

The study on the phenomenon of divorce in Hong Kong

--Recommendations on addressing their needs

香港離婚狀況研究及建議

Dr Sandra Tsang

Associate Professor,

Department of Social Work and Social Administration,

The University of Hong Kong

曾潔雯博士

香港大學社會工作及社會行政學系副教授

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Objectives of this study 研究目的

- To identify the demographic and socioeconomic patterns of divorce
 - 探討香港離婚人口的結構及其社會經濟狀況、離婚趨勢
- To understand the risk and protective factors of divorce in Hong Kong
 - 了解香港離婚的危機和保護因素
- To understand the impacts of divorce on the affected individuals
 - 了解離婚對個人以及家人的影響
- To understand the associated needs of divorced families
 - 了解離婚人士及其家庭的需要

Content of this presentation 專題內容

- Methods 研究方法
- Key findings 相關研究結果
 - Quantitative data 質性研究
 - Qualitative data 量性研究
- Recommendations 研究建議

Background 背景

- Special thanks to HKUFI for starting the project on children in divorce families, data collection started at Family Court in late 2010. Data coding sheet and data shell have been developed by HKUFI
- 特別鳴謝香港大學家庭研究院於2010年末獲家事法庭的支持，開始收集離婚個案的資料並開始整理數據資料

Research Team 研究團隊:

- Professor Paul Yip (PI) 葉兆輝教授
- Dr Shu-Sen Chang (Co-I) 張書森博士
- Dr Frances Law (Co-I) 羅亦華博士
- Dr Sandra Tsang (Co-I) 曾潔雯博士
- Ms Lianne Tai (Co-I) 戴幼兒女士
- Ms Melissa Chan (Project coordinator) 陳潔英女士

QUANTITATIVE STUDY COVERAGE 質性研究

Demographic and Socioeconomic Patterns and Trend

離婚人士背景狀況

Family Court dataset (FC)

家事法庭

Socioeconomic and demographic patterns of divorce at levels of households and individuals

個人家庭及其社會經濟狀況

Census dataset (C)

人口普查

Data sources 資料來源

1. Family Court 家事法庭 (1999, 2004, 2009, 2011)*Special thanks to HKUFI for giving consent to use the data in facilitating this study

A total of 1200 divorce case files; 1200 離婚個案

(900 collected by HKUFI; 900 來自香港大學家庭研究院)

2. Census 人口普查 2001, 2006, 2011 (5% micro dataset)

QUALITATIVE STUDY COVERAGE 量性研究

Factors that may affect
marital stability

離婚的危機和保護因素

Impacts of divorce on
individuals and family

離婚對個人以及家人的影響

Associated needs of divorced families

了解離婚人士及其家庭的需要

Data sources 資料來源:

41 individual case interviews 個案訪問 &

focus groups 聚焦小組

KEY FINDINGS 研究結果

- Demographic and socioeconomic patterns of divorce
- 香港離婚人口的結構及其社會經濟狀況、離婚趨勢
 - More and more common phenomenon as evident in the widespread of divorces across all ages and a majority of divorce is based on separation with consent
離婚越來越普遍 – 跨越不同年齡層； 大部分屬於 1 年分居及雙方同意
 - Divorce households do worse financially over time compared with married household (indicators such as household income and personal income, poverty rate, housing). They are more economically active, yet a higher proportion of them are unemployed.
離婚家庭財政狀況倒退了 (從家庭收入, 個人收入, 貧窮比例, 住屋等證據印證); 離婚家庭在勞動人口比例上多於已婚家庭, 但失業比例卻高於已婚家庭
 - Remarriages appear to be more common across time
再婚現象越來越普遍

KEY FINDINGS 研究結果

- Risk and protective factors of divorce in Hong Kong
- 香港離婚的危機和保護因素
 - 4. Having children contributes to the sustainability of marriages 小孩延長婚齡
 - 5. Other factors that affect marital stability (individual—couple—family&friends—society) 個人，夫妻，家庭及朋友，社會：都有離婚的危機和保護因素
- Impacts of divorce on the affected individuals
- 離婚對個人及家人的影響
 - 6. Both negative and positive 有負面也有正面
 - 7. Influence extends beyond the individual levels, affecting the couple, family, and society 離婚影響個人，夫妻，家庭及朋友，社會
- Associated needs of divorced families 離婚人士及其家庭的需要
 - 8. Tangible – housing, social service and welfare support, school & education, legal aspects 實質援助 – 房屋，社會福利及支持，學校及教育，法律
 - 9. Intangible – process of decision making & emotional support, working culture and policy 非實質援助 – 情緒上支援，工作環境及工時政策

Recommendations

RECOMMENDATIONS 研究建議

1. The divorce decision: struggle → service attention

離婚決定及過程艱難，需要支援

Marital counseling (eg. FPA HK)需要不同階段的婚姻輔導 (包括婚前輔導)

2. Damage created by divorce must be minimized

減低離婚帶來的傷害

□ Children: protection & interventions 保護兒童身心發展

□ Adults: self-help materials (legal information & gender sensitive)

給予有需要人士更多自助資料，要考慮男女分別的需要

□ Family: wider family network in intervention

考慮為經歷離婚的家庭 (父母,子女,甚至姻親) 設計具體的介入方法

□ Society 社會整體

✓ catch up with the alarming pace of rise in divorces; quick action to reduce the long term social cost to society

✓ 政策制定者和持份者要密切監察趨勢及需要，減少離婚對社會帶來的代價

RECOMMENDATIONS 研究建議

3. The quality and quantity of current support services must be improved and enhanced

增加現有的社會福利：

□ Financial difficulties 財政困難

- ✓ **single parent allowance** 單親免稅額
- ✓ **after school care services** 課後托兒服務
- ✓ **family friendly working environment** 家庭友善工作環境

□ Housing difficulties 住屋需要

✓ **Interim housing**

加快有條件體恤安置的審批, 及為有需要但未合資格的家庭提供其他臨時住屋

□ Legal procedures 法律程序

- ✓ **Simplify application for divorce** 簡化申請離婚的程序
- ✓ **Educational pamphlets** 更多關於申請程序的教育或援助, 並提供雙方當事人的法律權利和兒童管養權等資料

RECOMMENDATIONS 研究建議

3. The quality and quantity of current support services must be improved and enhanced

增加現有的社會福利:

- Psychosocial (Emotional) needs 情緒需要
 - ✓ **Gender sensitive support & divorce adjustment support.**
體貼離婚男女分別需要， 離婚適應支援
- School's role 學校的責任
 - ✓ **Childcare services & specialised social work training**
托兒服務（如需要）， 適切的社工訓練
- Combating stigma, public education and advocacy 對抗社會對單親家庭標籤， 公共教育
 - ✓ **Public education programs & pre-marital counseling**
公共教育， 並提倡婚前輔導

RECOMMENDATIONS 研究建議

4. Evidence-based policy is essential. 政策制定要建基於證據

- ✓ Data from the Family Court is yet to be improved
家事法庭的資料完整性有待改進
- ✓ Ongoing surveillance and research
作出定期的監察離婚趨勢
- ✓ Service evaluation is in need regarding mediation services
定時更新數據及進行評估研究，以確定有效的方法來提高調解服務的使用率

一小步，一大步！

This is a small step marching towards the next big step that warrants for more research in order to compile more evidence to support policy making.

Divorce is not only a matter of two persons; it involves the whole society as it changes the family composition, challenging our traditional values as a Chinese society. Such change bears social cost, some seen, and some unseen, on society, and on you and me.

It is the responsibility of each of us to contribute to minimizing the negative impact brought by divorce.



Acknowledgement 鳴謝

- HKUFI 香港大學家庭研究院 for starting the Project on Children in Divorce Families, with Part I on data collection started at Family Court in late 2010
- Family Court 家事法庭, C&SD 政府統計處 for data provision and Family Council 家庭議會 and HAB 民政事務局 for coordination and support
- Caritas 香港明愛 – 向晴軒, Family Welfare Society 香港家庭福利會 for recruitment and arrangement of focus groups and case studies
- All individual participants of the case and focus group studies 所有被訪者

LINKED SLIDES

OBJECTIVE 1: PROFILE OF DIVORCED FAMILIES & DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIOECONOMIC PATTERNS AND TREND (QUANTITATIVE DATA)

Summary page

PHENOMENON OF DIVORCE HAS BECOME INCREASINGLY COMMON 離婚越來越普遍

○ Divorce decrees: **2,062 cases (1981) → 23,255 cases (2012)**

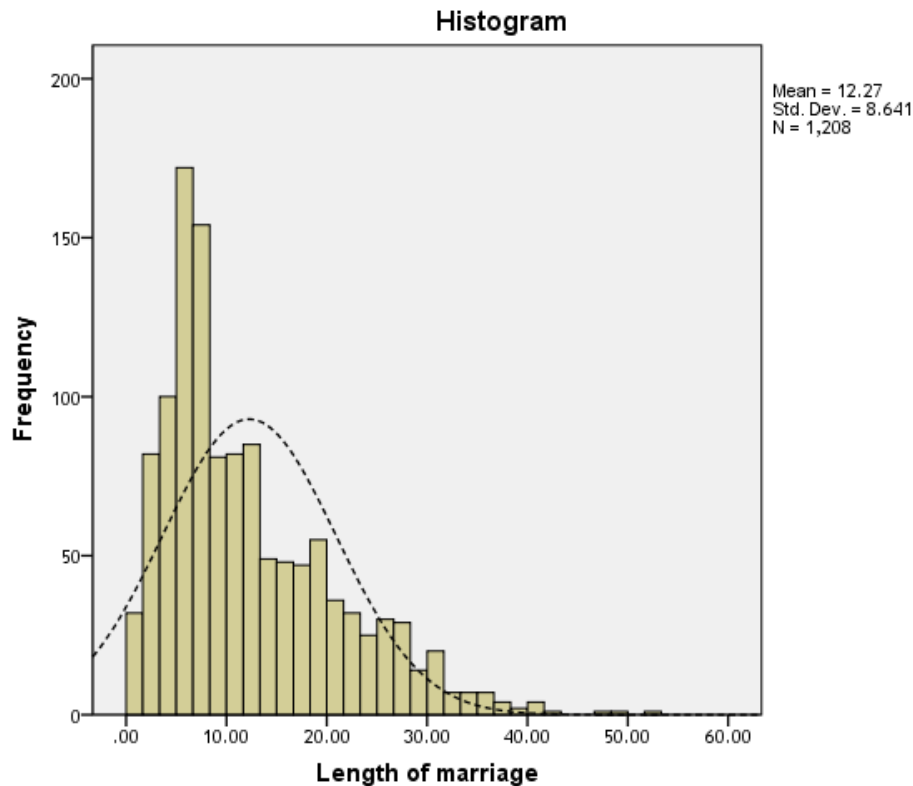
○ The proportion of divorced/separated 離婚人口比例: **2.7% (2001) → 4.4%**

C&SD figures	2001	2006	2011
Divorced	152,349 (2.7%)	189,563 (3.2%)	243,946 (3.9%)
Separated		34,722 (0.6%)	34,111 (0.5%)

○ Affected children 受影響兒童 (估計)

Census 5% dataset	2001	2006	2011
No. of children in dataset	67852	60698	55246
% of children living in divorced households in dataset	2857 (4% of above)	3752 (6%)	4039 (7%)
Estimated in total population	57140	75040	80780

The divorce phenomenon is widespread across couples regardless of years of marriage 離婚普遍性跨越婚齡組別

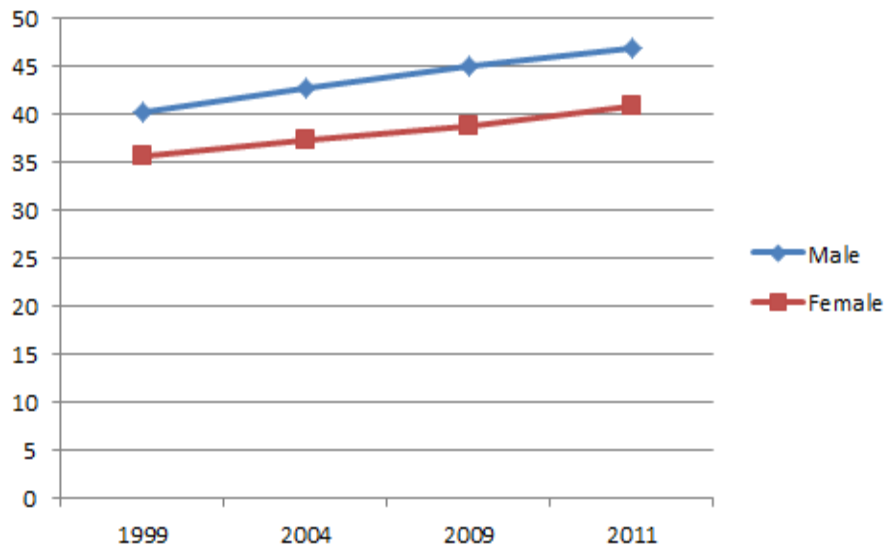


Summary page

- Average length of marriage ending in divorce: **11-12 yrs**
- Divorce happened most frequently when a couple married for **5-7 yrs**

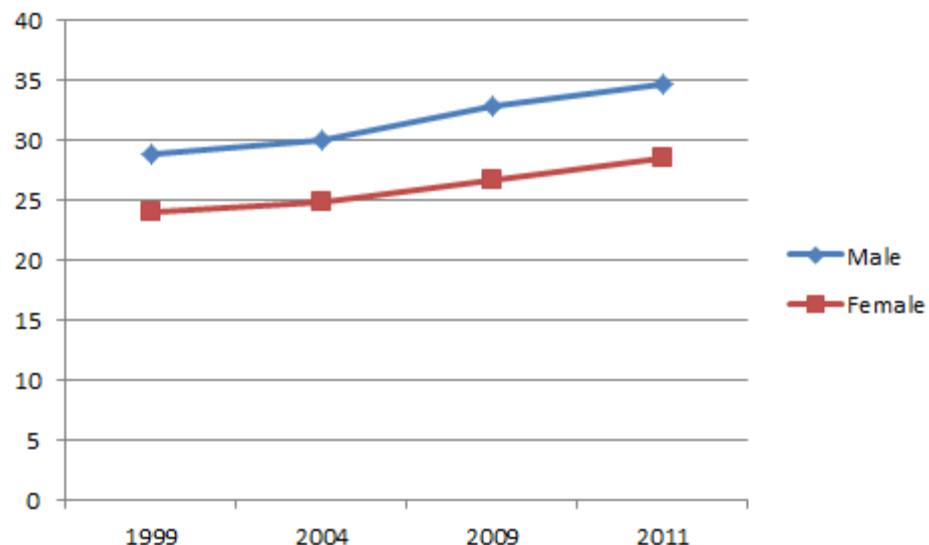
Divorce happens across all ages 離婚跨越年齡層

Average age at the time of divorce petition



- Men: 40.3 → 47
 - Min: 22→23; Max: 76→81
- Women: 35.6 → 40.8
 - Min: 17→22; Max: 64→75

Divorce Cases: Average age at Marriage (Information from certificate of marriage)



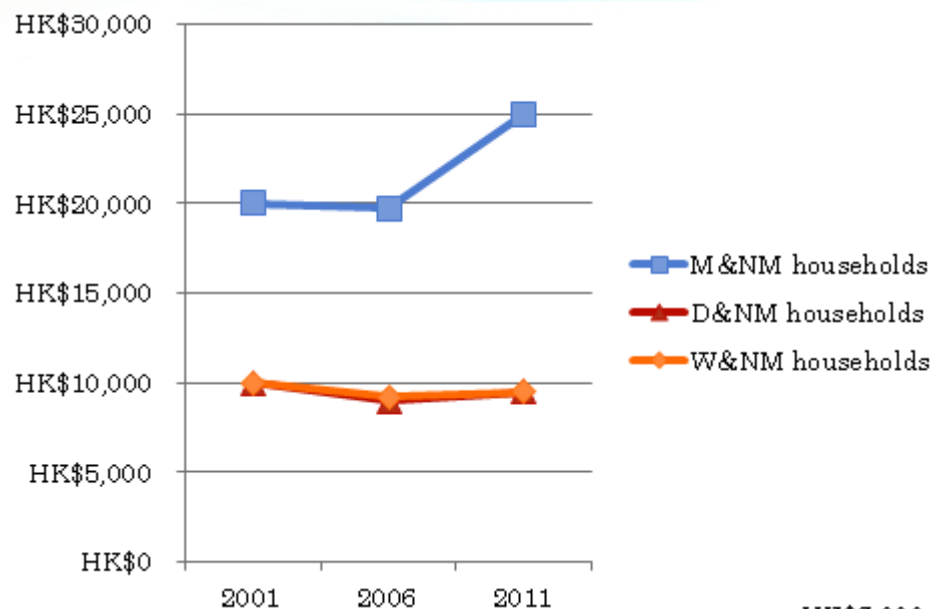
- Men: 28.8 → 34.7
- Women: 24.1 → 28.5

Majority of divorcing couples ‘separate with consent’ 大部分離婚屬於 1 年分居及同意

Grounds Of Divorce

Year of divorce*	Ground of divorce (as stated in the petition) # (%)				
	Adultery	Unreasonable behavior	Living apart for at least 1 year (with consent)	Living apart for at least 2 years	Having been deserted for at least 1 year
1999	1 (0.3)	36 (12.0)	181 (60.5)	72 (24.1)	9 (3.0)
2004	1 (0.3)	34 (11.5)	169 (57.1)	88 (29.7)	5 (1.7)
2009	0 (0.0)	33 (11.0)	178 (59.3)	85 (28.3)	3 (1.0)
2011	0 (0.0)	32 (10.4)	176 (57)	100 (32.4)	1 (0.3)

Divorce households do worse financially over time compared with married household 離婚家庭財政狀況比已婚家庭倒退



Monthly **household income per capita** (excluding FDH)*

Census 5% dataset Household type Year	Mean HK\$			Median HK\$		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
Married with children	6,938	7,291	9,156	5,000	5,000	6,333
Divorced with children	5,162	4,827	5,913	3,850	3,333	3,759

Comparison of individual income

Summary page

*(household with children under 18)

Higher proportion of divorced households live in poverty compared with married households 貧窮離婚家庭比例比已婚家庭為高

Poverty situation (Census) comparing % of married household and divorce household with children living under poverty line

Based on 5% Census data	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
	MARRIED			DIVORCED		
# of 2 persons household				296	500	664
%				38%	45%	46%
# of 3 persons household	1296	1643	1795	312	505	538
%	14.9%	17.2%	18.1%	43.2%	46.7%	49.7%
# of 4 persons household	2877	3268	2821	91	110	149
%	19.4%	22.8%	22.0%	36.4%	42.3%	53.2%

[Graphical presentation](#)

[Individuals in poverty](#)

Summary page

Divorced households are more economically active, but... 離婚家庭在勞動人口比例上多於已婚家庭，但...

Labour force participation by gender in Family court cases (versus general population percentage)

Year	Divorced MALE employment status %	Male employment status in general population %	Divorced FEMALE employment status %	Female employment status in general population %
1999	77.6	73.5	63.2	48.5
2004	74.7	71.5	67.2	51.5
2009	75.7	68.5	64.3	52.5
2011	72.5	68.5	67	52.5

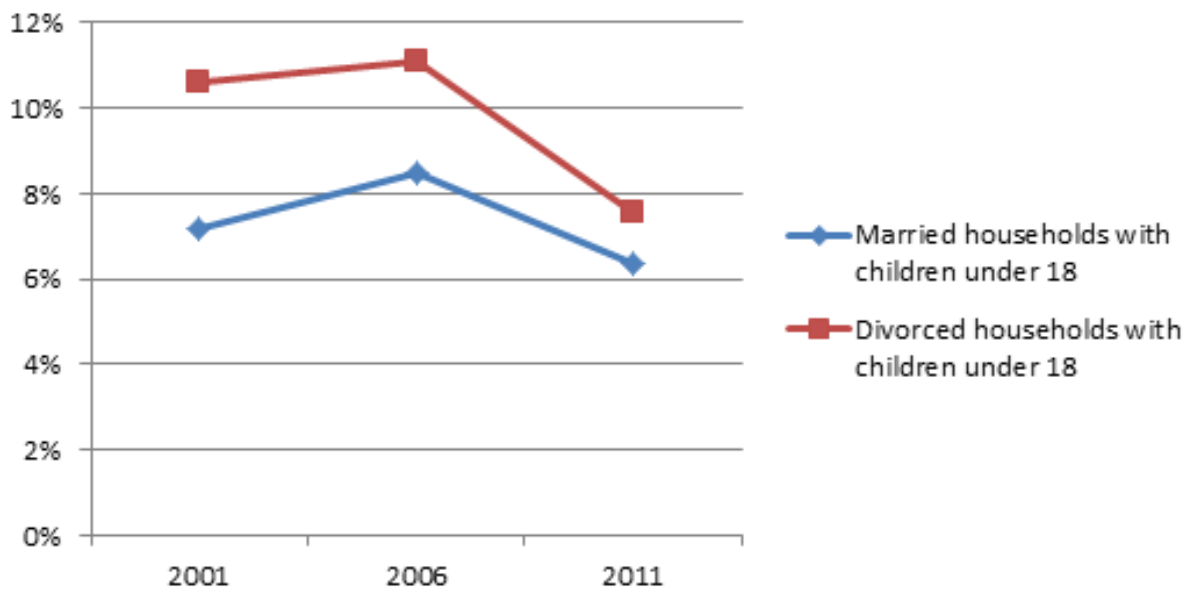
[Employment
status of
couples filing
divorce](#)

Summary page

A higher proportion of divorced households contains person who's unemployed

離婚家庭在勞動人口比例上多於已婚家庭，但失業比例卻高於已婚家庭

Based on 5% Census data	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
	MARRIED with children			DIVORCED with children		
No unemployed person	32171 (92.8%)	30295 (91.5%)	29173 (93.6%)	1623 (89.4%)	2235 (88.9%)	2648 (92.5%)
One or more unemployed persons	2481 (7.2%)	2807 (8.5%)	1982 (6.4%)	193 (10.6%)	279 (11.1%)	216 (7.5%)
Total	34652	33102	31155	1816	2514	2864

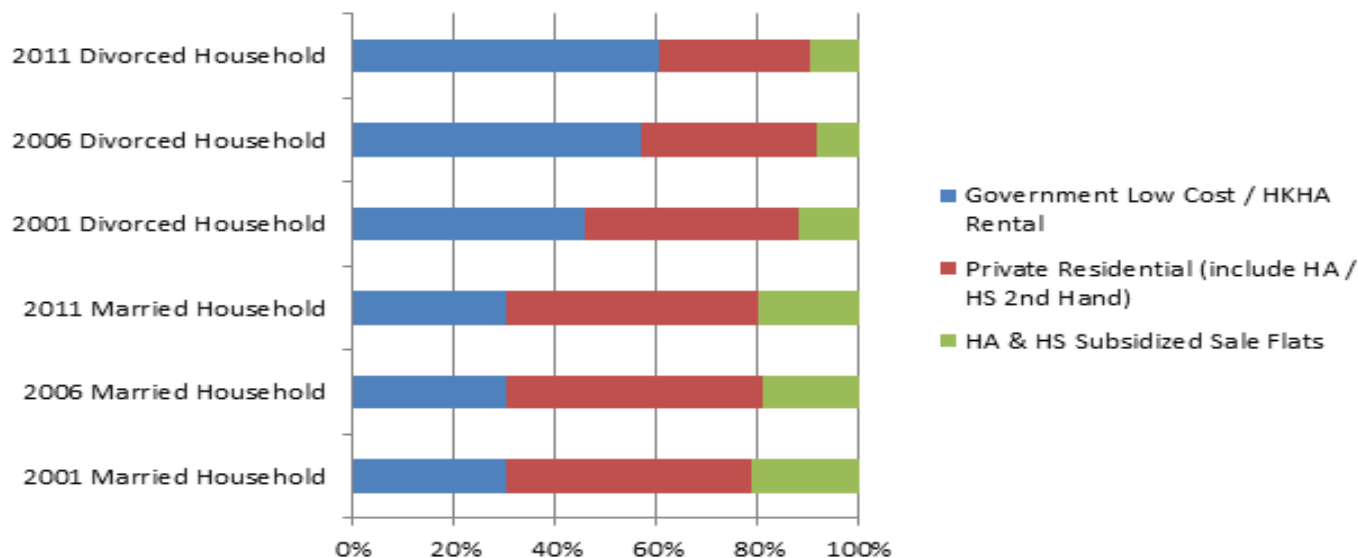


[Individual unemployment status](#)

Summary page

Higher proportion of divorced households live in government low cost housing 離婚家庭財政狀況倒退了 (從住屋等證據印證)

Based on 5% Census data	Government Low Cost / HKHA Rental			Private Residential (include HA / HS 2nd Hand)			HA & HS Subsidized Sale Flats		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
	MARRIED with children	10034	9697	8595	15994	16057	13963	6914	6034
	29.0%	29.3%	27.6%	46.0%	48.5%	44.8%	20.0%	18.0%	18.0%
DIVORCED with children	804	1398	1628	743	849	793	210	209	257
	44.0%	55.6%	56.8%	41.0%	33.8%	27.7%	12.0%	8.0%	9.0%

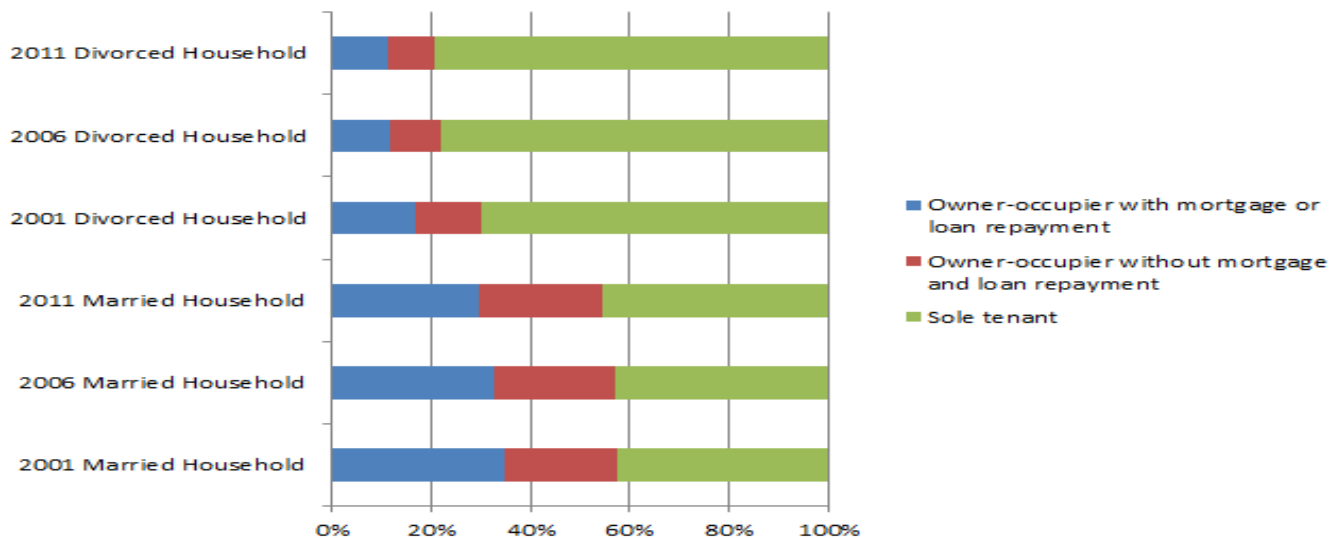


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Summary page

Higher proportion of divorced households are tenants 離婚家庭財政狀況倒退了 (從住屋等證據印證)

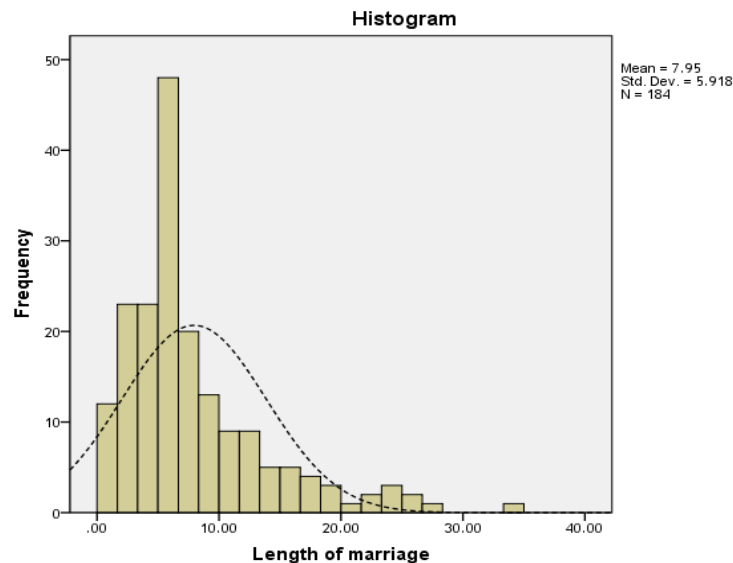
Based on 5% Census data	<u>Owner-occupier with mortgage or loan repayment</u>			<u>Owner-occupier without mortgage and loan repayment</u>			<u>Sole tenant</u>		
	<u>2001</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2011</u>
<u>MARRIED with children</u>	11384	10419	8827	7361	7713	7355	13821	13627	13496
	33.0%	31.5%	28.3%	21.0%	23.3%	23.6%	40.0%	41.2%	43.3%
<u>DIVORCED with children</u>	287	281	309	224	252	261	1185	1902	2198
	16.0%	11.2%	10.8%	12.0%	10.0%	9.1%	65.0%	75.7%	76.7%



Comparison of housing by individuals

REMARRIAGES APPEAR TO ME MORE COMMON 再婚現象 越來越普遍

Year of divorce* (remarriages)	n@	First divorce for both parties	Second divorce for either party
1999	290	218	19
2004	296	174	17
2009	300	146	43
2011	309	224	50



Shorter length
of marriage

OBJECTIVE 2: RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Summary 2

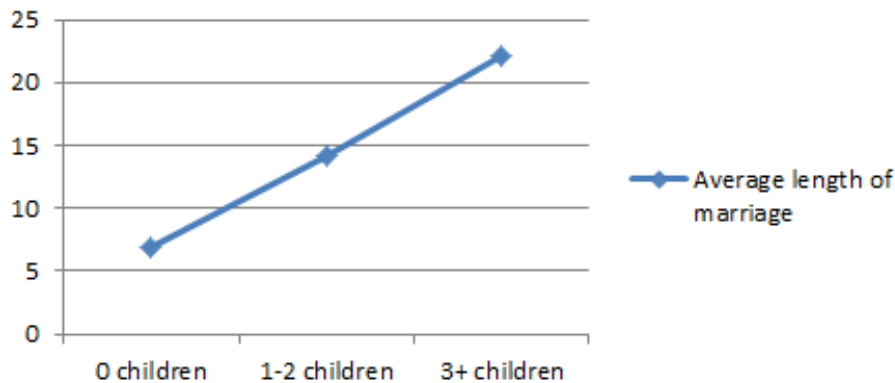
Having children contributes to the sustainability of marriages

小孩對婚齡的影響

○ No. of children and length of marriage ending in divorce (FC)

	N	Mean Length of marriage (year)	Std. Deviation
0 children	448	7	4.5
1-2 children	650	14.3	8.1
3+ children	110	22.2	10.5
Total	1208	12.3	8.6

Summary 2



[Continue next page](#)

Having children contributes to the sustainability of marriages 小孩對婚齡的影響

Number of children in household comparison from **population data**

Year of Census	Approximate # of households (%)			Total
	Couples with 0 children	Couples with 1 – 2 children	Couples with 3 or above children	
2001	346 274 (26)	763 037 (58)	216 593 (16)	1 325 904
2006	410 517 (28)	858 578 (59)	180 355 (12)	1 449 450
2011	381 396 (27)	842 462 (60)	180 231 (13)	1 404 222

Basic information of children at time of **divorce petition**

Year of divorce*	Number of children per couple [@]			Total # of children	Reports or threats of child abuse
	# of couple (%)				
	Couples with 0 children	Couples with 1 – 2 children	Couples with 3 or above children		
1999	82 (27.8)	173 (58.6)	40 (13.6)	381	18
2004	98 (33.1)	173 (58.4)	25 (8.4)	326	19
2009	122 (40.8)	154 (51.5)	23 (7.7)	286	11
2011	141 (45.6)	147 (47.5)	21 (6.8)	280	3

(OBJECTIVE 2 - QUALITATIVE DATA)

FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT MARITAL STABILITY 香港離婚的危機和保護因素

○ Individual factors 個人因素

- Expectations on partners cannot be met; 期望落空
- There existed certain reasons behind getting married (e.g. family arrangement).
結婚理由並非建基於感情

○ Couple level factors 夫妻因素

- Age gap (quantitative data support) 年齡差距
- Weak relationship before marriage 感情基礎不穩
- Birth of first child 初為人父母
- Retirement 退休
- Lack of communication 缺乏溝通
- Extra-marital affairs 婚外情
- Financial stress 經濟壓力
- Unreasonable behaviors 不合理行爲

(OBJECTIVE 2 - QUALITATIVE DATA)

FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT MARITAL STABILITY 香港離婚的危機和保護因素

○ **Family level factors** 家庭因素

- Conflicts with extended family members 與姻親爭執
- Extended family members' involvement in marriage and divorce 姻親介入關係

○ **Society level factors** 社會因素

- Media's Portrayal of Divorce: common phenomenon & open attitude 媒體描述離婚普遍性
- Working System and Culture: long working hours 工時太長
- Society's Perception of Gender Roles: husband as the breadwinner 男性為家庭收入支柱

OBJECTIVE 3: THE IMPACTS OF DIVORCE 離婚對個人以及家人的影響 (*QUALITATIVE DATA*)

○ Impacts on individuals 個人影響

- Negative - emotions of sadness, distress and depression 負面情緒
- Positive – relieved and reach better emotional state; self-growth 正面個人成長

○ Impacts on children and family 家庭影響

- Negative impacts on children’s academic performance, behaviors & emotions 對兒童負面影響包括學業，行爲，情緒
- Parental alienation happens: one side may not allow the children to visit the other, or he/she will send their children as “detective” to collect the latest updates on their ex-partner. 影響另外家長跟子女關係

○ Societal impacts 社會影響

- Community’s stigma about single-parent family 對單親家庭的標籤

Objective 4: Associated needs of divorced families

離婚人士及其家庭的需要

(*QUALITATIVE DATA*)

○ **Process of decision making** 決定離婚過程掙扎

- Ambiguous understanding of the divorce process 不明離婚法律程序
- Division of property 分財產
- Education about custodial arrangements and the legal rights 需要更多撫養權及法律權益的資訊

○ **Help seeking and service utilization** 求助及服務使用

○ **Tangible needs** 實質援助

- 1) housing, 2) CSSA, other income allowance, subsidy, 3) childcare services – 房屋，社會福利及支持，學校及教育

○ **Intangible needs** 非實質援助

- 1) Emotional support, 2) equal opportunities for children, 3) healthy work culture and policy– 情緒上支援，工作環境及工時政策

SUPPLEMENTARY SLIDES

[Summary page](#)

QUANTITATIVE STUDY CHAPTER COVERAGE

STRUCTURE

Demographic and Socioeconomic Patterns and Trend

Family Court dataset (FC)

- **Basic demographic information**
- **Socioeconomic patterns and trend**
- **Children-related information in case files & associations between variables and divorce**
- **Legal information of divorce filings**
- **Sub-group of particular divorce cases**

Socioeconomic and demographic patterns of divorce at levels of households and individuals

Census dataset (C)

- **Households with never married children aged under 18**
 - Socioeconomic status (SES) differences
 - Housing
 - Immigration status
- **Individual data by marital status**
 - Socioeconomic status (SES) differences
 - Housing
 - Immigration status
- **Hong Kong residents VS. New Immigrants from China**

QUALITATIVE STUDY CHAPTER COVERAGE STRUCTURE

Using an Ecological model to explain factors that may affect marital stability

- Individual factors
- Couple factors
- Family and friends factors
- Society factors

Using an Ecological model to illustrate the impacts of divorce

- Impacts on individuals
- Impacts on children and families
- Societal impact

Needs of the families

- Process of decision making
- Help seeking and service utilization
- Tangible needs
- Intangible needs
- Other needs suggested by frontline professionals and social workers

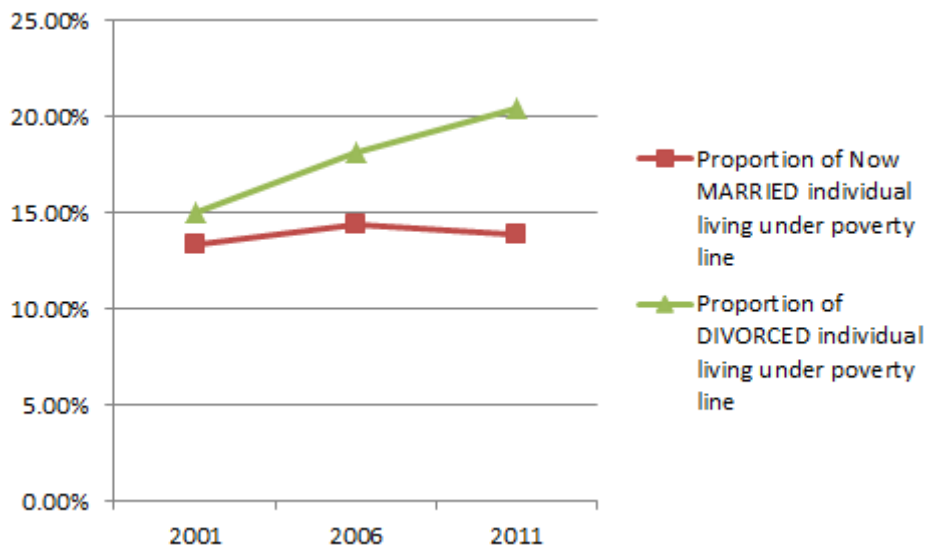
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BACKUP SLIDE

Higher proportion of divorced individuals live in poverty compared with married individuals 離婚人士貧窮比例比已婚人士高

Poverty situation (Census) (based on personal income) comparing now married versus divorced/separated individuals

	Married			Divorced/separated		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
Median Personal Income from All Employment PPINCOME	\$10000	\$10000	\$11000	\$10000	\$10000	\$11000
Poverty line	\$5000	\$5000	\$5500	\$5000	\$5000	\$5500
# of Individuals with PPINCOME below poverty line	13298	14386	15175	695	1167	1725
% of valid N	13.4%	14.4%	13.9%	15%	18.1%	20.4%
Valid N	99147	99715	108920	4635	6432	8472



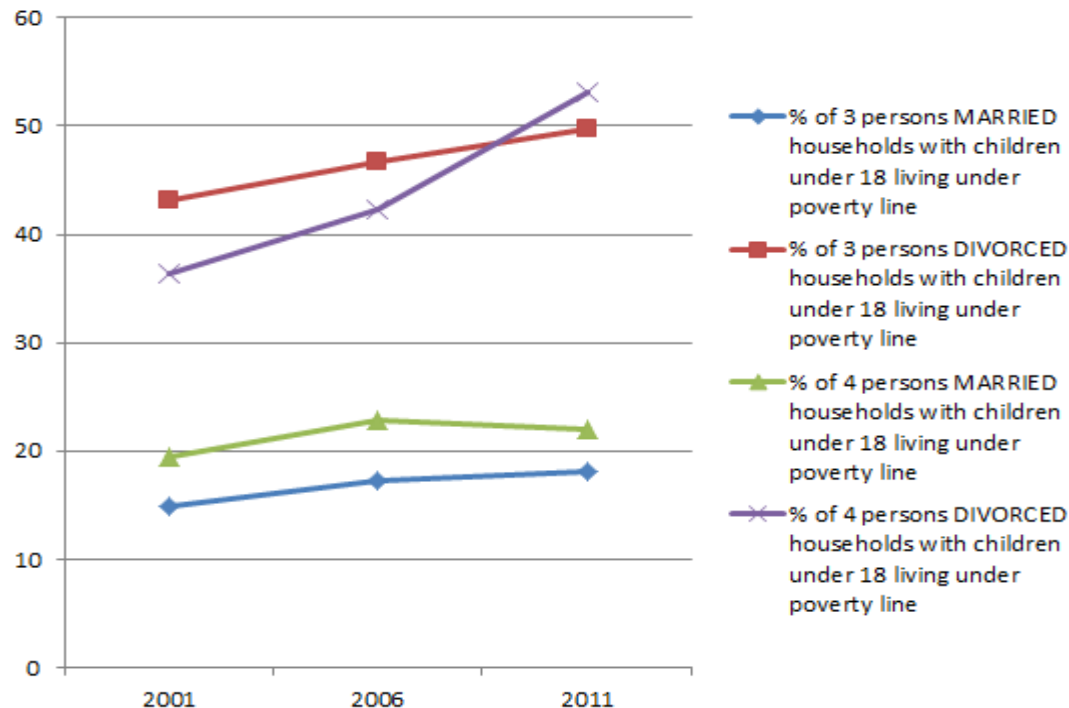
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BACKUP SLIDE

Higher proportion of divorced households live in poverty compared with married households

Poverty situation (Census) comparing % of married household and divorce household living under poverty line



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[Individuals in poverty](#)

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BACKUP SLIDE – OBJECTIVE 1

Majority of mothers had caretaking responsibilities

Year of divorce*	% of whom the child living with [@]				% of who involved in the child's care and upbringing [@]				% of who giving financial support to the child [@]		
	Father	Mother	Grandparents	Domestic helper	Father	Mother	Grandparents	Domestic helper	Father	Mother	CSSA
1999	36.9%	78.7%	15.6%	6.3%	32.8%	78.4%	22.4%	14.0%	61.7%	64.2%	23.6%
2004	46.9%	71.6%	12.6%	2.9%	38.4%	70.2%	28.0%	10.0%	58.7%	63.6%	21.8%
2009	51.4%	74.5%	26.0%	3.3%	41.3%	75.1%	37.2%	7.3%	65.6%	71.5%	23.6%
2011	35.3%	74.7%	6.7%	0%	27.3%	77.3%	16.7%	0.6%	65.3%	62.7%	9.5%

- Over 70% of children lived with their mothers
- Over 70% of mothers were involved in care and upbringing of their children

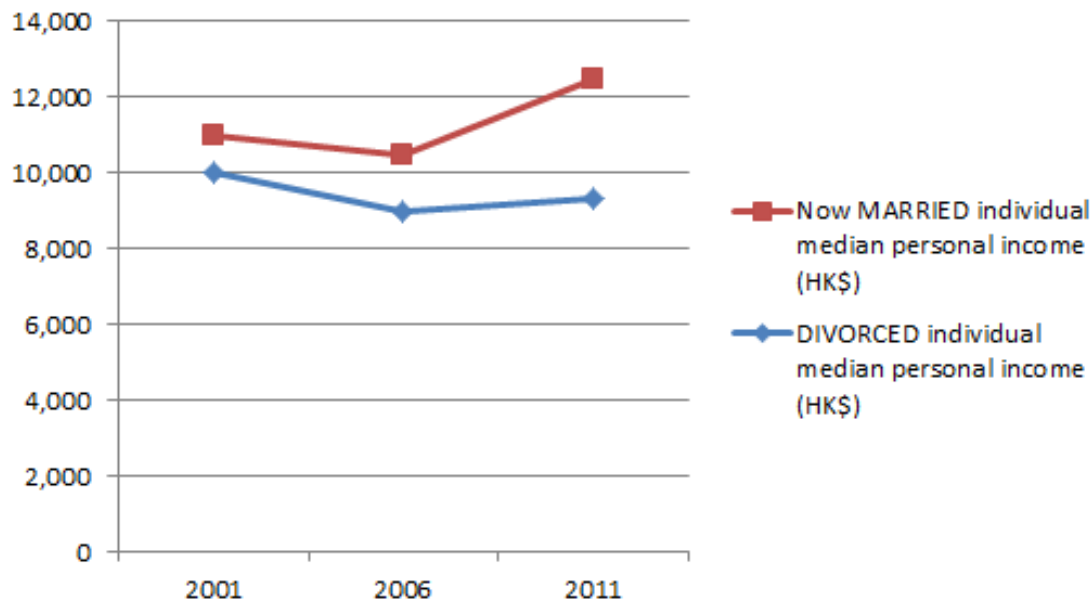
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BACKUP SLIDE

Divorced individuals do worse financially over time compared with married individuals 離婚人士個人收入比已婚人士為低且倒退

Total personal income from all employment comparing now married vs. divorced/separated individuals



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Total Personal Income from All Employment (PPINCOME)	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
	Married HK\$			Divorce/ separated HK\$		
Mean	17,346	16,998	19,904	15,096	14,196	15,233
Median	11,000	10,500	12,500	10,000	9,000	9,300
Valid N	99147	99715	108920	4635	6432	8472

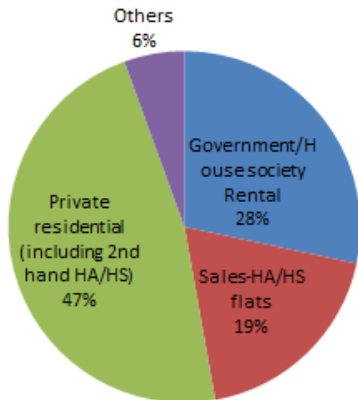
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Different Housing: comparison of *individuals* by marital statuses (Census)

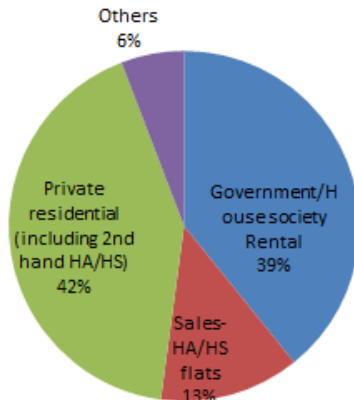
	Now married	Divorced / Separated
Government/House society Rental	147629 (28%)	13139 (39%)
Sales-HA/HS flats	98197 (19%)	4330 (13%)
Private residential (including 2nd hand HA/HS)	246183 (47%)	14098 (42%)
Others	28881 (6%)	1948 (6%)

Distribution of different housing types of individuals by marital statuses

Now married - all years



Divorced / Separated - all years



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BACKUP SLIDE

Employment status of divorce couples

Employment status and matrimonial home: couple at time of divorce petition

Year of divorce *	Employment status [@] (%)							Matrimonial home [^] (%)	
	Male			Female				Public housing estate	Self-owned (HOS & Private)
	Employed	Unemployed	Retired	Employed	Unemployed	Retired	Housewife		
1999	232 (77.6%)	35 (11.7%)	7 (2.3%)	189 (63.2%)	33 (11.0%)	0 (0.0%)	65 (21.7%)	81 (50.3%)	80 (49.7%)
2004	221 (74.7%)	42 (14.2%)	11 (3.7%)	199 (67.2%)	31 (10.5%)	3 (1.0%)	45 (15.2%)	63 (45%)	77 (55%)
2009	227 (75.7%)	44 (14.7%)	16 (5.3%)	193 (64.3%)	38 (12.7%)	2 (0.7%)	52 (17.3%)	74 (52%)	68 (48%)
2011	224 (72.5%)	43 (13.9%)	16 (5.2%)	207 (67%)	35 (11.3%)	2 (0.6%)	54 (17.5%)	120 (51%)	114 (49%)

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[@] Some data are missing from the case files

[^] 24% - 53% data are missing

BACKUP SLIDE

A higher proportion of divorced individuals are unemployed

Different employment status: now married vs. divorced/separated individuals

(2001, 2006, 2011) (Census)

Economic activity status	Now married- all years	Divorced/separated- all years
employed	307782 (59%)	19539 (58%)
unemployed	11466 (2%)	1648 (5%)
econ inactive	201000 (39%)	12267 (37%)
student	916 (~0%)	63 (~0%)

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BACKUP SLIDE - HIGHER PROPORTION OF DIVORCES THAT INVOLVE A REMARRIAGE HAD NO CHILDREN

Year of divorce (re-marriages)	Number of children per couple		
	# of couple (%)		
	Couples with 0 children	Couples with 1 – 2 children	Couples with 3 or above children
All years (1999, 2004, 2009, 2011)	107 (58.2%)	67 (36.4%)	10 (5.4%)

Year of divorce* (all divorces)	# of couple (%)		
	Couples with 0 children	Couples with 1 – 2 children	Couples with 3 or above children
	1999	82 (27.8%)	173 (58.6%)
2004	98 (33.1%)	173 (58.4%)	25 (8.4%)
2009	122 (40.8%)	154 (51.5%)	23 (7.7%)
2011	141 (45.6%)	147 (47.5%)	21 (6.8%)

BACKUP SLIDE - OBJECTIVE 1

IMMIGRATION STATUS (FC & CENSUS)

Year of divorce*	n@	Place of marriage certificate issued		
		# (%)		
		Hong Kong	Mainland China	Others
1999	290	234 (78.3%)	57 (19.1%)	8 (2.7%)
2004	296	188 (63.5%)	88 (29.7%)	20 (6.8%)
2009	300	189 (63.0%)	101 (33.7%)	10 (3.3%)
2011	309	211 (68.3%)	89 (28.8%)	8 (2.6%)

Based on 5% Census	Now married - all years	Divorced / Separated - all years	Divorce/Now married ratio
HK resident	468804 (97.5%)	30281 (98.4%)	0.065
New immigrant from China	11782 (2.5%)	497 (1.6%)	0.042

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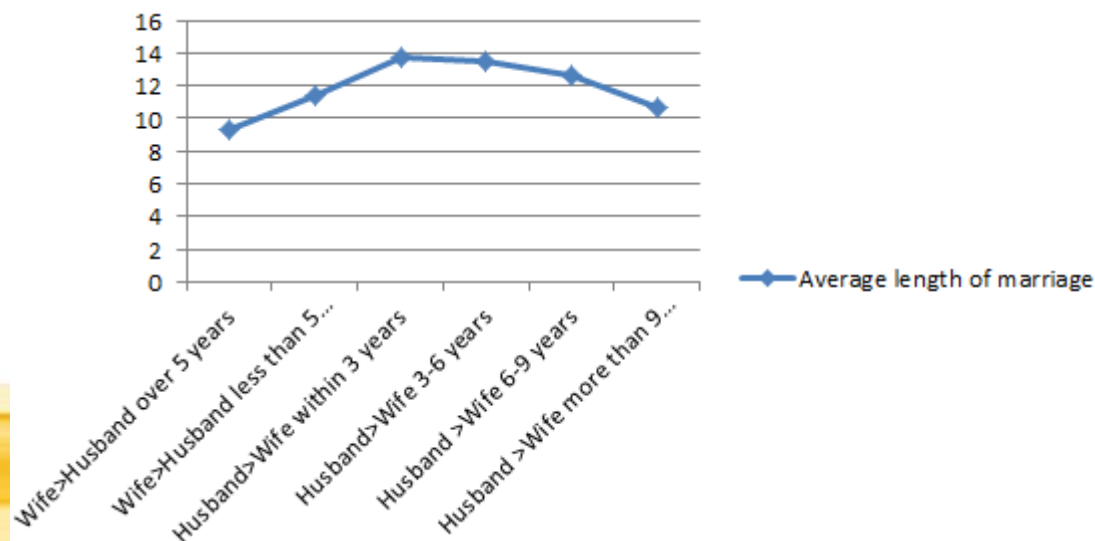
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BACKUP SLIDE- OBJECTIVE 2-(QUANTITATIVE DATA)

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH DIVORCE – AGE GAP? 夫妻年齡差距

- Age gap & length of marriage ending in divorce (FC)
 - Average age difference between these divorced couples is **5.6 years old**

	N	Average length of marriage	Std. Deviation
Wife>Husband over 5 years	30	9.3	6.59
Wife>Husband less than 5 years	226	11.4	8.73
Husband>Wife within 3 years	274	13.7	9.38
Husband>Wife 3-6 years	244	13.5	8.82
Husband >Wife 6-9 years	149	12.6	8.98
Husband >Wife more than 9 years	262	10.6	7.10
Total	1185	12.3	8.64



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