

香港統計月刊

Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics

2018 年 1 月

January 2018

專題文章

Feature Article

1991 年至 2016 年香港的結婚及離婚趨勢

Marriage and Divorce Trends in Hong Kong, 1991 to 2016

1991 年至 2016 年香港的結婚及離婚趨勢

Marriage and Divorce Trends in Hong Kong, 1991 to 2016

這篇文章概述 1991 年至 2016 年期間香港的結婚及離婚趨勢。

近年男性及女性遲婚或不結婚的情況越趨普遍。在 2016 年，32.4% 的男性及 28.0% 的女性從未結婚（數字不包括外籍家庭傭工）。男性和女性首次結婚時的年齡中位數，分別從 1991 年的 29.1 歲和 26.2 歲，上升至 2016 年的 31.4 歲和 29.4 歲。此外，在 2016 年 50 008 宗香港登記結婚數字中，新郎及新娘均為香港人的婚姻佔 54.6%，中港跨境婚姻則佔 34.7%，後者的比例遠高於 1991 年。另一方面，離婚的數目持續上升，2016 年以每千名人口計算的粗離婚率是 2.34 人，是 1991 年的兩倍多。

This article provides an overview on the marriage and divorce trends in Hong Kong from 1991 to 2016.

There has been an increasing tendency towards marriage postponement or non-marriage in both genders in recent years. In 2016, 32.4% of males and 28.0% of females had never been married (figures excluding foreign domestic helpers). The median ages at first marriage for men and women increased from 29.1 and 26.2 in 1991 to 31.4 and 29.4 in 2016 respectively. Moreover, out of the 50 008 registered marriages in Hong Kong in 2016, marriages between Hong Kong residents took up around 54.6%, while Mainland-Hong Kong cross-boundary marriages took up another 34.7%. The latter was significantly higher than that in 1991. On the other hand, the number of divorces increased continuously, with the crude divorce rate at 2.34 per 1 000 population in 2016, more than double that in 1991.

如對本文有任何查詢，請聯絡政府統計處人口統計組
(電話：(852) 3903 6933；電郵：population@censtatd.gov.hk)。

Enquiries on this article may be directed to the Demographic Statistics Section,
Census and Statistics Department
(Tel. : (852) 3903 6933; E-mail : population@censtatd.gov.hk).

1991年至2016年香港的結婚及離婚趨勢

Marriage and Divorce Trends in Hong Kong, 1991 to 2016

1. 引言

1.1 由於結婚及離婚行為影響家庭的組成、家庭結構及生育，因此人口學家及普羅大眾對結婚及離婚行為均感興趣。

1.2 這篇文章利用人口普查／中期人口統計所搜集的資料，以及登記結婚和獲頒布離婚令的行政紀錄，概述香港人口在1991年至2016年期間的結婚及離婚趨勢。

2. 人口的婚姻狀況的趨勢

2.1 人口的婚姻狀況趨勢可由過去人口普查／中期人口統計的統計數字中分析。人口的性別分布和年齡結構對婚姻狀況的統計數字有很大影響。因此，此章節運用標準化百分比，即根據「2016年中期人口統計」參考時刻的人口年齡及性別分布情況作為標準而計算，讓不同年份的婚姻狀況統計數字能在統一的基礎上比較，以作分析。

2.2 由1991年至2016年，撇除外籍家庭傭工，15歲及以上從未結婚男性的標準化百分比由1991年的25.8%，平穩上升至2016年的32.4%。而女性的從未結婚標準化百分比則由1991年的18.3%上升至2016年的28.0%。上升趨勢反映男女均趨向遲婚或不結婚。

(表1)

2.3 香港已婚男女的標準化百分比在1991年至2016年間持續下跌，與從未結婚比例的升勢形成對比。已婚男性的標準化百分比由1991年的69.0%跌至2016年的61.7%。已婚女性的跌幅更大，由1991年的65.2%跌至2016年的55.3%。(表1)

1. Introduction

1.1 Marriage and divorce behaviours are of interest to both demographers and the general public as they shed light on family formation, family composition and fertility.

1.2 This article provides an overview on the marriage and divorce trends of the Hong Kong population from 1991 to 2016, using information obtained from population censuses/by-censuses and administrative records of registered marriages and divorce decrees granted.

2. Trend in marital status of the population

2.1 Trend in the marital status of the population can be analysed using data obtained from past population censuses/by-censuses. Statistics on marital status are very much affected by the age and sex structures of the population. Therefore, in the ensuing paragraphs under this section, standardised percentages, as computed using the age-sex structure of the population at the reference moment of the 2016 Population By-census as standard, are adopted so that comparison over different years can be done on the same basis.

2.2 From 1991 to 2016, excluding foreign domestic helpers, the standardised percentage of never married males aged 15 and over increased gradually from 25.8% in 1991 to 32.4% in 2016. That of females also increased from 18.3% in 1991 to 28.0% in 2016. The increasing trend reflected the tendency towards marriage postponement or non-marriage in both genders. (Table 1)

2.3 In contrast to the increasing proportion of never married population, the standardised percentages of married Hong Kong men and women dropped continuously from 1991 to 2016. While that of married men decreased from 69.0% in 1991 to 61.7% in 2016, a larger decline was observed for married women from 65.2% in 1991 to 55.3% in 2016. (Table 1)

2.4 在 2016 年，男性及女性的標準化離婚／分居百分比分別是 3.7% 及 6.1%。在所有選定比較年份中，離婚／分居女性的比例均較男性高，這與離婚男性再結婚的傾向高於離婚女性有關。（表 1）

2.5 寡婦與鰥夫數字的比例在 1991 年至 2016 年期間約為 4:1 至 5:1。該比例相對較高有兩個主要原因。首先，男性死亡率較女性為高，尤其是在年長人口中，因此寡婦數目比鰥夫數目為多。第二，香港男性傾向與較自己年輕的女性結婚，從而導致更多寡居情況。（表 1）

2.4 In 2016, the standardised percentages of divorced/separated persons were 3.7% for men and 6.1% for women. The proportions of divorced/separated women were higher than that of men in all the selected years under comparison, which was related to the greater tendency of remarriage by divorced men than divorced women. (Table 1)

2.5 The ratio of the number of widows to the number of widowers was about 4:1 to 5:1 during 1991 to 2016. The relatively high ratio was attributed to two main factors. Firstly, the higher male mortality rates over those of females, particularly at the older ages, led to the number of widows being greater than that of widowers. Secondly, Hong Kong men tended to marry women who were younger than themselves, thereby hastening the state of widowhood. (Table 1)

表 1 選定年份按性別及婚姻狀況劃分的 15 歲及以上人口數目
Table 1 Population aged 15 and over by sex and marital status in selected years

年 Year	男性 Male					女性 Female				
	從未結婚 Never married	已婚 Married	喪偶 Widowed	離婚/ 分居 Divorced/ separated	總計 Total	從未結婚 Never married	已婚 Married	喪偶 Widowed	離婚/ 分居 Divorced/ separated	總計 Total
1991 數目 Number	806 912	1 332 449	48 566	23 860	2 211 787	594 345	1 270 700	209 592	28 929	2 103 566
百分比 %	36.5 (25.8)	60.2 (69.0)	2.2 (3.9)	1.1 (1.3)	100.0	28.3 (18.3)	60.4 (65.2)	10.0 (14.9)	1.4 (1.6)	100.0
1996 數目 Number	857 304	1 555 661	55 331	40 909	2 509 205	675 791	1 466 973	242 442	53 934	2 439 140
百分比 %	34.2 (26.7)	62.0 (68.0)	2.2 (3.5)	1.6 (1.8)	100.0	27.7 (19.9)	60.1 (63.7)	9.9 (14.0)	2.2 (2.4)	100.0
2001 數目 Number	918 152	1 672 106	60 996	57 423	2 708 677	777 103	1 572 087	269 632	90 158	2 708 980
百分比 %	33.9 (28.2)	61.7 (66.3)	2.3 (3.3)	2.1 (2.2)	100.0	28.7 (22.3)	58.0 (60.8)	10.0 (13.5)	3.3 (3.4)	100.0
2006 數目 Number	955 822	1 693 516	60 369	77 129	2 786 836	872 203	1 645 069	292 416	140 998	2 950 686
百分比 %	34.3 (30.4)	60.8 (63.9)	2.2 (2.8)	2.8 (2.9)	100.0	29.6 (25.3)	55.8 (57.4)	9.9 (12.4)	4.8 (4.8)	100.0
2011 數目 Number	964 223	1 758 672	60 449	90 946	2 874 290	910 084	1 715 254	321 769	172 335	3 119 442
百分比 %	33.5 (31.3)	61.2 (63.0)	2.1 (2.5)	3.2 (3.2)	100.0	29.2 (26.8)	55.0 (55.7)	10.3 (12.0)	5.5 (5.6)	100.0
2016 數目 Number	953 058	1 815 134	65 679	109 316	2 943 187	908 612	1 791 917	342 996	197 623	3 241 148
百分比 %	32.4 (32.4)	61.7 (61.7)	2.2 (2.2)	3.7 (3.7)	100.0	28.0 (28.0)	55.3 (55.3)	10.6 (10.6)	6.1 (6.1)	100.0

註釋：數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能不等於 100%。

括號內的數字是標準化百分比，是根據 2016 年中中期人口統計參考時刻的人口年齡及性別分布情況作為標準而計算。

Notes: Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Figures in brackets are standardised percentages, which are computed using the age-sex structure of the population at the reference moment of the 2016 Population By-census as standard.

3. 從未結婚人口

3.1 撇除外籍家庭傭工，按性別及每 5 歲為一年齡組別分析，在 2016 年就 55 歲以下的各個年齡組別而言，香港男性從未結婚的比例均高於女性，而較高年齡組別的情況正好相反。與其他亞洲經濟體比較，就所有 15 歲及以上的人口而言，香港男性及女性的獨身情況較日本及新加坡普遍，但不及台灣。然而，不同年齡組別的情況略有不同。（表 2）

3. Never married population

3.1 Excluding foreign domestic helpers and analysed by sex and quinquennial age groups, the proportions of never-married Hong Kong males in 2016 exceeded those of females for all age groups below 55, while the reverse was true for older age groups. Compared with other Asian economies, the extent of remaining single among males and females aged 15 and above in Hong Kong was more prevalent than Japan and Singapore but less so than Taiwan. Nevertheless, the situation varied somewhat in different age groups. (Table 2)

表 2 按性別及年齡組別劃分的香港及選定經濟體中 15 歲及以上從未結婚的人口百分比
Table 2 Percentage of never married population aged 15 and over by sex and age group, Hong Kong and selected economies

		從未結婚的人口百分比			
		Percentage of never married population			
性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	香港 Hong Kong 2016 ⁽¹⁾	日本 Japan 2015 ⁽²⁾	新加坡 Singapore 2015 ⁽³⁾	台灣 Taiwan 2016 ⁽⁴⁾
男性 Male	15 - 19	99.6	99.3	100.0	99.9
	20 - 24	97.4	91.2	98.2	97.8
	25 - 29	83.2	67.6	78.8	86.6
	30 - 34	49.4	43.9	37.4	59.4
	35 - 39	28.7	33.1	20.6	37.3
	40 - 44	20.4	28.2	15.4	24.2
	45 - 49	16.0	24.3	12.9	16.7
	50 - 54	13.0	19.8	11.8	11.8
	55 - 59	8.5	15.7	10.8	8.3
	60 - 64	6.5	13.0	8.4	5.4
	65+	5.0	5.0	5.0	3.2
	總計	32.4	30.6	26.0	37.9
	Overall				
女性 Female	15 - 19	99.5	99.2	98.2	99.6
	20 - 24	95.3	88.0	92.9	94.9
	25 - 29	74.0	58.4	62.4	75.9
	30 - 34	37.4	32.7	25.4	42.5
	35 - 39	22.3	22.8	17.0	25.8
	40 - 44	16.6	18.8	15.3	19.1
	45 - 49	15.2	15.0	14.5	14.5
	50 - 54	12.9	11.2	12.1	10.3
	55 - 59	10.6	7.7	12.8	7.2
	60 - 64	7.4	5.9	12.3	5.6
	65+	3.4	4.1	6.0	3.2
	總計	28.0	22.4	22.2	31.2
	Overall				

註釋：(1) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。
 (2) 資料來自《日本統計年鑑 2017》表 2-8。
 (3) 資料來自《新加坡綜合住戶統計調查 2015 報告》表 12。
 (4) 資料來自《台灣內政統計年報 2016》表 2-3。

Notes: (1) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.
 (2) Sourced from Table 2-8 of *Japan Statistical Yearbook 2017*.
 (3) Sourced from Table 12 of *General Household Survey 2015 in Singapore*.
 (4) Sourced from Table 2-3 of *Statistical Yearbook of Interior 2016 in Taiwan*.

3.2 按教育程度分析，25 至 39 歲的男性和女性的從未結婚比例呈現不同趨勢。首先，具專上教育程度的女性從未結婚比例，遠高於具小學程度或以下的同齡女性。例如，在 2016 年，35 至 39 歲具專上教育程度的女性從未結婚比例為 27.3%，而小學程度或以下的同齡女性則為 6.2%。但不同學歷的男性差距並不明顯。事實上，在較大的年齡組別中，不同學歷的男性從未結婚比例相當接近。在 2016 年，35 至 39 歲具專上教育程度的男性從未結婚比例是 26.2%，而具小學程度或以下的同齡男性則是 25.0%。（表 3）

3.3 其次，在 1991 年至 2016 年間，不同學歷的男性從未結婚比例均顯著上揚，女性亦呈現相似的趨勢，但升幅較小。例如，35 至 39 歲具專上教育程度的男性的從未結婚比例由 1991 年的 15.1% 上升至 2016 年的 26.2%；而女性的相應比例升幅較溫和，由 1991 年的 20.7% 上升至 2016 年的 27.3%。（表 3）

4. 結婚

4.1 香港的登記結婚數目由 1991 年的 42 568 宗跌至 2000 年 30 879 宗的低位，但近年已見回升。2016 年登記結婚數目為 50 008 宗。相應地，男性及女性的粗結婚率在同期內呈現類似的下降及回升情況。（表 4）

3.2 When analysed by educational attainment, the never married proportions in males and females aged 25 to 39 exhibited some different trends. Firstly, for females, the never married proportions among those with post-secondary educational attainment were substantially higher than those with primary education or below. For instance, in 2016, 27.3% of females aged 35 to 39 who attained post-secondary education had never been married, as compared to 6.2% of those with primary education or below. For their male counterparts, the differences were not as substantial. Indeed, for those at older ages, the never married proportions among men with different educational attainments were very close to each other. In 2016, 26.2% of men aged 35 to 39 with post-secondary education had never been married, while the corresponding proportion was 25.0% for those with primary education or below. (Table 3)

3.3 Secondly, from 1991 to 2016, males with different educational attainment showed notable increases in never married proportions. A similar trend was also observed for females, but to a lesser extent. For instance, for males aged 35 to 39 with post-secondary educational attainment, the never married proportion increased from 15.1% in 1991 to 26.2% in 2016. The corresponding proportion for females increased less drastically, from 20.7% in 1991 to 27.3% in 2016. (Table 3)

4. Marriage

4.1 The number of registered marriages in Hong Kong decreased from 42 568 in 1991 to the trough of 30 879 in 2000. However, the figures rebounded in the past few years. In 2016, 50 008 marriages were registered in Hong Kong. Correspondingly, the crude marriage rates for both males and females exhibited similar decline and rebound over the same period. (Table 4)

表 3 選定年份按性別、年齡組別及教育程度劃分的從未結婚人口百分比
Table 3 Percentage of never married population by sex, age group and educational attainment in selected years

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	年 Year	教育程度 Educational attainment			合計 Overall
			專上教育 ⁽¹⁾ Post-secondary ⁽¹⁾	中學 ⁽²⁾ Secondary ⁽²⁾	小學或以下 ⁽³⁾ Primary or below ⁽³⁾	
男性 Male	25 - 29	1991	76.3	65.6	60.4	67.0
		1996	78.6	68.3	57.9	70.9
		2001	83.1	71.8	58.7	75.5
		2006	87.3	76.7	68.6	81.4
		2011	87.1	77.4	67.0	82.6
		2016	87.1	76.2	66.0	83.2
	30 - 34	1991	35.2	32.1	34.5	33.1
		1996	40.7	37.7	36.2	38.3
		2001	46.6	43.7	35.1	44.2
		2006	51.3	48.6	44.3	49.6
		2011	49.4	50.7	47.7	50.0
		2016	49.2	49.8	46.3	49.4
	35 - 39	1991	15.1	14.8	18.5	16.0
		1996	19.3	17.7	18.5	18.2
		2001	23.9	23.2	21.4	23.2
		2006	28.3	30.2	24.6	29.2
		2011	26.4	30.8	25.4	28.8
		2016	26.2	31.7	25.0	28.7
女性 Female	25 - 29	1991	66.4	42.5	26.8	43.8
		1996	67.9	44.7	23.3	50.0
		2001	74.9	50.3	23.4	59.2
		2006	81.3	57.7	34.7	68.7
		2011	81.4	58.2	27.5	71.4
		2016	81.5	59.0	24.4	74.0
	30 - 34	1991	33.2	19.0	11.9	18.2
		1996	38.8	22.3	13.9	24.4
		2001	41.6	25.0	11.7	28.9
		2006	46.1	28.0	13.3	34.3
		2011	46.8	31.4	13.0	38.4
		2016	43.7	29.6	11.3	37.4
	35 - 39	1991	20.7	10.5	5.8	9.3
		1996	25.3	13.4	7.7	13.2
		2001	30.1	15.5	9.4	17.4
		2006	31.4	18.4	7.0	21.2
		2011	30.2	18.4	7.0	22.3
		2016	27.3	18.5	6.2	22.3

註釋：數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

- (1) 數字包括最高就讀教育程度為各類大學及證書／文憑／副學士／院士銜或同等課程的人士。
- (2) 數字包括最高就讀教育程度為預科或同等課程的人士。
- (3) 數字包括最高就讀教育程度為小學／學前教育或同等課程，以及未受教育的人士。

Notes: Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

- (1) Figures include all persons with educational attainment (highest level attended) at university and different types of diploma/certificate courses, associateship courses or equivalent courses.
- (2) Figures include all persons with educational attainment (highest level attended) at sixth form or equivalent courses.
- (3) Figures include all persons with educational attainment (highest level attended) at primary, pre-primary or equivalent courses, as well as persons with no schooling.

4.2 在 2016 年，再婚的情況相對於 1991 年更為普遍。再婚數目（其中一方或雙方屬再婚）由 1991 年的 4 892 宗大幅上升至 2016 年的 17 300 宗。在 2016 年的所有登記結婚數目中，34.6% 屬再婚，而 1991 年相對的比例只是 11.5%。（表 4）

4.2 Remarriages have become more common in 2016 than in 1991. The number of remarriages (either or both parties have married before) rose significantly from 4 892 in 1991 to 17 300 in 2016. Remarriages constituted 34.6% of all marriages in 2016, as compared with only 11.5% in 1991. (Table 4)

表 4 選定年份按婚姻類別劃分的結婚數目⁽¹⁾及粗結婚率
Table 4 Number of marriages⁽¹⁾ by type of marriage and crude marriage rate in selected years

年 Year	雙方均屬初婚 First marriage of both parties	任何一方或雙方屬再婚 Remarriage of either or both parties	其他類別 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	所有婚姻 (包括其他類別) All marriages (including Others)	粗結婚率 ⁽³⁾ Crude marriage rate ⁽³⁾	
					男性 Male	女性 Female
1991	34 522	4 892	3 154	42 568	13.6	14.1
1996	29 397	5 896	1 752	37 045	11.0	11.0
2001	25 285	7 273	267	32 825	9.9	9.5
2002	23 515	8 354	201	32 070	9.7	9.2
2003	25 836	9 474	129	35 439	10.8	10.2
2004	29 306	11 922	148	41 376	12.6	11.7
2005	27 834	15 042	142	43 018	13.1	12.1
2006	33 352	16 890	86	50 328	15.4	14.0
2007	32 288	15 060	105	47 453	14.4	13.0
2008	32 765	14 492	74	47 331	14.4	12.9
2009	35 338	15 742	95	51 175	15.6	13.9
2010	35 826	16 642	90	52 558	15.9	14.1
2011	39 979	18 268	122	58 369	17.6	15.5
2012	40 841	19 542	76	60 459	18.1	15.8
2013	35 703	19 508	63	55 274	16.6	14.3
2014	37 217	19 197	40	56 454	16.9	14.5
2015	34 046	17 523	40	51 609	15.3	13.1
2016	32 673	17 300	35	50 008	14.8	12.6

註釋：(1) 結婚數字會因某些男女避免在中國曆法的所謂「盲年」結婚而受影響。相反，在吉利年份則有較多人結婚。

(2) 數字指於 1971 年 10 月 7 日前，以傳統風俗形式結婚而重新登記的人士。

(3) 男性或女性的粗結婚率是指在某一年內，某性別人口的結婚數字相對該年年中該性別每千名人口的比率。

Notes: (1) Time series figures on marriages are affected by the tendency among some couples to avoid getting married in "blind years" in the Chinese lunar calendar. Conversely, there will be more couples marrying in auspicious years.

(2) Figures refer to re-registration of couples who had customarily married before 7 October 1971.

(3) Crude marriage rate for males or females refers to the number of marriages in a calendar year per 1 000 mid-year population of the same sex of that year.

4.3 男性和女性首次結婚時的年齡中位數，分別從 1991 年的 29.1 歲和 26.2 歲，上升至 2016 年的 31.4 歲和 29.4 歲。過去 10 年，男性的初婚年齡中位數相對穩定，徘徊在 31.0 歲至 31.4 歲之間。然而，女性的初婚年齡中位數則穩步上升，反映女性遲婚的趨勢持續。因此，雖然相比女性來說，男性仍較遲結婚，但差距由 1991 年的約 3 歲收窄至 2016 年的約 2 歲。（表 5）

4.3 The median ages at first marriage for men and women increased from 29.1 and 26.2 in 1991 to 31.4 and 29.4 in 2016 respectively. Over the past 10 years, the median age at first marriage for men had remained relatively stable, hovering between 31.0 and 31.4. As for women, the median age at first marriage increased steadily, reflecting the continued trend of marriage postponement among females. As a result, while men continued to marry at older ages than women, the gap narrowed from about 3 years in 1991 to about 2 years in 2016. (Table 5)

表 5 選定年份按性別劃分的初婚年齡中位數
Table 5 Median age at first marriage by sex in selected years

年 Year	男性 Male	女性 Female
1991	29.1	26.2
1996	30.0	26.9
2001	30.2	27.5
2002	30.5	27.6
2003	30.8	27.8
2004	31.1	28.1
2005	31.2	28.0
2006	31.2	28.2
2007	31.2	28.3
2008	31.1	28.4
2009	31.0	28.5
2010	31.2	28.7
2011	31.2	28.9
2012	31.1	29.0
2013	31.2	29.1
2014	31.2	29.1
2015	31.2	29.3
2016	31.4	29.4

5. 中港跨境婚姻

5.1 近來有不少香港與中國內地（內地）居民的跨境婚姻。這些婚姻可循下列兩個途徑進行：（i）香港居民可在香港申請無結婚紀錄證明書，然後到內地結婚；以及（ii）內地居民可以遊客身分來港與香港居民登記結婚。

5.2 近年隨着中港交往頻繁，很多中港跨境婚姻是透過日常交往而產生，例如工作和學習交流等。因此，跨境婚姻在近年亦出現結構性的轉變。

5.3 過去中港跨境婚姻絕大多數是香港男性與內地女性結婚，在 1991 年有 21 220 宗，佔該年所有跨境婚姻的 93.9%，而香港女性與內地男性的婚姻則只有 1 390 宗，佔其餘的 6.1%。然而，近年新娘為香港女性的跨境婚姻有上升的趨勢。2016 年共有 7 626 宗（33.3%）是香港女性與內地男性結婚，而 15 300 宗（66.7%）是香港男性與內地女性結婚。（表 6 及圖 1）

5. Mainland-Hong Kong cross-boundary marriages

5.1 There have been a significant number of cross-boundary marriages between residents of Hong Kong and the mainland of China (the Mainland) in recent years. These marriages may take place in two ways: (i) Hong Kong residents may apply for a Certificate of Absence of Marriage Record (CAMR) and get married in the Mainland; and (ii) Mainland residents may come to Hong Kong as a visitor and register their marriages with Hong Kong residents.

5.2 In view of the closer ties between Hong Kong and the Mainland in recent years, many Mainland-Hong Kong cross-boundary marriages occurred as a result of routine social contact, such as work and study. As a result, some structural changes have been observed in cross-boundary marriages in recent years.

5.3 In the past, marriages between Hong Kong men and Mainland women accounted for the absolute majority of Mainland-Hong Kong cross-boundary marriages. There were 21 220 such marriages in 1991, accounting for 93.9% of all cross-boundary marriages. There were only 1 390 marriages between Hong Kong women and Mainland men, which accounted for the remaining 6.1%. However, there has been a rising trend of brides being Hong Kong women in cross-boundary marriages in recent years. In 2016, there were 7 626 (33.3%) marriages between Hong Kong women and Mainland men, and 15 300 (66.7%) marriages between Hong Kong men and Mainland women. (Table 6 and Chart 1)

表 6 選定年份在香港登記結婚而新郎及新娘均為香港人的數目、新郎／新娘為內地人士的數目及獲發「無結婚紀錄證明書」（聲稱作為在內地申請結婚之用）的人士數目

Table 6 Number of marriages registered in Hong Kong with both bridegrooms and brides being Hong Kong residents, bridegrooms/brides from the Mainland and number of issuance of Certificate of Absence of Marriage Records (claimed for the purpose of marrying in the Mainland) in selected years

年 Year	新郎及新娘均為香港人 Both bridegrooms and brides are Hong Kong residents	新郎為香港人而新娘為內地人 ⁽¹⁾ Bridegrooms are Hong Kong residents and brides from the Mainland ⁽¹⁾			新娘為香港人而新郎為內地人 ⁽¹⁾ Brides are Hong Kong residents and bridegrooms from the Mainland ⁽¹⁾		
	香港登記 結婚 Marriages registered in Hong Kong	香港登記 結婚 Marriages registered in Hong Kong	獲發「無結婚 紀錄證明書」 ⁽²⁾ Issue of Certificate of Absence of Marriage Records ⁽²⁾	總計 Total	香港登記 結婚 Marriages registered in Hong Kong	獲發「無結婚 紀錄證明書」 ⁽²⁾ Issue of Certificate of Absence of Marriage Records ⁽²⁾	總計 Total
1991	36 126	590	20 630	21 220	90	1 300	1 390
1996	31 143	2 215	22 349	24 564	269	1 552	1 821
2001	24 176	5 169	13 211	18 380	723	1 636	2 359
2002	20 713	7 724	10 127	17 851	977	1 394	2 371
2003	21 441	10 185	7 501	17 686	1 324	1 083	2 407
2004	23 853	13 126	7 842	20 968	1 888	1 504	3 392
2005	21 102	16 775	8 094	24 869	2 726	2 193	4 919
2006	25 682	18 182	9 963	28 145	3 406	3 077	6 483
2007	25 280	15 978	5 910	21 888	2 490	1 825	4 315
2008	26 697	14 206	4 797	19 003	2 409	1 539	3 948
2009	31 227	13 751	4 394	18 145	2 599	1 595	4 194
2010	27 534	15 400	3 791	19 191	3 259	1 577	4 836
2011	30 903	16 506	3 806	20 312	4 129	1 738	5 867
2012	32 523	16 930	3 691	20 621	4 930	1 987	6 917
2013	28 837	15 737	3 429	19 166	5 293	2 151	7 444
2014	30 212	15 266	3 379	18 645	5 432	2 253	7 685
2015	28 359	13 123	3 031	16 154	4 830	2 306	7 136
2016	27 289	12 303	2 997	15 300	5 064	2 562	7 626

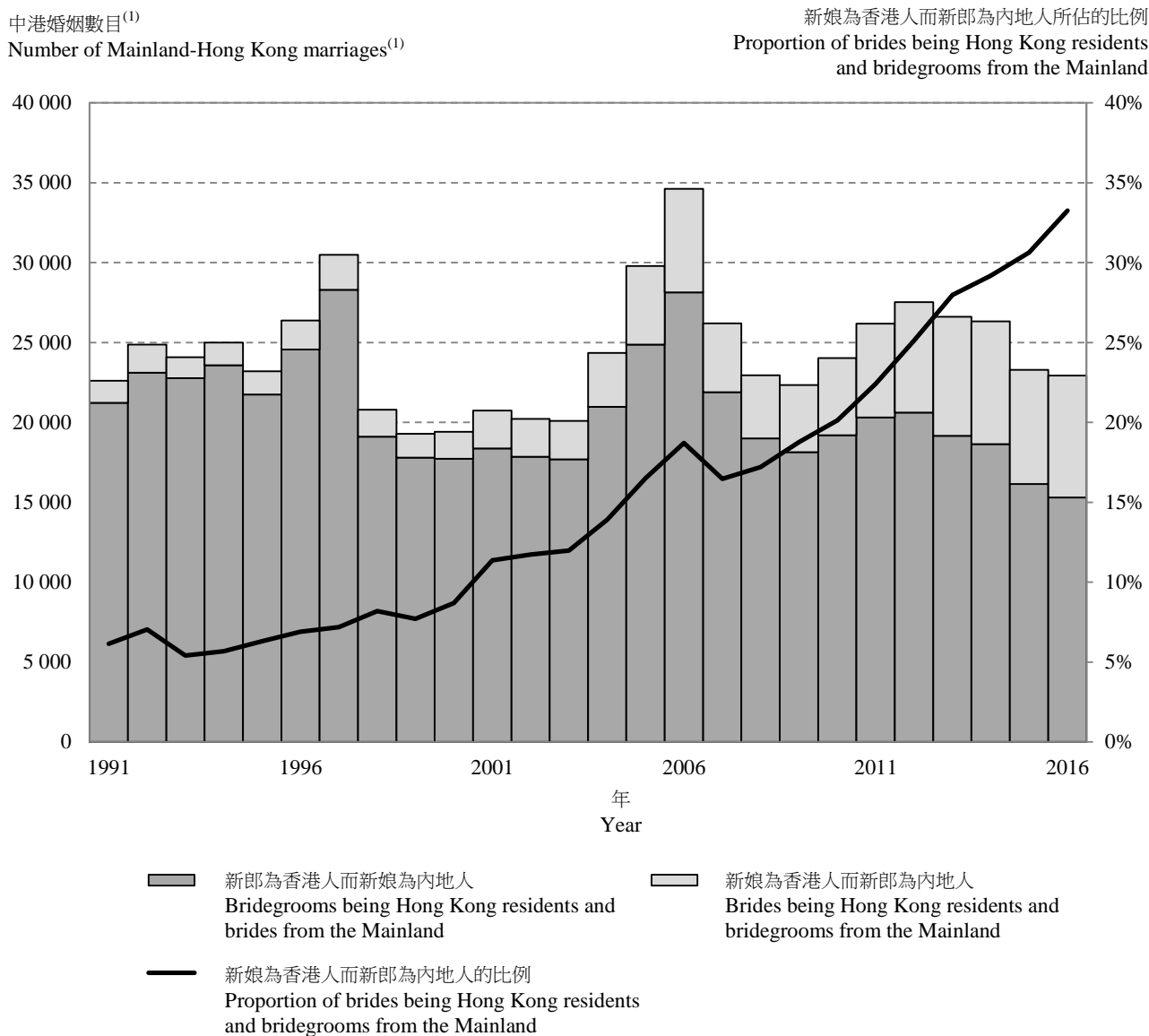
註釋：(1) 2010 統計年度以前的數字是根據入境事務處按月提供的個人結婚登記紀錄內的兩項資料，即「來港前居住的地方」是內地和「在香港的逗留時間」少於一年，來估算內地新郎／新娘的數字。這數字可能包括持有單程通行證來港並於不足一年內結婚的人士。然而，有關數字仍是提供跨境婚姻統計一個很好的指標。由 2010 統計年度起，除上述兩項資料外，採用更多相關的資料（例如所持旅行證件類別）用以改良內地新郎／新娘的估算。

(2) 由於獲發「無結婚紀錄證明書」（聲稱作為在內地申請結婚之用）人士最後未必結婚，數字只能作跨境婚姻統計的一個粗略指標。

Notes: (1) Before the reference year of 2010, the figures of bridegrooms/brides from the Mainland are estimated with reference to two data items in the individual registered marriage records provided by the Immigration Department on a monthly basis, viz. "place of previous residence" being in the Mainland and "duration of stay in Hong Kong" being less than one year. The figure thus compiled might have included one-way permit holders entering Hong Kong and getting married in less than one year. Nevertheless, it still provides a good proxy indicator to cross-boundary marriage statistics. Since the reference year of 2010, besides the above two data items, more information (e.g. holding of travel document type) is used to enhance the estimates of bridegrooms/brides from the Mainland.

(2) Since applicants with issuance of Certificate of Absence of Marriage Records (claimed for the purpose of marrying in the Mainland) may not eventually lead to marriages, the figures only serve as a proxy indicator to cross-boundary marriage statistics.

圖 1 選定年份中港跨境婚姻中香港和內地新郎和新娘的分布
Chart 1 Distribution of brides and bridegrooms from Hong Kong and the Mainland in Mainland-Hong Kong cross-boundary marriages in selected years



註釋：(1) 數字包括香港登記結婚和獲發「無結婚紀錄證明書」（聲稱作為在內地申請結婚之用）的個案。

Note: (1) Figures include marriages registered in Hong Kong and cases with issuance of Certificate of Absence of Marriage Records (claimed for the purpose of marrying in the Mainland).

5.4 此外，在跨境婚姻中新郎與新娘的年齡差異有收窄的趨勢。由於「無結婚紀錄證明書」的申請無須提供內地配偶的資料，而早年的跨境婚姻以「無結婚紀錄證明書」的個案為主，以下分析只涵蓋過去 10 年在香港登記的婚姻。2006 年香港男性與內地女性的跨境婚姻中，新郎普遍比新娘年長甚多，新郎比新娘年長 5 年或以上的比例為 69.0%，年齡差異中位數為 9 年。在 2016 年，香港新郎與內地新娘的年齡差異明顯減少，新郎比新娘年長 5 年或以上的比例降至 58.7%，年齡差異中位數亦降至 7 年。至於香港女性與內地男性的婚姻，新郎和新娘的年齡差異一般較少，自 2006 年起年齡差異中位數一直維持在 1 年或以下。而且，新娘比新郎年長的情況，在香港女性與內地男性的婚姻中相對較為普遍，在 2016 年佔 38.8%，遠高於香港男性與內地女性的婚姻中的相應比例（11.3%）。（表 7）

5.4 Moreover, there has been a narrowing of the age gap between the bridegroom and the bride in cross-boundary marriages. Since information about the Mainland spouse is not required in CAMR applications and CAMR cases accounted for the majority of cross-boundary marriages in earlier years, only marriages registered in Hong Kong during the past 10 years are covered in the analysis below. In 2006, the bridegroom was generally much older than the bride in cross-boundary marriages between Hong Kong men and Mainland women. The bridegroom was older than the bride by 5 years or more in 69.0% of such marriages, with median age difference of 9 years. In 2016, the age difference between the Hong Kong bridegroom and the Mainland bride decreased notably. The proportion of bridegroom being older than the bride by 5 years or more dropped to 58.7%, and the median age difference also dropped to 7 years. As for marriages between Hong Kong women and Mainland men, the age difference between the bridegroom and the bride was generally smaller, with median age difference of 1 year or below since 2006. Furthermore, the situation of the bride being older than the bridegroom was relatively more prevalent in marriages between Hong Kong women and Mainland men, accounting for 38.8% of such marriages in 2016. This was notably higher than the corresponding proportion observed in marriages between Hong Kong men and Mainland women, which was 11.3% in 2016. (Table 7)

表 7 選定年份在香港登記的中港跨境婚姻新郎及新娘的年齡差異
Table 7 Age difference between bridegrooms and brides of Mainland-Hong Kong cross-boundary marriages registered in Hong Kong in selected years

年 Year	按新郎及新娘的年齡差異劃分的中港跨境婚姻 ⁽¹⁾ 數目的百分比 Percentage of Mainland-Hong Kong cross-boundary marriages ⁽¹⁾ by age difference between bridegrooms and brides					新郎與新娘的 年齡差異 中位數(年) ⁽²⁾ Median of age difference between bridegrooms and brides (year) ⁽²⁾
	新郎較新娘年長 Bridegrooms older than brides		新郎與新娘年齡相同 Bridegrooms and brides of the same age	新郎較新娘年輕 Bridegrooms younger than brides		
	5+	1 - 4	0	1 - 4	5+	
新郎為香港人而新娘為內地人 Bridegrooms are Hong Kong residents and brides are from the Mainland						
2006	69.0	16.6	3.7	7.1	3.6	9
2011	67.4	19.6	4.9	6.6	1.5	8
2016	58.7	23.7	6.4	9.1	2.2	7
新娘為香港人而新郎為內地人 Brides are Hong Kong residents and bridegrooms are from the Mainland						
2006	20.5	26.1	8.0	19.7	25.7	0
2011	18.6	32.0	11.5	21.4	16.5	1
2016	18.5	31.2	11.5	21.8	17.0	0

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能不等於100%。

- (1) 由於「無結婚紀錄證明書」的申請無須提供內地配偶的資料，上述分析只涵蓋在香港登記的婚姻。
- (2) 年齡差異是指新郎的年齡減去新娘的年齡，大於零的數字表示新郎的年齡較大。

Notes: Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

- (1) As information about the Mainland spouse is not required in applications for Certificate of Absence of Marriage Records, only marriages registered in Hong Kong are covered in the above analysis.
- (2) The age difference refers to the age of the bridegroom minus the age of the bride. A figure larger than zero means that the age of the bridegroom is higher.

6. 離婚

6.1 2016 年獲頒布離婚令的數目約是 1991 年的 3 倍，由 6 295 宗上升至 17 196 宗。撇除人口增長的影響，粗離婚率（即獲頒布離婚令的數目相對年中人口的比率）在同期間仍急速增加。2016 年以每千名人口計算的粗離婚率是 2.34 人，是 1991 年的兩倍多。（表 8）

6. Divorce

6.1 The number of divorce decrees granted in 2016 was about triple that in 1991, rising from 6 295 to 17 196. Eliminating the effect of population growth, the crude divorce rate, which relates the number of divorce decrees granted to the mid-year population, still increased rapidly over the same period. In 2016, the crude divorce rate was 2.34 per 1 000 population, more than double that in 1991. (Table 8)

表 8 選定年份的獲頒布離婚判令數目及粗離婚率

Table 8 Number of divorce decrees granted and crude divorce rate in selected years

年 Year	獲頒布離婚判令 Divorce decrees granted	粗離婚率 ⁽¹⁾ Crude divorce rate ⁽¹⁾
1991	6 295	1.11
1996	9 473	1.48
2001	13 425	2.00
2002	12 943	1.92
2003	13 829	2.05
2004	15 604	2.30
2005	14 873	2.18
2006	17 424	2.54
2007	18 403	2.66
2008	17 771	2.55
2009	17 002	2.44
2010	18 167	2.59
2011	19 597	2.77
2012	21 125	2.95
2013	22 271	3.10
2014	20 019	2.77
2015	20 075	2.75
2016	17 196	2.34

註釋：(1) 粗離婚率是指某一年內，獲頒布離婚判令數目相對該年年中每千名人口的比率。

Note: (1) Crude divorce rate refers to the number of divorce decrees granted in a calendar year per 1 000 mid-year population of that year.

6.2 按教育程度分析，較低學歷的男女離婚／分居比例在過去 25 年大幅上升。例如，在 2016 年，45 至 49 歲具小學程度或以下的男性的離婚／分居比例是 7.3%，是 1991 年相應的 1.9% 的 3 倍多。而女性升幅更加顯著。45 至 49 歲具小學程度或以下的女性的離婚／分居比例由 1991 年的 1.8% 大幅上升至 2016 年的 12.5%。（表 9）

6.3 在 90 年代，擁有較高學歷者的離婚／分居比例一般較高。進入 21 世紀，這趨勢起了變化，具較低教育程度人士的離婚／分居比例在大部分選定年齡組別均較高。以 50 至 54 歲不同學歷的男士為例，在 1991 年，擁有大專學歷或以上的離婚／分居比例為 2.5%，高於其他學歷人士的比例。但在 2016 年，同年齡組別中最高的離婚／分居比例（7.4%），見於具小學程度或以下學歷的男性。（表 9）

6.2 When analysed by educational attainment, there were significant increases in the proportions of divorce/separation for those with lower education over the past 25 years. For instance, the proportion of divorce/separation of men aged 45 to 49 with primary education or below was 7.3% in 2016, more than triple the corresponding proportion of 1.9% in 1991. For women, the increase was even more prominent. The proportion of divorce/separation of women aged 45 to 49 with primary education or below increased considerably from 1.8% in 1991 to 12.5% in 2016. (Table 9)

6.3 In the 1990s, generally higher proportions of divorced/separated population could be found among men and women with higher educational attainment. Entering the 2000s, this trend had changed, with higher proportions of divorce/separation observed among those with lower educational attainment in most of the selected age groups. Using men aged 50 to 54 as an illustration, in 1991, the proportion of divorce/separation of men with post-secondary education was 2.5%, higher than other educational attainment groups. In 2016, for the same age group, the highest proportion of divorce/separation, at 7.4%, was found among men with primary or below education. (Table 9)

表 9 選定年份按性別、年齡組別及教育程度劃分的離婚／分居人口百分比
Table 9 Percentage of divorced/separated population by sex, age group and educational attainment in selected years

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	年 Year	教育程度 Educational attainment			合計 Overall
			專上教育 ⁽¹⁾ Post-secondary ⁽¹⁾	中學 ⁽²⁾ Secondary ⁽²⁾	小學或以下 ⁽³⁾ Primary or below ⁽³⁾	
男性 Male	40 - 44	1991	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.8
		1996	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5
		2001	2.4	2.9	3.1	2.8
		2006	2.9	4.1	4.5	3.8
		2011	2.6	5.1	5.5	4.3
		2016	2.5	5.0	5.9	3.9
	45 - 49	1991	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.8
		1996	3.8	2.5	2.5	2.7
		2001	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.3
		2006	3.3	3.5	4.8	3.7
		2011	3.4	5.1	6.9	4.8
		2016	3.0	6.1	7.3	5.0
	50 - 54	1991	2.5	2.0	1.7	1.9
		1996	2.9	2.3	2.6	2.5
		2001	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.2
		2006	4.4	4.5	5.0	4.6
		2011	3.9	4.6	5.5	4.7
		2016	4.5	6.2	7.4	5.8
女性 Female	40 - 44	1991	2.8	2.7	2.1	2.4
		1996	5.4	4.4	3.4	4.1
		2001	4.8	6.1	6.1	6.0
		2006	5.6	7.9	8.6	7.5
		2011	5.1	9.1	11.2	8.2
		2016	4.9	9.7	13.5	8.1
	45 - 49	1991	3.4	2.8	1.8	2.3
		1996	6.3	4.2	3.4	4.0
		2001	7.0	6.6	5.4	6.1
		2006	7.1	9.4	9.2	9.0
		2011	7.8	9.8	10.2	9.5
		2016	7.2	10.8	12.5	9.9
	50 - 54	1991	4.1	2.8	1.9	2.3
		1996	4.9	4.3	3.2	3.7
		2001	5.9	6.4	4.9	5.5
		2006	9.1	9.3	8.2	8.8
		2011	7.8	10.1	9.9	9.7
		2016	8.3	10.7	10.8	10.2

註釋：數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Notes: Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

- (1) 數字包括最高就讀教育程度為各類大學及證書／文憑／副學士／院士銜或同等課程的人士。
- (2) 數字包括最高就讀教育程度為預科或同等課程的人士。
- (3) 數字包括最高就讀教育程度為小學／學前教育或同等課程，以及未受教育的人士。

- (1) Figures include all persons with educational attainment (highest level attended) at university and different types of diploma/certificate courses, associateship courses or equivalent courses.
- (2) Figures include all persons with educational attainment (highest level attended) at sixth form or equivalent courses.
- (3) Figures include all persons with educational attainment (highest level attended) at primary, pre-primary or equivalent courses, as well as persons with no schooling.