

# 香港統計月刊

## Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics

2022 年 1 月

January 2022

*專題文章*

*Feature Article*

1991 年至 2020 年香港的結婚及離婚趨勢

Marriage and Divorce Trends in Hong Kong, 1991 to 2020

## 1991 年至 2020 年香港的結婚及離婚趨勢 Marriage and Divorce Trends in Hong Kong, 1991 to 2020

這篇文章概述 1991 年至 2020 年期間香港的結婚及離婚趨勢。

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 2020 年的 31.9 歲和 30.4 歲。香港的登記結婚數目由 1991 年的 42 568 宗跌至 2001 年 32 825 宗，在 2012 年回升至 60 459 宗，再逐漸下降至 2019 年的 44 247 宗。香港女性與內地男性結婚的情況越趨普遍，其佔所有跨境婚姻的比例由 1991 年的 6.1% 大幅上升至 2019 年的 35.8%。另一方面，離婚的數目在過去約 30 年亦有所上升，以每千名人口計算的粗離婚率由 1991 年的 1.11 人上升至 2019 年的 2.82 人。受 2019 冠狀病毒病疫情的影響，2020 年的登記結婚數目顯著下跌至 27 863 宗，而每千名人口計算的粗離婚率亦下跌至 2.14 人。

This article provides an overview on the marriage and divorce trends in Hong Kong from 1991 to 2020.

There has been an increasing tendency towards marriage postponement or non-marriage in both genders. 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 males and females increased from 29.1 and 26.2 in 1991 to 31.9 and 30.4 in 2020 respectively. The number of registered marriages in Hong Kong decreased from 42 568 in 1991 to 32 825 in 2001, then rebounded to 60 459 in 2012, before dropping gradually to 44 247 in 2019. Hong Kong females marrying Mainland males has become more common. The proportion of such marriages to all cross-boundary marriages increased significantly from 6.1% in 1991 to 35.8% in 2019. On the other hand, the number of divorces increased in the past 3 decades or so, with the crude divorce rate (per 1 000 population) increased from 1.11 in 1991 to 2.82 in 2019. Amidst the impact of COVID-19 pandemic, the number of registered marriages dropped remarkably to 27 863 in 2020, whereas the crude divorce rate also decreased to 2.14 per 1 000 population.

如對本文有任何查詢，請聯絡政府統計處人口統計組（一）  
（電話：(852) 3903 6933；電郵：population@censtatd.gov.hk）。

Enquiries on this article may be directed to the Demographic Statistics Section (1),  
Census and Statistics Department  
(Tel. : (852) 3903 6933; E-mail : population@censtatd.gov.hk).

# 1991 年至 2020 年香港的結婚及離婚趨勢

## Marriage and Divorce Trends in Hong Kong, 1991 to 2020

### 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 2020 年期間的結婚及離婚趨勢。

### 2. 人口的婚姻狀況趨勢

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 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 2020, 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 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 males and females dropped continuously from 1991 to 2016. While that of married males decreased from 69.0% in 1991 to 61.7% in 2016, a larger decline was observed for married females 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）

2.4 In 2016, the standardised percentages of divorced/separated persons were 3.7% for males and 6.1% for females. The proportions of divorced/separated females were higher than that of males in all the selected years under comparison, which was related to the greater tendency of remarriage by divorced males than divorced females. (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					總計 Total
	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，每年各百分比相加可能不等於 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.

Percentages in a year 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. 結婚

3.1 香港的登記結婚數目由 1991 年的 42 568 宗跌至 2001 年的 32 825 宗，在 2012 年回升至 60 459 宗，再逐漸下降至 2019 年的 44 247 宗。受 2019 冠狀病毒病疫情的影響，2020 年登記結婚數目大幅下跌至 27 863 宗，為自 1973 年以來最低的數字。2020 年男性及女性的粗結婚率亦呈現自 1971 年以來最低的數字。（表 2）

3.2 在過去約 30 年，再婚的情況越趨普遍。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 2012 年的 19 542 宗，然後下降至 2019 年的 15 832 宗。雖然再婚數目在 2020 年受 2019 冠狀病毒病疫情的影響而大幅下降至 6 523 宗，但仍佔該年所有登記結婚數目的 23.4%，比例仍然顯著高於 1991 年的 11.5%。（表 2）

3.3 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 2020 年的 31.9 歲和 30.4 歲。過去 10 年，男性的初婚年齡中位數相對穩定，徘徊在 31.1 歲至 31.9 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 2020 年的約 1.5 歲。（表 3）

### 3. Marriage

3.1 The number of registered marriages in Hong Kong decreased from 42 568 in 1991 to 32 825 in 2001, then rebounded to 60 459 in 2012, before dropping gradually to 44 247 in 2019. The number of registered marriages in 2020 dropped substantially to 27 863, the lowest since 1973, amidst the impact of COVID-19 pandemic. The crude marriage rates for both males and females in 2020 were also the lowest since 1971. (Table 2)

3.2 Remarriages has become more common in the past 3 decades or so. The number of remarriages (either or both parties have married before) rose significantly from 4 892 in 1991 to 19 542 in 2012 and then decreased to 15 832 in 2019. Though the number of remarriages dropped substantially to 6 523 in 2020 amidst the impact of COVID-19 pandemic, it still constituted 23.4% of all registered marriages that year. Such proportion was still notably higher than that in 1991, at 11.5%. (Table 2)

3.3 The median ages at first marriage for males and females increased from 29.1 and 26.2 in 1991 to 31.9 and 30.4 in 2020 respectively. Over the past 10 years, the median age at first marriage for males had remained relatively stable, hovering between 31.1 and 31.9. As for females, the median age at first marriage increased steadily, reflecting the continued trend of marriage postponement among females. As a result, while males continued to marry at older ages than females, the gap narrowed from about 3 years in 1991 to about 1.5 years in 2020. (Table 3)

**表 2 選定年份按婚姻類別劃分的結婚數目<sup>(1)</sup>及粗結婚率**  
**Table 2 Number of marriages<sup>(1)</sup> 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 <sup>(2)</sup> Others <sup>(2)</sup>	所有婚姻 (包括其他類別) All marriages (including Others)	粗結婚率 <sup>(3)</sup> Crude marriage rate <sup>(3)</sup>	
					男性 Male	女性 Female
1991	34 522	4 892	3 154	<b>42 568</b>	13.6	14.1
1996	29 397	5 896	1 752	<b>37 045</b>	11.0	11.0
2001	25 285	7 273	267	<b>32 825</b>	9.9	9.5
2006	33 352	16 890	86	<b>50 328</b>	15.4	14.0
2011	39 979	18 268	122	<b>58 369</b>	17.6	15.5
2012	40 841	19 542	76	<b>60 459</b>	18.1	15.8
2013	35 703	19 508	63	<b>55 274</b>	16.6	14.3
2014	37 217	19 197	40	<b>56 454</b>	16.9	14.5
2015	34 046	17 523	40	<b>51 609</b>	15.3	13.1
2016	32 673	17 300	35	<b>50 008</b>	14.8	12.6
2017	34 263	17 520	34	<b>51 817</b>	15.3	12.9
2018	31 828	17 467	36	<b>49 331</b>	14.5	12.2
2019	28 398	15 832	17	<b>44 247</b>	12.9	10.8
2020	21 324	6 523	16	<b>27 863</b>	8.2	6.8

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.

**表 3 選定年份按性別劃分的初婚年齡中位數**  
**Table 3 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
2006	31.2	28.2
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
2017	31.4	29.6
2018	31.5	29.7
2019	31.6	29.9
2020	31.9	30.4

#### 4. 內地與香港跨境婚姻

4.1 在過去約 30 年來，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。

4.2 隨着內地與香港交往頻繁，很多跨境婚姻是透過日常交往而產生，例如工作和學習交流等。跨境婚姻在近年亦出現結構性的轉變。

#### 4. Mainland-Hong Kong cross-boundary marriages

4.1 There have been a significant number of cross-boundary marriages between residents of Hong Kong and the mainland of China (the Mainland) over the past 3 decades or so. 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.

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

4.3 早年的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趨勢。2019 年有 6 994 宗香港女性與內地男性的婚姻，佔該年所有跨境婚姻的 35.8%。雖然 2020 年跨境婚姻的總數因 2019 冠狀病毒疫情下香港和內地實施關口管制和檢疫措施而大減至 3 266 宗，但新娘為香港女性的跨境婚姻所佔的比例則進一步上升至 48.4%。（表 4 及圖 1）

4.4 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，以下分析只涵蓋自 2006 年起在香港登記的婚姻。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 2020 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 52.9%，年齡差異中位數亦降至 5 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 2020 年佔 39.2%，遠高於香港男性與內地女性的婚姻中的相應比例（13.2%）。（表 5）

4.3 In the earlier years, marriages between Hong Kong males and Mainland females accounted for the absolute majority of 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 females and Mainland males, which accounted for the remaining 6.1%. However, there has been a rising trend of brides being Hong Kong females in cross-boundary marriages in recent years. In 2019, there were 6 994 marriages between Hong Kong females and Mainland males, constituting 35.8% of all cross-boundary marriages that year. Though the overall number of cross-boundary marriages dropped substantially to 3 266 in 2020 due to the border control and quarantine measures in place in Hong Kong and the Mainland amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, the proportion of Hong Kong females marrying Mainland males increased further to 48.4% of all cross-boundary marriages. (Table 4 and Chart 1)

4.4 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 since 2006 are covered in the analysis below. In 2006, the bridegroom was generally much older than the bride in cross-boundary marriages between Hong Kong males and Mainland females. 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 2020, 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 52.9%, and the median age difference also dropped to 5 years. As for marriages between Hong Kong females and Mainland males, 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 females and Mainland males, accounting for 39.2% of such marriages in 2020. This was notably higher than the corresponding proportion observed in marriages between Hong Kong males and Mainland females, which was 13.2% in 2020. (Table 5)



表 4 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 4 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 <sup>(1)</sup> Bridegrooms are Hong Kong residents and brides from the Mainland <sup>(1)</sup>			新娘為香港人而新郎為內地人 <sup>(1)</sup> Brides are Hong Kong residents and bridegrooms from the Mainland <sup>(1)</sup>		
	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」 <sup>(2)</sup> Issue of Certificate of Absence of Marriage Records <sup>(2)</sup>	總計 Total	香港登記 結婚 Marriages registered in Hong Kong	獲發「無結婚 紀錄證明書」 <sup>(2)</sup> Issue of Certificate of Absence of Marriage Records <sup>(2)</sup>	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
2006	25 682	18 182	9 963	28 145	3 406	3 077	6 483
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
2017	29 644	11 457	2 927	14 384	5 078	2 340	7 418
2018	27 561	10 926	2 858	13 784	5 033	2 284	7 317
2019	24 120	9 792	2 771	12 563	4 726	2 268	6 994
2020	23 515	1 015	670	1 685	444	1 137	1 581

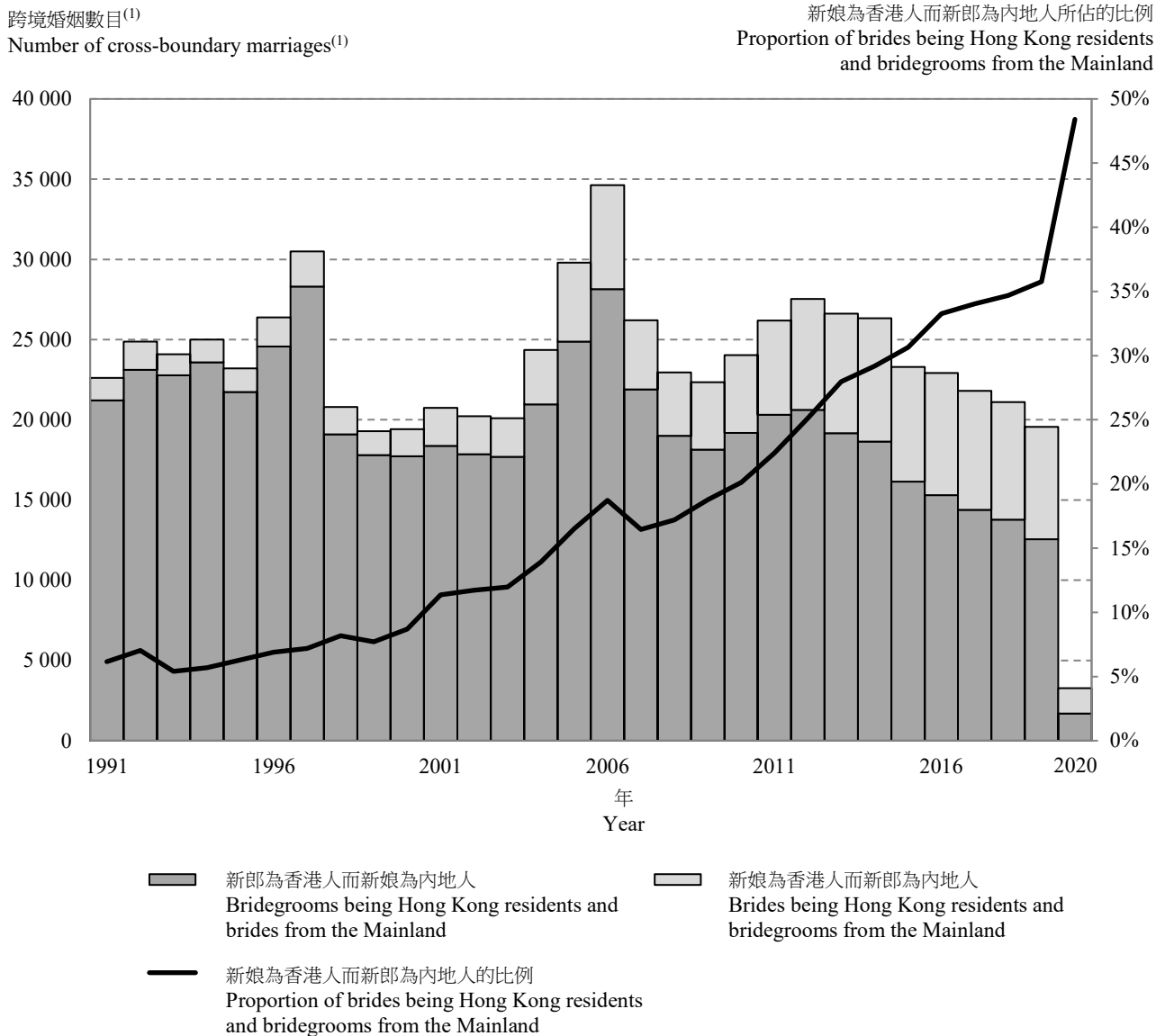
註釋：(1) 2010 統計年度以前的數字是根據入境事務處按月提供的個人結婚登記紀錄內的兩項資料，即「來港前居住的地方」是內地和「在香港的逗留時間」少於一年，來估算內地新郎／新娘的數字。這數字可能包括持有單程通行證來港並於不足一年內結婚的人士。然而，有關數字仍是提供跨境婚姻統計一個很好的指標。由 2010 統計年度起，除上述兩項資料外，採用更多相關的資料（例如所持旅行證件類別）用以改良內地新郎／新娘的估算。

(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 the 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 選定年份內地與香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).

**表 5 選定年份在香港登記的內地與香港跨境婚姻新郎及新娘的年齡差異**  
**Table 5 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內地與香港跨境婚姻 <sup>(1)</sup> 數目的百分比 Percentage of Mainland-Hong Kong cross-boundary marriages <sup>(1)</sup> by age difference between bridegrooms and brides					新郎與新娘的 年齡差異 中位數（年） <sup>(2)</sup> Median of age difference between bridegrooms and brides (year) <sup>(2)</sup>
	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
2017	57.7	23.5	7.0	9.4	2.3	6
2018	56.1	24.4	6.6	10.3	2.6	6
2019	53.7	25.7	7.4	10.7	2.5	5
2020	52.9	27.0	6.9	10.7	2.5	5
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
2017	18.8	32.0	11.7	20.9	16.5	1
2018	18.5	31.7	11.5	21.0	17.2	1
2019	18.5	31.6	11.5	21.4	17.1	1
2020	19.4	29.1	12.4	25.2	14.0	0

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，每年各百分比相加可能不等於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: Percentages in a year 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.

## 5. 離婚

5.1 獲頒布離婚令的數目由 1991 年的 6 295 宗大幅上升至 2019 年的 21 157 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。2019 年以每千名人口計算的粗離婚率是 2.82 人，遠高於 1991 年的 1.11 人。在 2020 年，或受 2019 冠狀病毒病疫情影響，獲頒布離婚判令的數目下降至 16 020 宗，粗離婚率亦下降至 2.14 人（以每千名人口計算）。（表 6）

## 5. Divorce

5.1 The number of divorce decrees granted increased substantially from 6 295 in 1991 to 21 157 in 2019. 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 2019, the crude divorce rate was 2.82 per 1 000 population, far higher than 1.11 in 1991. In 2020, the number of divorce decrees granted declined to 16 020 and the crude divorce rate also dropped to 2.14 per 1 000 population, as probably affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. (Table 6)

表 6 選定年份的獲頒布離婚判令數目及粗離婚率

Table 6 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 <sup>(1)</sup> Crude divorce rate <sup>(1)</sup>
1991	6 295	1.11
1996	9 473	1.48
2001	13 425	2.00
2006	17 424	2.54
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
2017	19 394	2.62
2018	20 321	2.73
2019	21 157	2.82
2020	16 020	2.14

註釋：(1) 粗離婚率是指某一年內，獲頒布離婚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.