



HONG KONG Women in Figures 2017



婦女事務委員會
Women's Commission

Preface

Since its establishment in 2001 as a central mechanism to promote the well-being and interests of women in Hong Kong, the Women's Commission has advocated gender mainstreaming as a key strategy in achieving gender equality. Gender mainstreaming is the integration of gender perspectives and needs in legislation, policies or programmes, in any area and at all levels. So we have to collect and analyse sex-disaggregated statistics systematically and scientifically when analysing the current situation in order to achieve gender mainstreaming.

To this end, the Commission takes great pleasure in presenting the 2017 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 are also exhibited.

As the sixth 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 ten areas:

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

Gender disaggregated data is essential to develop gender sensitive policy and enable 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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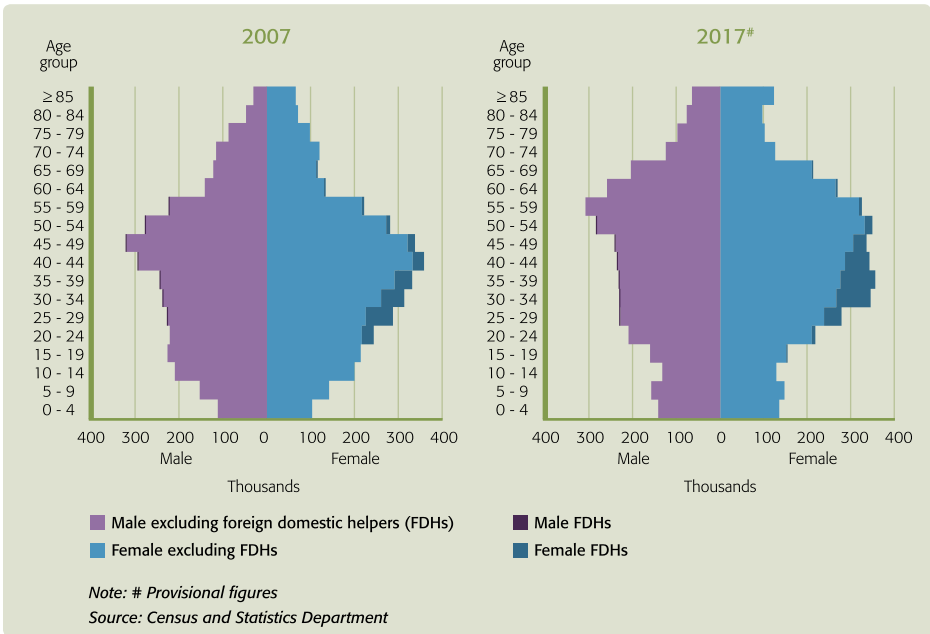
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POPULATION

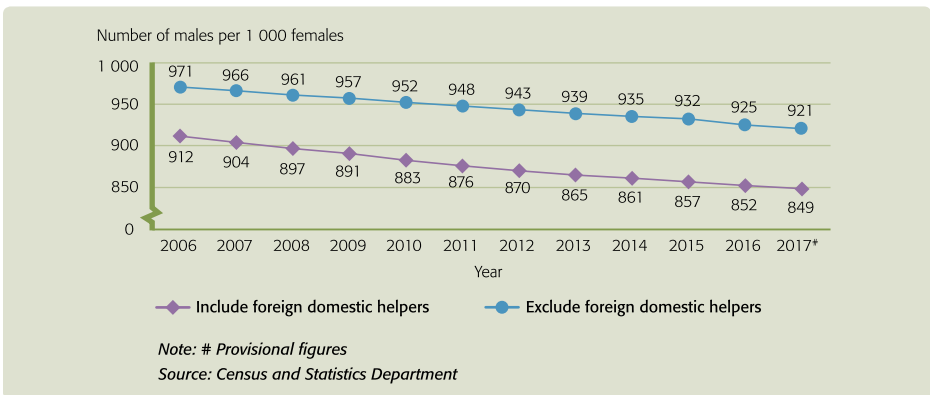
In 2017, the mid-year population of Hong Kong was 7 389 500, of that 3 994 700 were female. Over the past decade, there have been substantial changes in the population composition of Hong Kong in terms of number, gender and age. One of the noticeable changes is the ageing population of Hong Kong.

1.1 Population Pyramids



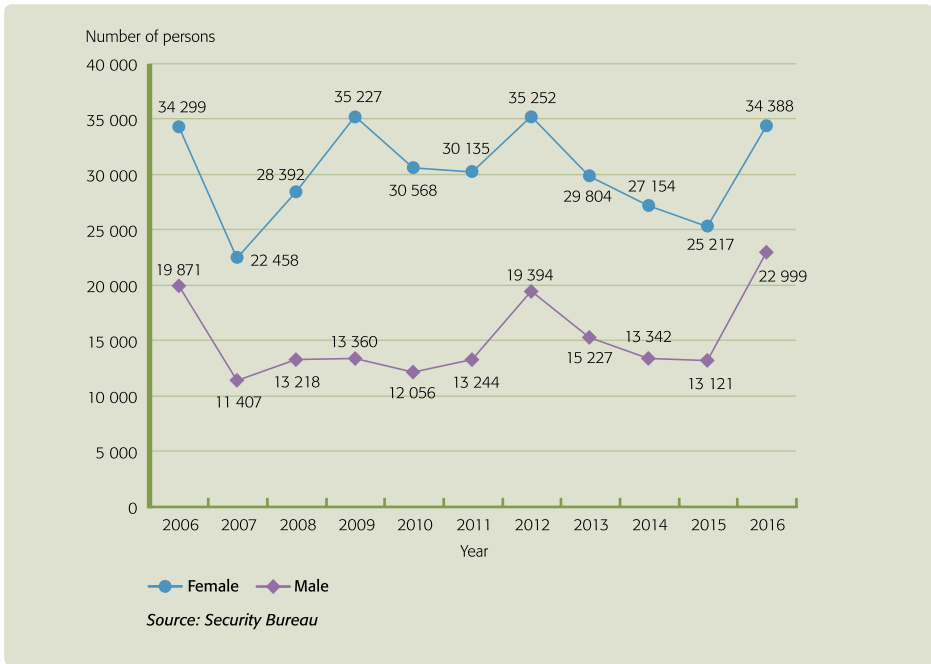
Comparison between the population pyramids in 2007 and 2017 shows a continuing ageing trend during the period. There were generally more women than men in the age groups of 20 – 69 and 75 and over in 2017.

1.2 Sex Ratios



The ratio of male to female decreased continuously over the past decade. This arose as a result of the large inflow of female one-way permit holders from Mainland China and the importation of a large number of female foreign domestic helpers.

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 exceeded that of men, as many women came to Hong Kong to join their husbands.

1.4 Foreign Domestic Helpers⁽¹⁾ by Sex

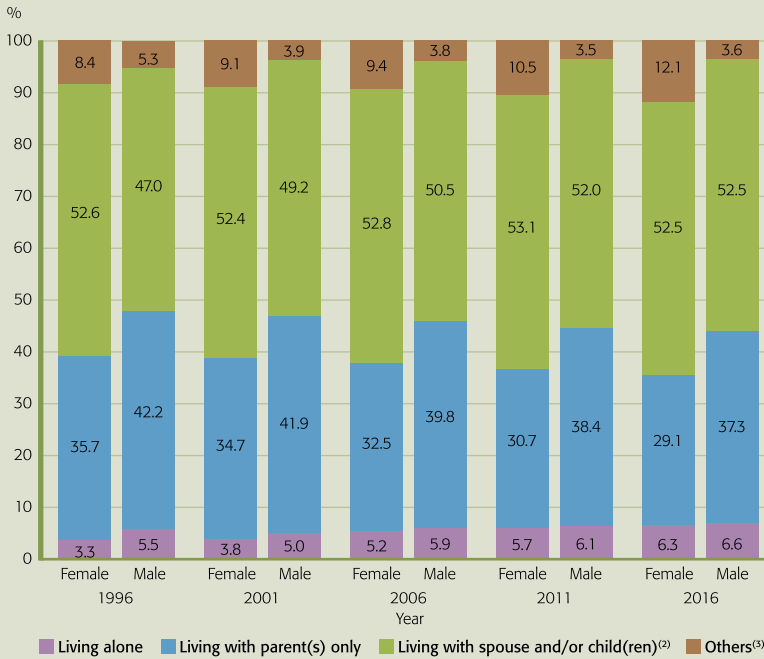
Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Male	4 100	4 253	4 453	4 718	4 904	5 003	5 086	5 292	5 435
Female	252 497	263 525	281 228	295 243	307 491	315 985	325 564	335 088	346 078

Note: (1) Figures refer to those who have a valid limit of stay in Hong Kong as a foreign domestic helper as at end of the year.

Source: Immigration Department

The number of female foreign domestic helpers increased by around 94 000 from 2008 to 2016 whereas the number of male foreign domestic helpers increased by around 1 300 in the same period.

1.5 Percentage Shares of Persons Living in Domestic Households⁽¹⁾ by Sex and Living Arrangement



Notes: (1) Figures exclude persons living in non-domestic households. There were 79 128, 169 192, 277 437, 179 917 and 222 449 persons living in non-domestic households in 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016 respectively.

(2) Figures include persons living with spouse and/or child(ren), regardless of whether they are living with parent(s) or not.

(3) Figures include persons living with person(s) other than parent(s), spouse and child(ren).

Source: Census and Statistics Department

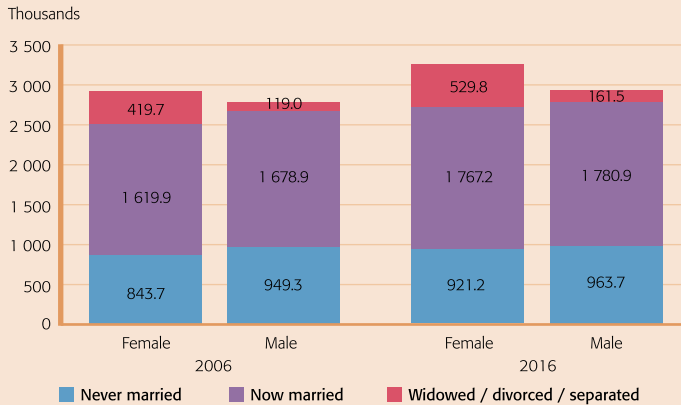
There were changes in the living arrangement of women and men during 1996 – 2016. In particular, the proportion of women living alone increased steadily from 3.3% in 1996 to 6.3% in 2016, while that of men experienced a slight increase from 5.5% in 1996 to 6.6% in 2016.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Changes in the marital status and family conditions of people in Hong Kong over the past decade have brought about considerable changes in the role of female in the sphere of family life. The median age at first marriage of women and the proportion of Hong Kong females marrying males from the Mainland China among cross boundary marriages have risen steadily.

2.1 Marriage

2.1.1 Population Aged 15 and over⁽¹⁾ (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers) by Sex and Marital Status

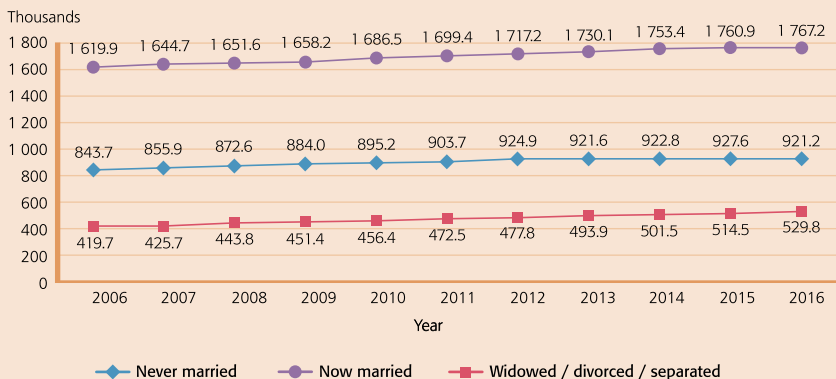


Note : (1) Figures include land-based non-institutional population aged 15 and over only.

Source: Census and Statistics Department

In both 2006 and 2016, the number of widowed / divorced / separated women was larger than that of men. This can partly be explained by the longer life span of women and the relatively higher remarriage rate of the divorced / separated men.

2.1.2 Females Aged 15 and over⁽¹⁾ (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers) by Marital Status

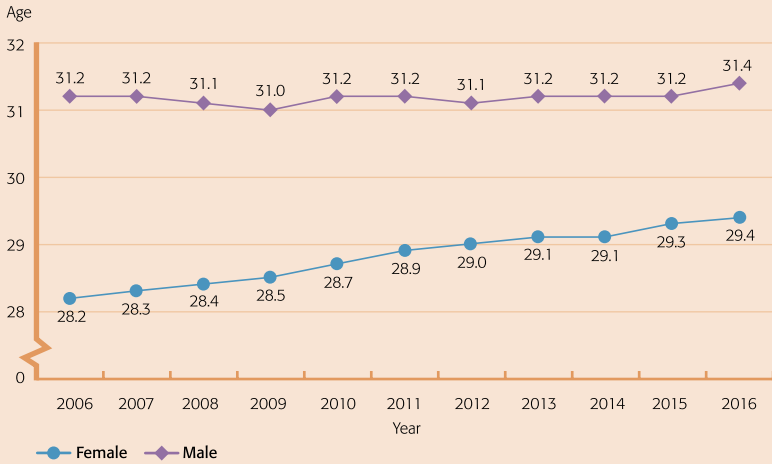


Note : (1) Figures include land-based non-institutional population aged 15 and over only.

Source: Census and Statistics Department

The number and proportion of widowed / divorced / separated women increased over the past decade.

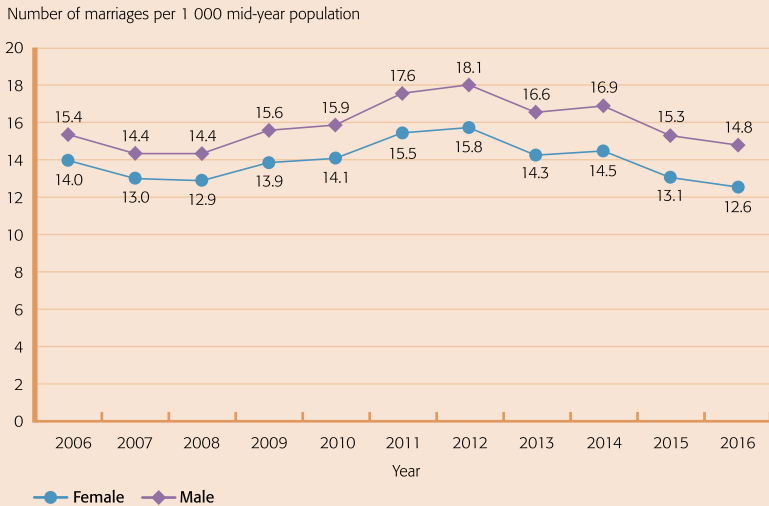
2.1.3 Median Age at First Marriage by Sex



Source: Census and Statistics Department

The median age of women at their first marriage rose steadily from 28.2 in 2006 to 29.4 in 2016.

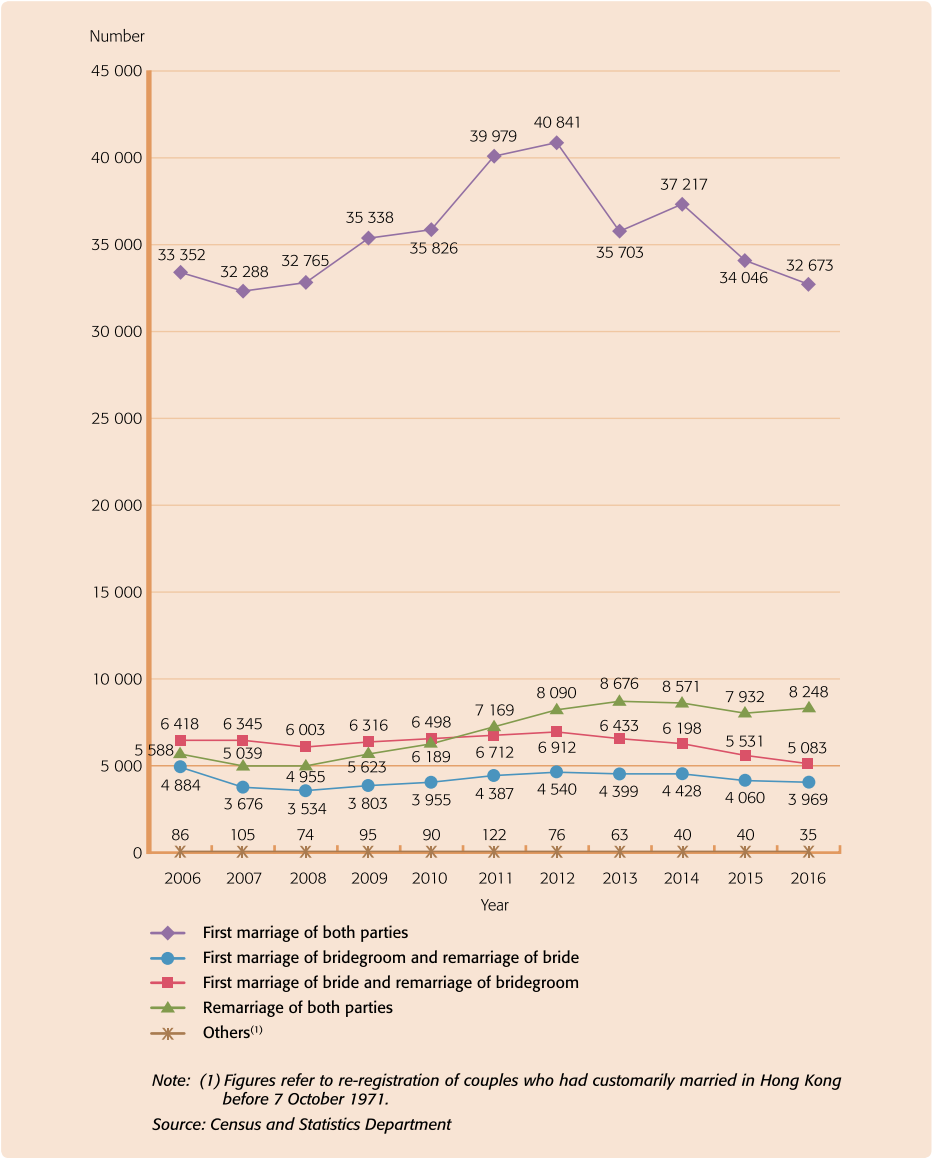
2.1.4 Crude Marriage Rates by Sex



Source: Census and Statistics Department

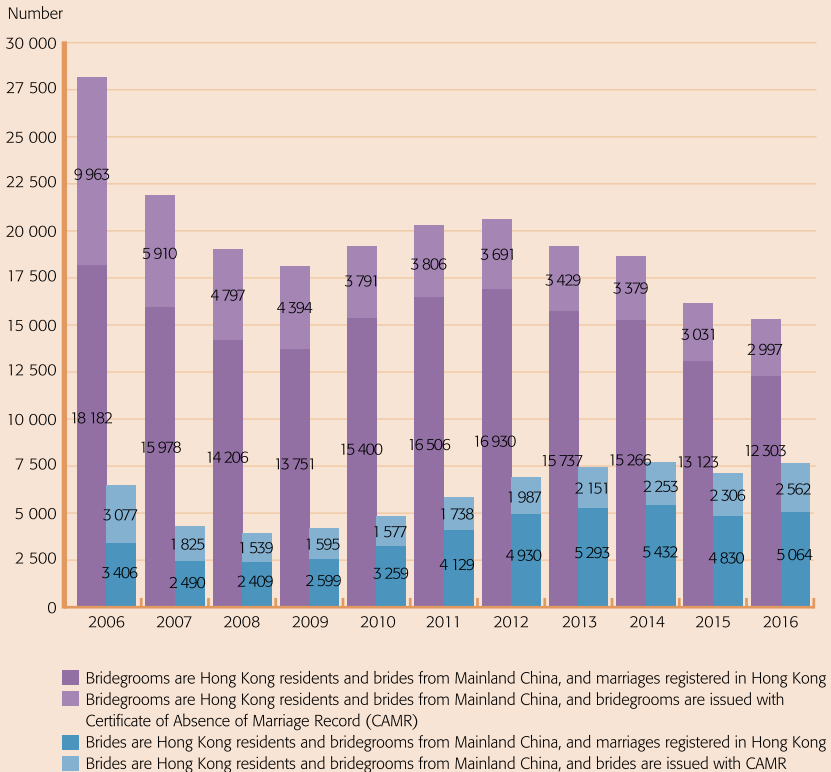
The crude marriage rates (i.e. the number of marriages per 1 000 mid-year population) for both men and women were generally decreasing since 2012, though there was a mild increase in 2014.

2.1.5 Number of Marriages by Type



The number of remarriages of either or both parties constituted 34.7% of all marriages in 2016.

2.1.6 Number of Cross-boundary Marriages Between Hong Kong and Mainland China⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾



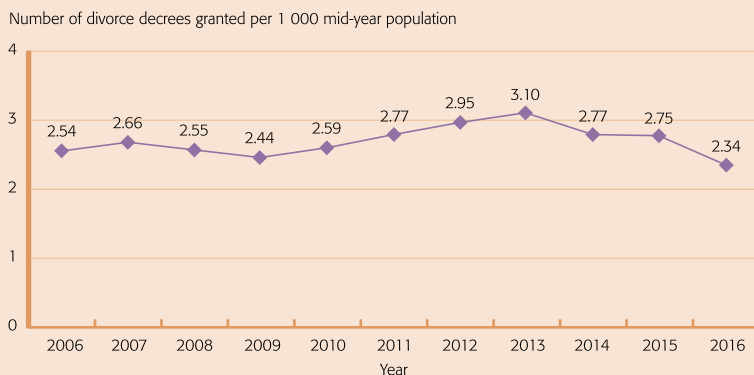
Notes: (1) Before the reference year of 2010, the figures of bridegrooms / brides from Mainland China are estimated with reference to two data items in the individual registered marriage records provided by the Immigration Department on a monthly basis, viz. "place of previous residence" being in Mainland China and "duration of stay in Hong Kong" being less than 1 year. The figure thus compiled might have included one-way permit holders entering Hong Kong and getting married in less than 1 year. Nevertheless, it still provides a good proxy indicator to cross-boundary marriage statistics. Since the reference year of 2010, besides the above two data items, more information (e.g. holding of travel document type) is used to enhance the estimates of bridegrooms / brides from Mainland China.

(2) Since applicants with issuance of CAMR (who claimed for the purpose of marrying in Mainland China) may not eventually lead to marriages, the sum of relevant figures in the chart only gives a crude indicator of the total number of marriages.

Source: Census and Statistics Department

The proportion of Hong Kong females marrying males from the Mainland China among cross boundary marriages have risen steadily over the past decade.

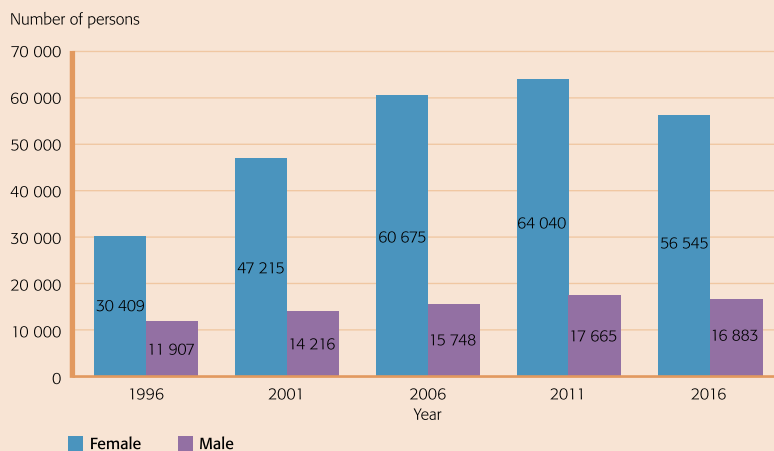
2.1.7 Crude Divorce Rates



Source: Census and Statistics Department

The crude divorce rates (i.e. the number of divorce decrees granted per 1 000 mid-year population) dropped in recent years.

2.1.8 Single Parents⁽¹⁾ by Sex



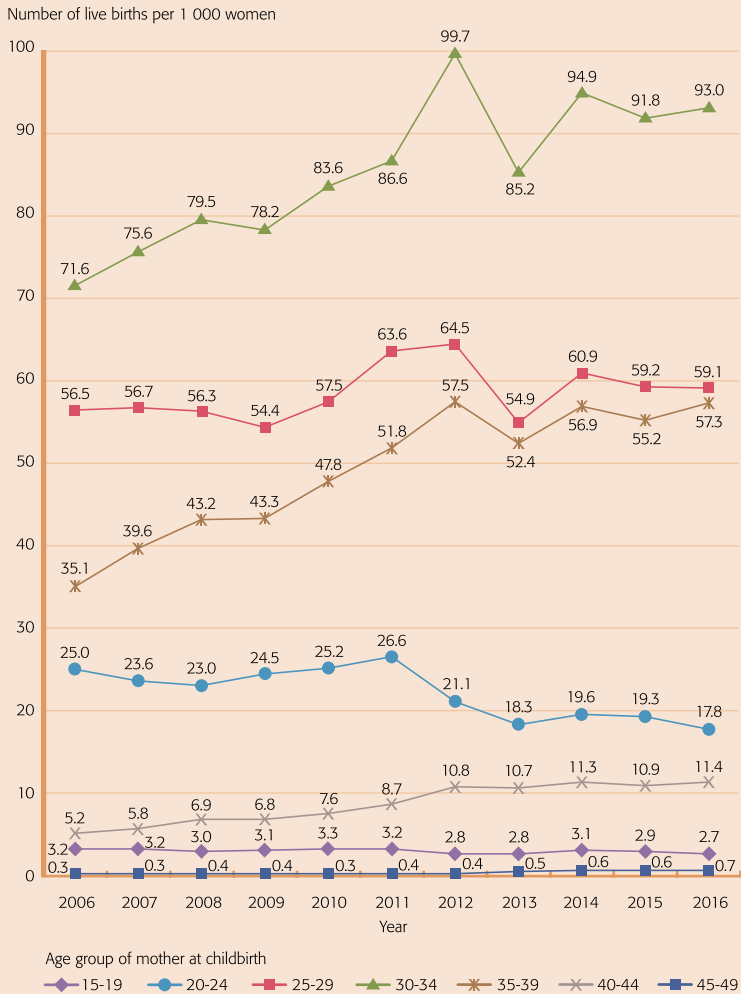
Note: (1) Refers to mothers or fathers who are never married, widowed, divorced or separated, and living with child(ren) aged under 18 in the same household. Figures for 2001-2016 have been compiled based on the classification of single parents adopted in the 2011 Population Census and the 2016 Population By-census.

Source: Census and Statistics Department

The number of single mothers outnumbered single fathers in the past two decades.

2.2 Family and Childbirth

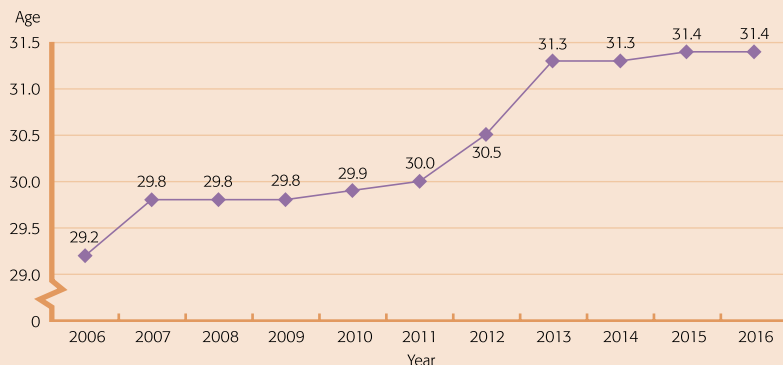
2.2.1 Age Specific Fertility Rates



Source : Census and Statistics Department

While there was a general decreasing trend in the fertility rates for women aged 20-24, that for women aged between 30 and 44 were in general increasing.

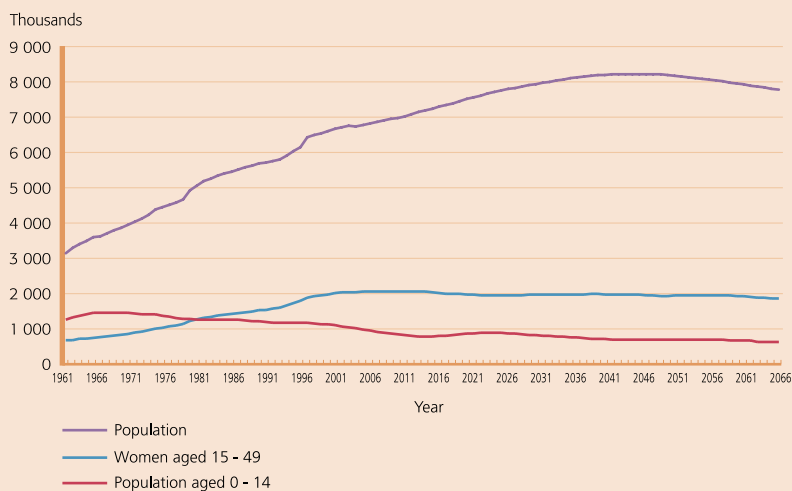
2.2.2 Median Age of Women at First Childbirth



Source: Census and Statistics Department

The median age of women at first childbirth increased from 29.2 to 31.4 over the past decade.

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



Source: Census and Statistics Department

The young population aged from 0 to 14 has experienced a decreasing trend since 1970s. The number of women aged 15 – 49 has remained stable since late 1990s, and the general population growth is forecasted to drop from 2040s.

2.3 Headship

2.3.1 Headship Rates⁽¹⁾ by Sex and Age Group



Note: (1) In computing the headship rate, all persons reported to be household heads, irrespective of whether they being head in single-head households or one of the heads in multi-head households, are all counted as household heads. The total number of household heads would hence be larger than the total number of households.

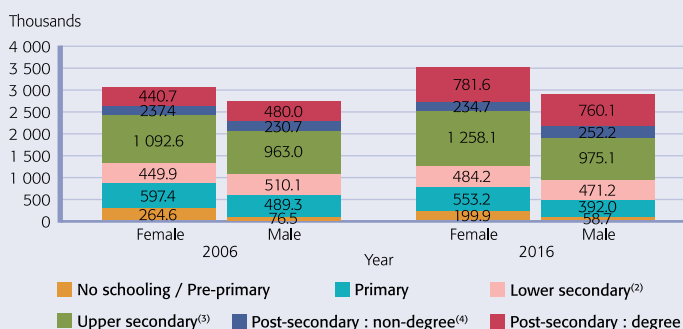
Source: Census and Statistics Department

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 aged 50 and over increased from 2006 to 2016.

EDUCATION

The trend in educational attainment of the Hong Kong population has improved much with the advancement in the Hong Kong society on different fronts. A wide range of education and training opportunities are available to all who wish to further their study and enhance their employability. The proportion of female aged 15 and over who have received post-secondary education and above has increased from 22.0% in 2006 to 28.9% in 2016.

3.1 Population Aged 15 and over⁽¹⁾ by Sex and Educational Attainment



Notes: (1) Including land-based non-institutional population aged 15 and over only.

(2) Including Secondary 1-3 in all educational institutions.

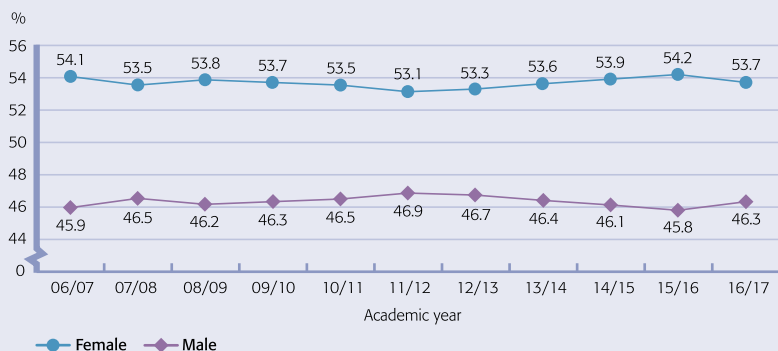
(3) Including Secondary 4-7 of old academic structure, Secondary 4-6 of new academic structure or equivalent in all educational institutions, Project Yi Jin / Yi Jin Diploma and craft level.

(4) Including Certificate, Diploma, Higher Certificate, Higher Diploma, Professional Diploma, Associate Degree, Pre Associate Degree, Endorsement Certificate, Associateship and other non-degree level courses in local or non-local institutions.

Source: Census and Statistics Department

Among women aged 15 and over, 78.6% received secondary education and above as against 84.5% for men in 2016. The numbers of women and men who have received secondary education and above in 2016 increased by 24.2% and 12.6% respectively as against 2006.

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



Source: University Grants Committee

Female students enrolled in higher education programmes funded by UGC continued to outnumber male students and constituted 53.7% of total student population in 2016/17 academic year.

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

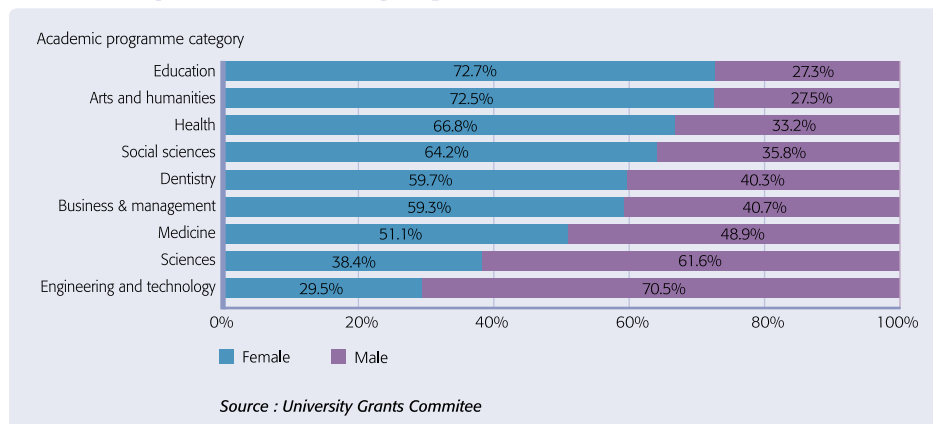
Level of study	Sex	Number of students ⁽¹⁾	
		2006/07	2016/17
Sub-degree ⁽²⁾	Female	6 346 (65.3%)	2 549 (51.6%)
	Male	3 375 (34.7%)	2 392 (48.4%)
Undergraduate	Female	27 831 (53.0%)	45 789 (54.6%)
	Male	24 682 (47.0%)	38 149 (45.4%)
Taught postgraduate ⁽²⁾	Female	2 673 (57.3%)	2 006 (62.5%)
	Male	1 995 (42.7%)	1 206 (37.5%)
Research postgraduate	Female	2 413 (42.2%)	3 167 (41.9%)
	Male	3 303 (57.8%)	4 400 (58.1%)
Overall	Female	39 263 (54.1%)	53 511 (53.7%)
	Male	33 355 (45.9%)	46 147 (46.3%)
Total		72 618	99 658

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

(2) 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.

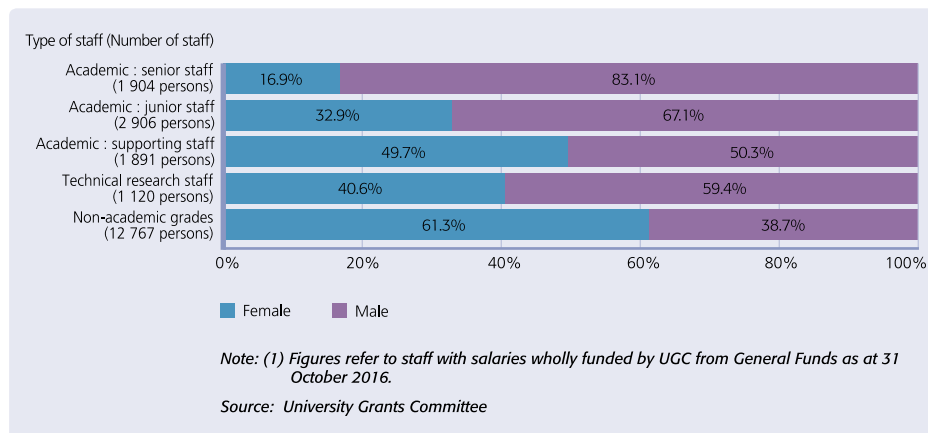
Source: University Grants Committee

3.4 Percentage Shares of Male and Female Students in UGC-funded Programmes by Academic Programme Category, 2016/17 Academic Year



In the 2016/17 academic year, more female students enrolled in education (72.7%), arts and humanities (72.5%), health (66.8%), social sciences (64.2%), dentistry (59.7%), business and management (59.3%) and medicine (51.1%) programmes when compared with male students.

3.5 Percentage Shares of Male and Female Full-time Staff in UGC-funded Institutions⁽¹⁾, 2016/17 Academic Year



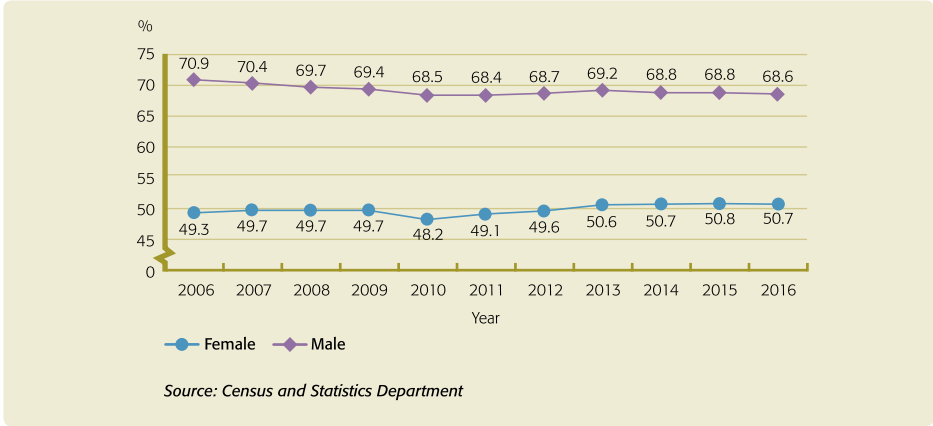
In the 2016/17 academic year, there were 20 588 full-time staff with salaries wholly funded by UGC from General Funds in UGC-funded Institutions and 10 497 of them were female (51.0%). Female staff accounted for 16.9% of senior academic positions and 32.9% of junior academic staff. On the other hand, more non-academic positions were filled by women (61.3%).

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. The labour force participation rate of women aged 40 and above increased remarkably in the past decade. The numbers of female certified public accountants and solicitors holding practising certificates are getting close to that of men in recent years.

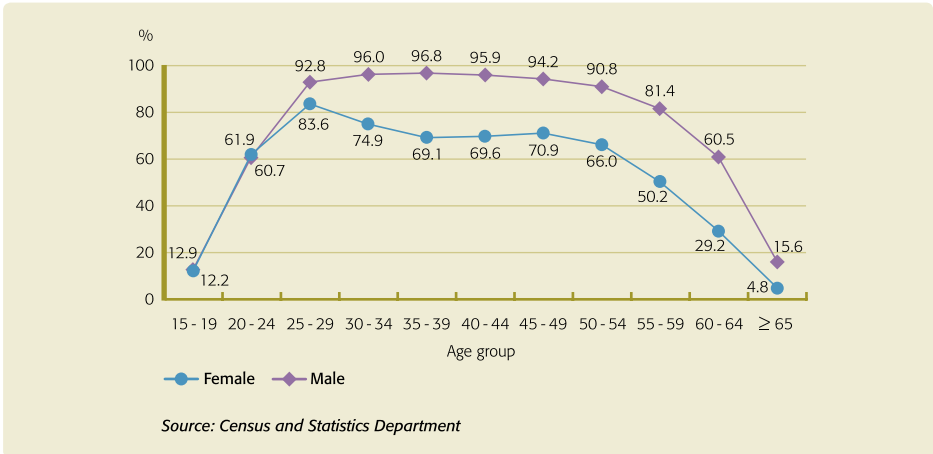
4.1 Labour Force Participation

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



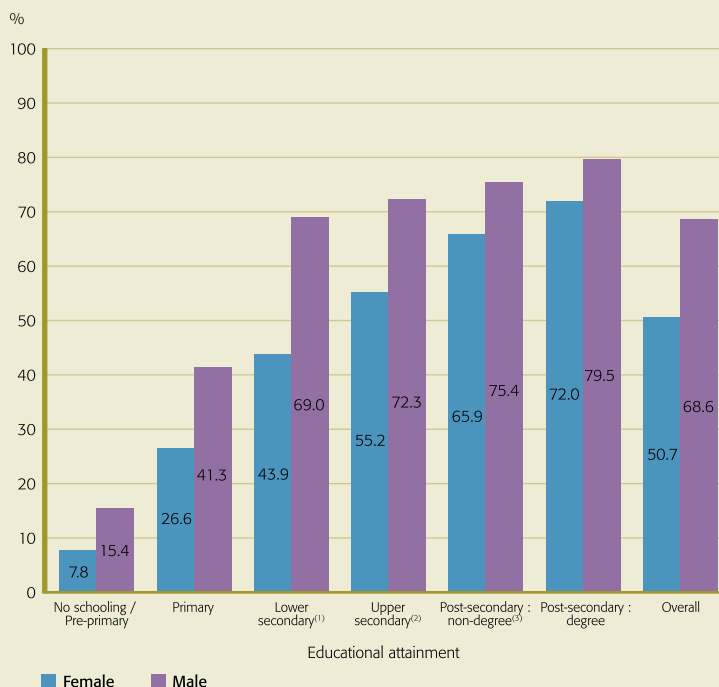
The labour force participation rate for women increased gradually from 49.3% in 2006 to 50.7% in 2016. On the other hand, the labour force participation rate of men decreased from 70.9% in 2006 to 68.6% in 2016.

4.1.2 Labour Force Participation Rates (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers) by Sex and Age Group, 2016



The labour force participation rate of women was lower than that of men in all age groups except the age group of 20 – 24.

4.1.3 Labour Force Participation Rates (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers) by Educational Attainment and Sex, 2016



Notes: (1) Including Secondary 1-3 in all educational institutions.

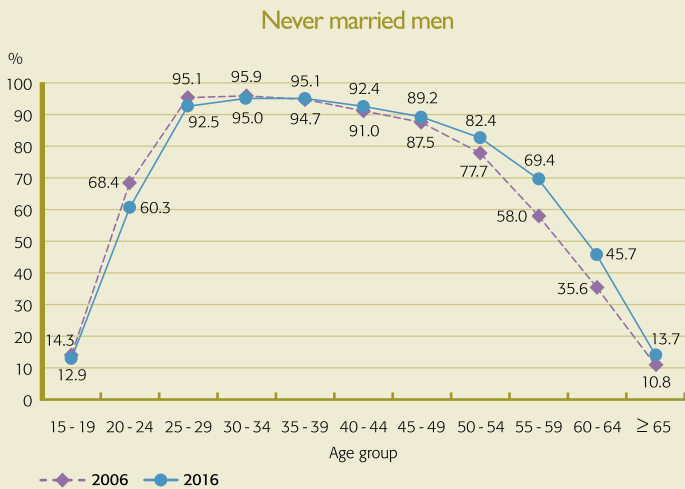
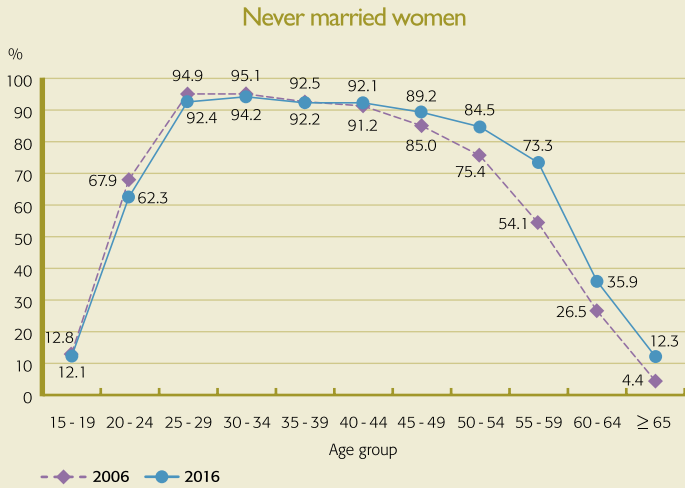
(2) Including Secondary 4-7 of old academic structure, Secondary 4-6 of new academic structure or equivalent in all educational institutions, Project Yi Jin / Yi Jin Diploma and craft level.

(3) Including Certificate, Diploma, Higher Certificate, Higher Diploma, Professional Diploma, Associate Degree, Pre-Associate Degree, Endorsement Certificate, Associateship and other non-degree level courses in local or non-local institutions.

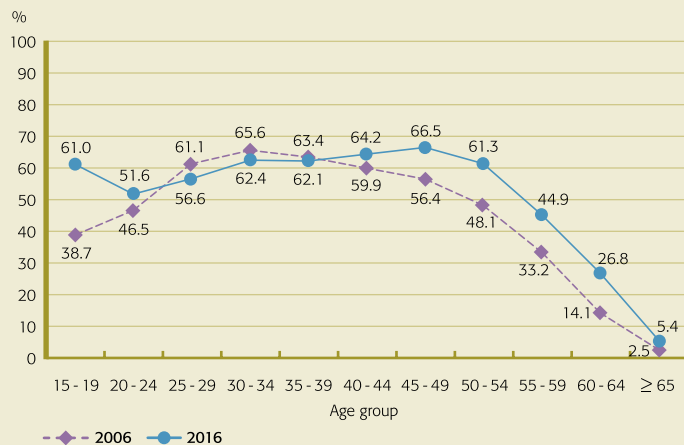
Source: Census and Statistics Department

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

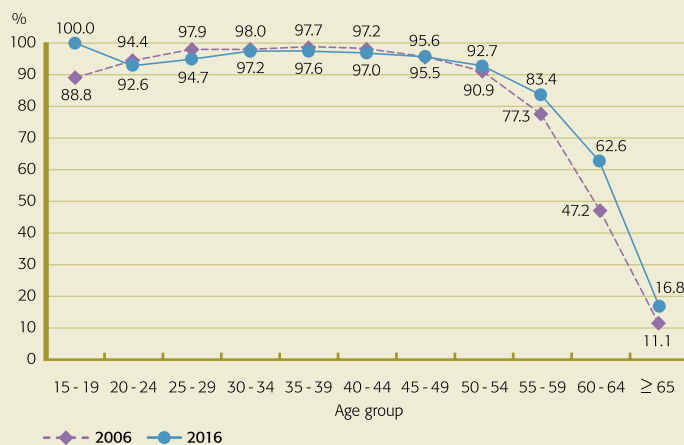
4.1.4 Labour Force Participation Rates (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers) by Marital Status, Sex and Age Group

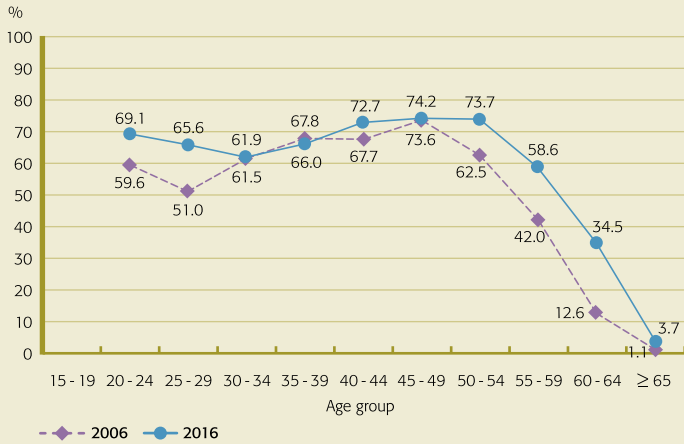
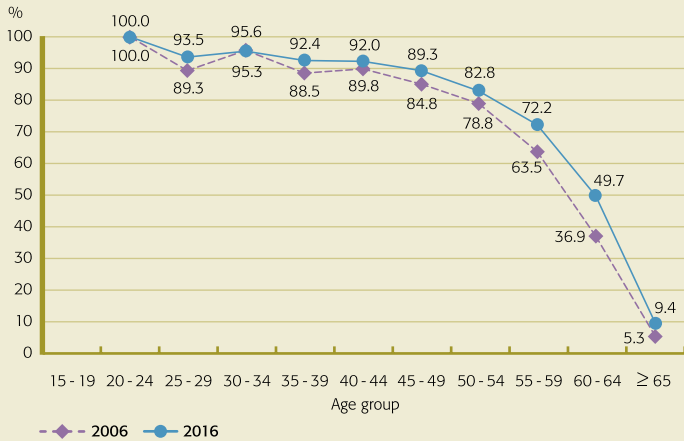


Now married women



Now married men



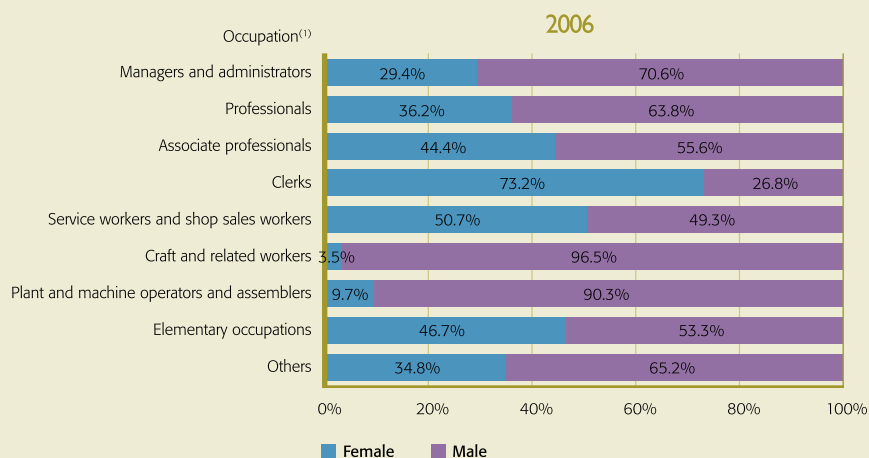
Widowed / divorced / separated women⁽¹⁾Widowed / divorced / separated men⁽¹⁾

Note: (1) For those aged 15-19, figures are compiled based on a small number of observations and not be released owing to large sampling error.

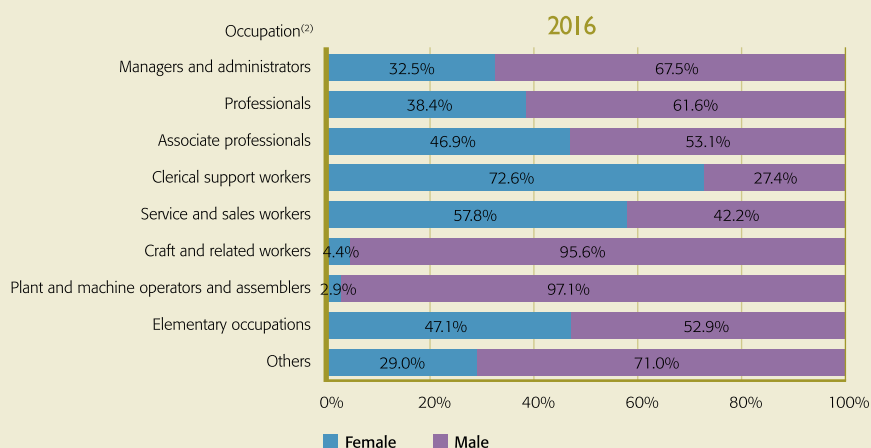
Source: Census and Statistics Department

For any marital status, the labour force participation rate of women aged 40 and above increased remarkably in the past decade.

4.1.5 Percentage Shares of Male and Female Employed Persons (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers) by Occupation



Notes: (1) Based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations 1988 (ISCO-88).

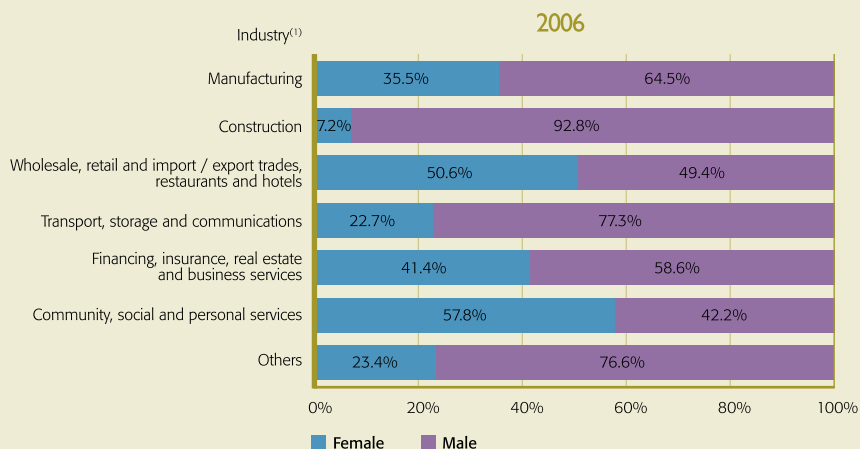


Notes: (2) Based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08).

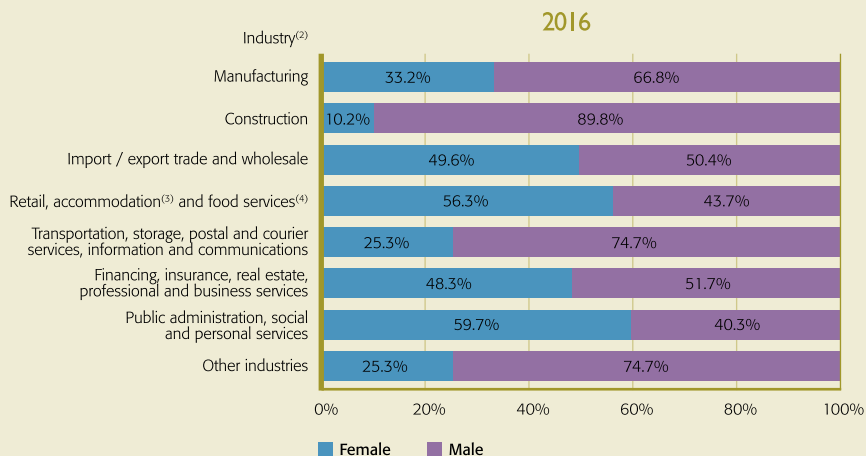
Source: Census and Statistics Department

In 2016, 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 2016.

4.1.6 Percentage Shares of Male and Female Employed Persons (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers) by Industry



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



Notes: (2) Based on HSIC Version 2.0.

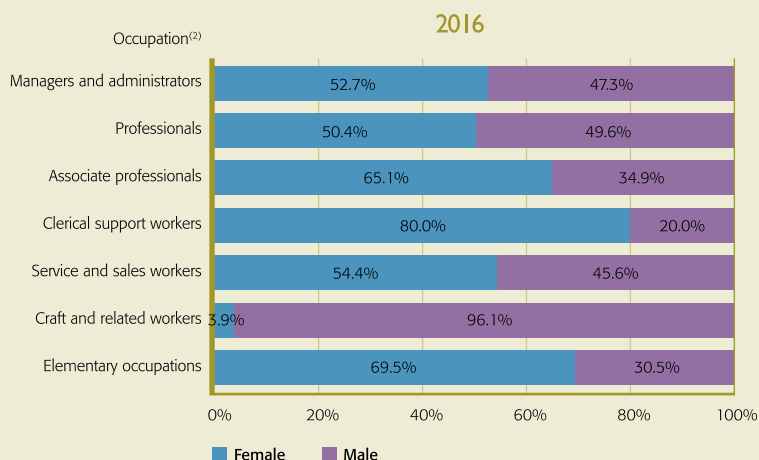
(3) Accommodation services cover hotels, guesthouses, boarding houses and other establishments providing short term accommodation.

(4) The retail, accommodation and food services industries as a whole is generally referred to as the consumption- and tourism-related segment.

Source: Census and Statistics Department

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

(a) Public Administration, Social and Personal Services⁽¹⁾

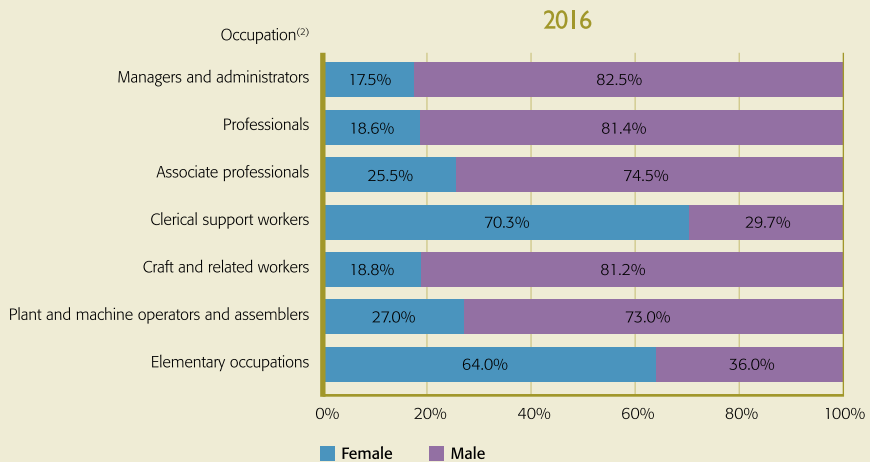
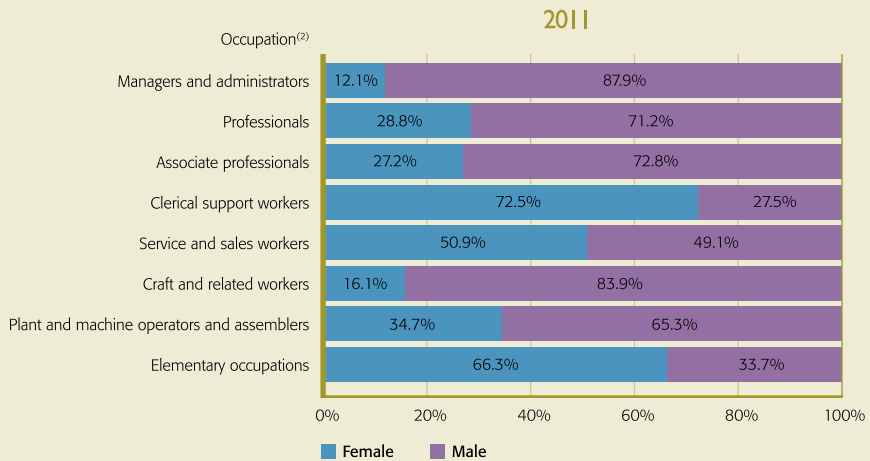


Notes: (1) Figures in 2011 and 2016 for plant and machine operators and assemblers and other occupations are compiled based on a small number of observations and not be released owing to large sampling error.

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

Source: Census and Statistics Department

The proportions of women working as managers and administrators and associate professionals in public administration, social and personal services sector increased in 2016 compared with the corresponding figures in 2011, while the proportion of women working as professionals in the sector decreased.

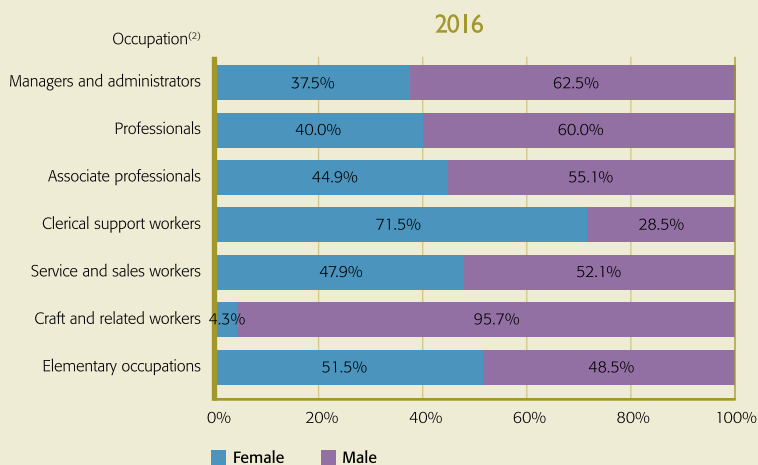
(b) Manufacturing⁽¹⁾

Notes: (1) Figures in 2016 for service and sales workers and figures in 2011 and 2016 for other occupations are compiled based on a small number of observations and not be released owing to large sampling error.

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

Source: Census and Statistics Department

The proportions of women working as managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals in the manufacturing sector were relatively lower.

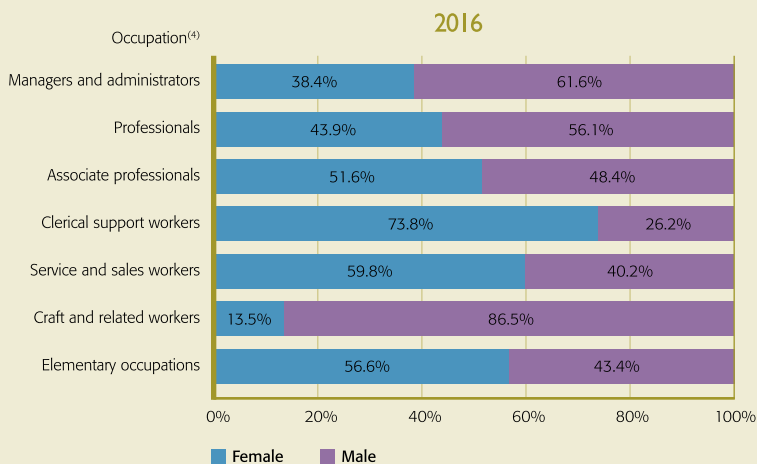
(c) Financing, Insurance, Real Estate, Professional and Business Services⁽¹⁾

Notes: (1) Figures for plant and machine operators and assemblers and other occupations in 2011 and 2016 are compiled based on a small number of observations and not be released owing to large sampling error.

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

Source: Census and Statistics Department

The proportions of women working as professionals and associate professionals in the financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sector increased in the past five years, while the proportion of women working as managers and administrators in the sector decreased.

(d) Retail, Accommodation⁽¹⁾ and Food Services⁽²⁾⁽³⁾

Notes: (1) Accommodation services cover hotels, guesthouses, boarding houses and other establishments providing short term accommodation.

(2) The retail, accommodation and food services industries as a whole is generally referred to as the consumption- and tourism-related segment.

(3) Figures for plant and machine operators and assemblers and other occupations in 2011 and 2016 are compiled based on a small number of observations and not be released owing to large sampling error.

(4) Based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08).

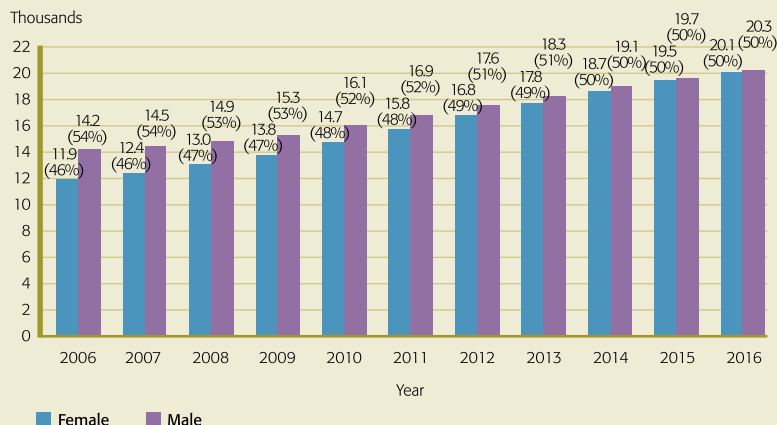
Source: Census and Statistics Department

The proportions of women engaged in the retail, accommodation and food services sector increased in all occupations except elementary occupations in the past five years.

4.1.8 Number of Persons in Selected Professions by Sex

There was an increasing participation of women in various professions. For instance, 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.

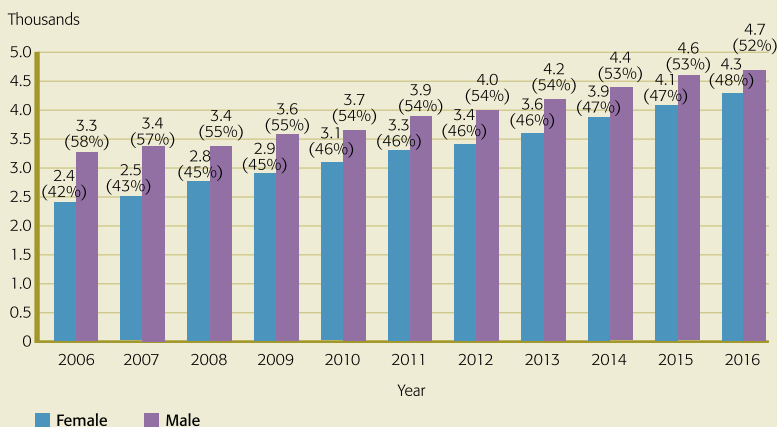
(a) Certified Public Accountants⁽¹⁾



Notes: (1) Figures as at end of each reference year. Figures in brackets refer to the proportion by sex.

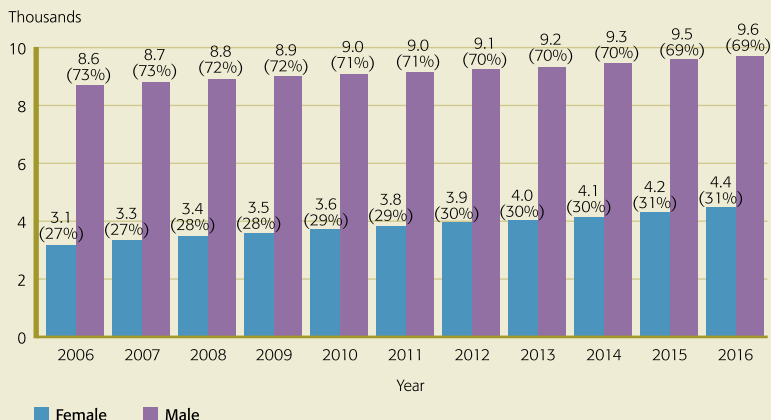
Source: Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants

(b) Solicitors Holding Practising Certificates⁽²⁾



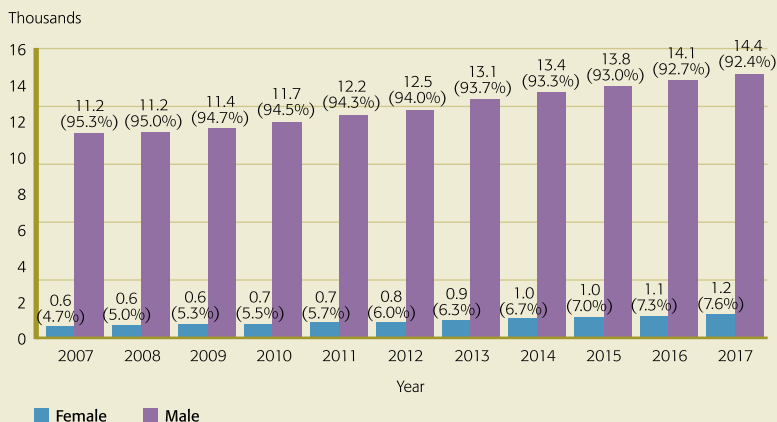
Notes: (2) Figures as at end of each reference year. Figures in brackets refer to the proportion by sex.

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

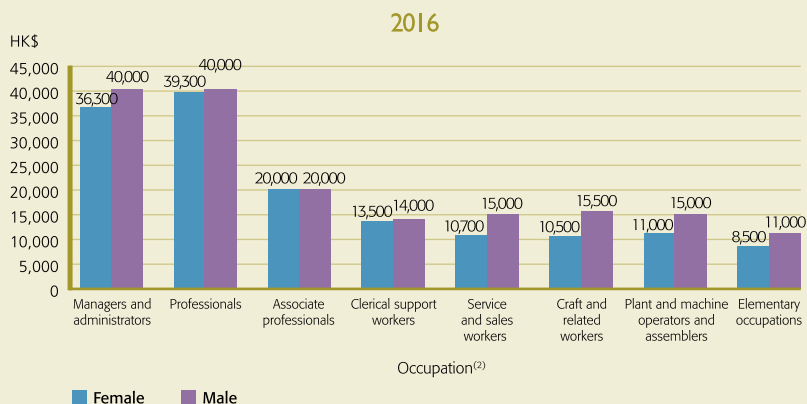
4.2 Employment Earnings

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

(a) By Occupation of Main Employment and Sex



Notes: (1) Based on International Standard Classification of Occupations 1988 (ISCO-88).



Notes: (2) Based on International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08).

Source: Census and Statistics Department

While women and men had broadly similar levels of median monthly employment earnings in some occupational groups such as professionals, associate professionals and clerical support workers, more significant differences were observed in other occupational groups.

(b) By Educational Attainment and Sex

Educational attainment	Year	Median (HK\$)	
		Female	Male
No schooling / Pre-primary	2006	4,500	7,000
	2016	8,000	10,500
Primary	2006	5,400	8,500
	2016	8,800	12,500
Lower secondary ⁽¹⁾	2006	6,000	9,000
	2016	9,800	14,000
Upper secondary ⁽²⁾	2006	9,000	11,000
	2016	13,000	15,800
Post-secondary : non-degree ⁽³⁾	2006	12,000	15,000
	2016	15,000	18,000
Post-secondary : degree	2006	20,000	25,000
	2016	25,000	32,000
Overall	2006	9,300	11,500
		10,500 ⁽⁴⁾	
	2016	14,000	18,000
		16,000 ⁽⁴⁾	

Notes : (1) Including Secondary 1-3 in all educational institutions.

(2) Including Secondary 4-7 of old academic structure, Secondary 4-6 of new academic structure or equivalent in all educational institutions, Project Yi Jin / Yi Jin Diploma and craft level.

(3) Including Certificate, Diploma, Higher Certificate, Higher Diploma, Professional Diploma, Associate Degree, Pre-Associate Degree, Endorsement Certificate, Associateship and other non-degree level courses in local or non-local institutions.

(4) Refers to the overall median monthly employment earnings of employed persons (excluding foreign domestic helpers).

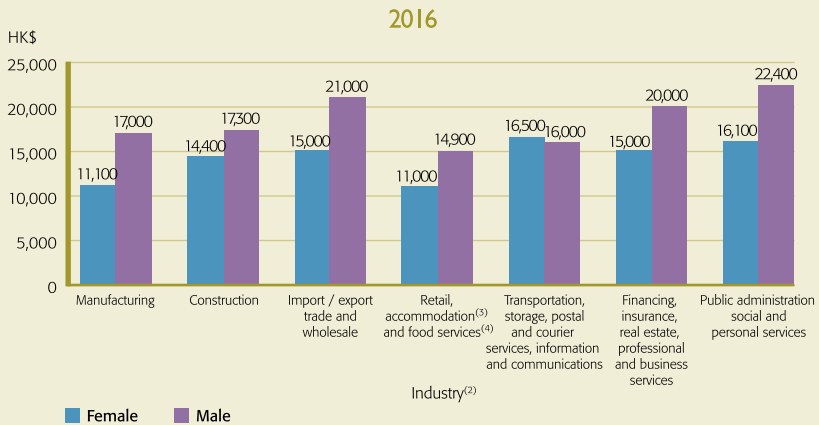
Source: Census and Statistics Department

The median monthly employment earnings of women were lower than that 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.



Notes: (2) Based on HSIC Version 2.0.

(3) Accommodation services cover hotels, guesthouses, boarding houses and other establishments providing short term accommodation.

(4) The retail, accommodation and food services industries as a whole is generally referred to as the consumption- and tourism-related segment.

Source: Census and Statistics Department

4.2.2 Median Hourly Wage of Employees⁽¹⁾ by Sex and Educational Attainment



Note: (1) Excluding government employees, 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

The median hourly wage of male employees was generally higher than that of their female counterparts at the same level of educational attainment.

4.2.3 Median Hourly Wage of Employees⁽¹⁾ by Sex and Occupation



Note: (1) Excluding government employees, 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

The median hourly wage of male employees was higher than that of their female counterparts across all occupational groups except for clerical support workers.

4.3 Employment Pattern

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

Thousands

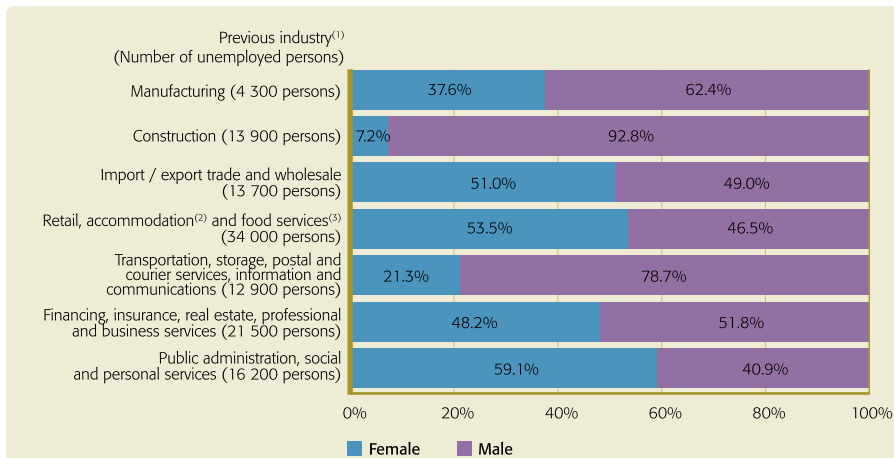
Sex	1998 May - Jun	2001 Apr - Jun	2002 Apr - Jun	2003 Jan - Mar	2004 Feb - Mar	2005 Jan - Mar	2008 Jul - Sep	2009 Jul - Sep	2010 Jul - Sep
Female	17.9	31.3	38.9	49.1	49.2	55.5	54.4	44.1	39.8
Male	115.7	145.1	148.7	176.9	186.2	173.4	158.2	144.1	130.3
Total	133.5	176.3	187.6	226.0	235.4	228.9	212.6	188.2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

Note: (1) Figures refer to 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 women working in the Mainland was consistently smaller than that of men.

4.3.2 Percentage Shares of Unemployed Women and Men by Previous Industry, 2016



Notes: (1) Based on Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification (HSIC) Version 2.0.

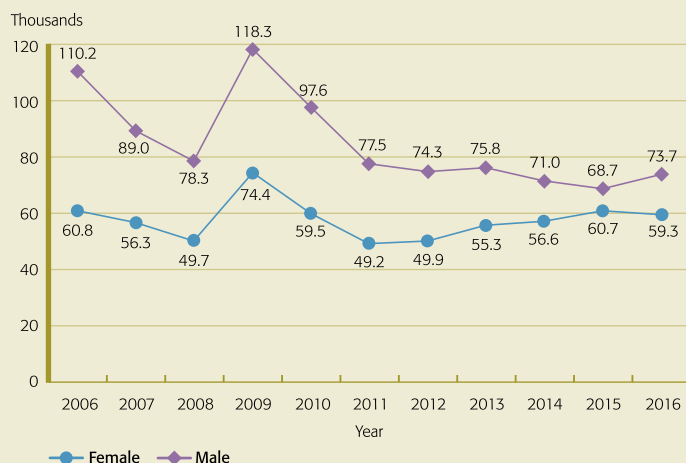
(2) Accommodation services cover hotels, guesthouses, boarding houses and other establishments providing short term accommodation.

(3) The retail, accommodation and food services industries as a whole is generally referred to as the consumption- and tourism-related segment.

Source: Census and Statistics Department

Among various sectors, the proportions of the unemployed women were higher for those who previously engaged in the public administration, social and personal services sector, import / export trade and wholesale sector, and retail, accommodation and food services sector.

4.3.3 Unemployed Persons by Sex

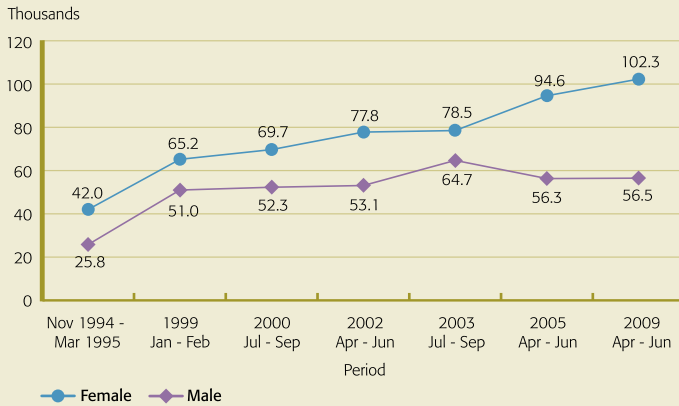


4.3.4 Unemployment Rates (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers) by Sex and Age Group, 2016



The number of unemployed females was consistently smaller than that of males. The unemployment rates of females in the age groups of 30 – 39 and 40 – 49 were higher than those of males in 2016.

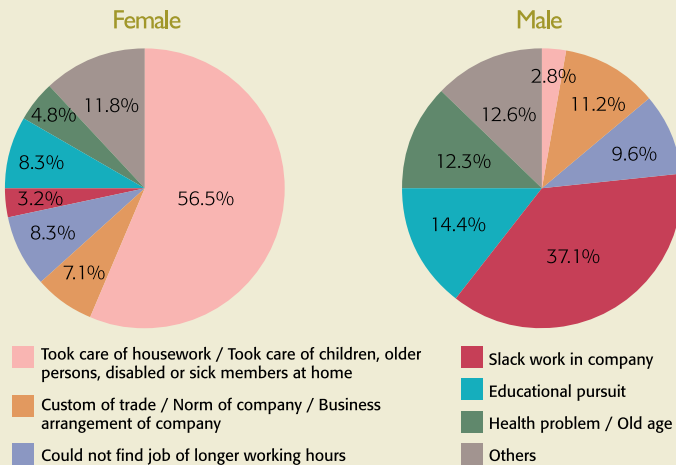
4.3.5 Part-time Employees by Sex



Source: Census and Statistics Department

The number of female part-time employees had always been higher than their male counterparts, with the sex ratio of 553 males per 1 000 females in 2009.

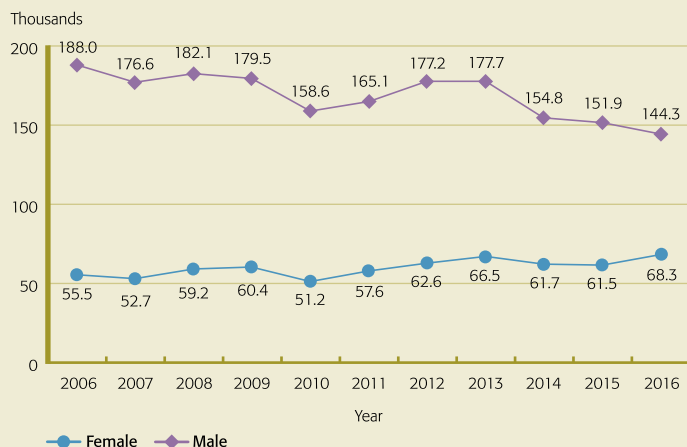
4.3.6 Percentage Shares of Part-time Employees by Sex and Main Reason for not Working Longer Hours, April to June 2009



Source: Census and Statistics Department

Took care of housework / took care of children, older persons, disabled or sick members at home was the major reason for female part-time employees not working longer hours. As for males, the major reason was slack work in company.

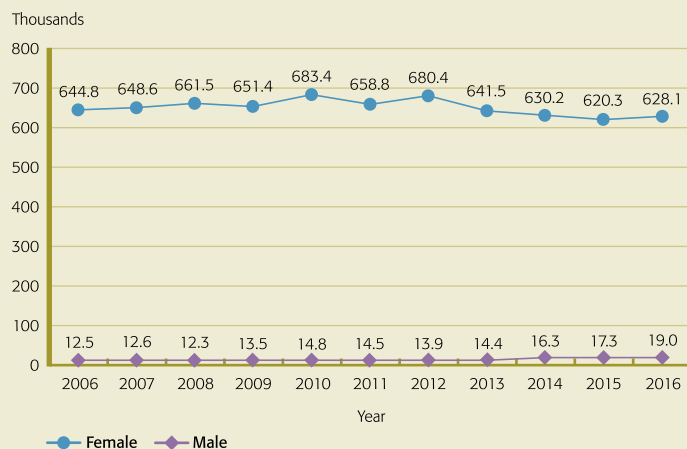
4.3.7 Self-employed Persons by Sex



Source: Census and Statistics Department

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

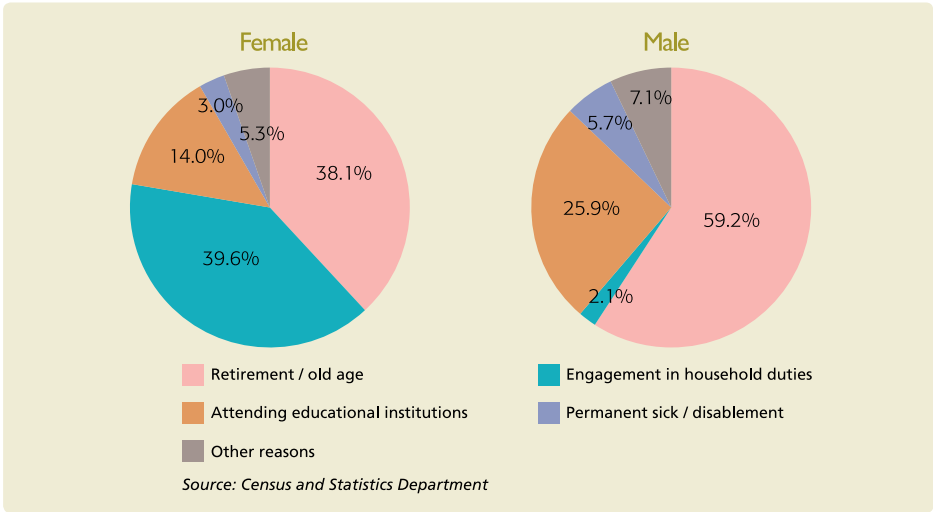
4.3.8 Full-time Home-makers by Sex



Source: Census and Statistics Department

Majority of full-time home-makers were females.

4.3.9 Percentage Shares of Economically Inactive Persons Aged 15 and over by Sex and Reason for Being Economically Inactive, 2016



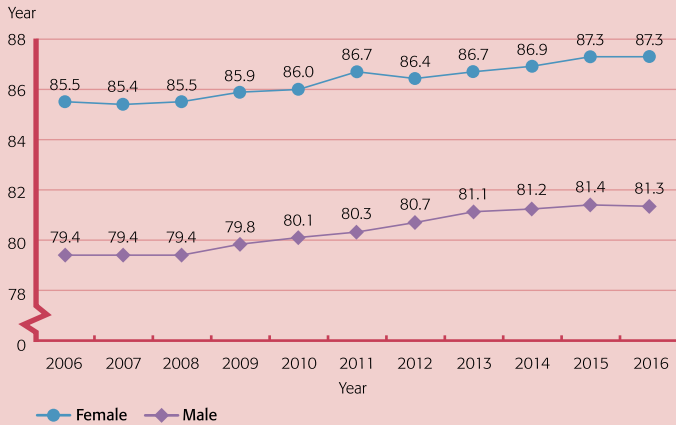
Among 2 500 800 economically inactive persons in 2016, 1 587 400 (63.5%) were females and 913 400 (36.5%) were males. Engagement in household duties was the major cause for females being economically inactive. The percentage largely outnumbered that of males. As for males, the major cause was retirement / old age.

The background is a solid pink color. Overlaid on this are several thin, white, flowing lines that create a sense of movement and elegance. These lines curve and loop across the page, framing the central text. The word "HEALTH" is centered in a large, white, serif font.

HEALTH

With better provision of medical services and greater health consciousness of the general public, people in Hong Kong are now living longer than before. The expectation of life at birth for women is among the highest in the world.

5.1 Expectation of Life at Birth by Sex



Source: Census and Statistics Department

Comparing 2006 and 2016, the expectation of life at birth for women and men increased by 1.8 and 1.9 years respectively, indicating an improvement in the health conditions of the population over the past decade.

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.

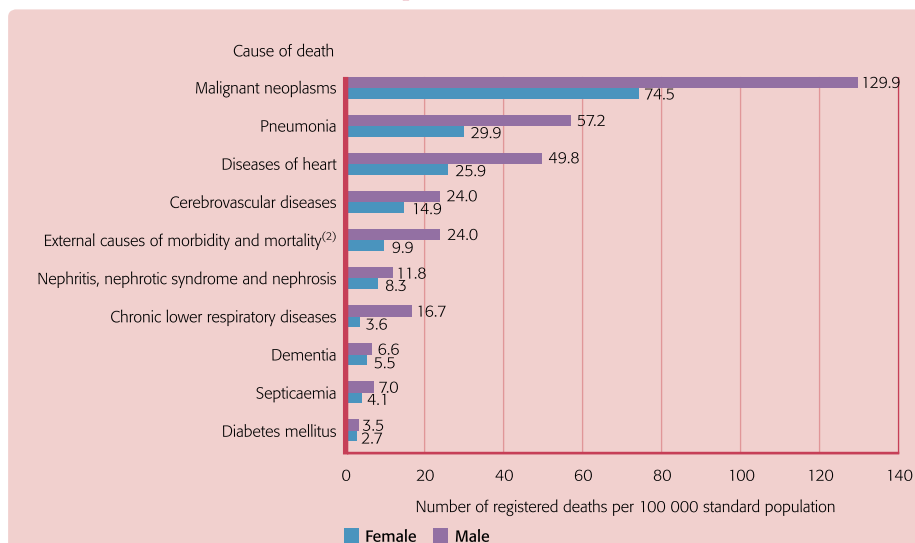
5.3 Registered Deaths by Major Cause of Death and Sex

Major cause of death ⁽¹⁾	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Malignant neoplasms	5 157	7 682	5 245	7 831	5 305	7 936	5 403	7 933	5 655	7 934	5 580	8 223	5 971	8 345	5 762	8 447
Pneumonia	2 436	2 876	2 736	3 078	2 852	3 359	3 277	3 683	3 140	3 690	3 464	4 038	3 781	4 223	3 899	4 394
Diseases of heart	3 070	3 344	3 157	3 479	2 981	3 353	2 885	3 398	2 624	3 210	2 895	3 510	2 841	3 349	2 805	3 396
Cerebrovascular diseases	1 679	1 764	1 728	1 695	1 630	1 709	1 596	1 680	1 595	1 657	1 619	1 717	1 588	1 671	1 558	1 666
External causes of morbidity and mortality	749	1 189	657	1 207	577	990	585	1 069	658	1 202	659	1 175	714	1 279	637	1 176

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.

Source: Census and Statistics Department, Department of Health

5.4 Age-standardised Death Rates⁽¹⁾ of Ten Leading Causes of Death by Sex, 2016



Notes: (1) Age-standardised death rates are compiled based on the world standard population specified in GPE Discussion Paper Series: No.31, EIP/GPE/EBD, World Health Organisation, 2001.

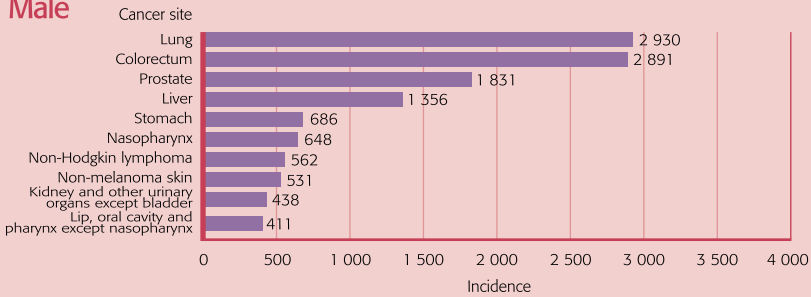
(2) According to the ICD 10th Revision, when the morbid condition is classifiable under Chapter XIX as "Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes", the codes under Chapter XX for "External causes of morbidity and mortality" should be used as the primary cause of death.

Source: Census and Statistics Department, Department of Health

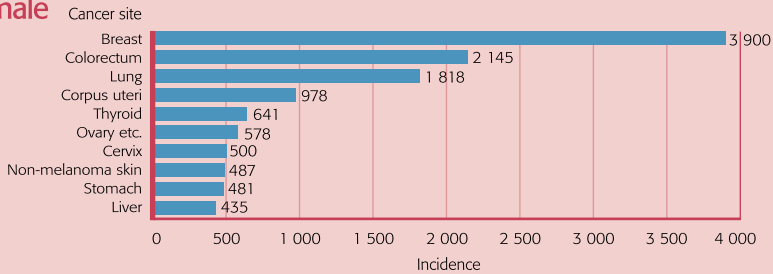
Death caused by malignant neoplasms (cancers) remained the major cause of death for both women and men, followed by pneumonia.

5.5 Top Ten Cancers by Sex, 2015

Male



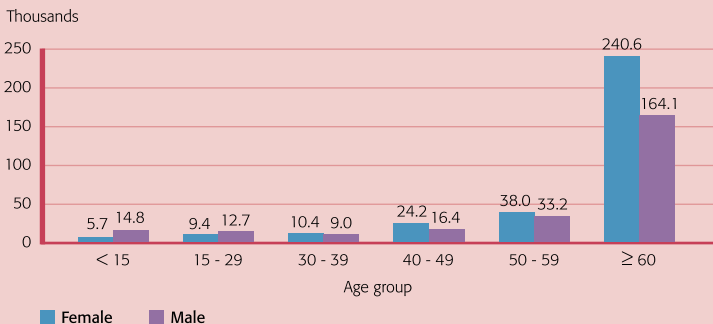
Female



Source: Hong Kong Cancer Registry, Hospital Authority

Among the top ten most common cancers in 2015, 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⁽¹⁾ by Age Group and Sex, 2013

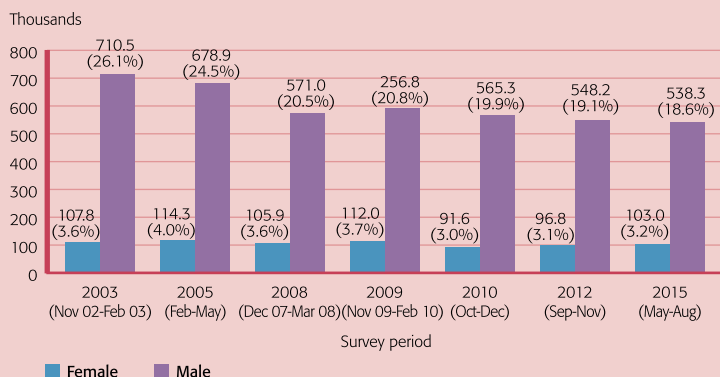


Note: (1) Figures exclude persons with intellectual disability.

Source: Census and Statistics Department

The total number of disabled women aged 60 and over was significantly greater than that of men in 2013.

5.7 Daily Cigarette Smokers⁽¹⁾ by Sex

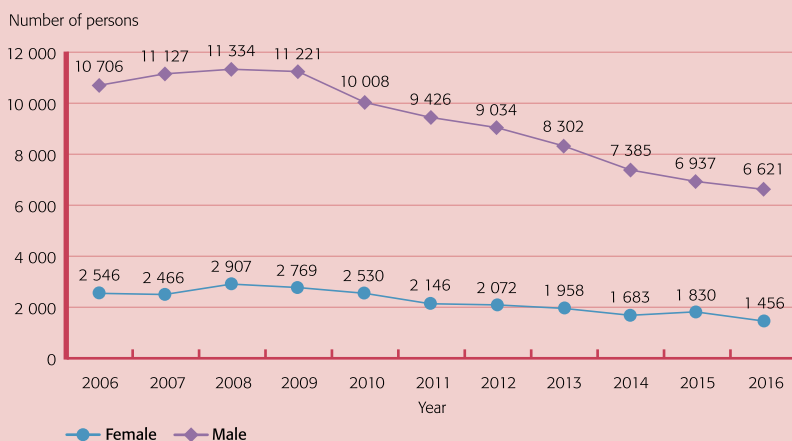


Note: (1) Figures in brackets refer to the percentage of daily cigarette smokers to all persons aged 15 and over in the respective sex group and survey period.

Source: Census and Statistics Department

Male smokers continued to outnumber female smokers though the absolute number for women smokers remained at around 100 000 from 2003 to 2015.

5.8 Reported Drug Abusers by Sex

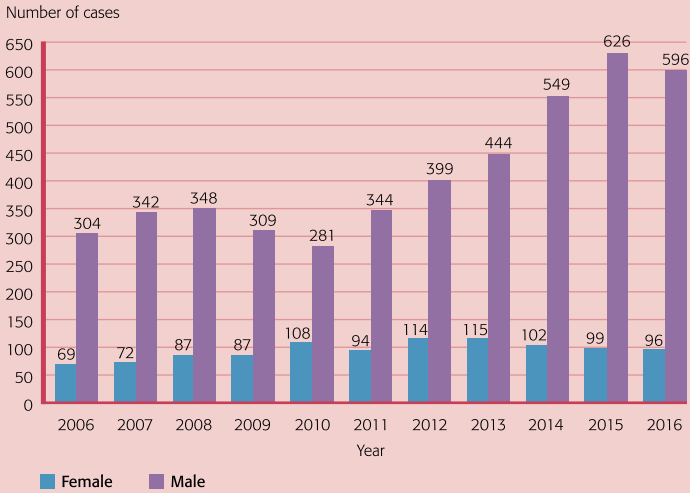


Source: Security Bureau

The number of reported male and female drug abusers dropped from 2006 to 2016.

5.9 Reported HIV and AIDS cases by Sex

(a) Reported HIV Cases



(b) Reported AIDS Cases



Source: Department of Health

The number of reported HIV carriers for both genders increased since 2006. There were more male carriers than female among the reported HIV and AIDS cases during the period.

5.10 Persons who Reported to have Osteoporosis by Sex

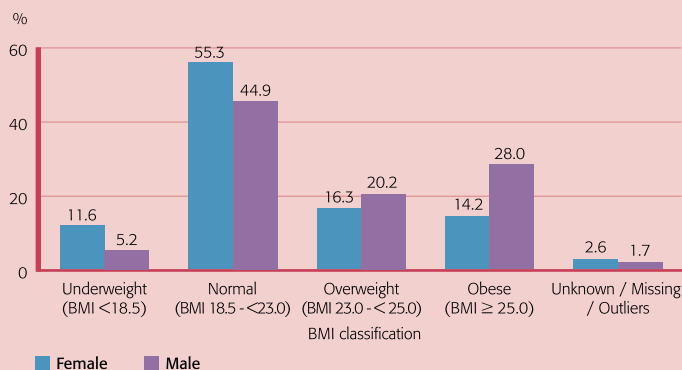


Note: (1) Figures in brackets refer to the percentage of persons who reported to have Osteoporosis to all persons in the respective sex group and survey period.

Source: Census and Statistics Department

The number and percentage of females who reported to have osteoporosis were larger than those of males.

5.11 Body Mass Index (BMI) Distribution Based on Classification of Weight Status for Chinese Adults in Hong Kong by Sex, 2016



Source: Department of Health

The proportion of females who were overweight or obese (30.5%) was smaller than that of males (48.2%).

The background is a solid green color. Overlaid on this are several thin, white, curved lines that sweep across the page, creating a sense of movement and design. These lines intersect and curve around the central text area.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

Over the years, women have become 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 a comparable size of registered electors and voter turnout of women as compared with men.

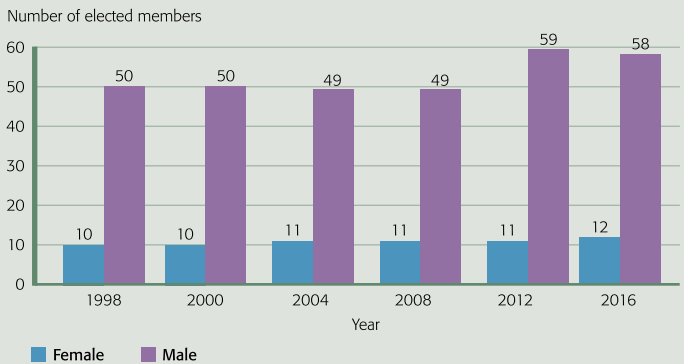
6.1 Members in the Executive Council⁽¹⁾ by Sex



Note: (1) Figures as at 1 January of each reference year.

Source: Executive Council Secretariat

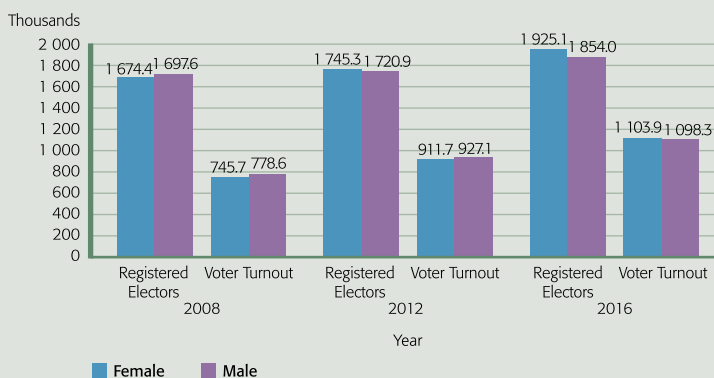
6.2 Elected Members in Legislative Council⁽¹⁾ by Sex



Note: (1) Figures refer to the position right after Legislative Council General Elections. By-election figures are not included.

Source: Registration and Electoral Office

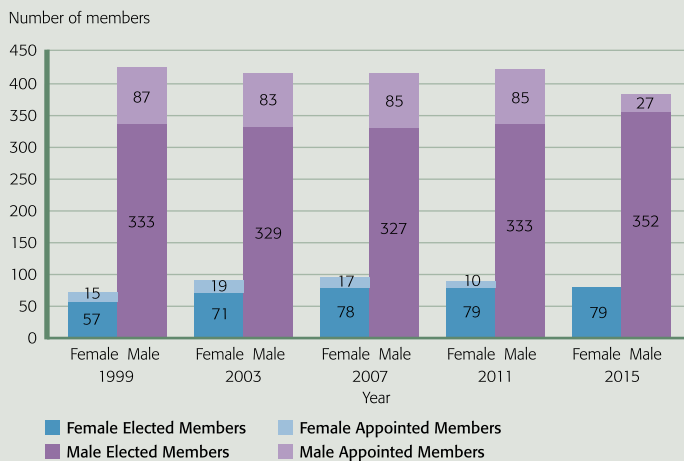
6.3 Registered Electors and Voter Turnout in Legislative Council Elections by Sex



Source: Registration and Electoral Office

The number of registered female electors and voter turnout increased from 2008 to 2016. Similar situation was observed for males.

6.4 Elected Members and Government Appointed Members⁽¹⁾ in District Councils⁽²⁾ by Sex



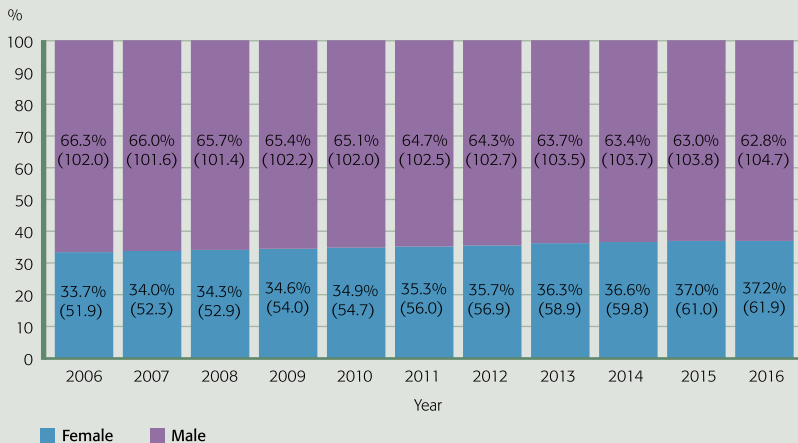
Notes: (1) Government appointed members include ex-officio members.

(2) Figures refer to the position right after District Council Ordinary Elections. By-election figures are not included.

Source: Home Affairs Department

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

6.5 Percentage Shares 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 as at the survey reference date.

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

Source: Civil Service Bureau

The percentage share of female civil servants increased gradually from 33.7% in 2006 to 37.2% in 2016.

6.6 Percentage Shares of Male and Female Directorate Officers in the Civil Service⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾



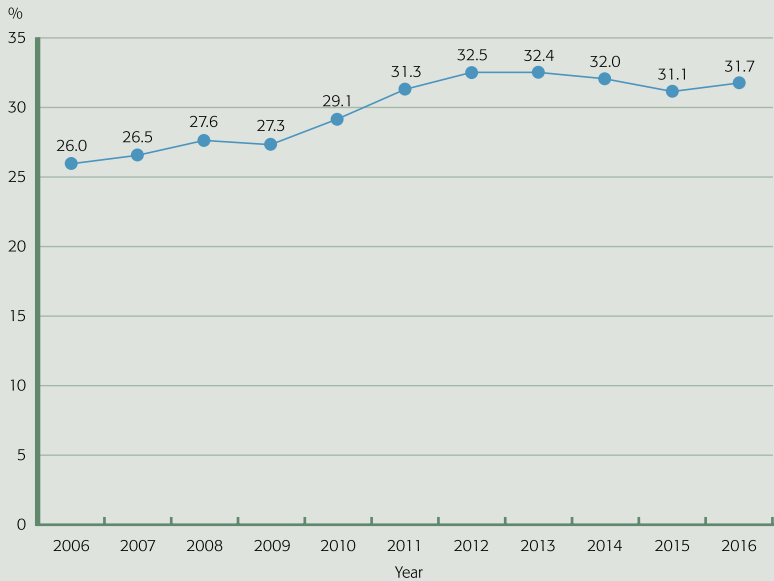
Notes: (1) Figures as at end of each reference year. Figures in brackets are the numbers of directorate officers.

(2) Figures include civil servants working who have been seconded / posted to organisations e.g. Hong Kong Monetary Authority and Hospital Authority. Figures on judges and judicial officers, Independent Commission Against Corruption officers, locally engaged staff working in Hong Kong Economic and Trade Offices are excluded.

Source: Civil Service Bureau

The number of female directorate officers in the civil service increased significantly by 35.1% from 348 in 2006 to 470 in 2016.

6.7 Percentage of Appointed Female Members Serving on Government Advisory and Statutory Bodies⁽¹⁾



Note: (1) Figures as at end of each reference year.

Source: Home Affairs Bureau

The percentage of female serving on government advisory and statutory bodies increased from 26.0% in 2006 to 31.7% in 2016.

6.8 Registered Volunteers of the Volunteer Movement⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ by Sex



Notes: (1) Volunteer Movement is a central office for volunteer service within the Social Welfare Department to develop volunteer service in a more coordinated manner. A computer database to capture information on individual and corporate volunteers and a Volunteer Service Enquiry Line was established to facilitate volunteer development.

(2) Figures as at end of each reference year.

Source: Volunteer Movement

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



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.

7.1 Recipients of Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA)⁽¹⁾ by Sex

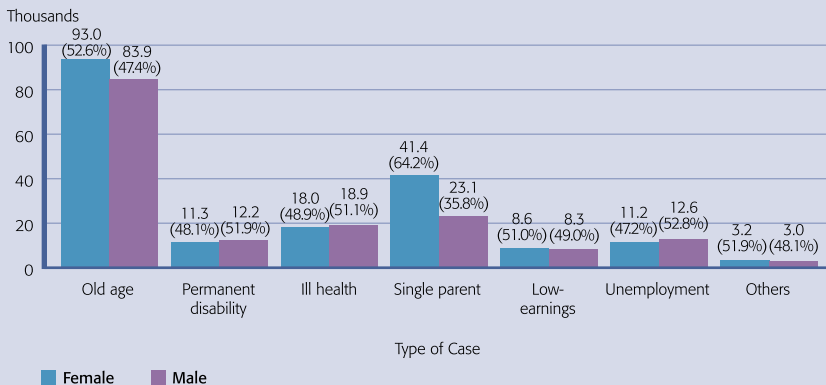


Note: (1) Figures as at end of each reference year.

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 dropped steadily since 2006.

7.2 Recipients of CSSA⁽¹⁾ by Type of Case⁽²⁾ and Sex, 2016



Notes: (1) Figures as at end of each reference year. Figures in brackets refer to the percentages of male and female recipients of the type of case.

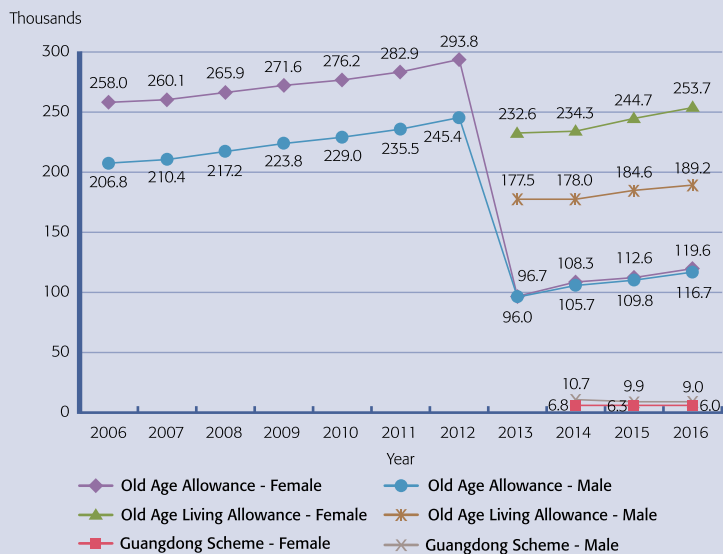
(2) CSSA is assessed on a household basis and cases are categorised according to the principal reason of receiving CSSA. As such, recipients under a specific category could not be entirely treated as having the same characteristics as indicated by the nature of the case. For example, some recipients under the old age category may be non-elderly members in the household.

Source: Social Welfare Department

The most significant gender difference in terms of the types of the 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

(a) Old Age Allowance, Old Age Living Allowance and Guangdong Scheme⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾

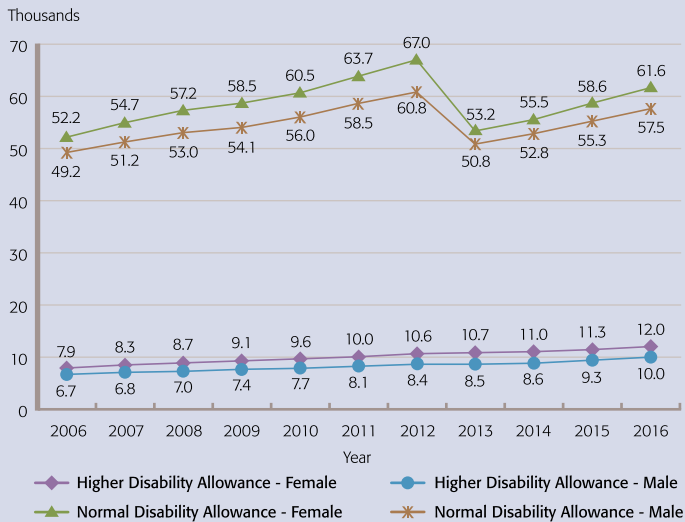


Notes: (1) Figures as at end of each reference year. Figures include persons whose cases are under processing and payments have not been made.

(2) Old Age Living Allowance (OALA) was launched in April 2013. Eligible Old Age Allowance recipients and Disability Allowance recipients aged 65 or above were gradually converted to receive OALA payment with effect from April 2013.

(3) The Guangdong (GD) Scheme was launched in October 2013. Breakdown by sex was available with effect from June 2014.

Source : Social Welfare Department

(b) Disability Allowance⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

Notes: (1) Figures as at end of each reference year. Figures include persons whose cases are under processing and payments have not been made.

(2) Old Age Living Allowance (OALA) was launched in April 2013. Eligible Old Age Allowance recipients and Disability Allowance recipients aged 65 or above were gradually converted to receive OALA payment with effect from April 2013.

Source : Social Welfare Department

The number of women receiving SSA was in general greater than that of men. The number of women and men receiving SSA were 452 893 and 382 369 respectively in 2016.

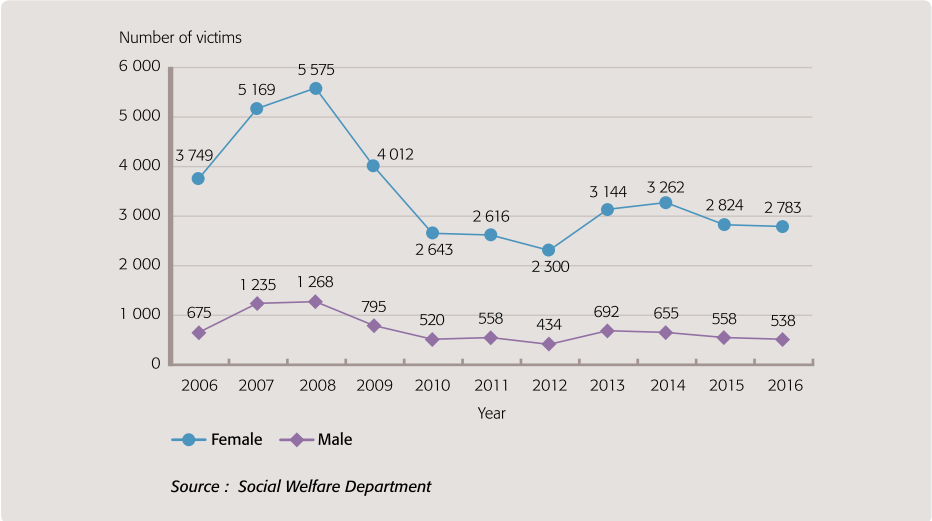


VIOLENCE AND CRIME

Women and men have different experiences in relation to crime. Generally speaking, there are fewer women arrested for crime than men. Among the newly reported spouse / cohabitant battering cases, there were much more female victims than male victims.

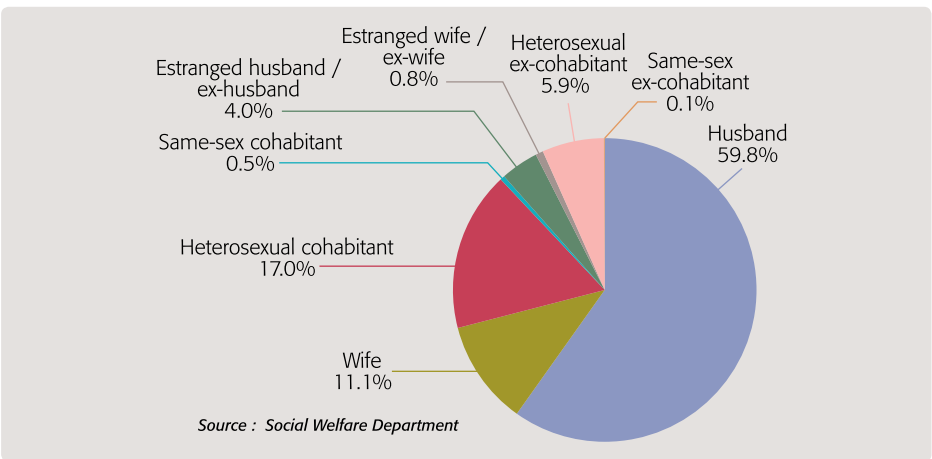
8.1 Domestic Violence

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



Among the newly reported spouse / cohabitant battering cases in the past decade, there were much more female victims than male victims.

8.1.2 Percentage Shares of Newly Reported Spouse / Cohabitant Battering Cases by Perpetrator's Relationship with the Victim, 2016

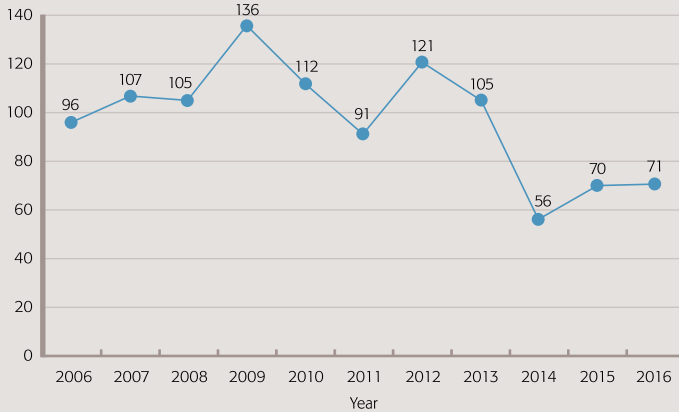


Most of the victims of spouse / cohabitant battering cases were abused by their spouses. The number constituted 71.0% of all spouse / cohabitant battering cases.

8.2 Sexual Assault

8.2.1 Reported Rape Cases

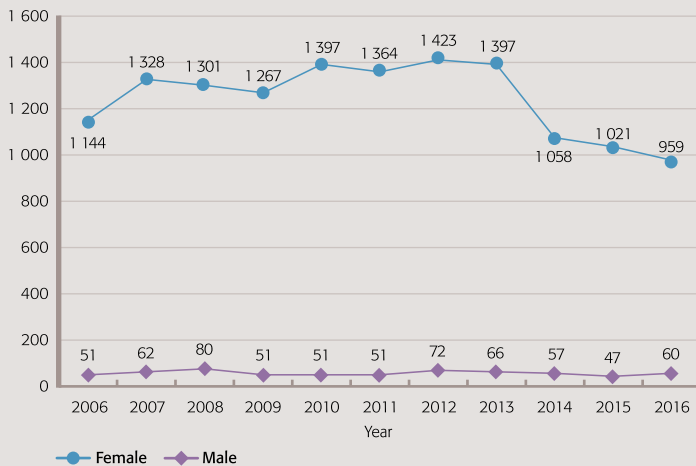
Number of female victims



Source: Hong Kong Police Force

8.2.2 Reported Indecent Assault Cases by Sex of Victim

Number of victims

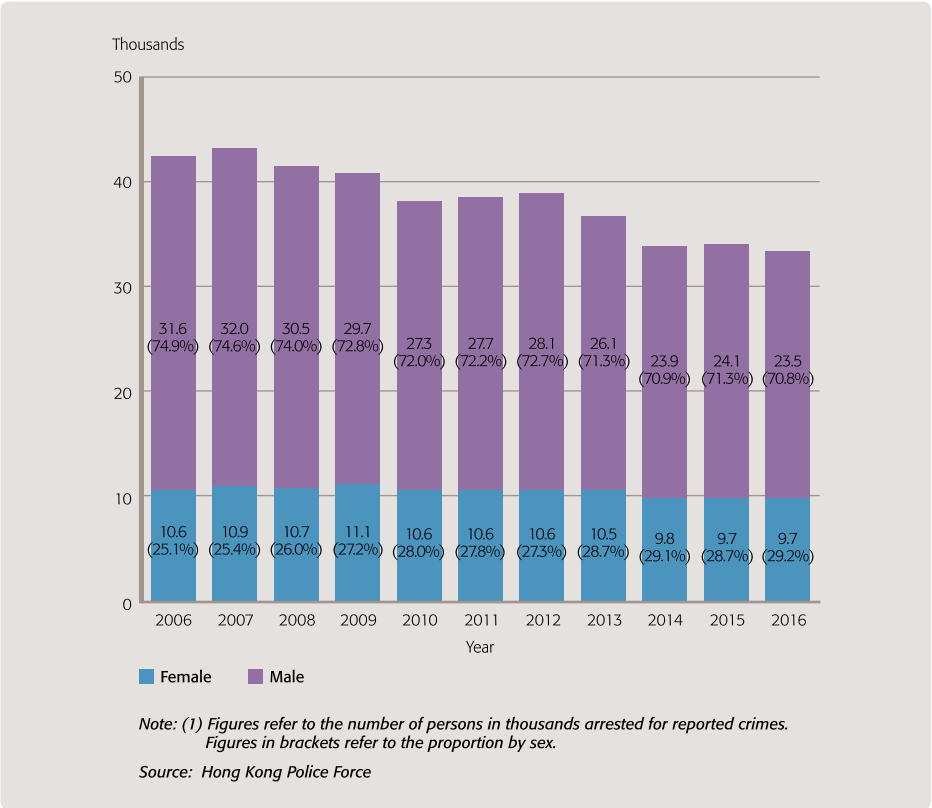


Source: Hong Kong Police Force

The number of reported rape and indecent assault cases concerning female victims decreased in 2016 (1 030) compared with the figure in 2006 (1 240).

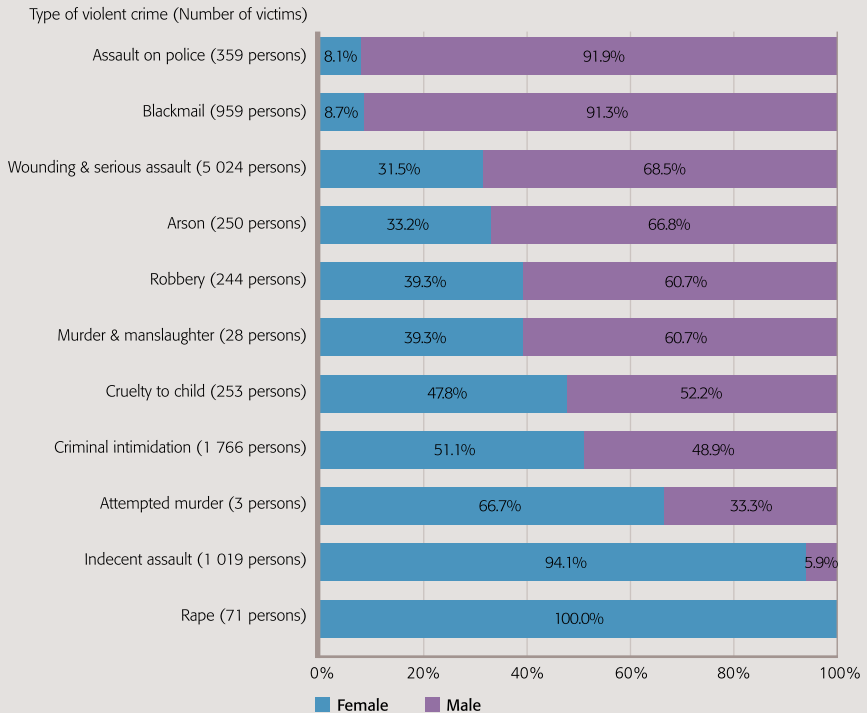
8.3 Crime

8.3.1 Persons Arrested for Crime⁽¹⁾ by Sex



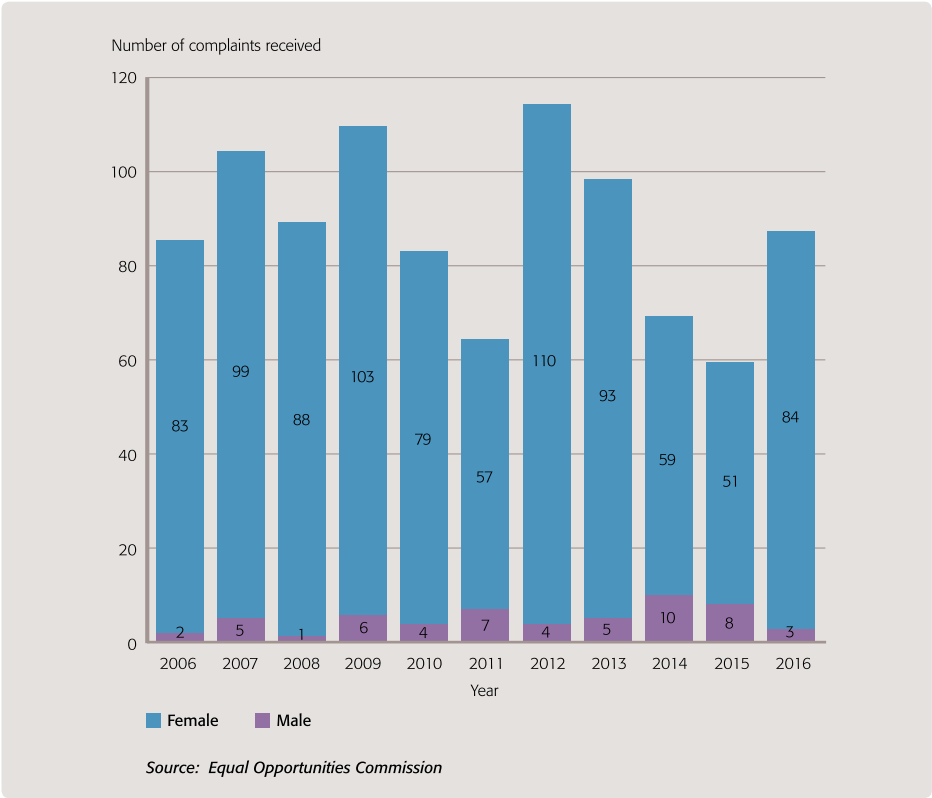
Although the number of females arrested for crime dropped in 2016 when compared to 2006, its proportion increased from 25.1% in 2006 to 29.2% in 2016.

8.3.2 Percentage Shares of Male and Female Violent Crime Victims by Type of Violent Crime, 2016



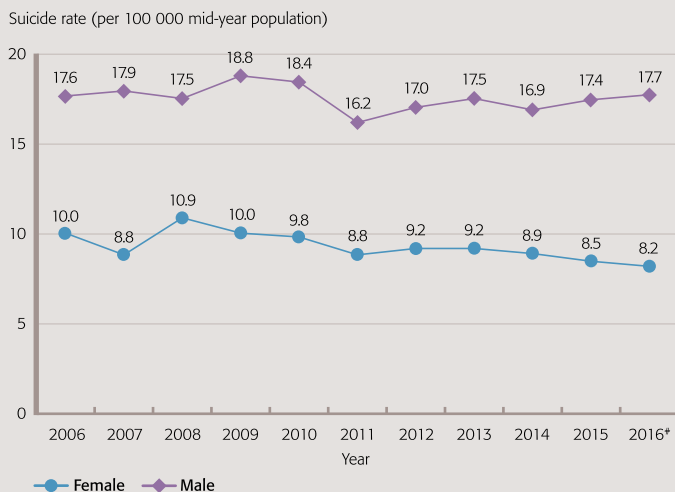
Source: Hong Kong Police Force

8.4 Sexual Harassment Complaints Received by the Equal Opportunities Commission for Investigation by Sex of Complainant



Most of the sexual harassment complaints received for investigation in the past ten years were filed by women.

8.5 Suicide Rates by Sex



Note: # Estimated figures (registration death date up to 31 July 2017).

Source: 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.

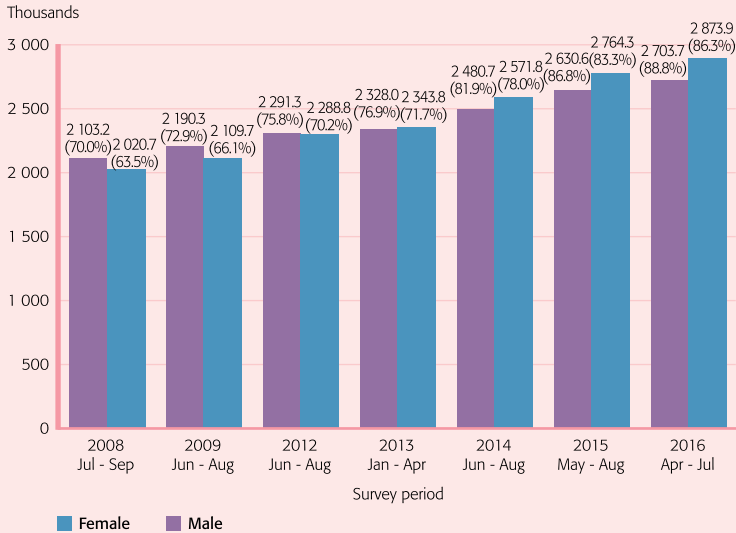


INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY USAGE

People in Hong Kong are generally keen users of information technology. Although the percentages of women who had used

Internet and had mobile phone were lower than that of males, the differences in the rates between the two genders narrowed in past years.

9.1 Persons Aged 10 and over who had Used the Internet⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ by Sex

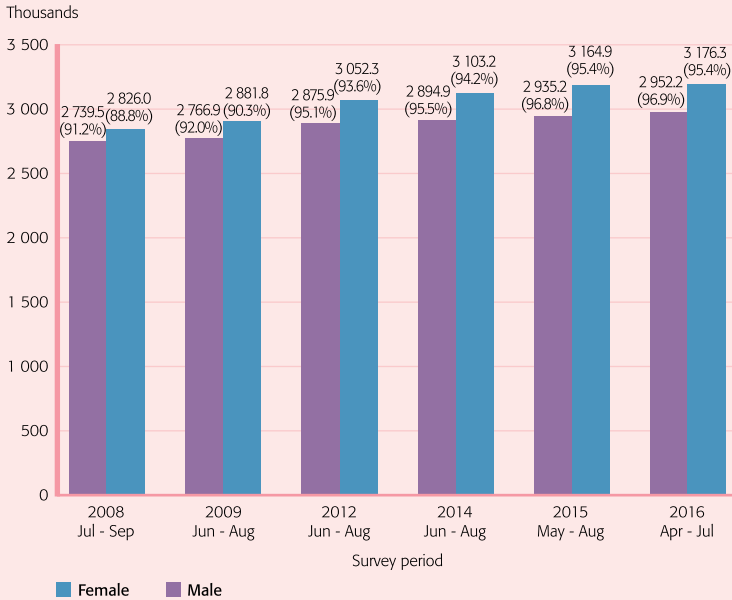


Notes: (1) Figures refer to persons aged 10 and over (excluding foreign domestic helpers) who had used Internet during the 12 months before enumeration.

(2) Figures in brackets refer to the percentage of persons who had used Internet to all persons aged 10 and over in the respective sex sub-group and survey period.

Source: Census and Statistics Department

9.2 Persons Aged 10 and over who had Mobile Phone (Including Smartphone)⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ by Sex



Notes: (1) Figures refer to persons aged 10 and over (excluding foreign domestic helpers) who had mobile phone (including smartphone).

(2) Figures in brackets refer to the percentage of persons who had mobile phone (including smartphone) to all persons aged 10 and over in the respective sex sub-group and survey period.

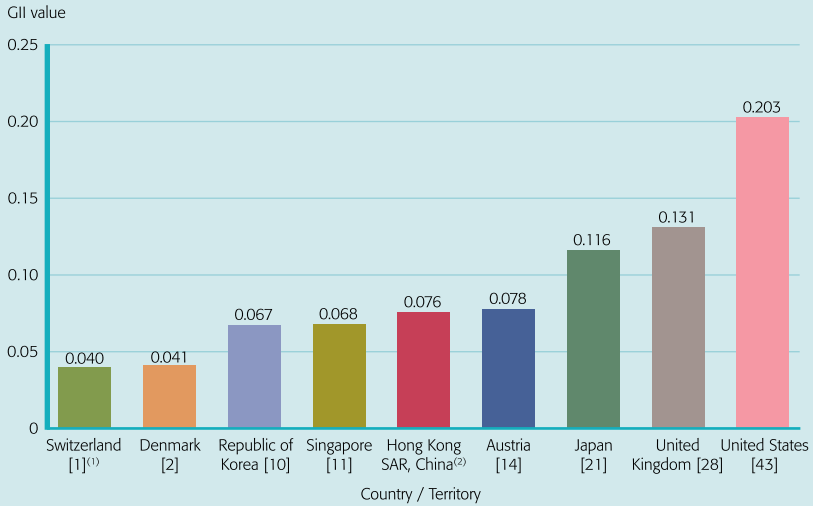
Source: Census and Statistics Department

The percentages of women who had used the Internet and had mobile phone (including Smartphone) increased gradually in the past years.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

The Gender Inequality Index (GII) is one of the five main Human Development Indices used by the United Nations (UN). It measures the achievement of women in basic capabilities and the opportunities provided for women in economic and political arenas.

10.1 Gender Inequality Indices (GII) in Selected Countries / Territory, 2015



Notes: (1) Figures in square brackets refers to the international ranking.

(2) Hong Kong's ranking in GII was absent since only parliamentary data of countries collected by the Inter-Parliamentary Union would be included in the calculation of GII. The index of Hong Kong was worked out by inserting the number of female Legislative Council members in Hong Kong in place of the number of female parliamentary members into the formula published in the United Nations Human Development Report 2016.

Source: The United Nations Human Development Report 2016

GII presents a composite measure of gender inequality using three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market. A low GII value indicates low inequality between women and men, and vice-versa. Hong Kong's GII value in 2015 follows that of Republic of Korea and Singapore and is similar to that of Austria who ranks at the fourteenth.

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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 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 10.1

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

All charts and tables are based on the latest figures available at the time of publication.

Women's Commission

The Women's Commission was established by the 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**

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