

**編製居住或長期逗留在內地的香港居民  
統計數字的改良方法**

**Enhanced Method for Compiling Statistics on  
Hong Kong Residents Having Resided / Having Stayed  
Substantially in the Mainland**

隨着香港和中國內地的聯繫日益緊密，香港居民的居住及流動形態已有相當大的轉變，不少香港永久性居民已移居到內地長期居住，或持續在內地居住一段長時間。有見及此，政府統計處曾在二零零四年十一月至二零零五年一月期間，進行了一項主題性住戶統計調查搜集在內地居住或長期逗留的香港居民（簡稱居留內地港人）的社會和經濟特徵及其在內地生活時的經驗。

最近，政府統計處就有關居留內地港人的統計數字作出整理，並參考香港居民的出入境行政記錄，發展一套編製這些統計數字的改良方法。本文概述有關改良編製方法及列出經修訂的主題性住戶統計調查結果。

The residency and mobility patterns of Hong Kong residents have been changing considerably with increasingly close tie between Hong Kong and the Mainland. Many Hong Kong Permanent Residents have moved their residence to the Mainland, either permanently or for extended period of time. In the light of this, the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) conducted a round of Thematic Household Survey (THS) during November 2004 to January 2005 to collect information on the socio-economic characteristics of Hong Kong residents having resided / having stayed substantially in the Mainland (HKRM) and their experience while staying in the Mainland.

C&SD recently collated relevant information on HKRM. With reference to the administrative data on passenger movement of Hong Kong residents, the method for compiling statistics on HKRM was enhanced. This article describes the enhanced method for compiling statistics on HKRM and presents the revised survey findings of THS on the basis of the enhanced method.

如對本文有任何查詢，請致電政府統計處社會統計調查組（電話：2887 0416）。

If you have any enquiries on this article, please call Social Surveys Section, Census and Statistics Department (Tel.: 2887 0416).

# 編製居住或長期逗留在內地的香港居民統計數字的改良方法

## Enhanced Method for Compiling Statistics on Hong Kong Residents Having Resided / Having Stayed Substantially in the Mainland

### 1. 引言

1.1 隨着中港兩地的社會經濟交流日益頻繁，越來越多香港居民長時間逗留在內地，甚或基於各種原因移居內地。

1.2 為加深對這類人士的認識，政府統計處在二零零四年十一月至二零零五年一月期間，進行了一項主題性住戶統計調查搜集在內地居住或長期逗留在內地的香港居民（以下簡稱居留內地港人）的社會和經濟特徵等資料。該項統計調查的詳細結果已於二零零五年十月透過《主題性住戶統計調查第二十二號報告書》發布。

1.3 最近，政府統計處進行了一項統計調查後的評估研究，並提出一套編製居留內地港人統計數字的改良方法。本文闡述該改良方法及經修訂的統計數字。

### 2. 概念及定義

2.1 有關居留內地港人的主題性住戶統計調查涵蓋 (a) 居港人口(包括常住居民<sup>1</sup>及流動居民<sup>2</sup>)內的陸上非住院人口，及 (b) 那些在統計時點之前及之後的六個月內，在港逗留少於一

<sup>1</sup> 「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。

<sup>2</sup> 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的香港永久性居民，不論在統計時點他們是否身在香港。

### 1. Introduction

1.1 With the increasing social and economic integration between Hong Kong and the Mainland, it was becoming more and more prevalent for Hong Kong residents to spend a considerable period of time in the Mainland or even move to live there for various reasons.

1.2 In order to have a better understanding on this group of persons, a Thematic Household Survey (THS) was conducted during November 2004 to January 2005 to collect information on the socio-economic characteristics of those Hong Kong residents having resided / having stayed substantially in the Mainland (HKRM). Detailed findings of the survey were released in the report entitled *Thematic Household Survey Report No. 22* published in October 2005.

1.3 C&SD recently conducted a post-survey evaluation study on HKRM and an enhanced method for compiling statistics on HKRM was derived. This article presents the enhanced method and the revised statistics.

### 2. Concepts and definitions

2.1 The THS on HKRM covered (a) the land-based non-institutional population within the Hong Kong Resident Population (HKRP) (which comprises Usual Residents<sup>1</sup> (UR) and Mobile Residents<sup>2</sup> (MR)) and (b) those Hong Kong Permanent

<sup>1</sup> "Usual Residents" 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

個月的香港永久性居民。為易於參照，本報告書以「短暫留港的香港永久性居民」（簡稱「短暫留港居民」）作為後一個組別人士的稱呼。由於主題性住戶統計調查只能搜集已抽選的住戶內有關成員的資料，所以從本統計調查推算出的短暫留港居民的估計人數，只限於那些在港有常設居所的短暫留港居民（簡稱「在港有常設居所的短暫留港居民」）。

2.2 總括而言，該項統計調查涵蓋的人口範圍包括以下三類人士：

- 常住居民；
- 流動居民；以及
- 在香港有常設居所，但只短暫留港的香港永久性居民（在港有常設居所的短暫留港居民）。

這三類人士在本文簡稱為「香港居民」。

2.3 在該項主題性住戶統計調查中，居留內地港人是指居住或長期逗留在內地的「香港居民」，亦即在統計時點之前的六個月內，在中國內地居住或長期逗留至少一個月的「香港居民」。

### 3. 編製居留內地港人統計數字的原本方法

3.1 該項主題性住戶統計調查採用比率推估法來估計居留內地港人數目。從統計調查搜集的常住居民及流動居民數據，會分別按它們的倍大因子以加權方式倍大。而個別的倍大因子乃參考常住居民及流動居民的年齡及性別分布來估算。另外，在港有常設居所的短暫留港居民數目乃參考抽樣比率和不同房屋類別的回應模式而估算。

Residents (HKPR) who had stayed in Hong Kong for less than one month during the six months both before and after the reference time-point. For ease of reference, the latter group of persons is referred to as “Short-stay Hong Kong Permanent Residents” (abbreviated as SSPR). As information could only be collected from persons identified in the sampled households in the THS, the estimates for SSPR derived from the THS should only be confined to those who had a usual place of residence in Hong Kong (SSPR\_U).

2.2 Summing up, the population coverage of the THS included three groups of persons :

- Usual Residents (UR);
- Mobile Residents (MR); and
- Short-stay HKPR with a usual place of residence in Hong Kong (SSPR\_U).

For simplicity, “Hong Kong residents” is used to denote these three groups of persons in this article.

2.3 In the THS, HKRM refers to those “Hong Kong residents” who have resided / have stayed for much of their time in the Mainland, viz. for a period of at least one month in the past six months before the reference time-point of the survey.

### 3. Original method for compiling statistics on HKRM

3.1 A ratio estimation method was adopted to derive estimates on HKRM in the THS. The data collected from the survey for UR and MR were weighted by their respective grossing-up factors derived by making reference to the age-sex distribution of the UR and MR. Separately, the number of SSPR\_U was estimated taking into account the sampling fraction and response pattern of different types of housing.

#### 4. 統計調查後的評估研究

4.1 本處利用出入境行政記錄進行了一項統計調查後的評估研究。研究發現，根據上述的行政記錄所估算的居留內地港人數目與從主題性住戶統計調查所估算的數目，就不同居住身分類別有不同程度的差別。表一列載有關比較統計數字。

表一 按居住身分劃分的居留內地港人數目  
Table 1 HKRM by resident status

居住身分 Resident status	主題性住戶統計調查 (統計期間：二零零四年十一月至 二零零五年一月) THS (Survey period : Nov 2004 – Jan 2005)	出入境統計數字 (在二零零四年年底) Passenger movement statistics (as at end-2004)
常住居民 Usual Residents	124 800	317 100
流動居民 Mobile Residents	119 300	109 000
短暫留港居民 Short-stay residents	46 800 (在香港有常住居所) (With usual residence in Hong Kong)	143 500 (不論在香港有否常住居所) <sup>#</sup> (Irrespective of whether with usual residence in Hong Kong) <sup>#</sup>
總計 Total	290 900	569 600

註釋：<sup>#</sup> 行政記錄中沒有資料以辨別這兩類人士。

Note : <sup>#</sup> Data not available to distinguish these two groups of residents in the administrative records.

4.2 根據出入境行政記錄的估算，在二零零四年年底有 569 600 名居留內地港人（包括 317 100 名常住居民、109 000 名流動居民及 143 500 名短暫留港居民）。有見及此，本處進行深入研究，探討改良估算方法的空間。

##### 常住居民

4.3 研究結果顯示，從主題性住戶統計調查估算的居住或長期逗留在內地的常住居民人數（即 124 800 人）遠低於行政記錄的數字（即 317 100 人）。按其逗留在內地的期間再進行分析，兩者差異的結果很大可能是由於受訪者的記憶誤差所引致，特別是那些逗留在內地相對較短時間的人士（尤其是那些在內地逗留介乎一個月的人士）。表二列載按在統計時點前

#### 4. Post-survey evaluation study

4.1 A post-survey evaluation study was made with reference to administrative data on passenger movement of Hong Kong residents. According to this source, the estimates of HKRM for different categories of resident status showed varying degrees of discrepancy from the THS results. Comparison of the statistics is shown at [Table 1](#).

4.2 According to the administrative data, it was estimated that there were about 569 600 HKRM (comprising 317 100 UR, 109 000 MR and 143 500 SSPR) as at end 2004. In the light of this finding, an in-depth study was conducted to explore room of improvement for the estimation method.

##### Usual Residents

4.3 The results indicated that the number of UR who had resided / had stayed substantially in the Mainland estimated from THS (i.e. 124 800) was considerably lower than that of the administrative record (i.e. 317 100). When analysed by length of stay in the Mainland, it was noted that the discrepancy might largely be attributed to the memory lapse of survey respondents, especially for those who had stayed in the Mainland for relatively short period of time (particular so for those whose

的六個月內逗留在內地的期間劃分的居住或長期逗留在內地的常住居民數目。由於在推算常住居民的倍大因子時，並沒有考慮他們逗留在內地的時間，所以原本的比率推估法沒有完全處理常住居民在統計調查中的回應主要依靠他們就在內地作較短暫逗留（一個月左右）的回憶而引致他們的數目被低估的問題。

stay in the Mainland was in the region of one month or so). A table showing the number of UR who had resided / had stayed substantially in the Mainland by length of stay in the Mainland during the six months before the reference time point is given at [Table 2](#). Therefore, it was considered that the problem of under-reporting of UR in the survey based on the re-call of their relatively short length of stay (1 month or so) in the Mainland had not been fully addressed in the original ratio estimation method as their length of stay in the Mainland was not taken into account when deriving the grossing-up factors.

**表二** 按在統計時點前的六個月內逗留在內地的期間劃分的居住或長期逗留在內地的常住居民數目  
**Table 2 Usual Residents having resided / having stayed substantially in the Mainland by length of stay in the Mainland during the six months before the reference time point**

在統計時點前的六個月內逗留在內地的期間(月) Length of stay in the Mainland during the six months before the reference time point (months)	主題性住戶統計調查 (統計期間： 二零零四年十一月至 二零零五年一月) THS (Survey period : Nov 2004 – Jan 2005)		出入境統計數字 (在二零零四年年底) Passenger movement statistics (as at end-2004)		與出入境統計數字比較的相差 Difference as compared with passenger movement statistics	
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
	1 – < 2	56 100	45.0	206 800	65.2	-150 700
2 – < 3	47 300	37.9	75 800	23.9	-28 500	-37.6
≥ 3	21 300	17.1	34 500	10.9	-13 200	-38.3
總計 Total	124 800	100.0	317 100	100.0	-192 400	-60.7

### 流動居民

4.4 從這兩個數據來源估算的居住或長期逗留在內地的流動居民數目（即 119 300 人相對 109 000 人），則相對地有較少的差異。這可能是由於他們逗留在內地的期間大部分為三個月及以上，因此記憶誤差的問題並不是那麼嚴重。表三列載按在統計時點前的六個月內逗留在內地的期間劃分的居住或長期逗留在內地的流動居民數目。

### Mobile Residents

4.4 It was noted that there was a relatively small discrepancy on the number of MR who had resided / had stayed substantially in the Mainland estimated from these two sources (i.e. 119 300 versus 109 000). This was probably because their length of stay in the Mainland were mostly 3 months and above, and thus the problem of memory lapse was not that serious. A table showing the number of MR who had resided / had stayed substantially in the Mainland by length of stay in the Mainland during the six months before the reference time point is shown at [Table 3](#).

表三 按在統計時點前的六個月內逗留在內地的期間劃分的居住或長期逗留在內地的流動居民數目  
**Table 3 Mobile Residents having resided / having stayed substantially in the Mainland by length of stay in the Mainland during the six months before the reference time point**

在統計時點前的六個月內逗留在內地的期間(月) Length of stay in the Mainland during the six months before the reference time point (months)	主題性住戶統計調查 (統計期間： 二零零四年十一月至 二零零五年一月) THS (Survey period : Nov 2004 – Jan 2005)		出入境統計數字 (在二零零四年年底) Passenger movement statistics (as at end-2004)		與出入境統計 數字比較的相差 Difference as compared with passenger movement statistics	
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
	1 – < 2	13 200	11.1	4 300	4.0	8 900
2 – < 3	11 300	9.5	6 200	5.7	5 200	84.1
≥ 3	94 700	79.4	98 500	90.4	-3 800	-3.9
總計 Total	119 300	100.0	109 000	100.0	10 300	9.5

#### 在港有常設居所的短暫留港居民

4.5 出入境行政記錄顯示，不論在香港有否常住居所，居住或長期逗留在內地的短暫留港居民有 143 500 人。但是，行政記錄中沒有在港有常設居所的短暫留港居民的相應數字可與從主題性住戶統計調查所估算的數目作比較。但留意到在有關於統計調查中已採取嚴格的措施，務求能夠盡量取得有關這類人士的資料，所以低估這些人士數目的問題應該很小。

#### 5. 採用統計調查來估算居留內地港人數目的局限

5.1 本處曾嘗試根據從其他住戶統計調查（包括 2006 年中期人口統計）搜集的資料估算一個較接近的居留內地港人數目。結果卻顯示因為受到非抽樣誤差的影響，所推算的居留內地港人的數目仍然偏低。

5.2 總結從二零零四年進行有關居留內地港人的主題性住戶統計調查及其後的統計調查

#### Short-stay HKPR with a usual residence in Hong Kong

4.5 The administrative data on passenger movement showed that there were some 143 500 short-stay residents who had resided / had stayed substantially in the Mainland irrespective of whether they had usual residence in Hong Kong. However, the corresponding information on SSPR\_U was not available to compare with the THS estimates. Nonetheless, it was noted that rigorous fieldwork measures had been taken to capture as much information about them as possible. Therefore, the problem of under-reporting for SSPR\_U should be negligible.

#### 5. Limitations of using statistical surveys to estimate the number of HKRM

5.1 Attempts had been made to estimate a closer number of HKRM based on the information collected from other household surveys (including the 2006 Population By-census). However, the results indicated that there were still undercounts of HKRM due to non-sampling error.

5.2 Concluding from the survey experiences gained since the THS on HKRM conducted in 2004, it was considered that there were inherent limitations

所獲得的經驗，採用統計調查來估算居留內地港人數目受統計調查的局限所影響（例如在訪問期間難以接觸目標受訪者，及受訪者在提供統計前六個月內逗留在內地的期間時出現記憶誤差的問題）。有見及此，必須研究一個改良方法以處理統計調查低估居留內地港人數目的問題。

## 6. 改良方法

6.1 為避免統計調查低估居住或長期逗留在內地的常住居民的數目，必須結合出入境行政記錄的資料來改良現時採用的比率推估法，才可以得出較準確的相關總數。具體地說，改良的比率推估法是以行政記錄編製的總計，來校對從主題性住戶統計調查推算出的居留內地港人的估算總數；並以主題性住戶統計調查獲得的相關特徵資料，估算他們各項社會和經濟變數的分布。

### *常住居民*

6.2 根據香港居民出入境行政記錄中有關常住居民的資料，按他們的性別/年齡/逗留在內地的期間計算每個組別的數字，以作為主題性住戶統計調查中常住居民相應組別的總計。上述三項分組變數應可概括地把常住居民劃入類同的社會和經濟特徵組別。而每個常住居民統計資料的倍大因子可從它的總計除以相關的樣本數目推算出來。

### *流動居民*

6.3 與編製常住居民的方法相似，估算流動居民的數字可根據香港居民出入境行政記錄所得的數字，作為主題性住戶統計調查的流動居民總計。由於因記憶誤差而引致低估人數的問題估計很小，所以在推算倍大因子時，不需要考慮其逗留在內地的時間。因此，每個流動居民統計資料的倍大因子，是參照出入境記錄的年齡和性別分布數字推算出來。

of using statistical surveys to estimate the number of HKRM (e.g. difficulties in contacting the target respondents within the fieldwork period and the problem of memory lapse in reporting the length of stay in the Mainland during the 6 months before enumeration). In view of the above, it was considered necessary to develop an enhanced method to address the problem of under-reporting of HKRM obtained from statistical surveys.

## 6. Enhanced method

6.1 To avoid under-reporting of UR who had resided / had stayed substantially in the Mainland obtained from statistical surveys, the ratio estimation method currently used should be enhanced by incorporating administrative data on passenger movement to arrive at more accurate estimates of their corresponding total number. In specific terms, the enhanced ratio estimation method is one which calibrates the estimate on total number of HKRM from THS within the totals compiled from administrative data, with the distribution of detailed statistics by socio-economic variables derived from their corresponding profiles obtained in THS.

### *Usual Residents*

6.2 The figures compiled from administrative data on passenger movement of Hong Kong residents analysed by sex / age / length of stay in the Mainland would serve as the control totals for the corresponding number of UR collected from the THS. These three variables should in general provide homogenous grouping of persons in terms of socio-economic characteristics. The grossing-up factor for each sub-group of UR was then derived by dividing the total with its corresponding sample count.

### *Mobile Residents*

6.3 Similar to UR, the corresponding figures compiled from administrative data on passenger movement of Hong Kong residents would serve as the control totals to calibrate the number of MR collected from the THS. As the problem of under-reporting due to memory lapse was presumably small, the length of stay in the Mainland could be ignored when deriving the grossing-up factors. Therefore, the grossing-up factor for each sub-group of MR was derived by making reference

### 在港有常設居所的短暫留港居民

6.4 由於香港居民出入境行政記錄未能提供在港有常設居所的短暫留港居民的數目，因此現時所使用的比率推估法將繼續採用。

## 7. 原本和修訂的居留內地港人統計數字的比較

7.1 表四比較採用改良方法而編製的居留內地港人的特徵資料（以主要的變數如居住身分、年齡、性別、婚姻狀況及經濟活動身分作分析）與原本從主題性住戶統計調查推算的相關資料。

7.2 按編製居留內地港人統計數字的改良方法，在二零零四年年底居留內地港人的總數為472 900人，比之前公布的數字多182 000人（即多63%）。不過要注意的是，以香港居民的出入境行政記錄作校對，對常住居民和流動居民的估計人數有不同的影響。常住居民的估計人數增加154%（由124 800人增加至317 100人），而流動居民的估計人數則減少9%（從119 300人下調至109 000人）。

表四 按在香港的居住身分劃分的居留內地港人數目  
Table 4 HKRM by resident status in Hong Kong

在香港的居住身分 Resident status in Hong Kong	原本估計 Original estimate		修訂估計 Revised estimate		與原本估計比較的 相差百分比 % difference as compared with the original estimate
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	
常住居民 Usual resident	124 800	42.9	317 100	67.1	154.2
流動居民 Mobile resident	119 300	41.0	109 000	23.0	-8.7
在港有常設居所的 短暫留港居民 SSPR_U	46 800	16.1	46 800	9.9	-
總計 Total	290 900	100.0	472 900	100.0	62.6

to the age-sex distribution of the total obtained from passenger movement records.

### Short-stay HKPR with a usual residence in Hong Kong

6.4 As administrative data on passenger movement of Hong Kong residents could not provide the number of SSPR\_U, the ratio estimation method currently used would continue to be adopted.

## 7. Comparison of the original and revised statistics on HKRM

7.1 The profiles of HKRM (in terms of the major variables such as resident status, age, sex, marital status and economic activity status) compiled using the enhanced method were compared with those originally estimated from the THS at [Table 4](#).

7.2 On the basis of the enhanced method for compiling the statistics on HKRM, the total number of HKRM as at end 2004 was 472 900, which was larger than the previously released figure by 182 000 (i.e. +63%). However, it was noted that the calibration by the administrative data on passenger movement of Hong Kong residents had different impacts on the estimates for UR and MR. While the estimate for UR increased by 154% (from 124 800 to 317 100), the estimate for MR dropped by 9% (from 119 300 to 109 000).



7.3 將修訂估計與原本估計作比較，發現修訂估計相對地有較多的中年人士和男性。表五列載該些統計數字。

7.3 Comparing the revised estimates with the original estimates, there were relatively more middle-aged persons and males in the revised estimates. These statistics are shown at Table 5.

**表五 按年齡/性別劃分的居留內地港人數目**  
**Table 5 HKRM by age / sex**

年齡組別/性別 Age group / Sex	原本估計 Original estimate		修訂估計 Revised estimate	
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
年齡組別 Age group				
< 15	17 600	6.1	28 000	5.9
15 - 29	32 200	11.1	53 300	11.3
30 - 49	119 400	41.0	200 600	42.4
50 - 59	51 600	17.7	86 800	18.4
60 - 69	34 700	11.9	54 100	11.4
≥ 70	35 400	12.2	50 000	10.6
年齡中位數 (歲) Median age (years)	46		46	
性別 Sex				
男 Male	202 800	69.7	348 400	73.7
女 Female	88 000	30.3	124 500	26.3
總計 Total	290 900	100.0	472 900	100.0

7.4 另一方面，在原本和修訂的估計中，居留內地港人的婚姻狀況及經濟活動身分的分布大致相同。表六及七列載該些統計數字。

7.4 On the other hand, the distribution of HKRM by marital status and economic activity status were similar for the original and revised estimates. These statistics are shown at Tables 6 and 7.

**表六 按婚姻狀況劃分的居留內地港人數目**  
**Table 6 HKRM by marital status**

婚姻狀況 Marital status	原本估計 Original estimate		修訂估計 Revised estimate	
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
已婚 Married	191 600	65.9	319 700	67.6
未婚 Never married	74 900	25.8	114 600	24.2
離婚/分居/喪偶 Divorced / separated / widowed	24 300	8.4	38 500	8.1
總計 Total	290 900	100.0	472 900	100.0

表七 按經濟活動身分劃分的 五歲及以上居留內地港人數目  
Table 7 HKRM age 15 and over by economic activity status

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	原本估計 Original estimate		修訂估計 Revised estimate	
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
從事經濟活動 Economically active <sup>+</sup>	172 900	63.3	289 600	65.1
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	100 300	36.7	155 300	34.9
退休人士 Retired persons	55 400	20.3	85 700	19.3
料理家務者 Home-makers	23 700	8.7	40 600	9.1
學生 Students	13 000	4.8	16 600	3.7
其他 Others	8 200	3.0	12 400	2.8
總計 Total	273 200	100.0	444 800	100.0

註釋：<sup>+</sup> 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Note: <sup>+</sup> Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

## 8. 未來路向

8.1 由於居留內地港人的主題性住戶統計調查已在兩年多前進行，故有需要對相同的主題進行另一輪的主題性住戶統計調查，以搜集最新的居留內地港人統計數字。因此，政府統計處將會在二零零七年第二輪的主題性住戶統計調查中，再次就居留內地港人的主題搜集有關資料。

8.2 同時，讀者必須注意，以改良方法編製的居留內地港人統計數字，是一項技術性修訂。留意到修訂的居留內地港人統計數字，能夠對這類人士的特徵提供更準確的資料。所以在本處提供更新的二零零七年統計數字前，建議讀者應參閱這些經修訂的居留內地港人統計數字。

## 8. Way forward

8.1 As the THS on HKRM was conducted some two years ago, it was considered necessary to conduct another round of THS on the same topic so as to collect more up-to-date statistics on the profile of HKRM. Therefore, the topic on HKRM would be repeated in the second round of THS in 2007.

8.2 Meanwhile, readers should bear in mind that application of the enhanced estimation method for compiling statistics on HKRM is a technical revision. It may be noticed that the revised statistics on HKRM are able to provide more accurate information on the characteristics of this group of persons. Therefore, readers are advised to refer to these revised statistics on HKRM before the availability of the updated statistics for the position of 2007.