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1991 年至 2013 年香港的結婚及離婚趨勢

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Marriage and Divorce Trends in Hong Kong, 1991 to 2013

這篇文章概述 1991 年至 2013 年期間香港的結婚及離婚趨勢。

從 1991 年到 2011 年的二十年間，香港男女從未結婚的比例呈現上升的趨勢。在 2011 年，33.5% 的男性從未結婚，略高於女性（不包括外籍家庭傭工）的 29.2%。在 45 歲以上的人口中，香港男女性獨身的情況雖不及新加坡常見，但較中國內地普遍。至於結婚方面，在 2013 年 55 274 宗香港登記結婚數字中，新郎新娘均為香港人的婚姻佔 52.2%，中港婚姻則佔 38.0%，後者的比例遠高於 1991 年的情況。另一方面，離婚的數目持續上升，2013 年以每千名人口計算的粗離婚率是 3.1 人，差不多是 1991 年的三倍。

This article provides an overview on the marriage and divorce trends in Hong Kong from 1991 to 2013.

Over the last two decades from 1991 to 2011, the proportions of never married population in both genders were on the rise. In 2011, 33.5% of males had never been married, slightly higher than that of females (excluding foreign domestic helpers), at 29.2%. Among those aged 45 or above, the extent of never marriage among men and women in Hong Kong was less prevalent than in Singapore, but more common than in the mainland of China. As for marriage, out of the 55 274 registered marriages in Hong Kong in 2013, marriages between Hong Kong residents took up around 52.2%, while Mainland-Hong Kong marriages took up another 38.0%. 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 3.1 per 1 000 population in 2013, nearly three times higher than that in 1991.

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1991年至2013年香港的結婚及離婚趨勢

Marriage and Divorce Trends in Hong Kong, 1991 to 2013

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表關注。

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2013年期間的結婚及離婚趨勢。

2. 人口的婚姻狀況的趨勢

2.1 人口的婚姻狀況的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，此章節運用標準化比例，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2011年的二十年間，15歲以上從未結婚男性的標準化比例由1991年的27.8%，平穩上升至2011年的33.5%。而女性的標準化從未結婚比例則由1991年的20.1%上升至2011年的29.2%。上升趨勢反映男女均趨向遲婚或不婚。（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 in Hong Kong from 1991 to 2013, using information obtained from the 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 the past population censuses/by-censuses. The proportions of the marital status of the population are very much affected by the age and sex structures. Therefore, in the ensuing paragraphs under this section, standardised proportions are used so that comparison over different years can be done on the same basis.

2.2 Over the two decades from 1991 to 2011, the standardised proportion of never married males aged 15 and over increased gradually from 27.8% in 1991 to 33.5% in 2011. That of females also increased from 20.1% in 1991 to 29.2% in 2011. The increasing trend reflected the tendency towards marriage postponement or non-marriage in both genders. (Table 1)

2.3 香港已婚男女的標準化比例在 1991 至 2011 年間持續下跌，與從未結婚比例的升勢形成對比。已婚男性的標準化比例由 1991 年的 67.6% 跌至 2011 年的 61.2%。已婚女性的跌幅更大，由 1991 年的 65.3% 跌至 2011 年的 55.0%。（表 1）

2.4 在 2011 年，男性及女性的標準化離婚／分居比例分別是 3.2% 及 5.5%。在所有選定比較年份中，離婚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 在 1991 年至 2011 年期間，寡婦與鰥夫數字的比例約為 4：1 至 5：1。該比例相對較高有三個主要原因。首先，男性死亡率較女性為高，在年長人口中的情況更甚，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，從而加快寡居效應。第三，婚姻統計數字亦顯示在過去數年間，鰥夫比寡婦再婚的可能性較高。（表 1）

2.3 In contrast to the increasing trend of never married proportions, the standardised proportions of married men and women dropped continuously from 1991 to 2011. While that of married men decreased from 67.6% in 1991 to 61.2% in 2011, larger decline was observed for married women from 65.3% in 1991 to 55.0% in 2011. (Table 1)

2.4 In 2011, the standardised proportion of divorced/separated persons was 3.2% for men and 5.5% for women. The proportions of divorced women were higher than that of the men in all the 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 2011. The relatively high ratio was attributable to three main factors. Firstly, the higher male mortality rates over those of the 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 wives who were younger than themselves, thereby hastening the state of widowhood. Thirdly, marriage statistics also revealed that in the past few years widowers were more likely than widows to get re-married. (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

性別及婚姻狀況 Sex and marital status	1991		1996		2001		2006		2011	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男性 Male										
從未結婚 Never married	806 912	36.5 (27.8)	857 304	34.2 (28.7)	918 152	33.9 (30.2)	955 822	34.3 (32.6)	964 223	33.5 (33.5)
已婚 Now married	1 332 449	60.2 (67.6)	1 555 661	62.0 (66.6)	1 672 106	61.7 (64.8)	1 693 516	60.8 (62.2)	1 758 672	61.2 (61.2)
喪偶 Widowed	48 566	2.2 (3.3)	55 331	2.2 (3.0)	60 996	2.3 (2.8)	60 369	2.2 (2.4)	60 449	2.1 (2.1)
離婚/分居 Divorced/separated	23 860	1.1 (1.3)	40 909	1.6 (1.7)	57 423	2.1 (2.2)	77 129	2.8 (2.8)	90 946	3.2 (3.2)
總計 Total	2 211 787	100.0	2 509 205	100.0	2 708 677	100.0	2 786 836	100.0	2 874 290	100.0
女性 Female										
從未結婚 Never married	594 345	28.3 (20.1)	675 791	27.7 (22.0)	777 103	28.7 (24.5)	872 203	29.6 (27.7)	910 084	29.2 (29.2)
已婚 Now married	1 270 700	60.4 (65.3)	1 466 973	60.1 (63.5)	1 572 087	58.0 (60.4)	1 645 069	55.8 (56.7)	1 715 254	55.0 (55.0)
喪偶 Widowed	209 592	10.0 (12.9)	242 442	9.9 (12.1)	269 632	10.0 (11.6)	292 416	9.9 (10.7)	321 769	10.3 (10.3)
離婚/分居 Divorced/separated	28 929	1.4 (1.6)	53 934	2.2 (2.4)	90 158	3.3 (3.5)	140 998	4.8 (4.8)	172 335	5.5 (5.5)
總計 Total	2 103 566	100.0	2 439 140	100.0	2 708 980	100.0	2 950 686	100.0	3 119 442	100.0

註釋：數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

括弧內的數字是標準化比例，是根據 2011 年人口普查時刻的人口年齡及性別分布情況作為標準而計算。

由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

Notes : Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

Figures in brackets are standardised proportions, which are computed using the age-sex structure of the population at the 2011 Population Census moment as the standard.

Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

3. 從未結婚人口

3.1 按性別及每 5 歲為一年齡組別分析，45 歲以上香港男性的獨身情況不及日本及新加坡普遍，但較中國內地（簡稱「內地」）常見。而女性方面，香港的情況不及新加坡普遍，但較日本及內地常見。（表 2）

3. Never married population

3.1 Analysed by sex and quinquennial age groups, for men aged 45 or above, the extent of never marriage in Hong Kong was generally less prevalent compared with Japan and Singapore, but was more common than that observed in the mainland of China (the Mainland). For women, the situation in Hong Kong was generally less prevalent than in Singapore, but was more common than in Japan and the Mainland. (Table 2)

表 2 按性別及年齡組別劃分的香港及選定國家／地區中15歲及以上從未結婚的人口比例
 Table 2 Proportion of never married population aged 15 and over by sex and age group, Hong Kong and selected countries/territories

		從未結婚的人口比例 Proportion of never married population			
性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	香港 Hong Kong 2011 ⁽¹⁾	日本 Japan 2010 ⁽²⁾	中國內地 The mainland of China 2010 ⁽³⁾	新加坡 Singapore 2010 ⁽⁴⁾
男性 Male	15 - 19	99.8	99.1	99.4	99.9
	20 - 24	97.0	91.4	82.4	97.6
	25 - 29	82.6	69.2	36.3	74.6
	30 - 34	50.0	46.0	12.6	37.1
	35 - 39	28.8	34.8	6.4	20.4
	40 - 44	20.9	28.0	4.2	15.3
	45 - 49	14.2	22.0	3.1	13.2
	50 - 54	8.5	17.5	3.2	12.1
	55 - 59	6.0	14.4	3.4	9.4
	60 - 64	5.2	10.2	3.5	7.2
	65+	4.1	3.6	3.1	4.9
	總計	33.5	31.3	24.7	34.7
	Overall				
女性 Female	15 - 19	99.7	98.9	97.9	99.6
	20 - 24	95.2	87.8	67.5	91.8
	25 - 29	71.4	58.9	21.6	54.0
	30 - 34	38.4	33.9	5.4	25.1
	35 - 39	22.3	22.7	1.8	17.1
	40 - 44	16.5	17.1	0.8	14.1
	45 - 49	13.6	12.4	0.4	12.8
	50 - 54	10.1	8.6	0.3	13.0
	55 - 59	6.6	6.4	0.2	11.8
	60 - 64	4.9	5.5	0.2	9.8
	65+	2.6	3.9	0.4	4.4
	總計	29.2	22.9	18.5	29.8
	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2014》表2-12。

(3) 資料來自《中國2010年人口普查資料》第二部分表5-3。

(4) 資料來自《新加坡2010年人口普查統計資料 1：新加坡的人口特徵、教育、語言及宗教》表12。數字只包括新加坡公民及永久居民。

Notes: (1) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

(2) Sourced from Table 2-12 of *Japan Statistical Yearbook 2014*.

(3) Sourced from Table 5-3 of *Tabulation on the 2010 Population Census of The People Republic of China Part II*.

(4) Sourced from Table 12 of *Census of Population 2010 Statistical Release 1: Demographic Characteristics, Education, Language and Religion in Singapore*. Figures include Singapore citizens and permanent population only.

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 2011 年，35 至 39 歲具專上教育程度的女性從未結婚比例高達 30.2%，而小學程度或以下的同齡女性則只有 7.0%。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 2011 年，35 至 39 歲具專上教育程度的男性從未結婚比例是 26.4%，而具小學程度或以下的同齡男性則是 25.4%。（表 3）

3.3 其次，在 1991 年至 2011 年間，不同學歷的男性從未結婚比例均顯著上揚，但只有具中學學歷或以上的女性呈現相同趨勢。具小學程度或以下的女性從未結婚比例只輕微上升。例如，35 至 39 歲小學程度或以下的女性，在 1991 年及 2011 年的從未結婚比率分別是 5.8% 及 7.0%。（表 3）

4. 結婚

4.1 登記結婚數目由 1991 年的 42 568 宗跌至 2000 年 30 879 宗的低位，期後回升至 2012 年 60 459 宗的高位。2013 年則回落至 55 274 宗。相應地，男性及女性的粗結婚率呈現類似的趨勢，由 1991 年的每千名人口約有 14 宗，跌至 2000 年的約 9 宗，及後回升至 2013 年的約 15 宗。（表 4）

3.2 When analysed by educational attainment, the never married proportions in males and females aged 25 - 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 2011, 30.2% of females aged 35 - 39 who attained post-secondary education had never been married, as compared to 7.0% 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 2011, 26.4% of men aged 35 - 39 with post-secondary education had never been married, while the corresponding proportion was 25.4% for those with primary education or below. (Table 3)

3.3 Secondly, over the two decades from 1991 to 2011, males with different educational attainment showed notable increases in never married proportions. For females, similar increasing trends were found only for those with secondary education or above. For those females with educational attainment at primary level or below, the never married proportions increased mildly. For instance, for females aged 35 - 39 and with primary or below educational attainment, the never married proportions were 5.8% and 7.0% in 1991 and 2011 respectively. (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, then rebounded to the peak at 60 459 in 2012. In 2013, the number of marriages rolled back to 55 274. Correspondingly, the crude marriage rates for both males and females exhibited similar trend, decreasing from about 14 per 1 000 population in 1991 to about 9 in 2000, and then increasing to about 15 in 2013. (Table 4)

表 3 選定年份按性別、選定年齡組別及教育程度劃分的從未結婚人口比例
Table 3 Proportion of never married population by sex, selected 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
	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
	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
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
	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
	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

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／未受教育或同等課程的人士。

- (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, no schooling or equivalent courses.

4.2 在 2013 年，再婚的情況相對於 20 年前更為普遍。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 2013 年的 19 508 宗。在 2013 年的所有登記結婚數目中，35.3% 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 2013 than around two decades ago. The number of remarriages (either or both parties have married before) rose significantly from 4 892 in 1991 to 19 508 in 2013. Remarriages constituted 35.3% of all marriages in 2013, as compared with 11.5% in 1991. (Table 4)

表 4 選定年份按婚姻類別劃分的結婚數目及粗結婚率⁽¹⁾
Table 4 Number of marriages by type of marriage and crude marriage rate⁽¹⁾ 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
1997	30 427	6 298	868	37 593	11.4	11.3
1998	25 064	6 082	527	31 673	9.6	9.5
1999	24 520	6 230	537	31 287	9.4	9.2
2000	23 917	6 631	331	30 879	9.3	9.0
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

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) 數字是指於1971年婚姻制度改革條例制定前，在香港以傳統風俗形式結婚，或在外地結婚而再辦理登記手續的人士。
 (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 in Hong Kong before the Marriage Reform Ordinance was enacted in October 1971 or had married outside Hong Kong.
 (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 在香港登記的婚姻中，新郎新娘均為香港人的仍然佔大多數。在 2013 年，28 837 宗婚姻雙方均為香港人，佔整體的 52.2%。（表 5）

4.4 另一方面，中港婚姻亦佔整體香港登記婚姻相當大的比重。在 2013 年，21 030 宗婚姻的新郎或新娘來自內地，佔整體香港登記婚姻的 38.0%。（表 5）

4.5 香港男性與內地的女性結婚數目由 1991 年的 21 220 宗輕微下跌至 2013 年的 19 166 宗。同期，中港婚姻的登記地點漸漸由內地轉移至香港。在 1991 年，香港男性大多申請無結婚記錄證明書，然後到內地結婚，佔總數超過 97%。但在 2013 年，內地女性以遊客身分來港與香港男士註冊結婚成為大多數，佔總數超過 80%。（表 5）

4.6 而香港女性與內地男性結婚的數目，由 1991 年的 1 390 宗大幅上升至 2013 年的 7 444 宗，佔所有中港婚姻的 28.0%，相對 1991 年只佔 6.1%。（表 5）

4.3 Out of the marriages registered in Hong Kong, those between Hong Kong residents continued to account for the largest share. In 2013, there were 28 837 marriages registered between Hong Kong residents, accounting for 52.2% of the total. (Table 5)

4.4 On the other hand, Mainland - Hong Kong marriages have also taken up a significant share in the total marriages registered in Hong Kong. In 2013, 21 030 marriages, accounting for 38.0% of the total marriages registered in Hong Kong, were registered by either brides or bridegrooms coming from the Mainland. (Table 5)

4.5 The number of Hong Kong males marrying females from the Mainland decreased gently from 21 220 in 1991 to 19 166 in 2013. Over the period, the place where the Mainland - Hong Kong marriages registered gradually shifted from the Mainland to Hong Kong. In 1991, over 97% of these marriages took place in the Mainland with a Certificate of Absence of Marriage Record issued to bridegrooms from Hong Kong. In 2013, the bulk (over 80%) was registered in Hong Kong, with Mainland females coming to Hong Kong as visitors and registering their marriages with males here. (Table 5)

4.6 As for Hong Kong females marrying males from the Mainland, the number increased significantly from 1 390 in 1991 to 7 444 in 2013. It took up 28.0% of total Mainland - Hong Kong marriages in 2013, as compared to 6.1% in 1991. (Table 5)

表 5 選定年份在香港登記結婚而新郎新娘均為香港人的數目、新郎／新娘為中國內地人士⁽¹⁾的數目及獲發「無結婚紀錄證明書」(聲稱作為在中國內地申請結婚之用)的人士數目
Table 5 Number of marriages registered in Hong Kong (HK) with both bridegrooms and brides being HK residents, bridegrooms/brides from the mainland of China⁽¹⁾ and number of issuance of Certificate of Absence of Marriage Records (CAMR) for the purpose of marrying in the mainland of China in selected years

年 Year	新郎新娘均為香港人 Both bridegrooms and brides are HK residents	新郎為香港人而新娘為內地人 Bridegrooms are HK residents and Brides from the mainland of China	新娘為香港人而新郎為內地人 Brides are HK residents and Bridegrooms from the mainland of China				
	香港登記 結婚 Marriages registered in HK	香港登記 結婚 Marriages registered in HK	獲發「無結婚 紀錄證明書」 Issue of CAMR	總計 ⁽²⁾ Total ⁽²⁾	香港登記 結婚 Marriages registered in HK	獲發「無結婚 紀錄證明書」 Issue of CAMR	總計 ⁽²⁾ Total ⁽²⁾
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

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」是中國內地和「在香港的逗留時間」少於一年，來估算內地新郎／新娘。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」（聲稱作為在中國內地申請結婚之用）人士最後未必結婚，以上的總計數字只是結婚總數的一個粗略指標。

Notes: (1) Before the reference year of 2010, the figures of bridegrooms/brides from the mainland of China 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 of China and "duration of stay in HK" being less than one year. The figure thus compiled might have included one-way permit holders entering HK 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 of China.

(2) Since applicants with issuance of CAMR (who claimed for the purpose of marrying in the mainland of China) may not eventually lead to marriages, the total figure above only gives a crude indicator of the total number of marriages.

4.7 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 2013 年的 31.2 歲和 29.1 歲。自 2004 年起，男性的初婚年齡中位數保持 31.0 至 31.2 歲，而女性的初婚年齡中位數則繼續上升，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 2013 年的約 2 歲。（表 6）

4.7 The median ages at first marriage for men and women increased from 29.1 and 26.2 in 1991 to 31.2 and 29.1 in 2013 respectively. Since 2004, the median age at first marriage for men had remained stable at 31.0 to 31.2 while that for women continued to increase, reflecting the steady 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 2013. (Table 6)

表 6 選定年份按性別劃分的初婚年齡中位數
Table 6 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

5. 離婚

5.1 2013 年獲頒布離婚令的數目約是 1991 年的四倍，由 6 295 宗大幅上升至 22 271 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）仍急速增加。2013 年以每千名人口計算的粗離婚率是 3.1 人，而 1991 年則是 1.1 人。（表 7）

5. Divorce

5.1 The number of divorce decrees granted in 2013 were about four times that in 1991, from 6 295 to 22 271. 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 2013, the crude divorce rate was 3.1 per 1 000 population as compared with 1.1 in 1991. (Table 7)

表 7 選定年份按婚姻類別劃分的獲頒布離婚判令數目及粗離婚率
Table 7 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

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.

5.2 按學歷程度分析，較低學歷的男女離婚／分居比例在過去 20 年均大幅上升。例如，在 2011 年，45 至 49 歲具小學程度或以下的男性的離婚／分居比例是 6.9%，相對 1991 年的 1.9%，升幅超過 3 倍。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% 上升至 2011 年的 10.2%。（表 8）

5.3 在九十年代，擁有較高學歷者的離婚／分居比例一般較高。進入二十一世紀，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為較高。以 50 - 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 2011 年，同年齡組別中最高離婚／分居比例（5.5%），見於具小學程度或以下學歷的男性。（表 8）

5.2 When analysed by educational attainment, there were significant increases in the proportions of divorce/separation for those with lower education over the past 20 years. For instance, the proportion of divorce/separation of men aged 45 - 49 with primary education or below was 6.9% in 2011, which more than tripled that in 1991, at 1.9%. For women, the increase was even more prominent. The proportion of divorce/separation of women aged 45 - 49 with primary education or below was 10.2% in 2011, compared to 1.8% in 1991. (Table 8)

5.3 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 - 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 2011, for the same age group, the highest proportion of divorce/separation, at 5.5%, was found among men with primary or below education. (Table 8)

表 8 選定年份按性別、選定年齡組別及教育程度劃分的離婚／分居人口比例
Table 8 Proportion of divorced/separated population by sex, selected 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
	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
	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
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
	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
	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

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／未受教育或同等課程的人士。

- (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, no schooling or equivalent courses.