

Hong Kong's mobile residents and Hong Kong permanent residents residing in the Guangdong Province

RT08/20-21
17 March 2021

1. Introduction

1.1 Hong Kong has a resident population of over 7.4 million, comprising predominantly Hong Kong permanent residents¹ ("HKPRs"). Some of these HKPRs, though being part of resident population, may stay on the Mainland or overseas for prolonged periods or travel frequently for work, education and other purposes. There are also HKPRs falling outside the scope of Hong Kong resident population since they reside mainly on the Mainland or overseas. As HKPRs have the right to freely enter, work and establish business in Hong Kong, HKPRs staying overseas and on the Mainland have implications on Hong Kong's social and economic policy. At the request of Hon Michael TIEN Puk-sun, the Research Office has completed a research task on (a) Hong Kong's mobile residents within Hong Kong resident population, as defined by the amount of time they spent in Hong Kong, and (b) HKPRs residing in the Guangdong Province². As the Government does not have comprehensive statistics on HKPRs on the Mainland and overseas, this research relies mainly on population census data and estimation provided by the Census and Statistics Department ("C&SD"). The relevant analysis and related policy documents are organized into an information pack folder with key findings outlined below.

2. HKPRs who are mobile residents

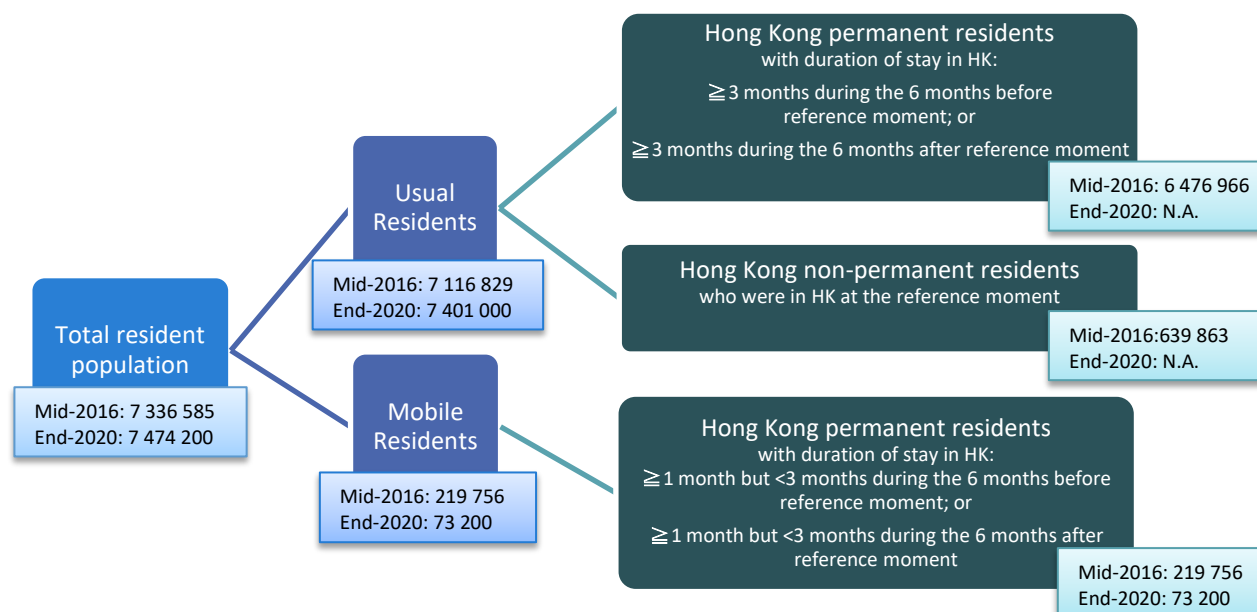
2.1 Among Hong Kong's total resident population of 7 474 200 as of end-2020, 73 200 (1%) were defined as **mobile residents**, who are HKPRs who had stayed in Hong Kong "between one to three months out of six months" during the specified period. According to C&SD, mobile residents may include persons staying most of the week on the Mainland and regularly staying in Hong Kong during the weekends; Hong Kong students studying abroad and returning for vacations; and persons staying overseas but frequently traveling to Hong Kong for business, work or family reasons. Statistics on the countries/territories where they usually stay, however, is not available. The remaining 7 401 000 persons (99%) were **usual residents** and comprise both HKPRs and non-HKPRs. The definitions of usual and mobile residents are illustrated in the **Figure 1**.

¹ Hong Kong permanent resident means a person who belongs to a class or description of persons specified under Article 24 of the Basic Law and in Schedule 1 to the Immigration Ordinance (Cap. 115).

² As the Government does not have comprehensive statistical information on HKPRs on the Mainland, this research relies on statistics on HKPRs usually staying in the Guangdong Province compiled by C&SD.



Figure 1 – Classification of Hong Kong's total resident population by residency and mobility patterns^{(1), (2)}



- Notes: (1) The figures in boxes indicate the sizes of the respective groups as at mid-2016 and end-2020, where available.
 (2) Hong Kong permanent residents whose mobility patterns fall outside the scope of usual residents and mobile residents are not included in Hong Kong's resident population figures above. The number of such non-residents is unknown.

2.2 Mobile residents consistently accounted for approximately 3% of Hong Kong's population from 2000 to 2018, but the share shrank to 2% and 1% as at end-2019 and end-2020 respectively ([Appendix I](#)). Such fluctuation can be attributed to the border control measures and quarantine requirements of Hong Kong and other countries/territories amid the COVID-19 pandemic, and is expected to be temporary.

2.3 The **age composition** of mobile residents has changed over time, with the share of persons aged 25-64 (which is considered the most economically active group) decreasing from 62% in 2001 to 53% in 2016, while the share of elderly (aged 65+) increased by nine percentage points and the share of children (aged 0-14) remained largely flat during the 15-year period ([Appendix II](#)). In comparison, the share of elderly in the overall population had gained only five percentage points while that of children had declined by five percentage points during the same period. Mobile residents comprised more men than women. According to the 2016 by-census, the sex ratio of the mobile residents was 1 268 men per 1 000 women, compared with 852 men per 1000 women in the total resident population.

3. HKPRs usually staying in the Guangdong Province

3.1 Another dataset published since 2016 (with data backdated to mid-2013), compiled by C&SD based on arrival and departure records at relevant border control points, provides an overview of HKPRs usually staying (i.e. spending at least half of their

time during a year) in the Guangdong Province.³ As at end-2019, the number of HKPRs usually staying in Guangdong was **538 000 (Appendix III)**. Notably, over 75% of this group (414 300 as at end-2019) are not considered as part of Hong Kong resident population as their duration of stay in Hong Kong was too short to be counted as residents. The biggest group among these **non-resident HKPRs** are children aged 0-14, who made up 42% of this group, followed by elderly aged 65 or above, who accounted for 16% of this group (**Appendix IV**). This may reflect the prevalence of children with HKPR status who reside with their families on the Mainland⁴, as well as the growing trend of Hong Kong elderly retiring on the Mainland.

4. Hong Kong-born people in other countries

4.1 Some overseas countries publish statistics of their usual residents by country of birth. The numbers of Hong Kong-born population in selected top destination countries, as summarized below, provide a ballpark estimate of HKPRs residing overseas. For example, latest data show that there are roughly 100 000 and 210 000 Hong Kong-born residents in Australia and the United States respectively. These figures, however, are not equivalent to HKPRs in these countries as these Hong Kong-born people may include individuals who had never obtained HKPR status⁵ or had lost their HKPR status⁶.

Table 1 – Hong Kong-born population in selected countries

Country	Hong Kong-born population
Australia (2019) ⁽¹⁾	101 290
Canada (2016) ⁽²⁾	208 940
United Kingdom (2011) ⁽³⁾	111 733
United States (2016) ⁽⁴⁾	212 253

Notes: (1) Estimated resident population by country of birth.

(2) Immigrants by place of birth.

(3) Usual residents by country of birth.

(4) Foreign-born population in the United States by place of birth.

Sources: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Statistics Canada, Office for National Statistics (UK), and US Census Bureau.

³ Specifically, the figure covers 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.

⁴ Between 2005 and 2019, there were 296 015 babies born in Hong Kong to Mainland women, including 198 595 whose fathers are non-HKPRs.

⁵ This refers to those who do not qualify as permanent residents under Article 24 of the Basic Law and Schedule 1 to the Immigration Ordinance (Cap. 115). For example, persons were born in Hong Kong but are neither Chinese nationals nor have a parent who is a HKPR.

⁶ For example, HKPRs who are not Chinese citizens would lose the permanent residency status if they are absent from Hong Kong for any continuous period of three years or more, as stipulated in paragraph 7 of Schedule 1 to the Immigration Ordinance (Cap. 115).

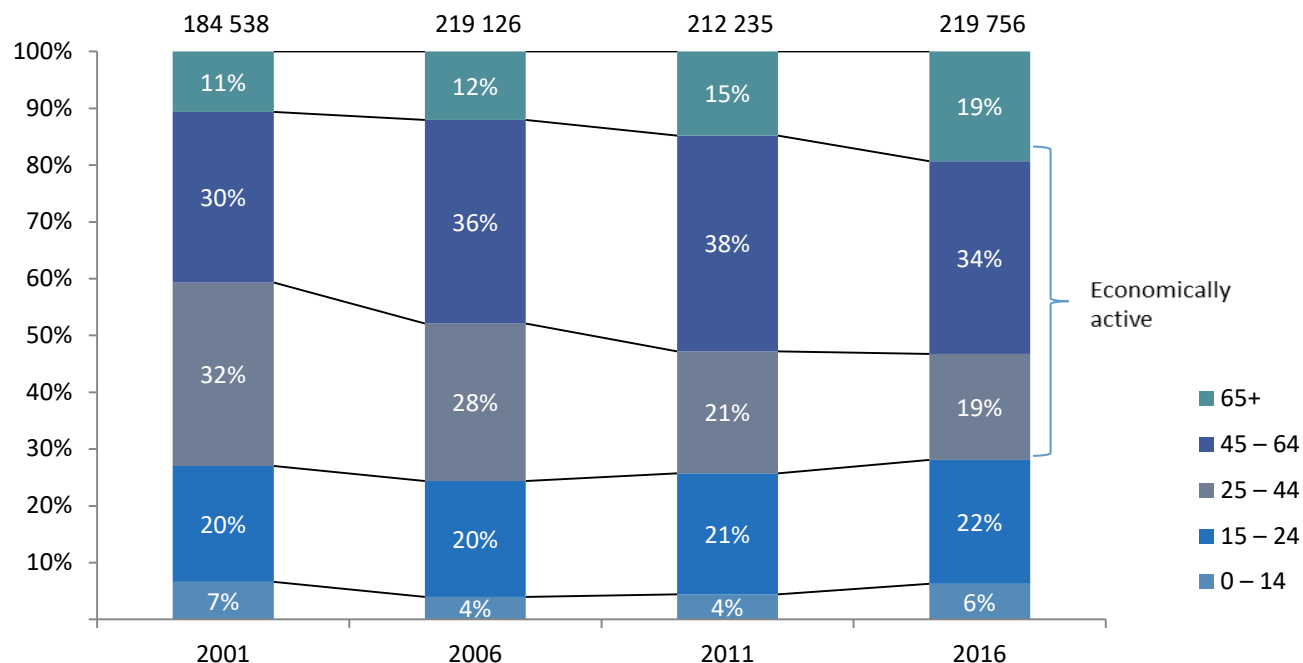
Hong Kong resident population, end-2000 to end-2020

	Usual residents	Mobile residents	Total population
End-2000	6 680 500 (97.3%)	185 100 (2.7%)	6 865 600
End-2001	6 536 300 (97.1%)	194 000 (2.9%)	6 730 300
End-2002	6 535 500 (97.2%)	190 300 (2.8%)	6 725 800
End-2003	6 557 800 (96.9%)	206 400 (3.1%)	6 764 200
End-2004	6 576 800 (96.8%)	220 900 (3.2%)	6 797 700
End-2005	6 614 800 (96.7%)	223 000 (3.3%)	6 837 800
End-2006	6 681 200 (96.7%)	228 300 (3.3%)	6 909 500
End-2007	6 727 000 (96.8%)	225 800 (3.2%)	6 952 800
End-2008	6 775 300 (96.9%)	213 600 (3.1%)	6 988 900
End-2009	6 781 800 (96.9%)	214 600 (3.1%)	6 996 400
End-2010	6 832 500 (96.9%)	219 600 (3.1%)	7 052 100
End-2011	6 886 800 (96.9%)	222 700 (3.1%)	7 109 500
End-2012	6 949 700 (96.9%)	221 300 (3.1%)	7 171 000
End-2013	6 986 200 (96.9%)	224 700 (3.1%)	7 210 900
End-2014	7 022 600 (96.8%)	230 300 (3.2%)	7 252 900
End-2015	7 079 800 (96.9%)	229 900 (3.1%)	7 309 700
End-2016	7 146 400 (96.9%)	230 700 (3.1%)	7 377 100
End-2017	7 181 400 (96.9%)	231 700 (3.1%)	7 413 100
End-2018	7 257 900 (96.9%)	228 500 (3.1%)	7 486 400
Mid-2019	7 311 400 (97.4%)	196 000 (2.6%)	7 507 400
End-2019	7 365 300 (97.9%)	155 500 (2.1%)	7 520 800
Mid-2020	7 391 600 (98.8%)	90 200 (1.2%)	7 481 800
End-2020	7 401 000 (99.0%)	73 200 (1.0%)	7 474 200

Source: Census and Statistics Department.

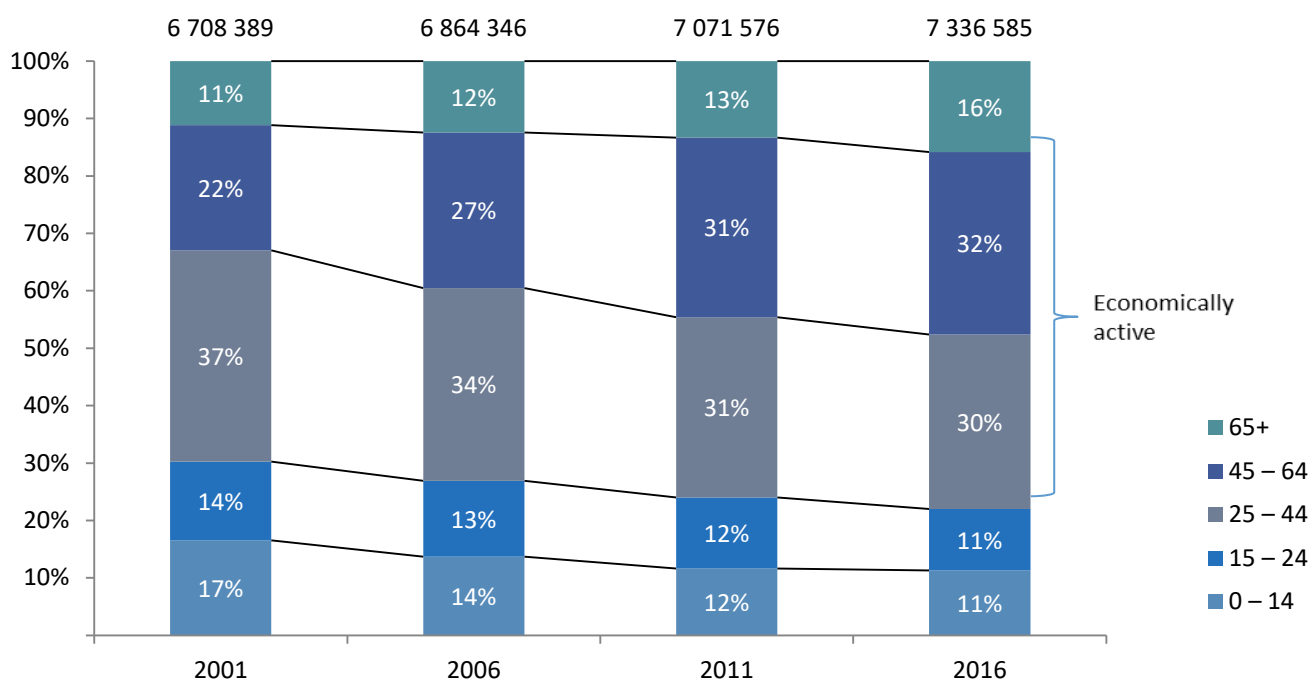
Age distribution of mobile residents and total resident population, 2001-2016⁽¹⁾

Mobile residents



Source: Census and Statistics Department.

Total resident population



Source: Census and Statistics Department.

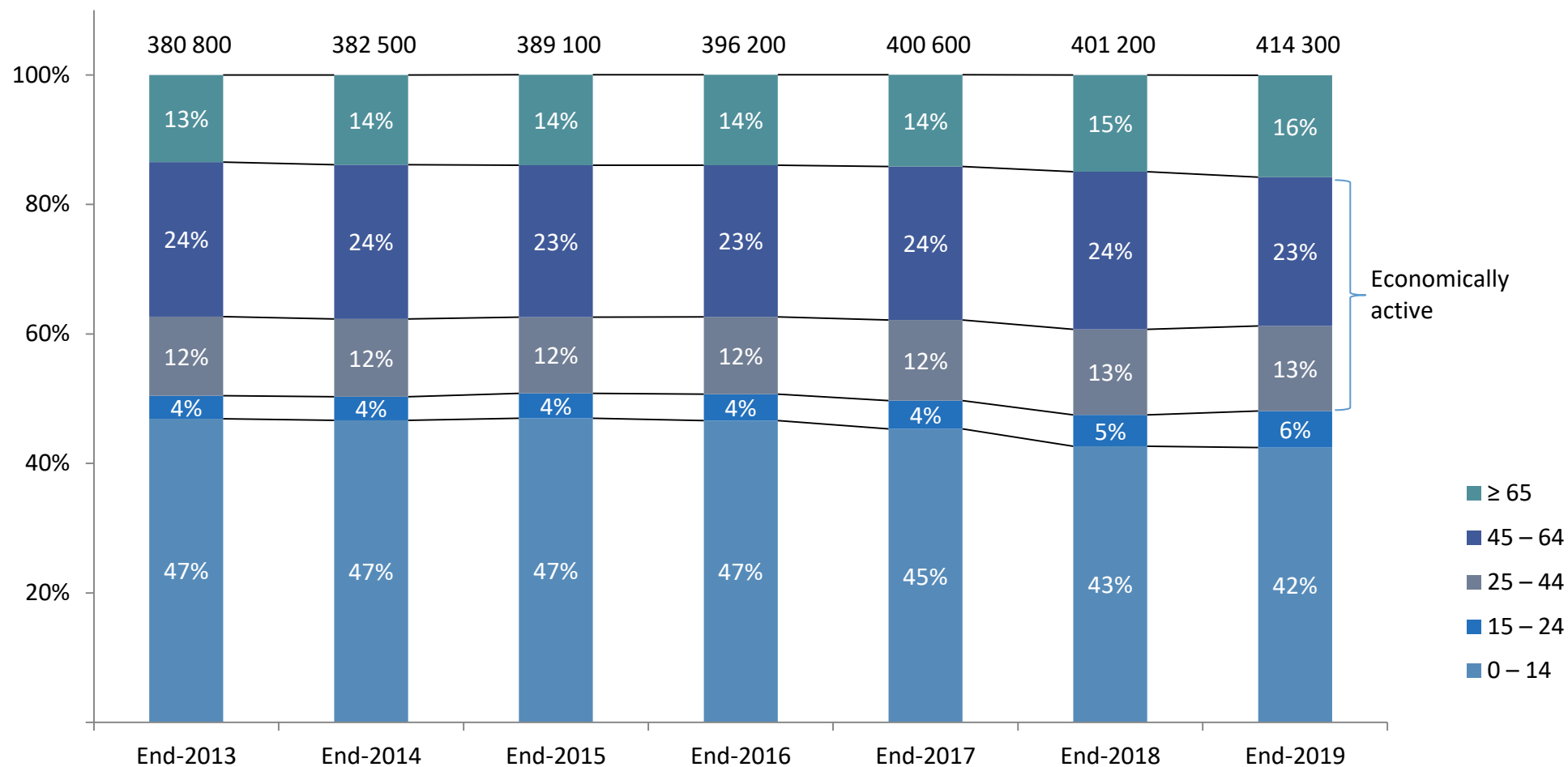
Note: (1) Latest available data are as of mid-2016.

**Statistics on Hong Kong residents usually staying in the Guangdong Province,
Mid-2013 to End-2019**

	Hong Kong Resident Population		Non-Hong Kong Resident Population		Total
	No.	% of total	No.	% of total	
Mid-2013	129 300	25.0%	387 300	75.0%	516 700
End-2013	128 900	25.3%	380 800	74.7%	509 700
Mid-2014	131 400	25.4%	385 200	74.6%	516 600
End-2014	128 500	25.1%	382 500	74.9%	511 000
Mid-2015	129 500	25.1%	386 500	74.9%	516 000
End-2015	125 600	24.4%	389 100	75.6%	514 800
Mid-2016	127 500	24.5%	393 500	75.5%	521 000
End-2016	125 900	24.1%	396 200	75.9%	522 100
Mid-2017	127 800	24.1%	403 200	75.9%	531 000
End-2017	124 900	23.8%	400 600	76.2%	525 500
Mid-2018	133 700	24.9%	404 000	75.1%	537 700
End-2018	126 800	24.0%	401 200	76.0%	528 000
Mid-2019	129 400	23.9%	412 500	76.1%	541 900
End-2019	123 700	23.0%	414 300	77.0%	538 000

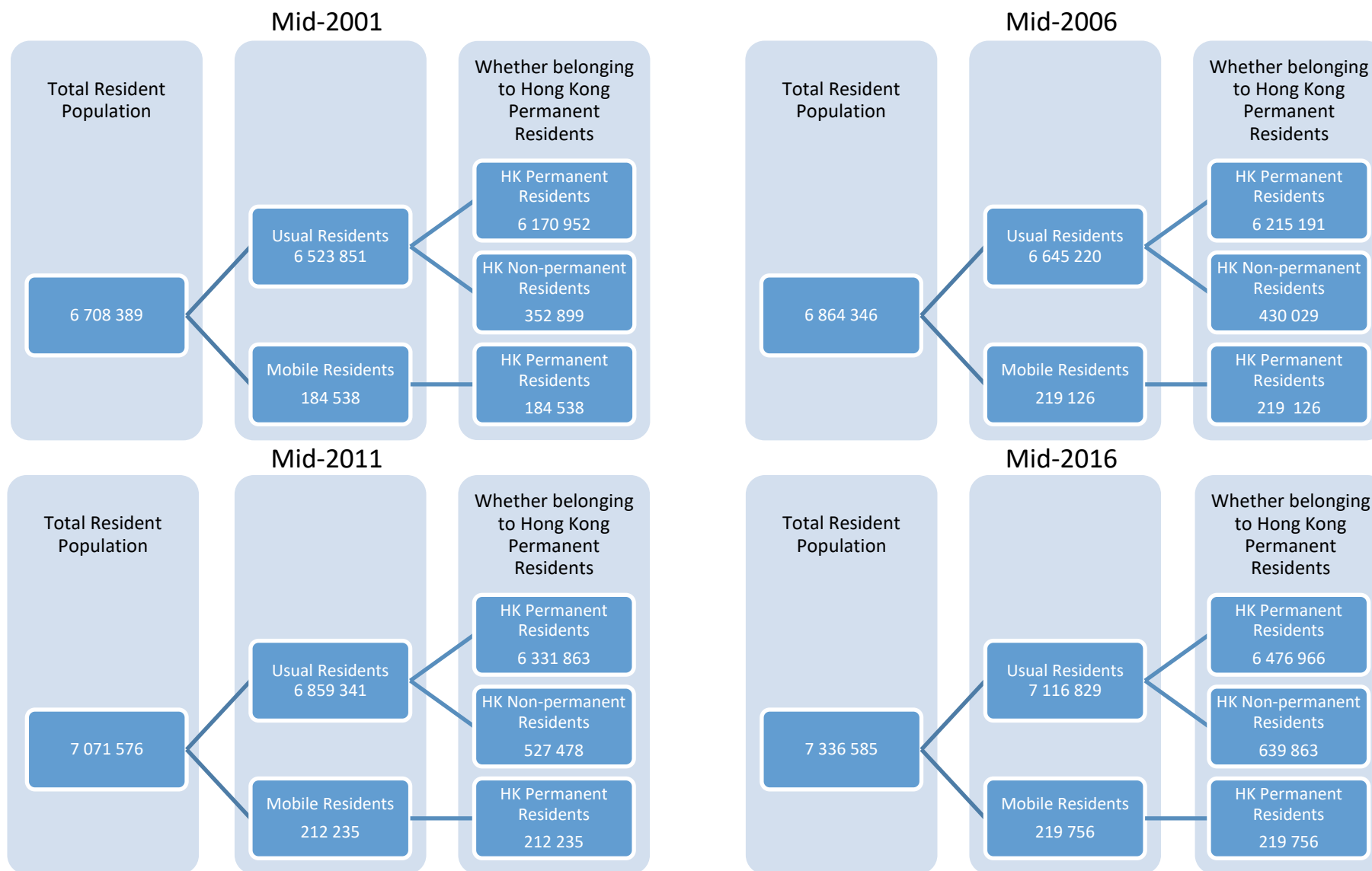
Source: Census and Statistics Department.

Age distribution of non-resident HKPRs usually staying in the Guangdong Province, End-2013 to End-2019



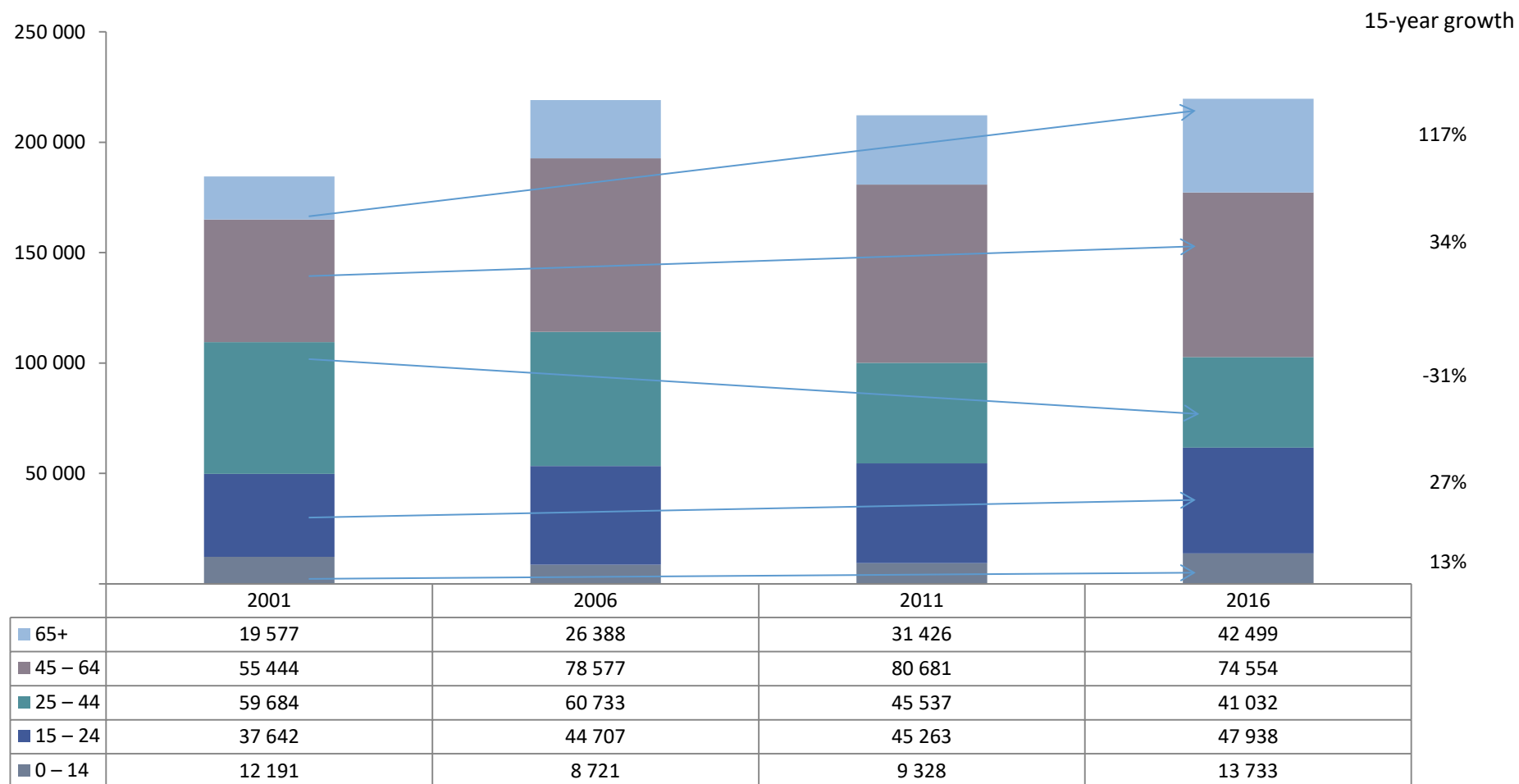
Source: Census and Statistics Department.

Figure 1 – Number of usual residents and mobile residents within Hong Kong's resident population



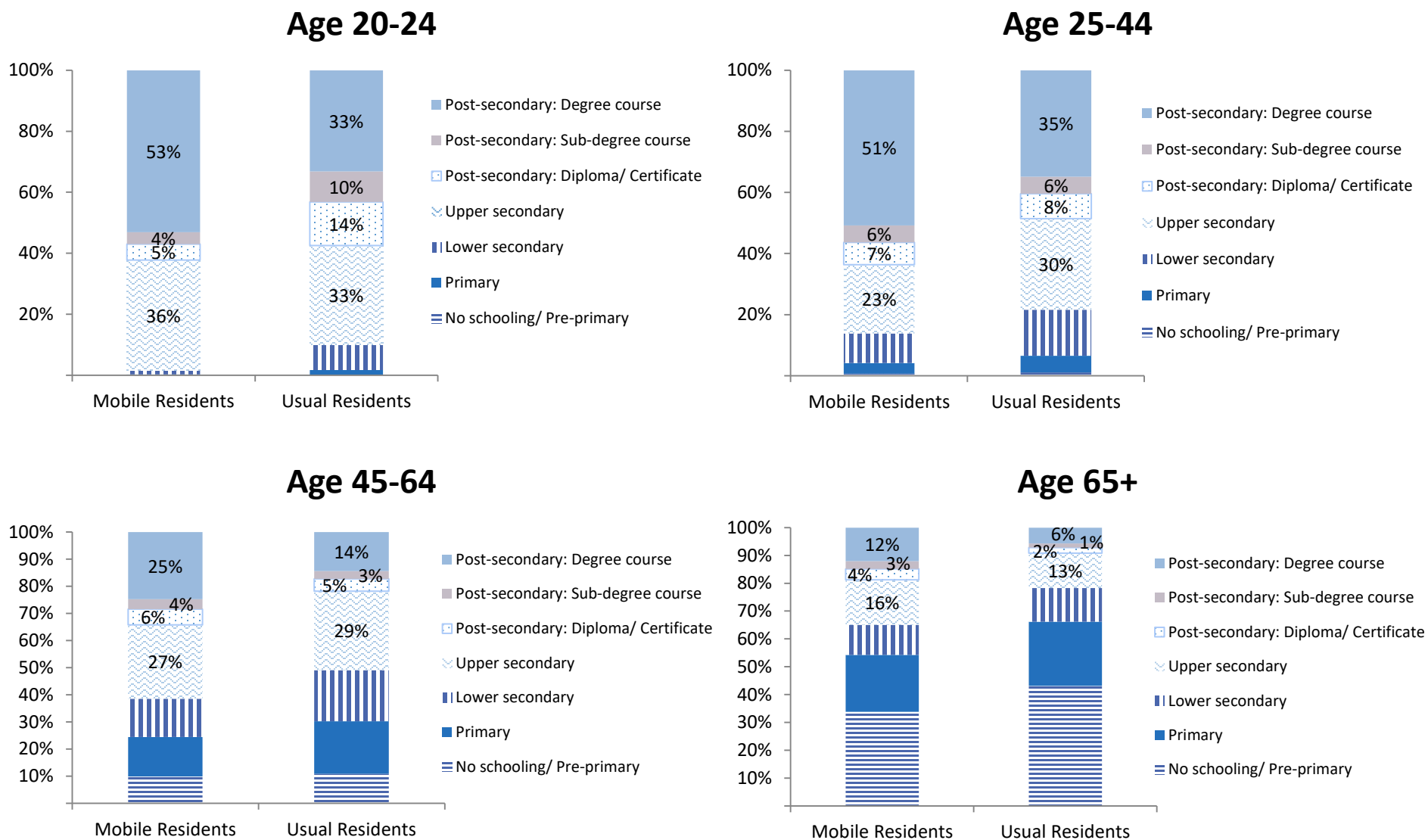
Source: Census and Statistics Department.

Figure 2 – Growth rate by age groups of mobile residents



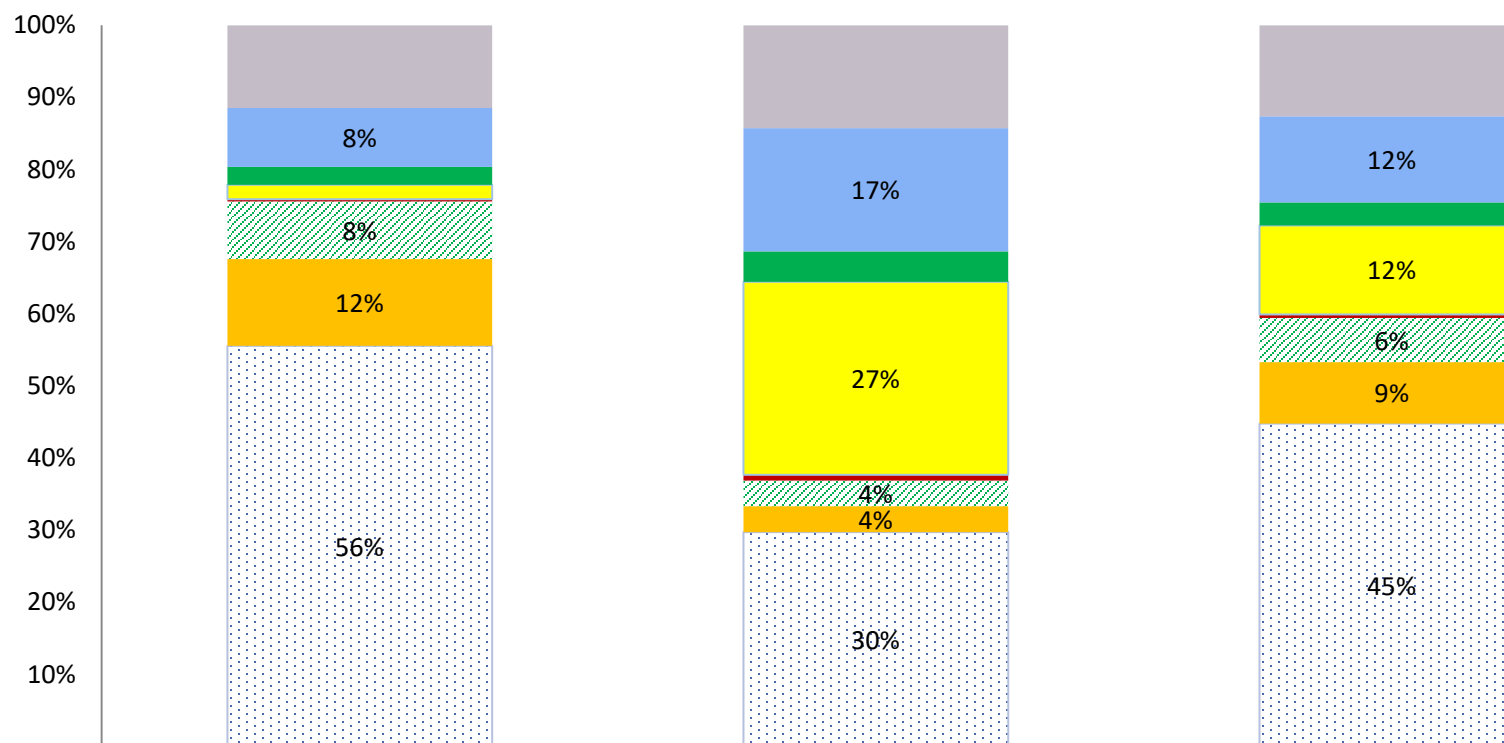
Source: Census and Statistics Department.

Figure 3 – Educational attainment of selected age groups of mobile residents and usual residents, mid-2016



Source: Census and Statistics Department.

Figure 4 – Economic activity status of mobile residents aged 25-64, mid-2016



	Male	Female	Total
Others	7 718	6 888	14 606
Retired	5 503	8 246	13 749
Students	1 662	2 049	3 711
Home-makers	1 337	12 919	14 256
Unpaid family workers	221	373	594
Self-employed	5 354	1 709	7 063
Employers	8 096	1 749	9 845
Employees	37 396	14 366	51 762

Source: Census and Statistics Department.

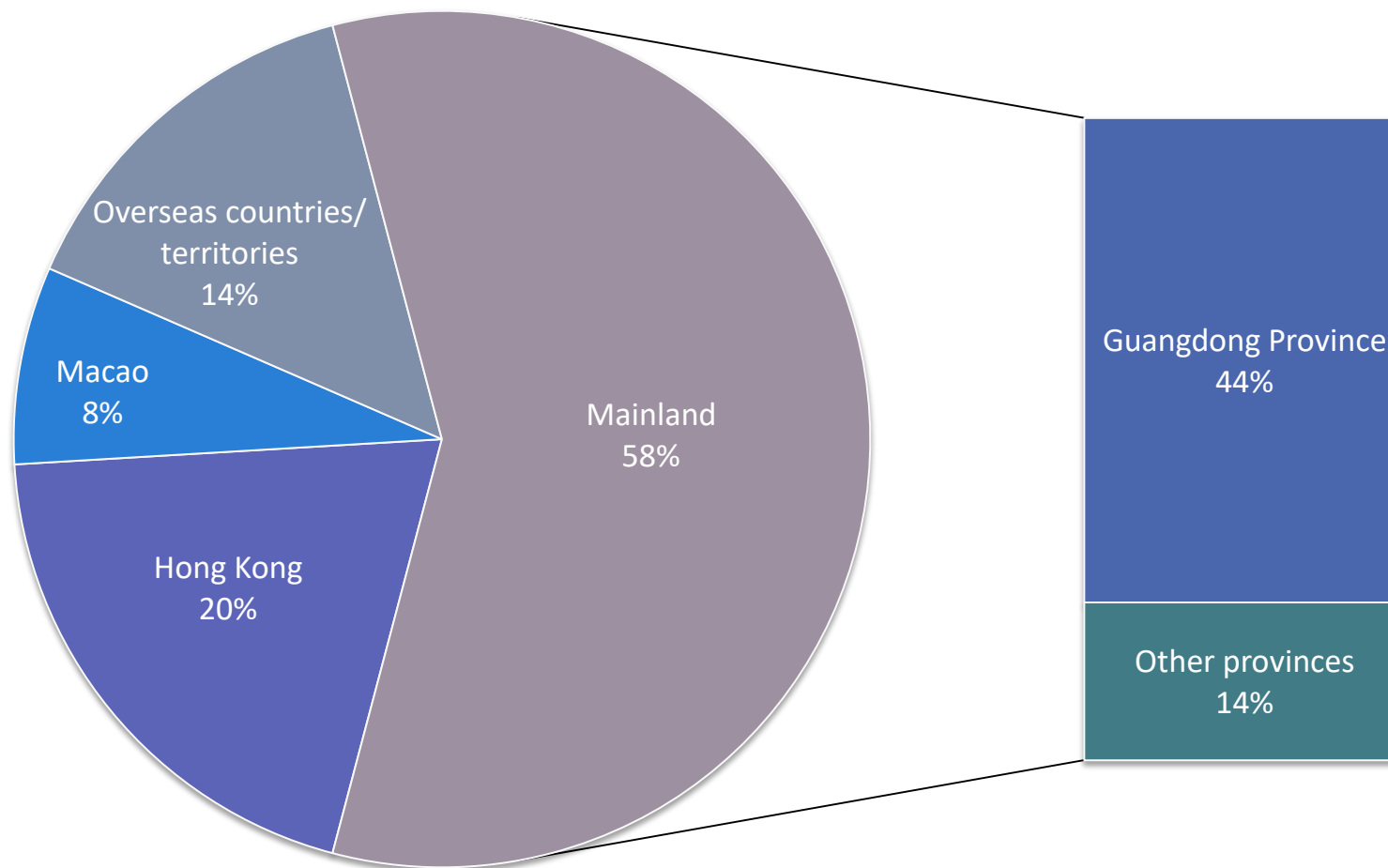
Figure 5 – Number of usual residents and mobile residents by district council districts, mid-2016

	Mobile residents		Usual residents	
	Number	% of mobile residents	Number	% of usual residents
Sha Tin	20 624	9.4%	639 170	9.0%
Yuen Long	19 160	8.7%	595 018	8.4%
Eastern	17 480	8.0%	537 554	7.6%
Kwun Tong	16 631	7.6%	631 910	8.9%
Sai Kung	14 759	6.7%	447 105	6.3%
Kowloon City	14 668	6.7%	404 064	5.7%
Yau Chim Mong	14 028	6.4%	328 942	4.6%
Tuen Mun	13 206	6.0%	476 093	6.7%
Kwai Tsing	12 796	5.8%	507 776	7.1%
Wong Tai Sin	10 333	4.7%	414 902	5.8%
Sham Shui Po	10 199	4.6%	395 670	5.6%
North	9 677	4.4%	305 593	4.3%
Tsuen Wan	9 572	4.4%	309 344	4.3%
Central and Western	8 424	3.8%	234 842	3.3%
Tai Po	8 312	3.8%	295 614	4.2%
Southern	7 955	3.6%	267 039	3.8%
Wan Chai	6 194	2.8%	173 929	2.4%
Islands	5 714	2.6%	151 087	2.1%

Source: Census and Statistics Department.

Figure 6 – Working mobile residents by place of work, mid-2016

Total working mobile residents: 78 009



Source: Census and Statistics Department.

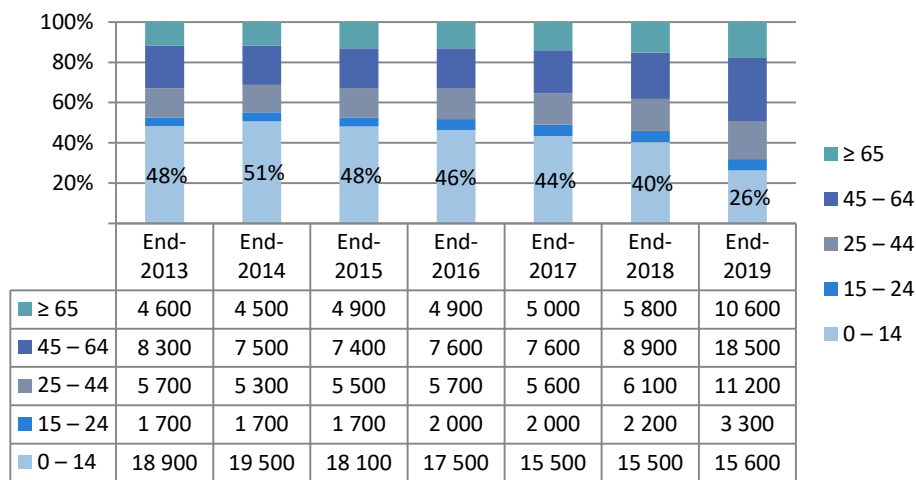
Figure 7 – Statistics on Hong Kong residents usually staying in the Guangdong Province, Mid-2013 to End-2019

	Hong Kong Resident Population						Non-Hong Kong Resident Population		Total
	Usual Residents		Mobile Residents		Subtotal		No.	% of total	
	No.	% of total	No.	% of total	No.	% of total			
Mid-2013	39 100	7.6%	90 200	17.5%	129 300	25.0%	387 300	75.0%	516 700
End-2013	39 300	7.7%	89 600	17.6%	128 900	25.3%	380 800	74.7%	509 700
Mid-2014	40 800	7.9%	90 700	17.6%	131 400	25.4%	385 200	74.6%	516 600
End-2014	38 500	7.5%	89 900	17.6%	128 500	25.1%	382 500	74.9%	511 000
Mid-2015	39 700	7.7%	89 800	17.4%	129 500	25.1%	386 500	74.9%	516 000
End-2015	37 700	7.3%	88 000	17.1%	125 600	24.4%	389 100	75.6%	514 800
Mid-2016	39 000	7.5%	88 500	17.0%	127 500	24.5%	393 500	75.5%	521 000
End-2016	37 700	7.2%	88 100	16.9%	125 900	24.1%	396 200	75.9%	522 100
Mid-2017	39 800	7.5%	88 000	16.6%	127 800	24.1%	403 200	75.9%	531 000
End-2017	35 600	6.8%	89 300	17.0%	124 900	23.8%	400 600	76.2%	525 500
Mid-2018	43 300	8.1%	90 400	16.8%	133 700	24.9%	404 000	75.1%	537 700
End-2018	38 400	7.3%	88 400	16.7%	126 800	24.0%	401 200	76.0%	528 000
Mid-2019	49 800	9.2%	79 600	14.7%	129 400	23.9%	412 500	76.1%	541 900
End-2019	59 100	11.0%	64 600	12.0%	123 700	23.0%	414 300	77.0%	538 000

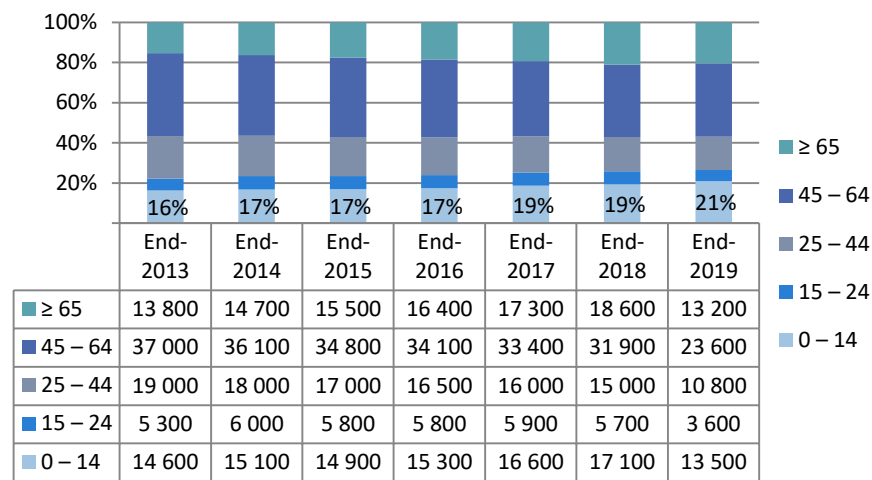
Source: Census and Statistics Department.

Figure 8 – Age distribution of Hong Kong permanent residents usually staying in the Guangdong Province, by resident pattern in Hong Kong

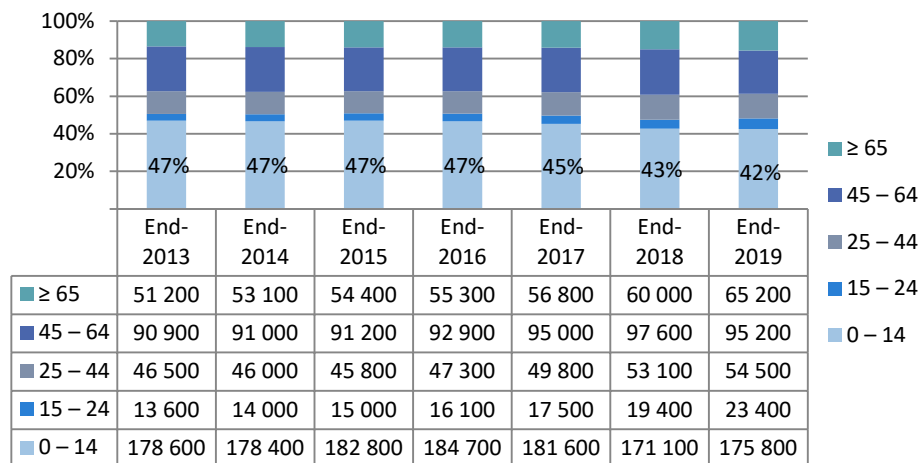
Hong Kong resident population (usual residents)



Hong Kong resident population (mobile residents)



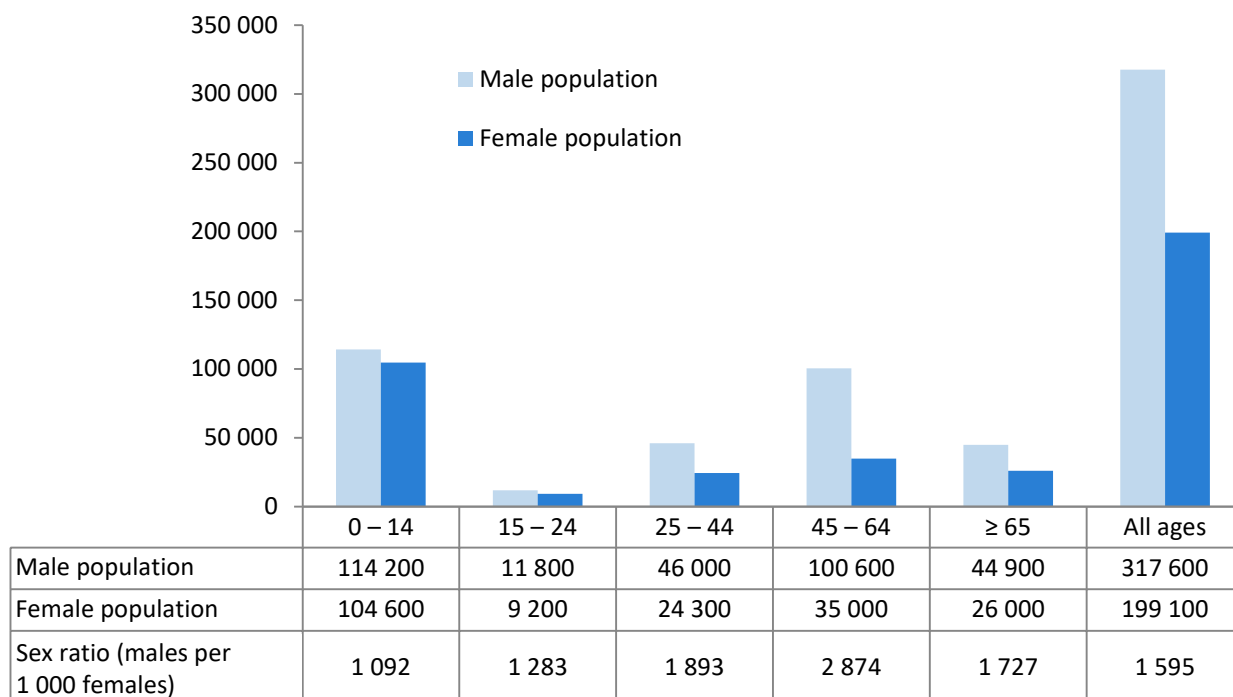
Non-Hong Kong resident population



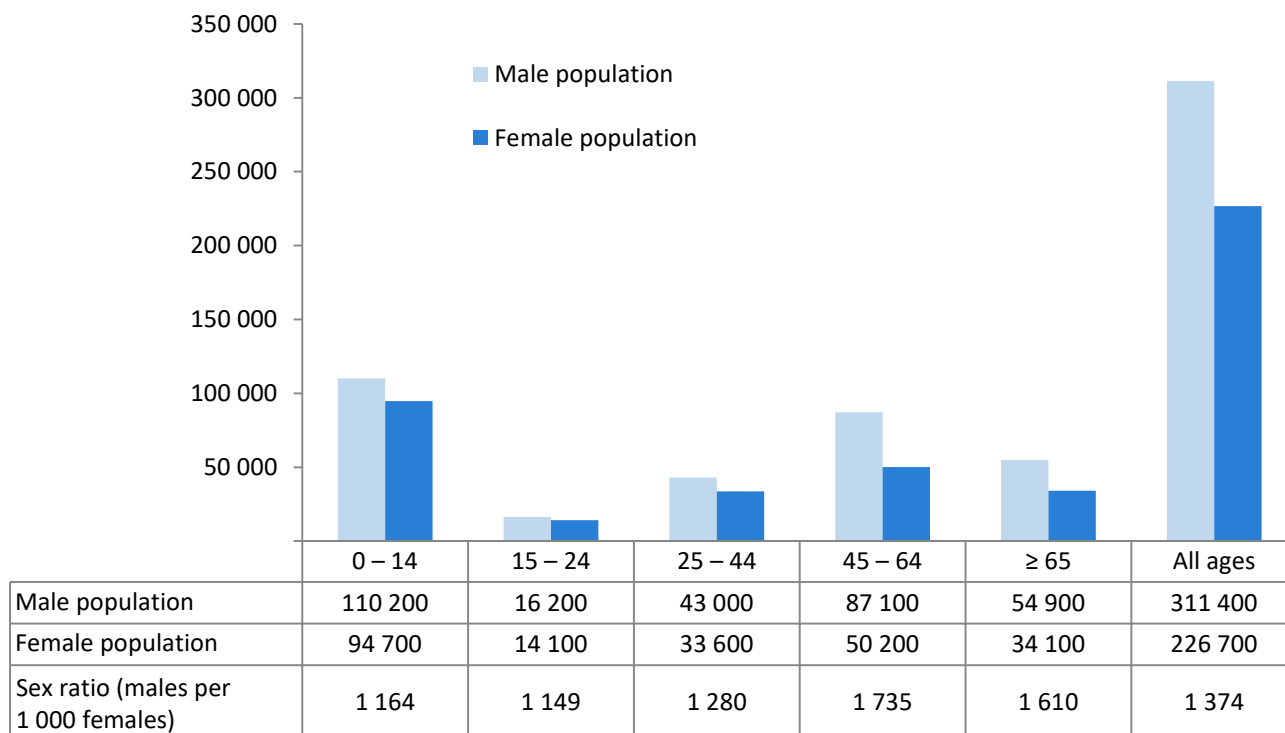
Source: Census and Statistics Department.

Figure 9 – Sex ratio of Hong Kong permanent residents usually staying in the Guangdong Province, by age group

As at end-2014



As at end-2019



Source: Census and Statistics Department.

Hong Kong's mobile residents and Hong Kong permanent residents residing in the Guangdong Province

References

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2020) *Estimated resident population, Country of birth - as at 30 June, 1996 to 2019*. Available from: https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/population/migration%2Daustralia/2018-19/34120do005_201819.xls [Accessed March 2021].
2. Census and Statistics Department. (2002) *Compiling Population Estimates of Hong Kong*. Available from: <https://www.statistics.gov.hk/pub/B70202FD2002XXXXB0100.pdf> [Accessed March 2021].
3. Census and Statistics Department. (2004) *The Hong Kong population situation and its development trend*. Available from: https://www.censtatd.gov.hk/FileManager/EN/Content_248/the_hong_kong_population_situation_and_its_development_trend.pdf [Accessed March 2021].
4. Census and Statistics Department. (2009) *Population figures from mid-2001 to mid-2009*. Available from: https://gia.info.gov.hk/general/200908/13/P200908130199_0199_55784.pdf [Accessed March 2021].
5. Census and Statistics Department. (2016a) *Estimation of Hong Kong Residents Usually Staying in the Guangdong Province*. Available from: <https://www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp160.jsp?productCode=FA100274> [Accessed March 2021].
6. Census and Statistics Department. (2016b) *Population By-census: Main Results*. Available from: <https://www.bycensus2016.gov.hk/data/16bc-main-results.pdf> [Accessed March 2021].
7. Census and Statistics Department. (2020a) *Hong Kong Population Projections 2020-2069*. Available from: <https://www.statistics.gov.hk/pub/B1120015082020XXXXB0100.pdf> [Accessed March 2021].
8. Census and Statistics Department. (2020b) *Statistics on Hong Kong residents usually staying in the Guangdong Province, by whether belonging to the Hong Kong resident population*.



9. Census and Statistics Department. (2020c) *Statistics on Hong Kong residents usually staying in the Guangdong Province, Mid-2013 to End-2019*. Available from: https://www.censtatd.gov.hk/fd.jsp?file=D5320188B2020HY02B.xlsx&product_id=D5320188&lang=1 [Accessed March 2021].
10. Census and Statistics Department. (2021a) *Estimated total population as at end-2020*. Available from: https://gia.info.gov.hk/general/202102/18/P2021021800322_361132_1_1613634467072.pdf [Accessed March 2021].
11. Census and Statistics Department. (2021b) *Population Growth by Component*. Available from: <https://www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp150.jsp?tableID=003&ID=0&productType=8> [Accessed March 2021].
12. GovHK. (2012) *LCQ10: Hong Kong permanent resident status*. Available from: <https://www.info.gov.hk/gia/general/201202/29/P201202290467.htm> [Accessed March 2021].
13. GovHK. (2016) *LCQ9: Pilot scheme for the use of elderly health care vouchers at the University of Hong Kong - Shenzhen Hospital*. Available from: <https://www.info.gov.hk/gia/general/201605/04/P201605040383.htm> [Accessed March 2021].
14. GovHK. (2016) *LCQ11: Cross-boundary students*. Available from: <https://www.info.gov.hk/gia/general/201606/22/P201606220581.htm> [Accessed March 2021].
15. GovHK. (2017) *LCQ21: Admission schemes for outside talent, professionals and entrepreneurs*. Available from: <https://www.info.gov.hk/gia/general/201703/01/P2017030100553.htm> [Accessed March 2021].
16. GovHK. (2019) *Implementation of Old Age Living Allowance under Guangdong Scheme and Fujian Scheme and one-year special one-off arrangement*. Available from: <https://www.info.gov.hk/gia/general/201910/31/P2019103100331.htm> [Accessed March 2021].
17. GovHK. (2020a) *Cash Payout Scheme: Eligibility Criteria*. Available from: <https://www.cashpayout.gov.hk/eng/ec.html> [Accessed March 2021].
18. GovHK. (2020b) *FHB welcomes measure of using Hong Kong registered drugs and medical devices used in Hong Kong public hospitals in Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area*. Available from: <https://www.info.gov.hk/gia/general/202012/01/P2020120100909.htm> [Accessed March 2021].



19. GovHK. (2020c) *The Chief Executive's 2020 Policy Address*. Available from: <https://www.policyaddress.gov.hk/2020/eng/policy.html> [Accessed March 2021].
20. *HK Yearbook*. (various years) Available from: <https://www.yearbook.gov.hk/> [Accessed March 2021].
21. Health Care Voucher. (2020) *The Elderly Health Care Voucher Scheme of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region ("HKSARG") - Scheme at the University of Hong Kong - Shenzhen Hospital ("HKU-SZ Hospital")*. Available from: https://www.hcv.gov.hk/eng/pub_sz_bg.htm [Accessed March 2021].
22. Hong Kong e-Legislation. (1997) *Legislative Council Ordinance (Cap. 542) Part 5 Registration of Electors*. Available from: https://www.elegislation.gov.hk/hk/cap542?xid=ID_1438403409156_004 [Accessed March 2021].
23. Hong Kong e-Legislation. (2018a) *Immigration Ordinance (Cap. 115) Part 1A Right of Abode in Hong Kong and Right to Land in Hong Kong*. Available from: https://www.elegislation.gov.hk/hk/cap115?xid=ID_1438402608597_002 [Accessed March 2021].
24. Hong Kong e-Legislation. (2018b) *Immigration Ordinance (Cap. 115) Part 1B Provisions relating to Permanent Residents under Paragraph 2(c) of Schedule 1*. Available from: https://www.elegislation.gov.hk/hk/cap115?xid=ID_1438402608660_001 [Accessed March 2021].
25. Hong Kong e-Legislation. (2018c) *Immigration Ordinance (Cap. 115) Schedule 1 Permanent Residents of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region*. Available from: https://www.elegislation.gov.hk/hk/cap115?xid=ID_1438402612357_001 [Accessed March 2021].
26. Hong Kong Monetary Authority. (2020) *Joint Announcement of the People's Bank of China, the Hong Kong Monetary Authority, and the Monetary Authority of Macao on the Launch of the Cross-boundary Wealth Management Connect Pilot Scheme in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area*. Available from: <https://www.hkma.gov.hk/eng/news-and-media/press-releases/2020/06/20200629-4/> [Accessed March 2021].



27. Hospital Authority. (2021a) *Frequently Asked Questions on HKSAR Government Special Support Scheme for Hospital Authority Chronic Disease Patients Living in the Guangdong Province to Sustain Their Medical Consultation under Coronavirus Disease-2019*. Available from: https://www.ha.org.hk/haho/ho/covid-19/FAQs_Support_Scheme_en.pdf [Accessed March 2021].
28. Hospital Authority. (2021b) *Information Sheet on HKSAR Government Special Support Scheme for Hospital Authority Chronic Disease Patients Living in the Guangdong Province to Sustain Their Medical Consultation under Coronavirus Disease-2019*. Available from: https://www.ha.org.hk/haho/ho/covid-19/Information_Sheet_Support_Scheme_en.pdf [Accessed March 2021].
29. Legislative Council Secretariat. (2003a) *Impact on Rights and Entitlement to Public Services Resulting from Loss of Permanent Resident Status*. LC Paper No. CB(2)1366/03-04(01). Available from: <https://www.legco.gov.hk/yr02-03/english/panels/se/papers/se0708cb2-1366-1e.pdf> [Accessed March 2021].
30. Legislative Council Secretariat. (2003b) *National Security (Legislative Provisions) Bill – Chinese nationality and HKSAR permanent residency status*. Available from: <https://www.legco.gov.hk/yr02-03/english/bc/bc55/papers/bc55-25-e.pdf> [Accessed March 2021].
31. Office for National Statistics. (2011) *QS203UK – Country of birth*. Available from: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/QS203UK/view/2092957697?cols=measures> [Accessed March 2021].
32. Offices of the Chief Secretary for Administration and Financial Secretary et al. (2021) *Item for Finance Committee (Head 142 – Government Secretariat: Offices of the Chief Secretary for Administration and Financial Secretary – Head 37 – Department of Health – Head 140 – Government Secretariat: Food and Health Bureau (Health Branch) – Head 170 – Social Welfare Department)*. LC Paper No. FCR(2020-21)71. Available from: <https://www.legco.gov.hk/yr19-20/english/fc/fc/papers/f20-71e.pdf> [Accessed March 2021].
33. Security Bureau. (2015) *Policy Address: Policy Initiatives of Security Bureau*. LC Paper No. CB(2)654/14-15(05). Available from: <https://www.legco.gov.hk/yr14%2D15/english/panels/se/papers/se20150203cb2-654-5-e.pdf> [Accessed March 2021].

34. Security Bureau. (2019) *Replies to initial written questions raised by Finance Committee Members in examining the Estimates of Expenditure 2019-20*. Reply Serial No. SB145. Available from: https://www.legco.gov.hk/yr19-20/english/fc/fc/w_q/sb-e.pdf [Accessed March 2021].
35. Security Bureau. (2020a) *Replies to initial written questions raised by Finance Committee Members in examining the Estimates of Expenditure 2020-21*. Reply Serial No. SB154. Available from: https://www.legco.gov.hk/yr19-20/english/fc/fc/w_q/sb-e.pdf [Accessed March 2021].
36. Security Bureau. (2020b) *Replies to initial written questions raised by Finance Committee Members in examining the Estimates of Expenditure 2020-21*. Reply Serial No. SB242. Available from: https://www.legco.gov.hk/yr19-20/english/fc/fc/w_q/sb-e.pdf [Accessed March 2021].
37. Security Bureau. (2020c) *Replies to initial written questions raised by Finance Committee Members in examining the Estimates of Expenditure 2020-21*. Reply Serial No. SB288. Available from: https://www.legco.gov.hk/yr19-20/english/fc/fc/w_q/sb-e.pdf [Accessed March 2021].
38. Statistics Canada. (2017) *Immigrant population by selected places of birth, admission category and period of immigration, Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas and areas outside of census metropolitan areas, 2016 Census*. Available from: <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/dv-vd/imm/index-eng.cfm> [Accessed March 2021].
39. The Chinese University of Hong Kong. (2020) *Survey Findings on Views about Emigration from Hong Kong Released by the Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies at CUHK*. Available from: <https://www.cpr.cuhk.edu.hk/en/press/survey-findings-on-views-about-emigration-from-hong-kong-released-by-the-hong-kong-institute-of-asia-pacific-studies-at-cuhk/> [Accessed March 2021].
40. The Constitution of the People's Republic of China. (2020) *The Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China*. Available from: https://www.basiclaw.gov.hk/en/basiclawtext/images/basiclaw_full_text_en.pdf [Accessed March 2021].
41. *United States Census Bureau*. (2016) Available from: <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?tid=ACS1Y2016.B05006&q=ACS1Y2016.B05006> [Accessed March 2021].



42. 一國兩制青年論壇：《粵港澳大灣區社會保障跨境可携性研究研究報告摘要》，2020年，網址：<http://octsyouth.hk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/%E7%A0%94%E7%A9%B6%E5%A0%B1%E5%91%8A%E6%91%98%E8%A6%8120200225.pdf> [於2021年3月登入]。
43. 中華人民共和國教育部：《關於政協十三屆全國委員會第三次會議第1176號(教育類089號)提案答覆的函》，2020年，網址：http://www.moe.gov.cn/jyb_xxgk/xxgk_jyta/jyta_gatbswbg/s/202009/t20200907_485936.html [於2021年3月登入]。
44. 政制及內地事務局：《港人在大灣區廣東省9市的就業機遇(人才吸引政策)》，2018年，網址：https://www.bayarea.gov.hk/filemanager/tc/share/pdf/Career_opportunities.pdf [於2021年3月登入]。
45. 政制及內地事務局：《港人在內地發展的稅務安排》，2019年，網址：https://www.bayarea.gov.hk/filemanager/tc/share/pdf/Tax_arrangement.pdf [於2021年3月登入]。
46. 《政府派錢一萬揭示人口管理流弊 「香港永久居民」氾濫？》，《香港01》，2020年6月28日，網址：<https://www.hk01.com/周報/491529/政府派錢一萬揭示人口管理流弊-香港永久居民-氾濫> [於2021年3月登入]。
47. 政府新聞公報：《立法會：勞工及福利局局長就「跨境安老」動議辯論總結發言全文》，2018年，網址：<https://www.info.gov.hk/gia/general/201806/20/P2018062000923.htm> [於2021年3月登入]。
48. 香港金融發展局：《漸行漸近的大灣區跨境理財通》，2020年，網址：<https://www.fsd.org.hk/zh/insights/gba-wealth-management-connect-on-the-horizon> [於2021年3月登入]。
49. 香港金融管理局：《中國人民銀行 中國銀行保險監督管理委員會 中國證券監督管理委員會 國家外匯管理局與香港金融管理局 香港證券及期貨事務監察委員會 澳門金融管理局關於在粵港澳大灣區開展"跨境理財通"業務試點的諒解備忘錄》，2021年，網址：<https://www.hkma.gov.hk/media/chi/doc/key-information/press-release/2021/20210205c4a1.pdf> [於2021年3月登入]。

50. 香港政策研究所：《人口政策的新思維》，2017年，網址：http://www.hongkongvision.org.hk/storage/app/media/Research_Report/20170210_new-mindset-for-population-policy_report.pdf [於 2021 年 3 月登入]。
51. 香港電台網站：《金管局冀跨境理財通機制盡量設於現行框架內》，2021年1月19日，網址：<https://news.rthk.hk/rthk/ch/component/k2/1571211-20210119.htm> [於 2021 年 3 月登入]。
52. 財政部稅務總局：《財政部稅政司稅務總局所得稅司負責人就粵港澳大灣區個人所得稅優惠政策答記者問》，2019年，網址：<http://www.chinatax.gov.cn/n810341/n810760/c4148914/content.html> [於 2021 年 3 月登入]。
53. 財政部稅務總局：《關於粵港澳大灣區個人所得稅優惠政策的通知》的通知》，2019年，網址：<http://www.chinatax.gov.cn/n810341/n810755/c4148969/content.html> [於 2021 年 3 月登入]。
54. 規劃署：《二零一七年跨界旅運統計調查報告》，2017年，網址：https://www.pland.gov.hk/pland_en/p_study/comp_s/nbsb2017/NBSB2017.pdf [於 2021 年 3 月登入]。
55. 勞工及福利局：《香港居民在廣東省養老》，2018年，網址：https://www.lwb.gov.hk/tc/blog/post_25102020.html [於 2021 年 3 月登入]。
56. 勞工及福利局：《從〈粵港澳大灣區發展規劃綱要〉看對選擇在粵養老香港長者的支援》，2018年，網址：https://www.lwb.gov.hk/tc/blog/post_24022019.html [於 2021 年 3 月登入]。
57. 《港險企灣區設售後服務中心》，《文匯報》，2020年11月26日，網址：<http://paper.wenweipo.com/2020/11/26/FI2011260001.htm> [於 2021 年 3 月登入]。
58. 《當局稱海外居民可用銀行電子登記或郵寄表格申領 1 萬元》，《香港電台網站》，2020年6月9日，網址：<https://news.rthk.hk/rthk/ch/component/k2/1530972-20200609.htm> [於 2021 年 3 月登入]。

59. 廣東省財政廳：《廣東省財政廳廣東省科學技術廳廣東省人力資源和社會保障廳國家稅務總局廣東省稅務局關於繼續貫徹落實粵港澳大灣區個人所得稅優惠政策的通知》，2020年，網址：http://czt.gd.gov.cn/tzgg/content/post_3164405.html [於2021年3月登入]。
60. 廣東省藥品監督管理局：《市場監管總局等部門關於印發〈粵港澳大灣區藥品醫療器械監管創新發展工作方案〉的通知》，2020年，網址：http://mpa.gd.gov.cn/gkmlpt/content/3/3134/post_3134902.html#1879 [於2021年3月登入]。