有人大部分是來港作家庭團聚，因此二零零八年第四季受訪者中有86.7%與家庭成員同住，另有11.9%與家庭成員住在親友家中。二零零四年的相應數字分別是89.3%和5.0%。

現居房屋由誰提供

24. 在二零零八年第四季，74.1%受訪者的現居是由自己或家庭成員租住。此外13.1%的住所是由親友提供的。二零零四年的相應數字分別是70.3%及10.1%。

房屋類型

25. 在二零零八年第四季，以居於公營租住房屋的受訪者佔多數（47.4%），其次是私人永久性房屋（40.5%）。

家庭每月收入

26. 在二零零四年至二零零八年之間，受訪者的家庭每月入息中位數幅度介乎港幣6,500元至港幣7,400元。有關數字在二零零八年第四季為港幣7,500元。

主要收入來源

27. 以工資為主要收入來源的受訪者的百分比由二零零四年的72.4%增加至二零零八年第四季的82.4%，而同期間依靠親友援助的則由6.5%下跌至2.4%，而依靠政府援助的百分比則由14.3%下調至10.6%。

如你對問卷所收集的資料有任何查詢，請與民政事務總署二級統計主任聯絡（電話：2835 1604）。

Present living conditions

23. Since most OUPHs came to Hong Kong for family reunion, 86.7% of the respondents in Q4 2008 lived with family members. Another 11.9% lived with family members in their relatives' places. The corresponding figures in 2004 were 89.3% and 5.0% respectively.

Provision of housing

24. In Q4 2008, 74.1% of the respondents reported that their current accommodation was either rented by themselves or their family members. Another 13.1% lived in accommodation provided by their relatives/friends. The corresponding figures in 2004 were 70.3% and 10.1% respectively.

Type of Housing

25. In Q4 2008, the most common type of housing occupied by respondents was public rental housing (47.4%), followed by private permanent housing (40.5%).

Monthly Family Income

26. The median monthly family income for respondents is ranged from HK\$6,500 to HK\$7,400 between 2004 and 2008. The figure is reported to be HK\$7,500 in Q4 2008.

Main source of income

27. The percentage of respondents who reported that wages constituted their major source of income has increased from 72.4% in 2004 to 82.4% in Q4 2008. The percentage of respondents relying on relatives' assistance has decreased from 6.5% to 2.4% and the percentage of respondents relying on Government's assistance decreased from 14.3% to 10.6% during the same period.

If you have any questions regarding the data collected in the survey, please contact Home Affairs Department Statistical Officer II (telephone: 2835 1604).

表一：二零零四年至二零零八年單程通行證持有人的人口及社會特徵
Table 1: Demographic and Social Characteristics of One-way Permit Holders, 2004 – 2008

	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2008			
	全年	Annual	全年	Annual	全年	Annual	全年	Annual	全年	Annual	第一季 Q1	第二季 Q2	第三季 Q3	第四季 Q4
單程通行證持有人數目 Number of One-way Permit Holders	38 072		55 106		54 170		33 865		41 610		11 637	9 911	12 829	7 233
十五歲及以上單程通行證持有人數目 Number of One-way Permit Holders aged 15 and above	26 752		40 568		37 779		24 798		31 435		8 660	7 589	9 479	5 707
	數字 百分比 Number %		數字 百分比 Number %		數字 百分比 Number %		數字 百分比 Number %		數字 百分比 Number %		數字 百分比 Number %	數字 百分比 Number %	數字 百分比 Number %	數字 百分比 Number %
年齡及性別結構 <i>Age and sex structure</i>														
0-4 男性Male	2 827	7.4	2 317	4.2	1 817	3.4	1 393	4.1	1 555	3.7	417	3.6	396	4.0
女性Female	2 643	6.9	2 315	4.2	1 703	3.1	1 289	3.8	1 487	3.6	390	3.4	405	4.1
5-14 男性Male	2 914	7.7	5 176	9.4	6 779	12.5	3 332	9.8	3 754	9.0	1 179	10.1	781	7.9
女性Female	2 936	7.7	4 730	8.6	6 092	11.2	3 053	9.0	3 379	8.1	991	8.5	740	7.5
15-24 男性Male	1 069	2.8	2 573	4.7	3 770	7.0	2 230	6.6	3 033	7.3	846	7.3	755	7.6
女性Female	1 215	3.2	2 591	4.7	3 803	7.0	2 284	6.7	3 084	7.4	882	7.6	651	6.6
25-34 男性Male	1 132	3.0	1 783	3.2	1 519	2.8	1 069	3.2	1 098	2.6	277	2.4	275	2.8
女性Female	13 677	35.9	19 109	34.7	13 335	24.6	9 620	28.4	12 116	29.1	3 554	30.5	2 916	29.4
35-44 男性Male	1 269	3.3	2 630	4.8	4 176	7.7	2 074	6.1	2 255	5.4	601	5.2	524	5.3
女性Female	5 508	14.5	7 864	14.3	7 114	13.1	4 298	12.7	5 933	14.3	1 545	13.3	1 482	15.0
45-54 男性Male	452	1.2	941	1.7	1 371	2.5	926	2.7	1 082	2.6	268	2.3	255	2.6
女性Female	1 131	3.0	1 744	3.2	1 441	2.7	1 065	3.1	1 546	3.7	335	2.9	456	4.6
55-64 男性Male	179	0.5	263	0.5	282	0.5	241	0.7	283	0.7	72	0.6	63	0.6
女性Female	546	1.4	599	1.1	532	1.0	549	1.6	585	1.4	155	1.3	134	1.4
65+ 男性Male	139	0.4	140	0.3	157	0.3	142	0.4	158	0.4	48	0.4	34	0.3
女性Female	435	1.1	331	0.6	279	0.5	300	0.9	262	0.6	77	0.7	44	0.4
總計 男性Male	9 981	26.2	15 823	28.7	19 871	36.7	11 407	33.7	13 218	31.8	3 708	31.9	3 083	31.1
總計 女性Female	28 091	73.8	39 283	71.3	34 299	63.3	22 458	66.3	28 392	68.2	7 929	68.1	6 828	68.9
性別比率（每千名女性 相對的男性數目） Sex ratio (males per 1 000 females)	355		403		579		508		466		468		452	
年齡中位數 <i>Median age</i>														
男性 Male	11		15		16		17		17		16		18	
女性 Female	30		30		29		29		30		29		30	
總計 Both sexes	29		29		27		28		28		28		29	
婚姻狀況* <i>Marital Status*</i> (十五歲及以上) (aged 15 and above)														
從未結婚 Never married	2 618	9.8	5 278	13.0	7 599	20.1	4 597	18.5	6 112	19.4	1 734	20.0	1 393	18.4
曾經結婚 Ever married	24 134	90.2	35 290	87.0	30 180	79.9	20 201	81.5	25 323	80.6	6 926	80.0	6 196	81.6

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，統計表內個別項目的數字加起來可能與總數略有出入。

Note: There may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total as shown in the tables owing to rounding.

表一：二零零四年至二零零八年單程通行證持有人的人口及社會特徵【續】
Table 1: Demographic and Social Characteristics of One-way Permit Holders, 2004 - 2008

	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2008							
	全年 Annual		全年 Annual		全年 Annual		全年 Annual		全年 Annual		第一季 Q1		第二季 Q2		第三季 Q3		第四季 Q4	
	數字	百分比	數字	百分比	數字	百分比	數字	百分比	數字	百分比	數字	百分比	數字	百分比	數字	百分比	數字	百分比
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
教育程度* (十五歲及以上) Educational attainment* (aged 15 and above)																		
未受教育／幼稚園 No schooling / Kindergarten	640	2.4	665	1.6	538	1.4	442	1.8	488	1.6	141	1.6	130	1.7	141	1.5	76	1.3
小學 Primary	3 223	12.0	4 382	10.8	3 749	9.9	2 520	10.2	3 359	10.7	944	10.9	874	11.5	973	10.3	568	10.0
中學 Secondary	20 068	75.0	31 216	76.9	28 933	76.6	18 662	75.3	23 342	74.3	6 419	74.1	5 679	74.8	7 067	74.6	4 177	73.2
大專或以上 Post-secondary or beyond	2 821	10.5	4 305	10.6	4 559	12.1	3 174	12.8	4 246	13.5	1 156	13.3	906	11.9	1 298	13.7	886	15.5
經濟活動身分／內地就業情況* (十五歲及以上) Activity status / Occupation in the Mainland * (aged 15 and above)																		
工作 Working																		
專業及行政人員 Professional, administrative & executive workers	596	2.2	1 316	3.2	1 197	3.2	979	3.9	1 200	3.8	288	3.3	262	3.5	387	4.1	263	4.6
技工、建築及生產人員 Technicians, construction & production workers	968	3.6	1 224	3.0	946	2.5	937	3.8	800	2.5	209	2.4	146	1.9	280	3.0	165	2.9
文員及售貨員 Clerical & sales staff	3 206	12.0	2 121	5.2	1 052	2.8	875	3.5	1 463	4.7	383	4.4	360	4.7	447	4.7	273	4.8
農民、獵人及漁人 Farmers, hunters & fishermen	1 152	4.3	1 582	3.9	1 726	4.6	1 057	4.3	1 555	4.9	366	4.2	405	5.3	515	5.4	269	4.7
其他 Other occupations	1 052	3.9	5 091	12.5	6 926	18.3	3 817	15.4	4 704	15.0	1 199	13.8	1 214	16.0	1 379	14.5	912	16.0
小計 Sub-total	6 974	26.1	11 334	27.9	11 847	31.4	7 665	30.9	9 722	30.9	2 445	28.2	2 387	31.5	3 008	31.7	1 882	33.0
學生 Students	1 998	7.5	4 454	11.0	6 317	16.7	3 628	14.6	4 544	14.5	1 322	15.3	947	12.5	1 621	17.1	654	11.5
料理家務者 Homemakers	14 930	55.8	21 400	52.8	16 208	42.9	10 383	41.9	13 075	41.6	3 804	43.9	3 247	42.8	3 660	38.6	2 364	41.4
退休人士 Retired persons	716	2.7	579	1.4	447	1.2	501	2.0	475	1.5	155	1.8	100	1.3	133	1.4	87	1.5
沒有工作 Not working	2 134	8.0	2 801	6.9	2 960	7.8	2 621	10.6	3 619	11.5	934	10.8	908	12.0	1 057	11.2	720	12.6

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，統計表內個別項目的數字加起來可能與總數略有出入。

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	全年 Annual		全年 Annual		全年 Annual		全年 Annual		全年 Annual		第一季 Q1		第二季 Q2		第三季 Q3		第四季 Q4	
	數字	百分比	數字	百分比	數字	百分比	數字	百分比	數字	百分比	數字	百分比	數字	百分比	數字	百分比	數字	百分比
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
原籍省份 Province of Origin																		
廣東省 Guangdong Province	23 936	62.9	36 178	65.7	37 036	68.4	20 453	60.4	25 963	62.4	6 614	56.8	6 765	68.3	8 679	67.7	3 905	54.0
福建省 Fujian Province	2 438	6.4	3 442	6.2	3 660	6.8	2 150	6.3	2 541	6.1	895	7.7	415	4.2	643	5.0	588	8.1
四川省 Sichuan Province	1 680	4.4	2 513	4.6	1 938	3.6	1 286	3.8	1 700	4.1	606	5.2	333	3.4	378	2.9	383	5.3
廣西壯族自治區 Guangxi Autonomous Region	1 191	3.1	1 532	2.8	1 441	2.7	1 325	3.9	1 243	3.0	407	3.5	272	2.7	297	2.3	267	3.7
重慶市 Chongqing	1 154	3.0	887	1.6	1 357	2.5	925	2.7	1 139	2.7	368	3.2	255	2.6	306	2.4	210	2.9
湖北省 Hubei Province	877	2.3	1 381	2.5	1 290	2.4	1 313	3.9	1 339	3.2	354	3.0	216	2.2	468	3.6	301	4.2
湖南省 Hunan Province	1 927	5.1	3 220	5.8	1 674	3.1	1 670	4.9	2 689	6.5	986	8.5	679	6.9	706	5.5	318	4.4
海南省 Hainan Province	589	1.5	696	1.3	793	1.5	854	2.5	565	1.4	179	1.5	114	1.2	131	1.0	141	1.9
其他 Others	4 280	11.2	5 257	9.5	4 981	9.2	3 889	11.5	4 431	10.6	1 228	10.6	862	8.7	1 221	9.5	1 120	15.5
能否說廣東話 Ability to speak Cantonese																		
會 Yes	30 648	80.5	46 217	83.9	45 372	83.8	27 735	81.9	34 232	82.3	9 455	81.2	8 229	83.0	10 814	84.3	5 734	79.3
不會 No	7 424	19.5	8 889	16.1	8 798	16.2	6 130	18.1	7 378	17.7	2 182	18.8	1 682	17.0	2 015	15.7	1 499	20.7
在港親屬類別* Type of Relatives in Hong Kong*																		
只有父／母在港 With only parent(s) in HK	16 555	43.5	20 892	37.9	24 613	45.4	14 532	42.9	17 166	41.3	4 859	41.8	3 924	39.6	5 689	44.3	2 694	37.2
只有配偶在港 With only spouse in HK	6 802	17.9	14 193	25.8	15 454	28.5	9 019	26.6	11 158	26.8	3 037	26.1	2 688	27.1	3 340	26.0	2 093	28.9
只有子女在港 With only child(ren) in HK	731	1.9	607	1.1	564	1.0	579	1.7	572	1.4	170	1.5	76	0.8	192	1.5	134	1.9
有父母、配偶和／或子女的組合在港 With a combination of parent(s) and/or spouse and/or child(ren) in HK	13 716	36.0	18 877	34.3	13 021	24.0	9 190	27.1	12 257	29.5	3 446	29.6	3 125	31.5	3 488	27.2	2 198	30.4
沒有近親在港 With no next of kin in HK	268	0.7	537	1.0	518	1.0	545	1.6	457	1.1	125	1.1	98	1.0	120	0.9	114	1.6
有否居留權證明書* Whether with Certificate of Entitlement*																		
有 Yes	10 314	27.1	7 062	12.8	5 325	9.8	4 487	13.2	4 490	10.8	1 285	11.0	1 101	11.1	1 340	10.4	764	10.6
沒有 No	27 758	72.9	48 044	87.2	48 845	90.2	29 378	86.8	37 120	89.2	10 352	89.0	8 810	88.9	11 489	89.6	6 469	89.4

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，統計表內個別項目的數字加起來可能與總數略有出入。

Note: There may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total as shown in the tables owing to rounding.

表二：二零零四年至二零零八年內地新來港定居人士服務需求及現況的統計數字

Table 2: Statistics on Service Needs and Current Situation of New Arrivals from the Mainland, 2004 – 2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008			
	全年 Annual	全年 Annual	全年 Annual	全年 Annual	全年 Annual	第一季 Q1	第二季 Q2	第三季 Q3	第四季 Q4
受訪內地新來港定居人士數目 Number of responded new arrivals from the Mainland	21 874	35 708	30 079	18 086	26 171	6 864	6 319	8 344	4 644
於同期來港的十一歲及以上單程通行證持有人數目 Number of OWPBs aged 11 and above entering HK in the same period	28 663	44 700	43 709	27 780	35 034	9 702	8 372	10 786	6 174
回應率 Response rate (%)	76.3	79.9	68.8	65.1	74.7	70.7	75.5	77.4	75.2
	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %
在港居住地區 District of Residence in Hong Kong									
中西區 Central & Western	2.9	3.3	3.6	3.2	2.6	3.5	2.3	2.1	2.6
東區 Eastern	6.7	6.0	6.8	6.4	6.0	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.7
灣仔 Wan Chai	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.3
南區 Southern	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.8	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.6
觀塘 Kwun Tong	11.4	11.5	11.6	10.8	11.3	11.1	11.8	10.8	11.5
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	6.1	7.6	8.4	7.3	6.9	6.3	6.2	7.8	7.2
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	9.1	11.8	14.1	12.1	13.1	11.4	12.8	15.1	12.7
九龍城 Kowloon City	5.2	5.6	5.9	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.9
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	7.7	7.5	6.6	7.4	7.1	7.5	7.7	6.5	6.6
北區 North	4.8	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.7	5.3	4.8	4.4
西貢 Sai Kung	4.1	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.5	2.9	3.2	3.5
沙田 Sha Tin	6.5	5.7	5.2	6.3	5.9	6.0	5.5	6.1	5.9
元朗 Yuen Long	7.7	6.7	5.7	6.3	6.7	6.5	6.9	6.4	7.3
屯門 Tuen Mun	7.2	7.5	6.1	6.4	6.1	6.3	6.3	5.5	6.5
大埔 Tai Po	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.6	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.1
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	3.6	3.4	3.6	4.4	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.7
葵青 Kwai Tsing	8.1	7.5	7.3	8.1	7.8	8.1	7.5	7.5	8.2
離島 Islands	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.5

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，統計表內個別項目的數字加起來可能與總數略有出入。

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Table 2: Statistics on Service Needs and Current Situation of New Arrivals from the Mainland, 2004 – 2008【Continued】

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008			
	全年 Annual	全年 Annual	全年 Annual	全年 Annual	全年 Annual	第一季 Q1	第二季 Q2	第三季 Q3	第四季 Q4
	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %
適應困難* <i>Difficulties in adapting*</i>									
有 Yes	67.9	79.3	79.9	81.7	77.4	74.9	76.8	78.4	80.3
困難 <i>Difficulties</i>									
工作 Work	52.2	54.3	52.1	59.7	52.1	55.5	50.3	49.0	55.5
語言 Language	13.9	12.7	19.5	25.7	26.6	26.7	26.4	26.5	26.6
生活習慣 Living habits	9.5	12.2	12.3	9.9	12.0	11.3	11.8	12.4	12.4
居住環境 Living environment	21.6	33.7	32.0	23.2	30.0	25.9	29.0	33.1	31.9
教育制度 Education system	18.6	21.7	19.5	9.3	11.3	10.6	11.6	12.4	9.8
家庭經濟 Family finance	31.2	30.0	26.0	20.0	20.2	19.5	19.5	22.0	19.1
其他 Others	7.2	2.2	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5
支援服務* <i>Supporting service*</i>									
需要 Needed	71.7	85.0	86.4	86.4	83.6	80.8	83.8	84.7	85.6
要求的支援服務 <i>Needed Supporting Service</i>									
協助找尋工作 Assistance in seeking employment	56.9	60.2	59.5	64.4	58.2	60.6	57.2	55.5	60.7
職業技能培訓 Career training	38.2	42.8	40.1	41.0	34.6	34.6	34.0	32.9	38.8
申請租住公共房屋 Application for Public Housing	21.6	35.9	36.1	27.9	35.0	29.5	35.1	39.1	35.5
政府經濟援助 Government financial assistance	8.5	10.5	9.4	8.7	10.4	9.3	10.8	12.1	8.2
入學協助 Enrolment in school	16.0	17.6	26.5	23.5	24.4	24.0	25.1	25.6	21.7
英語學習班 English Course	23.4	30.7	30.1	31.9	33.9	33.7	35.1	33.9	32.7
廣東話學習班 Cantonese Course	6.8	6.7	6.1	6.2	5.9	6.6	5.4	5.0	7.3
醫療 Medical treatment	12.3	11.1	8.8	8.0	7.8	8.0	6.8	7.6	9.1
幼兒託管 Child care services	15.4	8.4	5.7	6.0	7.5	6.6	7.7	7.5	8.4
家庭服務 Family services	14.0	4.3	3.2	4.0	4.7	3.5	4.2	4.9	6.5
其他 Others	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.6

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，統計表內個別項目的數字加起來可能與總數略有出入。

Note: There may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total as shown in the tables owing to rounding.

表二：二零零四年至二零零八年內地新來港定居人士服務需求及現況的統計數字【續】

Table 2: Statistics on Service Needs and Current Situation of New Arrivals from the Mainland, 2004 – 2008 【Continued】

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008			
	全年 Annual	全年 Annual	全年 Annual	全年 Annual	全年 Annual	第一季 Q1	第二季 Q2	第三季 Q3	第四季 Q4
	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %
在香港就業計劃*									
Employment plan in Hong Kong*									
有	47.2	60.5	60.7	62.8	58.1	57.8	58.5	56.9	60.4
Yes									
希望從事的行業類別									
Type of aspired industry									
製造業	17.6	12.6	11.2	8.2	6.8	6.1	5.7	7.1	8.5
Manufacturing									
建造業	16.9	12.5	17.2	18.5	12.9	13.3	12.1	12.9	13.4
Construction									
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業	70.9	82.5	75.8	76.3	76.1	78.6	76.0	73.2	77.6
Wholesale, retail, import/export trades, restaurants & hotels									
運輸、倉庫及通訊業	6.4	6.5	7.4	4.7	4.9	4.0	5.7	5.5	4.5
Transport, storage & communications									
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業	5.8	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.2	8.3	7.3	7.1	5.8
Financing, insurance, real estate & business services									
社區、社會及個人服務業	13.3	14.1	13.6	16.0	16.6	15.1	17.6	16.6	17.6
Community, social & personal services									
教學及有關的行業	3.7	4.4	4.0	3.4	4.1	3.7	3.5	4.1	5.3
Teaching or related services									
其他	20.9	10.6	12.0	6.3	8.1	6.6	8.9	8.5	8.4
Others									
家庭人數									
Family size									
1	5.7	1.5	0.9	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.4
2	18.1	15.1	12.9	18.1	15.5	14.4	15.6	13.2	21.1
3	39.5	36.6	33.8	37.3	39.3	40.0	39.0	38.6	40.1
4	21.6	26.5	31.8	26.9	29.5	28.9	30.1	32.0	25.3
5	10.2	13.3	14.4	12.0	10.9	11.4	11.4	11.5	8.4
6+	4.9	7.0	6.3	4.3	3.9	4.6	3.0	4.1	3.8
居住狀況									
Present living condition									
獨居	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Living alone									
與家庭成員同住	89.3	89.4	86.9	87.6	86.0	85.9	85.7	86.0	86.7
Living with family member(s)									
自己住在其他親友家中	4.8	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.2
Living in relatives' places									
自己及與家庭成員居住在親友家中	5.0	9.1	12.2	11.0	13.1	13.3	13.5	13.3	11.9
Both you and your family member(s) living in relatives' places									

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，統計表內個別項目的數字加起來可能與總數略有出入。

Note: There may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total as shown in the tables owing to rounding.

表二：二零零四年至二零零八年內地新來港定居人士服務需求及現況的統計數字【續】

Table 2: Statistics on Service Needs and Current Situation of New Arrivals from the Mainland, 2004 – 2008 【Continued】

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008			
	全年 Annual	全年 Annual	全年 Annual	全年 Annual	全年 Annual	第一季 Q1	第二季 Q2	第三季 Q3	第四季 Q4
	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %
現居房屋由誰提供 Housing provision									
自己或家庭成員購買 Purchased by themselves or family member(s)	19.1	15.6	10.2	11.4	11.6	13.3	11.2	10.2	12.4
自己或家庭成員租住 Rented by themselves or family member(s)	70.3	73.3	76.6	76.2	74.1	72.1	74.2	75.6	74.1
由僱主提供的 Provided by employer	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4
由親友提供的 Provided by relatives/friends	10.1	10.5	12.9	12.0	13.8	13.9	14.2	13.9	13.1
房屋類型 Type of housing									
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	49.7	48.4	45.4	47.2	47.0	47.6	46.7	46.7	47.4
居屋 Home-ownership scheme flat	6.8	6.3	5.4	6.5	6.2	6.4	6.2	5.5	7.1
中轉房屋 Interim housing	1.1	2.2	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	40.4	40.4	43.9	41.5	41.9	42.2	41.1	43.1	40.5
其他 Others	2.0	2.6	3.7	3.8	4.1	3.1	5.1	4.0	4.3
家庭每月收入(港元) Monthly family income (HK\$)									
<3,000	22.2	14.3	15.1	14.3	13.7	13.1	14.0	13.8	14.0
3,000-4,999	8.3	12.3	13.0	11.1	7.1	7.4	6.4	7.0	7.5
5,000-6,999	20.8	27.2	30.0	28.1	23.4	22.4	22.4	25.8	21.9
7,000-8,999	19.0	21.4	20.8	23.1	26.1	25.9	26.4	27.0	24.6
9,000-10,999	15.1	12.7	11.0	11.7	15.3	15.9	17.1	12.9	16.3
11,000-12,999	5.2	4.4	3.7	3.9	5.0	5.0	5.2	4.9	4.9
13,000-14,999	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.1
15,000+	7.1	5.8	4.7	6.0	7.0	7.7	6.2	6.1	8.7
家庭月入中位數(港元) Median monthly family income (HK\$)	6,900	6,700	6,500	6,800	7,400	7,500	7,500	7,200	7,500
主要收入來源 Main source of income									
工資 Wages	72.4	82.5	84.1	83.5	83.8	84.5	83.6	84.1	82.4
政府援助 Government's assistance	14.3	11.0	9.4	10.9	10.3	9.5	11.1	10.3	10.6
親友援助 Relatives' assistance	6.5	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.4
其他 Others	6.8	3.4	3.8	3.1	3.7	3.8	3.0	3.5	4.6

註釋：* 因年齡結構的轉變，不能和以往的結果作直接的比較。

Note: * Not directly comparable due to changing age structure.

由於四捨五入關係，統計表內個別項目的數字加起來可能與總數略有出入。

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