

WOMEN'S COMMISSION
Collection of Sex-disaggregated Data

INTRODUCTION

This paper:-

- (a) informs Members on how sex-disaggregated data are being collected;
- (b) informs Members on the compilation of a report on gender statistics by the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD); and
- (c) seeks Members' views on the collection and compilation of sex-disaggregated data in general.

COLLECTION OF SEX-DISAGGREGATED DATA

2. Information on gender is collected in many statistical surveys on socio-economic conditions conducted by the C&SD. For example, statistical information on the social and economic conditions of males and females in Hong Kong is collected via Population Censuses/By-censuses and the continuous General Household Survey. As a matter of statistical practice, gender is included in the list of data items to be collected, wherever appropriate. In fact, information on gender is published in many statistical reports.

3. In order to facilitate easy reference by readers, articles which aim to present an overall picture of the socio-economic conditions of females in Hong Kong have been published in the past. For example, an article "A Profile of the Females in Hong Kong, 1999" based on data collected under the General Household Survey in 1999 was published in the March 2000 issue of the Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics (copy of which is at Annex A). Members will wish to note that analysis of the demographic and socio-economic conditions of females in Hong Kong has been conducted and the profile gives an overview of women in Hong Kong in the following aspects:-

- (a) *Demographic* : the profile sets out the age pattern and marital status of men and women in Hong Kong;
- (b) *Education* : the profile sets out the level of educational attainment by

both sex and age groups; and

- (c) *Economic* : the profile sets out the labour force participation rates, the employment by industry and occupation; as well as the median monthly income of both sexes.

COMPILATION OF A REPORT ON GENDER STATISTICS

4. In view of the wide interest in gender-related data, the C&SD is prepared to collate information from various sources on the subject to facilitate easy retrieval of the relevant data by interested parties. In this connection, a report on gender statistics is now being prepared and is scheduled for release in mid-2001.

5. In addition to data that have been collected by the C&SD, the above-mentioned report will also include sex-disaggregated statistics produced by other departments/organizations, e.g. the University Grants Committee, the Social Welfare Department and the Hong Kong Police Force. C&SD intends to include the following major categories of data in the report under preparation and a tentative list of charts and tables proposed for incorporation therein is given in Annex B:-

- (a) Population and vital events;
- (b) Households characteristics;
- (c) Education profile;
- (d) Employment statistics;
- (e) Employment income;
- (f) Health;
- (g) Law and order; and
- (h) Participation in public affairs.

6. C&SD believes that the statistics to be presented in the report under preparation will facilitate the Women's Commission and Government bureaux and departments to better understand the social and economic conditions of the female population in Hong Kong. It will also facilitate further studies on gender-related issues and hence on the development and implementation of measures to promote women's well-being in Hong Kong.

ADVICE SOUGHT

7. Members are invited to:-

- (a) note the existing sex-disaggregated data collection mechanism and gender profile as presented at Annex A; and
- (b) comment on the collection and compilation of gender statistics in general.

Census and Statistics Department
March 2001

一九九九年香港女性概況剖析 **A Profile of the Females in Hong Kong, 1999**

政府統計處持續進行的綜合住戶統計調查，可提供數據以分析人口的社會及經濟特徵。本文根據一九九九年期間進行的綜合住戶統計調查所獲取的數據，描述香港女性的概況。

The General Household Survey conducted by the Census and Statistics Department on a continuous basis provides data for analysing the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population. This article utilizes the data collected from the General Household Survey in 1999 to give an overview of the female population in Hong Kong.

如對本文有任何查詢，請致電政府統計處綜合住戶統計調查組（一）（電話：2887 5130）。

If you have any enquiries on this article, please call General Household Survey Section (1), Census and Statistics Department (Tel. : 2887 5130).

一九九九年香港女性概況剖析

A Profile of the Females in Hong Kong, 1999

1. 引言

1.1 政府統計處進行的綜合住戶統計調查，提供有關香港人口的社會及經濟特徵的資料。這不單有助對社區上不同的層面進行研究，更可按選定人口組別，例如女性人口，進行探討。

1.2 綜合住戶統計調查所涵蓋的人口範圍包括所有在香港的永久性、非永久性居民和旅客，但不包括入住酒店的旅客、公共機構/社團院舍的住院人士及水上人口，約佔全港總人口的百分之九十八。

1.3 根據一九九九年綜合住戶統計調查結果顯示，女性約佔本港人口的一半。本文旨在基於一九九九年的綜合住戶統計調查的結果，描述香港女性人口的概況。

1.4 在本港人口中有不少外籍家庭傭工，為數約十多萬，差不多全是女性。在分析女性人口的社會及經濟特徵時，應考慮這方面的影響。

1.5 在一九九八年七月的香港統計月刊亦載有一篇同樣題材的專題文章。該文章內的數字是根據一九九六年中期人口統計的結果編製，而本文章內的數字是按綜合住戶統計調查結果所編製。這兩個統計調查在人口涵蓋範圍、統計調查方法等方面均有所不同。當闡釋這兩個統計調查的結果時，這點是值得留意的。

2. 人口特徵

2.1 在一九九九年，香港男性及女性人口的數目分別是 338 萬及 336 萬人。整體性別比率（即男性人口數目與每千名女性人口相對的比率）為 1 006。（表一）

1. Introduction

1.1 The General Household Survey (GHS) conducted by the Census and Statistics Department provides information on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population in Hong Kong. It allows studies to be undertaken not only on various facets of the community but also on specific sub-groups of the population such as the females.

1.2 The population coverage of the GHS is confined to permanent and non-permanent residents and transients in Hong Kong, with the exclusion of hotel transients, inmates of institutions and the marine population. It constitutes about 98% of the total population.

1.3 According to the result of GHS in 1999, about half of the population were females. This article aims to provide an overview of the female population in Hong Kong based on the results of the GHS in 1999.

1.4 There were many foreign domestic helpers in Hong Kong, amounting to well over 100,000. Nearly all of them were females. The effect of this should be taken into account when analyzing the socio-economic characteristics of the female population in Hong Kong.

1.5 A similar feature article on this subject was published in the July 1998 issue of the Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics. The figures in that article were based on the 1996 Population By-census results, while those contained in this article were based on the GHS results. The two surveys differ in population coverage, survey methodology, etc. This point should be noted when interpreting the results of the two surveys.

2. Demographic characteristics

2.1 In 1999, the numbers of males and females in Hong Kong's population were 3.38 million and 3.36 million respectively. This gives an overall sex ratio (i.e. number of males per 1 000 females) of 1 006. (Table 1)

2.2 女性人口的年齡結構跟男性的不同。女性人口在 20-39 歲和 65 歲及以上這兩個年齡組別中，無論絕對或相對地皆比男性人口多。20-39 歲女性較多，主要是因為包括了在這個年齡組別的大量女性外籍家庭傭工。至於 65 歲及以上組別內女性較多主要是因為女性較為長壽。在 1999 年，女性出生時平均預期壽命的臨時估計數字是 83 歲，而男性則為 77 歲。（表一）

2.2 The age pattern of females was different from that of males. In both relative and absolute terms, there were more females than males in the age groups 20-39 and 65 and over. The greater number of females in the age group 20-39 was mainly because there were many female foreign domestic helpers in this age group. For the age group 65 and over, it was mainly because females usually lived longer than males. In 1999, the expectation of life at birth of females was provisionally estimated at 83 years; while it was only 77 years for males. (Table 1)

表一 一九九九年按年齡及性別劃分的人口數目
Table 1 Population by Age and Sex, 1999

年齡組別 Age Group	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both Sexes		性別比率 ⁽¹⁾ Sex Ratio ⁽¹⁾
	數目 No.	百分率 %	數目 No.	百分率 %	數目 No.	百分率 %	
0 - 4	169 800	5.0	157 400	4.7	327 200	4.9	1079
5 - 9	211 200	6.2	193 300	5.7	404 500	6.0	1093
10 - 14	212 300	6.3	203 000	6.0	415 300	6.2	1046
15 - 19	220 100	6.5	211 000	6.3	431 200	6.4	1043
20 - 24	224 000	6.6	242 000	7.2	466 000	6.9	926
25 - 29	252 600	7.5	281 400	8.4	534 000	7.9	897
30 - 34	294 600	8.7	331 500	9.9	626 100	9.3	889
35 - 39	360 000	10.6	368 200	10.9	728 100	10.8	978
40 - 44	340 600	10.1	322 500	9.6	663 000	9.8	1056
45 - 49	274 300	8.1	253 600	7.5	527 900	7.8	1081
50 - 54	211 100	6.2	180 100	5.4	391 200	5.8	1172
55 - 59	139 900	4.1	113 700	3.4	253 700	3.8	1231
60 - 64	141 000	4.2	125 700	3.7	266 700	4.0	1122
65 +	329 400	9.7	378 800	11.3	708 200	10.5	870
總計 Total	3 381 000	100.0	3 362 200	100.0	6 743 200	100.0	1 006

註釋：在各年齡組別中，男性人口數目與每千名女
(1) 性相對的比率。

Note : (1) The number of males per 1 000 females in the respective age groups.

2.3 在 15 歲及以上女性人口中，已婚人士佔 59%。從未結婚人士、喪偶人士及已離婚／分居的人士則分別佔 29%、10%及 2%。（表二）

2.3 Among females aged 15 and over, about 59% were at present married; the proportions of never married, widowed and divorced/separated were 29%, 10% and 2% respectively. (Table 2)

2.4 女性人口中喪偶的人士所佔的比例（10%）顯著較男性（2%）為高。引致這現象的主要原因是由於女性通常較男性長壽及妻子通常較丈夫年輕，故丈夫較妻子先逝世的情況很平常。如只看 55 歲及以上的組別，寡婦佔女性人口的比例（41%）遠較鰥夫佔男性人口的比例（10%）為高。（表二）

2.4 The proportion of females who were widowed (10%) was significantly higher than that of males (2%). This is because females usually live longer than males and the wife is usually younger than the husband. So it is common that the husband dies earlier than the wife. For the age group 55 and over, the proportion of females who were widowed (41%) was significantly higher than that of males (10%). (Table 2)

表二 一九九九年按婚姻狀況、年齡及性別劃分的十五歲及以上人口數目
Table 2 Population Aged 15 and over by Marital Status, Age and Sex, 1999

年齡 組別 Age Group	從未結婚 Never Married		已婚 Now Married		喪偶 Widowed		離婚／分居 Divorced/ Separated		總計 Total	
	男性 Male	女性 Female	男性 Male	女性 Female	男性 Male	女性 Female	男性 Male	女性 Female	男性 Male	女性 Female
	數目 No. (%)	數目 No. (%)	數目 No. (%)	數目 No. (%)	數目 No. (%)	數目 No. (%)	數目 No. (%)	數目 No. (%)	數目 No. (%)	數目 No. (%)
15 – 24	434 300 (97.8)	423 800 (93.5)	9 600 (2.2)	28 700 (6.3)	*	*	*	*	444 100 (100.0)	453 100 (100.0)
25 – 34	318 800 (58.3)	258 500 (42.2)	224 600 (41.0)	343 600 (56.1)	*	1 700 (0.3)	3 700 (0.7)	9 100 (1.5)	547 200 (100.0)	612 900 (100.0)
35 – 44	110 800 (15.8)	90 700 (13.1)	576 600 (82.3)	565 000 (81.8)	*	9 100 (1.3)	12 100 (1.7)	25 800 (3.7)	700 500 (100.0)	690 600 (100.0)
45 – 54	27 100 (5.6)	23 200 (5.4)	443 400 (91.4)	367 500 (84.7)	3 700 (0.8)	23 400 (5.4)	11 200 (2.3)	19 600 (4.5)	485 300 (100.0)	433 700 (100.0)
55+	24 800 (4.1)	14 400 (2.3)	516 000 (84.5)	340 800 (55.1)	58 400 (9.6)	251 900 (40.7)	11 200 (1.8)	11 100 (1.8)	610 400 (100.0)	618 200 (100.0)
總計 Total	915 800 (32.9)	810 600 (28.9)	1 770 200 (63.5)	1 645 500 (58.6)	63 300 (2.3)	286 100 (10.2)	38 400 (1.4)	66 300 (2.4)	2 787 600 (100.0)	2 808 500 (100.0)

註 釋 : 括號內的數字指在該年齡性別組別中所佔的百分率。

* 此估值的精確程度較低，因此不予公布。

Notes : Figures in brackets refer to the percentage shares in the respective age -sex groups.

* Denotes estimates with relatively low precision and which should therefore be suppressed.

3. 教育特徵

3.1 女性的教育程度似乎較男性為低。15 歲及以上女性陸上非住院人口當中，約 16% 具專上教育程度，較男性相應的比例(19%)為低。此外，女性中達幼稚園程度或從未接受教育的佔 13%，遠比男性的比例(4%)為高。但值得注意的是隨着社會的演進及自一九七八年實施九年普及教育政策，香港人口的教育程度的趨勢於過去二十年有很大的變化。65 歲或以上的女性當中，約 63% 只達幼稚園程度或從未接受教育，相對於 65 歲男性中的 23% 為高，顯示現時的年長女性在年青時接受教育的機會較男性為低。今日而言，15-19 歲及 20-24 歲的男性及女性教育程度的概況大致相近，足以證明現今男、女性接受教育的機會已大致均等。20-24 歲的女性當中，具學位程度者所佔比例達 26%，較 20-24 歲男性當中的比例為高(23%)。(表三)

3.2 即使自一九七八年期間，本港已實行九年普及教育政策，15-24 歲的男、女性當中，仍有很少數人士只達幼稚園／小學程度或從未接受教育。這相信是由於近年有不少中國內地人士來港所致。(表三)

3. Education characteristics

3.1 Educational attainment of females appeared to be lower than that of males. About 16% of females aged 15 and over attained tertiary education, lower than that of males (19%). Besides, the proportion of females who had no schooling or only had kindergarten education (13%) was much higher than that of males (4%). However, it should be noted that the trend in educational attainment had changed much over the past two decades in Hong Kong alongside with the advancement in the society and the introduction of universal education since 1978. The fact that the proportion (63%) of females aged 65 and over who had no schooling or attained only kindergarten education was significantly higher than that (23%) for the male counterparts demonstrated the lower chance of receiving education among the elderly females when they were young. Nowadays, males and females were found to have similar chance of receiving education as proven by the similar pattern in educational attainment among males and females in the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups. The proportion of females aged 20-24 who had educational attainment at degree level was 26%, which was higher than that among males aged 20-24 (23%). (Table 3)

3.2 It should be noted that even with the introduction of universal education in 1978, there were still a very small proportion of females and males aged 15-24 who had no schooling or only had kindergarten/primary education. The influx of new arrivals from the Mainland in recent years might be one of the relevant factors. (Table 3)

表三 一九九九年按性別、教育程度及年齡劃分的十五歲及以上人口數目
Table 3 Population Aged 15 and over by Sex, Educational Attainment and Age, 1999

性別／教育程度 Sex/Educational Attainment	年齡組別 Age Group							總計 Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	
	數目 No. (%)	數目 No. (%)	數目 No. (%)	數目 No. (%)	數目 No. (%)	數目 No. (%)	數目 No. (%)	數目 No. (%)
男性 Male								
未受教育／幼稚園 No schooling/Kindergarten	*	*	1 200 (0.2)	6 000 (0.9)	11 700 (2.4)	24 200 (8.6)	75 200 (22.8)	118 500 (4.2)
小學 Primary	2 300 (1.1)	3 700 (1.6)	27 200 (5.0)	132 400 (18.9)	165 100 (34.0)	122 900 (43.7)	181 100 (55.0)	634 700 (22.8)
中學／預科 ⁽¹⁾ Secondary/Matriculation ⁽¹⁾	199 100 (90.5)	137 300 (61.3)	344 200 (62.9)	423 000 (60.4)	244 500 (50.4)	98 400 (35.0)	56 600 (17.2)	1 503 200 (53.9)
專上教育：非學位課程 Tertiary: Non-degree course	13 700 (6.2)	31 900 (14.3)	56 700 (10.4)	50 200 (7.2)	23 200 (4.8)	12 000 (4.3)	5 200 (1.6)	192 900 (6.9)
專上教育：學位課程 Tertiary: Degree course	5 000 (2.3)	51 000 (22.8)	117 800 (21.5)	88 900 (12.7)	40 800 (8.4)	23 500 (8.4)	11 300 (3.4)	338 400 (12.1)
小計 Sub-total	220 100 (100.0)	224 000 (100.0)	547 200 (100.0)	700 500 (100.0)	485 300 (100.0)	281 000 (100.0)	329 400 (100.0)	2 787 600 (100.0)

註釋：* 此估值的精確程度較低，因此不予公布。

Notes : * Denotes estimates with relatively low precision and should therefore be suppressed.

(1) 包括同等的教育程度。

(1) Including equivalent educational attainment.

表三(續) 一九九九年按性別、教育程度及年齡劃分的十五歲及以上人口數目
Table 3 (Cont'd) Population Aged 15 and over by Sex, Educational Attainment and Age, 1999

性別／教育程度 Sex/Educational Attainment	年齡組別 Age Group							總計
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total
	數目 No. (%)	數目 No. (%)	數目 No. (%)	數目 No. (%)	數目 No. (%)	數目 No. (%)	數目 No. (%)	數目 No. (%)
女性 Female								
未受教育／幼稚園 No schooling/Kindergarten	*	*	3 400 (0.6)	17 000 (2.5)	31 600 (7.3)	62 700 (26.2)	238 300 (62.9)	353 400 (12.6)
小學 Primary	1 700 (0.8)	5 900 (2.4)	41 800 (6.8)	174 800 (25.3)	195 600 (45.1)	107 800 (45.0)	108 600 (28.7)	636 000 (22.6)
中學／預科 ⁽¹⁾ Secondary/Matriculation ⁽¹⁾	188 700 (89.4)	139 100 (57.5)	394 200 (64.3)	401 300 (58.1)	171 800 (39.6)	51 900 (21.7)	25 300 (6.7)	1 372 300 (48.9)
專上教育：非學位課程 Tertiary: Non-degree course	14 600 (6.9)	35 100 (14.5)	67 800 (11.1)	44 700 (6.5)	17 400 (4.0)	7 800 (3.2)	3 400 (0.9)	190 700 (6.8)
專上教育：學位課程 Tertiary: Degree course	6 000 (2.8)	61 600 (25.5)	105 800 (17.3)	52 900 (7.7)	17 400 (4.0)	9 300 (3.9)	3 100 (0.8)	256 100 (9.1)
小計 Sub-total	211 000 (100.0)	242 000 (100.0)	612 900 (100.0)	690 600 (100.0)	433 700 (100.0)	239 400 (100.0)	378 800 (100.0)	2 808 500 (100.0)
總計 Total	431 200	466 000	1 160 100	1 391 200	919 000	520 400	708 200	5 596 100

註釋：* 此估值的精確程度較低，因此不予公布。

Notes：* Denotes estimates with relatively low precision and which should therefore be suppressed.

(1) 包括同等的教育程度。

(1) Including equivalent educational attainment.

3.3 不同教育程度人士按年齡分析的性別比率數據，有助了解男、女性的教育程度的分別。性別比率是指該組別中男性人口數目與每千名女性人口相對的比率。具學位程度人士的性別比率由 65 歲及以上的 3 622 下降至 15-24 歲的 828，顯示近年女性接受高等教育的機會有顯著的改善。但具幼稚園程度或從未接受教育的人士中，不同年齡組別內的性別比率則大致相若，介乎 316 至 386。（表四）

3.3 To better illustrate the difference between males and females in respect of the educational level attained, the sex ratios in different age groups under the respective levels of educational attainment were compiled. Sex ratio refers to the number of males per 1 000 females in the specific group. For those with educational attainment at degree level, the sex ratio dropped from 3 622 among persons aged 65 and over to 828 among those aged 15-24. This showed a drastic improvement in the opportunities of attaining higher education among females in recent years. However, the sex ratio of those who had no schooling or only had kindergarten education was found to be maintained at a similar level across different age groups, ranging from 316 to 386. (Table 4)

表四 一九九九年按教育程度及年齡劃分的十五歲及以上人口性別比率⁽¹⁾
Table 4 Sex Ratio⁽¹⁾ of Population Aged 15 and over by Educational Attainment and Age, 1999

教育程度 Educational Attainment	年齡組別 Age Group							總計 Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	
未受教育／幼稚園 No schooling/Kindergarten	*	*	369	353	370	386	316	335
小學 Primary	1 379	630	652	757	844	1 141	1 668	998
中學／預科 ⁽²⁾ Secondary/Matriculation ⁽²⁾	1 055	987	873	1 054	1 424	1 897	2 233	1 095
專上教育：非學位課程 Tertiary: Non-degree course	936	910	836	1 125	1 331	1 540	1 534	1 011
專上教育：學位課程 Tertiary: Degree course	828	828	1 114	1 682	2 351	2 518	3 622	1 321
總計 Total	1 043	926	893	1 014	1 119	1 173	870	993

註釋： * 此估值的精確程度較低，因此不予公布。

Notes : * Denotes estimates with relatively low precision and which should therefore be suppressed.

(1) 在各年齡組別中，男性人口數目與每千名女性相對比率。

(1) The number of males per 1 000 females in the respective age groups.

(2) 包括同等的教育程度。

(2) Including equivalent educational attainment.

4. 經濟特徵

4.1 在 15 歲及以上女性人口中，約有 138 萬名（49%）屬勞動人口，較男性的比例（75%）為低。反之，女性中為料理家務者的比例（28%）則遠較男性的比例（0.4%）為高。（表五）

4. Economic characteristics

4.1 Among the female population aged 15 and over, 1.38 million (49%) belonged to the labour force. The proportion was lower than that of males (75%). Conversely, the proportion of females who were home-makers (28%) was much higher than that of males (0.4%). (Table 5)

表五 一九九九年按經濟活動身分及性別劃分的十五歲及以上人口數目
Table 5 Population Aged 15 and over by Activity Status and Sex, 1999

經濟活動身分 Activity Status	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both Sexes	
	數目 No.	百分率 %	數目 No.	百分率 %	數目 No.	百分率 %
從事經濟活動 Economically active	2 095 700	75.2	1 380 900	49.2	3 476 600	62.1
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	691 900	24.8	1 427 700	50.8	2 119 600	37.9
料理家務者 Home-makers	10 200	0.4	788 900	28.1	799 100	14.3
學生 Students	220 900	7.9	217 500	7.7	438 400	7.8
退休人士 Retired persons	386 100	13.9	366 000	13.0	752 200	13.4
其他 Others	74 700	2.7	55 300	2.0	130 000	2.3
總計 Total	2 787 600	100.0	2 808 500	100.0	5 596 100	100.0

4.2 按年齡分析，女性的勞動人口參與率（即勞動人口佔該組別人口總數的百分率）在所有年齡組別皆較男性為低。在 20-34 歲主要工作年齡組別中的差幅較小，因為在這年齡組別中的女性，不少都是未婚，或已結婚而沒有孩子，故她們有較大可能仍留在勞動市場。（表六）

4.2 Analyzed by age, the labour force participation rates (i.e. the proportion of persons being in the labour force) of females were lower than that of males in all age groups. The difference was smaller in the prime working age of 20-34. It was because in this age group, many females were either single or married with no children. There was a relatively higher tendency for them to stay in the labour market. (Table 6)

表六 一九九九年按年齡及性別劃分的勞動人口參與率
Table 6 Labour Force Participation Rates by Age and Sex, 1999

年齡組別 Age Group	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes
	百分率 %	百分率 %	百分率 %
15 – 19	20.3	16.7	18.5
20 – 24	76.6	76.2	76.4
25 – 34	97.5	78.3	87.4
35 – 44	97.5	58.8	78.3
45 – 54	93.8	50.4	73.3
55 – 64	61.0	20.4	42.3
65+	10.9	2.0	6.2
總計 Total	75.2	49.2	62.1

4.3 在女性就業人數中，從事「社區、社會及個人服務業」的佔 35%，其次是「批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業」（34%）、「金融、保險、地產及商用服務業」（14%）和「製造業」（10%）。跟男性比較，女性中在「社區、社會及個人服務業」工作所佔的比例較大。（表七）

4.3 Some 35% of the female employed persons were engaged in the "Community, social and personal services" sector, followed by "Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels" (34%), "Financing, insurance, real estate and business services" (14%) and "Manufacturing" (10%) sectors. A significantly higher proportion of females was in the "Community, social and personal services" sector compared with males. (Table 7)

表七 一九九九年按行業及性別劃分的就業人數
Table 7 Employed Persons by Industry and Sex, 1999

行業 Industry	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both Sexes	
	數目 No.	百分率 %	數目 No.	百分率 %	數目 No.	百分率 %
製造業 Manufacturing	239 300	12.3	134 900	10.3	374 200	11.5
建造業 Construction	288 600	14.8	19 200	1.5	307 800	9.4
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	526 300	27.0	448 500	34.2	974 800	29.9
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	295 000	15.2	68 000	5.2	363 000	11.1
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	279 100	14.3	177 000	13.5	456 100	14.0
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	294 400	15.1	461 000	35.1	755 300	23.2
其他 Others	23 600	1.2	4 700	0.4	28 300	0.9
總計 Total	1 946 300	100.0	1 313 200	100.0	3 259 500	100.0

4.4 在女性就業人數中，「文員」佔 32%，其次為「非技術工人」（25%）。女性任職「經理及行政人員」的比例（4%）遠較男性的比例為低（10%）。（表八）

4.4 Among the female employed persons, 32% were "clerks", followed by "elementary occupations workers" (25%). The proportion of females working as "managers and administrators" (4%) was significantly lower than that of males (10%). (Table 8)

表八 一九九九年按職業及性別劃分的就業人數
Table 8 Employed Persons by Occupation and Sex, 1999

職業 Occupation	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both Sexes	
	數目 No.	百分率 %	數目 No.	百分率 %	數目 No.	百分率 %
經理及行政人員 Managers and administrators	201 300	10.3	53 200	4.1	254 500	7.8
專業人員 Professionals	119 600	6.1	55 200	4.2	174 700	5.4
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	336 200	17.3	211 300	16.1	547 500	16.8
文員 Clerks	168 200	8.6	415 800	31.7	584 100	17.9
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	265 800	13.7	194 300	14.8	460 100	14.1
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	340 300	17.5	12 400	0.9	352 600	10.8
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	238 700	12.3	42 400	3.2	281 100	8.6
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	269 500	13.8	326 400	24.9	596 000	18.3
其他 Others	6 800	0.3	2 200	0.2	9 000	0.3
總計 Total	1 946 300	100.0	1 313 200	100.0	3 259 500	100.0

4.5 在 1999 年，女性就業人口的每月主業收入中位數為 8,500 港元，較男性的 11,000 港元為低。按年齡分析，在所有年齡組別中，女性的每月主業收入中位數均較男性的為低，而差幅在 35 歲及以上的年齡組別較大。然而，這簡單指標未足以證明或否定在就業收入上有否性別不平等的現象存在。在比較男女就業收入時，必須將其他因素，如職業、教育程度、工作經驗、工作時數，甚至體格等一併考慮。（表九）

4.5 The median monthly income from main employment of females was \$8,500 in 1999, lower than that of \$11,000 for males. Analyzed by age, the median monthly income from main employment of females was in general less than that of males in all age groups, particularly for the age group 35 and over. It should be noted that this simple indicator cannot conclusively prove or disprove the existence of sex disparity in terms of employment income. Many other factors such as occupation, educational attainment, experience, hours of work and even physique have to be taken into account when comparing the employment income of males and females. (Table 9)

表九 一九九九年按年齡及性別劃分的就業人士⁽¹⁾的每月主業收入中位數
Table 9 Median Monthly Income from Main Employment of Employed Persons⁽¹⁾
by Age and Sex, 1999

年齡組別 Age Group	每月主業收入中位數 (港元) Median Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)		
	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes
15 – 24	8,000	7,500	8,000
25 – 34	12,000	10,000	11,000
35 – 44	13,000	9,000	12,000
45 – 54	12,000	7,000	10,000
55 +	8,000	5,500	8,000
總計 Total	11,000	8,500	10,000

註釋： (1) 不包括無酬家庭從業員。

Note: (1) Excluding unpaid family workers.

擬列入性別統計數據報告的統計圖表

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註釋: * 有關這些統計表的格式, 請參閱附錄(一)內相關的統計表。

Note: * For format of these tables, please refer to similar tables in the article at Annex 1.