



Hong Kong
Women
in Figures **2015**



婦女事務委員會
Women's Commission

Preface

The Women's Commission takes great pleasure in presenting the 2015 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 fifth 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 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.

Contents

| | Page |
|---------------------------------------|------|
| 1. Population | 1 |
| 2. Marriage and Family | 5 |
| 3. Education | 15 |
| 4. Employment | 19 |
| 5. Health | 41 |
| 6. Social and Political Participation | 49 |
| 7. Social Security and Welfare | 57 |
| 8. Violence and Crime | 61 |
| 9. Information Technology Usage | 69 |
| 10. International Comparison | 71 |
| List of Charts and Tables | 73 |
| Sources of Data | 77 |
| Women's Commission | 78 |

1. Population

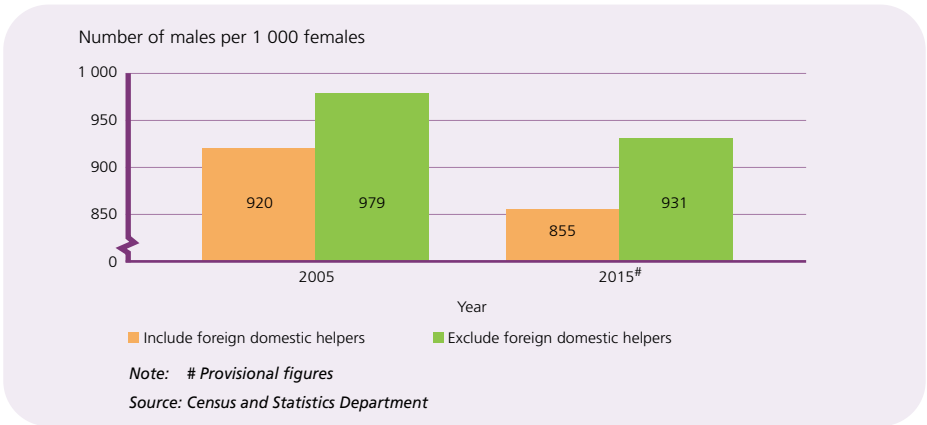
In 2015, the mid-year population of Hong Kong was 7 298 600, of that 3 934 600 were female. Between 2005 and 2015, there have been substantial changes in the population composition of Hong Kong in terms of number, gender and age. One of the noticeable changes is the ageing population of Hong Kong.

1.1 Population Pyramids



Comparison between the population pyramids in 2005 and 2015 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 2015.

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 979 in 2005 to 931 in 2015. Similarly, the number of males per 1 000 females (including foreign domestic helpers) dropped from 920 in 2005 to 855 in 2015.

1.3 One-way Permit Holders Entering Hong Kong by Sex



Source: Security Bureau

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 : 2.04 in 2014.

1.4 Foreign Domestic Helpers⁽¹⁾ by Sex

| Year ⁽²⁾ | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Male | 3 557 | 3 745 | 3 996 | 4 182 | 4 353 | 4 577 | 4 774 | 4 942 | 5 106 |
| Female | 224 144 | 235 583 | 248 476 | 261 456 | 274 565 | 287 896 | 303 111 | 312 831 | 323 178 |

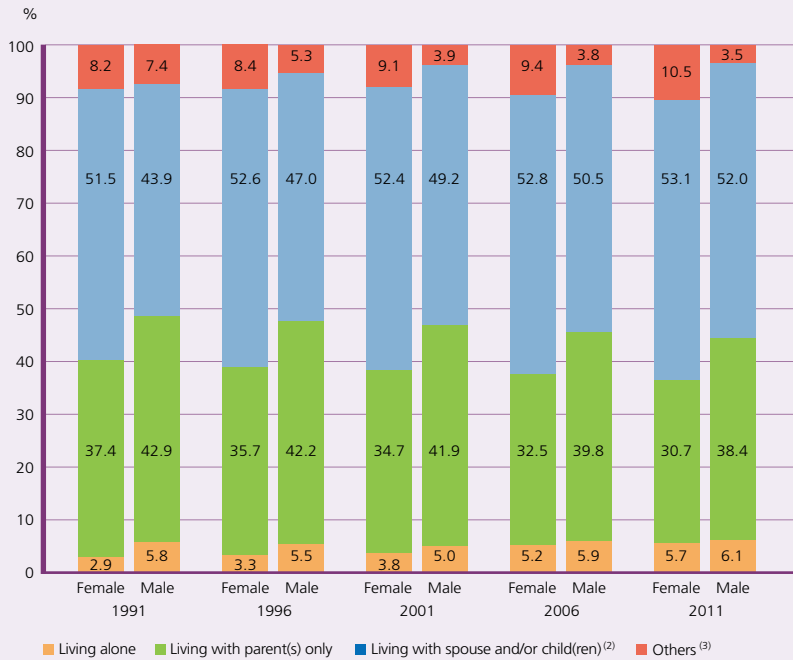
Notes: (1) Figures are based on employment visas issued to foreign domestic helpers.

(2) Figures as at mid-year.

Source: Census and Statistics Department

The number of female foreign domestic helpers increased by around 100 000 from 2006 to 2014 whereas the number of male foreign domestic helpers remained comparatively stable.

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



Notes: (1) Figures exclude persons living in non-domestic households and student dormitories.
 (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

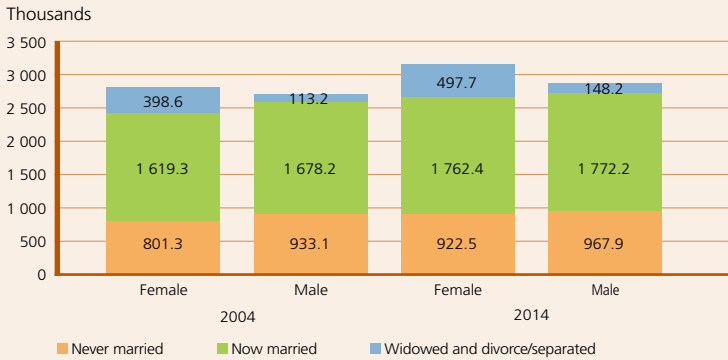
There were changes in the living arrangement of women and men during 1991 – 2011. In particular, the proportion of women living alone increased steadily from 2.9% in 1991 to 5.7% in 2011, while that of men experienced a slight increase from 5.8% in 1991 to 6.1% in 2011.

2. Marriage and Family

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

2.1 Marriage

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

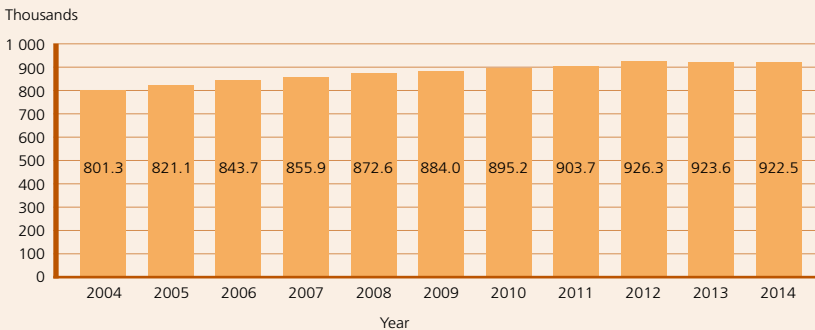


Note: (1) Figures include land-based non-institutional population aged 15 and over only.

Source: Census and Statistics Department

The number of married, widowed and divorced/separated persons increased in both genders during 2004 – 2014. In both 2004 and 2014, 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)⁽¹⁾



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

Source: Census and Statistics Department

The number of females aged 15 and over who were never married has increased during 2004 – 2014 by around 15.1%.

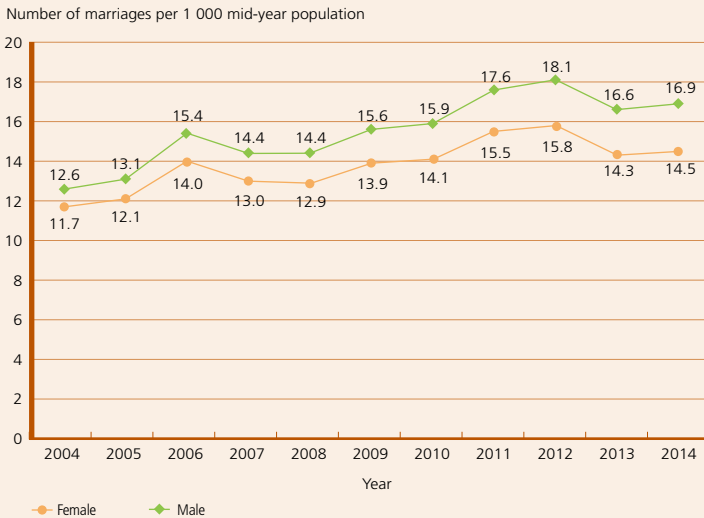
2.1.3 Median Age at First Marriage by Sex



Source: Census and Statistics Department

The median age of women at their first marriage rose from 28.1 in 2004 to 29.1 in 2014.

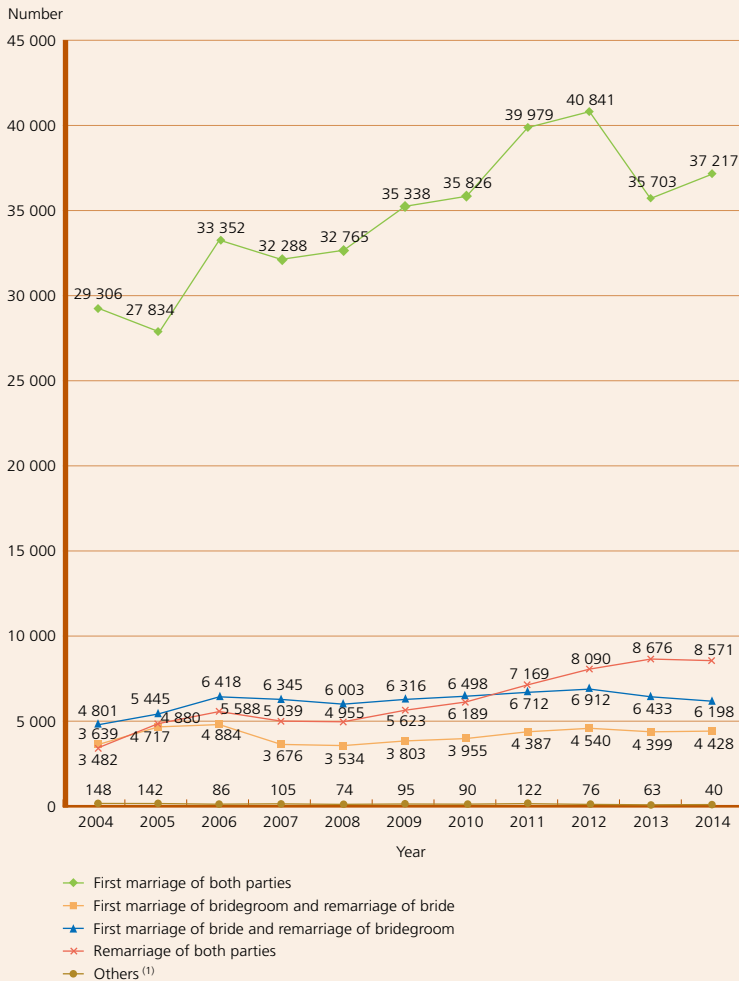
2.1.4 Crude Marriage Rates by Sex



Source: Census and Statistics Department

The crude marriage rates for women and men rose from 11.7 and 12.6 respectively per 1 000 mid-year population in 2004 to 14.5 and 16.9 respectively in 2014.

2.1.5 Number of Marriages by Type

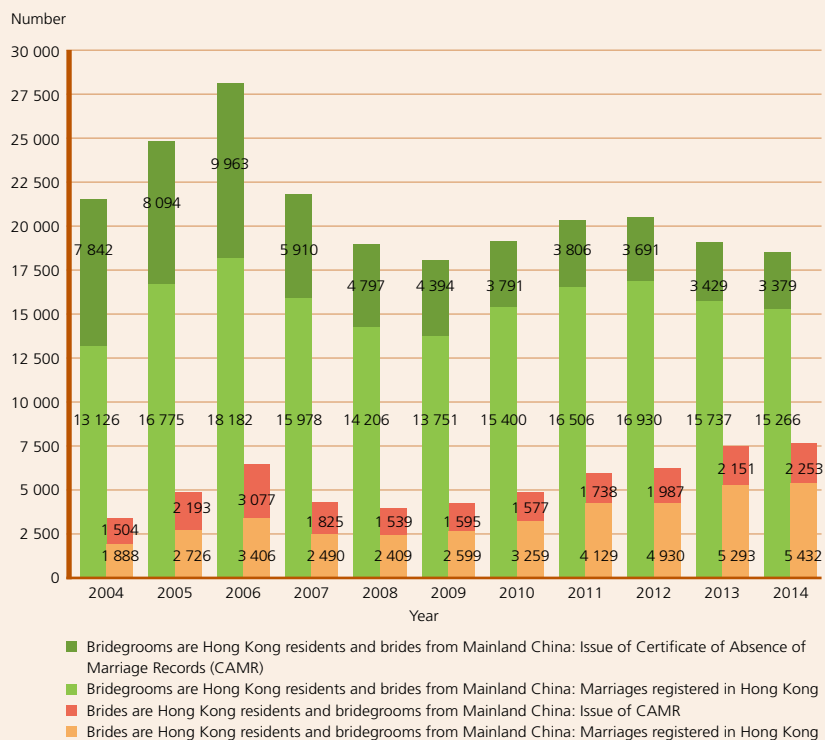


Note: (1) Figures refer to re-registration of couples who had either customarily married in Hong Kong before the Marriage Reform Ordinance was enacted in 1971 or had married outside Hong Kong.

Source: Census and Statistics Department

The number of first marriage of both parties was 37 217 in 2014, 27.0% higher than that of 2004. The number of remarriages of either or both parties constituted 34.1% of all marriages in 2014.

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



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

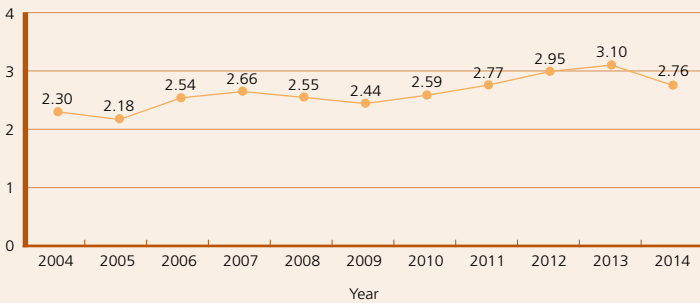
(2) Since successful applicants of CAMR who claimed for the purpose of marrying in Mainland China may not eventually lead to marriages, the figure above only gives a crude indicator of the total number of marriages.

Source: Census and Statistics Department

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

2.1.7 Crude Divorce Rates

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

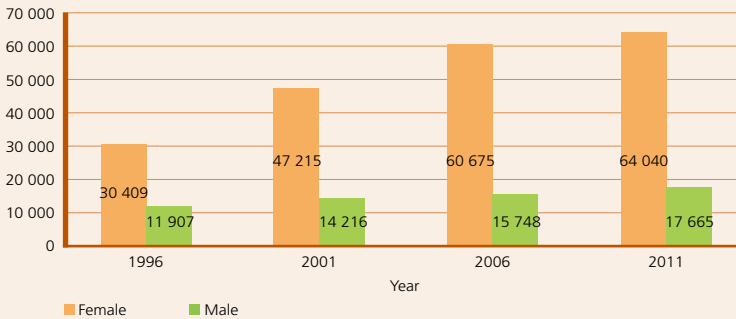


Source: Census and Statistics Department

The crude divorce rate was generally on a rising trend, though there was a drop in 2014.

2.1.8 Single Parents⁽¹⁾ by Sex

Number of persons



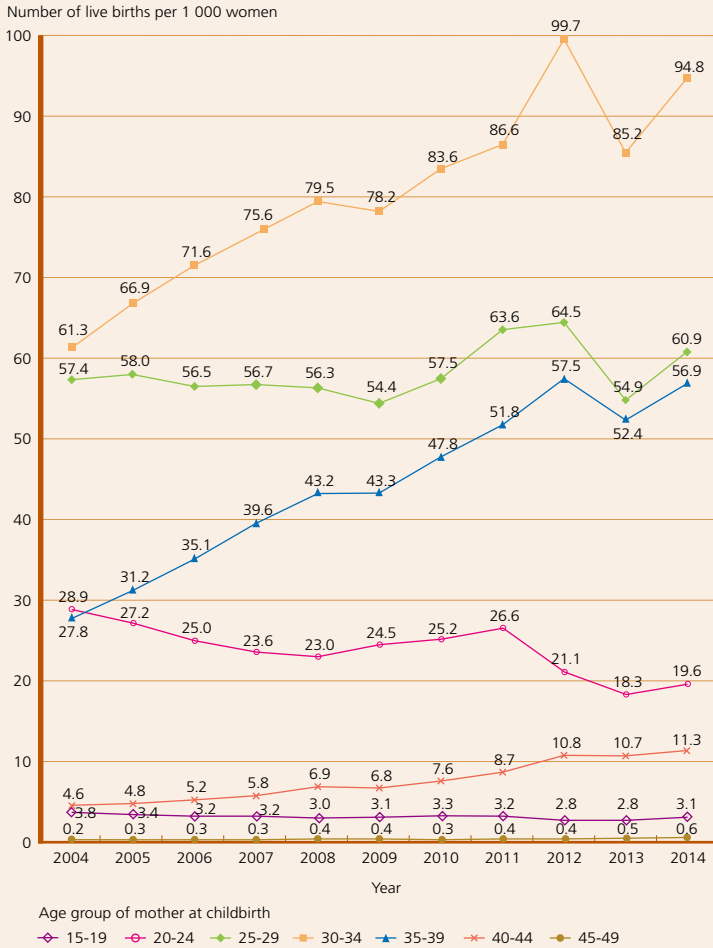
Note: (1) Refer to mothers or fathers who are never married, widowed, divorced or separated, with child(ren) aged under 18 living with them in the same household. Figures for 2001 and 2006 have been re-compiled based on the revised definition of single parents adopted in the 2011 Population Census.

Source: Census and Statistics Department

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.

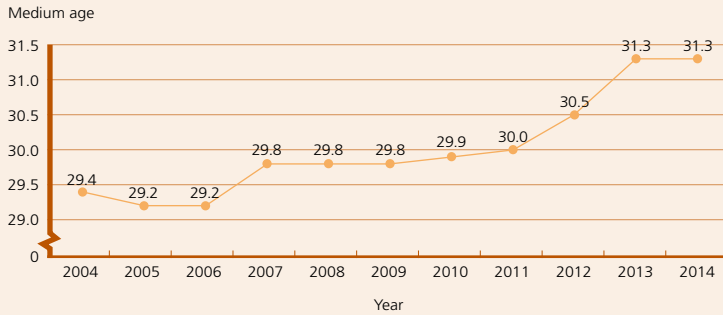
2.2 Family and Childbirth

2.2.1 Age Specific Fertility Rates



The fertility rates for women aged between 20 and 44 rose in 2014 after a drop in 2013.

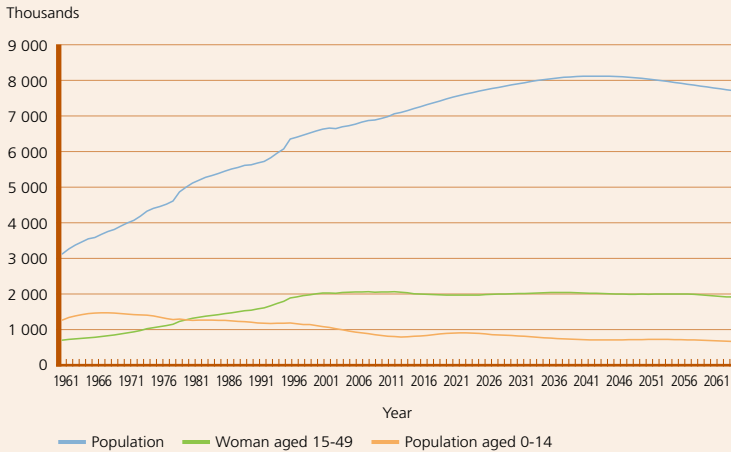
2.2.2 Median Age of Women at First Childbirth



Source: Census and Statistics Department

The median age of women at first childbirth increased from 29.4 to 31.3 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 and the general population growth is forecast to drop since 2040s.

2.3 Headship

2.3.1 Headship Rates⁽¹⁾ by Sex and Age Group



Note: (1) The head of a household was defined as a person acknowledged as such by other members of the household. Starting from the 2006 Population By-census, the household might report more than one household head.

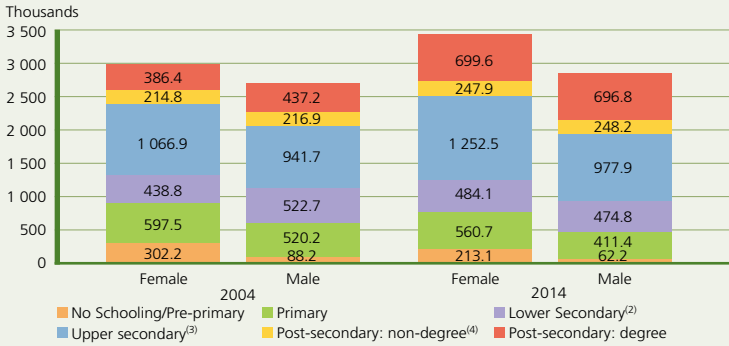
Source: Census and Statistics Department

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

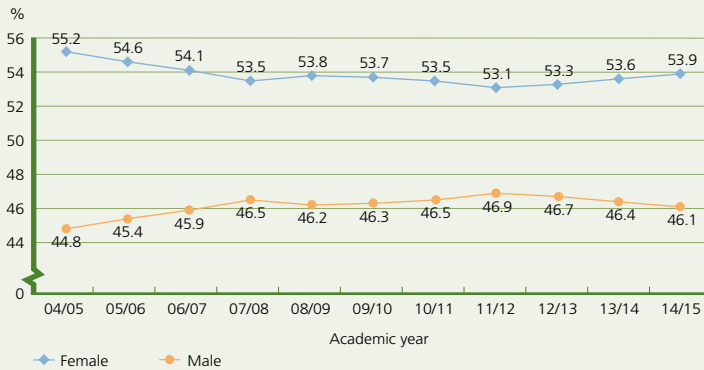


Notes: (1) Includes land-based non-institutional population aged 15 and over only. (2) Persons with educational attainment at lower secondary level refer to those with Secondary 1 - 3 education or equivalent level. (3) Persons with educational attainment at upper secondary level refer to those with Secondary 4 - 7 education or equivalent level. (4) 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 or equivalent level.

Source: Census and Statistics Department

Among the female population aged 15 and over, 77.6% received secondary education and above as against 83.6% for men in 2014. The numbers of women and men who have received secondary education and above in 2014 increased by 27.4% and 14.1% respectively as against 2004.

3.2 Percentages 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 53.9% in 2014/15 academic year.

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

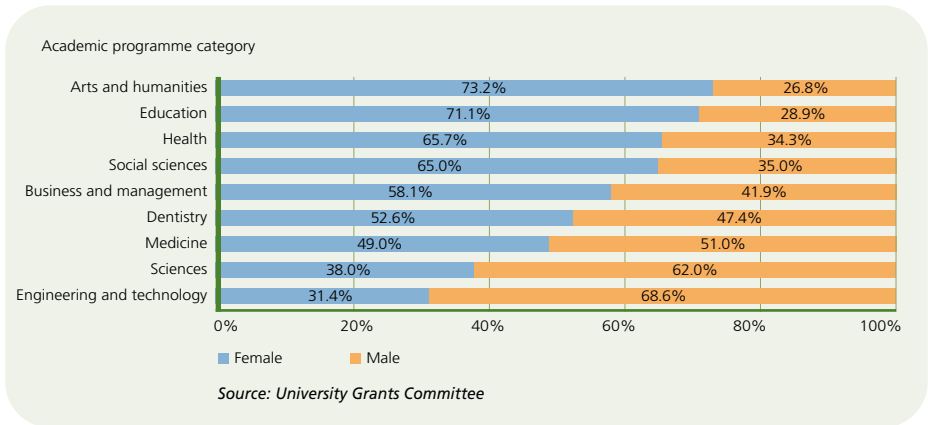
| Level of study | Sex | Number of students ⁽¹⁾ | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| | | 2004/05 | 2014/15 |
| Sub-degree ⁽²⁾ | Female | 9 639 (66.2%) | 3 324 (54.7%) |
| | Male | 4 921 (33.8%) | 2 752 (45.3%) |
| Undergraduate | Female | 27 368 (53.8%) | 44 237 (54.7%) |
| | Male | 23 530 (46.2%) | 36 677 (45.3%) |
| Taught postgraduate ⁽²⁾ | Female | 4 217 (52.1%) | 2 106 (60.6%) |
| | Male | 3 871 (47.9%) | 1 369 (39.4%) |
| Research postgraduate | Female | 2 243 (42.9%) | 2 961 (41.6%) |
| | Male | 2 990 (57.1%) | 4 157 (58.4%) |
| Overall | Female | 43 467 (55.2%) | 52 628 (53.9%) |
| | Male | 35 313 (44.8%) | 44 955 (46.1%) |
| | Total | 78 780 | 97 583 |

Notes: (1) Figures in brackets denote the percentages 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.

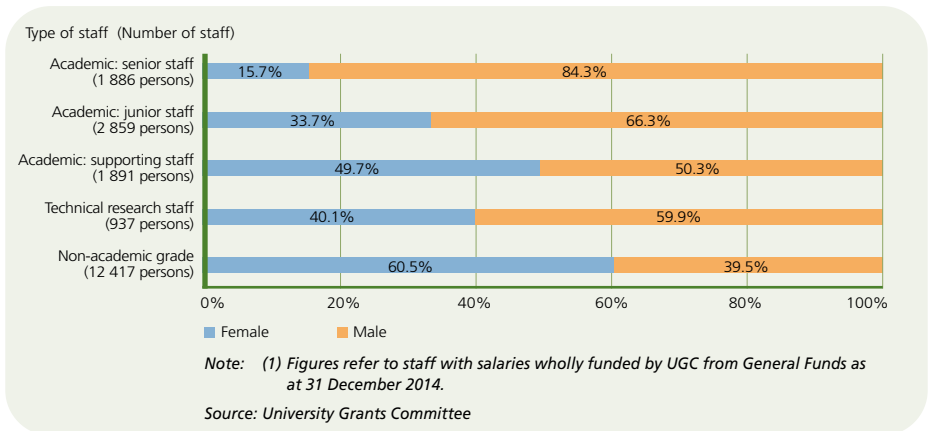
Source: University Grants Committee

3.4 Percentages of Male and Female Students in UGC-funded Programmes by Academic Programme Category, 2014/15 Academic Year



In the 2014/15 academic year, more female students enrolled in arts and humanities (73.2%), education (71.1%), health (65.7%), social sciences (65.0%), business and management (58.1%) and dentistry (52.6%) programmes when compared with male students.

3.5 Percentages of Male and Female Full-time Staff in UGC-funded Institutions⁽¹⁾, 2014/15 Academic Year



In the 2014/15 academic year, there were 19 990 full-time staff with salaries wholly funded by UGC from General Funds in UGC-funded Institutions and 10 093 of them were female (50.5%). Concerning the type of staff, female staff accounted for 15.7% of senior academic positions and 33.7% of junior academic staff. On the other hand, more non-academic positions were filled by women (60.5%).

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, the trend of women's participation in economic activities has been improving over the last decade.

4.1 Labour Force Participation

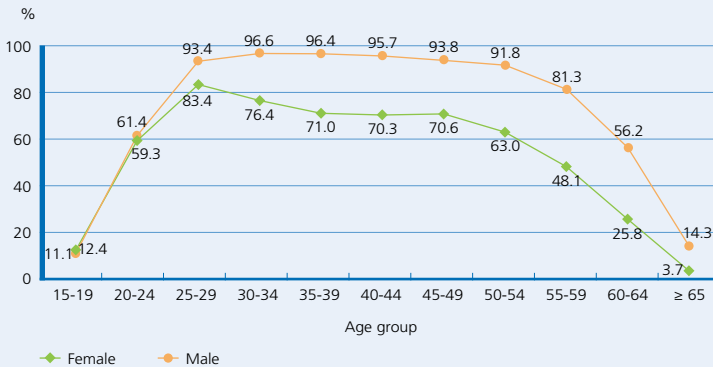
4.1.1 Labour Force Participation Rates (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers) by Sex



Source: Census and Statistics Department

The labour force participation rate for women increased gradually from 48.7% in 2004 to 50.7% in 2014. On the other hand, the labour force participation rate of men decreased from 71.6% in 2004 to 68.7% in 2014.

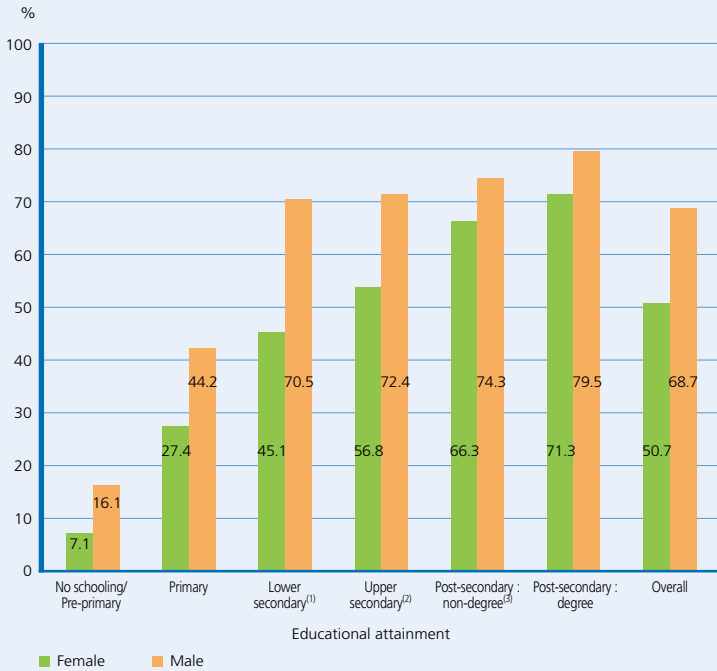
4.1.2 Labour Force Participation Rates (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers) by Sex and Age Group, 2014



Source: Census and Statistics Department

In terms of age, women in the age group of 25 – 29 had the highest labour force participation rate in 2014, 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, 2014



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

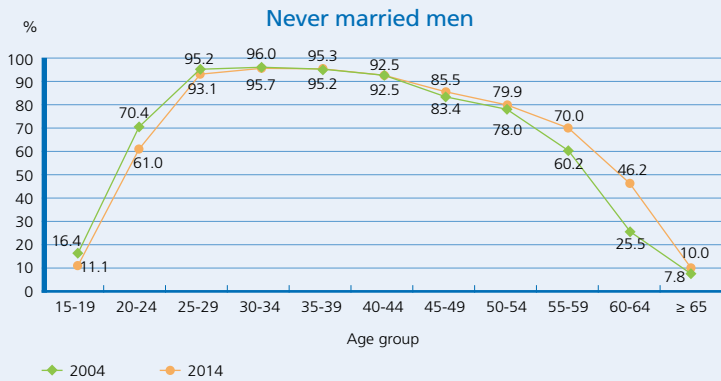
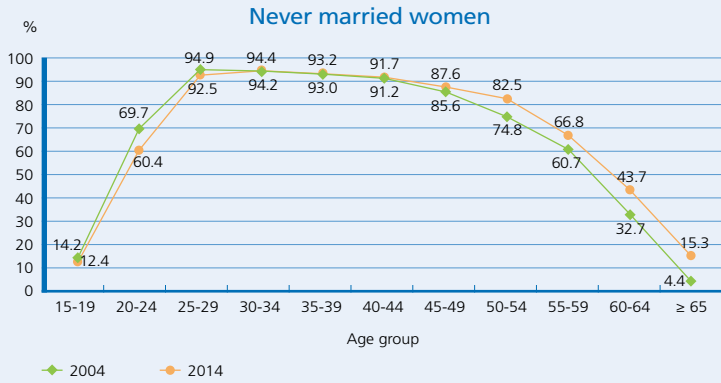
(2) Persons with educational attainment at upper secondary level refer to those with Secondary 4 - 7 education or equivalent level.

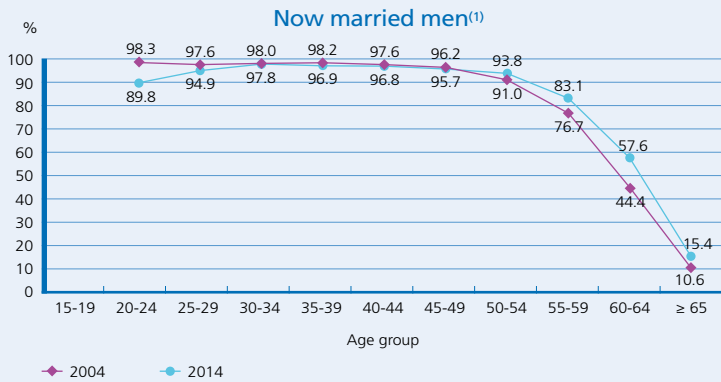
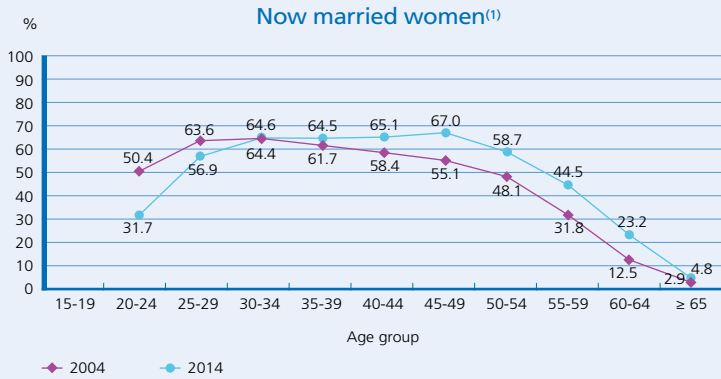
(3) Persons with educational attainment at post-secondary non-degree level refer to those with Certificate, Diploma, Higher Certificate, Higher Diploma, Professional Diploma, Associate Degree, Pre-Associate Degree, Endorsement Certificate, Associateship and other sub-degree education or equivalent level.

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 Selected Marital Status, Sex and Age Group



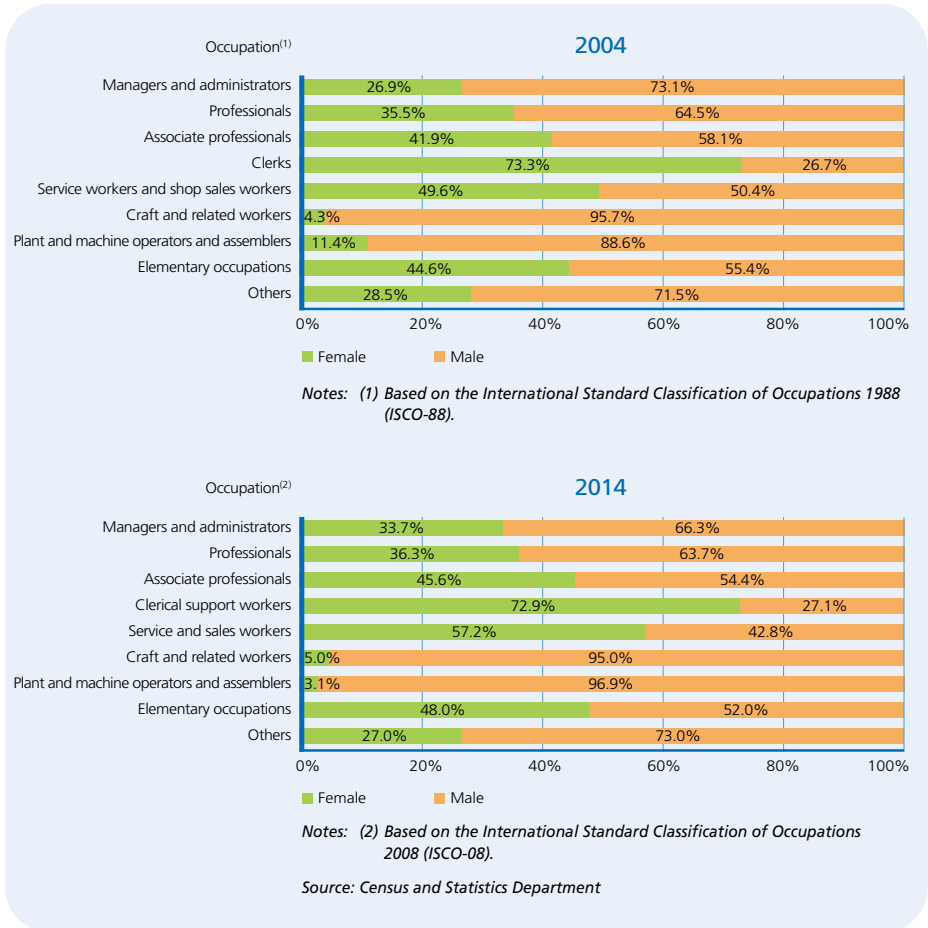


Note: (1) For those aged 15-19, statistics are compiled based on a small number of observations and not shown owing to large sampling error.

Source: Census and Statistics Department

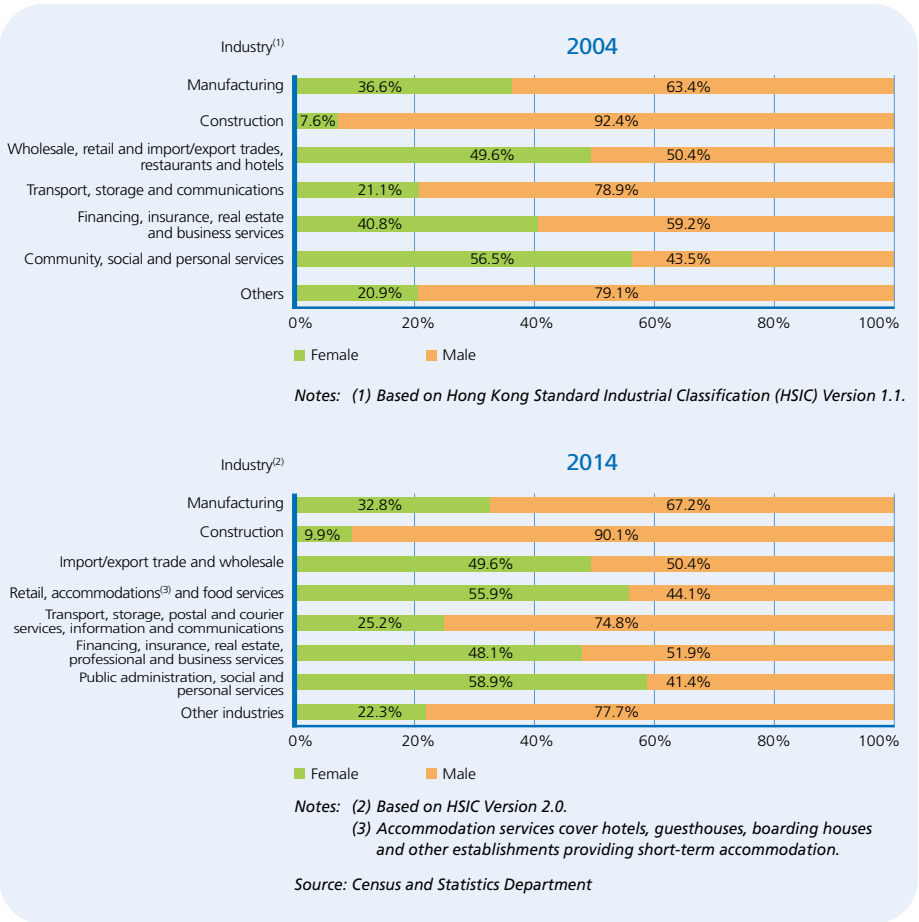
The labour force participation rates of now married women aged 30 and over increased in the past decade.

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



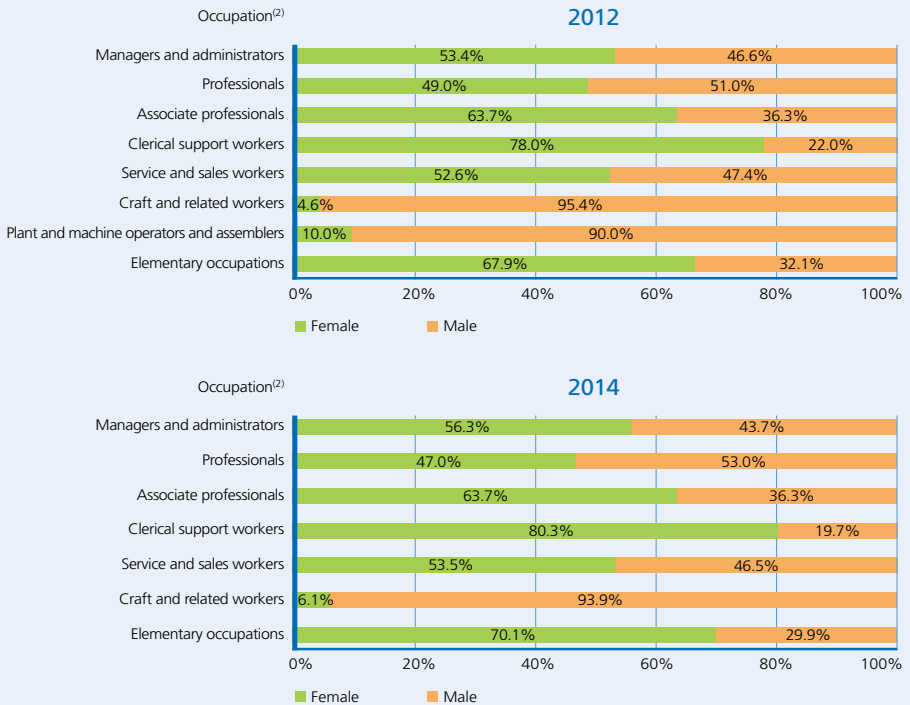
In 2014, the proportions of female clerical support workers as well as service and sales workers were relatively higher than those of male. The proportions of female managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals have generally increased by 2014.

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

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

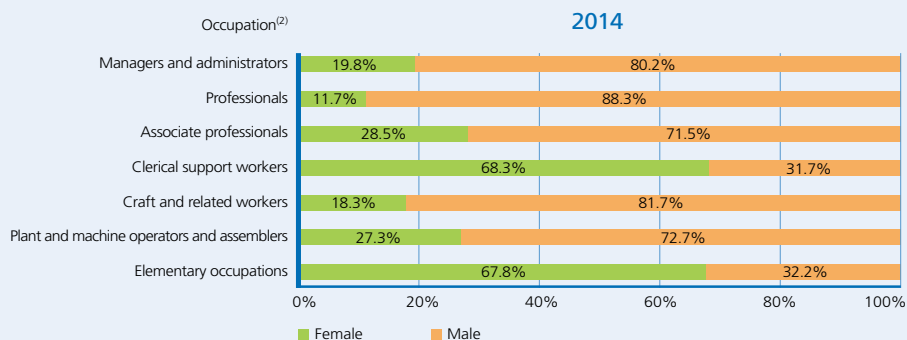
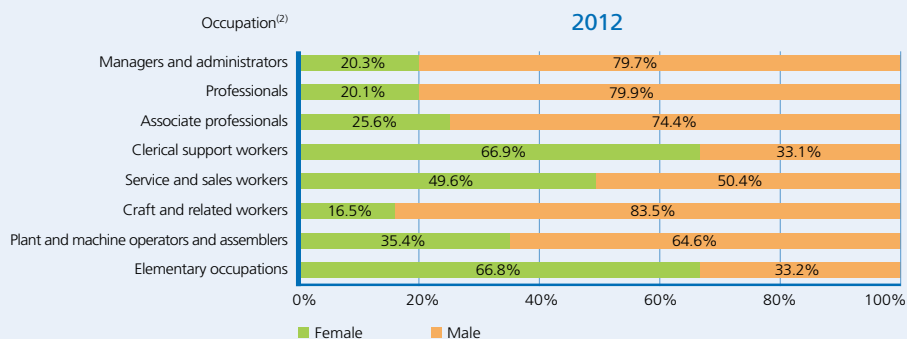


Notes: (1) Figures in 2014 for plant and machine operators and assemblers and figures in 2012 and 2014 for other occupations are compiled based on a small number of observations and not shown owing to large sampling error.

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

Source: Census and Statistics Department

(b) Manufacturing⁽¹⁾

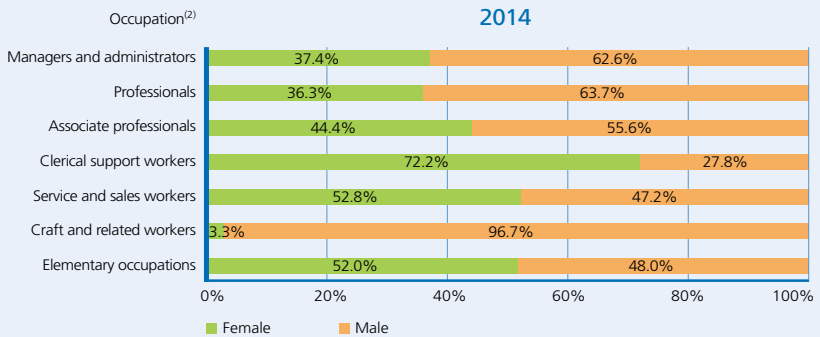
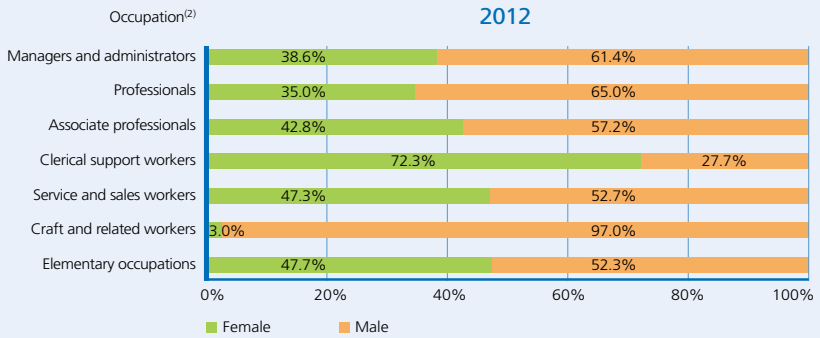


Notes: (1) Figures in 2014 for service and sales workers and figures in 2012 and 2014 for other occupations are compiled based on a small number of observations and not shown owing to large sampling error.

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

Source: Census and Statistics Department

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



Notes: (1) Figures for plant and machine operators and assemblers and other occupations in 2012 and 2014 are compiled based on a small number of observations and not shown owing to large sampling error.

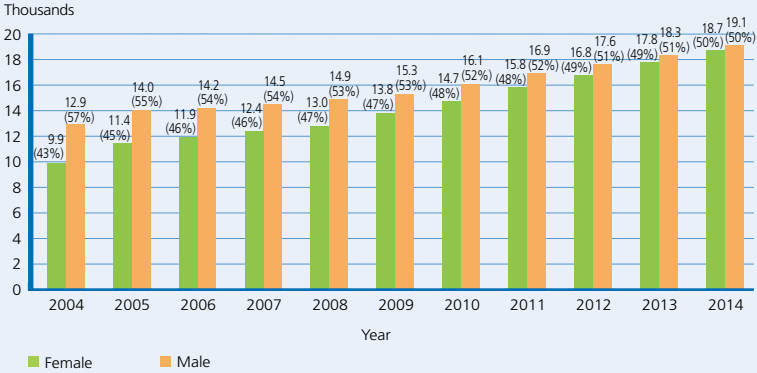
(2) Based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08).

Source: Census and Statistics Department

4.1.8 Number of Persons in Selected Professions by Sex

There was an increasing participation of women in various professions. Four examples were recorded as follows. 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

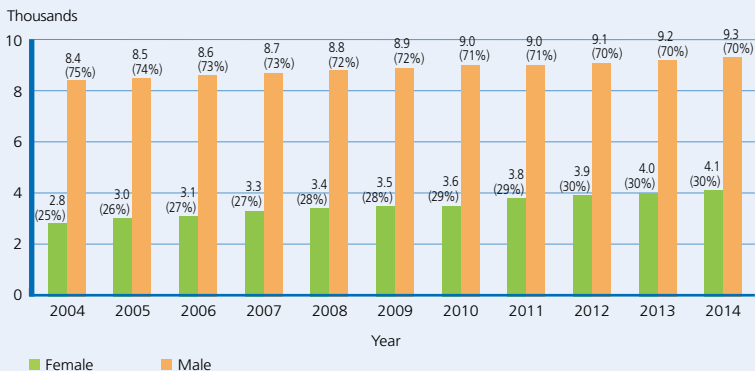
(b) Solicitors Holding Practising Certificates⁽²⁾



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⁾



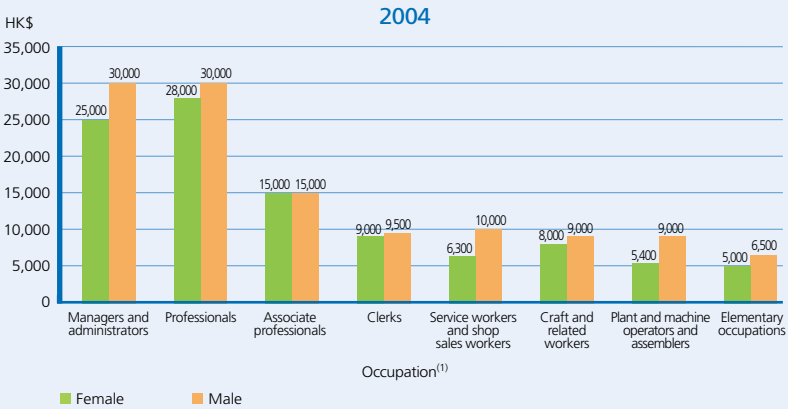
Notes: (4) Figures as at January of each reference year. Figures in brackets refer to the proportion by sex.

Source: The Hong Kong Institute of Engineers

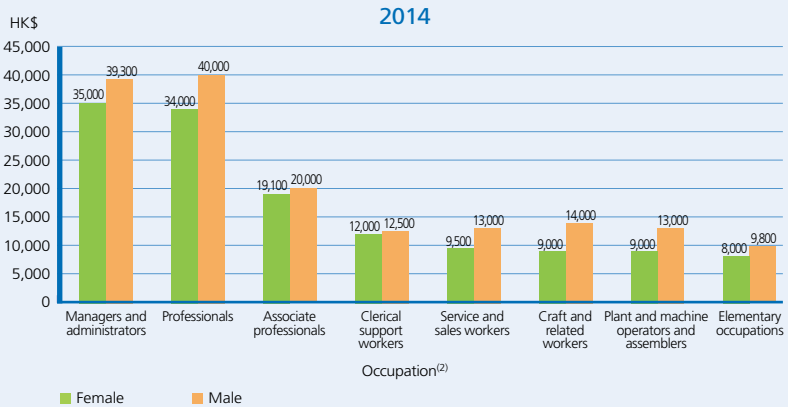
4.2 Employment Earnings

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

(b) By Educational Attainment and Sex

| Educational attainment | Year | Median (HK\$) | |
|--|------|-----------------------|--------|
| | | Female | Male |
| No schooling / Pre-primary | 2004 | 4,300 | 6,500 |
| | 2014 | 7,500 | 9,000 |
| Primary | 2004 | 5,000 | 8,000 |
| | 2014 | 8,000 | 11,200 |
| Lower secondary ⁽¹⁾ | 2004 | 6,000 | 9,000 |
| | 2014 | 8,700 | 12,000 |
| Upper secondary ⁽²⁾ | 2004 | 9,000 | 11,000 |
| | 2014 | 12,000 | 15,000 |
| Post-secondary : non-degree ⁽³⁾ | 2004 | 13,000 | 15,000 |
| | 2014 | 14,500 | 16,500 |
| Post-secondary : degree | 2004 | 20,000 | 25,000 |
| | 2014 | 23,000 | 30,000 |
| Overall | 2004 | 9,000 | 11,000 |
| | | 10,000 ⁽⁴⁾ | |
| | 2014 | 12,500 | 15,000 |
| | | 15,000 ⁽⁴⁾ | |

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

(2) Persons with educational attainment at upper secondary level refer to those with Secondary 4-7 education or equivalent level.

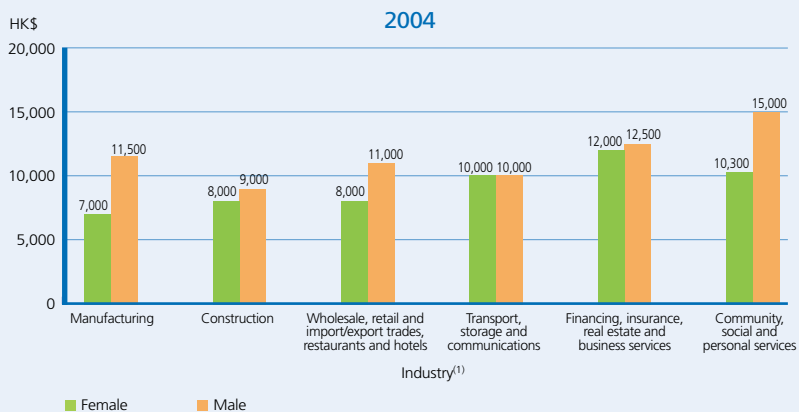
(3) Persons with educational attainment at post-secondary non-degree level refer to those with Certificate, Diploma, Higher Certificate, Higher Diploma, Professional Diploma, Associate Degree, Pre-Associate Degree, Endorsement Certificate, Associateship and other sub-degree education or equivalent level.

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

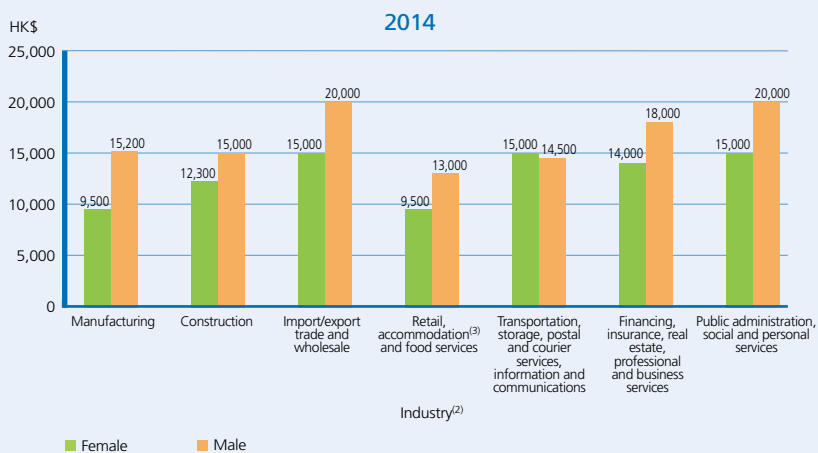
Source: Census and Statistics Department

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 covers hotels, guesthouses, boarding houses and other establishments providing short term accommodation.

Source: Census and Statistics Department

In general, the median monthly employment earnings of female employed persons were lower than that of their male counterparts.

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

| Educational attainment | Percentile | Hourly wage (HK\$) | | | |
|------------------------|------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | Female | | Male | |
| | | May - June 2013 | May - June 2014 | May - June 2013 | May - June 2014 |
| Primary and below | The 25th | 31.3 | 32.3 | 33.5 | 35.7 |
| | The 50th | 34.7 | 36.1 | 43.0 | 46.7 |
| | The 75th | 40.8 | 43.5 | 63.8 | 65.5 |
| Secondary 1 to 3 | The 25th | 32.2 | 34.5 | 36.8 | 38.9 |
| | The 50th | 36.2 | 38.7 | 48.2 | 52.7 |
| | The 75th | 44.9 | 45.9 | 65.0 | 70.6 |
| Secondary 4 to 7 | The 25th | 38.8 | 40.6 | 44.0 | 45.6 |
| | The 50th | 50.0 | 52.3 | 59.3 | 61.9 |
| | The 75th | 70.7 | 71.0 | 83.3 | 88.9 |
| Post-secondary | The 25th | 57.0 | 56.4 | 65.0 | 67.8 |
| | The 50th | 85.0 | 81.5 | 100.8 | 108.0 |
| | The 75th | 150.0 | 146.1 | 166.7 | 173.0 |
| Overall | The 25th | 37.3 | 39.0 | 44.0 | 46.1 |
| | The 50th | 51.8 | 53.4 | 63.2 | 66.0 |
| | The 75th | 83.1 | 81.7 | 100.0 | 103.5 |

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

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

| Occupation group | Percentile | Hourly wage (HK\$) | | | |
|---|------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | Female | | Male | |
| | | May - June 2013 | May - June 2014 | May - June 2013 | May - June 2014 |
| Elementary occupations | The 25th | 31.1 | 32.3 | 32.0 | 33.1 |
| | The 50th | 34.7 | 36.5 | 37.6 | 39.6 |
| | The 75th | 40.8 | 43.0 | 54.1 | 57.1 |
| Service and sales workers | The 25th | 33.3 | 35.0 | 36.0 | 38.0 |
| | The 50th | 38.0 | 40.5 | 45.0 | 47.5 |
| | The 75th | 48.5 | 51.6 | 58.2 | 61.7 |
| Craft and related workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers | The 25th | 36.0 | 35.5 | 48.8 | 52.0 |
| | The 50th | 41.5 | 44.0 | 62.9 | 67.1 |
| | The 75th | 58.0 | 56.2 | 85.0 | 92.5 |
| Clerical support workers | The 25th | 40.7 | 42.4 | 38.9 | 41.2 |
| | The 50th | 50.4 | 52.3 | 47.7 | 50.0 |
| | The 75th | 63.9 | 65.5 | 59.1 | 62.7 |
| Managers, administrators, professionals and associate professionals | The 25th | 65.2 | 67.2 | 67.4 | 69.1 |
| | The 50th | 95.0 | 95.0 | 100.0 | 102.4 |
| | The 75th | 155.0 | 157.3 | 155.6 | 162.5 |
| Overall | The 25th | 37.3 | 39.0 | 44.0 | 46.1 |
| | The 50th | 51.8 | 53.4 | 63.2 | 66.0 |
| | The 75th | 83.1 | 81.7 | 100.0 | 103.5 |

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

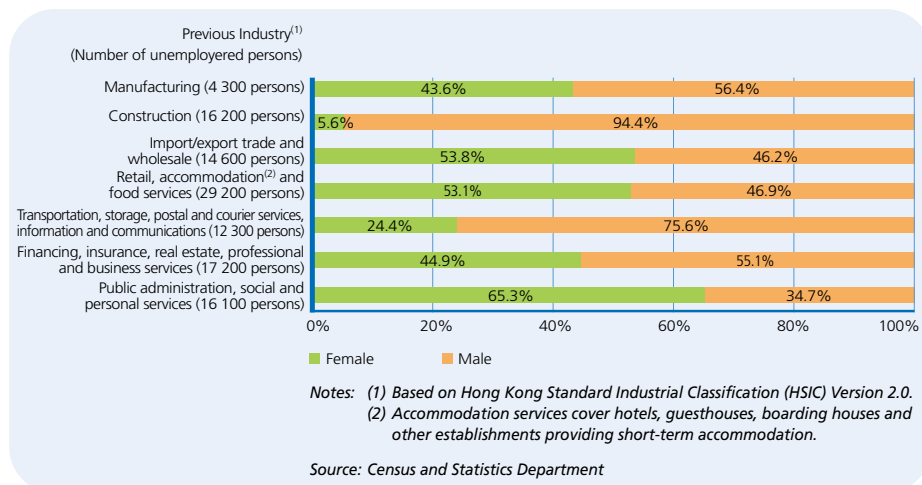
| Sex | 1998 May - Jun | 2001 Apr - Jun | 2002 Apr - Jun | 2003 Jan - Mar | 2004 Feb - Mar | 2005 Jan - Mar | 2008 Jul - Sep | 2009 Jul - Sep | 2010 Jul - Sep |
|--------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 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 since 2005. 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, 2014



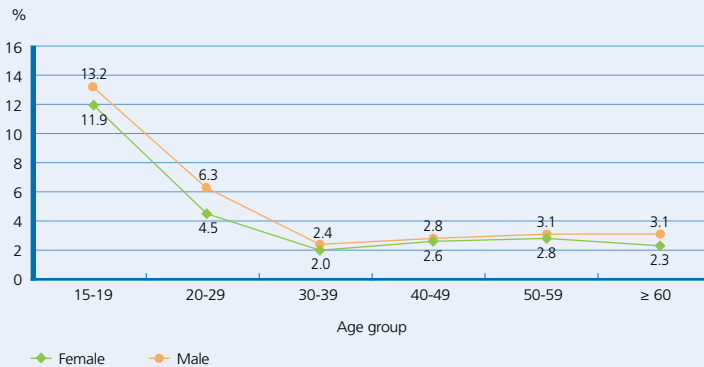
Among various sectors, a relatively high proportion of the unemployed women were previously engaged in the public administration, social and personal services sector; followed by the import/export trade and wholesale; and retail, accommodation and food services industries.

4.3.3 Unemployed Persons by Sex



Source: Census and Statistics Department

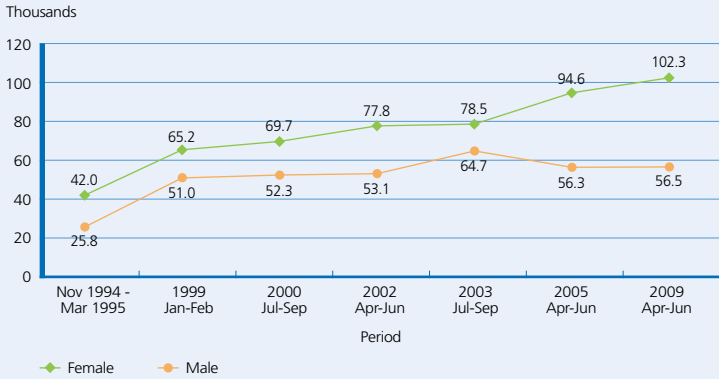
4.3.4 Unemployment Rates by Sex and Age Group, 2014



Source: Census and Statistics Department

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 2014, 56 300 females were unemployed, with an unemployment rate of 3.0%. The corresponding numbers for males were 70 900 and 3.6% respectively.

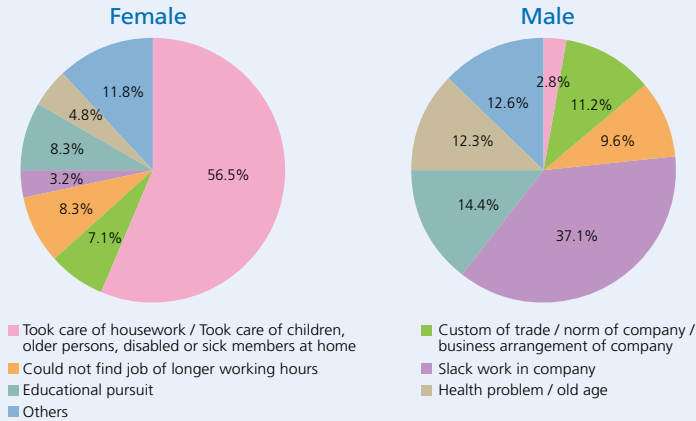
4.3.5 Part-time Employees by Sex



Source: Census and Statistics Department

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

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



Source: Census and Statistics Department

4.3.7 Self-employed Persons by Sex



Source: Census and Statistics Department

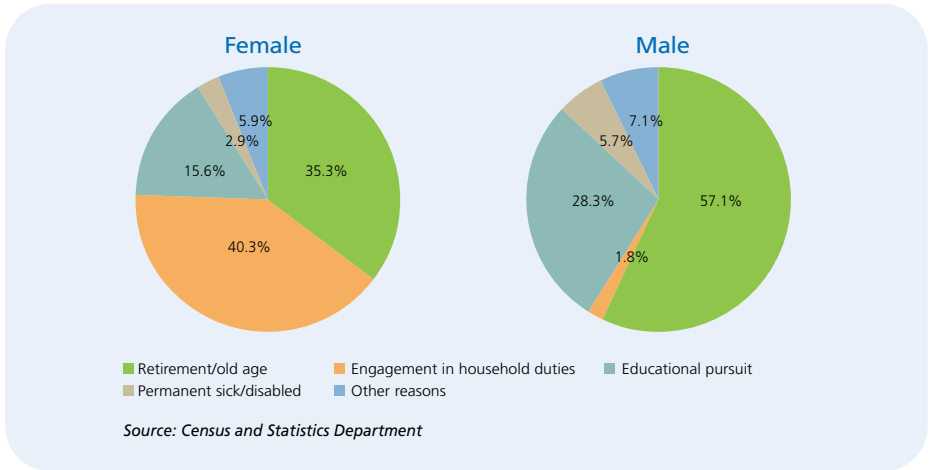
The number of self-employed females was smaller than that of males, though there was a rising trend in the past decade.

4.3.8 Full-time Home-makers by Sex



Source: Census and Statistics Department

4.3.9 Percentage of Economically Inactive Persons Aged 15 and over by Sex and Reason for not Entering the Labour Market, 2014



Among 2 472 800 economically inactive persons in 2014, 1 569 700 (63.5%) were females and 903 100 (36.5%) were males. Engagement in household duties was the major cause for females not participating in the labour market. The percentage largely outnumbered that of males. As for males, the major cause was retirement/old age.

5. Health

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

5.1 Expectation of Life at Birth by Sex



Source: Census and Statistics Department

In 2004, the expectation of life at birth for women and men were 84.8 years and 79.0 years respectively. By 2014, the corresponding figures increased to 86.9 years and 81.2 years, indicating a significant improvement in health conditions of the population over the period.

5.2 Infant Mortality Rates by Sex



Note: # Provisional figures

Source: Census and Statistics Department

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

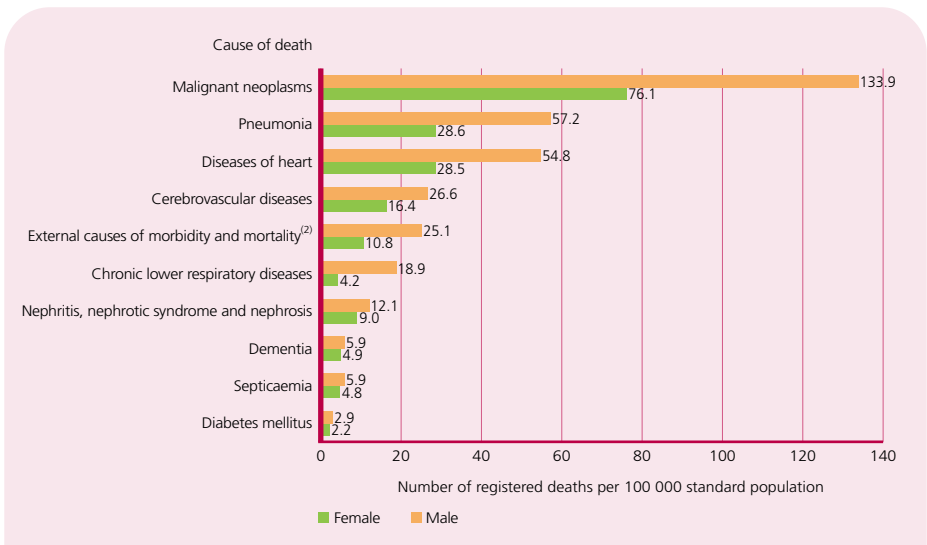
5.3 Registered Deaths by Major Cause of Death and Sex

| Major cause of death ⁽¹⁾ | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | | 2010 | | 2011 | | 2012 | | 2013 | | 2014 | |
|--|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male |
| Malignant neoplasms | 4 716 | 7 600 | 4 939 | 7 517 | 5 157 | 7 682 | 5 245 | 7 831 | 5 305 | 7 936 | 5 403 | 7 933 | 5 655 | 7 934 | 5 580 | 8 223 |
| Pneumonia | 3 117 | 3 255 | 3 335 | 3 442 | 3 070 | 3 344 | 3 157 | 3 479 | 2 981 | 3 353 | 2 885 | 3 398 | 3 140 | 3 690 | 3 464 | 4 038 |
| Diseases of heart | 2 255 | 2 723 | 2 561 | 2 925 | 2 436 | 2 876 | 2 736 | 3 078 | 2 852 | 3 359 | 3 277 | 3 683 | 2 624 | 3 210 | 2 895 | 3 510 |
| Cerebrovascular diseases | 1 734 | 1 779 | 1 848 | 1 843 | 1 679 | 1 764 | 1 728 | 1 695 | 1 630 | 1 709 | 1 596 | 1 680 | 1 595 | 1 657 | 1 619 | 1 717 |
| External causes of morbidity and mortality | 631 | 1 223 | 626 | 1 140 | 749 | 1 189 | 657 | 1 207 | 577 | 990 | 585 | 1 069 | 658 | 1 202 | 659 | 1 175 |

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: Department of Health

5.4 Age-standardised Death Rates⁽¹⁾ of Ten Leading Causes of Death by Sex, 2014



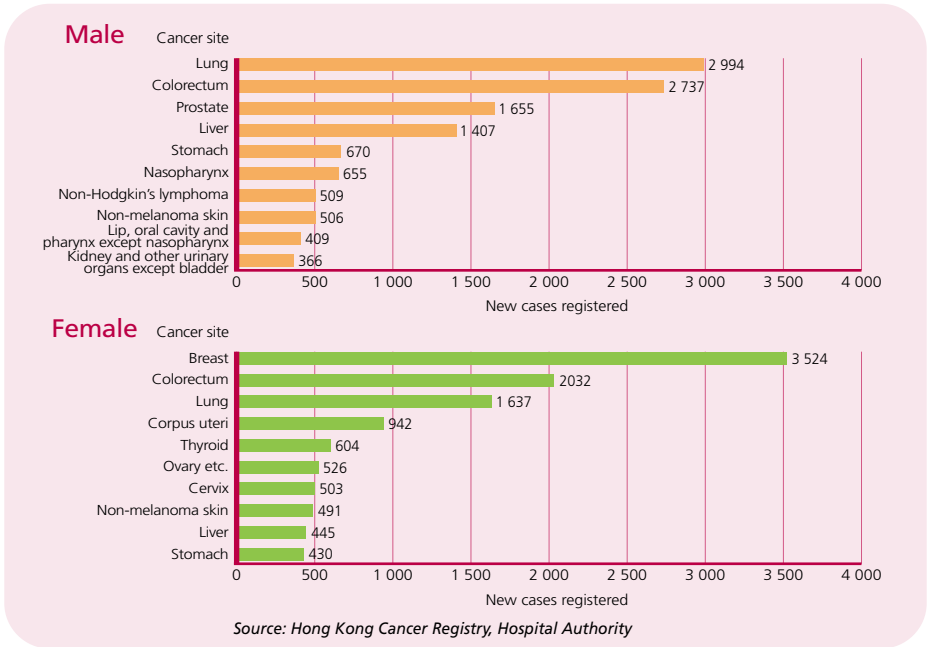
Notes: (1) The age-standardised death rates are compiled based on the world standard population specified in GPE Discussion Paper Series: No.31, EIPIGPE/EBD, World Health Organization, 2001.

(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: Department of Health

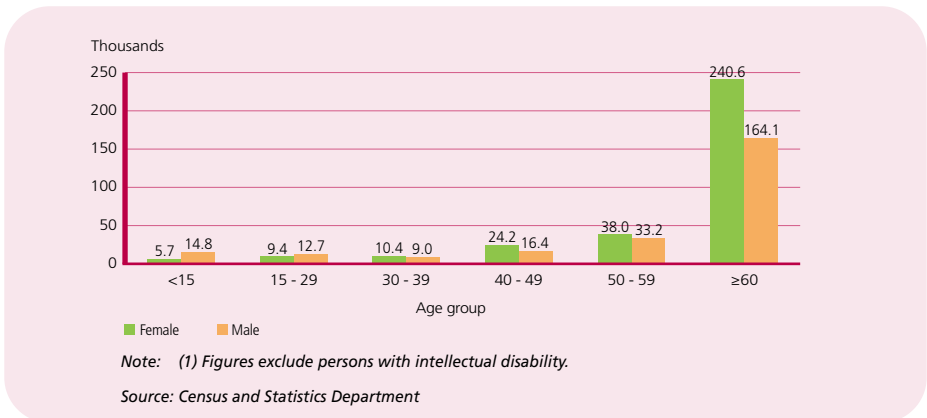
Death caused by malignant neoplasms (cancers) remained the major cause of death for both women and men, followed by pneumonia. Lung cancer was the most common cancer causing death, and was more prevalent among men than women. This was probably related to the fact that male smokers outnumbered their female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

5.5 Top Ten Cancers by Sex, 2013



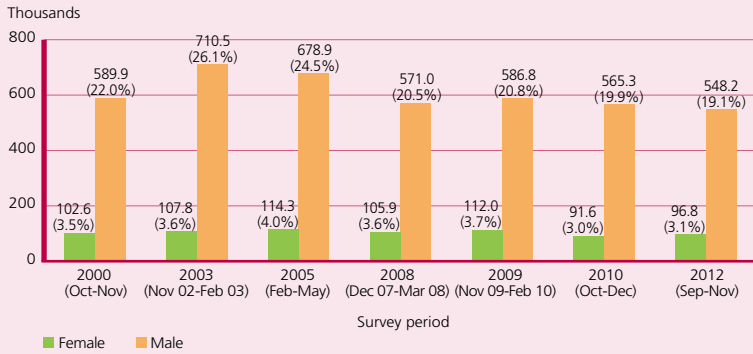
Among the top ten most common cancers in 2013, breast cancer was recorded as the leading cancer, followed by colorectum and lung cancer for women. For men, lung cancer was the leading cancer which was followed by colorectum and prostate cancer.

5.6 Persons with Disabilities⁽¹⁾ by Age Group and Sex, 2013



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 and survey period.

Source: Census and Statistics Department

Male smokers continued to outnumber female smokers though the absolute number for both genders dropped from 2003 to 2012.

5.8 Reported Drug Abusers by Sex

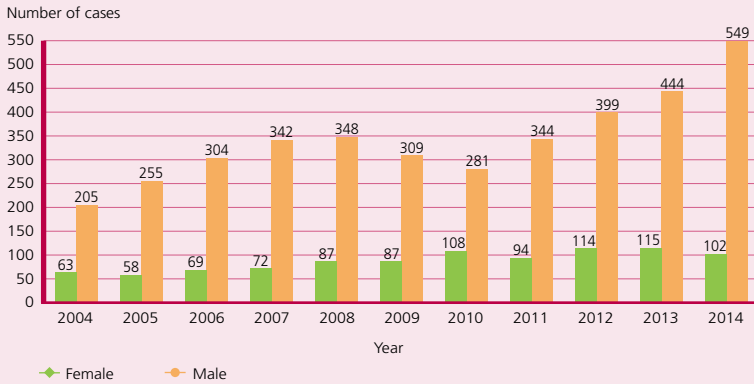


Source: Security Bureau

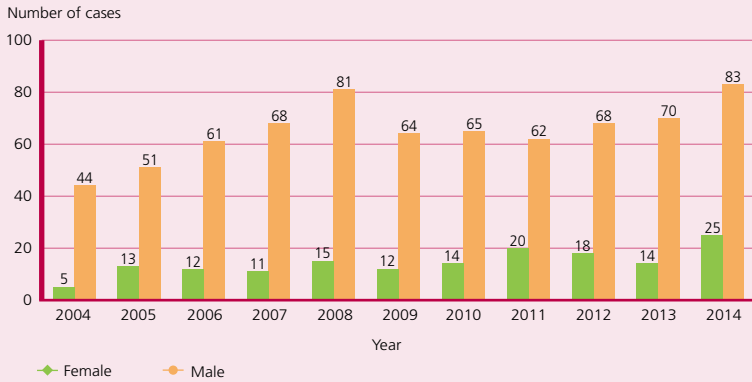
The number of reported male drug abusers dropped from 12 200 to 7 284 from 2004 to 2014, whereas the number of female drug abusers remained relatively stable, with a decrease from 2008 to 2014.

5.9 Reported HIV and AIDS Cases by Sex

(a) Newly Reported HIV Cases



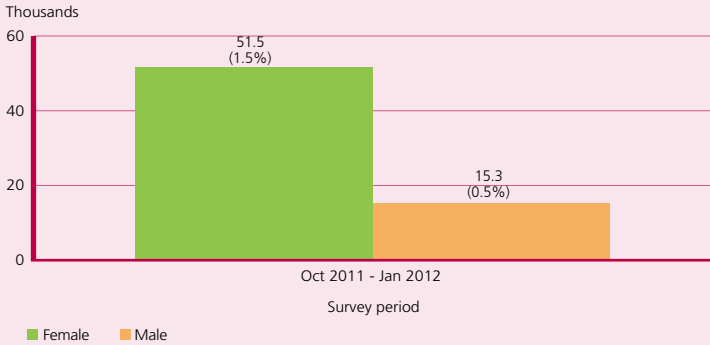
(b) Newly Reported AIDS Cases



Source: Department of Health

The number of new HIV carriers for both genders increased since 2004. 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

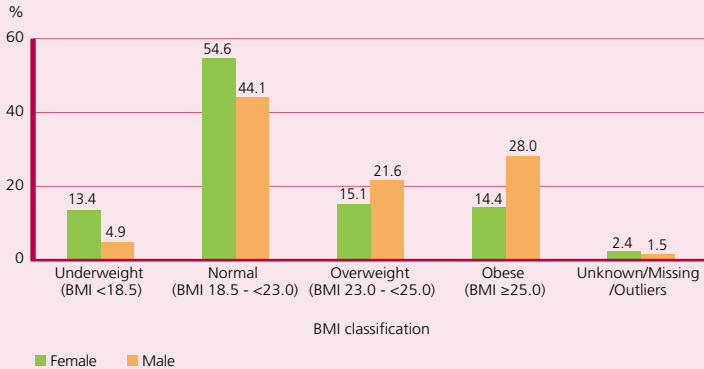


Note: (1) Figures in brackets refer to the percentage of persons who reported to have Osteoporosis to all persons in the respective sex groups.

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, 2014



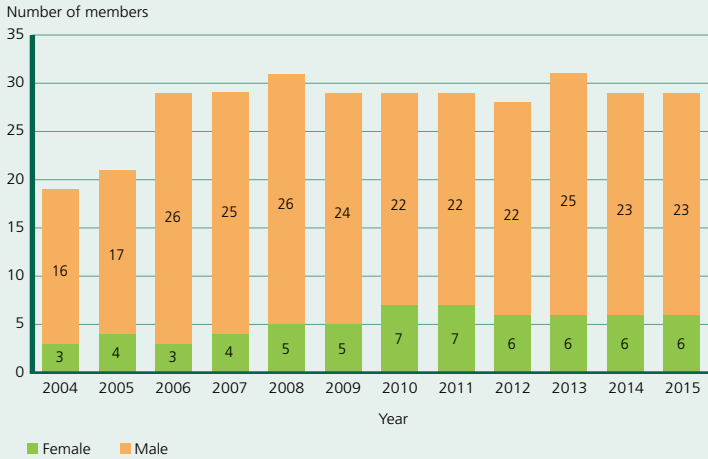
Source: Department of Health

The proportion of females who were overweight or obese (29.5%) was smaller than that of males (49.6%).

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 a comparable size of registered electors and voter turnout 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

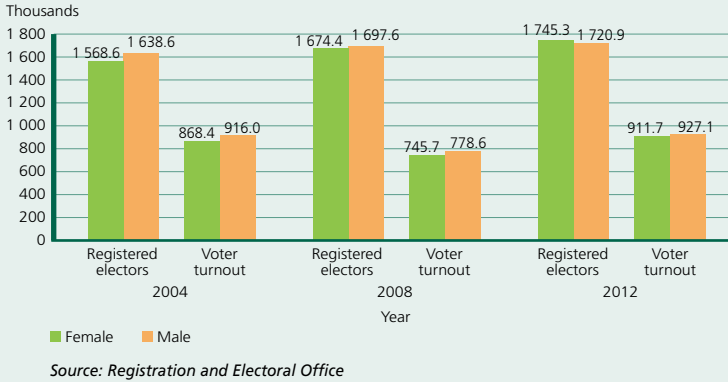
6.2 Elected Members in Legislative Council⁽¹⁾ by Sex



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

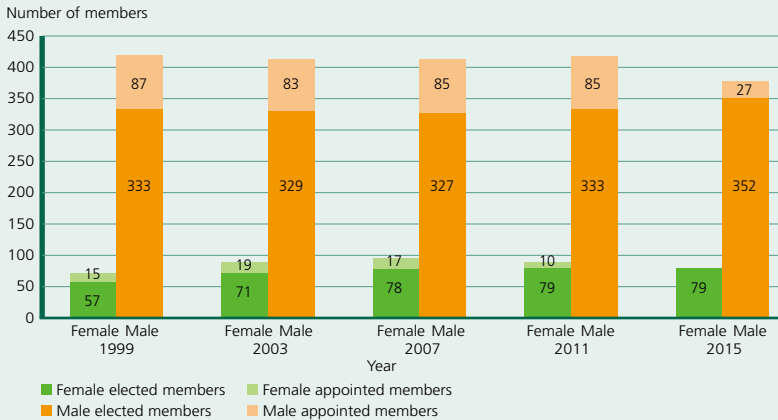
Source: Registration and Electoral Office

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⁽¹⁾ in District Councils⁽²⁾ by Sex



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

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



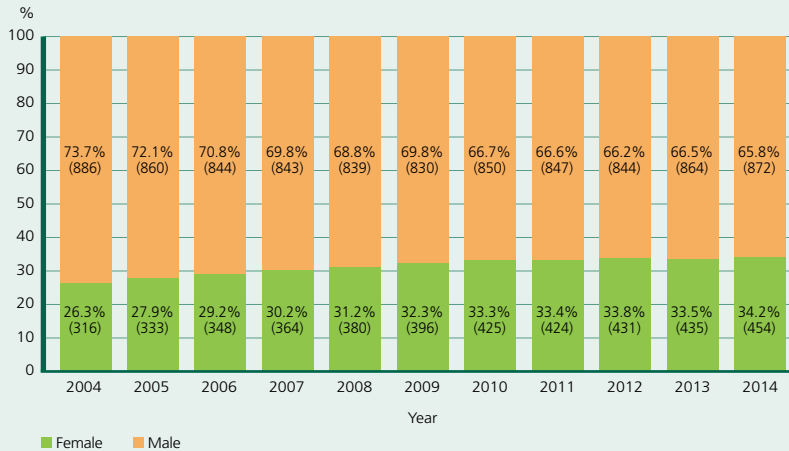
Notes: (1) Figures as at end of each reference year. Figures in brackets are the number of civil servants in thousands.

(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⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾



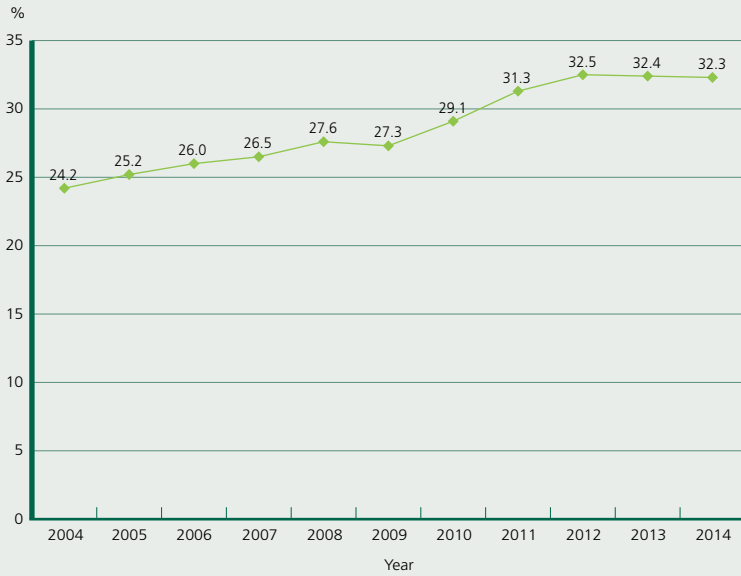
Notes: (1) Figures as at end of each reference year. Figures in brackets are the numbers of directorate officers.

(2) 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

The number of female directorate officers in the civil service increased significantly from 316 in 2004 to 454 in 2014.

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



Notes: (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 24.2% in 2004 to 32.3% in 2014.

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.

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.

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

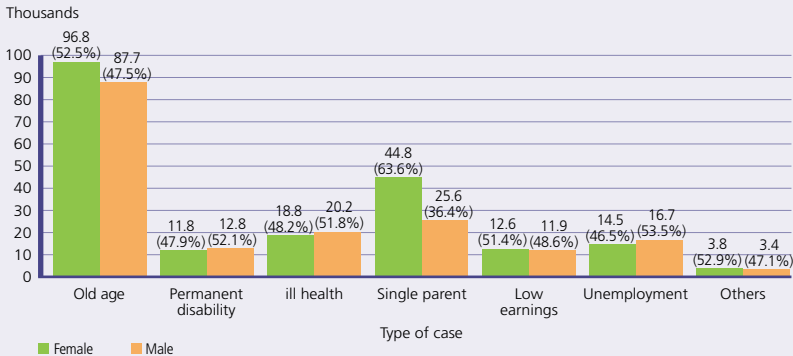


Note: (1) Figures as at end of each reference year.

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 2004.

7.2 Recipients of CSSA⁽¹⁾ by Type of Case and Sex, 2014



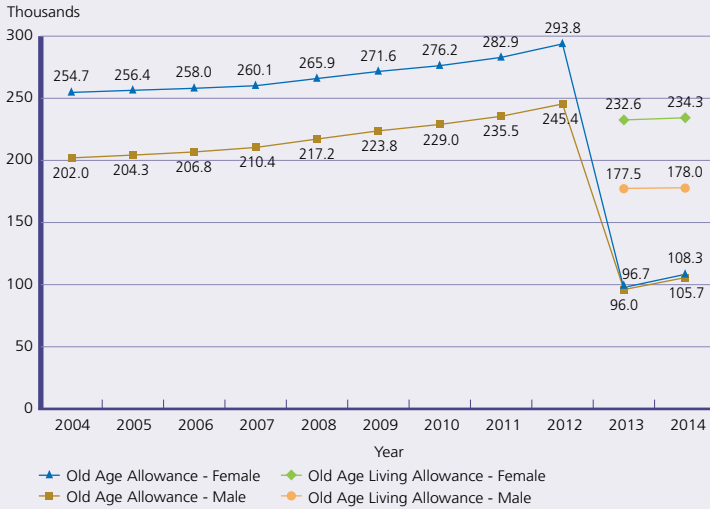
Note: (1) Figures as at end of each reference year. Figures in brackets refer to the percentages of male and female recipients of the type of case.

Source: Social Welfare Department

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

7.3 Recipients of Social Security Allowance (SSA) by Sex

(a) Old Age Allowance and Old Age Living Allowance⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

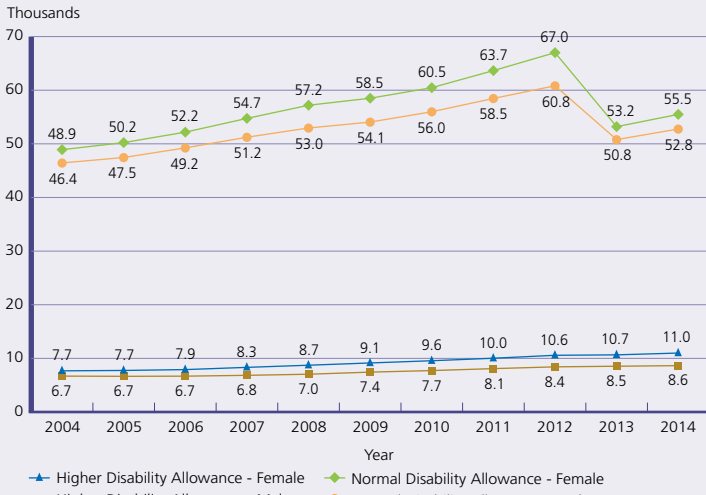


Notes: (1) Figures as at end of each reference year. Figures include persons whose cases are under processing and payments have not been made but not including those of Guangdong Scheme which was launched in October 2013.

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

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 but not including those of Guangdong Scheme which was launched in October 2013.

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

Source: Social Welfare Department

The number of women receiving social security allowance was in general greater than that of men. The number of women and men receiving SSA were 409 095 and 345 087 respectively in 2014.

8. Violence and Crime

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

8.1 Domestic Violence

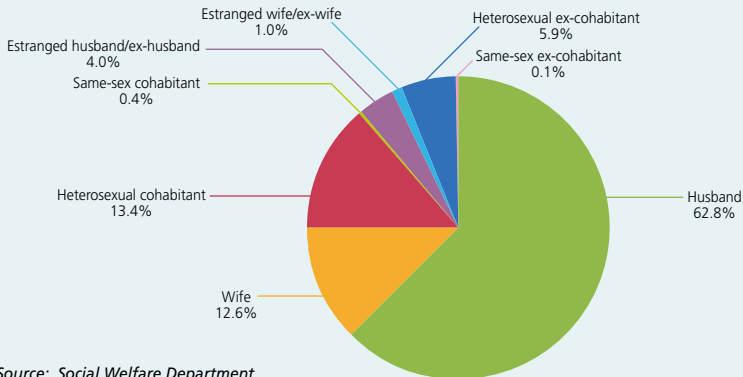
8.1.1 Newly Reported Spouse/Cohabitant Battering Cases by Sex of Victim



Source: Social Welfare Department

The number of newly reported spouse/cohabitant battering cases recorded an increase from 2004 to 2008, a drop from 2009 to 2012 and a rise in 2013 and 2014.

8.1.2 Percentage of Newly Reported Spouse/Cohabitant Battering Cases by Perpetrator's Relationship with the Victim, 2014



Source: Social Welfare Department

Most of the victims of spouse/cohabitant battering cases were abused by their spouses. The number constituted 75.3% of all spouse/cohabitant battering cases.

8.2 Sexual Assault

8.2.1 Reported Rape Cases Involving Female Victims



Source: Hong Kong Police Force

8.2.2 Reported Indecent Assault Cases by Sex of Victim



Source: Hong Kong Police Force

The number of reported rape and indecent assault cases concerning female victims slightly increased in 2014 (1 114) when comparing with the figures ten years ago (1 106).

8.3 Crime

8.3.1 Persons Arrested for Crime⁽¹⁾ by Sex

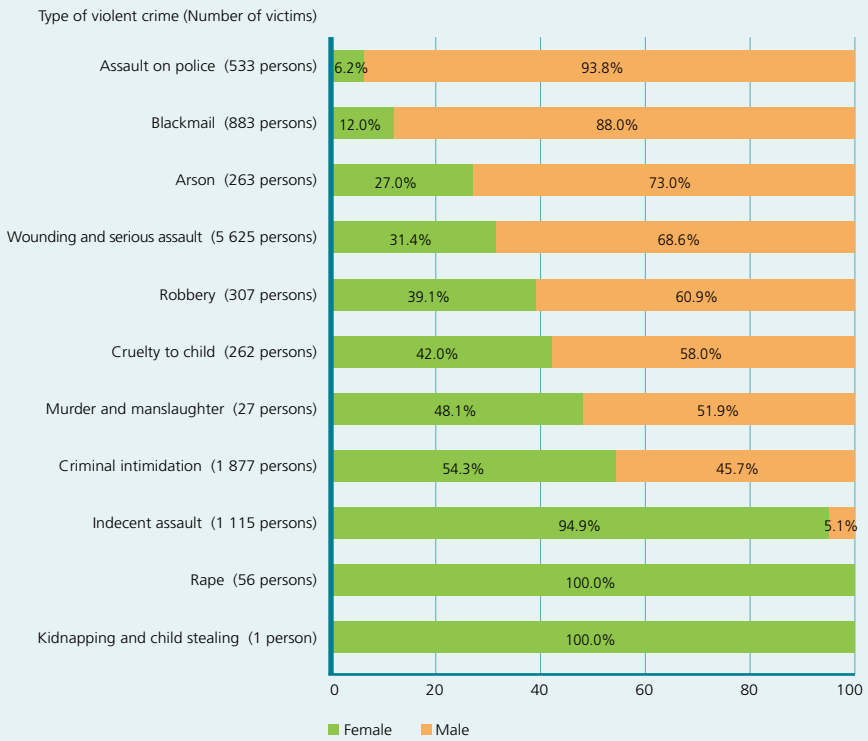


Note: (1) Figures in brackets refer to the proportion by sex.

Source: Hong Kong Police Force

There were consistently fewer women than men arrested for crime.

8.3.2 Percentages of Male and Female Violent Crime Victims by Type of Violent Crime, 2014



Source: Hong Kong Police Force

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



Source: Equal Opportunities Commission

Over 85% of the sexual harassment complaints received for complaint investigation in the past ten years were filed by women.

8.5 Suicide Rates⁽¹⁾ by Sex



Note: (1) Provisional figures (registration death date up to 31 July 2015).

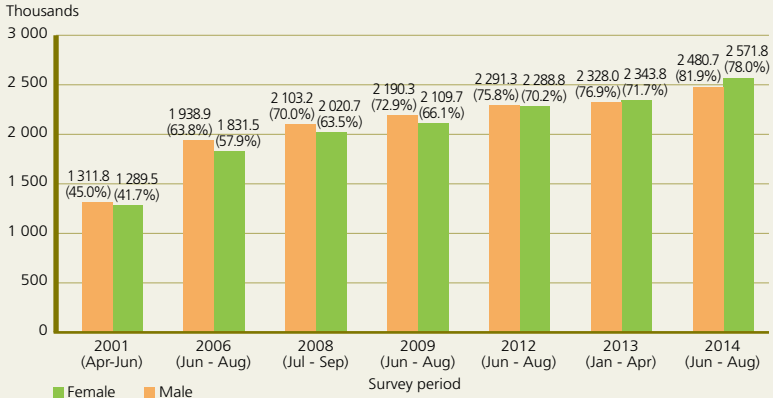
Source: Hong Kong Jockey Club Centre for Suicide Research and Prevention, the University of Hong Kong

The suicide rate of men has been constantly higher than that of women.

9. Information Technology Usage

People in Hong Kong are generally keen users of information technology. Although the percentage of having used Internet service and having mobile phone among females were lower than that among males, the differences in the rates between the two genders were narrowing in recent years.

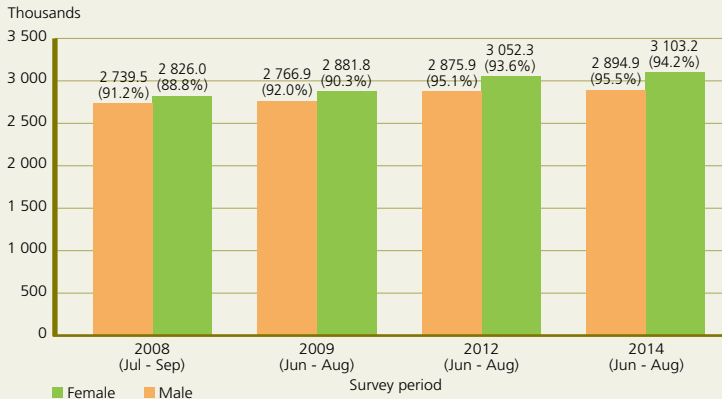
9.1 Persons Aged 10 and over who had used Internet Service⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ by Sex



Notes: (1) Figures refer to persons aged 10 and over (excluding foreign domestic helpers) who had used internet service during the 12 months before enumeration.
 (2) Figures in brackets refer to the percentage of persons who had used internet service to all persons aged 10 and over in the respective sex 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) during the 12 months before enumeration.
 (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 and survey period.

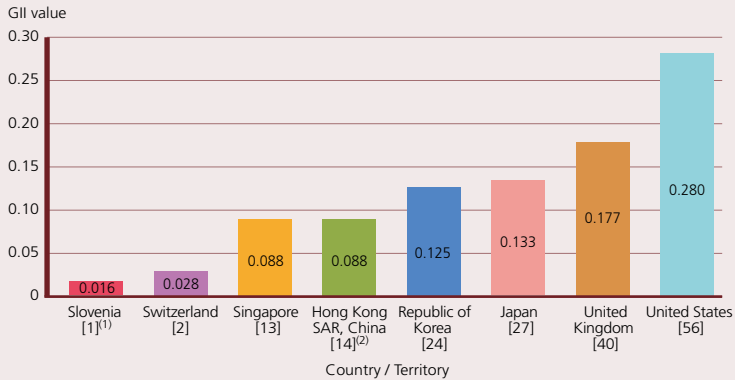
Source: Census and Statistics Department

In 2014, over three millions of women had mobile phones (including smartphone), constituted 94.2% of all females aged 10 and over.

10. International Comparison

The Gender Inequality Index (GII) is one of the five 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 GI ranks comparatively well against most of its Asian counterparts.

10.1 Gender Inequality Indices (GII) in Selected Countries / Territory, 2014



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 2015.

Source: The United Nations Human Development Report 2015

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.

List of Charts and Tables

| | |
|--|------|
| 1. Population | page |
| Chart 1.1 Population Pyramids | 2 |
| Chart 1.2 Sex Ratios | 2 |
| Chart 1.3 One-way Permit Holders Entering Hong Kong by Sex | 3 |
| Table 1.4 Foreign Domestic Helpers by Sex | 3 |
| Chart 1.5 Percentage of Persons Living in Domestic Households by Sex and Living Arrangement | 4 |
| 2. Marriage and Family | |
| 2.1 Marriage | |
| Chart 2.1.1 Population Aged 15 and over (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers) by Sex and Marital Status | 6 |
| Chart 2.1.2 Females Aged 15 and over who were Never Married (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers) | 6 |
| Chart 2.1.3 Median Age at First Marriage by Sex | 7 |
| Chart 2.1.4 Crude Marriage Rates by Sex | 7 |
| Chart 2.1.5 Number of Marriages by Type | 8 |
| Chart 2.1.6 Number of Cross-boundary Marriages Between Hong Kong and Mainland China | 9 |
| Chart 2.1.7 Crude Divorce Rates | 10 |
| Chart 2.1.8 Single Parents by Sex | 10 |
| 2.2 Family and Childbirth | |
| Chart 2.2.1 Age Specific Fertility Rates | 11 |
| Chart 2.2.2 Median Age of Women at First Childbirth | 12 |
| Chart 2.2.3 Trend of Population, Women Aged 15 - 49 and Population Aged 0 - 14 | 12 |
| 2.3 Headship | |
| Chart 2.3.1 Headship Rates by Sex and Age Group | 13 |
| 3. Education | |
| Chart 3.1 Population Aged 15 and over by Sex and Educational Attainment | 16 |
| Chart 3.2 Percentages of Male and Female Students in Programmes Funded by the University Grants Committee (UGC) | 16 |
| Chart 3.3 Students Enrolled in Programmes Funded by UGC by Level of Study and Sex | 17 |
| Chart 3.4 Percentages of Male and Female Students in UGC-Funded Programmes by Academic Programme Category, 2014/15 Academic Year | 18 |
| Chart 3.5 Percentages of Male and Female Full-time Staff in UGC-Funded Institutions, 2014/15 Academic Year | 18 |
| 4. Employment | |
| 4.1 Labour Force Participation | |
| Chart 4.1.1 Labour Force Participation Rates (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers) by Sex | 20 |
| Chart 4.1.2 Labour Force Participation Rates (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers) by Sex and Age Group, 2014 | 20 |

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--|----|
| Chart 4.1.3 | Labour Force Participation Rates (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers) by Education Attainment and Sex, 2014 | 21 |
| Chart 4.1.4 | Labour Force Participation Rates (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers) by Selected Marital Status, Sex and Age Group | 22 |
| Chart 4.1.5 | Percentages of Male and Female Employed Persons (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers) by Occupation | 24 |
| Chart 4.1.6 | Percentages of Male and Female Employed Persons (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers) by Industry | 25 |
| Chart 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 | |
| | (a) Public Administration, Social and Personal Services | 26 |
| | (b) Manufacturing | 27 |
| | (c) Financing, Insurance, Real Estate, Professional and Business Services | 28 |
| Chart 4.1.8 | Number of Persons in Selected Professions by Sex | |
| | (a) Certified Public Accountants | 29 |
| | (b) Solicitors Holding Practising Certificates | 29 |
| | (c) Registered Doctors | 30 |
| | (d) Fully Qualified Engineers | 30 |
| 4.2 Employment Earnings | | |
| Chart 4.2.1 | Median Monthly Employment Earnings of Employed Persons (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers) | |
| | (a) by Occupation of Main Employment and Sex | 31 |
| Table 4.2.1 | Median Monthly Employment Earnings of Employed Persons (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers) | |
| | (b) by Educational Attainment and Sex | 32 |
| Chart 4.2.1 | Median Monthly Employment Earnings of Employed Persons (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers) | |
| | (c) by Industry of Main Employment and Sex | 33 |
| Table 4.2.2 | Hourly Wage Level and Distribution of Employees by Sex and Educational Attainment | 34 |
| Table 4.2.3 | Hourly Wage Level and Distribution of Employees by Sex and Occupation | 35 |
| 4.3 Employment Pattern | | |
| Table 4.3.1 | Hong Kong Residents who had Worked in Mainland China by Sex | 36 |
| Chart 4.3.2 | Percentages of Unemployed Women and Men by Previous Industry, 2014 | 36 |
| Chart 4.3.3 | Unemployed Persons by Sex | 37 |
| Chart 4.3.4 | Unemployment Rates by Sex and Age Group, 2014 | 37 |
| Chart 4.3.5 | Part-time Employees by Sex | 38 |
| Chart 4.3.6 | Percentage of Part-time Employees by Sex and Main Reason for not Working Longer Hours, Apr to Jun 2009 | 38 |
| Chart 4.3.7 | Self-employed Persons by Sex | 39 |
| Chart 4.3.8 | Full-time Home-makers by Sex | 39 |
| Chart 4.3.9 | Percentage of Economically Inactive Persons Aged 15 and over by Sex and Reasons for not Entering the Labour Market, 2014 | 40 |

5. Health

| | | |
|------------|--|----|
| Chart 5.1 | Expectation of Life at Birth by Sex | 42 |
| Chart 5.2 | Infant Mortality Rates by Sex | 42 |
| Table 5.3 | Registered Deaths by Major Cause of Death and Sex | 43 |
| Chart 5.4 | Age-standardised Death Rates of Ten Leading Causes of Death by Sex, 2014 | 43 |
| Chart 5.5 | Top Ten Cancers by Sex, 2013 | 44 |
| Chart 5.6 | Persons with Disabilities by Age Group and Sex, 2013 | 44 |
| Chart 5.7 | Daily Cigarette Smokers by Sex | 45 |
| Chart 5.8 | Reported Drug Abusers by Sex | 45 |
| Chart 5.9 | Newly Reported HIV and AIDS Cases by Sex | |
| | (a) Newly Reported HIV Cases | 46 |
| | (b) Newly Reported AIDS Cases | 46 |
| Chart 5.10 | Persons who Reported to have Osteoporosis by Sex | 47 |
| Chart 5.11 | Body Mass Index (BMI) Distribution Based on Classification of Weight Status for Chinese Adults in Hong Kong by Sex, 2014 | 47 |

6. Social and Political Participation

| | | |
|-----------|--|----|
| Chart 6.1 | Members in the Executive Council by Sex | 50 |
| Chart 6.2 | Elected Members in Legislative Council by Sex | 50 |
| Chart 6.3 | Registered Electors and Voter Turnout in Legislative Council Elections by Sex | 51 |
| Chart 6.4 | Elected Members and Government Appointed Members in District Councils by Sex | 51 |
| Chart 6.5 | Percentages of Male and Female Civil Servants | 52 |
| Chart 6.6 | Percentages of Male and Female Directorate Officers in the Civil Service | 53 |
| Chart 6.7 | Percentage of Appointed Female Members Serving on Government Advisory and Statutory Bodies | 54 |
| Chart 6.8 | Registered Volunteers of Volunteer Movement by Sex | 55 |

7. Social Security and Welfare

| | | |
|-----------|--|----|
| Chart 7.1 | Recipients of Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA) by Sex | 58 |
| Chart 7.2 | Recipients of CSSA by Type of Case and Sex, 2014 | 58 |
| Chart 7.3 | Recipients of Social Security Allowance (SSA) by Sex | |
| | (a) Old Age Allowance and Old Age Living Allowance | 59 |
| | (b) Disability Allowance | 60 |

8. Violence and Crime

| | | |
|-------------|--|----|
| 8.1 | Domestic Violence | |
| Chart 8.1.1 | Newly Reported Spouse/Cohabitant Battering Cases by Sex of Victim | 62 |
| Chart 8.1.2 | Percentage of Newly Reported Spouse/Cohabitant Battering Cases by Perpetrator's Relationship with the Victim, 2014 | 62 |
| 8.2 | Sexual Assault | |
| Chart 8.2.1 | Reported Rape Cases Involving Female Victims | 63 |
| Chart 8.2.2 | Reported Indecent Assault Cases by Sex of Victim | 63 |

| | |
|--|---|
| 8.3 Crime | |
| Chart 8.3.1 | Persons Arrested for Crime by Sex 64 |
| Chart 8.3.2 | Percentages of Male and Female Violent Crime Victims by Type of Violent Crime, 2014 65 |
| Chart 8.4 | Sexual Harassment Complaints Received by the Equal Opportunities Commission for Investigation by Sex of Complainant 66 |
| Chart 8.5 | Suicide Rates by Sex 67 |
| 9. Information Technology Usage | |
| Chart 9.1 | Persons Aged 10 and over who had used Internet Service by Sex 70 |
| Chart 9.2 | Persons Aged 10 and over who had Mobile Phone (Including Smartphone) by Sex 70 |
| 10. International Comparison | |
| Chart 10.1 | Gender Inequality Indices (GII) in Selected Countries / Territory, 2014 72 |

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

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

ISBN 978-988-19141-7-0



9 789881 914170