

For information

LegCo Panel on Security

Follow-up on issues relating to Right of Abode in the HKSAR under Article 24(2)(3) of the Basic Law

Introduction

At the meeting of the LegCo Panel on Security held on 16 March 2004, issues relating to right of abode (ROA) of Mainland children of Hong Kong residents were discussed. The Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) was requested to:

- (i) provide past information relevant to the estimates of various categories of Mainland children born to Hong Kong residents obtained from the Special Topic Enquiry (STE) conducted by C&SD in 1999 (see paragraph 2);
- (ii) explain in detail how the estimates in the STE were arrived at (see paragraphs 4 –10);
- (iii) explain how to derive the number of Mainland children eligible for ROA after the interpretation of the Basic Law by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPCSC) on 26 June 1999 (see paragraphs 11 – 12);
- (iv) compare the estimates of Mainland children of Hong Kong residents with other available data (see paragraphs 13 – 18); and
- (v) inform the Panel of the latest situation and assess the future situation (see paragraphs 19 – 20).

Past information provided to LegCo

2. Information relevant to the estimates of various categories of Mainland children born to Hong Kong residents obtained from the STE previously provided to the LegCo is set out below -

Paper entitled “(Interim) Estimates of the Number of Mainlanders with Right of Abode in Hong Kong” <i>[presented by C&SD at the Special meeting of LegCo House Committee on 6 May 1999]</i>	Annex 1
Supplementary information on the Paper entitled “Estimates of the Number of Mainlanders with Right of Abode in Hong Kong” : ⒸPaper C&S001 – Technical details ⒸPaper C&S002 – Key (interim) findings from the STE <i>[forwarded to the Clerk to the House Committee on 17 May 1999 for onward transmission to members]</i>	Annex 2
Paper entitled “Final results of the STE on Hong Kong residents with spouses/children in the Mainland conducted by C&SD” <i>[presented by C&SD at the Special meeting of LegCo Panel on Constitutional Affairs on 25 June 1999]</i>	Annex 3
Social data collected via the General Household Survey : Special Topics Report No. 22 (published in July 1999) [together with a reading guide] <i>[forwarded to the Clerk to the House Committee on 23 July 1999 for onward transmission to members]</i>	Annex 4

3. On the request of Members at the Security Panel meeting held on 16 March, we would recapitulate in this paper certain aspects of the methodology and findings of the STE for Members’ reference.

Survey on Mainland children born to Hong Kong residents

4. The STE on “Hong Kong residents with spouses/children in the Mainland of China” was conducted via the General Household Survey by C&SD during March to May 1999. The main objective of this STE was to collect information on the number and characteristics (such as sex, age, educational attainment and occupation) of Mainlanders who were born to Hong Kong residents and living in the Mainland at the time of survey (hereafter referred to as “first generation children”). If those first generation children also had their own children living in the Mainland at the time of survey, information on such “second generation children” (i.e. grandchildren of the Hong Kong residents) was also collected. The Mainland children covered those children born within registered marriage and those children born out of registered marriage, irrespective of whether their parents were Hong Kong Permanent Residents (HKPRs) at the time of their birth.

5. The STE enumerated some 19 300 households within a scientifically selected sample during March to May 1999, with a response rate of 90%. A total of 46 000 persons of Chinese nationality aged 16 and over and living in the sampled households participated in the STE.

6. In order to provide timely statistics, the STE was designed in such a way that the households surveyed during March to mid April 1999 constituted an independent random sample from which inference could be made on the population. A set of interim figures was thus compiled from this sample and released in end April 1999 for reference. The figures obtained from this sample were close to the corresponding final figures derived using data collected from all the households surveyed during March to May 1999. (See **Table 1** in paragraph 8 for details.)

7. The conventional Direct Questioning Method (DQM) was employed in the STE for one-half of the sample to enquire about “children born out of registered marriage”. Owing to the sensitive nature of the topic “children born out of registered marriage”, respondents generally felt uneasy and showed great reluctance to disclose such information to interviewers. To tackle this problem, a well-established statistical method (viz. the “Randomized Response Technique” (RRT)) was employed for the other half of the sample in parallel in the STE in asking questions on children born out of registered marriage. Relevant details of the statistical method employed in the STE to enquire about “children born out of registered marriage” are set out in **Annex 5**.

Key statistics on Mainland children of Hong Kong residents

8. Based on findings of the STE, estimates relating to different categories of Mainland children were obtained. See **Table 1**, which is reproduced from the report entitled “**Social data collected via the General Household Survey : Special Topics Report No. 22**” published in July 1999 (page 125).

Table 1

Mainland children of Hong Kong residents ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ (excluding those first generation children born within registered marriage with one or both of their parents being born in Hong Kong or having ordinarily resided in Hong Kong for seven years or more at the time of their birth)			
<u>Category</u>	<u>First Generation</u> ⁽¹⁾	<u>Second Generation</u> ⁽¹⁾	<u>Total</u>
Children born within registered marriage	188 700 ⁽²⁾ [172 000]	329 100 ⁽³⁾ [338 000]	517 800 [510 000]
Children born out of registered marriage	505 000 [520 000]	581 000 [645 000]	1 086 000 [1 165 000]
Total	693 700 [692 000]	910 100 [983 000]	1 603 800 [1 675 000]

[* In square brackets are the interim figures released in end April 1999]

⁽¹⁾ The first generation refers to Mainland children of Hong Kong residents. The second generation refers to the children of those Mainland children, i.e. the grandchildren of Hong Kong residents.

⁽²⁾ The table does not include 97 600 (interim figure being 102 000) first generation children born within registered marriage with one or both of their parents being born in Hong Kong or having ordinarily resided in Hong Kong for seven years or more at the time of their birth. There are thus a total of 286 300 first generation children (i.e. 188 700 + 97 600) born within registered marriage, and altogether there are 791 300 persons (i.e. 286 300 + 505 000) in the first generation.

⁽³⁾ Of these 329 100 persons, some are children of the 188 700 persons presented in the table, while the rest are children of the 97 600 persons mentioned in Note (2). That is, the 329 100 persons are the children of all the 286 300 first generation children born within registered marriage. When they were born, their parents were still living in the Mainland.

9. Of the key figures pertaining to various categories of Mainland children who were born to Hong Kong residents and still living in the Mainland, those obtained *directly* from the STE results are summarized below:

<u>Category of Mainland children</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
(A) First generation children born within registered marriage to Hong Kong residents – with at least one of their parents being an HKPR at the time of their birth	97 600
(B) First generation children born within registered marriage to Hong Kong residents – with both parents not being HKPRs at the time of their birth	188 700
(C) Total number of first generation children born within registered marriage to Hong Kong residents (i.e. sum of items (A) and (B) above)	286 300
(D) Children of first generation children born within registered marriage to Hong Kong residents (i.e. children born to those 286 300 first generation children mentioned in item (C) above)	329 100
(E) First generation children born out of registered marriage to Hong Kong residents (<i>survey results based on the RRT – only the aggregate number but not the detailed characteristics is available – see paragraph 8 of Annex 5</i>)	505 000

10. On the other hand, the following information could **not** be obtained directly from the STE results, viz. :

- (a) among the 505 000 first generation children born out of registered marriage to Hong Kong residents, the number of such children with at least one of their parents being an HKPR at the time of their birth; and

- (b) the number of children who had been born to those 505 000 first generation children and were still living in the Mainland.

The method used to derive the number of these two groups of children was to make use of the information pertaining to the respective categories of “children born within registered marriage”. Hence, to derive the estimate in respect of group (a), it was assumed that the proportion of this group of children among all children born out of registered marriage was the same as that found among children born within registered marriage. On this basis, it was estimated that there were around 170 000 Mainland children of this category⁽⁴⁾. Similarly, the estimate in respect of group (b) could be derived by making reference to the ratio of children (second generation children) born to first generation children for the whole category of Mainland children born within registered marriage, thereby giving an estimated figure of 581 000⁽⁵⁾.

Mainland children eligible for right of abode in Hong Kong after the interpretation of the Basic Law

11. After the interpretation of the Basic Law by the NPCSC on 26 June 1999, only some 270 000 first generation children of Hong Kong residents were estimated to satisfy the eligibility for the ROA in Hong Kong, since at least one of their parents was an HKPR at the time of their birth. This estimate can be derived from the findings of the STE. These 270 000 first generation children include:

⁽⁴⁾ Calculated from $505\,000 \times \frac{97\,600}{286\,300}$

⁽⁵⁾ Calculated from $505\,000 \times \frac{329\,000}{286\,300}$

- (a) 97 600 Mainland children who already had the ROA in HK at the time of survey (i.e. first generation children of Hong Kong residents who were born within registered marriage and with at least one of their parents being an HKPR at the time of their birth) [corresponding to category (A) in paragraph 9 above]; and
- (b) 170 000 first generation children of Hong Kong residents who were born out of registered marriage and with at least one of their parents being an HKPR at the time of their birth [corresponding to group (a) in paragraph 10 above].

12. Information on the detailed characteristics of those 97 600 eligible children born within registered marriage was available from the STE because questions on the detailed characteristics of such children were asked directly in the STE. However, information on the profile of those 170 000 eligible children born out of registered marriage was not available. This was because questions on Mainland children born out of registered marriage were asked using the RRT in the STE.

Comparison of the estimates of Mainland children with other available data

13. Other than the findings of the STE, the Administration has no information on the number and characteristics of Mainland children who are not eligible for ROA in Hong Kong (i.e. children either born within registered marriage or born out of registered marriage to Hong Kong residents and with both of their parents not being HKPRs at the time of their birth). As for the Mainland children eligible for ROA, a broad comparison of relevant figures may be conducted to throw light on the situation.

14. Since the introduction of the Certificate of Entitlement (CoE) Scheme in July 1997, some 157 000 CoE's have been issued to Mainland children. Between July 1997 and March 2004, 149 300 eligible Mainland children have come to Hong Kong with CoE under the One-way Permit (OWP) Scheme while another 14 100 eligible Mainland children have come under other categories of the scheme (i.e. non-CoE categories [e.g. accompanying parent to settle in Hong Kong]). Among these 163 400 Mainlanders, some 46 100 had come to Hong Kong before March 1999 (40 700 under the CoE category and 5 400 under other categories); and some 15 400 were born after May 1999. In other words, the number of eligible Mainland children who have come or have already obtained CoE is about 110 000 (i.e. 101 900 eligible children who have come to Hong Kong and 7 700 eligible children who have obtained CoE but yet to come to Hong Kong).

15. On the other hand, among the estimate of 270 000 eligible Mainland children obtained from the survey, some may not come for one reason or another. According to the findings of the STE, the parents of about 20% of the 97 600 Mainland children who were born within registered marriage and were eligible for ROA in HK indicated that either they did not wish their Mainland children to come to live in HK or they considered that their children would not wish to come (*Table 11c of Special Topics Report No. 22*). Perceivably, the corresponding proportion in respect of those 170 000 eligible children born out of registered marriage could be higher. Moreover, some of the eligible Mainland children in the adult age groups would have less incentive to come to Hong Kong after 1999, given that many would already have their families, yet their own Mainland children ("second generation children" of Hong Kong residents) would not be eligible for ROA in Hong Kong under the existing policy. Taking account of the above, the

number of eligible Mainland children who would ever have the intention of coming to Hong Kong could be somewhat below 200 000 (a reduction of *a little over 20%*).

16. Moreover, many eligible Mainland children are young persons with one of their parents living in the Mainland. Some of them might therefore choose to apply to come to Hong Kong later when their father/mother in the Mainland are in a position to obtain their own OWP. As for the adult children, economic situation would be an important consideration. As the economic climate in Hong Kong has been persistently not favourable whereas that in the Mainland has been improving significantly, some might postpone their applications until the economic situation is more conducive (of course, some may even give up their right eventually on economic considerations).

17. Currently there are a considerable number of eligible Mainland children whose application for CoE is being processed by the authorities, though there are no data to show how many belong to that group of eligible children as at March/May 1999.

18. The figures and considerations presented above, when taken together, should represent a coherent reflection of the situation.

Latest situation and assessment of future situation

19. There is no plan to conduct any new survey on Mainland children born to Hong Kong residents. According to the interpretation of the Basic Law by the NPCSC on 26 June 1999, Mainlanders including Mainland-born children of HKPRs have to apply for OWP in order to settle in Hong Kong. In this regard, Mainland children who are eligible for ROA in Hong Kong

under the Basic Law Article 24(2)(3) will come to Hong Kong in an orderly and well-planned manner under the OWP scheme.

20. The fact that 54 750 OWP holders would come from the Mainland each year is taken into account in the compilation of population projections. This provides a good basis for planning the provision of services by the Government for both existing residents and new arrivals. We have no intention to conduct a new survey as doing so may generate false expectations that the Government would change its policy on ROA matters.

Census and Statistics Department
June 2004

Estimates of the number of Mainlanders with Right of Abode in Hong Kong

The Census and Statistics Department is conducting a Special Topic Enquiry (STE) via the General Household Survey (GHS) from March to May 1999 to collect data relating to mainlanders who have the right of abode in Hong Kong. Preliminary figures up to mid-April and a description of some major technical issues are provided in this paper.

Ruling by the Court of Final Appeal

2. Persons in the Mainland who have become eligible for Right of Abode as a result of the ruling include :

- Hong Kong residents' children born in the Mainland. Although their fathers or mothers were not Hong Kong residents at the time they were born, they will become eligible for right of abode once their parents become Hong Kong permanent residents;
- Children "born out of wedlock" of Hong Kong permanent residents.

Preliminary Estimates of the Number of Mainlanders with Right of Abode

3. About half of the survey work has been completed by the Census and Statistics Department. Based on data collected, the following estimates are obtained :

Persons Newly Eligible for Right of Abode

Category	First Generation ⁽¹⁾	Second Generation ⁽¹⁾ (eligible when eligible persons in the first generation fulfil the 7 years' residence requirement)	Total
Children born within registered marriage	172 000 ⁽²⁾	338 000 ⁽³⁾	510 000
Children born out of registered marriage	520 000	645 000	1 165 000
Total	692 000	983 000	1 675 000

Notes : (1) The first generation refers to Mainland children of Hong Kong residents. The second generation refers to the children of those Mainland children, i.e. the grandchildren of Hong Kong residents.

(2) The above table does not include 102 000 persons who already have the right of abode prior to the ruling by the Court of Final Appeal. They are among the first generation. There are thus a total of 274 000 children born within registered marriage, and altogether there are 794 000 persons in the first generation.

(3) Of these 338 000 persons, some are children of the 172 000 persons presented in the table, while the rest are children of the 102 000 persons mentioned in Note (2).

Some Major Technical Issues of the Survey

4. This is not the first time that information is collected on Mainland children of Hong Kong residents. During the period from November 1995 to January 1996, the Census and Statistics Department conducted an STE to collect data on Hong Kong residents' children who were born and still living in the Mainland. The results showed that at that time Hong Kong residents had 320 000 children who were born in the Mainland and still living there. Owing to the privacy nature of the issue, these 320 000 persons largely did not include "children born out of registered marriage". This figure corresponds broadly to the figure of 274 000 just released (i.e. all first generation children born within registered marriage). A considerable number of these 320 000 persons have already come and resided in Hong Kong over the past three years. Meanwhile, newborns are added to this category.

5. Not all "children born out of registered marriage" have been born to "mistresses" or "extra-marital relationship". A considerable number of them were born to the so-called "de facto marriage" in the Mainland. It is known that up to the early 90's, a large number of persons who have children did not go through any formal marriage registration. Therefore, "children born out of registered marriage" include many children born to Hong Kong residents under de facto marriage in the Mainland. The father or mother of these children might have later come and resided in Hong Kong, while the children remained in the Mainland; or one of the parents might have come to Hong Kong for permanent residence and started another family. Certainly, there are also a considerable number of persons who were not born under any form of marriage and whose parents have come and resided in Hong Kong later.

6. Reference period for the current STE is March to May. By mid-April, the Census and Statistics Department has already completed 50% of the survey work, with 9 200 households selected by random sampling having been interviewed.

7. The results published at this stage are compiled from data collected during the period from March to mid-April, and are thus preliminary estimates. Nevertheless, through proper sampling design, the selected households for March and the first half of April form a separate and scientific random sample by itself and can be used to draw inference on the overall situation.

8. Enumerators of the Census and Statistics Department encountered difficulties in using the "direct questioning method" in collecting data on "children born out of registered marriage". During the interviews, the enumerators noticed that respondents felt embarrassed and uneasy or held a perfunctory attitude when being asked questions related to this topic. Thus the number of "children born out of registered marriage" established via the "direct questioning method" cannot be relied on.

9. Apart from using the "direct questioning method" to collect data from half of the sample, the Census and Statistics Department has used the "randomized response technique" (RRT) for the other half of the sample to collect data on "children born out of registered marriage".

10. Under the RRT, a respondent goes through a random process similar to "drawing lots" to determine the question to be answered, i.e. the one related to children born out of registered marriage, or the other question related to an ordinary issue. There is no need for the respondent to tell the enumerator which question is being answered, and the enumerator is unable to relate the answer to the question. By virtue of this, respondents will feel unpressurized in providing true information. This is a method adopted by the statistical profession in tackling issues with a high degree of sensitivity in a survey.

11. Regarding "children born within registered marriage", the survey work has progressed smoothly, and detailed breakdowns of information can also be compiled.

12. As "children born out of registered marriage" involves a high degree of privacy, we could only rely on the RRT method to collect data for estimating first generation "children born out of registered marriage". Within this category, the characteristics of first generation children and the number and characteristics of second generation children can only be estimated based on information pertaining to "children born within registered marriage".

Some major characteristics of Mainland children

13. The following are some major characteristics of the first generation children "born within registered marriage". Comparison with the Hong Kong population is also made :

	% among newly eligible Mainland children born within registered marriage ^(a)	% among all the Mainland children born within registered marriage ^(b)	% among Hong Kong Population
(1) Aged ^(c) 20 or above	80	70	76
(2) Education at secondary level or above	63	50	60
(3) Professional or technical personnel ^(d)	10 (23)	8 (20)	14 (27)

Notes : (a) There are 172 000 newly eligible persons born within registered marriage (first generation).

(b) There are altogether 274 000 eligible persons born within registered marriage (first generation).

(c) A more detailed breakdown by age and sex is given at the Annex.

(d) Figures refer to percentage share of "professional or technical personnel" in the total population of the relevant category of people. Figures in brackets refer to percentage share of "professional or technical personnel" in the working population of the relevant category of people.

Intention of Hong Kong residents for their Mainland Children to come to live in Hong Kong

14. The survey has also collected the views of Hong Kong residents with Mainland children born within registered marriage as to whether they would wish their children to come to live in Hong Kong. Some 80% of the respondents expressed such intention.

Persons not included in the STE and other related issues

15. Two types of persons are not included in the above estimates :

(a) Mainland children of permanent residents of Hong Kong who have deceased;

(b) Mainland children of permanent residents of Hong Kong who have emigrated. This is because the parents of these children could not be included in the survey.

16. In addition, there are quite a number of Hong Kong residents whose spouses still live in the Mainland, and there will continue to be newborns. There will also be Hong Kong residents who will marry and give rise to children in the Mainland. Thus, the estimates refer to the current position only.

Census and Statistics Department

**Percentage Distribution of Newly Eligible Persons Born
Within Registered Marriage (first generation) and
their Children (second generation) Analysed by Age and Sex**

Percentage

Age Group	First generation ⁽¹⁾			Second generation ⁽²⁾		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
0 - 5	1	1	2	11	9	20
6 - 11	2	2	4	12	11	23
12 - 19	5	8	13	13	11	24
20 - 49	30	37	67	18	15	33
50 - 59	5	6	11	*	*	*
60+	1	3	4	*	*	*
Total	44	57	100	54	46	100

Notes: Owing to rounding, there may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total.

* Less than 0.5%

(1) The number of first generation newly eligible persons born within registered marriage is 172 000.

(2) The number of second generation children referred to in this table is 338 000. Of these, some are children of the 172 000 persons mentioned in Note (1), while the rest are children of the 102 000 persons who already have the right of abode prior to the ruling by the Court of Final Appeal.

Supplementary Information on the Paper

“Estimates of the Number of Mainlanders with Right of Abode in Hong Kong”
presented by Census and Statistics Department
to LegCo House Committee on 6 May 1999

(Census and Statistics Department)

The Census and Statistics Department submitted a paper “Estimates of the number of Mainlanders with Right of Abode in Hong Kong” in a special meeting of the House Committee of the Legislative Council held on 6 May. Data obtained in the Special Topic Enquiry and a general description of some major technical issues were provided. Further details are provided herewith as supplementary information.

- Technical details like sample design, questionnaires, question flow, etc. are contained in the Paper C&S001: “Special Topic Enquiry on “Hong Kong Residents with Spouses or Children in the Mainland of China”: Technical Details”.
- Three points are highlighted below which have been frequently enquired on:
 - (a) clear classification of “children born within registered marriage” and “children born out of registered marriage” is required when conducting the survey. As regards specific details of “children born out of registered marriage”, an account has already been given in para. 5 of the paper “Estimates of the number of Mainlanders with Right of Abode in Hong Kong”;
 - (b) households interviewed during the period from March and mid-April formed an independent random sample and can be used to draw inference on the overall population;
 - (c) the survey does not cover the deceased and the emigrated Hong Kong Permanent Residents who may have children still residing in the mainland of China. Thus such children are not reflected in the results.
- It is pointed out in para. 12 of the captioned paper that we could only rely on the “Randomized Response Technique” to collect data for estimating the number of first generation “children born out of registered marriage”. Within this category, the characteristics of the first generation and the number and characteristics of second generation children can only be estimated based on information pertaining to “children born within registered marriage”.

- Hence, while the figure of 520 000 persons in the table in para. 3 of the captioned paper was compiled based on survey data, detailed characteristics could not be obtained directly. For such characteristics, one may consider to make use of the figures of "children born within registered marriage" as a basis of estimation.
- The 645 000 persons in the table represents the second generation "children born out of registered marriage", i.e. children born to the 520 000 persons. It is calculated based on the ratio of the first and the second generations of "children born within registered marriage", i.e. 274 000 and 338 000 persons respectively.
- A systematic presentation of key findings pertaining to "children born within registered marriage" obtained from the survey is provided in Paper C&S002. The data have basically been provided in the paper submitted on 6 May 1999.
- The Census and Statistics Department has assessed that the error rates of the various relevant figures on the number of Mainland children with right of abode in Hong Kong are around 5% - 10%.
- As is generally known, the Randomized Response Technique (RRT) and the Direct Questioning Method (DQM) are used in parallel in asking questions on "children born out of registered marriage". In the case of DQM, it has been observed by interviewers that many respondents feel embarrassed and uneasy or hold a perfunctory attitude when being asked questions related to the sensitive topic. Therefore, the estimate of the number of children born out of registered marriage derived from the DQM is deemed to be unreliable and subject to severe underreporting. In fact, the number of children derived from the DQM is only 20 000 to 30 000. Accordingly, the figure obtained from the DQM cannot be relied on and the reference value of associated breakdown data is also very limited.

Attachments: Paper C&S001
 Paper C&S002

**Special Topic Enquiry on
“Hong Kong Residents with Spouses or Children
in the Mainland of China”: Technical Details**

Background

The enquiry is conducted via the General Household Survey (GHS). The GHS is conducted by the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) on a continuous basis to collect information on labour force, unemployment and underemployment. Apart from that, special topic enquiries are conducted via the GHS from time to time to collect specified data required by other government departments and policy bureaux. Household members being interviewed have to answer GHS core questions first and then go on to answer questions on the special topic.

Coverage and Sample Design

2. Since special topic enquiries (STE) are attached to the GHS, their coverage and sample design are in general the same as the GHS.
3. Annex 1 provides details on the survey method used in the GHS and the arrangements made for this round of the STE. Sample size of the enquiry is about 20 000 households. With reference to previous records, the C&SD has identified some districts which are likely to have more Hong Kong residents with spouses or children in the Mainland. In order to maximize the cost-effectiveness of data collection, a relatively large number of cases were sampled from these districts. Therefore, the sample was selected with unequal probability for different districts. However, in estimating the overall figures, weighting will be applied based on the selection probability of the sampling unit. Thus, when we infer the overall population from the sample data, the estimates we obtain will be unbiased.
4. In order to ensure high response rate and data quality, face-to-face interviewing is used.
5. At the early stage of drawing up the sample design, there was already the understanding that data users (the Government and the general public) would need urgently some figures for reference. Therefore, the sampling method was designed in such a way that the households selected for March and first half of April would form an independent and scientific random sample. On this basis, findings of this sample can be used in making inferences of the overall situation.
6. Responses from 9 200 households were collected from the independent sample for March and the first half of April, representing a response rate of 93%. This sample is adequate for deriving estimate for the overall situation.

Method used for enquiring about children "born within wedlock" and "born out of wedlock"

7. In conducting the survey, concepts of "born within wedlock" and "born out of wedlock" need be explained clearly to the respondents. In actual practice, the terms "children born within registered marriage" and "children born out of registered marriage" are used as the basis of delineation.

8. Not all "children born out of registered marriage" have been born to "mistresses" or "extra-marital relationship". Included amongst them were children born to the so-called "de facto marriages" in the Mainland. It is known that up to the early 90's, formal registration of marriage is not really the common practice. Therefore, "Children born out of registered marriage" would also include children born to Hong Kong residents under such "de facto marriage". The father or mother of these children might later have come and resided in Hong Kong, while the children remained in the Mainland; or one of the parents might have come to Hong Kong for permanent residence and started another family. Certainly, there are also persons who have been born to parents who have not undergone any form of marriage and their parents have subsequently come and resided in Hong Kong. It should be noted that in the survey, the parent to whom "children born out of registered marriage" is attributed could be male or female.

9. As "children born out of registered marriage" involves a high degree of privacy, the C&SD has foreseen that during face-to-face interview, the respondents might feel uneasy and therefore reluctant to tell the truth. To tackle this problem, two interviewing methods are employed in asking questions on "children born out of registered marriage". One of these methods is the conventional "direct questioning" approach while the other is the "randomized response technique" (RRT). In actual implementation, the sample is split (on a random basis) into two "half-samples." Direct questioning method (DQM) is applied to household members of one "half-sample"; while "RRT" is applied to those of the other "half-sample".

How to apply the "Randomized Response Technique"

10. When the randomized response technique is applied, the respondent will go through a random process to determine whether he/she would answer the question on children born out of wedlock or another ordinary question. (During the interview, the interviewer will, at an appropriate time, explain in detail to the respondent the definition of "born within wedlock" and "born out of wedlock" in the context of this special topic enquiry. For simplicity, the two terms "born within wedlock" and "born out of wedlock" will be used in this document.)

11. The enumerators will bring with them a bag containing ten film holders, some with cover and some without cover. A film holder without cover signifies the

requirement to answer the question on children born out of wedlock ("Do you have any children born out of wedlock and living in the Mainland? If you have, what is the number?"), while that with cover signifies a non-sensitive question ("Have you taken a taxi trip last week? If you have, how many times?") The pattern of answer to both questions is the same (viz. a (=0), b (=1), c (=2) or d (=3 or more)).

12. A respondent will be asked to draw a film holder from the bag so as to determine which question he/she is going to answer. The film holder should not be taken out of the bag. The respondent should not inform the enumerator whether the film holder which has been drawn is *with* or *without* cover, that is, which question is being answered. The ratio of the number of the two types of film holders is 6:4 (number answering the question on children : number answering the question on taxi).

13. There is one more technical point. It has been mentioned above that drawing a film holder "without cover" relates to the requirement to answer the question on children born out of wedlock, while drawing one "with cover" relates to the requirement to answer the other question. This is so for one half of the respondents. For the other half of the respondents, the questions relating to "with cover" and "without cover" will be swapped. That is, "with cover" relates to the requirement to answer the question on children and "without cover" to the other question. Therefore, before the actual selection of the film holder, the respondent does not know which question is represented by the "with cover" or "without cover" film holder. It is only after the film holder has been selected and the interviewer has been presented the flash card will the respondent know which question should be answered.

14. In using the RRT, nobody except the respondent himself/herself will know which question is being answered and hence the answer provided by the respondent does not carry any meaning to other persons, including the interviewer. Under such circumstances, the respondent would feel comfortable and unpressurized in providing the true information.

15. Although the above explanation may sound a bit complicated, it is actually a rather simple matter in the real interviewing process. From picking the film holder to finding out which question he/she should answer to providing the answer, it is all a matter within a few minutes.

16. According to the statistical theory underlying the RRT, the C&SD can derive, with appropriate computational formulae, the aggregate pattern pertaining to the sensitive question based on responses to the sensitive and non-sensitive questions without knowing the answer of individual respondents to the sensitive question. This is a method adopted by statistical professionals when dealing with surveys on sensitive topics.

Question flow and specimen copy of the questionnaire

17. The question flow of the special topic enquiry on children in the Mainland, a specimen of the questionnaire and the flash card used in the RRT are given in Annex 2, Annex 3 and Annex 4 respectively.

Estimation Method

18. The estimation method used in compiling estimates of the target variables is given in Annex 5.

**An Introduction to the Sample Design of
the Special Topic Enquiry on
“Hong Kong Residents with Spouses/Children in the Mainland of China”
attached to the General Household Survey**

Background

The General Household Survey (GHS) is a sample survey which has been conducted by the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) on a continuous basis since August 1981.

2. The main objective of the GHS is to collect data on the labour force, unemployment and underemployment. Some information on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population is also obtained. In addition, through the use of a supplementary part, the GHS also includes some specially designed questions to collect data on a wide range of special topics required by other government departments/policy bureaux.

3. A special topic enquiry on “Hong Kong Residents with Spouses/ Children in the Mainland” is being conducted via the GHS in March-May 1999. As this enquiry is a supplementary part of the GHS, the sample design basically follows that of the GHS with some modifications. The first part of this note describes the sample design of the GHS in general while the last part is dedicated to the modifications made for this particular enquiry.

Coverage

4. The GHS covers the land-based civilian non-institutional population of Hong Kong.

Sampling frame

5. The sampling units for the survey are permanent quarters in built-up areas and segments in non-built-up areas.

6. The GHS makes use of the frame of quarters maintained by C&SD as the sampling frame. The frame consists of two parts: (i) Register of Quarters (RQ) and (ii) Register of Segments (RS).

7. The RQ contains computerized records of all addresses of permanent quarters in built-up areas, including urban areas, new towns and other major developed areas. Each unit of quarters is identified by a unique address with details such as street name, building name, floor number and flat number.

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

9. For the purpose of the GHS, all permanent quarters and quarters in segments which are for residential and partially residential purposes in the whole territory of Hong Kong are covered.

Sample design

10. A rotational replicate sample design is adopted in the GHS such that about half of the sample in the current month were enumerated three months ago. The overlapping of samples, coupled with the rotational feature, leads to more precise estimation of changes over time on the one hand, and facilitates the control of respondents' burden on the other.

11. Records in the frame of quarters are first stratified by their geographical area and type of quarters (records in the RS are sorted by geographic area only). Systematic replicated sampling is then applied for sample selection based on which samples are drawn systematically to form replicates according to fixed sampling interval by making use of non-repetitive random numbers.

12. By using the sampling method mentioned in para. 11 above, the frame of quarters is divided into a large number of replicates comprising about 500 quarters (including both permanent quarters as well as quarters in segments) each.

13. In the GHS, 18 replicates are selected for enumeration in each month, of which 9 are retained from the preceding quarter and 9 are newly selected. Information on personal, labour force and household characteristics is collected from all persons in the sampled quarters where appropriate.

Sample size

14. The monthly sample size of the GHS is about 8 000 households on average. There are hence about 24 000 households in each 3-monthly sample. The response rate achieved is normally higher than 90%.

Sample design for the Special Topic Enquiry on “Hong Kong residents with spouses/children in the Mainland”

15. For a normal special topic enquiry attached to the GHS, only the new replicates in the GHS sample will form the sample for the enquiry. This means that about half of the GHS sample, constituting some 12 000 households, will be enumerated for the purpose of a special topic enquiry.

16. For the special topic enquiry on “Hong Kong residents with spouses/children in the Mainland” (STE), it has been decided to use a larger sample size of some 20 000 households.

17. To yield a larger sample of 20 000 households for the STE, the most convenient approach is to include the ‘old replicates’ part of the GHS sample in addition to the ‘new replicates’ part during March-May 1999. Based on the results of a similar enquiry conducted in 1995/96, some districts were found to have a greater proportion of residents with children in the Mainland. In order to increase the cost efficiency of the STE, a greater proportion of sample is selected from these “target’ districts in sub-sampling from the old replicates.

18. A summary of the sample selection scheme for the STE with reference to the GHS sample is as follows:

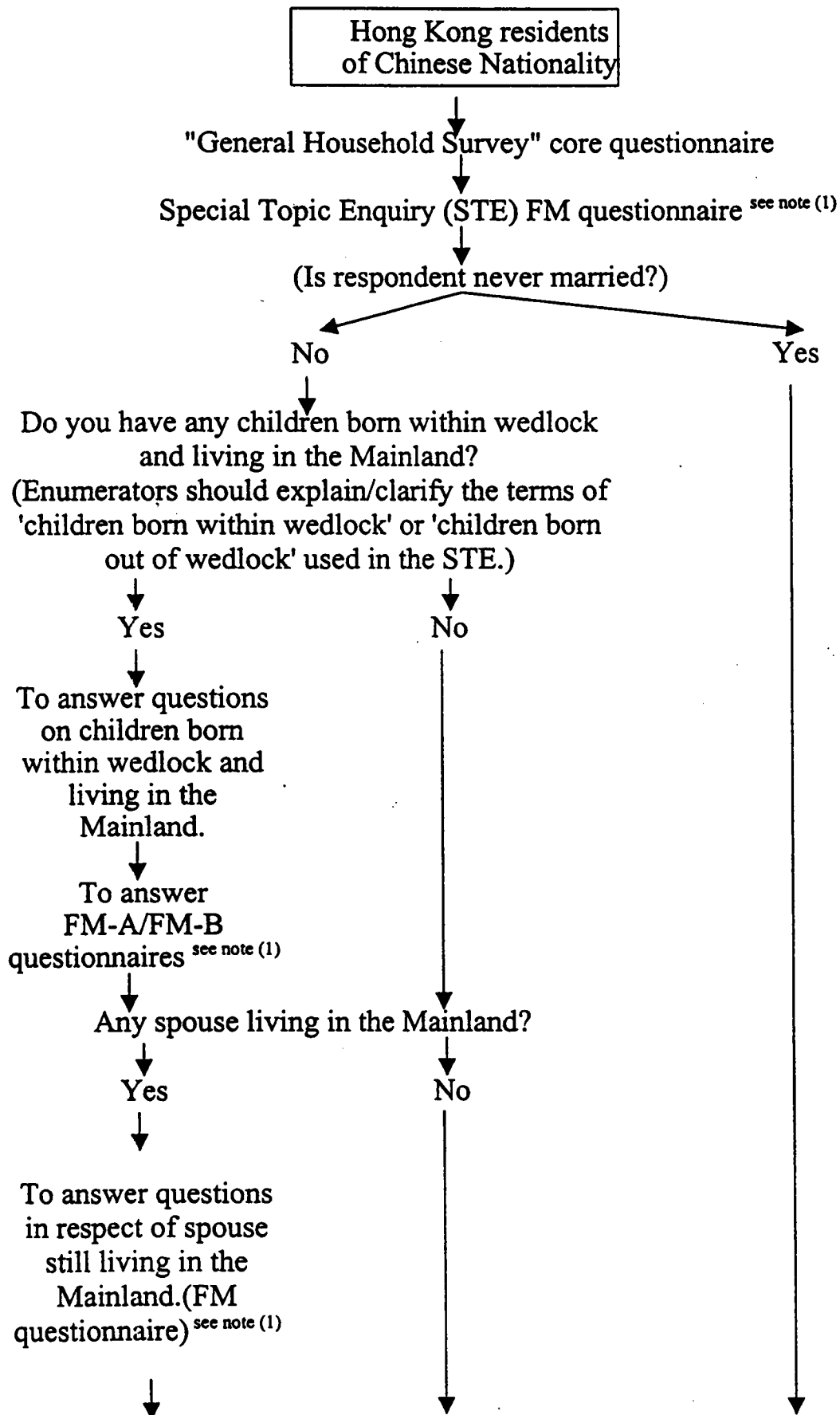
<u>Sample in GHS</u>	<u>Arrangement</u>
(a) New replicates	All selected for STE
(b) Old replicates	
- target districts	All selected for STE
- non-target districts	Randomly select one living quarter in two for STE

19. Given the described arrangement, the sample is a "disproportionate sample". However, all probabilities of selection of individual households are known and in the estimation stage, the probabilities will be used in a weighting process so that the results will still be unbiased estimates.

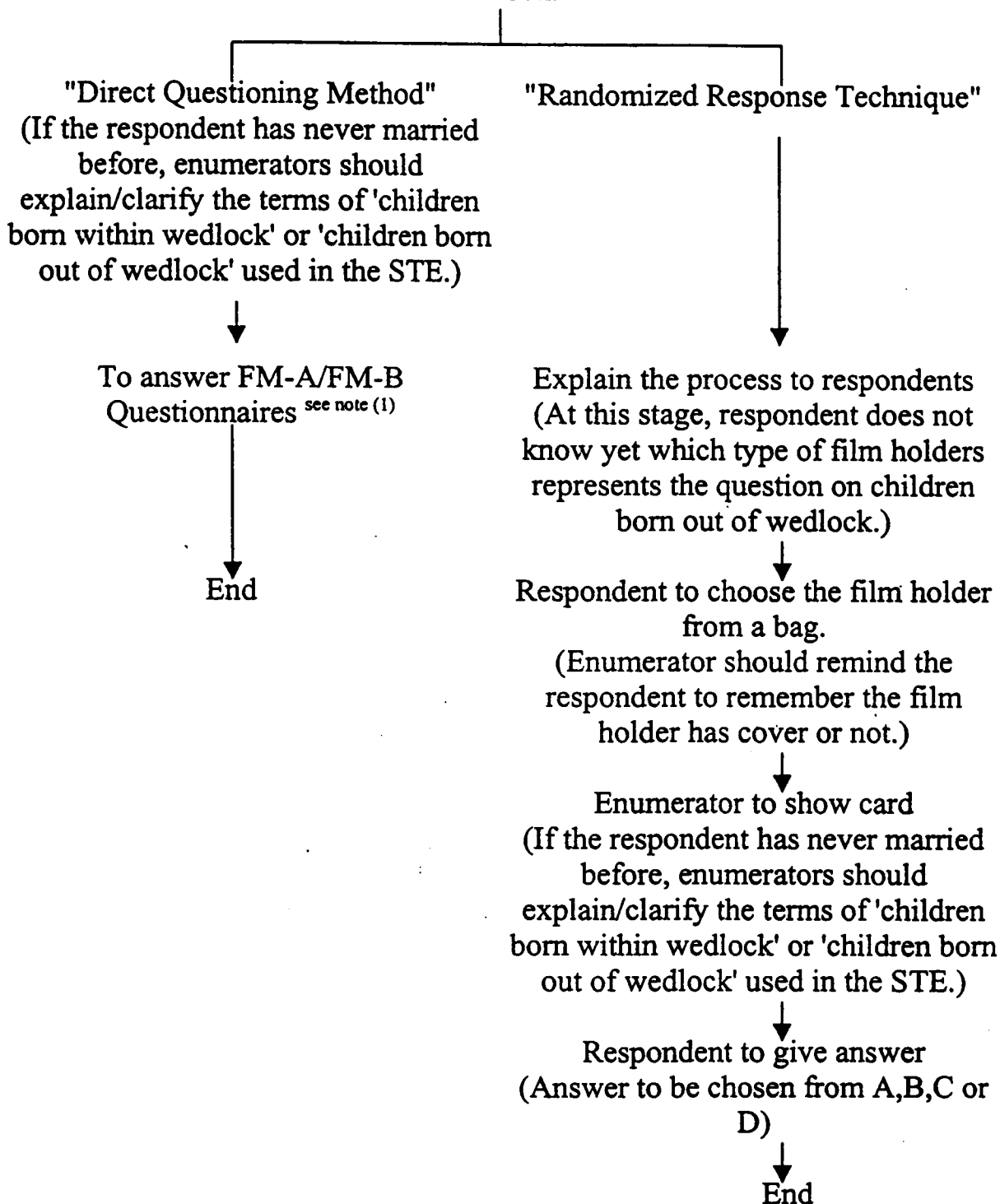
20. Another arrangement made for the STE is that through proper sampling design, the sample of selected households for March and the first half of April, form a separate and scientific random sample by itself. Hence the results obtained and can be used to draw inference on the overall situation. The March - May sample is of course also an independent, random sample and given its larger size, is expected to provide estimates with greater precision. The merit of having the March/mid-April sample results is that this allows data to be made available to the community for reference at an early time though the precision of the results will increase when a larger sample is used.

**Special Topic Enquiry on
"Hong Kong residents with spouses/children in the Mainland of China"**

Flow chart



↓ ↓ ↓
According to the instructions for the "Check Point 8" in the questionnaire, a number generated by computer is used to determine which method is to be used to ask the household member about questions on children born out of wedlock.



Note: (1) Questionnaire FM: to collect personal information and information on spouses in the Mainland.

Questionnaire FM - A: to collect information on children in the Mainland.

Questionnaire FM - B: to collect information on grandchildren in the Mainland.

**Special Topic Enquiry on
"Hong Kong residents with spouses/children in
the Mainland of China"**

Brief introduction to the Questionnaire

1. Form FM - White (To collect personal information and information on spouses in the Mainland)
Form FM-A - Pink (To collect information on children in the Mainland)
Form FM-B - Green (To collect information on grandchildren in the Mainland)
2. Target respondents : Hong Kong residents of Chinese Origin
 - If the respondent has only spouse in the Mainland, complete form FM.
 - If the respondent has spouse and *children (grand children) born within wedlock** in the Mainland, complete form(s) FM, FM-A, FM-B.
 - Refer to check point 8 on page 5 of form FM :
 - Half of the respondents will be asked the question on children born out of wedlock by using the "direct questioning method" while the other half of the respondents will be asked the same question by the "randomized response technique".
 - "Direct questioning method" : If the respondent has children (grand children) in the Mainland, complete form(s) FM-A (FM-B).
 - "Randomized response technique" : Complete Part F in form FM.
 - * The meaning of '*children born within wedlock*' and '*children born out of wedlock*' will be explained by the enumerator to the respondent.

Note : The English questionnaire here presented is only a translated version for reference purpose. It is not used because only Hong Kong residents of Chinese nationality are included in the enquiry.

The number of data items to be collected from this Special Topic Enquiry is large, and the questionnaire employed very complicated. Since it is not a self-administered questionnaire, specially trained enumerators are required to conduct the interview.

Furthermore, some terms are prone to misinterpretation unless adequate explanation is given. Any person who wishes to study this questionnaire is requested to contact the Census & Statistics Department on 2887 5500 (Mr. SIU) so that detailed explanations on the questionnaire can be provided by staff of the Census & Statistics Department.

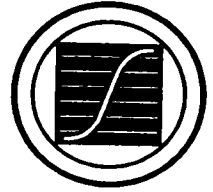
CENSUS AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT

FM

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

SPECIAL TOPICS - (FM)

Hong Kong residents with spouses/children in the Mainland of China
(March - May 1999)



CONFIDENTIAL
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SPECIMEN

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MON YR

Name of HH Head
Mr/Mrs/Ms/Miss : _____

REF

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Residential Tel. No. : _____

Part A : Transcribed from GHS Core

CSO No.

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ACSO No.

--

HH No.

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Household information

(a) Final enumeration result	<i>Not enumerated</i> → <i>End</i>
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Personal information

(b) Personal serial number (PPN)	<table border="1"><tr><td> </td></tr></table>		<table border="1"><tr><td> </td></tr></table>		<table border="1"><tr><td> </td></tr></table>		<table border="1"><tr><td> </td></tr></table>		<table border="1"><tr><td> </td></tr></table>		<table border="1"><tr><td> </td></tr></table>							
(c) Name																		
(d) Sex	<table border="1"><tr><td>1. Male</td></tr><tr><td>2. Female</td></tr></table>	1. Male	2. Female	<table border="1"><tr><td>1. Male</td></tr><tr><td>2. Female</td></tr></table>	1. Male	2. Female	<table border="1"><tr><td>1. Male</td></tr><tr><td>2. Female</td></tr></table>	1. Male	2. Female	<table border="1"><tr><td>1. Male</td></tr><tr><td>2. Female</td></tr></table>	1. Male	2. Female	<table border="1"><tr><td>1. Male</td></tr><tr><td>2. Female</td></tr></table>	1. Male	2. Female	<table border="1"><tr><td>1. Male</td></tr><tr><td>2. Female</td></tr></table>	1. Male	2. Female
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(e) Age	<table border="1"><tr><td> </td></tr></table>		<table border="1"><tr><td> </td></tr></table>		<table border="1"><tr><td> </td></tr></table>		<table border="1"><tr><td> </td></tr></table>		<table border="1"><tr><td> </td></tr></table>		<table border="1"><tr><td> </td></tr></table>							
(f) Whereabouts at reference night ____ / ____ / 98 <i>In other countries/</i> <i>Other accommodation in Hong Kong</i> → <i>End</i>	<table border="1"><tr><td> </td></tr></table>		<table border="1"><tr><td> </td></tr></table>		<table border="1"><tr><td> </td></tr></table>		<table border="1"><tr><td> </td></tr></table>		<table border="1"><tr><td> </td></tr></table>		<table border="1"><tr><td> </td></tr></table>							
(g) Marital status [Note : 'Co-habited' is coded as '5'] <i>Never married/Co-habited/</i> <i>Divorced/Separated/Widowed</i> → <i>Q.1</i>	<table border="1"><tr><td> </td></tr></table>		<table border="1"><tr><td> </td></tr></table>		<table border="1"><tr><td> </td></tr></table>		<table border="1"><tr><td> </td></tr></table>		<table border="1"><tr><td> </td></tr></table>		<table border="1"><tr><td> </td></tr></table>							
(h) Spouse personal serial number (if applicable) → <i>Q.1</i>	<table border="1"><tr><td> </td></tr></table>		<table border="1"><tr><td> </td></tr></table>		<table border="1"><tr><td> </td></tr></table>		<table border="1"><tr><td> </td></tr></table>		<table border="1"><tr><td> </td></tr></table>		<table border="1"><tr><td> </td></tr></table>							

Part B : Identify whether the respondent is a Hong Kong resident

(01) (02) (03) (04) (05) (06)

<p>Q.1 Are you an ethnic Chinese?</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>No</i> → <i>End</i></p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>
<p>Q.2 Were you born in Hong Kong?</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Yes</i> → <i>CHK1</i></p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>
<p>Q.3 Do you have to apply for extension of stay at regular intervals in order to reside in Hong Kong? (Holders of 'One-way Permit' are not required to do so.)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>No need</i> → <i>Q.5</i></p>	<p>1. Need 2. No need</p>	<p>1. Need 2. No need</p>	<p>1. Need 2. No need</p>	<p>1. Need 2. No need</p>	<p>1. Need 2. No need</p>	<p>1. Need 2. No need</p>
<p>Q.4 Are you a holder of 'Two-way Permit' from the Mainland of China?</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Yes</i> → <i>End</i></p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>
<p>Q.5 From which year and month did you start residing in Hong Kong?</p>	<p>Year Month</p>	<p>Year Month</p>	<p>Year Month</p>	<p>Year Month</p>	<p>Year Month</p>	<p>Year Month</p>

Part C : Whether the respondent has child(ren) born in wedlock in the Mainland of China

<p><i>CHK1 : Marital status</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Never married</i> → <i>Q.21</i></p>						
<p>Q.6 (Please excuse me for asking this question) Do you have child(ren) who was/were born in wedlock in the Mainland of China and is/are still residing there? (excluding those who have already come to reside in Hong Kong)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>No</i> → <i>CHK2</i></p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>
<p>Q.7 How many are there altogether?</p>						
<p><i>The number of children born in wedlock as reported by the respondent in the supplementary questionnaire FM-A</i></p> <p>Please record the name (in short if applicable) of each child under the coding box. Each child reported in the supplementary questionnaire FM-A should be assigned a unique two-digit reference number in accordance with the sequence of the personal serial number of the respondent. The reference number of the child in FM-A should be numbered from A01 onwards. However, if the details of a child had already been reported by other respondent in the household, there is no need to assign a number to that child and no need to record his/her details again.</p> <p>(Please complete Parts D and E with the respondent first before going to FM-A for details of the child(ren))</p>						

Part D : Details relating to the spouse

(01) (02) (03) (04) (05) (06)

<p>CHK2 : Marital status</p> <p><i>Co-habited/Divorced/Separated/Widowed</i> → Q.21</p>						
<p>CHK3 : Whether spouse is a usual household member</p> <p><i>(Please check from Core Q.17 and spouse's information in Core Q.20 & Q.21)</i></p> <p>No → Q.8</p>	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No
<p>CHK4 : Whether have checked the information of the spouse in CHK5 already</p> <p>Checked → Q.21</p> <p>Not checked → CHK5</p>	1. Checked 2. Not checked	1. Checked 2. Not checked	1. Checked 2. Not checked	1. Checked 2. Not checked	1. Checked 2. Not checked	1. Checked 2. Not checked
<p>Q.8 Where does your husband/wife usually live? [Note : For place of residence other than the Mainland of China, please specify the place of residence.]</p> <p>Mainland of China → Q.9</p>	1. Mainland China 2. Not Mainland China	1. Mainland China 2. Not Mainland China	1. Mainland China 2. Not Mainland China	1. Mainland China 2. Not Mainland China	1. Mainland China 2. Not Mainland China	1. Mainland China 2. Not Mainland China
<p>CHK5 : Q.6 (Whether the respondent has child(ren) born in wedlock in the Mainland)</p> <p>No → Q.21</p>	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No
<p>CHK6 : Whether spouse is a usual household member</p> <p>Yes → Q.20</p>	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No
<p>Q.9 In which year and month was he/she born?</p>	Year Month	Year Month	Year Month	Year Month	Year Month	Year Month
<p>Q.10 What is his/her highest level of education attained? [Note : If the spouse is attending school, mark "attending school" and write down the grade he/she is in.]</p>						
<p>CHK7 : Q.8 Spouse's usual place of residence</p> <p>Not Mainland of China → Q.13</p>						
<p>Q.11 Did he/she have paid work or business in the Mainland of China during the past 7 days? Including work for his/her family without pay.</p> <p>No → Q.13</p>	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No

<p>Q.12 What was the title of his/her job? What were the main tasks or duties which he/she had to perform in that job?</p>						
<p>Q.13 Was he/she born in Hong Kong?</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Yes</i> → Q.19</p>	<p>1. <i>Yes</i> 2. <i>No</i></p>	<p>1. <i>Yes</i> 2. <i>No</i></p>	<p>1. <i>Yes</i> 2. <i>No</i></p>	<p>1. <i>Yes</i> 2. <i>No</i></p>	<p>1. <i>Yes</i> 2. <i>No</i></p>	<p>1. <i>Yes</i> 2. <i>No</i></p>
<p>Q.14 Has he/she ever resided in Hong Kong?</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>No</i> → Q.20</p>	<p>1. <i>Yes</i> 2. <i>No</i></p>	<p>1. <i>Yes</i> 2. <i>No</i></p>	<p>1. <i>Yes</i> 2. <i>No</i></p>	<p>1. <i>Yes</i> 2. <i>No</i></p>	<p>1. <i>Yes</i> 2. <i>No</i></p>	<p>1. <i>Yes</i> 2. <i>No</i></p>
<p>Q.15 Did he/she have to apply for extension of stay at regular intervals in order to reside in Hong Kong? (Holders of 'One-way Permit' are not required to do so.)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>No need</i> → Q.18</p>	<p>1. <i>Need</i> 2. <i>No need</i></p>	<p>1. <i>Need</i> 2. <i>No need</i></p>	<p>1. <i>Need</i> 2. <i>No need</i></p>	<p>1. <i>Need</i> 2. <i>No need</i></p>	<p>1. <i>Need</i> 2. <i>No need</i></p>	<p>1. <i>Need</i> 2. <i>No need</i></p>
<p>Q.16 Is he/she an ethnic Chinese?</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>No</i> → Q.20</p>	<p>1. <i>Yes</i> 2. <i>No</i></p>	<p>1. <i>Yes</i> 2. <i>No</i></p>	<p>1. <i>Yes</i> 2. <i>No</i></p>	<p>1. <i>Yes</i> 2. <i>No</i></p>	<p>1. <i>Yes</i> 2. <i>No</i></p>	<p>1. <i>Yes</i> 2. <i>No</i></p>
<p>Q.17 Is he/she a holder of 'Two-way Permit' from the Mainland of China?</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Yes</i> → Q.20</p>	<p>1. <i>Yes</i> 2. <i>No</i></p>	<p>1. <i>Yes</i> 2. <i>No</i></p>	<p>1. <i>Yes</i> 2. <i>No</i></p>	<p>1. <i>Yes</i> 2. <i>No</i></p>	<p>1. <i>Yes</i> 2. <i>No</i></p>	<p>1. <i>Yes</i> 2. <i>No</i></p>
<p>Q.18 From which year and month did he/she start residing in Hong Kong?</p>	<p>Year Month</p>	<p>Year Month</p>	<p>Year Month</p>	<p>Year Month</p>	<p>Year Month</p>	<p>Year Month</p>
<p>Q.19 From which year and month did he/she stop residing in Hong Kong?</p>	<p>Year Month</p>	<p>Year Month</p>	<p>Year Month</p>	<p>Year Month</p>	<p>Year Month</p>	<p>Year Month</p>
<p>Q.20 In which year and month were you married with your husband/wife?</p>	<p>Year Month</p>	<p>Year Month</p>	<p>Year Month</p>	<p>Year Month</p>	<p>Year Month</p>	<p>Year Month</p>

Part E : Information on CSSA

(01) (02) (03) (04) (05) (06)

<p>Q.21 Have you received any income from CSSA in _____ (last month)?</p> <p>[Note : Please check details in Core Q.56(c); if sufficient information is already available, do not ask this question.]</p>						
	Ten	Ten	Ten	Ten	Ten	Ten
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand
	Hundred	Hundred	Hundred	Hundred	Hundred	Hundred

***Attention**
 Please check the number of child(ren) born in wedlock at the end of Part C of this questionnaire (after Q.7). If the child(ren) born in wedlock is/are still living in the Mainland of China, go to questionnaire FM-A first and ask for detailed information of each child. Having completed FM-A (and FM-B), continue with Part F below for information on children born out of wedlock.

Part F : Whether the respondent has child(ren) born out of wedlock in the Mainland of China

<p>CHK8 : The last third digit of the LQ reference number</p> <p>Odd (1,3,5,7,9) → Randomized response</p> <p>Even (0,2,4,6,8) → Direct questioning</p>	<p>1. Randomized response</p> <p>2. Direct questioning</p>
---	--

Randomized response

<p>Please circle the right answer</p> <p>→ End</p>						
	1. A	1. A	1. A	1. A	1. A	1. A
	2. B	2. B	2. B	2. B	2. B	2. B
	3. C	3. C	3. C	3. C	3. C	3. C
	4. D	4. D	4. D	4. D	4. D	4. D

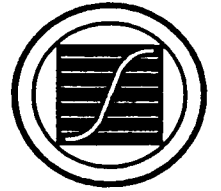
Direct questioning

<p>Q.22 Do you have child(ren) who was/were born out of wedlock in the Mainland of China and is/are still residing there?</p> <p>No → Q.24</p>	1. Yes	1. Yes	1. Yes	1. Yes	1. Yes	1. Yes
	2. No	2. No	2. No	2. No	2. No	2. No
<p>Q.23 How many are there altogether?</p>						
<p>Please record the name (in short if applicable) and code for each child born out of wedlock</p> <p>Each child reported in the supplementary questionnaire FM-A should be assigned a unique two-digit reference number in accordance with the sequence of the personal serial number of the respondent. If the respondent has no children born in wedlock, the number will start from A01; if the respondent has children born in wedlock, the reference number for children born out in wedlock will follow the reference number of children born in wedlock sequentially.</p>						
<p>Q.24 Have you taken taxi trips in the past 7 days? (If yes) How many times?</p> <p>→ FM-A/End</p>						

CENSUS AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT

FM-A

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY



Special Topics supplementary questionnaire - (FM-A)

Hong Kong residents with spouses/children in the Mainland of China

(March - May 1999)

CONFIDENTIAL

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Continuation Form No.

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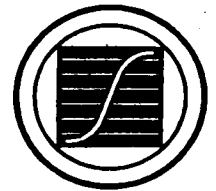
<p>Please assign a reference number to each child and enter this number in a coding box. Write down their names (in short if applicable) on the top of the appropriate coding box.</p> <p>In which province of the Mainland of China does this child reside?</p>	<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>																																						
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<p>Q.6 Do you think this child in the Mainland of China would like to come to live in Hong Kong?</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know</p>
<p>Q.7 Do you want this child in the Mainland of China to come to live in Hong Kong?</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>
<p>CHK2 : CHK1 Age of the child < 20 → CHK3</p>						
<p>Q.8 What is the marital status of this child?</p> <p><i>Co-habited/Never married/ Divorced/Separated/Widowed</i> → Q.14</p>						
<p>Q.9 Is your daughter-in-law/son-in-law residing in the Mainland of China?</p> <p>No → Q.14</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>
<p>Q.10 What is his/her age?</p>						
<p>Q.11 What is his/her highest level of education attained? [Note : If he/she is attending school, mark "attending school" and write down the grade he/she is in.]</p>						
<p>Q.12 Did he/she have paid work or business in the Mainland of China during the past 7 days? Including work for his/her family without pay.</p> <p>No → Q.14</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>
<p>Q.13 What was the title of his/her job? What were the main tasks or duties which he/she had to perform in that job?</p>						
<p>Q.14 Does this son/daughter in the Mainland of China have child(ren) who was/were born in the Mainland of China and is/are still residing there?</p> <p>No → CHK3</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>

<p>Q.15 How many are there altogether?</p>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<p><i>Please record the name (in short if applicable) and code for each grandchild :</i></p> <p>Each grandchild reported in the supplementary questionnaire FM-B should be assigned a unique two-digit reference number in accordance with the sequence of the reference number of the respective child in this questionnaire FM-A. The reference number of the grandchild in FM-B should be numbered from B01 onwards.</p>						
<p>CHK3 : <i>Whether the child is born in or out of wedlock</i></p> <p><i>In wedlock</i> → <i>Next child/FM-B/FM Part F</i></p>	<p>1. In wedlock 2. Out of wedlock</p>	<p>1. In wedlock 2. Out of wedlock</p>	<p>1. In wedlock 2. Out of wedlock</p>	<p>1. In wedlock 2. Out of wedlock</p>	<p>1. In wedlock 2. Out of wedlock</p>	<p>1. In wedlock 2. Out of wedlock</p>
<p>Q.16 Is the father/mother of this child residing in the Mainland of China?</p> <p><i>No</i> → <i>Next child/FM-B/End</i></p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>
<p>Q.17 What is his/her age?</p>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<p>Q.18 What is his/her highest level of education attained? [Note : If this child's father/mother is attending school, mark "attending school" and write down the grade he/she is in.]</p>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<p>Q.19 Did he/she have paid work or business in the Mainland of China during the past 7 days? Including work for his/her family without pay.</p> <p><i>No</i> → <i>Next child/FM-B/End</i></p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>
<p>Q.20 What was the title of his/her job? What were the main tasks or duties which he/she had to perform in that job?</p> <p>→ <i>Next child/FM-B/End</i></p>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

FM-B CENSUS AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY



CONFIDENTIAL
WHEN ENTERED WITH DATA

Special Topics supplementary questionnaire - (FM-B)
Hong Kong residents with spouses/children in the Mainland of China
(March - May 1999)

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Continuation From No.

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<p>Q.6 Do you think this grandchild in the Mainland of China would like to come to live in Hong Kong?</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know</p>
<p>Q.7 Do you want this grandchild in Mainland of China to come to live in Hong Kong?</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>
<p>CHK2 : CHK1 Age of the grandchild < 20 → Next grandchild/FM Part F/End</p>						
<p>Q.8 What is the marital status of this grandchild? Co-habited/Never married/Divorced/ Separated/Widowed → Next grandchild/FM Part F/End</p>						
<p>Q.9 Is your granddaughter-in-law/grandson-in-law residing in the Mainland of China? No → Next grandchild/FM Part F/End</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>
<p>Q.10 What is his/her age?</p>						
<p>Q.11 What is his/her highest level of education attained? [Note : If he/she is attending school, mark "attending school" and write down the grade he/she is in.]</p>						
<p>Q.12 Did he/she have paid work or business in the Mainland of China during the past 7 days? Including work for his/her family without pay. No → Next grandchild/FM Part F/End</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>
<p>Q.13 What was the title of his/her job? What were the main tasks or duties which he/she had to perform in that job? → Next grandchild/FM Part F/End</p>						

Flash cards used in "Randomized Response Technique"

- There are two flash cards, see Annex 4(1) and 4(2)
- For one half of the respondents, flash card at Annex 4(1) is used. That is, for these respondents, drawing a film holder "without cover" relates to the requirement to answer the question on children born out of wedlock, while drawing one "with cover" relates to the requirement to answer the taxi question.
- For the other half of the respondents, the questions relating to "with cover" and "without cover" are swapped. That is, flash card at Annex 4(2) is used.

Note : This English version is translated for reference only. As the survey covers Hong Kong residents of Chinese nationality only, the English version is not used in the interviews.

Please remember whether the film holder has a cover. Do not tell the enumerator about this.



Draw a film holder
(with cover)



Draw a film holder
(without cover)



Question : Have you taken a taxi last week?
If you have, how many times?

Please give your
answer to the
enumerator

Answer : No —————→ A
Yes, 1 time —————→ B
Yes, 2 times —————→ C
Yes, 3 times or more —————→ D

Question : Do you have any children born out of
wedlock and living in the Mainland?
If you have, how many?

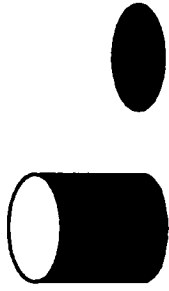
Please give your
answer to the
enumerator

Answer : No —————→ A
Yes, 1 —————→ B
Yes, 2 —————→ C
Yes, 3 or more —————→ D

Please remember whether the film holder has a cover. Do not tell the enumerator about this.



Draw a film holder
(with cover)



Draw a film holder
(without cover)

Question : Do you have any children born out of wedlock and living in the Mainland?
If you have, how many?

Please give your answer to the enumerator

Answer : No —————→ A
Yes, 1 —————→ B
Yes, 2 —————→ C
Yes, 3 or more —————→ D

Question : Have you taken a taxi last week?
If you have, how many times?

Please give your answer to the enumerator

Answer : No —————→ A
Yes, 1 time —————→ B
Yes, 2 times —————→ C
Yes, 3 times or more —————→ D

**Estimation Procedure in the Special Topic Enquiry
“Hong Kong residents with spouses/children in the Mainland of China”**

Weights

1. According to the previous STE conducted in 1995/96, the proportion of the population with children living in the Mainland was found to be higher in 8 District Board districts (DB's). In the present survey, therefore, this information has been utilized and in these 8 target DB's, a higher sampling fraction has been applied in order to increase the effective sample size. The ratio of the sampling fraction of the target DB's to that in the non-target DB's was determined according to standard sampling methodology and set at 3:2. To compensate for this differential sampling fraction, a first stage weight w_k (= inverse of the sampling fraction in each DB) is required. We thus obtain $y'_k = w_k y_k$, where y_k = observed value from persons in District Board district k.
2. According to the design of the questionnaire, one half of the households will go through the Direct Questioning Method (DQM) and the other half the Randomized Response Technique (RRT). These two half samples are treated as independent samples and grossed up separately.
3. As per the usual practice in the General Household Survey, the final grossing up factor is obtained by dividing the (weighted) sample count of the number of respondents into different age/sex groups and using an independent estimate of the population size in each age/sex group:

$$\text{Final grossing up factor} = \frac{Y_i}{y_i}$$

where Y_i = independent estimate of population size in age/sex group i and

and y_i = weighted sample count of number of persons in age/sex group i.

Children born within registered marriage

4. For estimates of children born in wedlock z , $z = \sum_i \sum_j \frac{Y_i}{y_i} x_{ij}$, where x_{ij} = weighted number of children born in registered marriage for person j in age/sex group i.

Children born out of registered marriage using the unrelated question model

5. Consider a sensitive variable X. Let Y be an unrelated characteristic. The problem is to estimate μ_x , the unknown population mean of X.
6. Suppose that μ_y , the population mean of Y is known. Each respondent reports his or her X value with probability P and Y value with $Q = 1 - P$.
7. Then, a randomized response (RR), say Z, has population mean μ_z , where:

$$\mu_z = P\mu_x + Q\mu_y$$

8. Using the equations specified in (7) above, we can obtain an unbiased estimate of μ_x as $\hat{\mu}_x = \frac{\bar{Z} - Q\mu_y}{P}$, where \bar{Z} is the sample mean for Z.
9. Double counting of mainland children may occur if the reported children are common to both the father and mother interviewed in the same household. Using a probabilistic approach, the magnitude of double counting is estimated and adjustment has been made to arrive at the final estimate.

**Key Findings from the Special Topic Enquiry on
“Hong Kong Residents with Spouses/Children
in the Mainland of China”**

1. Children born within registered marriage - First generation
(i.e. Mainland children of Hong Kong residents)

- 1.1 There are 172 000 children born within registered marriage who are newly eligible for the right of abode in Hong Kong upon the Court of Final Appeal (CFA) ruling .
- 1.2 On top of this number, there are another 102 000 children among the first generation who already have the right of abode prior to the CFA ruling i.e. at least one of their parents was already a Hong Kong permanent resident at the time of their birth. Thus, taking these together, Hong Kong residents have in total 274 000 mainland children born within registered marriage.
- 1.3 No details are known regarding the 520 000 children born out of registered marriage since the figure is obtained using the randomized response technique. The characteristics of the 274 000 children born within registered marriage are presented, so that if required, reference can be made to them.
- 1.4 In regard to the first generation children mentioned above viz. the part 172 000 and the total 274 000 born within registered marriage, analysis by the following characteristics are given in the attached tables 1A - 1D and tables 2A - 2D respectively:

For the 172 000 newly eligible first generation children born within registered marriage

- Age and sex ----- Table 1A
- Educational attainment ----- Table 1B
- Occupation ----- Table 1C
- Intention of Mainland children to come to live in Hong Kong ---Table 1D

For all the 274 000 first generation born within registered marriage

- Age and sex --- Table 2A
- Educational attainment --- Table 2B
- Occupation --- Table 2C
- Intention of Mainland children to come to live in Hong Kong --- Table 2D.

2. Children born within registered marriage - Second generation
(i.e. children of the 274 000 first generation children born within registered marriage)

2.1 There were 338 000 children born to the 274 000 children mentioned in paragraph 1.2 above. Analyses of these second generation children by the following characteristics are given in tables 3A - 3C attached:

- Age and sex ----- Table 3A
- Educational attainment ----- Table 3B
- Occupation ----- Table 3C

表 1A 按年齡及性別劃分的新增享有居留權的登記婚姻子女數目

Table 1A Children born within registered marriage and newly eligible for the right of abode analyzed by age and sex

年齡組別 Age of children	性別 Sex				合計 Total	
	男 Male		女 Female		數目 No.	百分比 %
	數目 No.	百分比 %	數目 No.	百分比 %		
0 - 5	1 000	0.6	2 500	1.5	3 500	2.0
6 - 11	3 000	1.7	3 200	1.8	6 200	3.6
12 - 19	8 300	4.8	14 200	8.2	22 500	13.1
20 - 29	26 100	15.1	27 100	15.7	53 200	30.9
30 - 39	15 300	8.9	16 800	9.7	32 200	18.7
40 - 49	9 400	5.4	19 600	11.4	29 000	16.8
50+	11 100	6.4	14 700	8.5	25 800	15.0
合計 Total	74 200	43.0	98 200	57.0	172 400	100.0

註釋：由於進位原因，表內個別項目的數字加起來可能與總數略有出入。其他統計表亦如是。

Note: Owing to rounding, there may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total. The same applies to other statistical tables.

表 1B 按教育程度劃分的新增享有居留權的登記婚姻子女數目

Table 1B Children born within registered marriage and newly eligible for the right of abode analyzed by educational attainment

教育程度 Educational attainment	數目 No.	百分比 %
未受教育／幼稚園 No Schooling/kindergarten	11 400	6.6
小學 Primary	52 200	30.2
中學 Secondary	87 000	50.5
專上教育 Tertiary	19 400	11.3
不詳* Unknown*	2 400	1.4
合計 Total	172 400	100.0

註釋：*受訪者未能提供有關資料。

Note: * Respondents were unable to provide the relevant information.

表 1C 按職業劃分的新增享有居留權的登記婚姻子女數目

Table 1C Children born within registered marriage and newly eligible for the right of abode analyzed by occupation

在中國內地從事的職業 Occupation in the Mainland of China	數目 No.	(A)百分比 ⁽¹⁾ (A)% ⁽¹⁾	(B)百分比 ⁽¹⁾ (B)% ⁽¹⁾
並無工作 ⁽²⁾ Not working ⁽²⁾	96 700	56.1	-
經理及行政級人員與專業及輔助專業人員 Managers and administrators, and professionals and associate professionals	16 900	9.8	22.3
文員與服務工作及商店銷售人員 Clerks, and service workers and shop sales workers	22 300	12.9	29.4
其他 Others	36 600	21.2	48.3
合計 Total	172 400	100.0	100.0

註釋：(1) (A)百分比計算是以 172 400 人為基數，(B)百分比是以有工作的 75 700 人為基數。

(2) 其中約 17 200 名(10.0%)是十六歲以下人士。

Notes : (1) (A) % is calculated on the basis of 172 400 persons and (B) % on the basis of 75 700 working persons.

(2) Among them, some 17 200 (10.0%) persons were aged below 16.

表 1D 新增享有居留權的登記婚姻子女：來港居住的意願
 Table 1D Children born within registered marriage and newly eligible for the right of abode : Intention to come to live in Hong Kong

(i) 父/母是否想其子女來港居住
 Whether parent wish children to come to live in Hong Kong

父/母是否想其子女來港居住 Whether parent wish children to come to live in Hong Kong	是 Yes	否 No	合計 Total
數目 No.	133 400	39 000	172 400
百分比 %	77	23	100

(ii) 父/母認為其子女是否想來港居住
 Parents' perception of children's wish to come to live in Hong Kong

父/母認為其子女是否想來港居住 Parents' perception of whether children wish to come to live in Hong Kong				合計 Total
子女年齡 在十六歲以下 Children aged below 16	子女年齡在十六歲或以上 Children aged 16 or over			
	是 Yes	否 No	不知道 Don't know	
17 300	104 800	32 000	18 300	172 400
	77% +	23%	(= 100%)	

(iii) 父/母是否想其子女來港居住及父/母認為其子女是否想來港居住
 Whether parent wish children to come to live in Hong Kong by parents' perception of children's wish to come to live in Hong Kong

父/母是否想其子女來港居住 Whether parent wish children to come to live in Hong Kong	父/母認為其子女是否想來港居住 Parents' perception of whether children wish to come to live in Hong Kong		合計 Total
	是 Yes	否 No	
是 Yes	126 500 (73%)	6 900 (4%)	133 400 (77%)
否 No	5 200 (3%)	33 800 (20%)	39 000 (23%)
合計 Total	131 700 (76%)	40 700 (24%)	172 400 (100%)

註釋：若子女年齡為十六歲以下，其父/母無須作答關於子女是否想來港居住的問題。在此情況下，父/母是否想其子女來港居住的意願，即當作為其子女本人的意願。

Note: For children under 16, parent's perception of child's own wish was not asked. The child's wish is taken as that of the parent.

表 2A 按年齡及性別劃分的所有享有居留權的登記婚姻子女數目

Table 2A Total number of children born within registered marriage and eligible for the right of abode analyzed by age and sex

年齡組別 Age of children	性別 Sex				合計 Total	
	男 Male		女 Female		數目 No.	百分比 %
	數目 No.	百分比 %	數目 No.	百分比 %		
0 - 5	13 200	4.8	14 900	5.4	28 100	10.2
6 - 11	12 900	4.7	10 900	4.0	23 800	8.7
12 - 19	14 000	5.1	19 200	7.0	33 100	12.1
20 - 29	36 200	13.2	37 600	13.7	73 800	26.9
30 - 39	23 600	8.6	27 600	10.0	51 200	18.7
40 - 49	12 400	4.5	22 500	8.2	34 900	12.7
50+	13 500	4.9	15 700	5.7	29 300	10.7
合計 Total	125 900	45.9	148 300	54.1	274 300	100.0

表 2B 按教育程度劃分的所有享有居留權的登記婚姻子女數目

Table 2B Total number of children born within registered marriage and eligible for the right of abode analyzed by educational attainment

教育程度 Educational attainment	數目 No.	百分比 %
未受教育／幼稚園 No Schooling/kindergarten	40 900	14.9
小學 Primary	83 000	30.3
中學 Secondary	118 300	43.1
專上教育 Tertiary	22 400	8.2
不詳 [#] Unknown [#]	9 700	3.5
合計 Total	274 300	100.0

註釋：[#]受訪者未能提供有關資料。

Note: [#] Respondents were unable to provide the relevant information.

表 2C 按職業劃分的所有享有居留權的登記婚姻子女數目

Table 2C Total number of children born within registered marriage and eligible for the right of abode analyzed by occupation

在中國內地從事的職業 Occupation in the Mainland of China	數目 No.	(A)百分比 ⁽¹⁾ (A)% ⁽¹⁾	(B)百分比 ⁽¹⁾ (B)% ⁽¹⁾
並無工作 ⁽²⁾ Not working ⁽²⁾	167 800	61.2	-
經理及行政級人員與專業及輔助專業人員 Managers and administrators, and professionals and associate professionals	21 600	7.9	20.3
文員與服務工作及商店銷售人員 Clerks, and service workers and shop sales workers	31 100	11.3	29.2
其他 Others	53 800	19.6	50.5
合計 Total	274 300	100.0	100.0

註釋：(1) (A)百分比計算是以 274 300 人為基數，(B)百分比是以有工作的 106 400 人為基數。

(2) 其中約 64 800 名(23.6%)是十六歲以下人士。

Notes : (1) (A) % is calculated on the basis of 274 300 persons and (B) % on the basis of 106 400 working persons.

(2) Among them, some 64 800 (23.6%) persons were aged below 16.

表 2D 所有享有居留權的登記婚姻子女：來港居住的意願
Table 2D Total number of children born within registered marriage and eligible for the right of abode : Intention of children to come to live in Hong Kong

(i) 父/母是否想其子女來港居住
Whether parent wish children to come to live in Hong Kong

父/母是否想其子女來港居住 Whether parent wish children to come to live in Hong Kong		是 Yes	否 No	合計 Total
數目	No.	219 400	54 900	274 300
百分比	%	80	20	100

(ii) 父/母認為其子女是否想來港居住
Parents' perception of children's wish to come to live in Hong Kong

父/母認為其子女是否想來港居住 Parents' perception of whether children wish to come to live in Hong Kong				合計 Total
子女年齡 在十六歲以下 Children aged below 16	子女年齡在十六歲或以上 Children aged 16 or over			
		是 Yes	否 No	不知道 Don't know
65 600	142 600	41 700	24 400	274 300
	77%	+ 23%	(= 100%)	

(iii) 父/母是否想其子女來港居住及父/母認為其子女是否想來港居住
Whether parent wish children to come to live in Hong Kong by parents' perception of children's wish to come to live in Hong Kong

父/母是否想其子女來港居住 Whether parent wish children to come to live in Hong Kong	父/母認為其子女是否想來港居住 Parents' perception of whether children wish to come to live in Hong Kong		合計 Total
	是 Yes	否 No	
是 Yes	209 700 (76%)	9 700 (4%)	219 400 (80%)
否 No	10 200 (4%)	44 700 (16%)	54 900 (20%)
合計 Total	219 900 (80%)	54 400 (20%)	274 300 (100%)

註釋：若子女年齡為十六歲以下，其父/母無須作答關於子女是否想來港居住的問題。在此情況下，父/母是否想其子女來港居住的意願，即當作為其子女本人的意願。

Note : For children under 16, parent's perception of child's own wish was not asked. The child's wish is taken as that of the parent.

表 3A 按年齡及性別劃分的享有居留權的登記婚姻子女的子女數目

Table 3A Children of the Mainland children born within registered marriage and eligible for the right of abode analyzed by age and sex

年齡組別 Age of children	性別 Sex				合計 Total	
	男 Male		女 Female			
	數目 No.	百分比 %	數目 No.	百分比 %	數目 No.	百分比 %
0 - 5	37 800	11.2	29 500	8.7	67 300	19.9
6 - 11	40 000	11.8	37 400	11.1	77 400	22.9
12 - 19	44 900	13.3	38 400	11.4	83 300	24.7
20 - 29	41 300	12.2	36 500	10.8	77 800	23.0
30 - 39	16 800	5.0	10 700	3.2	27 500	8.1
40+	*	*	*	*	4 500	1.3
合計 Total	182 400	54.0	155 400	46.0	337 800	100.0

註釋： *少於 1%

Note : * Less than 1 %

表 3B 按教育程度劃分的享有居留權的登記婚姻子女的子女數目

Table 3B Children of the Mainland children born within registered marriage and eligible for the right of abode analyzed by educational attainment

教育程度 Educational attainment	數目 No.	百分比 %
未受教育／幼稚園 No Schooling/kindergarten	56 800	16.8
小學 Primary	91 800	27.2
中學 Secondary	97 800	29.0
專上教育 Tertiary	15 500	4.6
不詳 [#] Unknown [#]	75 800	22.4
合計 Total	337 800	100.0

註釋：[#]受訪者未能提供有關資料。

Note: [#] Respondents were unable to provide the relevant information.

表 3C 按職業劃分的享有居留權的登記婚姻子女的子女數目

Table 3C Children of the Mainland children born within registered marriage and eligible for the right of abode analyzed by occupation

在中國內地從事的職業 Occupation in the Mainland of China	數目 No.	(A)百分比 ⁽¹⁾ (A)% ⁽¹⁾	(B)百分比 ⁽¹⁾ (B)% ⁽¹⁾
並無工作 ⁽²⁾ Not working ⁽²⁾	246 300	72.9	-
經理及行政級人員與專業及輔助專業人員 Managers and administrators, and professionals and associate professionals	9 400	2.8	10.3
文員與服務工作及商店銷售人員 Clerks, and service workers and shop sales workers	24 100	7.1	26.4
其他 Others	58 000	17.2	63.4
合計 Total	337 800	100.0	100.0

註釋：(1) (A)百分比計算是以 337 800 人為基數，(B)百分比是以有工作的 91 500 人為基數。

(2) 其中約 154 600 名(45.8%)是十六歲以下人士。

Notes : (1) (A) % is calculated on the basis of 337 800 persons and (B) % on the basis of 91 500 working persons.

(2) Among them, some 154 600 (45.8%) persons were aged below 16.

Special Meeting of LegCo Panel on Constitutional Affairs on 25.6.1999

**Final Results of the Special Topic Enquiry on
"Hong Kong Residents with Spouses/Children in the Mainland"
Conducted by the Census & Statistics Department**

1. Interim figures of the captioned survey and some technical details were contained in a paper submitted to a special meeting of the House Committee of the Legislative Council held on 6 May 1999.
2. In early June, fieldwork for the entire survey was completed. Processing of data collected is being carried out currently.
3. At this stage the Census & Statistics Department is in a position to release the key figures. These are presented in the table attached in a format similar to that contained in the document mentioned in para. 1 above.
4. A report on the survey results will be ready in mid-July. Apart from analysis on the characteristics of Mainland children born to Hong Kong residents, it will also contain other information such as the characteristics of these Hong Kong residents and their spouses in the Mainland.
5. A few points to note in reading the data in the attached table are :
 - (i) specific details on classification of "children born within registered marriage" and "children born out of registered marriage" are available in the document mentioned in para. 1 above;

- (ii) the "Randomized Response Technique" (RRT) has to be relied on to collect data for estimating the number of first generation "children born out of registered marriage". For this category, the characteristics of first generation children and the number and characteristics of second generation children are thus not directly available and one method is to estimate such based on information pertaining to "children born within registered marriage";
- (iii) thus, while the figure of 505 000 "first generation Mainland children born out of registered marriage" shown in the table attached is compiled based on data obtained through the RRT, the figure 581 000, representing the "second generation children born out of registered marriage" is derived based on the ratio between second generation and first generation children for the "children born within registered marriage" category. That is, $581\ 000 = 505\ 000 \times 329\ 000/286\ 000$;
- (iv) the survey does not cover the deceased and the emigrated Hong Kong Permanent Residents who may have children still residing in the Mainland. Thus the number of children of such persons, which should be considerable, is not reflected in the results;
- (v) the Direct Questioning Method (DQM) was also used in asking questions on "children born out of registered marriage". The estimate of the number of children born out of registered marriage based on data collected from the DQM is just under 30 000. It was observed by interviewers that in administering the DQM many respondents felt embarrassed and uneasy or held a perfunctory attitude. Thus the data obtained from the DQM are considered to be subject to severe underreporting and unreliable.

Persons Newly Eligible for Right of Abode
Based on CFA Ruling

Category	First Generation ⁽¹⁾	Second Generation ⁽¹⁾ (eligible when eligible persons in the first generation fulfil the 7 years' residence requirement)	Total
Children born within registered marriage	188 000 ⁽²⁾ [172 000]	329 000 ⁽³⁾ [338 000]	517 000 [510 000]
Children born out of registered marriage	505 000 [520 000]	581 000 [645 000]	1 086 000 [1 165 000]
Total	693 000 [692 000]	910 000 [983 000]	1 603 000 [1 675 000]

[*In square brackets are the interim figures released previously]

Notes :

- (1) The first generation refers to Mainland children of Hong Kong residents. The second generation refers to the children of those Mainland Children, i.e. the grandchildren of Hong Kong residents.
- (2) The above table does not include 98 000 persons who have the right of abode unaffected by the ruling by the Court of Final Appeal. They are among the first generation. There are thus a total of 286 000 children (i.e. 188 000 + 98 000) born within registered marriage, and altogether there are 791 000 persons (i.e. 286 000 + 505 000) in the first generation.
- (3) Of these 329 000 persons, some are children of the 188 000 persons presented in the table, while the rest are children of the 98 000 persons mentioned in Note (2). That is, the 329 000 persons are the children of all the 286 000 first generation children born within registered marriage.

A copy of this document is kept at the Legislative Council Library.
Please contact the Legislative Council Library if you wish to refer to this document.

**Statistical method employed in the STE to estimate
the number of children born out of registered marriage**

In this STE, the coverage of “children born out of registered marriage” was wider than just children born out of wedlock which some people might have intuitively thought. The following are some examples of children born out of registered marriage :

- (i) *Children born to “mistresses” and “extra marital relationships”.*
- (ii) *Children born to co-habitation or intimate man/woman relationships.* Their father or mother who is living in Hong Kong may still be unmarried at present or he/she might have been unmarried at the time when the child was born but is now married to a person who is not a parent of this child.
- (iii) *Children born to “de facto” marriages which are not formally registered with the authorities concerned.* Many people who had de facto marriages in the Mainland and had given birth to children then have now settled down in Hong Kong after coming here on their own many years ago, and started a family here (so might their former partners in the Mainland). The two parties, being separated from each other for a long period, would have their former man-and-woman relationship effectively dissolved over the course of time. Their children would still be living in the Mainland, being taken care of by the other partner or by some other relatives or could have already become adults. Under these

circumstances, it is likely that parents in Hong Kong might not wish to disclose the identity of such children in the Mainland to avoid causing embarrassment to their present partners in Hong Kong.

2. Questions on “children born out of registered marriage” involve a high degree of privacy and sensitivity. This was revealed from the pre-test of the survey, with respondents generally feeling uneasy and showing great reluctance to disclose such information to interviewers. To tackle this problem, a well-established statistical method (viz. the “Randomized Response Technique” (RRT)) was employed in the STE in asking questions on children born out of registered marriage in parallel with the conventional “Direct Questioning Method” (DQM). The DQM was still employed since it was hoped that some useful information on the general profile of children born out of registered marriage might still be obtained through this method for reference.

3. In the STE, one half of all the respondents was randomly chosen to answer questions on “children born out of registered marriage” directly, i.e. through the DQM, in which the interviewers posed the questions directly to the respondents. If the respondent answered affirmatively, details about such children (and their children, i.e. respondent’s grandchildren, if any) were recorded.

4. To the other half of the respondents, the interviewers administered the RRT. Under the RRT, the respondent went through a random process to determine whether he/she would answer the question on “children born out of registered marriage” (the sensitive question) or another unrelated, non-sensitive question (the question used in the STE was “Has the respondent taken a taxi trip last week and if so, how many times?”). The respondent

then gave an answer for the selected question to the interviewer, without the latter knowing which question the former was answering. Owing to the special design of the RRT, even without knowing the answer of individual respondents to the sensitive question, the **aggregate** pattern pertaining to the sensitive question can be derived statistically, using appropriate computational formulae and in accordance with the statistical theory underlying the RRT.

Estimated number of children born out of registered marriage based on the DQM and RRT

5. In using the RRT in the STE, nobody except the respondent himself knew which question was being answered and hence the answer provided by the respondent did not carry any meaning to other persons, including the interviewer and other members in the same household even if they were able to overhear the answer. Under such circumstances, the respondent would feel comfortable and unpressurized in providing the true information about this sensitive subject.

6. On the other hand, in using the DQM to ask questions on “children born out of registered marriage”, it was observed by interviewers that many respondents felt embarrassed and uneasy or held a perfunctory attitude when being asked questions related to this sensitive subject, despite the fact that interviewers had tried their best to conduct the interview with the respondents in a private environment. Therefore, the estimates relating to “children born out of registered marriage” derived from the DQM were deemed unreliable and subject to severe under-reporting.

7. Against this background, it was concluded that data obtained from the DQM could not be relied on and even the reference value of the

associated breakdown data was also very limited. It was thus decided that only data collected via the RRT should be used to derive the estimates pertaining to “children born out of registered marriage”. The number of first generation children born out of registered marriage derived from the RRT was 505 000.

8. One major limitation of the RRT in the context of this particular application was that no detailed characteristics (such as sex, age, educational attainment and occupation) of the children born out of registered marriage could be obtained. In other words, except for the aggregate figure of 505 000, information on the characteristics of such first generation children born out of registered marriage was not available from the STE.

9. It should be pointed out that the design and methodology of this STE were of high professional standard and well accepted among the academia and professionals in the field of statistics. In carrying out its various activities (such as survey design and questionnaire design, sample selection, training of interviewers, data collection and quality control) relating to this STE, C&SD devoted great effort to ensure that the collection, compilation and dissemination of statistics were done impartially and professionally. Relevant details of the statistical methods employed in the STE have been published in the report entitled “**Social data collected via the General Household Survey : Special Topics Report No. 22**” in July 1999. Copy of the report is at **Annex 4**.