









# Wong Kong to Mong in Figures 2013



### **Preface**

The Women's Commission takes great pleasure in presenting the 2013 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 fourth 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 over 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 it will stimulate reflection and discussion on women-related issues in the community.

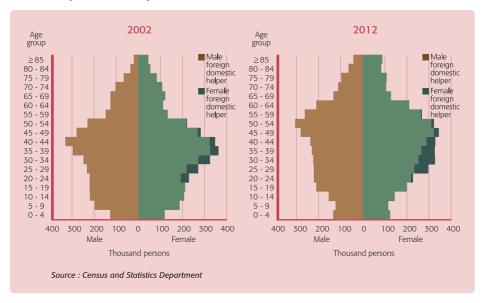
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# 1 Population

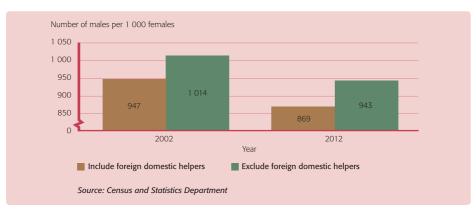
In 2012, the mid-year population of Hong Kong was 7 154 600, of that 3 827 300 were female. Between 2002 and 2012, there were substantial changes in the population composition of Hong Kong in terms of number, gender and age. One of the noticeable changes is the ageing population of Hong Kong.

### 1.1 Population Pyramids



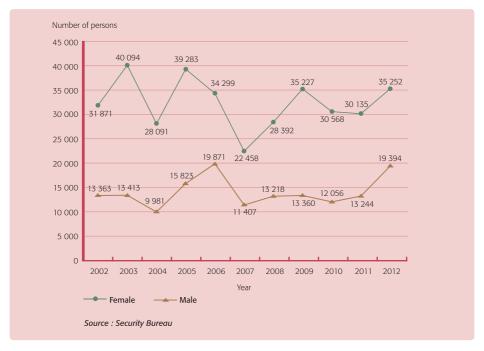
Comparison between the population pyramids in 2002 and 2012 shows a continuing ageing trend during the period. There were generally more women than men in the age groups of 25 - 64 and 75 and above in 2012.

### 1.2 Sex Ratios



The ratio of male to female decreased continuously over the past decade. The number of males per 1 000 females (excluding foreign domestic helpers) dropped from 1 014 in 2002 to 943 in 2012. Similarly, the number of males per 1 000 females (including foreign domestic helpers) dropped from 947 in 2002 to 869 in 2012.

### 1.3 One-way Permit Holders Entering Hong Kong by Sex



Among the one-way permit holders entering Hong Kong from Mainland China, the number of women well exceeded that of men. The ratio of male and female one-way permit holders was 1:1.82 in 2012.

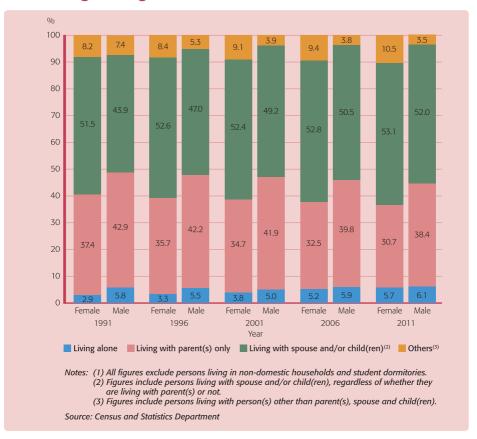
### 1.4 Foreign Domestic Helpers by Sex

Year <sup>(1)</sup>	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Male	4 184	3 820	3 558	3 481	3 561	3 753	4 008	4 188	4 372	4 574	4 808
Female	235 228	210 087	213 318	217 355	224 140	235 575	248 464	261 450	274 546	287 899	303 077

Note: (1) Figures as at mid-year. Source: Immigration Department

The number of female foreign domestic helpers increased about 28.8% over the past ten years whereas the number of male foreign domestic helpers remained comparatively stable.

# 1.5 Persons Living in Domestic Households<sup>(1)</sup> by Sex and Living Arrangement



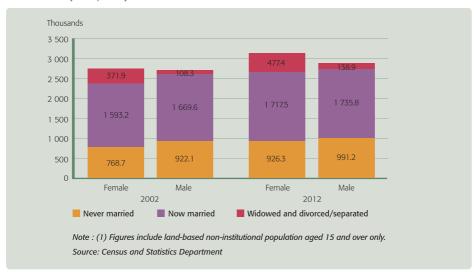
There were changes in the living arrangement of women and men during 1991 – 2011. In particular, the proportion of women living alone increased steadily from 2.9% in 1991 to 5.7% in 2011, while that of men experienced a slight increase from 5.8% in 1991 to 6.1% in 2011.

# 2 Marriage and Family

Changes in the marital status and family conditions of people considerable changes in the role of female in the sphere of

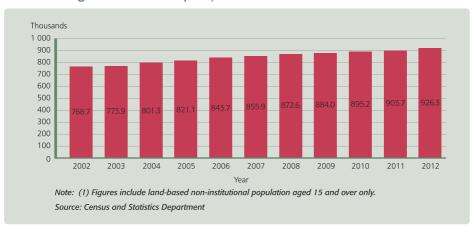
### 2.1 Marriage

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



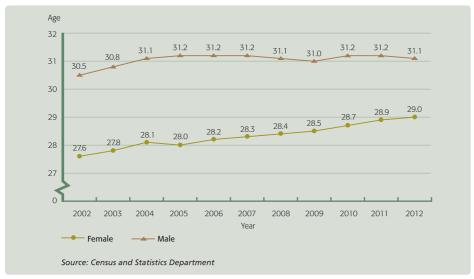
The number of married, widowed and divorced/separated persons increased slightly in both genders during 2002 – 2012. In both 2002 and 2012, the number of widowed and divorced/separated women was larger than that of men.

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



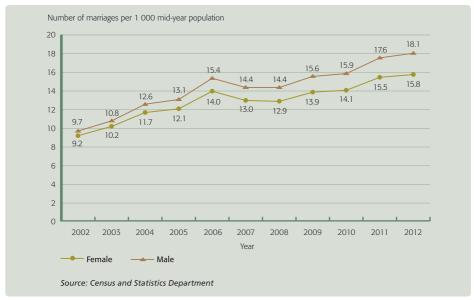
The number of females aged 15 and above who were never married has steadily increased throughout 2002 - 2012 by around 20.5%.

### 2.1.3 Median Age at First Marriage by Sex



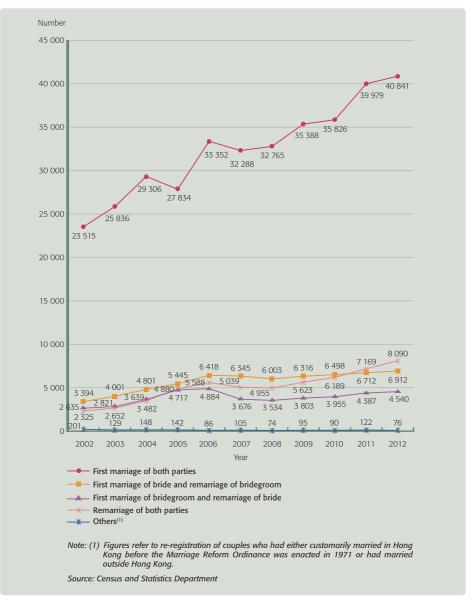
The median age of women and men at their first marriage rose from 27.6 in 2002 to 29.0 in 2012, and from 30.5 in 2002 to 31.1 in 2012 respectively.

### 2.1.4 Crude Marriage Rates by Sex



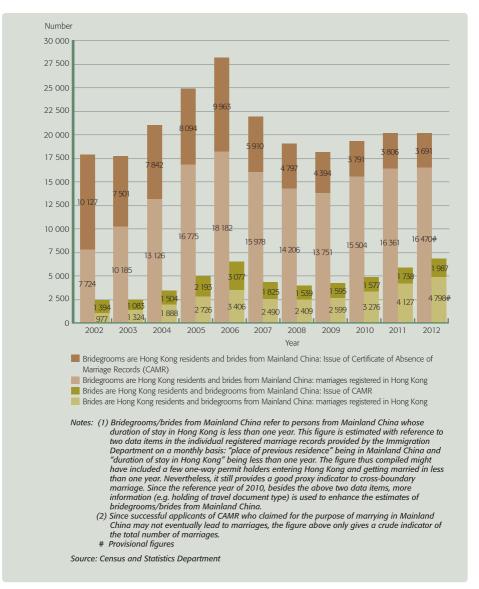
The crude marriage rates for both women and men had exhibited an increase since 2002 except a slight drop in 2007 and 2008. The crude marriage rates for women and men were 15.8 and 18.1 respectively per 1 000 mid-year population in 2012.

### 2.1.5 Number of Marriages by Type



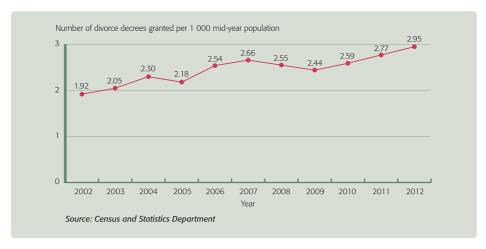
The total number of first marriage of both parties was 40 841 in 2012, 73.7% higher than that of 2002. The total number of remarriages of either or both parties constituted 32.4% of all marriages in 2012.

### 2.1.6 Number of Cross-boundary Marriages Between Hong Kong and Mainland China<sup>(1)(2)</sup>



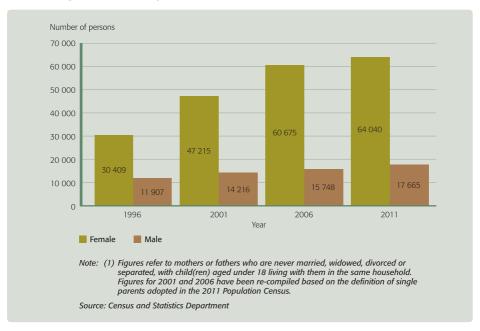
An increasing number of Hong Kong females chose to marry males from the Mainland in the past few years, though the percentage was still relatively small.

#### 2.1.7 Crude Divorce Rates



The crude divorce rate was generally on a rising trend from 1.92 in 2002 to 2.95 in 2012.

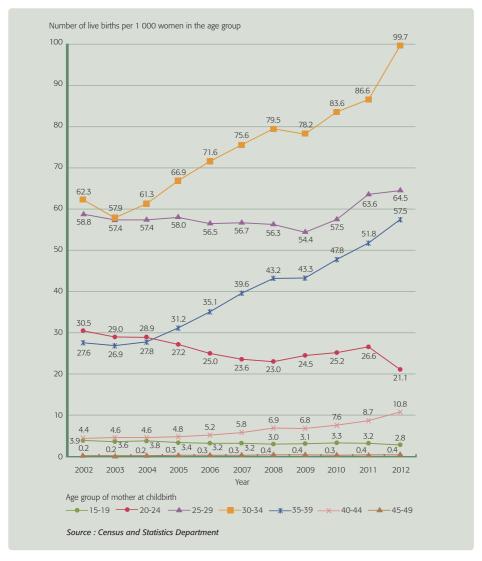
### 2.1.8 Single Parents(1) by Sex



The number of female single parents rose markedly from 30 409 in 1996 to 64 040 in 2011, while that of male single parents rose less significantly over the same period.

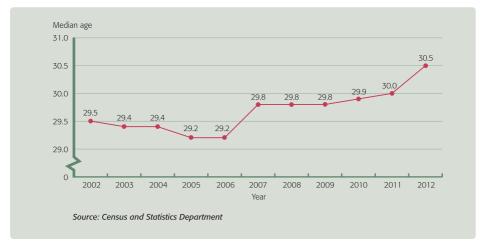
### 2.2 Family and Childbirth

### 2.2.1 Age Specific Fertility Rates



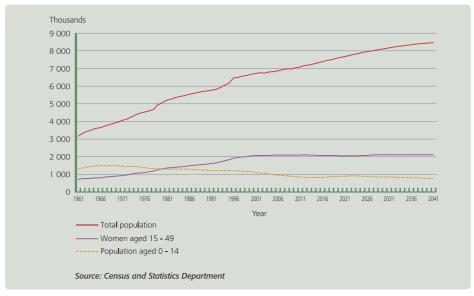
The fertility rates for women aged 25 and over showed a rising trend in the past few years.

### 2.2.2 Median Age of Women at First Childbirth



The median age of women at first childbirth increased from 29.5 to 30.5 over the past decade.

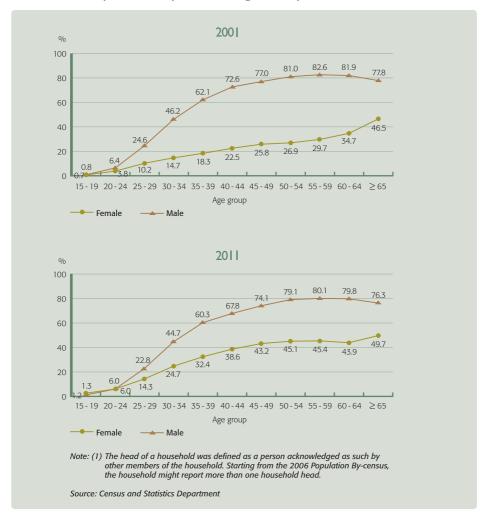
# 2.2.3 Trend of Total Population, Women Aged 15 - 49 and Population Aged 0 - 14



The young population aged from 0 to 14 has experienced a decreasing trend since 1970s. The number of woman aged 15 - 49 has remained stable and the general population growth is forecast to rise continuously up to 2041.

### 2.3 Headship

### 2.3.1 Headship Rates<sup>(1)</sup> by Sex and Age Group

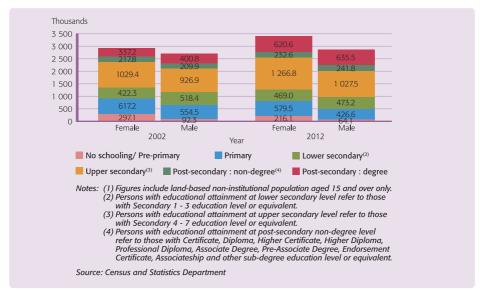


The headship rate is the ratio of the number of household heads in a given age-sex group to the total number of persons in the corresponding age-sex group of the population living in domestic households. The headship rates for female in all age groups increased from 2001 to 2011.

# 3 Education

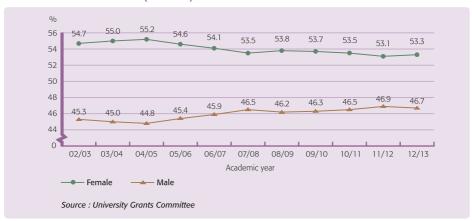
Opportunities to education and training are important in empowering and enabling women to fully participate in different aspects of society. With the advancement in the Hong Kong society on different fronts, the overall educational attainment of both women and men has improved remarkably and a wide range 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 over<sup>(1)</sup> by Sex



Among the female population aged 15 and over, 76.5% received secondary education and above as against 82.9% for men in 2012. The numbers of women and men having received secondary education and above in 2012 increased by 29.0% and 15.7% respectively as against 2002.

# 3.2 Percentages of Male and Female Students in Programmes Funded by the University Grants Committee (UGC)



Female students enrolled in higher education programmes funded by UGC continued to outnumber male students and constituted 53.3% in 2012/13 academic year.

# 3.3 Students Enrolled in Programmes Funded by UGC by Level of Study and Sex

Level of study	Sex	Number of students <sup>(1)</sup>			
Level of study	Sex	2002/03	2012/13		
Sub-degree <sup>(2)</sup>	Female	9 279 (65.5%)	4 156 (59.0%)		
Sub-degree -/	Male	4 890 (34.5%)	2 885 (41.0%)		
Undergraduate	Female	26 367 (53.6%)	40 716 (53.3%)		
Ondergraduate	Male	22 803 (46.4%)	35 637 (46.7%)		
T. h (2)	Female	5 640 (51.5%)	2 255 (60.6%)		
Taught postgraduate <sup>(2)</sup>	Male	5 307 (48.5%)	1 466 (39.4%)		
Research postgraduate <sup>(3)</sup>	Female	1 800 (40.5%)	2 923 (42.9%)		
Research posignaturate	Male	2 645 (59.5%)	3 896 (57.1%)		
Overall	Female	43 087 (54.7%)	50 050 (53.3%)		
Overall	Male	35 645 (45.3%)	43 884 (46.7%)		
	Total	78 731	93 934		

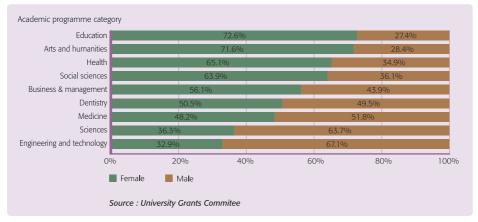
Notes: (1) Figures in brackets denote the percentages of female and male students in each level of study of the respective academic years.

Source: University Grants Committee

<sup>(2)</sup> The Government decided that a majority of sub-degree / taught postgraduate programmes should be changed to self-financed mode in phases in the 2005/06 – 2007/08 triennium. As a result, there were decreases in the number of students enrolled in UGC-funded sub-degree / taught postgraduate programmes.

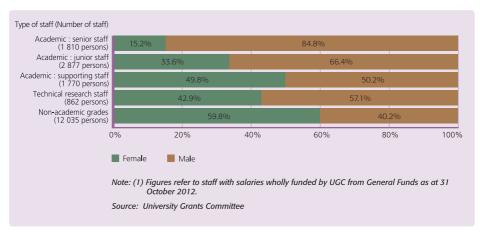
<sup>(3)</sup> The number of research postgraduate in 2002/03 refer to students counted within the normal study periods and within the UGC student number target. However, the figures in 2012/13 also include students counted within the normal study periods and outside the UGC student number target who are funded by UGC.

# 3.4 Percentages of Male and Female Students in UGC-Funded Programmes by Academic Programme Category, 2012/13 Academic Year



In the 2012/13 academic year, more female students enrolled in education (72.6%), arts and humanities (71.6%), health (65.1%), social sciences (63.9%), business and management (56.1%) and dentistry (50.5%) programmes when compared with male students.

# 3.5 Percentages of Male and Female Full-time Staff in UGC-funded Institutions<sup>(1)</sup>, 2012/13 Academic Year



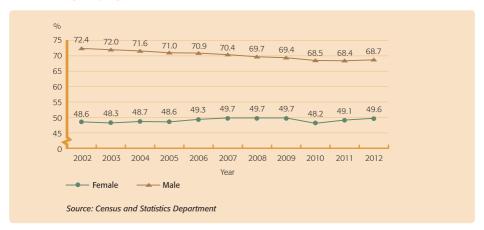
In the 2012/13 academic year, there were 19 354 full-time staff with salaries wholly funded by UGC from General Funds in UGC-funded Institutions and 9 689 of them were female (50.1%). Concerning the type of staff, female staff accounted for 15.2% of senior academic positions and 33.6% of junior academic staff. On the other hand, more non-academic positions were filled by women (59.8%).

# 4 Employment

With improvement in the level of educational attainment and increase in training opportunities, women in Hong Kong have increasing participation in economic activities and enjoy financial independence. While it is noted that women are still comparatively less favourable 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.

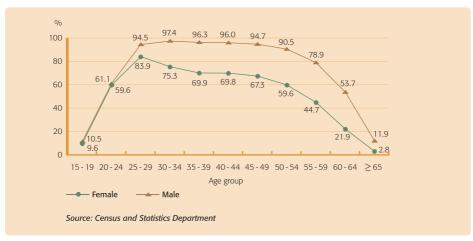
### 4.1 Labour Force Participation

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



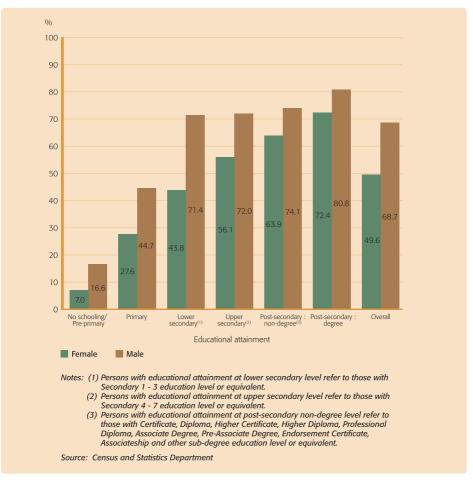
The labour force participation rate for women increased gradually from 48.6% in 2002 to 49.6% in 2012. On the other hand, the labour force participation rate of men decreased from 72.4% in 2002 to 68.7% in 2012.

# 4.1.2 Labour Force Participation Rates (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers) by Sex and Age Group, 2012



In terms of age, women in the age group of 25 - 29 had the highest labour force participation rate in 2012, while the highest labour force participation rate for men was recorded in the age group of 30 - 34.

# 4.1.3 Labour Force Participation Rates (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers) by Educational Attainment and Sex, 2012



Generally speaking, the labour force participation rates of women with higher level of educational attainment were higher.

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



#### Never married men







Notes: (1) For those aged 15-19, statistics in 2012 are compiled based on a small number of observations and not shown owing to large sampling error.



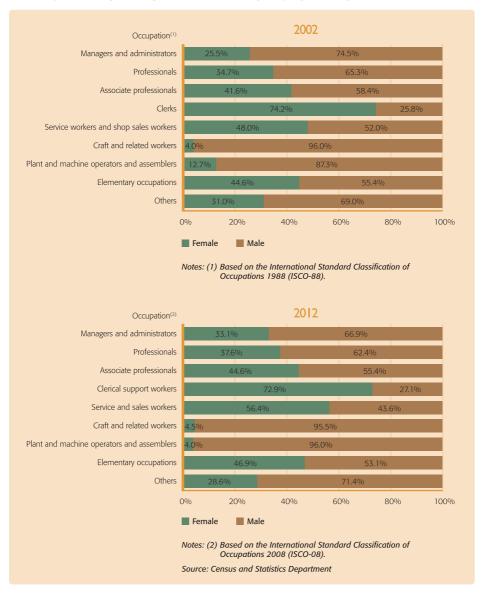


Notes: (2) For those aged 15-19, statistics are compiled based on a small number of observations and not shown owing to large sampling error.

Source: Census and Statistics Department

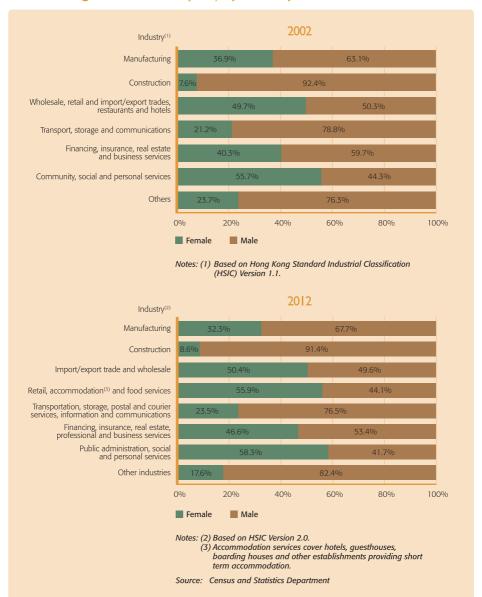
The labour force participation rates of now married women aged 35 and over have increased in the past decade.

# 4.1.5 Percentages of Male and Female Employed Persons (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers) by Occupation

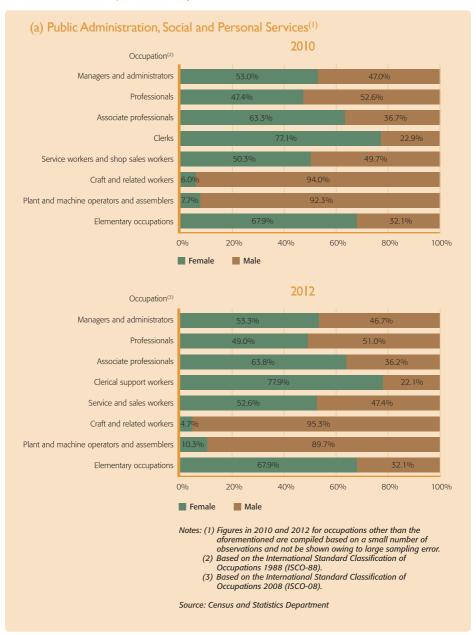


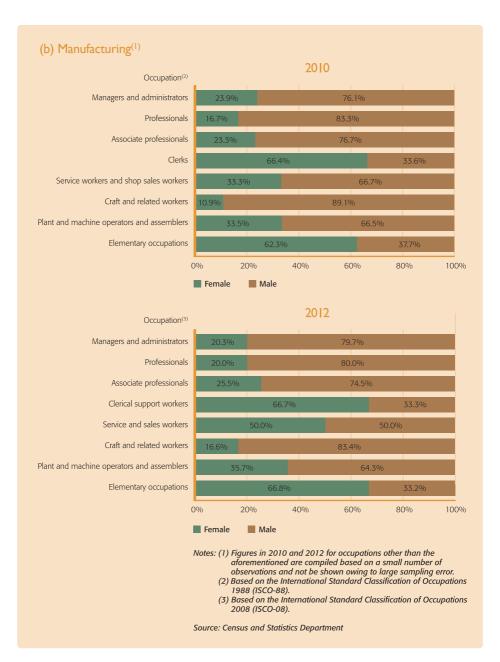
In 2012, the proportions of female clerical support workers and service and sales workers were relatively higher than those of male. The proportions of female managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals have generally increased by 2012.

## 4.1.6 Percentages of Male and Female Employed Persons (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers) by Industry

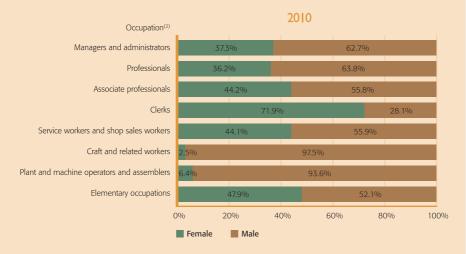


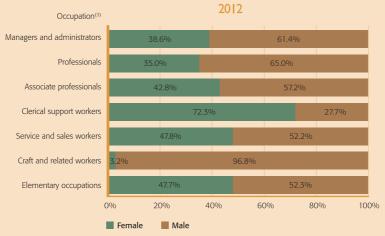
# 4.1.7 Percentages of Male and Female Employed Persons (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers) by Selected Industry (Based on HSIC Version 2.0) and Occupation





### (c) Financing, Insurance, Real Estate, Professional and Business Services(1)





Notes: (1) Figures for occupations other than the aforementioned in 2010 and 2012 and plant and machine operators and assemblers in 2012 are compiled based on a small number of observations and not be shown owing to large sampling error.

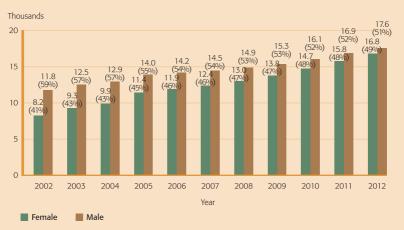
- (2) Based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations 1988 (ISCO-88).
- (3) Based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08).

Source: Census and Statistics Department

#### 4.1.8 Women in Professions

There was an increasing participation of women in various professions. Four examples were recorded as follows. While the numbers of female certified public accountants, solicitors holding practising certificates and registered doctors have increased steadily over the past decade, the number of female fully qualified engineers remained low.





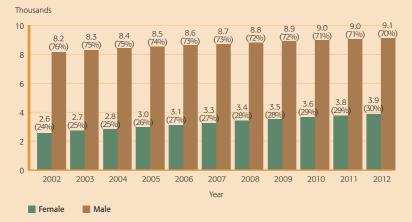
Notes: (1) Figures as at end of each reference year. Figures in brackets refer to the proportion by sex. Source: Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants

### (b) Solicitors Holding Practising Certificates<sup>(2)</sup>



Notes: (2) Figures as at end of each reference year. Figures in brackets refer to the proportion by sex. Source: The Law Society of Hong Kong

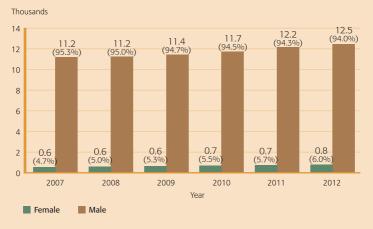
#### (c) Registered Doctors(3)



Notes: (3) Doctors with full registration on both the local and overseas lists as at end of each reference year. Figures in brackets refer to the proportion by sex.

Source: Department of Health

### (d) Fully Qualified Engineers(4)

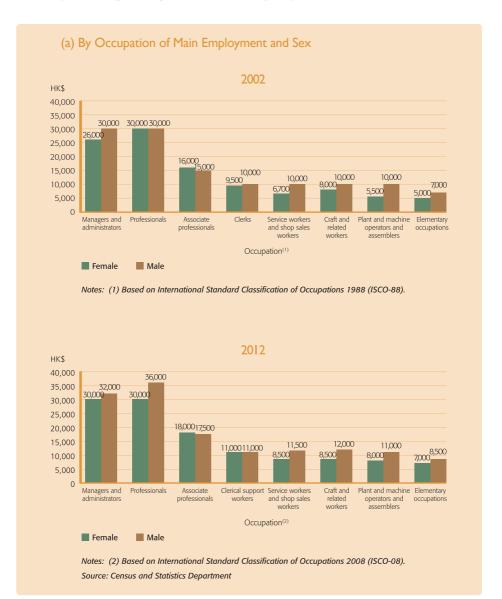


Notes: (4) Figures as at January of each reference year. Figures in brackets refer to the proportion by sex.

Source: The Hong Kong Institute of Engineers

### 4.2 Employment Earnings

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



### (b) By Educational Attainment and Sex

Educational attainment	Year	Median (HK\$)		
Educational attainment	real	Female	Male	
No schooling / Dro primary	2002		7,000	
No schooling / Pre-primary	2012	6,700	8,000	
Driman,	2002	5,500	9,000	
Primary	2012	7,000	10,000	
Lower secondary <sup>(1)</sup>	2002	6,300	9,500	
Lower Secondary	2012	8,000	11,000	
11	2002	9,800	11,200	
Upper secondary <sup>(2)</sup>	2012	11,000	13,000	
Doct cocondany i non dograe (3)	2002	15,000	16,500	
Post-secondary : non-degree <sup>(3)</sup>	2012	13,000	15,000	
But we have been	2002	20,000	28,000	
Post-secondary : degree	2012	22,000	30,000	
	2002	9,500	12,000	
Overall		10,400		
Overall	2012	11,000	14,000	
	2012	13,000		

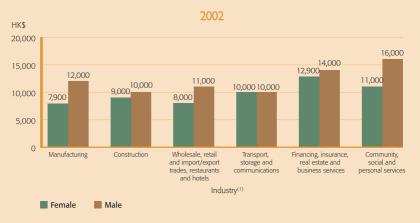
Notes: (1) Persons with educational attainment at lower secondary level refer to those with Secondary 1 - 3 education level or equivalent.

- (2) Persons with educational attainment at upper secondary level refer to those with Secondary 4 7 education level or equivalent.
- (3) Persons with educational attainment at post-secondary non-degree level refer to those with Certificate, Diploma, Higher Certificate, Higher Diploma, Professional Diploma, Associate Degree, Pre-Associate Degree, Endorsement Certificate, Associateship and other sub-degree education level or equivalent.

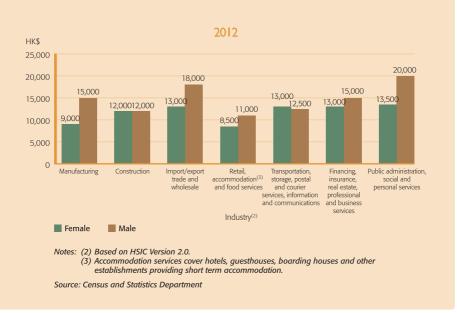
Source: Census and Statistics Department

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





Notes: (1) Based on Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification (HSIC) Version 1.1.



In general, the median monthly employment earnings of female employed persons were lower than that of their male counterparts. However, there were noticeable improvements in the income of women in sectors such as contruction, as well as transport, storage and communication as compared with that a decade ago.

#### 4.2.2 Hourly Wage Level and Distribution of Employees(1) by Sex and **Educational Attainment**

		Hourly wage (HK\$)							
Educational attainment	   Percentile	Fen	nale	Male					
		May - June 2011	May - June 2012	May - June 2011	May - June 2012				
	The 25th	28.0	29.0	29.8	30.4				
Primary and below	The 50th	30.0	32.0	42.3	43.0				
,	The 75th	36.0	38.5	58.4	63.9				
	The 25th	28.9	30.3	33.8	35.7				
Secondary 1 to 3	The 50th	31.8	33.8	47.8	47.8				
	The 75th	37.8	40.3	67.4	65.1				
	The 25th	35.4	36.9	38.5	40.0				
Secondary 4 to 7	The 50th	46.0	47.5	51.7	53.3				
	The 75th	62.5	65.0	73.3	75.9				
	The 25th	55.6	57.6	60.5	62.5				
Tertiary education	The 50th	84.2	84.2	95.5	100.8				
	The 75th	140.3	136.1	161.3	166.7				
	The 25th	33.4	35.2	39.9	41.5				
Overall	The 50th	47.1	49.7	57.5	60.0				
	The 75th	74.6	77.9	88.7	93.8				

(1) Figures exclude employees in the Government as well as student interns, work experience students and live-in domestic workers as exempted by the Minimum Wage Ordinance.

Source: Census and Statistics Department

# 4.2.3 Hourly Wage Level and Distribution of Employees<sup>(1)</sup> by Sex and Occupation

			Hourly wage (HK\$)					
Occupation group	Percentile	Fen	nale	Male				
0.00pao., 6.00p	. 3.33.1	May - June 2011	May - June 2012	May - June 2011	May - June 2012			
	The 25th	28.0	29.0	28.1	30.0			
Elementary occupations	The 50th	30.0	31.8	33.3	34.9			
	The 75th	35.0	37.0	44.4	43.9			
	The 25th	29.2	30.7	32.1	33.3			
Service workers and shop sales workers	The 50th	33.0	35.4	41.1	42.3			
sales workers	The 75th	41.7	44.5	53.5	54.2			
Craft and related	The 25th	31.5	33.0	43.0	45.9			
workers, plant and machine operators and	The 50th	37.5	38.0	55.6	60.5			
assemblers	The 75th	45.5	48.4	75.0	79.0			
	The 25th	36.9	39.0	37.1	37.3			
Clerks	The 50th	45.8	47.9	45.9	46.0			
	The 75th	58.5	60.8	58.8	56.3			
Managers, administrators,	The 25th	60.4	63.3	62.2	63.3			
professionals and	The 50th	83.9	88.1	91.7	95.2			
associate professionals	The 75th	136.1	138.2	151.8	152.0			
	The 25th	33.4	35.2	39.9	41.5			
Overall	The 50th	47.1	49.7	57.5	60.0			
	The 75th	74.6	77.9	88.7	93.8			

Note: (1) Figures exclude employees in the Government as well as student interns, work experience students and live-in domestic workers as exempted by the Minimum Wage Ordinance.

Source: Census and Statistics Department

## 4.3 Employment Pattern

#### 4.3.1 Hong Kong Residents who had Worked in Mainland China(1) by Sex

Thousands

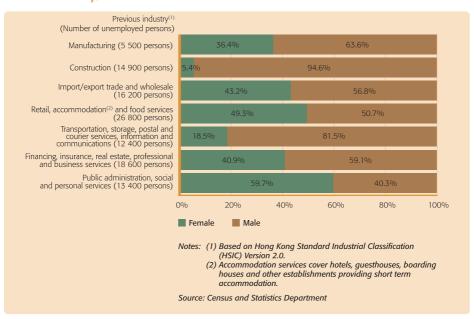
Sex	1998 May - Jun	2001 Apr - Jun	2002 Apr - Jun	2003 Jan - Mar	2004 Feb - Mar	2005 Jan - Mar	2008 Jul - Sep	2009 Jul - Sep	2010 Jul - Sep
Female	17.9	31.3	38.9	49.1	49.2	55.5	54.4	44.1	39.8
Male	115.7	145.1	148.7	176.9	186.2	173.4	158.2	144.1	130.3
Total	133.5	176.3	187.6	226.0	235.4	228.9	212.6	188.2	170.1

Note: (1) Hong Kong residents who had worked in Mainland 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

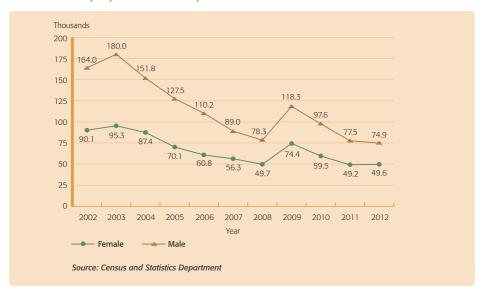
The number of Hong Kong residents who were required to work in the Mainland in their jobs jumped significantly in the early 2000s and exhibited a slight decrease in recent years. While the number of women working in the Mainland was consistently smaller than that of men during the period, the proportion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

# 4.3.2 Percentages of Unemployed Women and Men by Previous Industry, 2012

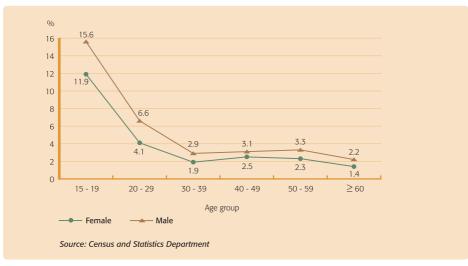


Among various sectors, a relatively high proportion of unemployed women were previously engaged in the public administration, social and personal services sector; followed by the retail, accommodation and food services; import/export trade and wholesale industries.

#### 4.3.3 Unemployed Persons by Sex

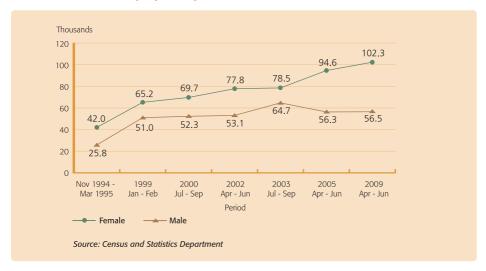


#### 4.3.4 Unemployment Rates by Sex and Age Group, 2012



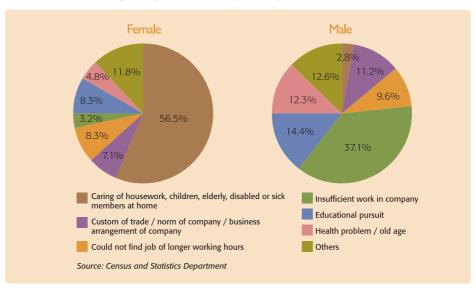
The number of unemployed females was consistently smaller than that of males. The unemployment rates of females in all age groups were lower than those of males. In 2012, 49 600 females were unemployed, with an unemployment rate of 2.7%. The corresponding numbers for males were 74 900 and 3.8% respectively.

#### 4.3.5 Part-time Employees by Sex



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 Percentage of Part-time Employees by Sex and Main Reason for not Working Longer Hours, April to June 2009

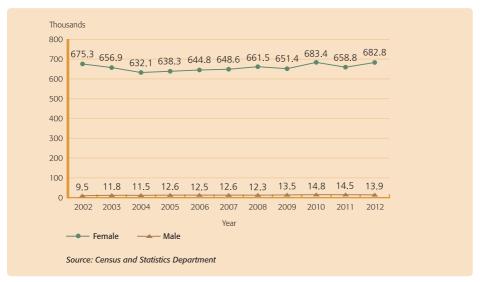


#### 4.3.7 Self-employed Persons by Sex

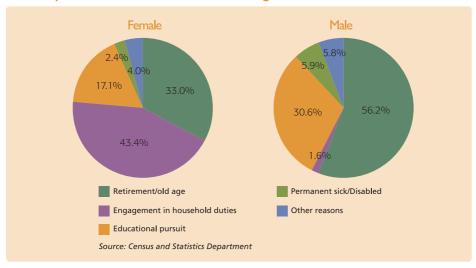


The number of self-employed females was smaller than that of males, though there was a rising trend in the past decade.

#### 4.3.8 Full-time Home-makers by Sex



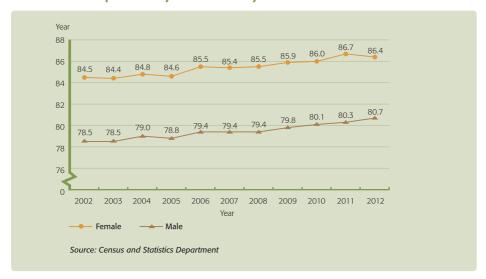
#### 4.3.9 Percentage of Economically Inactive Persons Aged 15 and over by Sex and Reason for not Entering the Labour Market, 2012



Among 2 468 300 economically inactive persons in 2012, 1 571 600 (63.7%) were females and 896 600 (36.3%) were males. Engagement in household duties was the major cause for females not participating in the labour market. This percentage largely outnumbered that of males. As for males, the major cause was retirement/old age.

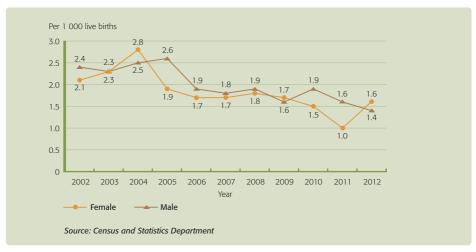
# 5 Health

### 5.1 Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex



In 2002, life expectancy at birth for women and men were 84.5 years and 78.5 years respectively. By 2012, the corresponding figures increased to 86.4 years and 80.7 years, indicating a significant improvement in health condition of the population over the period.

## 5.2 Infant Mortality Rates by Sex



The infant mortality rates for both genders have been constantly low in recent years.

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

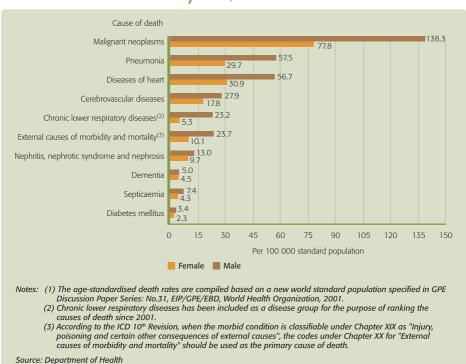
Major cause of	20	05	20	06	20	07	20	08	20	09	20	10	20	11	20	12
deáth <sup>(1)</sup>	Female	Male														
Malignant neoplasms	4 813	7 497	4 707	7 386	4 716	7 600	4 939	7 517	5 157	7 682	5 245	7 831	5 305	7 936	5 403	7 933
Pneumonia	2 015	2 276	1 937	2 264	2 255	2 723	2 561	2 925	2 436	2 876	2 736	3 078	2 852	3 359	3 277	3 683
Diseases of heart	2 897	2 971	2 788	2 831	3 117	3 255	3 335	3 442	3 070	3 344	3 157	3 479	2 981	3 353	2 885	3 398
Cerebrovascular diseases	1 771	1 663	1 699	1 603	1 734	1 779	1 848	1 843	1 679	1 764	1 728	1 695	1 630	1 709	1 596	1 680
Chronic lower respiratory diseases <sup>(2)</sup>	663	1 598	542	1 382	575	1 521	599	1 504	540	1 372	563	1 530	508	1 457	511	1 470

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

(2) Chronic lower respiratory diseases has been included as a disease group for the purpose of ranking the causes of death since 2001.

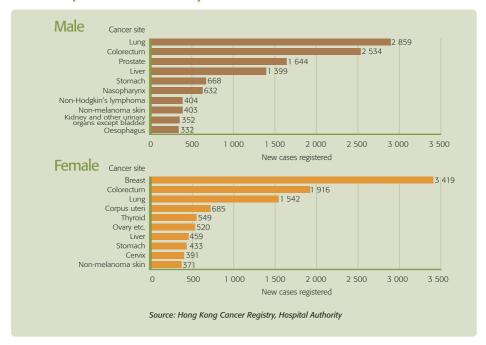
Source: Department of Health

# 5.4 Age-standardised Death Rates<sup>(1)</sup> of Ten Leading Causes of Death by Sex, 2012



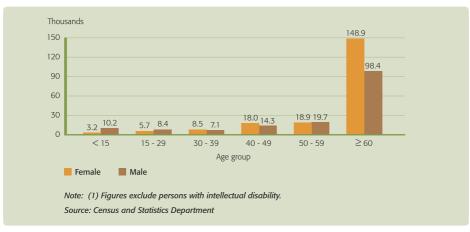
Death caused by malignant neoplasms (cancers) remained the major cause of death for both women and men, followed by heart diseases. Lung cancer was the most common cancer causing death, and was more prevalent among men than women. This was probably related to the fact that male smokers outnumbered their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

## 5.5 Top Ten Cancers by Sex, 2011



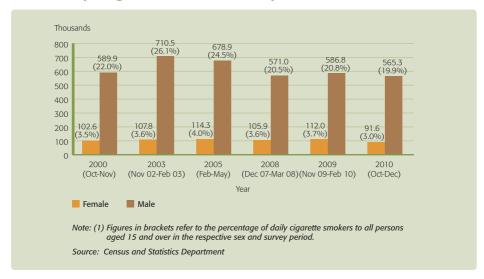
Among the top ten most common cancers in 2011, breast cancer was recorded as the leading cancer, followed by colorectum and lung cancer for women. For men, lung cancer was the leading cancer which was followed by colorectum and prostate cancer.

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



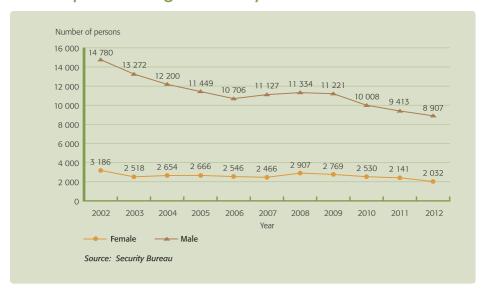
The total number of disabled women aged 60 and above was significantly greater than that of men in 2007.

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



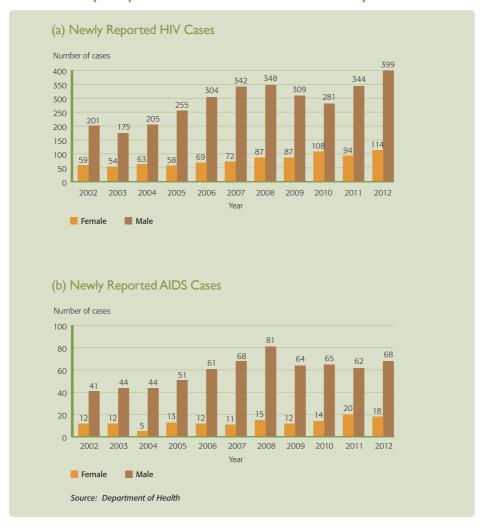
Male smokers continued to outnumber female smokers though the absolute number for both genders continued to drop from 2003 to 2010.

## 5.8 Reported Drug Abusers by Sex



The number of reported male drug abusers dropped from 14 780 to 8 907 from 2002 to 2012, whereas the number of female drug abusers remained relatively stable, with a decrease from 2008 to 2012.

## 5.9 Newly Reported HIV and AIDS Cases by Sex

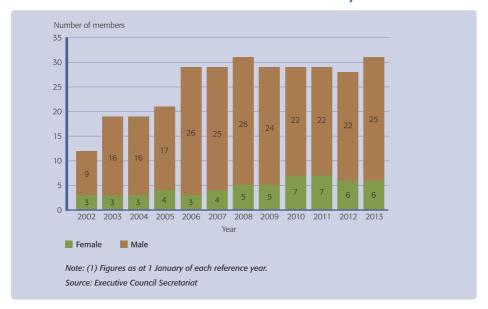


The number of new HIV carriers for both genders increased since 2002. There were more new male carriers than female among the reported HIV and AIDS cases during the period.

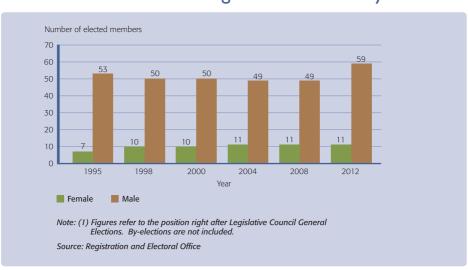
# 6 Social and Political Participation

Over the years, women have become more and more 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.

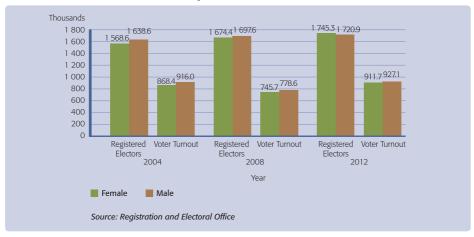
## 6.1 Members in the Executive Council<sup>(1)</sup> by Sex



## 6.2 Elected Members in Legislative Council<sup>(1)</sup> by Sex

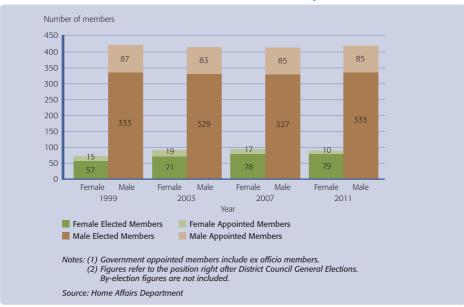


# 6.3 Registered Electors and Voter Turnout in Legislative Council Elections by Sex



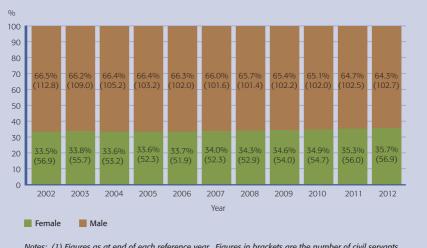
The number of registered female electors increased from 2004 to 2012 and the voter turnout also increased in 2012 when compared with 2008. Similar situation was registered for male voters.

# 6.4 Elected Members and Government Appointed Members<sup>(1)</sup> in District Councils<sup>(2)</sup> by Sex



The number of females elected to the District Councils has increased over the past decade, though the proportion of female members was still low.

## 6.5 Percentages of Male and Female Civil Servants(1)(2)(3)

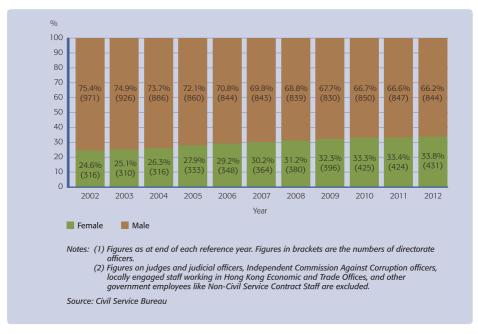


Notes: (1) Figures as at end of each reference year. Figures in brackets are the number of civil servants in thousands.

- (2) Civil servants refer to persons who are employed on civil terms of appointment.
- (3) Figures on judges and judicial officers, Independent Commission Against Corruption officers, locally engaged staff working in the Hong Kong Economic and Trade Offices, and other government employees like Non-Civil Service Contract staff are excluded.

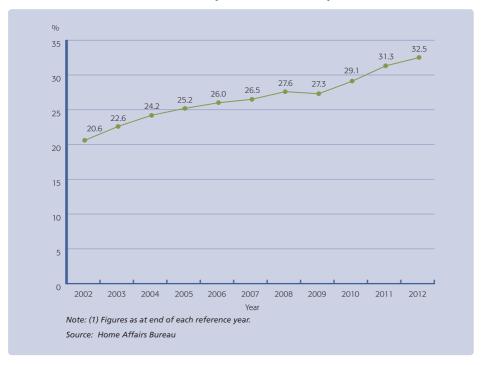
Source: Civil Service Bureau

# 6.6 Percentages of Male and Female Directorate Officers in the Civil Service<sup>(1)(2)</sup>



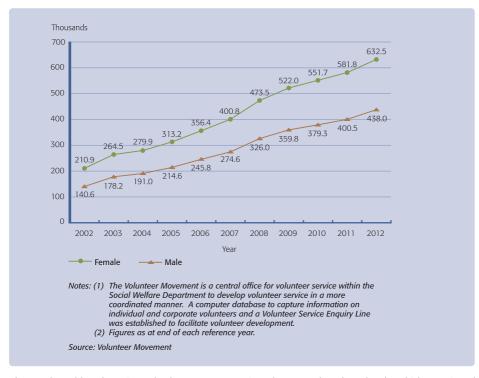
The number of female directorate officers in the civil service increased significantly from 316 in 2002 to 431 in 2012.

# 6.7 Percentage of Appointed Female Members Serving on Government Advisory and Statutory Bodies<sup>(1)</sup>



The percentage of female serving on government advisory and statutory bodies has increased constantly. In 2012, 1 866 members appointed by government were female, which constituted 32.5% of the total number of appointed members.

# 6.8 Number of Registered Volunteers of the Volunteer Movement<sup>(1)(2)</sup> by Sex

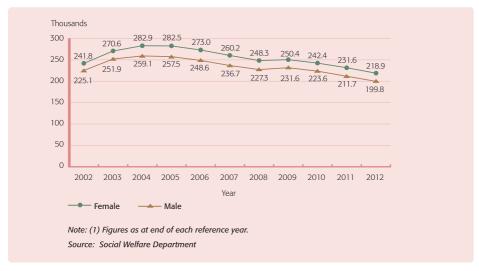


The number of female registered volunteers was consistently greater than that of male, which constituted around 60% of the total number of registered volunteers.

# 7 Social Security and Welfare

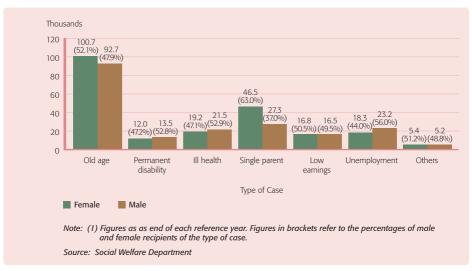
The Government provides different forms of support to members of the community who are in need of financial or material assistance to address their basic needs through a non-contributory social security system. The number of women receiving various types of assistance is in general greater than that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

## Recipients of Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA)<sup>(1)</sup> by Sex



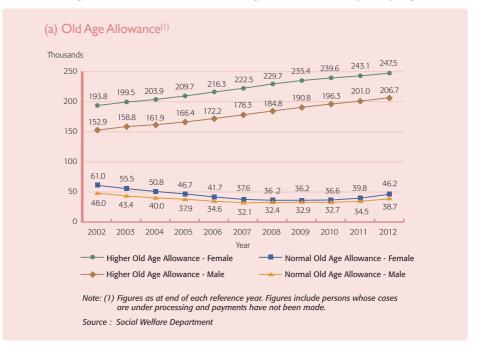
The number of female CSSA recipients was in general greater than that of male recipients. The numbers of both male and female CSSA recipients increased from 2002 to 2004 and dropped steadily from 2005 to 2012.

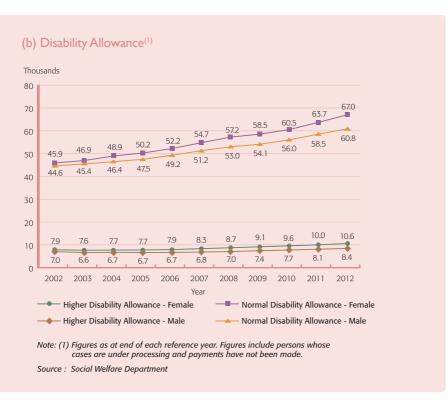
## 7.2 Recipients of CSSA<sup>(1)</sup> by Type and Sex, 2012



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 significantly greater than that of male.

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



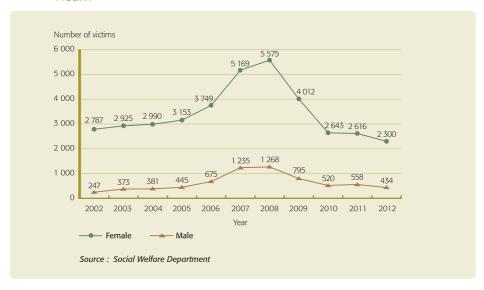


The number of women receiving SSA was in general greater than that of men. The number of women receiving SSA increased from 308 513 in 2002 to 371 340 in 2012, while that of men increased from 252 565 to 314 652 during the same period.

# 8 Violence and Crime

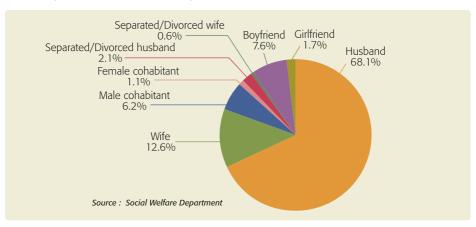
#### 8.1 Domestic Violence

# 8.1.1 Newly Reported Spouse/Cohabitant Battering Cases by Sex of Victim



The number of first reported spouse/cohabitant battering cases recorded an increase from 2002 to 2008, and a drop from 2009 to 2012.

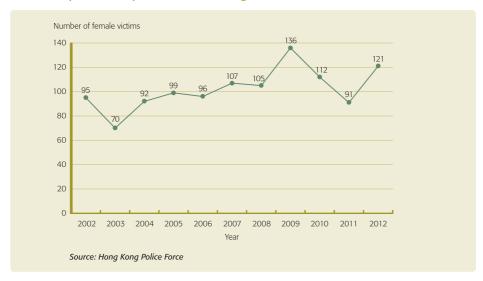
# 8.1.2 Percentage of Newly Reported Spouse/Cohabitant Battering Cases by Abuser's Relationship with the Victim, 2012



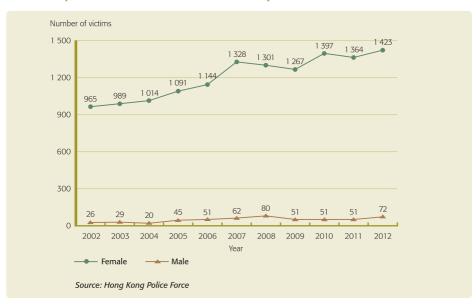
Most of the victims of domestic violence were abused by their spouses. The number constituted 80.7% of all domestic violence cases.

#### 8.2 Sexual Assault

#### 8.2.1 Reported Rape Cases Involving Female Victims



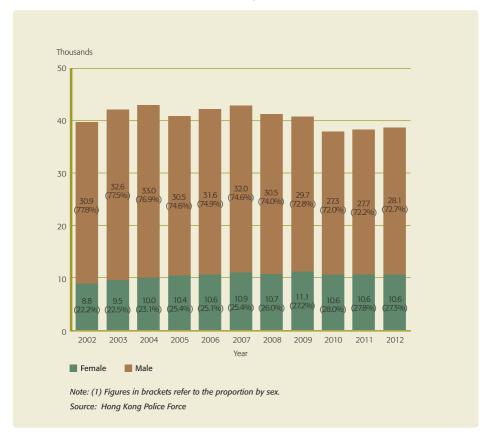
#### 8.2.2 Reported Indecent Assault Cases by Sex of Victim



The number of reported rape and indecent assault cases concerning female victims increased in 2012 (1 544) when comparing with the figure ten years ago (1 060).

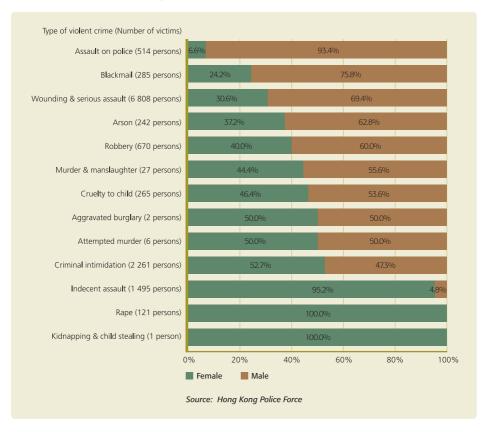
#### 8.3 Crime

## 8.3.1 Persons Arrested for Crime<sup>(1)</sup> by Sex

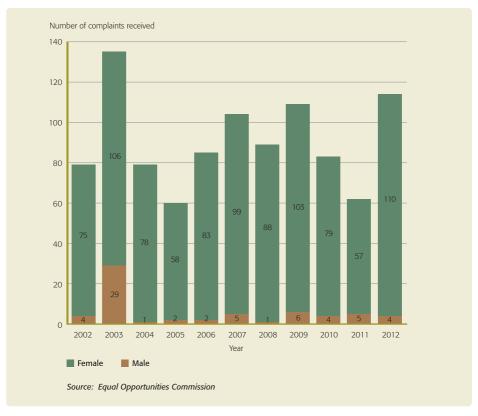


There were consistently fewer women than men being arrested for crime.

# 8.3.2 Percentages of Male and Female Violent Crime Victims by Type of Violent Crime, 2012

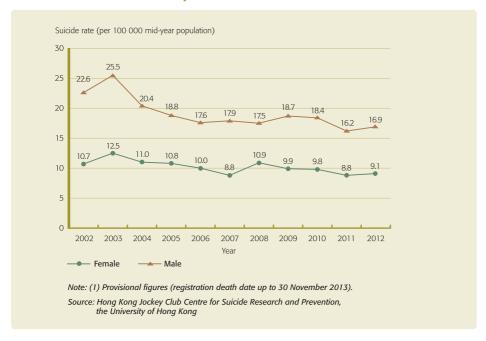


# 8.4 Sexual Harassment Complaints Received for Complaint Investigation by Sex of Complainant



Except in 2003, over 90% of the sexual harassment complaints received for complaint investigation in the past ten years were filed by women.

## 8.5 Suicide Rates<sup>(I)</sup> by Sex

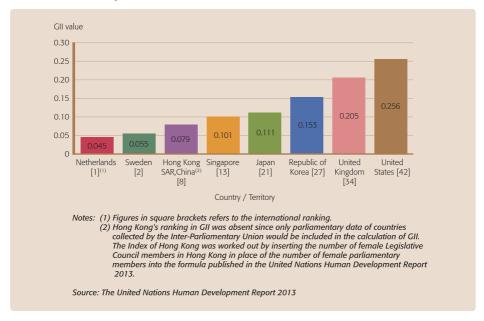


The suicide rate of men has been constantly higher than that of women. However, there was a generally decreasing trend of suicide cases for both genders after 2003.

# 9 International Comparison

The Gender Inequality Index (GII) is one of the four 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 Gender Inequality Indices (GII) in Selected Countries / Territory, 2012



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 HKSAR. Please visit its website (http://www.censtatd.gov.hk) for more detail information.

For data beyond the scope covered by HKSAR Government, please refer to the following sources for details:

#### Charts 3.2 to 3.5

 University Grants Committee http://www.ugc.edu.hk

#### Chart 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

#### Chart 5.5

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

#### Chart 8.4

 Equal Opportunities Commission http://www.eoc.org.hk

#### Chart 8.5

 The Hong Kong Jockey Club Centre for Suicide Research and Prevention, the University of Hong Kong http://csrp.hku.hk

#### Chart 9.1

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

## Women's Commission

The Women's Commission was established by the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) Government in January 2001 as a high-level 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 through capacity building, and public education.

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

