

## 立法會民政事務委員會

### 進度報告： 與合資格領取贍養費的離婚人士 及其子女有關的法律和行政措施

這份文件向委員簡報當局落實“檢討與合資格領取贍養費的離婚人士及其子女有關的法律和行政措施跨部門工作小組”(工作小組)所提出建議的情況。

## 背景

2. 工作小組於二零零零年五月發表報告，提出 20 項建議／意見。這些針對贍養費受款人所面對的困難而提出的建議，已全部獲得政府當局接納。委員會曾在二零零零年六月二日的會議討論民政事務局提交的報告文件(CB(2)2159/99-00(01))。該報告亦已交予工作小組諮詢過的非政府機構、專業團體和區議會傳閱。

## 工作小組報告

3. 工作小組的建議可依是否須要作出立法修訂而分為兩大類，無須立法修訂的建議已全部實施。有關實施工作小組建議的最新進展載於附件。

## 未來的工作

4. 政府當局會跟進各項立法修訂提議，以落實工作小組提出的有關建議。此外，工作小組亦會繼續探討其他有助紓解贍養費問題的方法。

民政事務局  
二零零二年一月

附件

## 落實跨部門工作小組建議的進度

項目	建議／意見	進度
(a)	授予法院權力，使法院可以在涉訟雙方都同意，或法院不相信贍養費支付人會準時支付贍養費的情況下，在任何階段(包括在審理分居或離婚訴訟時)發出扣押入息令。法院可自行或就涉訟任何一方的申請而發出該命令。(報告第 4.10 段)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 《扣押入息令(修訂)條例》已於二零零一年七月制定。</li> <li>● 民政事務局局長已指定二零零二年一月二十五日為該修訂條例的生效日期。</li> </ul>
(b)	修訂《扣押入息令規則》，以便賦予法院酌情決定權，讓法院可以因應個別個案的情況，在其認為符合公平合理的原則下，取消或縮短規則中所訂明的某些程序和時限。(第 4.11 段)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 立法會已在二零零二年一月通過《2001 年扣押入息令(修訂)規則》。</li> <li>● 民政事務局局長已指定二零零二年一月二十五日為修訂規則的生效日期。</li> </ul>
(c)	保留首次須面交送達判決傳票的規定，但考慮放寬押後聆訊傳票的送達規定。至於第二次送達傳票的規定方面，法院如果認為以另一種方式送達傳票是公平合理的話，便可下令採用另一種方式送達傳票，而毋須面交送達。(第 4.19 和 4.20 段)	落實此建議必須修訂《婚姻訴訟規則》和《區域法院規則》。我們現正擬定修訂規則的草稿，並會在定稿後徵詢香港大律師公會和香港律師會的意見。

項目	建議／意見	進度
(d)	<p>修訂《婚姻訴訟規則》和《區域法院民事訴訟程序(一般)規則》，加入類似《高等法院規則》(第4章)第49B號命令第1條規則的條文，即-</p> <p>(甲) 判定債權人可向法院申請命令，着判定債務人接受訊問；及</p> <p>(乙) 凡法院有合理理由相信，如果必須以面交方式送達傳面予判定債務人未必能令判定債務人出庭應訊的話，法院可頒令將判定債務人逮捕並帶到法院席前。此外，法院也可頒令禁止判定債務人離港。(第4.21段)</p>	<p>落實此建議必須修訂《婚姻訴訟規則》和《區域法院規則》。我們現正擬定修訂規則的草稿，並會在定稿後徵詢香港大律師公會和香港律師會的意見。</p>
(e)	<p>修訂《婚姻訴訟規則》、《區域法院民事訴訟程序(一般)規則》和《區域法院民事訴訟程序(表格)規則》，使法院可頒令追收截至聆訊日期為止的欠款。(第4.22段)</p>	<p>落實此建議必須修訂《婚姻訴訟規則》和《區域法院規則》。我們現正擬定修訂規則的草稿，並會在定稿後徵詢香港大律師公會和香港律師會的意見。</p>
(f)	<p>沒有法律代表申請判決傳票的贍養費受款人，可申請由法院執達主任負責送達傳票。(第4.24段)</p>	<p>民政事務局已於二零零零年五月將這安排通知非政府機構和有關的專業團體。</p>
(g)	<p>鑑於可能會對其他為追討判定債務和民事申索而發出的禁止令造成影響，應進一步研究為禁止贍養費支付人離港而發出的禁止令的有效期。(第4.28段)</p>	<p>工作小組於二零零零年十一月已決定不更改禁止令的有效期。</p>

項目	建議／意見	進度
(h)	法院在考慮過雙方的意願和有關的案情後，可在適當的情況下規定付款方式(包括向法院付款的方式)。(第 4.32 段)	民政事務局已於二零零零年五月將這安排通知非政府機構和有關的專業團體。
(i)	修訂有關條例，授權法院在下述情況下可徵收附加費 - (甲) 贍養費支付人無理拖欠贍養費；或 (乙) 贍養費支付人有不是之處(例如沒有向贍養費受款人解釋未能付款的原因)。 (第 4.33 段)	在徵詢過香港大律師公會和香港律師會的意見後，民政事務局建議改為賦權法院按判定利率就贍養費欠款徵收利息。《2001 年贍養費欠款利息條例草案》已於二零零二年一月九日提交立法會。
(j)	通知非政府機構和專業團體，如要舉報贍養費支付人沒有把更改地址通知贍養費受款人，應往贍養費支付人最後所知地址附近的警署舉報。(第 4.36 段)	民政事務局已於二零零零年五月將這安排通知非政府機構和有關的專業團體。
(k)	由二零零零年三月一日起，在社會福利署(社署)轄下的旺角社會保障辦事處和法律援助署(法援署)九龍分署推行試驗計劃，同步處理綜援及法律援助申請，為期四個月。(第 4.49 至 4.51 段)	有關辦事處及分署已由二零零零年三月一日起，試行按簡化程序處理有關個案。簡化程序已於二零零零年九月正式獲採納，並推展到社署轄下所有保障辦事處及法援署所有分署。
(l)	進一步簡化現行把領取綜援的單親人士由社會保障辦事處轉介至家庭服務中心的程序，以便及時引入社工服務。此外，我們亦計劃印製兼作轉介信用用途的資料單張，以便單親人士能夠早日使用家庭服務中心的家庭服務。(第 4.54 段)	社署已於二零零零年五月實行新程序。

項目	建議／意見	進度
(m)	<p>採取宣傳及公眾教育措施，以便 -</p> <p>(甲) 傳達信息，令人明白到一個人即使離婚後，也必須為其子女和前配偶提供贍養費；及</p> <p>(乙) 告知贍養費受款人所享有的權益和當無法收到贍養費時，可以獲得的支援服務。</p> <p>(第 4.54 及 4.57 段)</p>	<p>社署已由二零零一年二月起，在宣傳活動中採用一組展板，介紹社署及非政府機構為單親人士及其子女提供的福利服務。</p>
(n)	<p>倘獲撥款，政府應與為單親人士提供服務的非政府機構合作，推行一些社區參與計劃宣揚有關信息。(第 4.58 段)</p>	<p>在二零零零／零一至二零零二／零三的三个財政年度裏，民政事務局資助由非政府機構建議舉辦的社區參與計劃。</p>
(o)	<p>設立贍養費管理局以代收和追討贍養費，對於贍養費受款人或納稅人來說，不會比改善現有制度帶來更大的好處。(第 5.50 段)</p>	<p>政府當局同意此結論，不會再跟進設立贍養費管理局的建議。現在立場沒有改變。</p>
(p)	<p>保留現有的跨部門工作小組，以負責監察法例的實施和紓解有關人士所遇到的困難。(第 6.3 段)</p>	<p>政府已保留該工作小組，以執行有關的職責。</p>
(q)	<p>另行展開一項研究，以改善有關部門現時所採用的資訊系統，俾能提供所需的資料和統計數字，以評估和制定有關贍養費的政策。(第 6.5 段)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 民政事務局現正在多個部門的協助下，編製有關家庭法及贍養費的統計數字。</li> <li>● 根據主題性住戶統計調查發表的“執行支付贍養費命令的情況”專題報告(由民政事務局委託進行)，已於二零零一年十二月公布。該報告載於附錄。</li> </ul>

### 3 支付贍養費命令的情況

#### Enforcement of order for payment of alimony

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##### 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養費命令（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庭申請／打算向法庭申請贍養令。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。

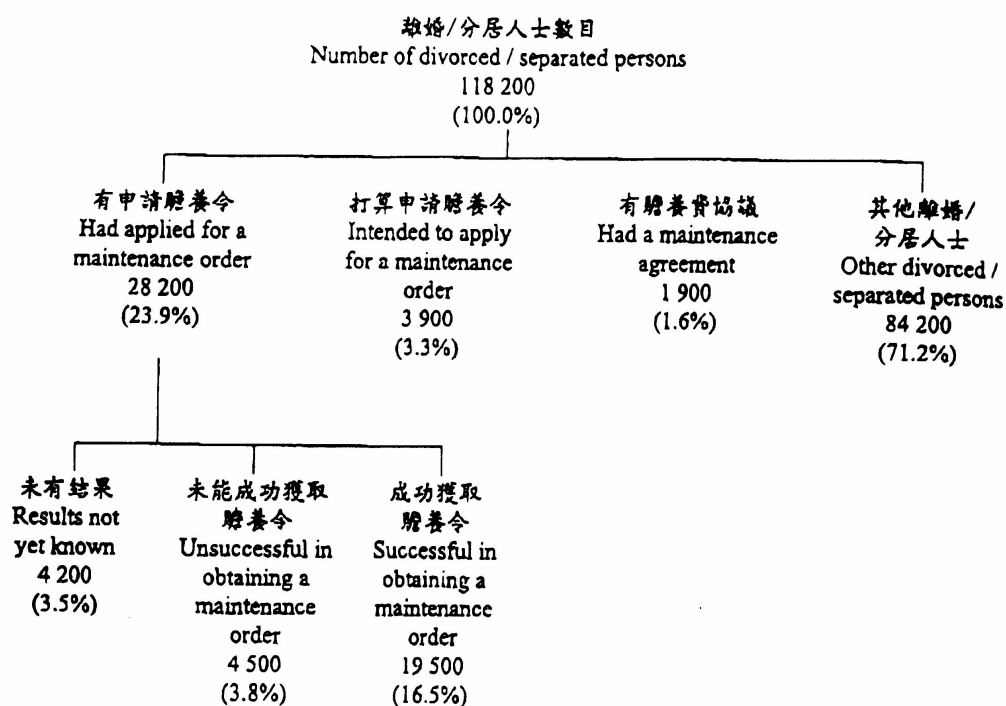
3.3 For the purpose of this enquiry, “divorced/separated persons” referred to persons aged 16 and over who had ever divorced / separated and had not yet remarried at the time of enumeration.

## 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 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 人(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%，其申請尚未有結果。（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, 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

3.13 Of those 21 400 divorced / separated persons who were expected to

(87.0%) 表示贍養費是以定期方式 receive maintenance, the majority 收取，而 13.0%則是以一次過方式收 (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 3.14 Among those 21 400 divorced / 的離婚／分居人士中，約 42.8% 已 separated persons who were expected to 全數收取贍養費款項，而 57.2%則未 receive maintenance, some 42.8% 能全數收取贍養費款項。(圖 3.2 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／

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

沒有採取任何法律行動的原因

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)。  
其他原因包括及「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

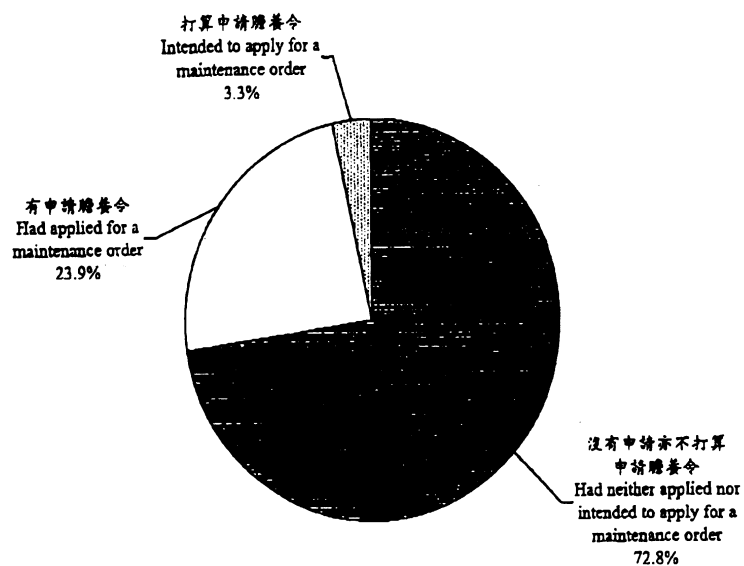
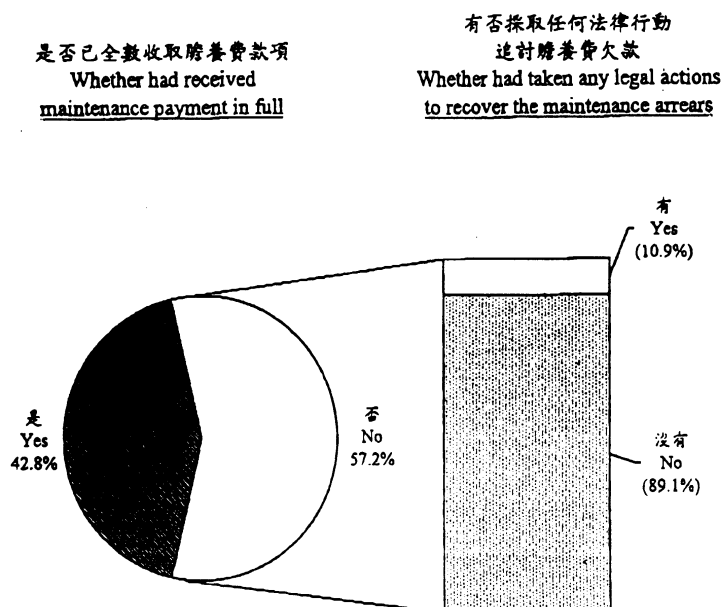


圖 3.2 按是否已全數收取贍養費款項及有否採取任何法律行動追討贍養費欠款劃分的可收取贍養費的離婚/分居人士的百分比分布  
Chart 3.2 Percentage distribution of divorced / separated persons who were expected to receive maintenance by whether had received maintenance payment in full and whether had taken any legal actions to recover the maintenance arrears



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 <sup>a</sup> Whether had a maintenance agreement with the ex-spouse / reason for not applying nor intending to apply for a maintenance order <sup>a</sup>	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 <sup>a</sup> No <sup>a</sup>	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：<sup>a</sup> 可選擇多項答案。

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

註釋：<sup>a</sup> 可選擇多項答案。

Notes: <sup>a</sup> 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.