



# HONG KONG Women in Figures 2011



婦女事務委員會  
Women's Commission

# Preface

The Women's Commission takes great pleasure in presenting the 2011 Edition of "Hong Kong Women in Figures" which highlights key statistics of women and men in Hong Kong. The present position and trends of women's development in Hong Kong over the past decade are also exhibited.

As the third publication in the series since 2007, this booklet continues to provide the public with a handy yet comprehensive reference to the progress and development of Hong Kong women. Data collected is displayed in an evident and conspicuous manner in the following nine areas:

- Population
- Marriage and Family
- Education
- Employment
- Health
- Social and Political Participation
- Social Security and Welfare
- Violence and Crime
- International Comparison

Gender disaggregated data is essential to developing gender sensitive policy and enabling effective monitoring and evaluation of change for women. The Commission hopes that you will find this booklet a useful instrument for women's studies or research, as well as an effective starting point for interested parties to gain a deeper understanding of the situation of women in Hong Kong. The Commission also hopes that it will stimulate reflection and discussion on women-related issues in the community.

# Contents

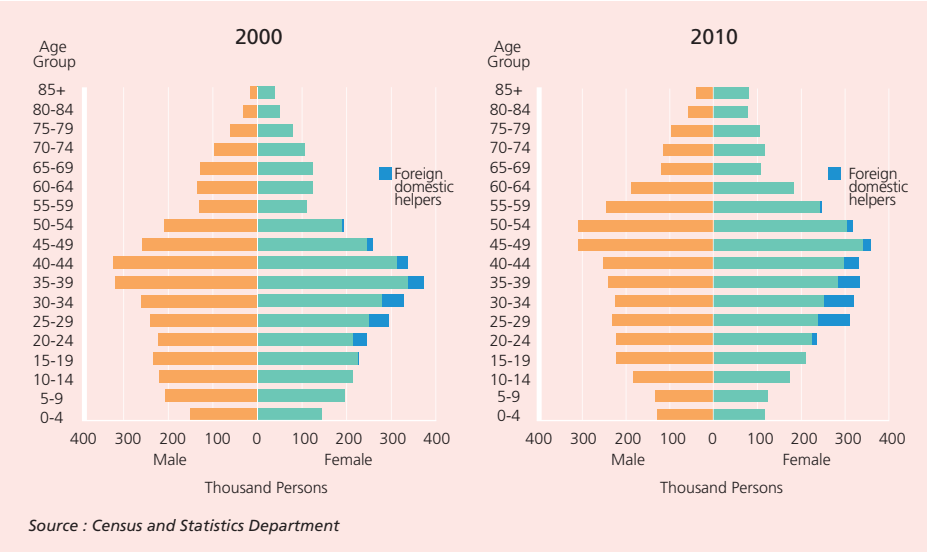
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# 1 Population

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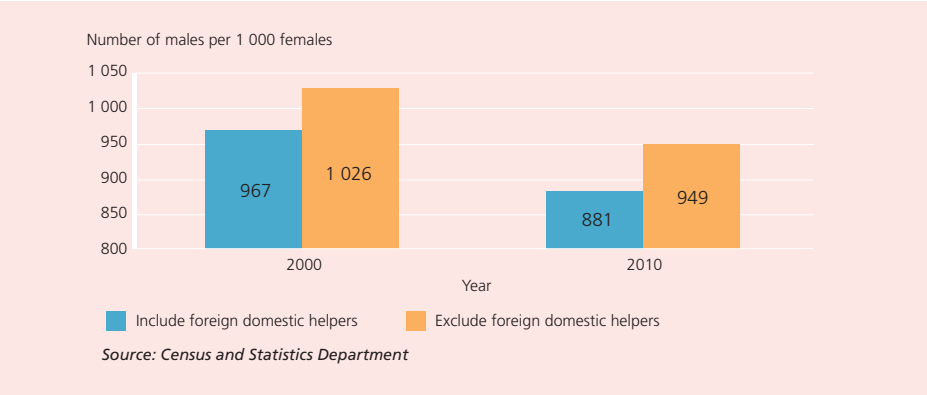
In 2010, the mid-year population of Hong Kong was 7 067 800, of that 3 757 300 were female. Between 2000 and 2010, there were substantial changes in the population composition of Hong Kong in terms of number, gender and age. One of the noticeable changes is the ageing population of Hong Kong.

# 1.1 Population Pyramids



Comparison between the population pyramids in 2000 and 2010 shows a continuing ageing trend as well as sustained reduction in fertility rates during the period. There were generally more women than men in the age groups of 25 – 54 and 75 – 85 and above in 2010.

# 1.2 Sex Ratios



The ratio of men to women decreased continuously over the past decade. The number of males per 1 000 females (excluding foreign domestic helpers) dropped from 1 026 in 2000 to 949 in 2010. Similarly, the ratio of men to women (including foreign domestic helpers) per 1 000 females dropped from 967 in 2000 to 881 in 2010.

## I.3 One-way Permit Holders Entering Hong Kong by Sex



Source : Security Bureau

Among the one-way permit holders entering Hong Kong from the Mainland of China, the number of women well exceeded that of men. The sex ratio of one-way permit holders was 394 males per 1 000 females in 2010. In absolute term, the number of female and male one-way permit holders dropped from 40 107 to 30 568 and 17 423 to 12 056 respectively over the past decade.

## I.4 Foreign Domestic Helpers by Sex<sup>(1)</sup>

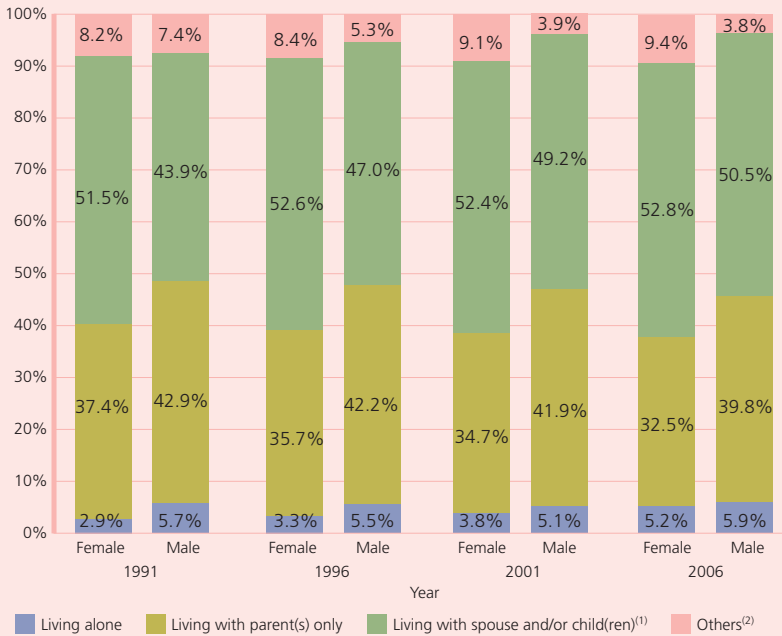
Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Male	4 406	4 300	4 184	3 820	3 558	3 481	3 561	3 753	4 008	4 188	4 372
Female	200 639	222 738	235 228	210 087	213 318	217 355	224 140	235 575	248 464	261 450	274 546

Note : (1) Figures refer to the position as at the mid-year of the respective years.

Source : Immigration Department

The number of female foreign domestic helpers increased about 36.8% over the past ten years whereas the number of male foreign domestic helpers remained comparatively constant.

# 1.5 Persons Living in Domestic Households by Living Arrangement and Sex



Notes: (1) Figures include persons living with spouse and/or child(ren), regardless of whether they lived with parent(s) or not.  
(2) Figures include persons living with person(s) other than parent(s), spouse and child(ren).  
All figures exclude persons living in non-domestic households and student dormitories.

Source : Census and Statistics Department

There were changes in the living arrangement of women and men during 1991 – 2006. In particular, the proportion of women living alone increased steadily from 2.9% in 1991 to 5.2% in 2006, while that of men experienced a slight decrease from 5.7% in 1991 to 5.1% in 2001 and then an increase to 5.9% in 2006.

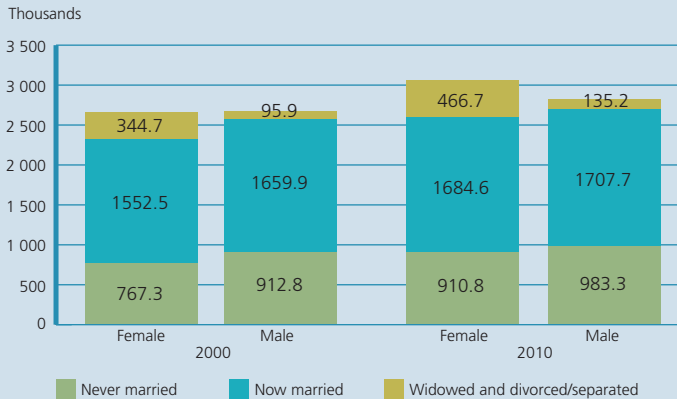
## 2 Marriage and Family

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Changes in the marital status and family conditions of people in Hong Kong over the past decade have brought about considerable changes to the role of female in the sphere of family life. The birth rate in Hong Kong ranked among the world's lowest, while the median age of first marriage of both women and men has risen steadily.

## 2.1 Marriage

### 2.1.1 Population Aged 15 and Above (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers)<sup>(1)</sup> by Marital Status and Sex



Note: (1) Figures include land-based non-institutional population aged 15 and above only.

Source: Census and Statistics Department

### 2.1.2 Females Aged 15 and Above Who were Never Married (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers)<sup>(1)</sup>

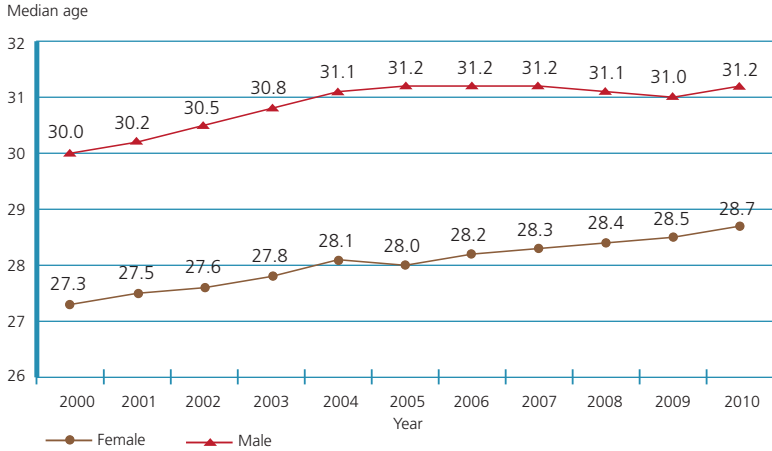


Note: (1) Figures include land-based non-institutional population aged 15 and above only.

Source: Census and Statistics Department

The number of married, widowed and divorced/separated persons increased slightly in both genders during 2000 – 2010. In both 2000 and 2010, the number of widowed and divorced/separated women was larger than that of men. The number of females aged 15 and above who were never married has steadily increased throughout 2000 – 2010 by around 19%, save for the slight decrease in 2001.

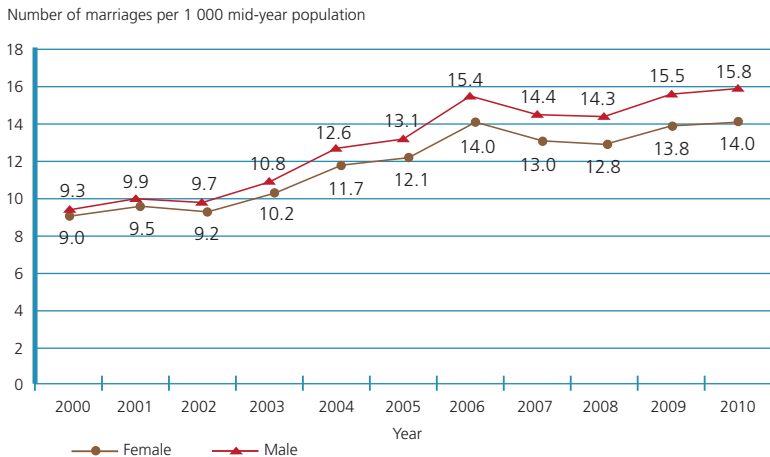
## 2.1.3 Median Age at First Marriage by Sex



Source: Census and Statistics Department

The median age of women and men at their first marriage rose from 27.3 in 2000 to 28.7 in 2010, and from 30.0 in 2000 to 31.2 in 2010 respectively.

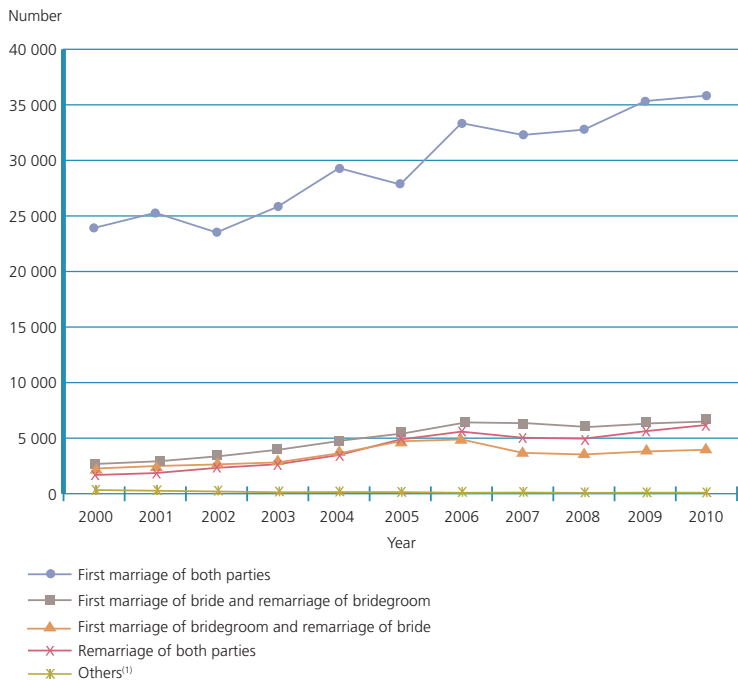
## 2.1.4 Crude Marriage Rates by Sex



Source: Census and Statistics Department

The crude marriage rates for both women and men exhibited a sharp increase since 2002 with a slight drop afterwards in 2007 and 2008. The crude marriage rates for women and men were 14.0 and 15.8 respectively per 1 000 mid-year population in 2010.

## 2.1.5 Number of Marriages by Type

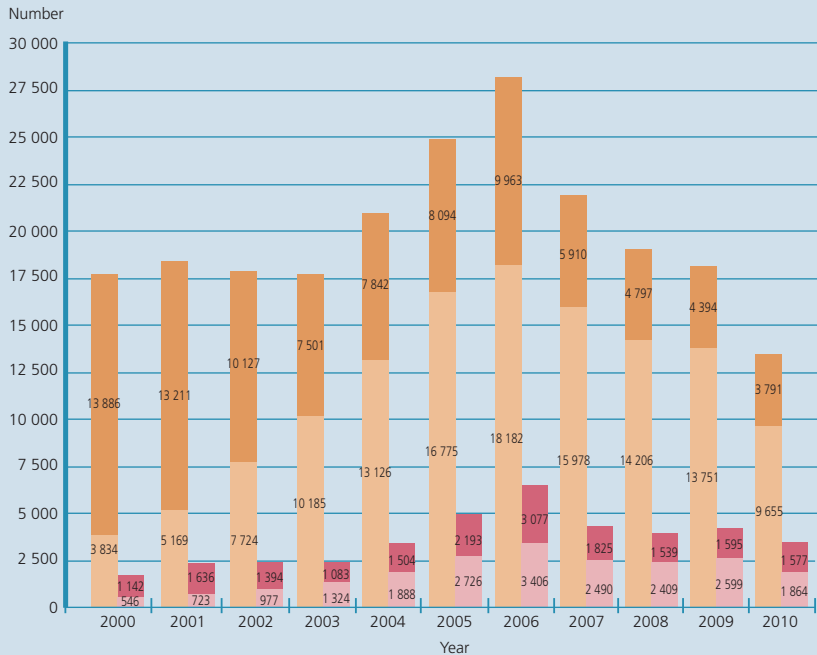


**Note:** (1) Figures refer to re-registration of couples who had either customarily married in Hong Kong before the Marriage Reform Ordinance was enacted in 1971 or had married outside Hong Kong.

**Source:** Census and Statistics Department

The number of first marriage of both parties was 35 826 in 2010, constituting 68% of all marriages in 2010, which was lower than the 77% among all marriages in 2000.

## 2.1.6 Number of Cross-boundary Marriages Between Hong Kong and the Mainland of China<sup>(1)</sup>



- Bridegrooms are Hong Kong residents and brides from the Mainland of China: Issue of Certificate of Absence of Marriage Records (CAMR)<sup>(2)</sup>
- Bridegrooms are Hong Kong residents and brides from the Mainland of China: marriages registered in Hong Kong
- Brides are Hong Kong residents and bridegrooms from the Mainland of China: Issue of Certificate of Absence of Marriage Records (CAMR)<sup>(2)</sup>
- Brides are Hong Kong residents and bridegrooms from the Mainland of China: marriages registered in Hong Kong

**Note:** (1) *Bridegrooms/brides from the Mainland of China refer to persons from the Mainland of China whose duration of stay in Hong Kong is less than one year. This figure is estimated with reference to two data items in the individual registered marriage records provided by the Immigration Department on a monthly basis: "place of previous residence" being in the Mainland of China and "duration of stay in Hong Kong" being less than one year. The figure thus compiled might have included a few one-way permit holders entering Hong Kong and getting married in less than one year. Nevertheless, it still provides a good proxy indicator to cross-boundary marriages.*

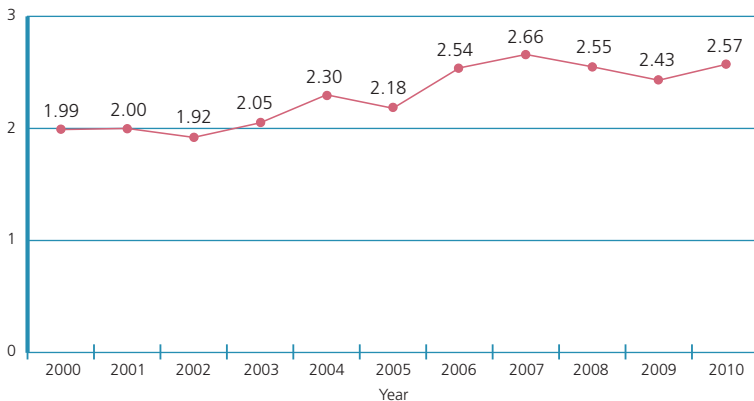
(2) *Since successful applicants of CAMR for the purpose of marrying in the Mainland of China may not eventually lead to marriages, the figure above only gives a crude indicator of the total number of marriages.*

Source: Census and Statistics Department

There was an increasing trend for males from Hong Kong to marry females from the Mainland of China. Similarly, an increasing number of Hong Kong females chose to marry males from the Mainland in the past few years, though the percentage was still relatively small.

## 2.1.7 Crude Divorce Rates

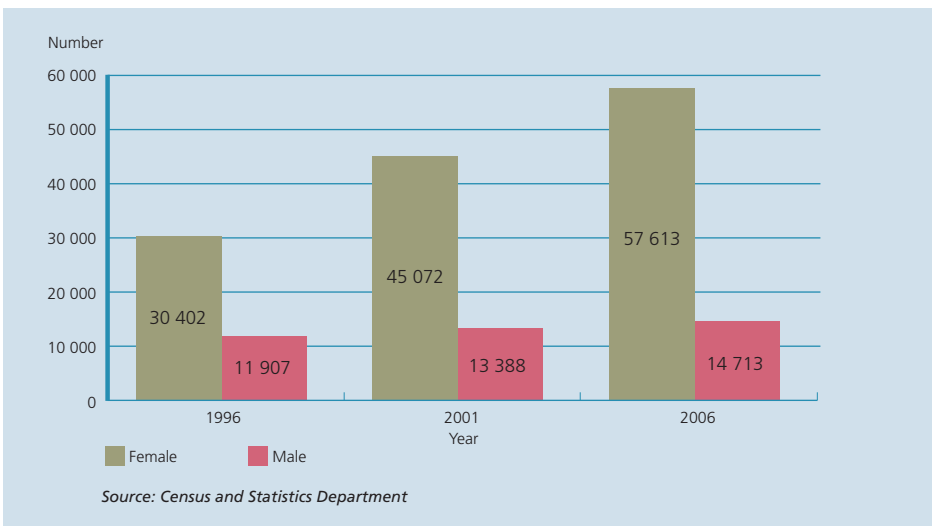
Number of divorce decrees granted per 1 000 mid-year population



Sources: Census and Statistics Department

The crude divorce rate was generally on a rising trend from 1.99 in 2000 to 2.66 in 2007, then slightly fell to 2.57 in 2010.

## 2.1.8 Single Parents by Sex



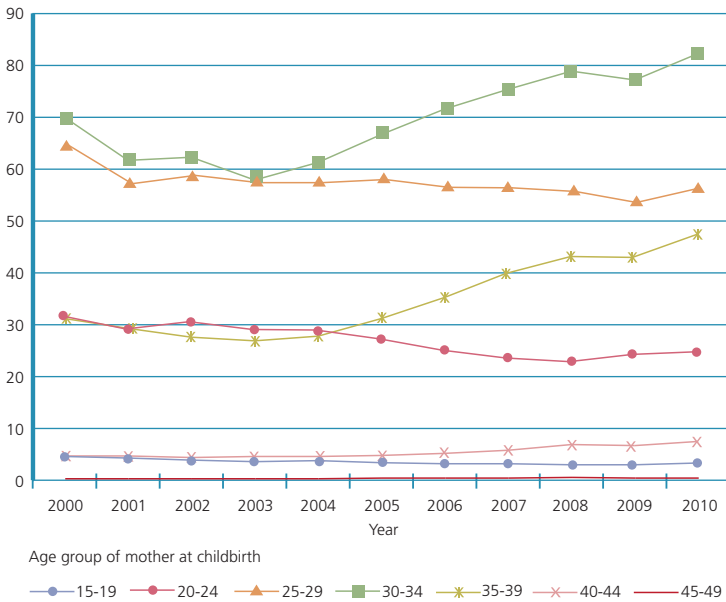
Source: Census and Statistics Department

The number of female single parents rose markedly from 30 402 in 1996 to 57 613 in 2006, while that of male single parents rose less significantly over the same period.

## 2.2 Family and Childbirth

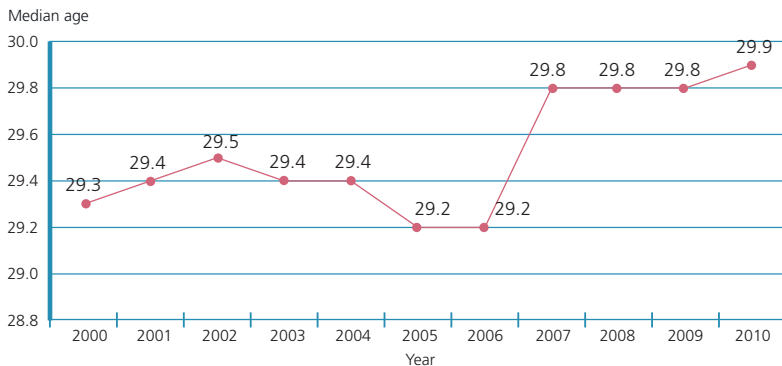
### 2.2.1 Age Specific Fertility Rates

Number of live births per 1 000 women in each age group



Source : Census and Statistics Department

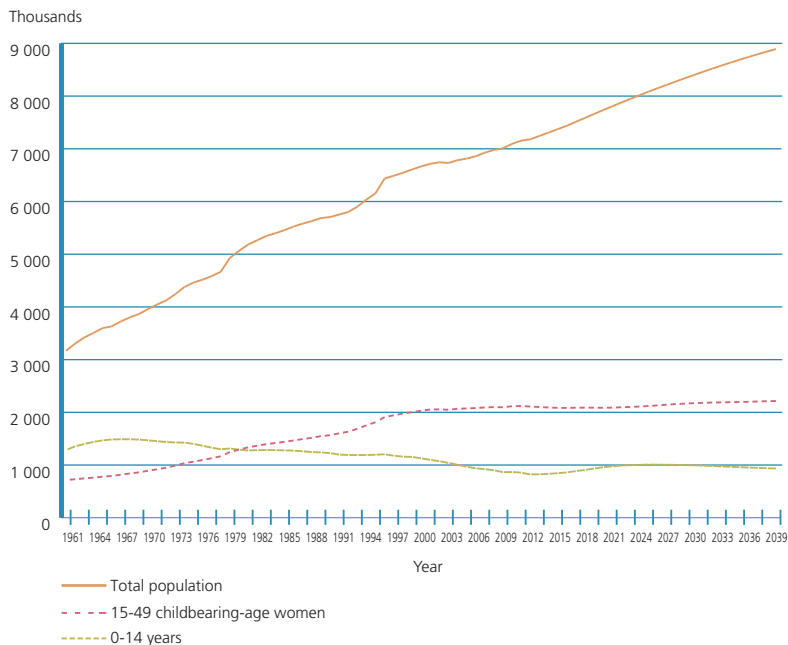
### 2.2.2 Median Age of Women at First Childbirth



Source : Census and Statistics Department

In recent years, the fertility rates for women in all age groups rose steadily. Meanwhile, the median age of women at first childbirth increased from 29.3 to 29.9 over the past decade.

### 2.2.3 Trend of Total Population, Childbearing-age Women and Young Population

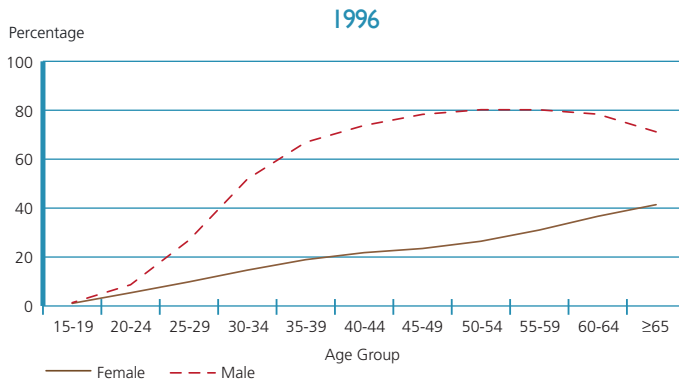


Source: Census and Statistics Department

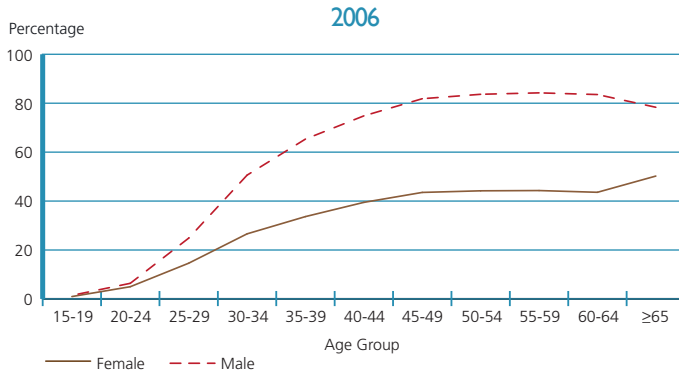
The young population aged from 0 to 14 has experienced a decreasing trend since 1970s, but stabilised in recent years. The number of childbearing-age woman has been on an increasing trend and the general population growth is forecast to rise continuously up to 2039.

# 2.3 Headship

## 2.3.1 Headship Rates by Age Group and Sex



Source: Census and Statistics Department



Source: Census and Statistics Department

While a household head is defined as a person acknowledged as such by other members of the household, headship rates in the charts above denote the ratios of the number of domestic household heads by age and sex to the corresponding categories of population residing in domestic households. The headship rates for female in all age groups, except for 15 - 19 and 20 - 24, have increased from 1996 to 2006.

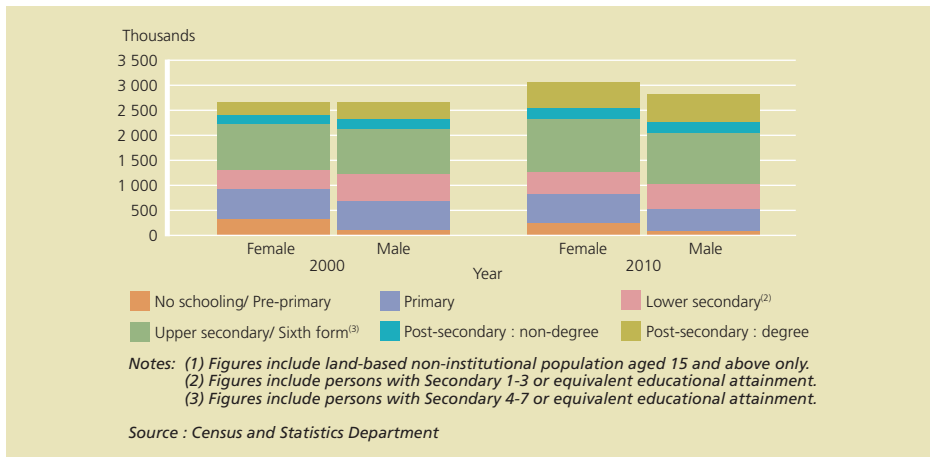


## 3 Education

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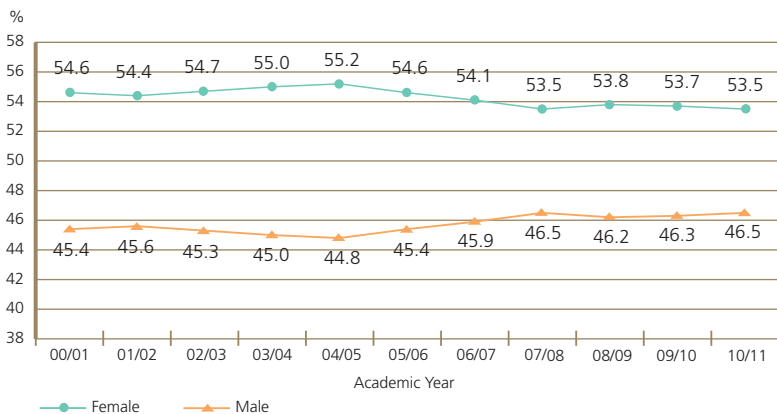
Opportunities to education and training are important in empowering and enabling women to fully participate in different aspects of society. With the advancement in Hong Kong society on different fronts, the overall educational attainment of both women and men has improved remarkably and a wide range of education and training opportunities are available to all who wish to further their study and enhance their employability.

### 3.1 Educational Attainment of Population Aged 15 and Above by Sex<sup>(1)</sup>



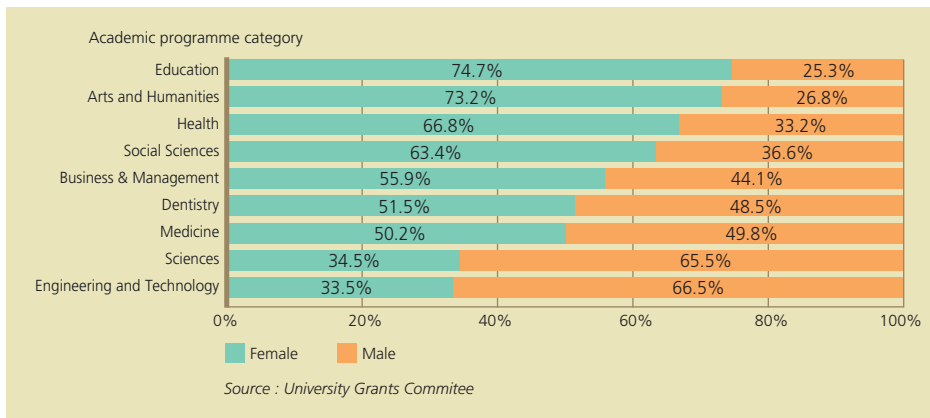
Among the female population aged 15 and above, 73.6% received secondary education and above as against 81.2% for men in 2010. The numbers of women and men who have received secondary education and above in 2010 increased by 29.6% and 16.2% respectively as against 2000.

### 3.2 Percentage of Students in Higher Education Programmes Funded by the University Grants Committee (UGC) by Sex



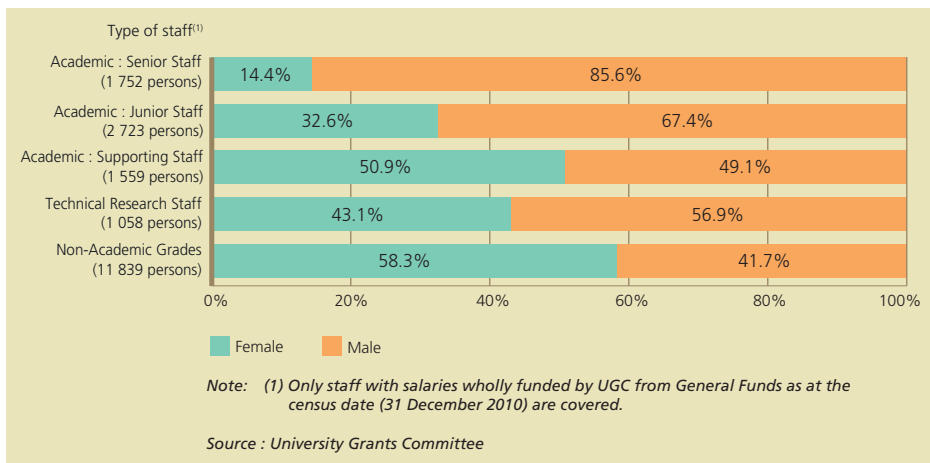
Female students enrolled in higher education programmes funded by UGC outnumbered male students, constituting 54.6% in 2000/01 to 53.5% in 2010/11 academic years.

### 3.3 Students in Programmes Funded by UGC by Academic Programme Category and Sex, 2010/11 Academic Year



In the 2010/11 academic year, more female students enrolled in education (74.7%), arts and humanities (73.2%), health (66.8%), social sciences (63.4%), and business and management (55.9%) when compared with male students. The enrolments of female and male students in dentistry and medicine were about the same.

### 3.4 Gender Structure of Full-time Staff in UGC-funded Institutions, 2010/11 Academic Year



In the 2010/11 academic year, there were 18 931 full-time staff in UGC-funded institutions, 9 294 of them were female (about 49.1%). Analysed by type of staff, female staff accounted for 14.4% of senior academic positions and 32.6% of junior academic staff. On the other hand, more non-academic positions were filled by women (58.3%).



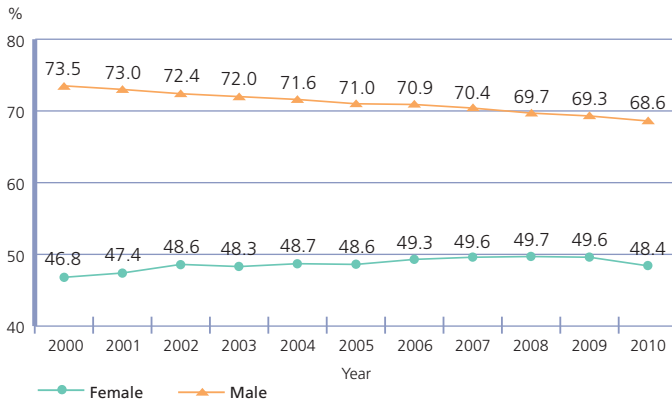
## 4 Employment

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With improvements in the level of educational attainment and the increase in training opportunities, women in Hong Kong have increasing participation in economic activities and enjoy financial independence. While it is noted that women still compare less favourably than men in terms of labour force participation rate and employment earnings especially in elementary occupations, the trend of women's participation in economic activities has been improving over the last decade.

# 4.1 Labour Force Participation

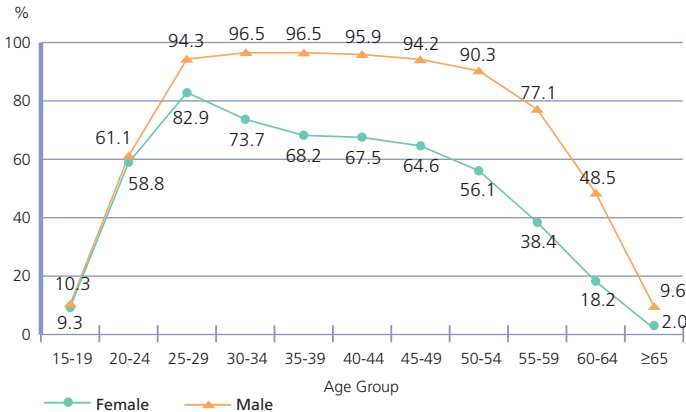
## 4.1.1 Labour Force Participation Rates (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers) by Sex



Source: Census and Statistics Department

The labour force participation rate of women increased gradually from 46.8% in 2000 to 48.4% in 2010. On the other hand, the labour force participation rate of men decreased from 73.5% in 2000 to 68.6% in 2010.

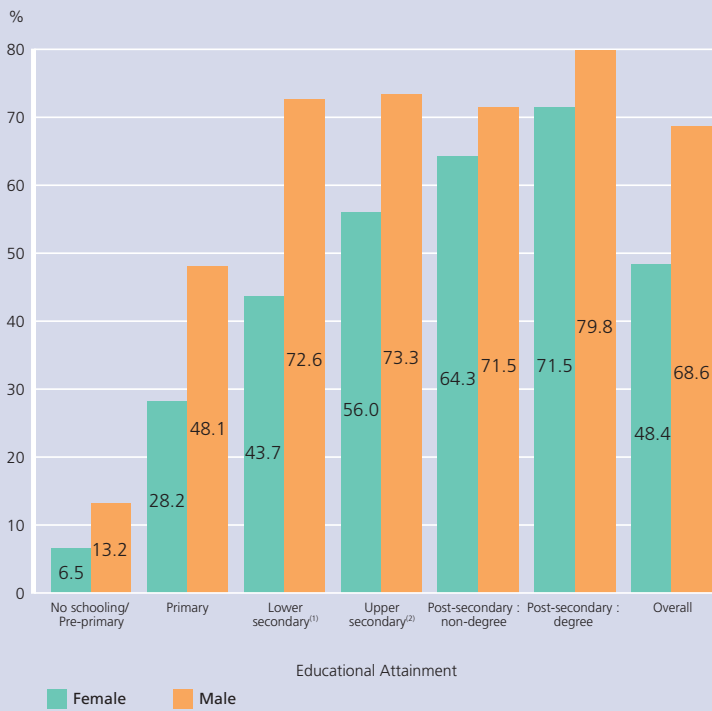
## 4.1.2 Labour Force Participation Rates (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers) by Age Group and Sex, 2010



Source: Census and Statistics Department

Analysed by age, women in the age group of 25 - 29 had the highest labour force participation rate in 2010, while the highest for men was recorded in the age groups of 30 - 34 and 35 - 39.

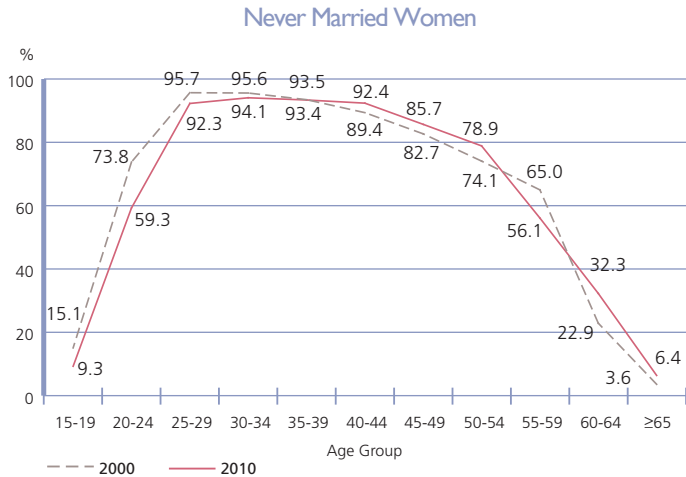
### 4.1.3 Labour Force Participation Rates (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers) by Educational Attainment and Sex, 2010



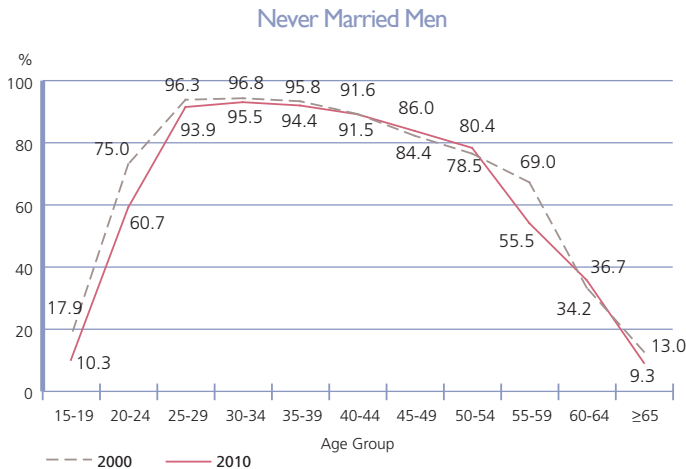
Notes: (1) Figures include persons with Secondary 1-3 or equivalent educational attainment.  
 (2) Figures include persons with Secondary 4-7 or equivalent educational attainment.

Source: Census and Statistics Department

### 4.1.4 Labour Force Participation Rates (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers) by Marital Status, Age Group and Sex

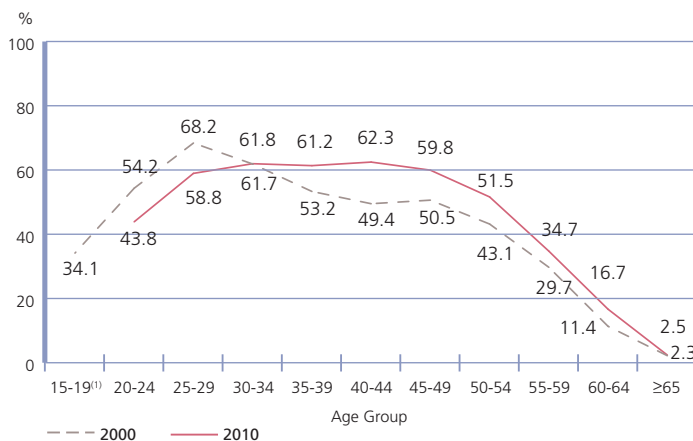


Source: Census and Statistics Department



Source: Census and Statistics Department

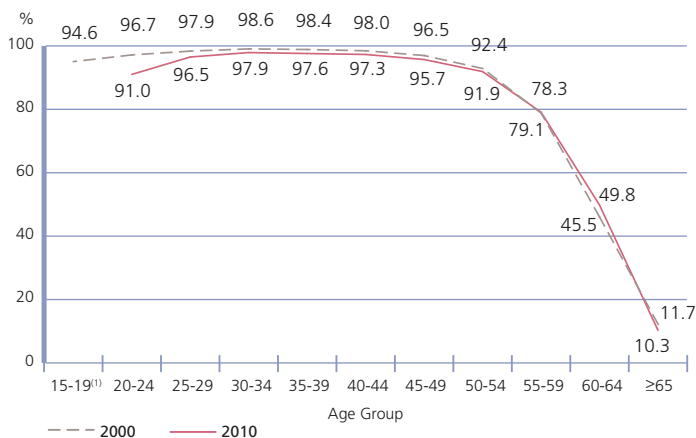
## Now Married Women



Note: (1) For those aged 15-19, statistics are not shown due to large sampling error.

Source: Census and Statistics Department

## Now Married Men

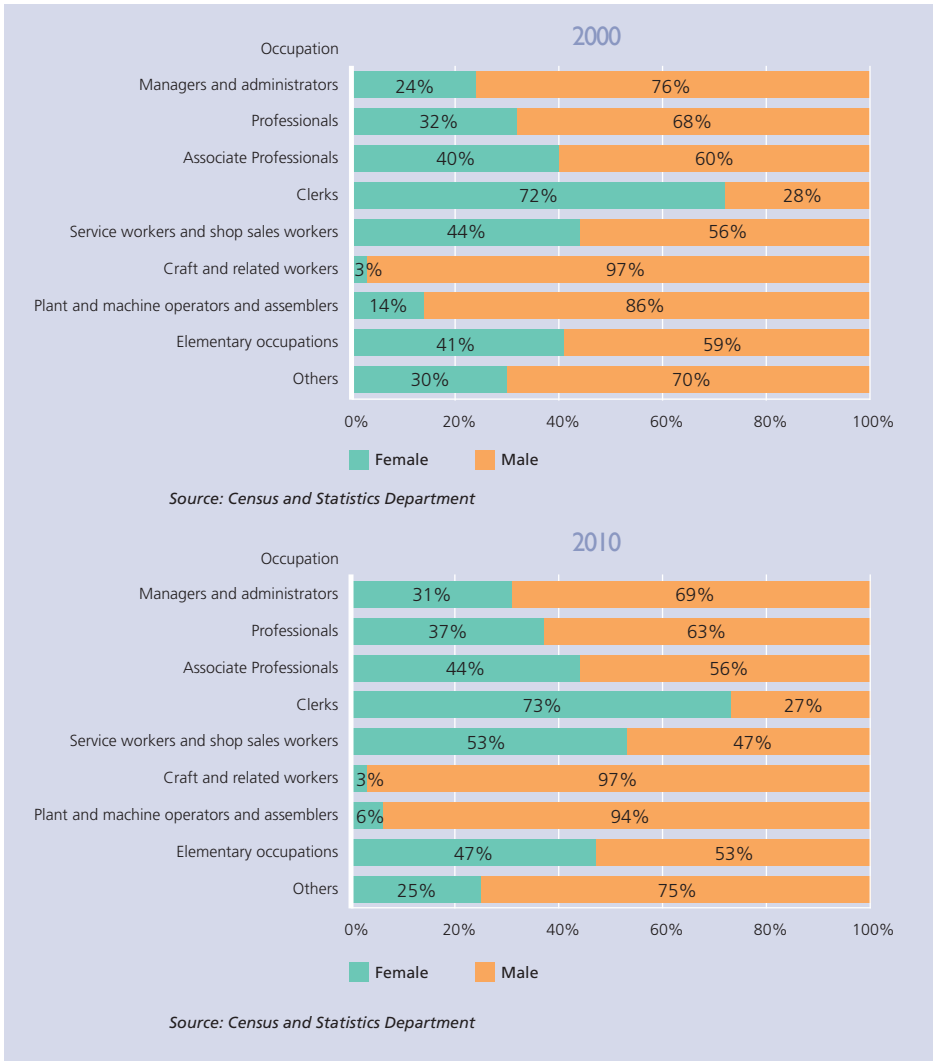


Note: (1) For those aged 15-19, statistics are not shown due to large sampling error.

Source: Census and Statistics Department

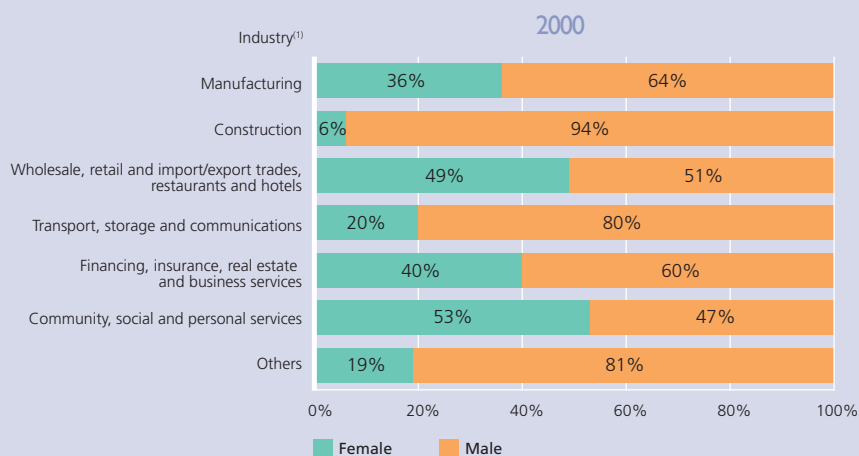
Comparing with 2000, the labour force participation rates of now married women in 2010 increased in all age groups except for 20 - 24 and 25 - 29. This reflects that more women chose to remain in the labour force after marriage.

#### 4.1.5 Employed Persons (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers) by Occupation and Sex



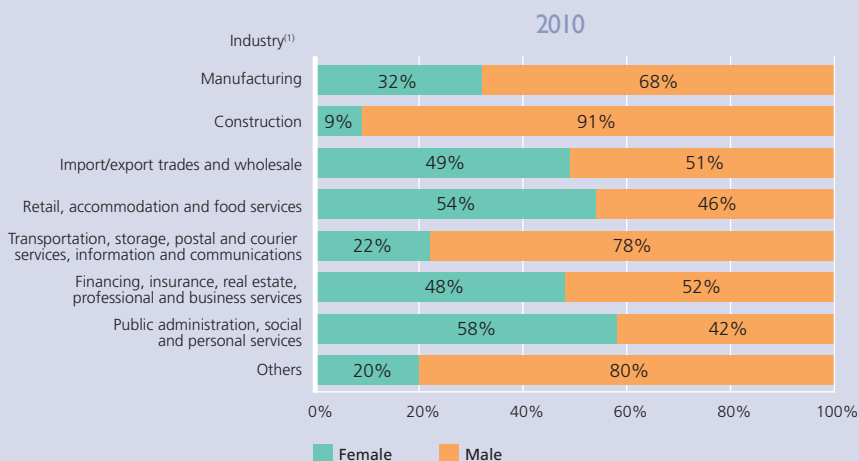
In 2000, nearly three quarter of clerks and half of the workers in service, shop sales and elementary occupations were females. Such proportions did not change much in 2010. However, the proportions of female managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals have generally increased by 2010.

## 4.1.6 Employed Persons (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers) by Industry and Sex



*Note: (1) Based on Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification (HSIC) Version 1.1*

*Source: Census and Statistics Department*



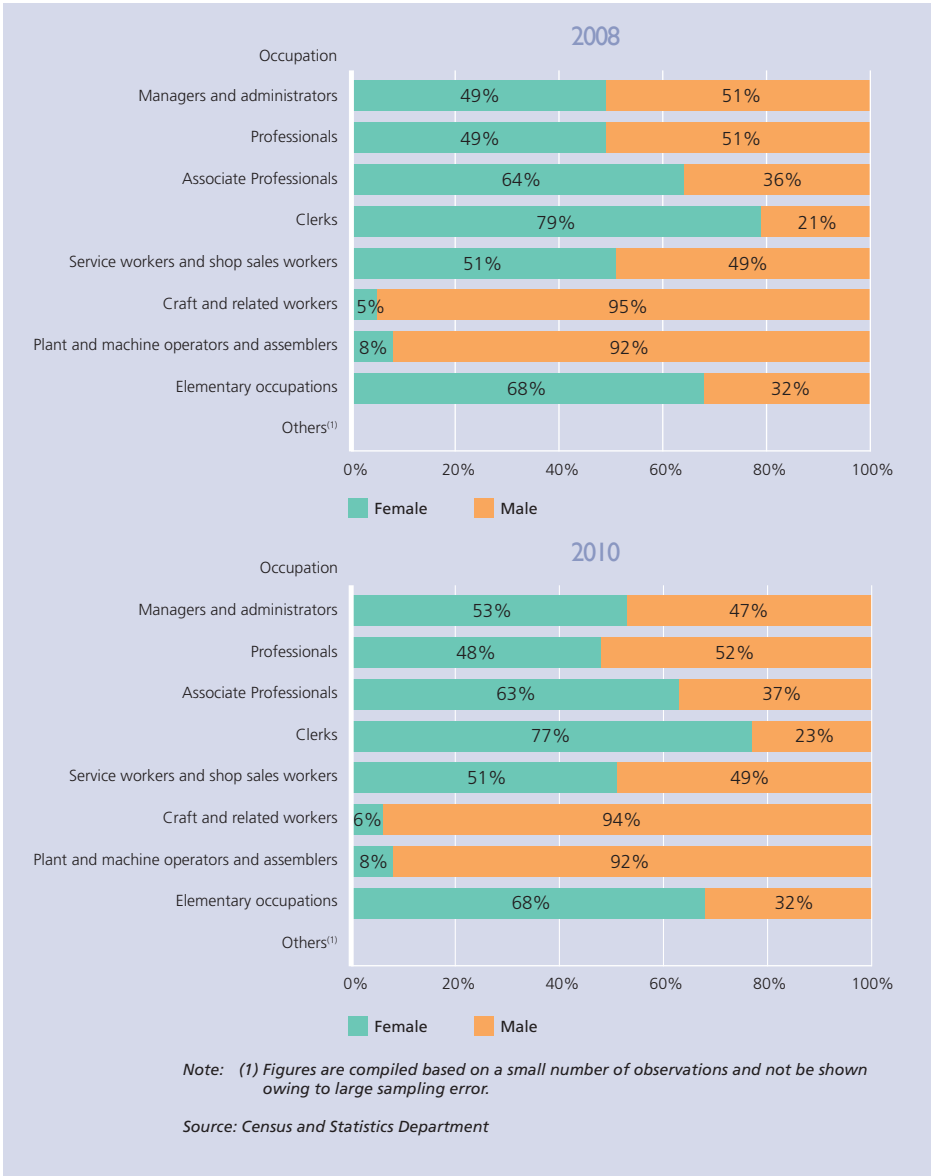
*Note: (1) Based on Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification (HSIC) Version 2.0*

*Source: Census and Statistics Department*

In 2000, there was a higher proportion of female employed persons in the community, social and personal services sector, followed by the wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels sector, and the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector. A similar pattern was recorded in 2010.

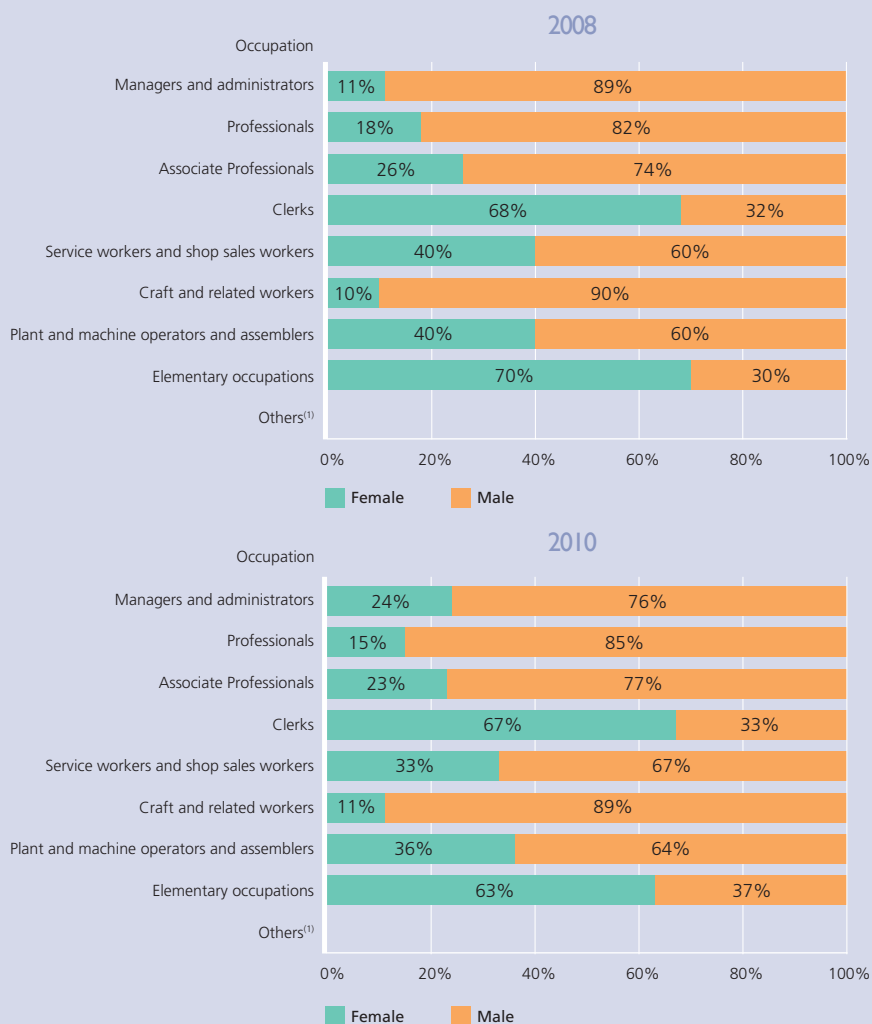
# 4.1.7 Employed Persons (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers) by Industry, Occupation and Sex (based on HSIC Version 2.0)

## (a) Public Administration, Social and Personal Services



#### 4.1.7 Employed Persons (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers) by Industry, Occupation and Sex (based on HSIC Version 2.0)

##### (b) Manufacturing Industry



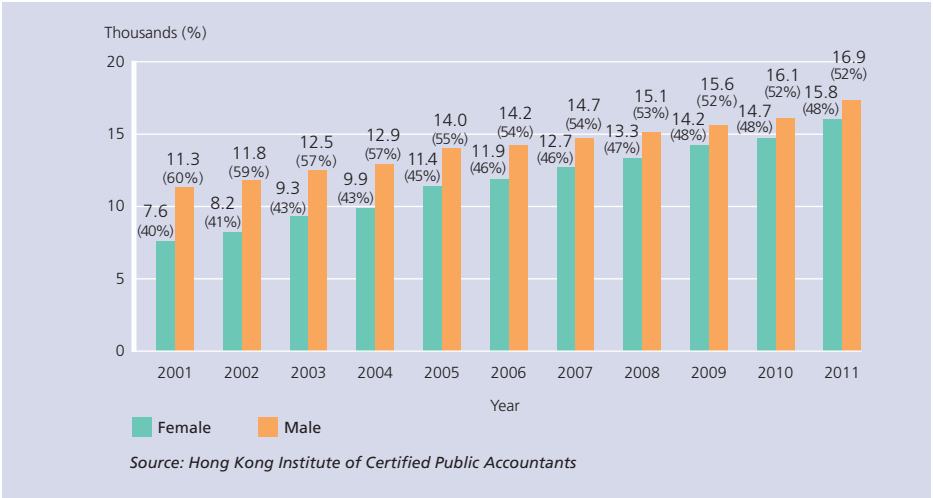
*Notes: (1) Figures are compiled based on a small number of observations and not be shown owing to large sampling error.*

*Source: Census and Statistics Department*

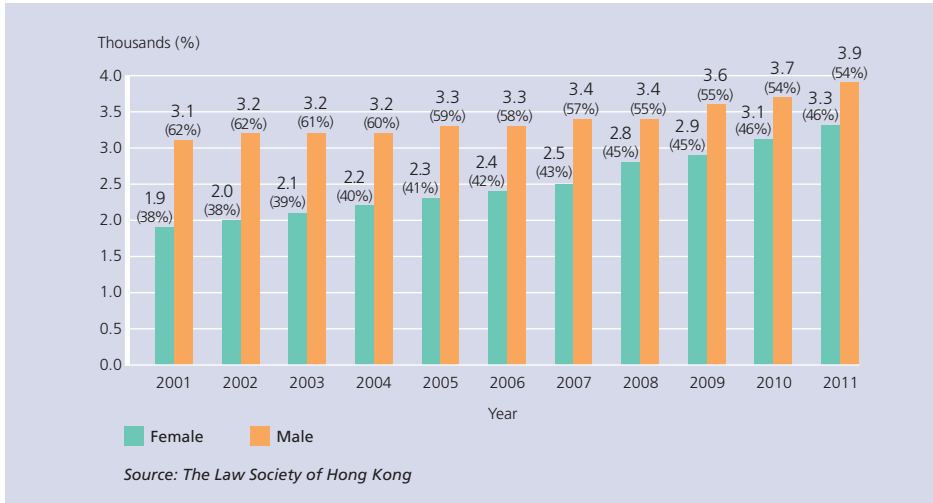
### 4.1.8 Women in Professions

There was an increasing participation of women in various professions. Some examples are shown below. However, while the number of female certified public accountants, solicitors holding practising certificates and registered doctors increased steadily over the past decade, the number of female fully qualified engineers remained low.

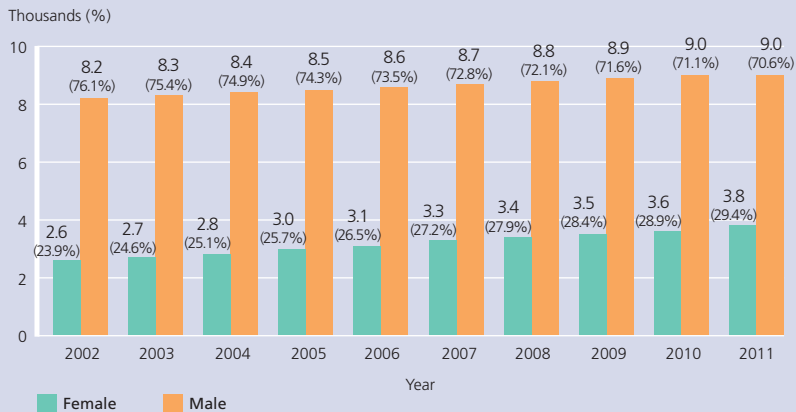
#### (a) Certified Public Accountants



#### (b) Solicitors Holding Practising Certificates



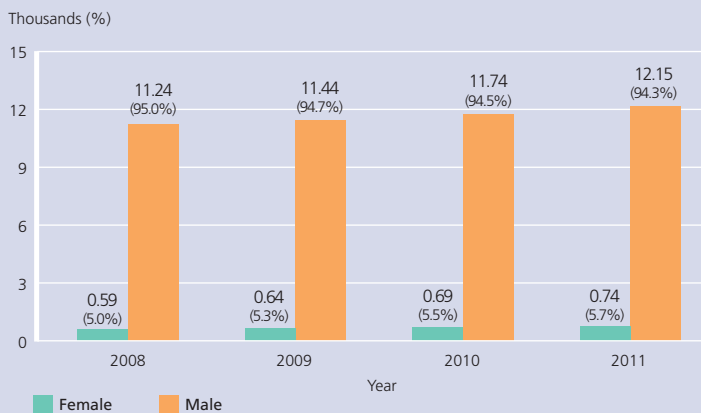
### (c) Registered Doctors<sup>(1)</sup>



Note: (1) Doctors with full registration on both the local and overseas lists as at end of each year

Source: Department of Health

### (d) Fully Qualified Engineers



Source: The Hong Kong Institution of Engineers

## 4.2 Employment Earnings

### 4.2.1 Median Monthly Employment Earnings of Employed Persons (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers)

#### (a) By Occupation of Main Employment and Sex

Occupation	Year	Median (HK\$) <sup>(1)</sup>	
		Female	Male
Managers and administrators	2000	30,000	30,000
	2010	30,000	30,000
Professionals	2000	29,000	30,800
	2010	30,000	35,000
Associate professionals	2000	16,000	16,000
	2010	16,000	15,000
Clerks	2000	10,000	10,000
	2010	10,000	10,000
Service workers and shop sales workers	2000	7,000	10,000
	2010	7,500	10,100
Craft and related workers	2000	8,000	10,000
	2010	7,800	10,500
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2000	6,000	10,000
	2010	6,500	9,500
Elementary occupations	2000	5,500	7,500
	2010	6,000	7,000
Overall	2000	10,000	12,000
		10,000	
	2010	10,000	12,000
		11,000	

Note : (1) Figures are rounded to the nearest hundred.

Source: Census and Statistics Department

## (b) By Educational Attainment and Sex

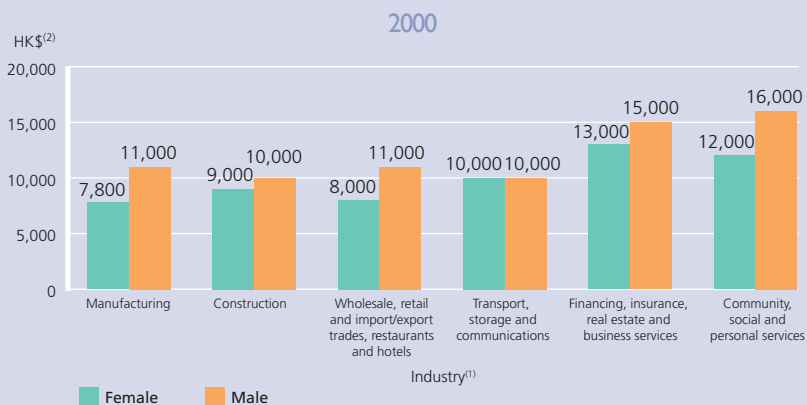
Educational Attainment	Year	Median (HK\$) <sup>(1)</sup>	
		Female	Male
No schooling / Pre-primary	2000	4,800	7,900
	2010	5,500	7,500
Primary	2000	6,000	9,000
	2010	6,000	9,000
Lower secondary	2000	7,000	10,000
	2010	6,800	9,500
Upper secondary / Sixth-form	2000	10,000	12,000
	2010	10,000	11,500
Post-secondary : non-degree	2000	15,000	18,000
	2010	12,000	14,000
Post-secondary : degree	2000	20,000	30,000
	2010	20,000	28,000
Overall	2000	10,000	12,000
		10,000	
	2010	10,000	12,000
		11,000	

*Note : (1) Figures are rounded to the nearest hundred.*

*Source: Census and Statistics Department*

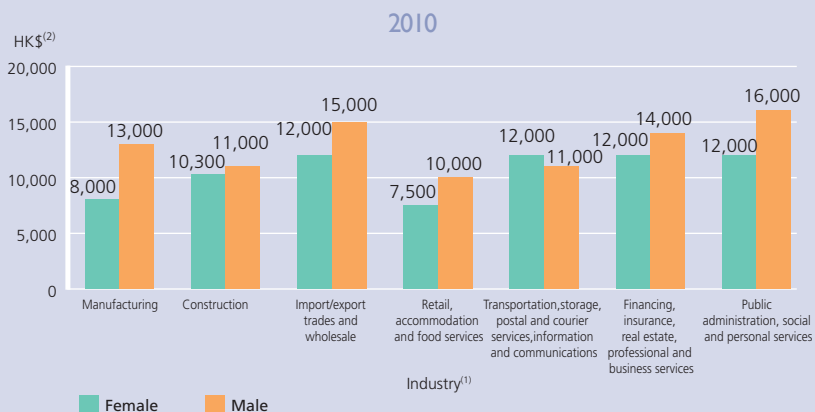
The median monthly employment earnings of women were lower than those of men at all levels of educational attainment.

## (c) By Industry of Main Employment and Sex



Notes: (1) Based on Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification (HSIC) Version 1.1  
(2) Figures are rounded to the nearest hundred.

Source: Census and Statistics Department



Notes: (1) Based on HSIC Version 2.0  
(2) Figures are rounded to the nearest hundred.

Source: Census and Statistics Department

In general, the median monthly employment earnings of female employed persons were lower than those of their male counterparts. However, there were noticeable improvements in the income of women in sectors such as transport, storage and communications; and import/export trades and wholesale, as compared with that a decade ago.

## 4.2.2 Hourly Wage Level and Distribution of Employees by Educational Attainment and Sex

Educational attainment	Percentile	Hourly wage (HK\$)			
		Female		Male	
		Q2 2009	Q2 2010	Q2 2009	Q2 2010
Primary and below	The 25th	24.8	25.6	28.8	28.9
	The 50th	28.7	30.0	43.5	45.0
	The 75th	37.5	37.6	59.8	58.5
Secondary 1 to 3	The 25th	26.4	26.9	32.5	35.0
	The 50th	33.3	33.7	46.5	47.0
	The 75th	42.8	44.0	64.9	65.4
Secondary 4 to 5	The 25th	39.1	39.5	42.7	42.7
	The 50th	52.1	53.0	57.5	58.5
	The 75th	68.9	75.0	80.0	82.2
Secondary 6 and above	The 25th	63.9	65.9	71.2	70.1
	The 50th	100.0	101.0	101.9	108.7
	The 75th	158.6	165.1	191.3	198.0
Sub-total	The 25th	34.9	35.6	43.3	43.8
	The 50th	53.4	54.4	64.3	65.1
	The 75th	88.2	90.9	100.0	102.1

Source: Census and Statistics Department

## 4.2.3 Hourly Wage Level and Distribution of Employees by Occupation and Sex

Occupation Group	Percentile	Hourly wage (HK\$)			
		Female		Male	
		Q2 2009	Q2 2010	Q2 2009	Q2 2010
Elementary occupations	The 25th	25.2	25.6	26.0	26.9
	The 50th	29.9	30.5	34.1	35.9
	The 75th	38.2	37.9	46.5	48.0
Service workers and shop sales workers	The 25th	26.8	27.7	30.4	31.0
	The 50th	34.2	34.4	42.1	43.0
	The 75th	46.2	45.5	55.8	55.6
Craft and related workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers	The 25th	30.0	30.2	44.9	46.9
	The 50th	35.4	37.0	56.1	58.5
	The 75th	44.0	48.0	74.8	75.0
Clerks	The 25th	42.6	44.0	44.5	45.0
	The 50th	53.5	54.2	54.9	55.2
	The 75th	65.2	69.5	73.3	72.6
Others <sup>(1)</sup>	The 25th	75.4	78.0	77.7	76.9
	The 50th	106.9	109.3	107.7	113.6
	The 75th	161.5	176.0	191.3	185.7
Sub-total	The 25th	34.9	35.6	43.3	43.8
	The 50th	53.4	54.4	64.3	65.1
	The 75th	88.2	90.9	100.0	102.1

*Note: (1) Figures include managers and administrators; professionals and associate professionals.*

*Source: Census and Statistics Department*

## 4.3 Employment Pattern

### 4.3.1 Hong Kong Residents who had Worked in the Mainland of China<sup>(1)</sup> by Sex

Thousands

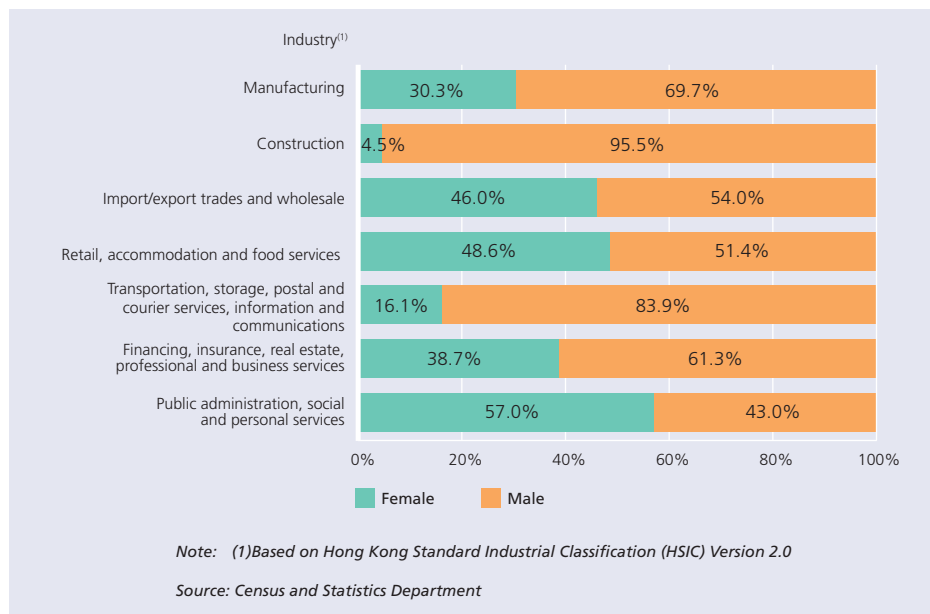
Sex	2001 Apr-Jun	2002 Apr-Jun	2003 Jan-Mar	2004 Feb-Mar	2005 Jan-Mar	2008 Jul-Sep	2009 Jul-Sep	2010 Jul-Sep
Female	31.3	38.9	49.1	49.2	55.5	54.4	44.1	39.8
Male	145.1	148.7	176.9	186.2	173.4	158.2	144.1	130.3
Total	176.3	187.6	226.0	235.4	228.9	212.6	188.2	170.1

*Note:* (1) Hong Kong residents who had worked in the Mainland of China during the twelve months before enumeration and were still required to work there in their present job at the time of enumeration.

*Source:* Census and Statistics Department

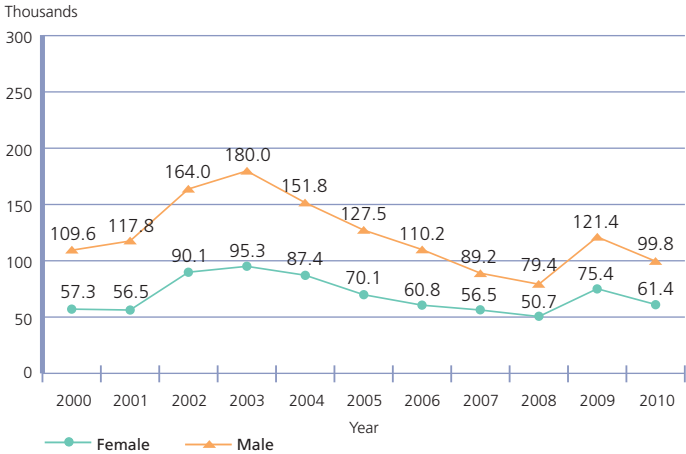
The number of Hong Kong residents who were required to work in the Mainland in their jobs jumped significantly in the early 2000s and exhibited a slight decreasing trend in recent years. While the number of women working in the Mainland was consistently smaller than that of men during the period, the proportion of such females has increased progressively.

### 4.3.2 Unemployed Women and Men by Previous Industry, 2010



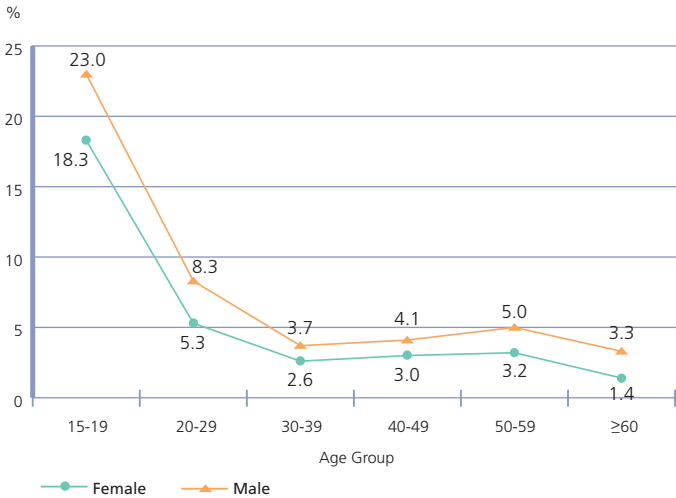
Among various sectors, a relatively high proportion of the unemployed women were previously engaged in the public administration, social and personal services sector; followed by the retail, accommodation and food services; and import/export trades and wholesale industries.

### 4.3.3 Unemployed Persons by Sex



Source: Census and Statistics Department

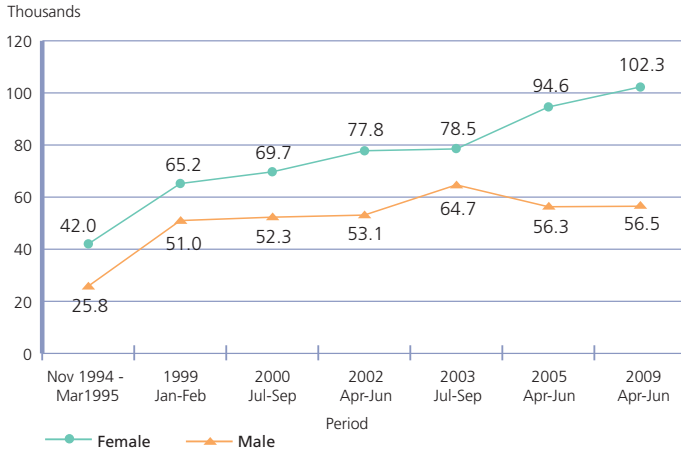
### 4.3.4 Unemployment Rates by Age Group and Sex, 2010



Source: Census and Statistics Department

The number of unemployed females was consistently smaller than that of males. In 2010, 61 400 females were unemployed, with an unemployment rate of 3.6%. The corresponding numbers for males were 99 800 and 5.1% respectively. The unemployment rates of females in all age groups were lower than those of males.

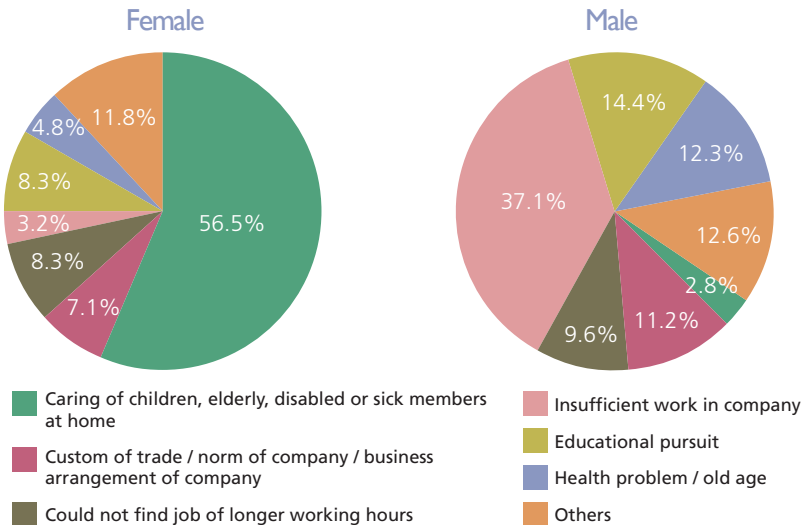
### 4.3.5 Part-time Employees by Sex



Source: Census and Statistics Department

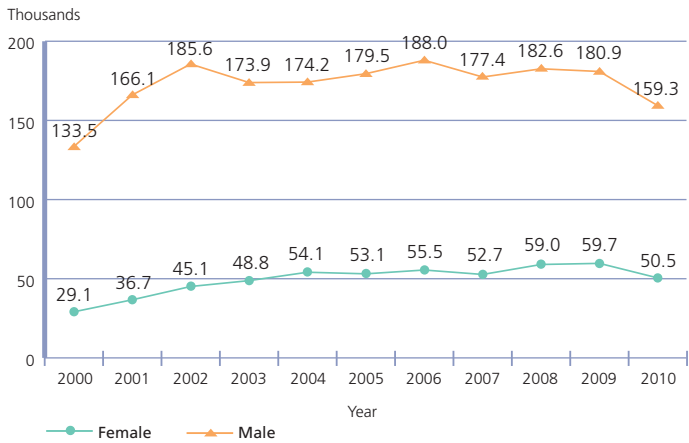
The number of part-time employees increased from 67 800 to 158 800 between 1994/95 to 2009. During that period, the number of female part-time employees was constantly greater than that of their male counterparts, standing at the ratio of around 9:5 in 2009.

### 4.3.6 Main Reasons for Part-time Employees not Working Longer Hours, April to June 2009



Source: Census and Statistics Department

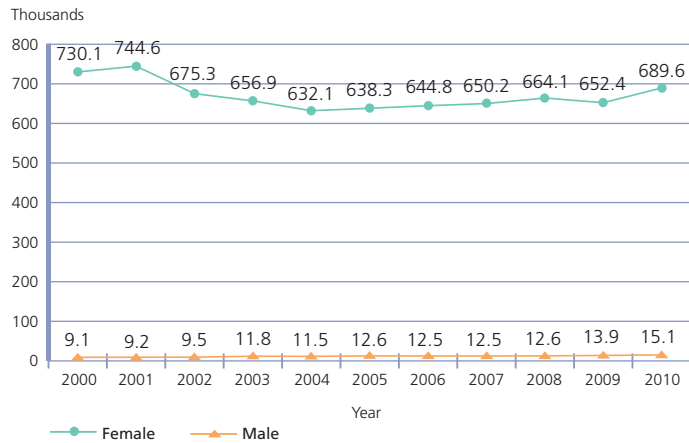
### 4.3.7 Self-employed Persons by Sex



Source: Census and Statistics Department

The number of self-employed females was smaller than that of males. While both sets of figures showed a rising trend in the past decade, a noticeable decrease was noted in 2010 for both genders.

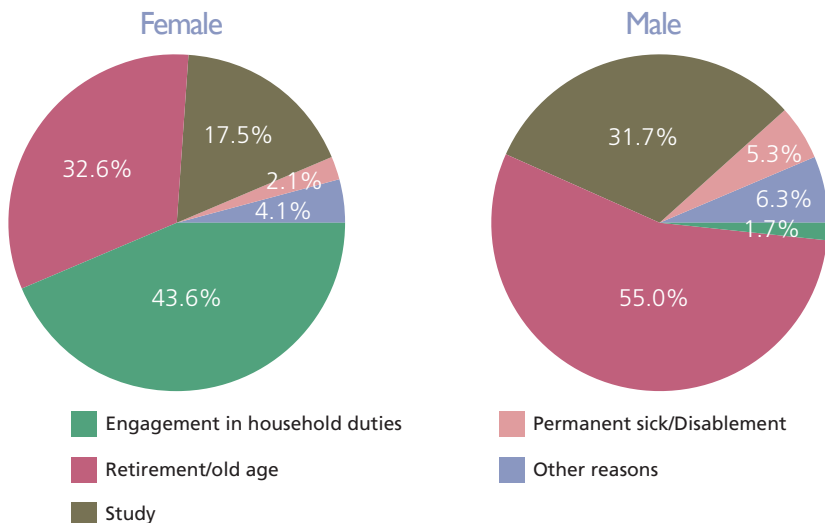
### 4.3.8 Population of Home-makers Aged 15 and Above by Sex



Source: Census and Statistics Department

The number of female home-makers has decreased gradually since 2001, with a slight increase from 2005 to 2010.

### 4.3.9 Reasons for Economically Inactive Persons (Aged 15 and Above) not Entering the Labour Market, 2010



Source: Census and Statistics Department

Engagement in household duties was the major cause for females not participating in the labour market. The percentage largely outnumbered that of their male counterparts. As for males, the major cause was retirement/old age.

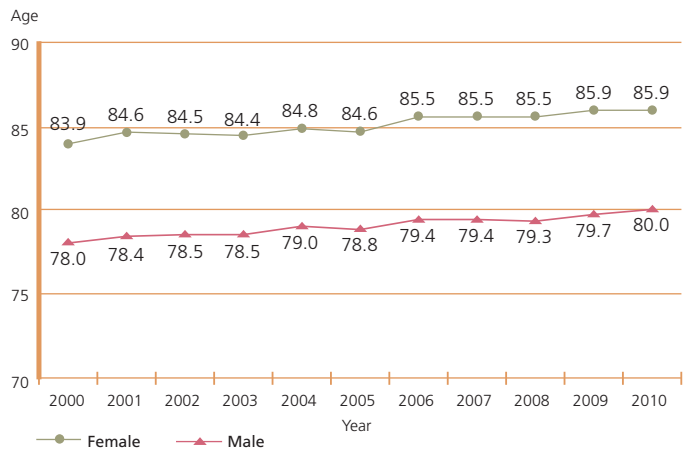


## 5 Health

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The improved quality of healthcare services in Hong Kong and the community's increasing awareness of the importance of health have resulted in a healthier lifestyle in general, especially for women in Hong Kong.

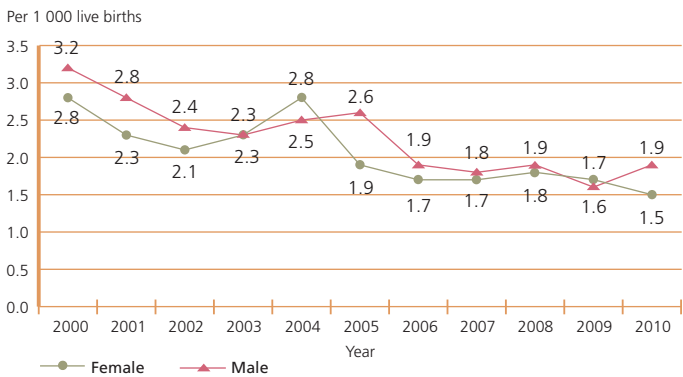
# 5.1 Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex



Source: Census and Statistics Department

In 2000, the life expectancy at birth for women and men were 83.9 years and 78.0 years respectively. By 2010, the corresponding provisional figures increased to 85.9 years and 80.0 years, indicating a significant improvement in health conditions of the population over the period.

# 5.2 Infant Mortality Rates by Sex



Source: Census and Statistics Department

The infant mortality rates for both genders have been constantly low in recent years, with a slight increase for male infants in 2010.

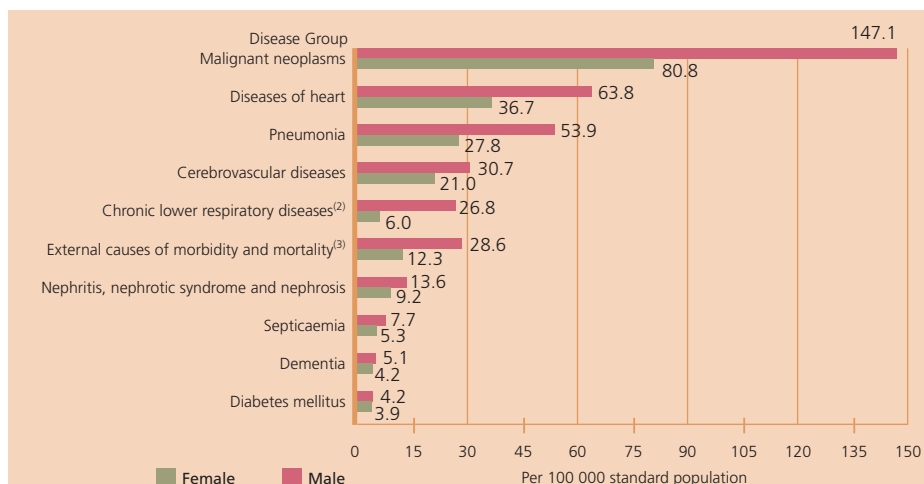
## 5.3 Registered Deaths by Major Causes of Death and Sex

Disease Group <sup>(1)</sup>	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Malignant Neoplasms	4 354	7 156	4 608	7 183	4 813	7 497	4 707	7 386	4 716	7 600	4 939	7 517	5 157	7 682	5 245	7 831
Diseases of Heart	2 610	2 701	2 851	3 015	2 897	2 971	2 788	2 831	3 117	3 255	3 335	3 442	3 070	3 344	3 157	3 479
Pneumonia	1 782	2 095	1 771	1 905	2 015	2 276	1 937	2 264	2 255	2 723	2 561	2 925	2 436	2 876	2 736	3 078
Cerebrovascular Diseases	1 777	1 685	1 686	1 730	1 771	1 663	1 699	1 603	1 734	1 779	1 848	1 843	1 679	1 764	1 728	1 695

*Note:* (1) Classification of diseases and causes of death is based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD) 10th Revision.

*Sources:* Census and Statistics Department and Department of Health

## 5.4 Age-standardised Death Rates<sup>(1)</sup> of Ten Leading Causes of Death by Sex, 2010

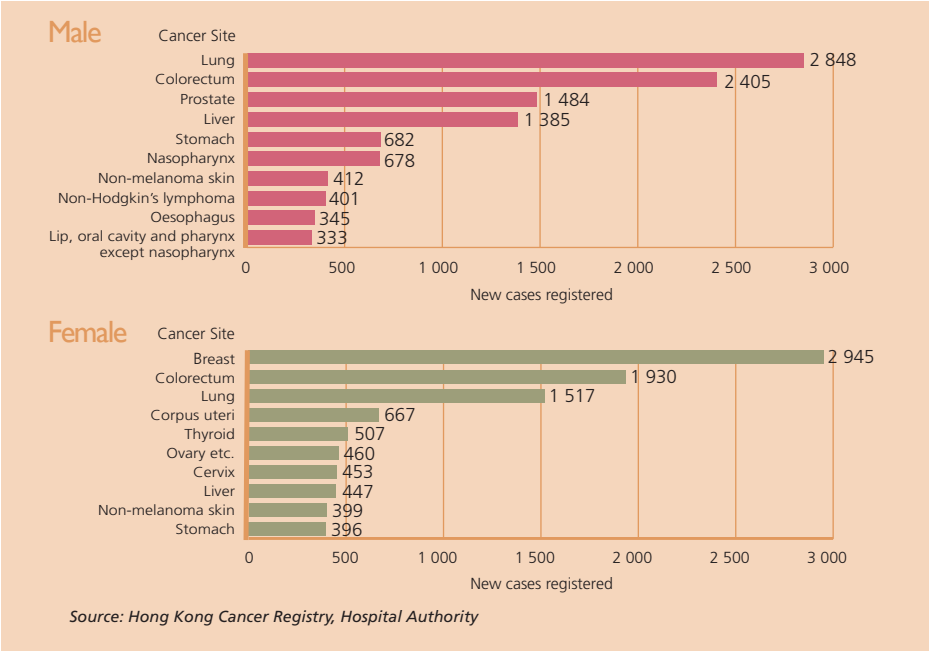


- Notes:*
- (1) The age-standardised death rates are compiled based on a new world standard population specified in GPE Discussion Paper Series: No.31, EIP/GPE/EBD, World Health Organization, 2001.
  - (2) Chronic lower respiratory diseases has been included as a disease group for the purpose of ranking the causes of death since 2001.
  - (3) According to the ICD 10th Revision, when the morbid condition is classifiable under Chapter XIX as "Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes", the codes under Chapter XX for "External causes of morbidity and mortality" should be used as the primary cause of death.

*Sources:* Census and Statistics Department and Department of Health

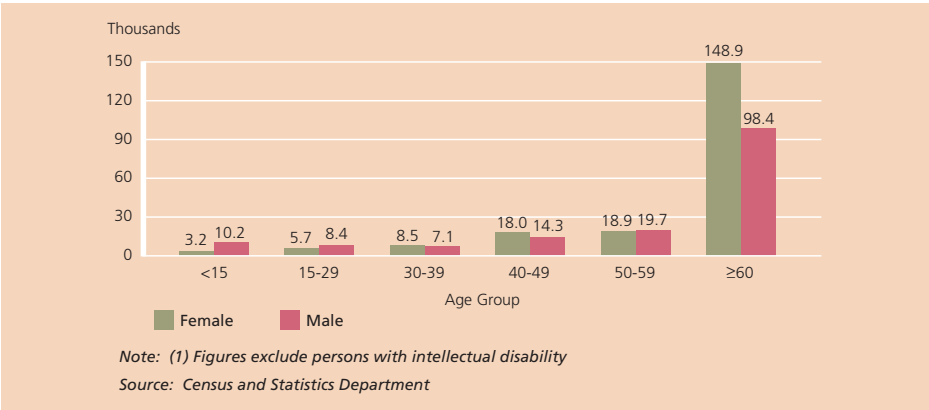
Deaths caused by malignant neoplasms (cancers) remained the major cause of death for both women and men, followed by heart diseases. Lung cancer was the most common cancer causing death, and was more prevalent among men than women. This was probably related to the fact that male smokers outnumbered their female counterparts.

# 5.5 The Ten Most Common Cancers by Sex, 2009



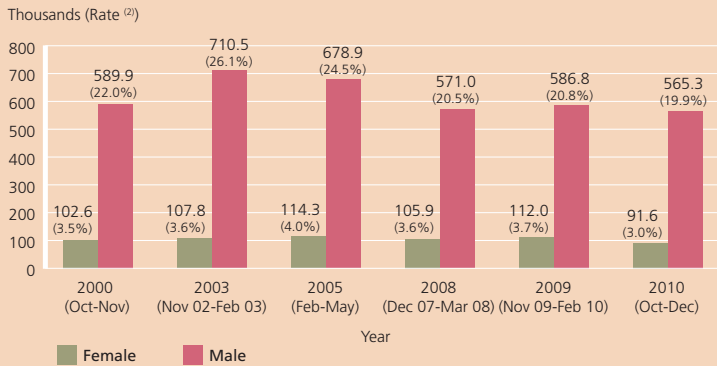
Among the top ten most common cancers in 2009, breast cancer was recorded as the leading cancer, followed by colorectum and lung cancer for women. For men, lung cancer was the leading cancer which was followed by colorectum and prostate cancer.

# 5.6 Persons with Disabilities<sup>(1)</sup> by Age Group and Sex, 2007



The total number of disabled women aged 60 and above was significantly greater than that of men in 2007.

## 5.7 Daily Cigarette Smokers<sup>(1)</sup> by Sex

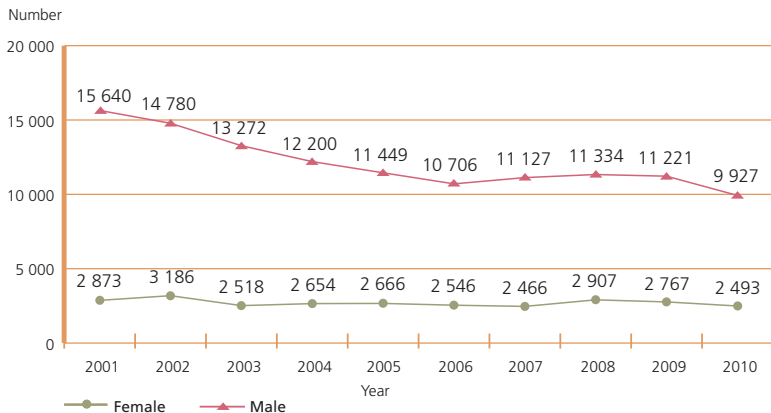


Notes: (1) Refers to persons aged 15 and above who at the time of enumeration had a daily smoking habit (although they might not smoke on certain days because of illness or other reasons)  
(2) As a percentage of all persons aged 15 and above in the respective sex group

Source: Census and Statistics Department

Male smokers continued to outnumber female smokers though the absolute number for both genders dropped steadily from 2003 to 2010.

## 5.8 Reported Drug Abusers by Sex

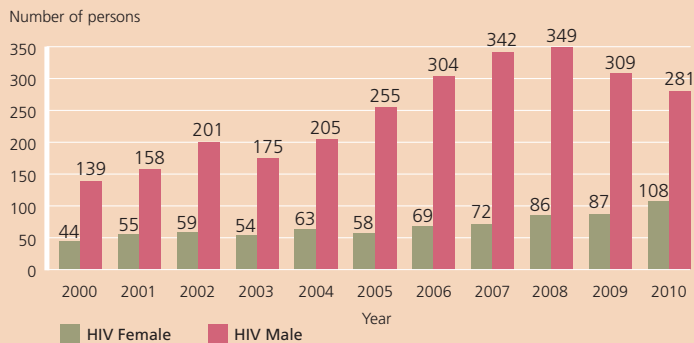


Source: Security Bureau

The number of reported male drug abusers dropped from 15 640 to 9 927 from 2001 to 2010, whereas the number of female drug abusers remained relatively stable, with a decrease in 2009 and 2010.

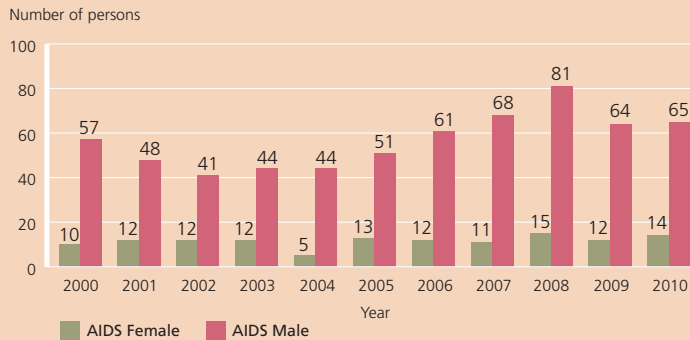
# 5.9 Reported HIV and AIDS Cases by Sex

## (a) Reported HIV cases



Source: Department of Health

## (b) Reported AIDS cases



Source: Department of Health

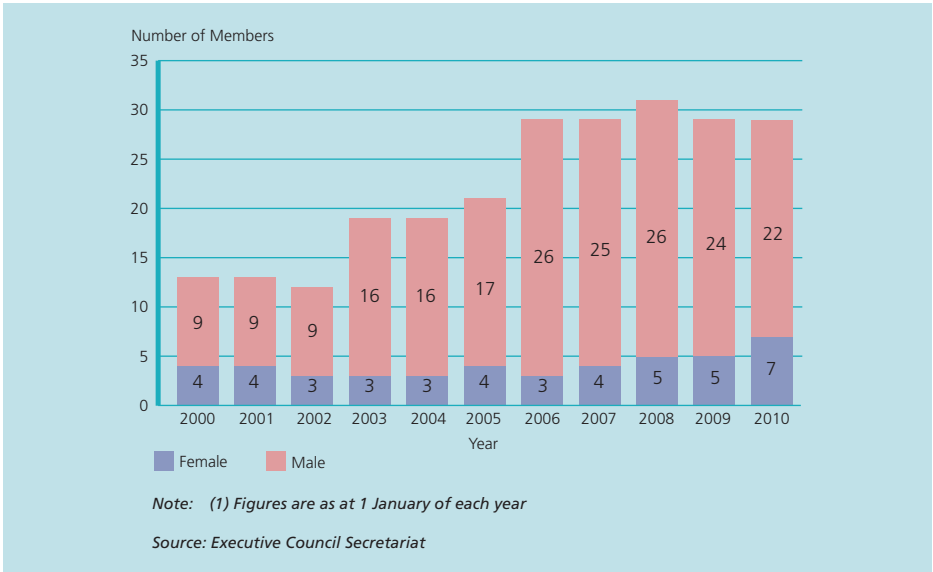
The number of HIV carriers for both genders has increased since 2000. There were more male carriers than female ones among the reported HIV and AIDS cases during the period.

## 6 Social and Political Participation

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Over the years, women have become increasingly active in participating in public affairs and in exercising their civil rights. Although the absolute number of women holding public posts is still comparatively smaller than that of men, the figures reflect an increasing number of women holding public posts and a comparable size of registered electors and voter turnout as compared with men.

# 6.1 Members in the Executive Council<sup>(1)</sup>



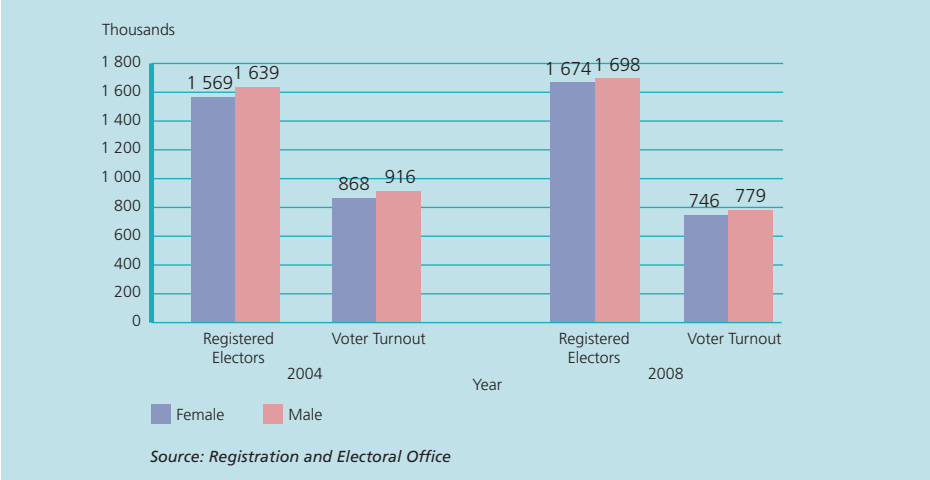
There were 7 female members and 22 male members in the Executive Council in 2010.

# 6.2 Elected Members in Legislative Council



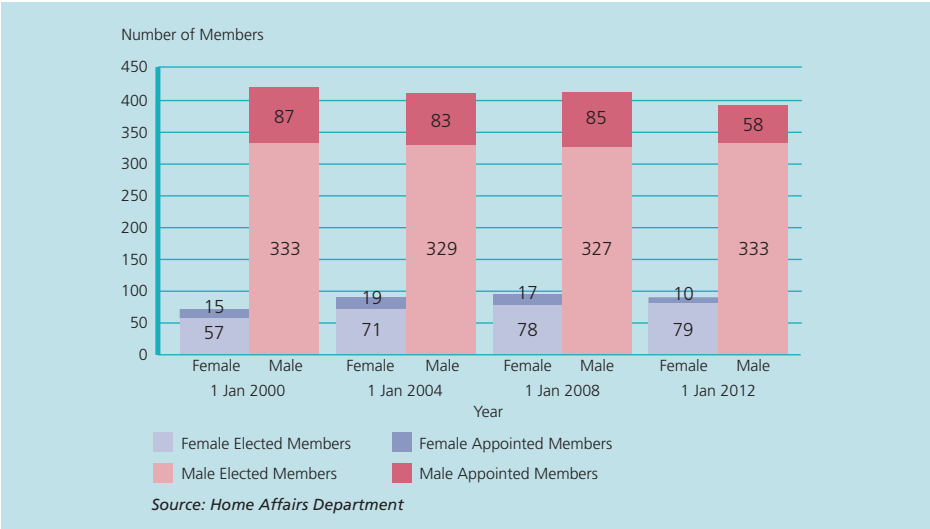
There were 11 female elected members and 49 male elected members in the Fourth Legislative Council (2008-2012).

### 6.3 Registered Electors and Voter Turnout in Legislative Council Elections



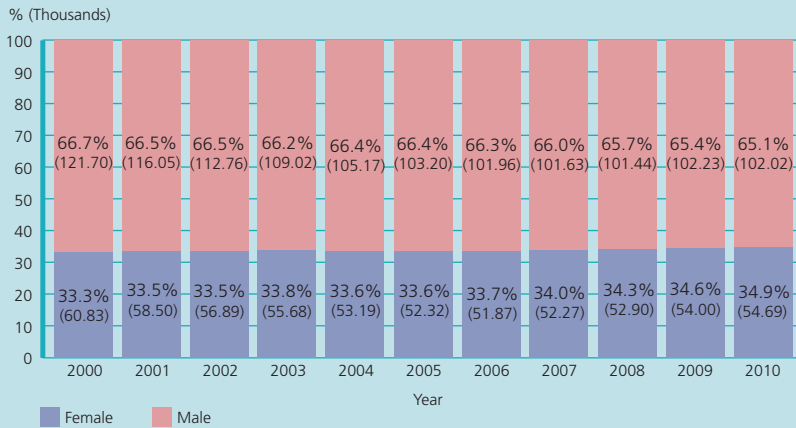
The number of registered women electors increased from 2004 to 2008 but the voter turnout during the same period dropped. Similar situation was registered for male voters.

### 6.4 Elected Members and Government Appointed Members in District Councils



The number of women elected to the District Councils witnessed an increase during the last decade, though the proportion of women councillors remained low.

## 6.5 Civil Servants by Sex<sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>



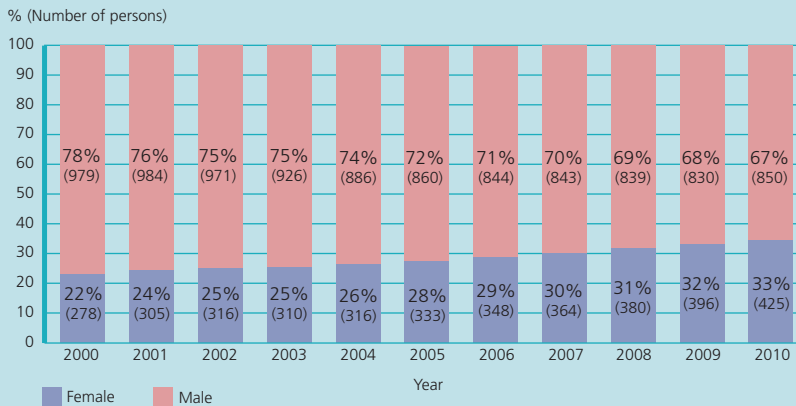
Notes: (1) Figures refer to the end of December of the year.

(2) Civil servants refer to persons who are employed on civil terms of appointment on the survey reference date.

(3) Figures exclude judges and judicial officers, Independent Commission Against Corruption officers, staff working in overseas Hong Kong Economic and Trade Offices who are locally engaged, and other government employees like Non-Civil Service Contract staff.

Source : Civil Service Bureau

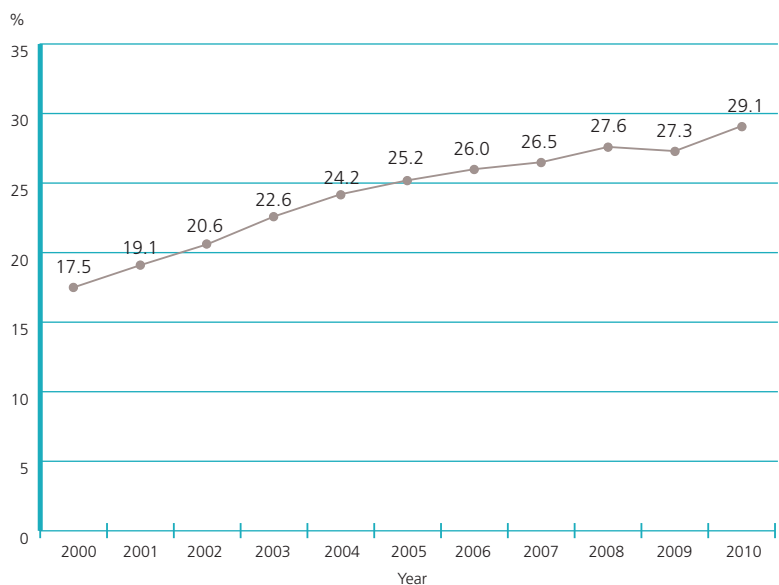
## 6.6 Directorate Officers in the Civil Service by Sex



Source: Civil Service Bureau

The number of female directorate officers in the civil service increased significantly from 278 in 2000 to 425 in 2010.

# 6.7 Percentage of Appointed Female Members Serving on Government Advisory and Statutory Bodies



Source: Home Affairs Bureau

The percentage of women serving on government advisory and statutory bodies has increased constantly. In 2010, 1 663 appointed members were women, which constituted 29.1% of the total number of appointed members.

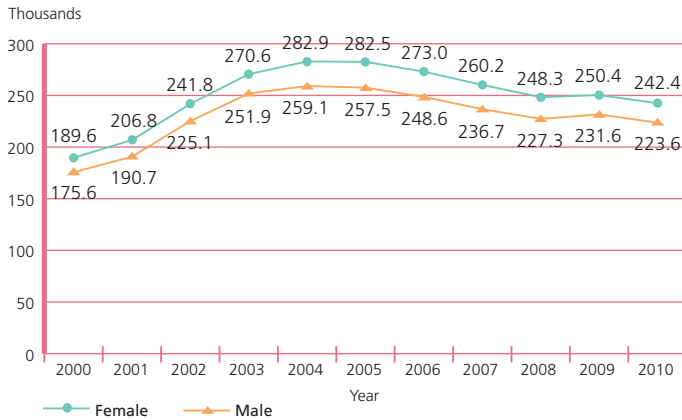


# 7 Social Security and Welfare

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The Government provides different forms of support to members of the community who are in need of financial or material assistance to address their basic needs through a non-contributory social security system. The number of women receiving various types of assistance is in general greater than that of men.

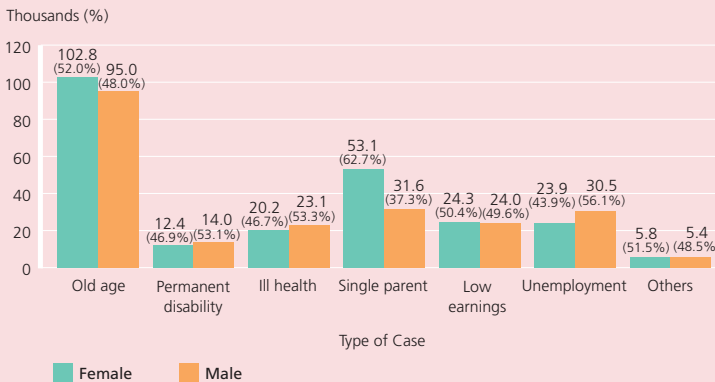
## 7.1 Recipients of Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA) by Sex



Source: Social Welfare Department

The number of female CSSA recipients was in general greater than that of male recipients. The number of both male and female CSSA recipients increased from 2000 to 2004 and dropped steadily from 2005 to 2010.

## 7.2 Recipients of CSSA by Type and Sex, 2010

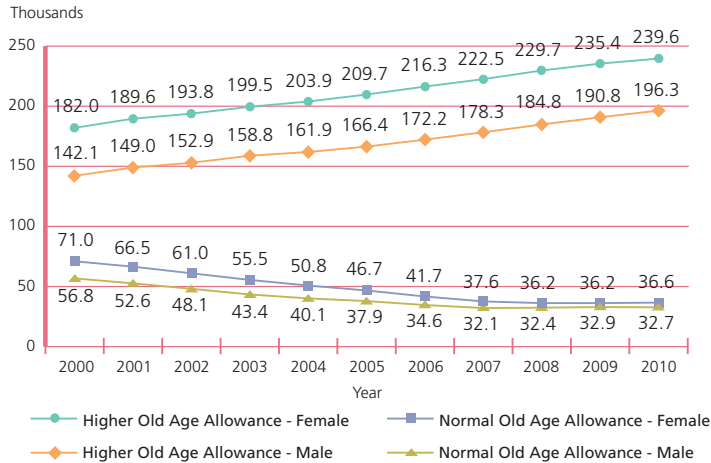


Source: Social Welfare Department

The most significant gender difference in terms of types of CSSA recipients was observed in "single parent" cases, where the number of female CSSA recipients was largely greater than that of male.

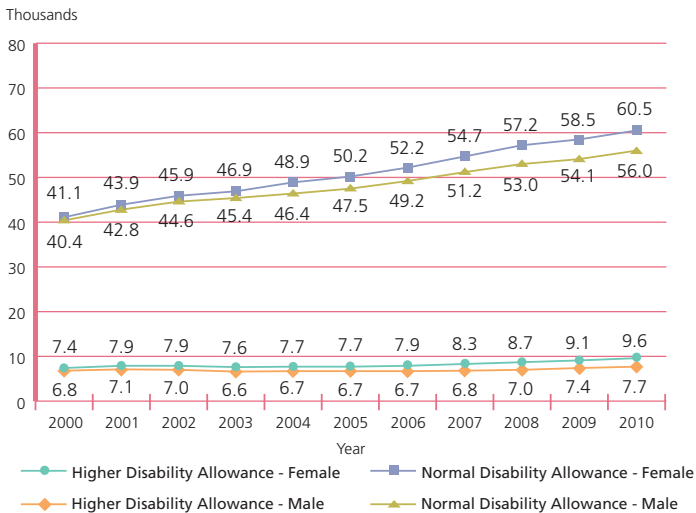
## 7.3 Recipients of Social Security Allowance (SSA) by Sex

### (a) Old Age Allowance



Source : Social Welfare Department

### (b) Disability Allowance



Source : Social Welfare Department

The number of women receiving SSA was in general greater than that of men. The number of women receiving SSA increased from 301 524 in 2000 to 346 266 in 2010, while that of men increased from 246 128 to 292 664 during the same period.



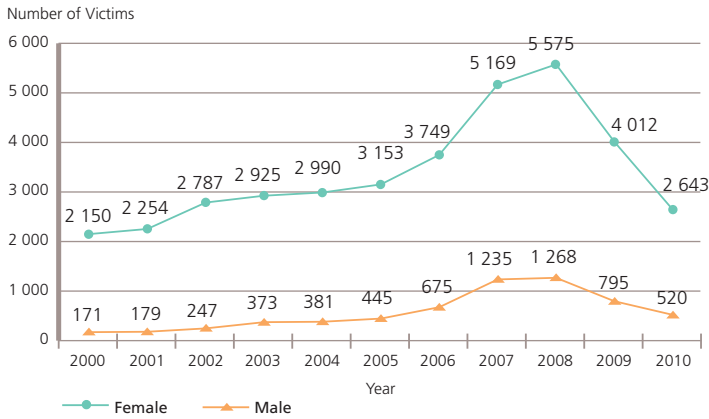
## 8 Violence and Crime

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Women and men have different experiences in relation to crime. Generally speaking, there are fewer women arrested for crime than men. In domestic violence cases, it is noted that male abusers largely outnumbered that of female.

## 8.1 Domestic Violence

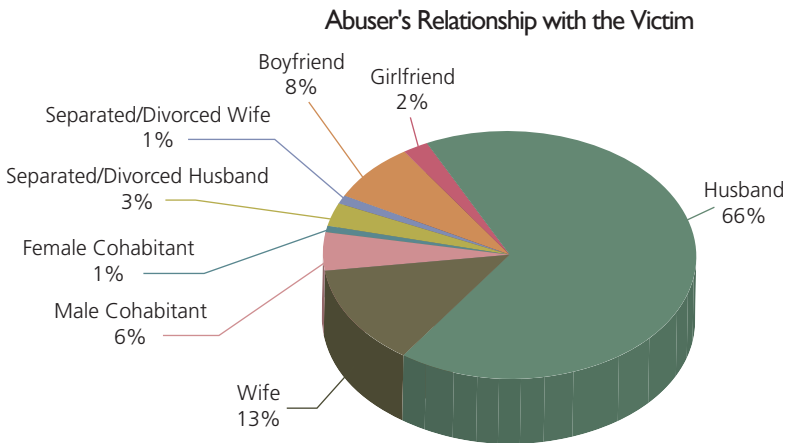
### 8.1.1 Spouse and Cohabitant Battering Cases (First Reported to Social Welfare Department) by Sex



Source: Social Welfare Department

The number of first reported spouse and cohabitant battering cases increased from 2000 to 2008, with a drop from 2008 to 2010.

### 8.1.2 Relationships in Newly Reported Spouse and Cohabitant Battering Cases, 2010

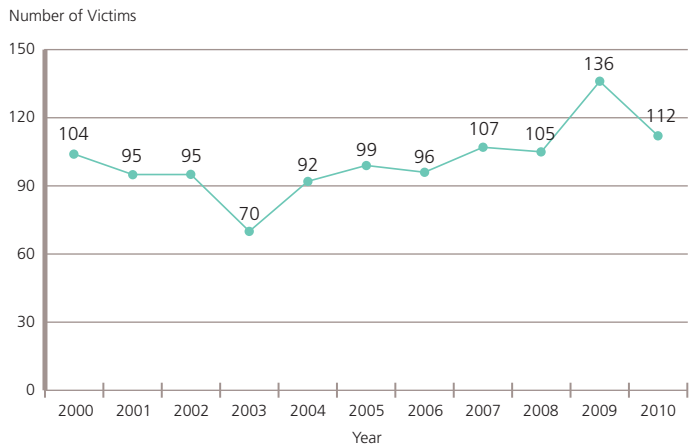


Source: Social Welfare Department

Most of the victims of domestic violence were abused by their spouses. The number constituted up to 79% of all newly reported spouse and cohabitant battering cases.

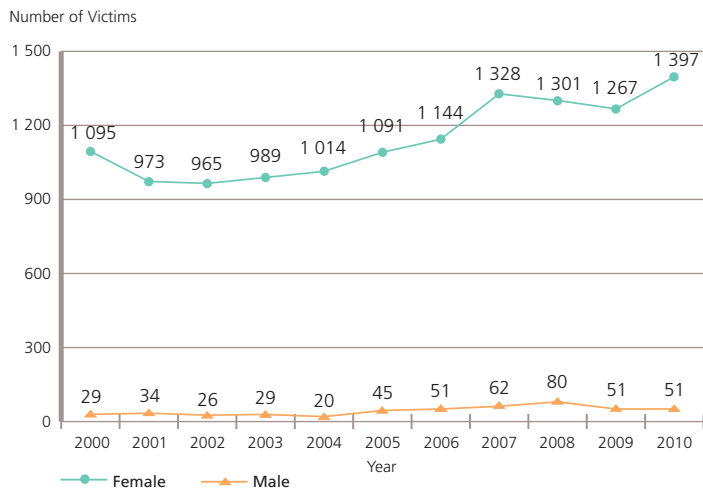
# 8.2 Sexual Assault

## 8.2.1 Reported Rape Cases (Female Victims)



Source: Hong Kong Police Force

## 8.2.2 Reported Indecent Assault Cases by Sex of Victim

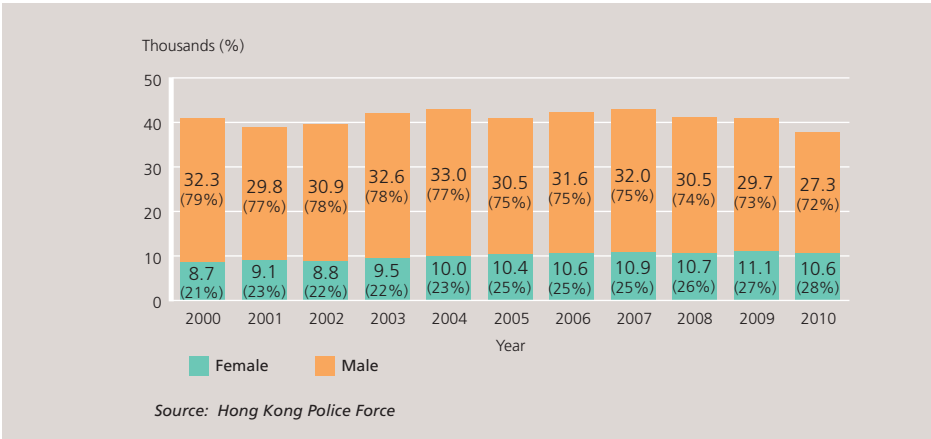


Source: Hong Kong Police Force

The number of reported rape and indecent assault cases concerning female victims increased in 2010 (1 509) comparing with the figures ten years ago (1 199).

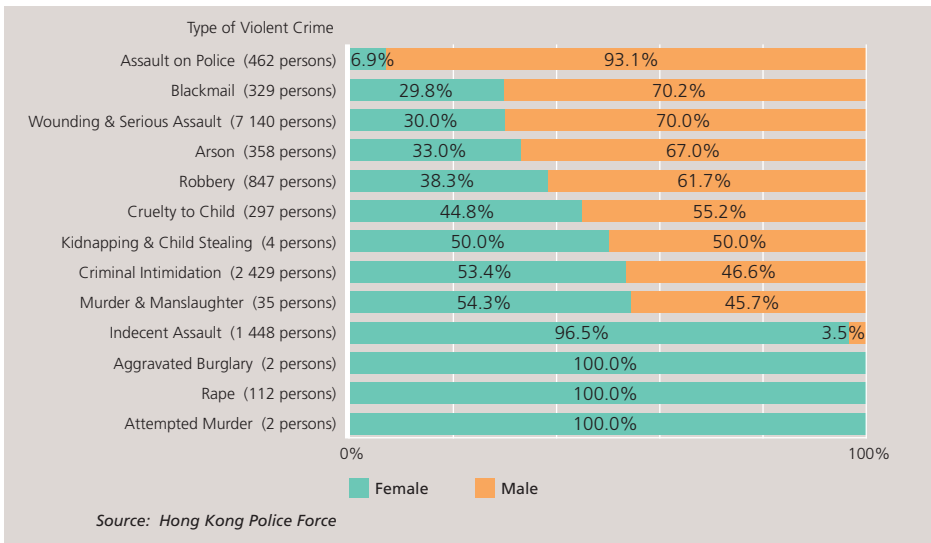
## 8.3 Crime

### 8.3.1 Persons Arrested for Crime by Sex



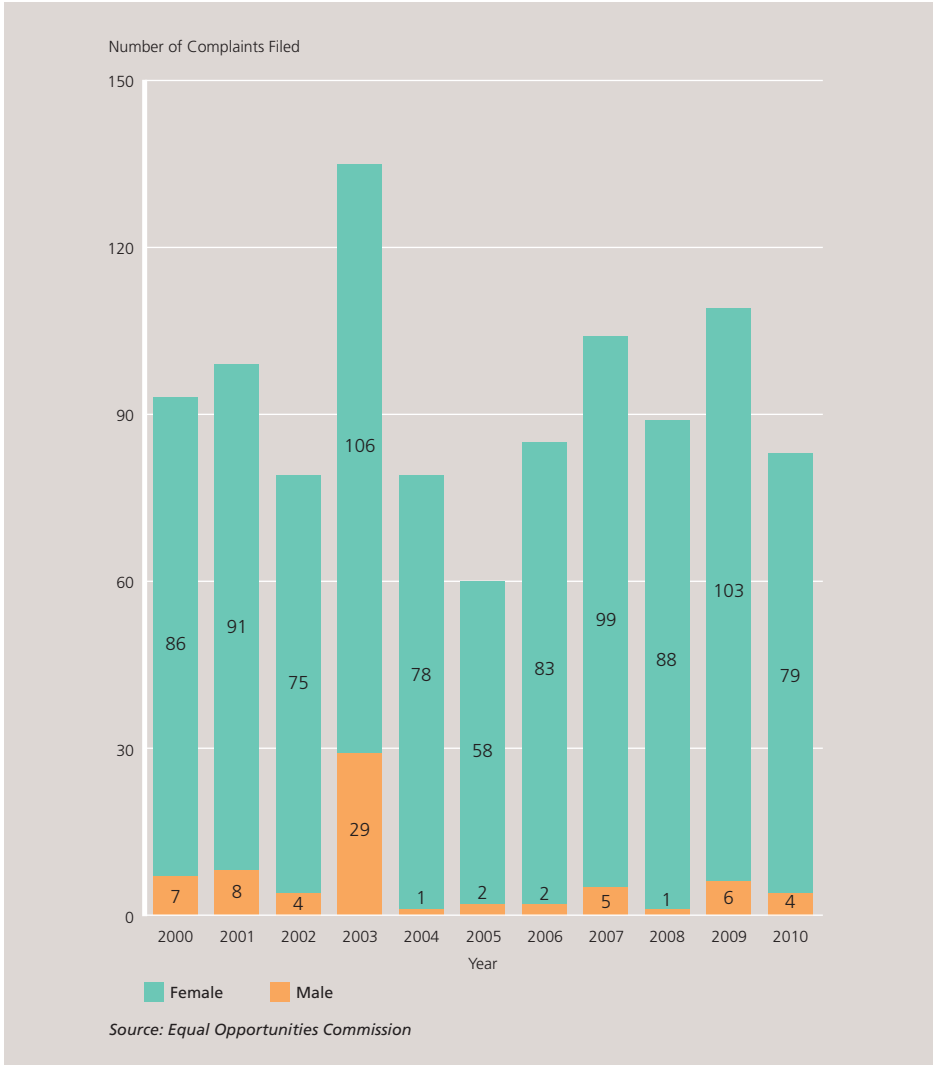
There were consistently fewer women than men arrested for crime.

### 8.3.2 Sex Ratios of Violent Crime Victims, 2010



The number of reported rape and indecent assault cases concerning female victims increased in 2010 comparing with that of ten years ago.

## 8.4 Sexual Harassment Complaints Received by the Equal Opportunities Commission by Sex



Over 90% of the sexual harassment complaints received by the Equal Opportunities Commission were filed by women.

# 8.5 Suicide Rates by Sex



Source: The Hong Kong Jockey Club Centre for Suicide Research and Prevention, the University of Hong Kong

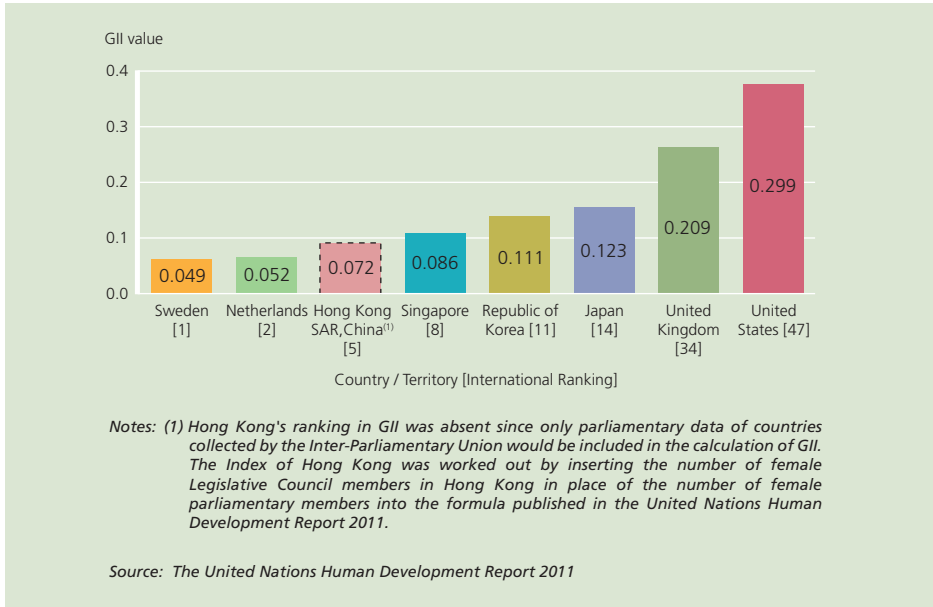
The suicide rate of men has been constantly higher than that of women. However, there was a decreasing trend of suicide cases for both genders after 2003.

# 9 International Comparison

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The Gender Inequality Index (GII) is one of the main Human Development Indices used by the United Nations (UN) to measure the achievement of women in basic capabilities and the opportunities provided for women in economic and political arenas. Hong Kong's GII ranks comparatively well against most of its Asian counterparts.

# 9.1 International Comparison on Gender Inequality Index (GII), 2011



GII reflects women's disadvantage in three dimensions – reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market. The index shows the loss in human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in these dimensions. It ranges from 0, which indicates that women and men fare equally, to 1, which indicates that women fare as poorly as possible in all measured dimensions.

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# Sources of Data

Majority of the data presented in this booklet is from the Census and Statistics Department of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR). Please visit its website (<http://www.censtatd.gov.hk>) for more detailed information.

For data beyond the scope covered by the Census and Statistics Department, please refer to the following sources for details:

## Sections 3.2 to 3.4

- University Grants Committee  
<http://www.ugc.edu.hk>

## Section 4.1.8

- Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants  
<http://www.hkicpa.org.hk>
- The Law Society of Hong Kong  
<http://www.hklawsoc.org.hk>
- The Hong Kong Institution of Engineers  
<http://www.hkie.org.hk>

## Section 5.5

- Hong Kong Cancer Registry, Hospital Authority  
<http://www.ha.org.hk/cancereg>

## Section 8.4

- Equal Opportunities Commission  
<http://www.eoc.org.hk>

## Section 8.5

- The Hong Kong Jockey Club Centre for Suicide Research and Prevention, the University of Hong Kong  
<http://csr.p.hku.hk>

## Section 9.1

- Human Development Report, the United Nations Development Programmes  
<http://hdr.undp.org>

# Women's Commission

The Women's Commission was set up by the HKSAR Government in January 2001 as a central mechanism to promote the well-being and interests of women in Hong Kong.

Its mission is

“To enable women in Hong Kong to fully realise  
their due status, rights and opportunities in all aspects of life.”

To achieve this mission, the Women's Commission has adopted a three-pronged strategy, namely the provision of an enabling environment, empowerment of women, and public education.

For more information about the Women's Commission,  
please visit our website: **[www.women.gov.hk](http://www.women.gov.hk)**  
or send us an email: **[women@lwb.gov.hk](mailto:women@lwb.gov.hk)**

