

Legislative Council Panel on Home Affairs

Progress Report on Implementation of Legislative and Administrative Measures affecting Divorcees and Children who are Eligible for Alimony

This paper briefs Members on the implementation of the recommendations of the Inter-departmental Working Group on Review of Law and Administrative Measures affecting Divorcees and Children who are Eligible for Alimony (Working Group).

BACKGROUND

2. In May 2000, the Working Group published a report that contains recommendations/comments on 20 issues. The recommendations, addressing problems faced by maintenance payees, were all accepted by the Administration. The report was presented to this Panel (CB(2)2159/99-00(01)) and discussed at its meeting of 2 June 2000. The report was also circulated to those non-governmental organizations (NGO), professional bodies and District Councils that were consulted by the Working Group.

THE WORKING GROUP'S REPORT

3. The recommendations can be divided into two major categories – those the implementation of which require legislative amendments and those that do not. The latter category of recommendations has all been implemented. The latest progress in implementing the Working Group's recommendations is set out at the Annex.

TASKS AHEAD

4. The Administration will follow up on the legislative amendment proposals in pursuance of the relevant recommendations of the Working Group. The Working Group will also continue to explore other means that would help addressing problems related to maintenance payments.

*Home Affairs Bureau
January 2002*

Progress on Implementing the Recommendations of the Inter-departmental Working Group

<i>Item</i>	<i>Recommendation / Comment</i>	<i>Progress</i>
(a)	The court be empowered to issue an attachment of income order (AIO) at any stage (including during the separation/divorce proceedings) <i>either</i> where both parties agree for such an order to be made <i>or</i> the court is not satisfied that the maintenance payer would pay diligently. The court may make an AIO either on its own motion or on the application of either party (<i>para.4.10 of the report</i>).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Attachment of Income Order (Amendment) Ordinance was enacted in July 2001. • Secretary for Home Affairs has appointed 25 January 2002 as the commencement date of the Amendment Ordinance.
(b)	The AIO Rules be amended in order to give the court discretion to dispense with certain steps and to abridge the time limits provided for in the Rules if the court considers such variation to be fair and reasonable in the particular circumstances of a case (<i>para.4.11</i>).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Attachment of Income Order (Amendment) Rules 2001 was approved by the Legislative Council in January 2002. • Secretary for Home Affairs has appointed 25 January 2002 as the commencement date of the Amendment Rules.
(c)	The requirement for the original judgment summons to be served personally should be retained but consideration should be given to relaxing the service requirement in respect of the summons for adjourned hearings. In respect of the requirement of a second service, the court will be empowered to order another mode of delivery, instead of personal service, where it considers it fair and reasonable to do so (<i>para.4.19 and 4.20</i>).	Amendments to the Matrimonial Causes Rules and Rules of the District Court are required. We are finalizing the draft Amendment Rules and will consult the Bar Association and the Law Society on the draft when ready.
(d)	The Matrimonial Causes Rules and District Court Civil Procedure (General) Rules be amended to	Amendments to the Matrimonial Causes Rules and Rules of the District Court are required. We

<i>Item</i>	<i>Recommendation / Comment</i>	<i>Progress</i>
	<p>include provisions similar to rule 1 in Order 49B of the Rules of the High Court Cap. 4, that is –</p> <p>(a) The judgment creditor may make an application for an order that the judgment debtor be examined; and</p> <p>(b) Where the court has reasonable ground to believe that an order to appear before the court at the appointed time for examination to be served personally on a judgment debtor may be ineffective to secure his attendance for examination, the court may make an arrest order for him to be brought before the court and in addition, the court may make an order prohibiting him from leaving Hong Kong (<i>para.4.21</i>).</p>	<p>are finalizing the draft Amendment Rules and will consult the Bar Association and the Law Society on the draft when ready.</p>
(e)	<p>Amending the Matrimonial Causes Rules, District Court Civil Procedure (General) Rules and District Court Civil Procedure (Form) Rules to enable the court to order the payment of arrears accrued up to the date of hearing (<i>para.4.22</i>).</p>	<p>Amendments to the Matrimonial Causes Rules and Rules of the District Court are required. We are finalizing the draft Amendment Rules and will consult the Bar Association and the Law Society on the draft when ready.</p>
(f)	<p>Maintenance payees who apply for judgment summons without legal representation may apply for the summonses to be served by Court Bailiffs (<i>para.4.24</i>).</p>	<p>Home Affairs Bureau (HAB) has informed the NGOs and the professional bodies of this, among other things, in May 2000.</p>

<i>Item</i>	<i>Recommendation / Comment</i>	<i>Progress</i>
(g)	To further study the validity period of the prohibition order to prohibit a maintenance payer from leaving Hong Kong given the implications on the enforcement of other judgment debts and civil claims (<i>para.4.28</i>).	The Working Group has decided, in November 2000, not to change the validity period of the prohibition order.
(h)	The court can specify, in appropriate cases, the mode of payment (including payment to be made into court) after taking into account the wishes of the parties involved and the circumstances surrounding the cases concerned (<i>para.4.32</i>).	HAB has informed the NGOs and the professional bodies of this, among other things, in May 2000.
(i)	To amend the relevant Ordinances to empower the court to impose a surcharge where the maintenance payer – (a) has defaulted in payment without reasonable excuse; or (b) is in any way at fault (e.g. failing to explain to the maintenance payee why he cannot pay) (<i>para.4.33</i>).	After consulting the Bar Association and Law Society, HAB proposes, instead, to empower the court to impose interest at judgment rate on maintenance arrears. The Interest on Arrears of Maintenance Bill 2001 was introduced into the Legislative Council on 9 January 2002.
(j)	To inform NGOs and professional bodies that cases of maintenance payers failing to notify the maintenance payees of change of address can be reported to the police station nearest to the maintenance payer's last known address (<i>para.4.36</i>).	HAB has informed the NGOs and the professional bodies of this, among other things, in May 2000.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Recommendation / Comment</i>	<i>Progress</i>
(k)	To conduct a pilot scheme to synchronize the procedures in processing applications for CSSA and legal aid for 4 months with effect from 1 March 2000 in the Mongkok Field Unit of Social Welfare Department's (SWD) and Kowloon Branch Office of Legal Aid Department's (LAD) (<i>para.4.49 – 4.51</i>).	With effect from 1 March 2000, the said Unit and Office adopted the streamlined procedures in dealing with relevant cases on a trial basis. The streamlined procedures have been formally adopted and extended to all SWD field units and all LAD branch offices since September 2000.
(l)	To further streamline the existing referral procedure of single parents receiving CSSA from Social Security Field Units to family services centres for timely social work intervention. A leaflet which also serves referral purpose will be produced to facilitate early referral for family services (<i>para.4.54</i>).	New procedures were put into practice by SWD in May 2000.
(m)	To mount publicity and public education measures to – (a) drive home the message that a person is responsible for the maintenance of his/her child and ex-spouse even after divorce; and (b) inform maintenance payees of their rights and the services available to them when they fail to receive maintenance payments (<i>para.4.54 and 4.57</i>).	A set of display boards (on welfare services provided by SWD and NGOs for single parents and their children) has been in use in SWD publicity activities from February 2001 onwards.
(n)	Subject to availability of funds, some community involvement projects should be mounted in co-operation with NGOs which provide services to single parents (<i>para.4.58</i>).	HAB is sponsoring community involvement projects proposed and run by NGOs in the fiscal years of 2000-01 to 2002-03.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Recommendation / Comment</i>	<i>Progress</i>
(o)	The setting up of a maintenance board to collect and enforce maintenance payments would be unlikely to bring, to either maintenance payees or the taxpayer, any significant benefits over and above those which could be achieved by improving the existing system (<i>para.5.50</i>).	The Administration accepted the conclusion and would not pursue the proposal of setting up a maintenance board any further. The position remains unchanged.
(p)	The Inter-departmental Working Group should continue to exist to monitor the implementation of the legislation and address the difficulties encountered by the persons affected (<i>para.6.3</i>).	The Working Group has continued to undertake such tasks.
(q)	As a separate exercise, a study should be conducted with a view to improving the existing information systems of the offices concerned in order to generate information and statistics required for evaluating and formulating policies on maintenance (<i>para.6.5</i>).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With assistance from various departments, HAB is compiling a list of statistics on family law and maintenance. • A report on “Enforcement of Order for Payment of Alimony” under a Thematic Household Survey (commissioned by HAB) was released in December 2001, copy of which is at the Appendix.

3 執行支付贍養費命令的情況

Enforcement of order for payment of alimony

引言

INTRODUCTION

3.1 在每個接受訪問的客戶中，統計員訪問所有十六歲及以上的離婚／分居人士，以搜集有關執行支付贍費命令（以下簡稱為「贍養令」）情況的資料。

3.1 Within each enumerated household, all divorced / separated persons aged 16 and over were interviewed in respect of the enquiry on the enforcement of order for payment of alimony.

3.2 在是項專題訪問中，受訪者被問及他們有否向法院申請／打算向法院申請贍養令。就該些沒有申請亦不打算申請贍養令的受訪者而言，他們再被問及其沒有申請／打算申請贍養令的原因，以及有否與前配偶私下達成協議，由後者提供贍養費予他們（以下簡稱為「贍養費協議」）。至於那些已成功獲取贍養令或已與前配偶達成贍養費協議的受訪者，則被問及其是否已全數收取贍養費款項；若沒有，他們有否採取任何法律行動追討贍養費欠款。

3.2 In this enquiry, the respondents were asked whether they had applied /intended to apply for a maintenance order from the court and if not, their reasons for not doing so and whether they had agreement in private with their ex-spouse that the latter would provide maintenance to them (hereafter referred to as “maintenance agreement”). For those respondents who either had successfully obtained a maintenance order or had a maintenance agreement with their ex-spouse, they were asked whether they had received the maintenance payment in full and if not, whether they had taken any legal actions to recover the maintenance arrears.

概念及定義

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

3.3 就是項專題訪問而言，「離婚／分居人士」是指曾經離婚／分居並在統計時還未有再婚的十六歲及以上人士。

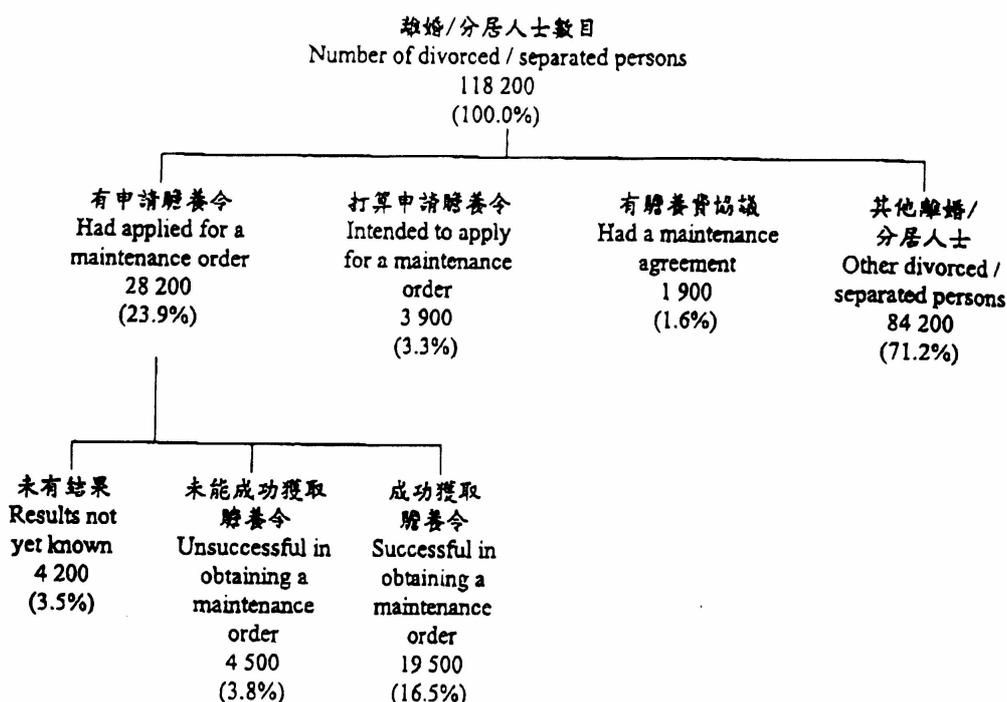
3.3 For the purpose of this enquiry, “divorced/separated persons” referred to persons aged 16 and over who had ever divorced / separated and had not yet remarried at the time of enumeration.

專題訪問的主要結果

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE ENQUIRY

3.4 根據是項統計調查的結果，在統計時約有 118 200 名十六歲及以上離婚或分居人士，佔全港所有十六歲及以上人士的 2.2%。下表概覽按申請贍養令的情況及有否與前配偶達成贍養費協議劃分的離婚／分居人士數目。

3.4 It was estimated that some 118 200 persons aged 16 and over were divorced or separated at the time of enumeration., constituting 2.2% of all persons aged 16 and over in Hong Kong. An overview on the number of divorced separated persons in accordance with their status of applying for a maintenance order and whether they had a maintenance agreement with their ex-spouse was presented below.



註釋：括號內的數字顯示在所有離婚/分居人士中所佔的百分比。

Note: Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all divorced / separated persons.

有否申請 / 打算申請贍養令

Whether had applied / intended to apply for a maintenance order

3.5 在該 118 200 名離婚 / 分居人士中，28 200 人(23.9%)有向法庭申請贍養令，而 3 900 人(3.3%)將打算申請。大部分(86 100 人或 72.8%)則沒有申請亦不打算申請贍養令。(圖 3.1 及表 3.1)

3.5 Of the 118 200 divorced / separated persons, some 28 200 (23.9%) had applied for a maintenance order from the court while 3 900(3.3%) intended to do so. The majority (86 100 persons or 72.8%) of them had neither applied nor intended to apply for a maintenance order. (Chart 3.1 and Table 3.1)

年齡及性別

Age and sex

3.6 按年齡組別分析，有申請/打算申請贍養令人士所佔的百分比在十六至三十四歲的離婚/分居人士中最高，達 37.8%。其次是三十五至四十四歲的離婚/分居人士(35.3%)及四十五至五十四歲的離婚/分居人士(27.0%)。相比之下，在五十五歲及以上的離婚/分居人士中，則只有 7.1%有申請/打算申請贍養令。(表 3.1)

3.6 Analysed by age group, the percentage of divorced/separated persons who had applied/intended to apply for a maintenance order was highest amongst those aged 16-34, at 37.8%. This was followed by divorced/separated persons aged 35-44 (35.3%) and those aged 45-54 (27.0%). In comparison, only 7.1% of divorced / separated persons aged 55 and over had applied/intended to apply for a maintenance order. (Table 3.1)

3.7 男性離婚／分居人士有申請／打算申請贍養令的百分比(7.6%)較女性的相應百分比(37.7%)顯著為低。(表3.1)

3.7 The percentage of male divorced / separated persons who had applied / intended to apply for a maintenance order (7.6%) was significantly lower than that of their female counterparts (37.7%). (Table 3.1)

有否與前配偶達成贍養費協議／沒有申請亦不打算申請贍養令的原因

Whether had a maintenance agreement with the ex-spouse / reason for not applying nor intending to apply for a maintenance order

3.8 在該 86 100 名沒有申請亦不打算由請贍養令的人士中，約 1 900 (2.2%) 表示他們已與前配偶達成贍養費協議，由後者提供贍養費予他們。至於在餘下 84 200 名(97.8%)沒有訂定贍養費協議的人士中，最普遍提及沒有申請亦不打算申請贍養令的原因為「沒有需要」(佔該些人士的 45.2%)。其他原因包括「前配偶無能力支付贍養費」(18.9%)、「認為男方不應收取贍養費」(11.6%)、「經濟環境較前配偶好」(8.7%)及「認為前配偶不會支付贍養費」(8.7%)。(表 3.2)

3.8 Of the 86 100 divorced/separated persons who had neither applied nor intended to apply for a maintenance order, some 1 900(2.2%) reported that they already had a maintenance agreement with their ex-spouse that the latter would provide maintenance to them. For the remaining 84 200 persons (97.8%) who did not have such an agreement, the most commonly cited reason for not applying nor intending to apply for a maintenance order was “no such need”(cited by 45.2% of those persons). Other reasons included “the ex-spouse was unable to pay maintenance” (18.9%), “thought that men should not receive maintenance”(11.6%), “had better financial condition than the ex-spouse” (8.7%) and “thought that the ex-spouse would not pay maintenance” (8.7%). (Table 3.2)

3.9 按性別分析，男性離婚／分居人士較普遍提及沒有申請亦不打算申請贍養令的兩個原因為「沒有需要」（佔沒有申請亦不打算申請贍養令以沒有與前配偶達贍養費協議的男性離婚／分居人士的55.2%）及「認為男方不應收取贍養費」（25.8%）。女性較普遍提及沒有申請亦不打算申請贍養令的原因為「沒有需要」（佔有關人士的36.9%），其次為「前配偶無能力支付贍養費」（28.1%）及「認為前配偶不會支付贍養費」（15.8%）。（表 3.2）

3.9 Analysed by sex, the two most commonly cited reasons for male divorced / separated persons not applying nor intending to apply for a maintenance order were “no such need” (cited by 55.2% of male divorced / separated persons who had neither applied nor intended to apply for a maintenance order and did not have a maintenance agreement with their ex-spouse) and “thought that men should not receive maintenance” (25.8%). The most commonly cited reasons for their female counterparts not applying nor intending to apply for maintenance order were “no such need” (cited by 36.9% of the persons concerned), followed by “the ex-spouse was unable to pay maintenance” (28.1%) and “thought that the ex-spouse would not pay maintenance” (15.8%) (Table 3.2)

是否成功獲取贍養令

Whether successful in obtaining a maintenance order

3.10 在該 28 200 名有申請贍養令的離婚／分居人士中，逾三分之二（69.3%）成功獲取贍養令，而 15.9%則未能成功獲取贍養令。至於其餘的 14.9%，其申請尙未有結果。（表 3.3）

3.10 Of the 28 200 divorced / separated persons who had applied for a maintenance order, over two-thirds (69.3%) were successful in obtaining a maintenance order while 15.9% were not successful. For the remaining 14.9%, the results of their applications were not yet known.(Table 3.3)

3.11 按性別分析，女性離婚／分居人士成功獲取贍養令的百分比為 71.5%，較男性的相應百分比（46.6%）為高。（表 3.3）

3.11 Analysed by sex, female divorced / separated persons had a higher percentage of successfully obtaining a maintenance order, at 71.5%, when compared with their male counterparts (46.6%).(Table 3.3)

贍養令的執行情況

Enforcement of the maintenance order

3.12 統計調查結果顯示約 21 400 名離婚／分居人士可收取贍養費，包括 19 500 名成功獲取贍養令的人士及 1 900 名與前配偶有贍養費協議的人士。（表 3.4）

3.12 The survey results showed that some 21 400 divorced / separated persons were expected to receive maintenance, including 19 500 who had successfully obtained a maintenance order and 1 900 who had a maintenance agreement with their ex-spouse. (Table 3.4)

贍養費是以定期或一次過方式收取

Where the maintenance was settled by periodic payments or a lump sum payment

3.13 在該 21 400 名可收取贍養費的離婚／分居人士中，大部分（87.0%）表示贍養費是以定期方式收取，而 13.0%則是以一次過方式收取。（表 3.4）

3.13 Of those 21 400 divorced / separated persons who were expected to receive maintenance, the majority (87.0%) reported that the maintenance was settle by periodic payments while 13.0% by a lump sum payment. (Table 3.4)

是否已全數收取贍養費款項

Whether had received maintenance payment in full

3.14 在該 21 400 名可收取贍養費的離婚／分居人士中，約 42.8% 已全數收取贍養費款項，而 57.2%則未能全數收取贍養費款項。（圖 3.2 及表 3.4）

3.14 Among those 21 400 divorced / separated persons who were expected to receive maintenance, some 42.8% reported that they had received the maintenance payment in full while 57.2% reported otherwise. (Chart 3.2 and Table 3.4)

有否採取任何法律行動追討贍養費欠款／
沒有採取任何法律行動的原因

*Whether had taken any legal actions to recover the
maintenance arrears / reason for not taking any
legal actions*

3.15 就該 12 300 名未能全數收取贍養費款項的離婚／分居人士而言，約 1 300 人(10.9%)有採取法律行動追討贍養費欠款，而大部分(10 900 人或 89.1%)則沒有採取任何法律行動。在該 10 900 名沒有採取任何法律行動的離婚／分居人士中，最普遍提及的原因為「贍養費數目太小」(該些人士中 25.5%提及此原因)。其他原因包括「認為前配偶不會支付贍養費」(20.5%)、「前配偶無能力支付贍養費」(18.4%)、「未能聯絡前配偶」(16.6%)、「提出法律訴訟的程太繁複」(16.3%)及「無能力支付律師費」(12.8%)。(圖 3.2 及表 3.5)

3.15 For the 12 300 divorced / separated persons who had not received maintenance payment in full, some 1 300 (10.9%) had taken legal actions to recover the maintenance arrears while the majority (10 900 persons or 89.1%) had not. Among those 10 900 divorced / separated persons who had not any taken legal actions, the most commonly cited reason was “the amount of maintenance was too little”(cited by 25.5% of those persons). Other reasons included “thought that the ex-spouse would not pay maintenance” (20.5%), “the ex-spouse was unable the ex-spouse” (16.6%), “application procedures for prosecution too complicated” (16.3%) and “could not afford Retainer’s fee”(12.8%). (Chart 3.2) and Table 3.5)

圖 3.1 按有否申請/打算申請贍養令劃分的離婚/分居人士的百分比分布
Chart 3.1 Percentage distribution of divorced / separated persons by whether had applied / intended to apply for a maintenance order

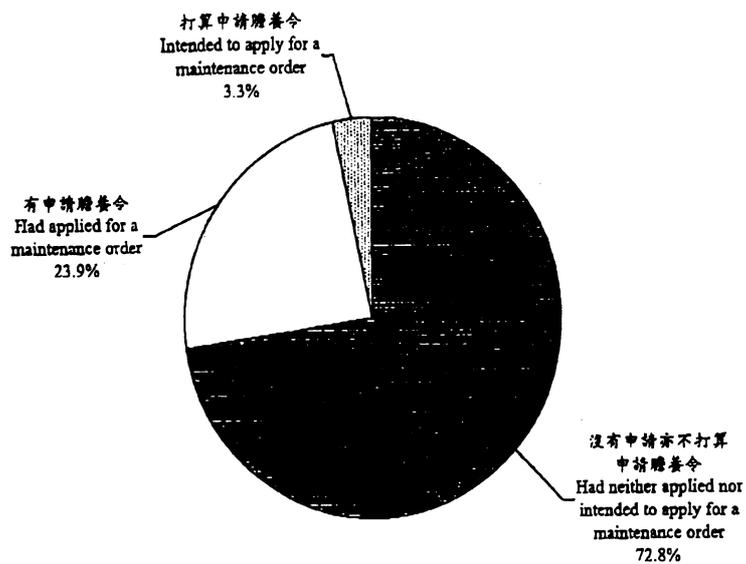
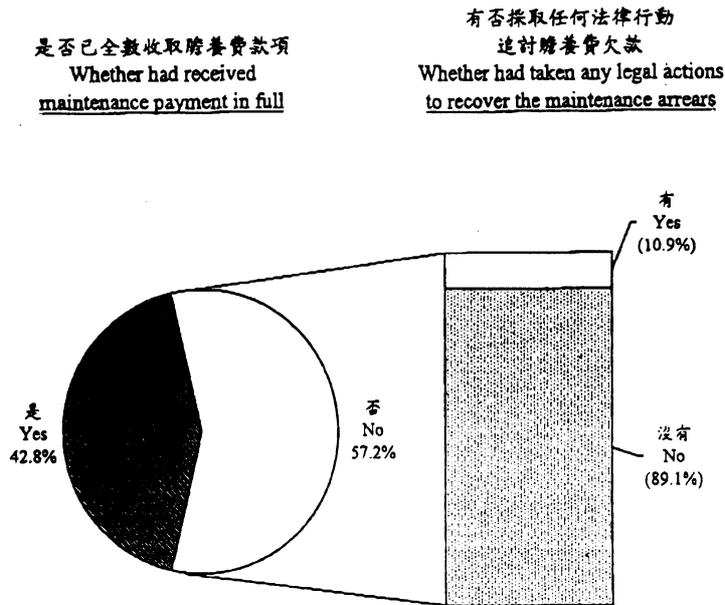


圖 3.2 按是否已全數收取贍養費款項及有否採取任何法律行動追討贍養費欠款劃分的可收取贍養費的離婚/分居人士的百分比分布
Chart 3.2 Percentage distribution of divorced / separated persons who were expected to receive maintenance by whether had received maintenance payment in full and whether had taken any legal actions to recover the maintenance arrears



註釋：括號內的數字顯示在所有未能全數收取贍養費款項的離婚/分居人士中所佔的百分比。

Note: Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all divorced / separated persons who had not received maintenance payment in full.

表 3.1 按年齡/性別及有否申請/打算申請贍養令劃分的離婚/分居人士數目
Table 3.1 Divorced / separated persons by age / sex and whether had applied / intended to apply for a maintenance order

年齡組別/性別 Age group / sex	有否申請/打算申請贍養令 Whether had applied / intended to apply for a maintenance order					
	有申請/打算申請 Had applied / intended to apply		沒有申請 亦不打算申請 Had neither applied nor intended to apply		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
年齡組別 Age group						
16 - 34	5.4	37.8	8.9	62.2	14.2	100.0
35 - 44	14.5	35.3	26.6	64.7	41.1	100.0
45 - 54	10.6	27.0	28.6	73.0	39.2	100.0
≥ 55	1.7	7.1	22.0	92.9	23.7	100.0
性別 Sex						
男 Male	3.1	7.6	38.1	92.4	41.3	100.0
女 Female	29.0	37.7	47.9	62.3	76.9	100.0
合計 Overall	32.1	27.2	86.1	72.8	118.2	100.0

表 3.2 按有否與前配偶達成贍養費協議/沒有申請亦不打算申請贍養令的原因及性別劃分的沒有申請亦不打算申請贍養令的離婚/分居人士數目
 Table 3.2 Divorced / separated persons who had neither applied nor intended to apply for a maintenance order by whether had a maintenance agreement with the ex-spouse / reason for not applying nor intending to apply for a maintenance order and sex

有否與前配偶達成贍養費協議/ 沒有申請亦不打算申請贍養令的原因 ^a Whether had a maintenance agreement with the ex-spouse / reason for not applying nor intending to apply for a maintenance order ^a	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
有 Yes	0.2	0.5	1.7	3.5	1.9	2.2
沒有 ^b No ^b	37.9	99.5	46.2	96.5	84.2	97.8
沒有需要 No such need	20.9	(55.2)	17.1	(36.9)	38.0	(45.2)
前配偶無能力支付贍養費 The ex-spouse was unable to pay maintenance	2.9	(7.8)	13.0	(28.1)	15.9	(18.9)
認為男方不應收取贍養費 Thought that men should not receive maintenance	9.8	(25.8)	-	(-)	9.8	(11.6)
經濟環境較前配偶好 Had better financial condition than the ex-spouse	2.8	(7.3)	4.6	(9.9)	7.4	(8.7)
認為前配偶不會支付贍養費 Thought that the ex-spouse would not pay maintenance	-	(-)	7.3	(15.8)	7.3	(8.7)
未能聯絡前配偶 Unable to contact the ex-spouse	0.6	(1.6)	5.0	(10.8)	5.6	(6.7)
雙方同意不需要提供贍養費予對方 Agreed that both parties were not required to provide maintenance for each other	2.0	(5.3)	3.3	(7.1)	5.3	(6.3)
總計 Total	38.1		47.9		86.1	

註釋：^a 可選擇多項答案。

Notes: ^a Multiple answers were allowed.

括號內的數字顯示在個別性別組別內，所有沒有申請亦不打算申請贍養令以及沒有與前配偶達成贍養費協議的離婚/分居人士中所佔的百分比。

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all divorced / separated persons who had neither applied nor intended to apply for a maintenance order and did not have a maintenance agreement with their ex-spouse in the respective sex groups.

部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎解釋。

Some estimates are based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

表 3.3 按是否成功獲取贍養令及性別劃分的有申請贍養令的離婚/分居人士數目
 Table 3.3 Divorced / separated persons who had applied for a maintenance order by whether had successfully obtained a maintenance order and sex

是否成功獲取贍養令 Whether had successfully obtained a maintenance order	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
是 Yes	1.2	46.6	18.4	71.5	19.5	69.3
否 No	0.4	17.9	4.0	15.7	4.5	15.9
未有結果 Results not yet known	0.9	35.6	3.3	12.9	4.2	14.9
總計 Total	2.5	100.0	25.7	100.0	28.2	100.0

註釋：部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎
 解釋。

Note: Some estimates are based on only a small
 number of observations and thus should be
 interpreted with caution.

表 3.4 按贍養費是以定期或一次過方式收取/是否已全數收取贍養費款項劃分的
可收取贍養費的離婚/分居人士數目
Table 3.4 Divorced / separated persons who were expected to receive maintenance by
whether the maintenance was settled by periodic payments or a lump sum
payment / whether had received maintenance payment in full

贍養費是以定期或一次過方式收取/ 是否已全數收取贍養費款項 Whether the maintenance was settled by periodic payments or a lump sum payment / whether had received maintenance payment in full	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
贍養費是以定期或一次過方式收取 Whether the maintenance was settled by periodic payments or a lump sum payment		
以定期方式收取 Periodic payments	18.6	87.0
以一次過方式收取 Lump sum payment	2.8	13.0
是否已全數收取贍養費款項 Whether had received maintenance payment in full		
是 Yes	9.2	42.8
否 No	12.3	57.2
總計 Total	21.4	100.0

表 3.5 按有否採取任何法律行動追討贍養費欠款/沒有採取任何法律行動的原因
劃分的未能全數收取贍養費款項的離婚/分居人士數目
Table 3.5 Divorced / separated persons who had not received maintenance payment in full by whether had taken any legal actions to recover the maintenance arrears / reason for not taking any legal actions

有否採取任何法律行動追討贍養費欠款/ 沒有採取任何法律行動的原因 ^a Whether had taken any legal actions to recover the maintenance arrears / reason for not taking any legal actions ^a	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
有 Yes	1.3	10.9
沒有 ^a No ^a	10.9	89.1
贍養費數目太小 <i>The amount of maintenance was too little</i>	2.8	(25.5)
認為前配偶不會支付贍養費 <i>Thought that the ex-spouse would not pay maintenance</i>	2.2	(20.5)
前配偶無能力支付贍養費 <i>The ex-spouse was unable to pay maintenance</i>	2.0	(18.4)
未能聯絡前配偶 <i>Unable to contact the ex-spouse</i>	1.8	(16.6)
提出法律訴訟的程序太繁複 <i>Application procedures for prosecution too complicated</i>	1.8	(16.3)
無能力支付律師費 <i>Could not afford Retainer's fee</i>	1.4	(12.8)
總計 Total	12.3	

註釋：^a 可選擇多項答案。

Notes: ^a Multiple answers were allowed.

括號內的數字顯示在所有沒有採取任何法律行動追討贍養費欠款的離婚/分居人士中所佔的百分比。

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all divorced / separated persons who had not taken any legal actions to recover the maintenance arrears.