

HONG KONG Women in Figures 2021



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 2021 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 eighth 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.

The 2021 Edition of “Hong Kong Women in Figures” can be downloaded via the following link and QR Code:

http://www.women.gov.hk/download/research/HK_Women2021_e.pdf



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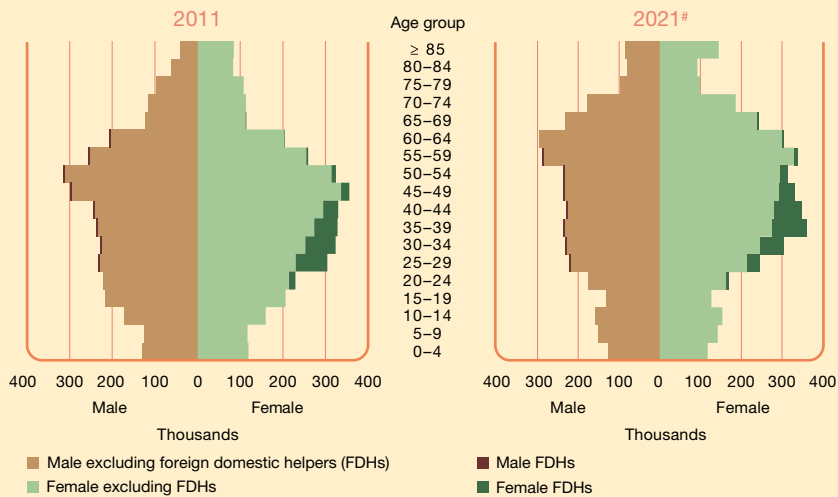
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Population



In 2021, the mid-year population of Hong Kong was 7 394 700, of that 4 022 200 were female. Over the past decade, there have been changes in the population composition of Hong Kong in terms of number, gender and age. Some of the changes include the ageing population and the continuous decrease in sex ratio (number of males per 1 000 females).

1.1 Population Pyramids

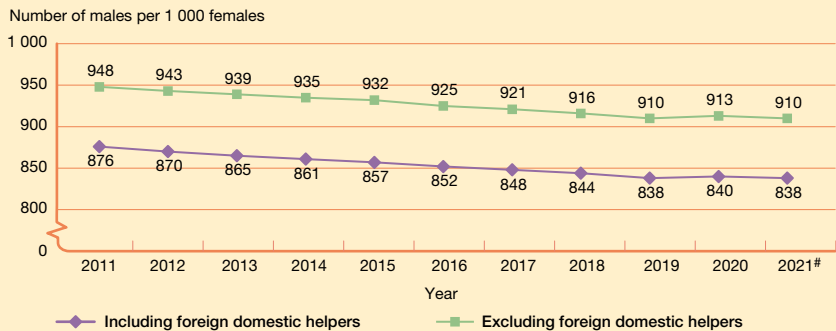


Note: # Provisional figures

Source: Census and Statistics Department

Comparison between the population pyramids in 2011 and 2021 shows a continuing ageing trend during the period. There were more women than men in the age groups at and above 25 in 2021.

1.2 Sex Ratios

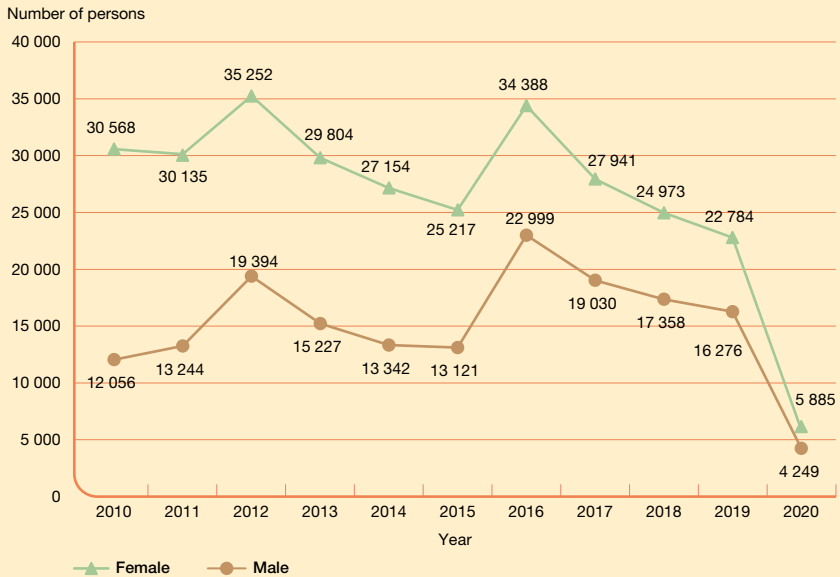


Note: # Provisional figures

Source: Census and Statistics Department

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



Source: *Women and Men in Hong Kong Key Statistics 2021 Edition*, Census and Statistics Department

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. Under the influence of the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of one-way permit holders entering Hong Kong recorded a huge decrease in 2020.

1.4 Foreign Domestic Helpers⁽¹⁾ by Sex

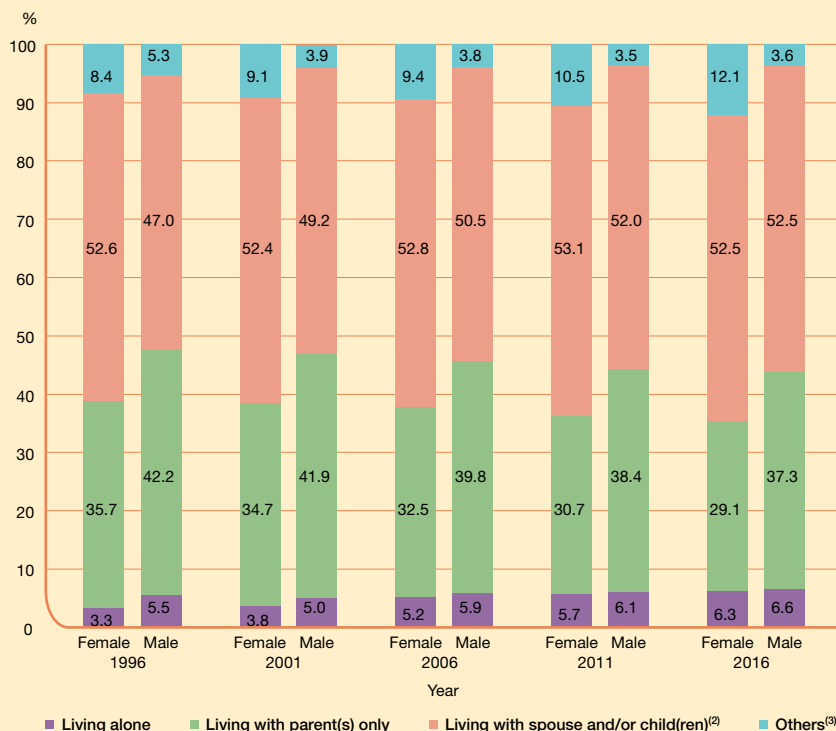
Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Male	4 453	4 718	4 904	5 003	5 086	5 292	5 435	5 614	5 801	6 044	5 667
Female	281 228	295 243	307 491	315 985	325 564	335 088	346 078	364 037	380 274	393 276	368 217

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: *Women and Men in Hong Kong Key Statistics 2021 Edition*, Census and Statistics Department

The number of female foreign domestic helpers increased by around 87 000 from 2010 to 2020 whereas the number of male foreign domestic helpers increased by around 1 200 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.

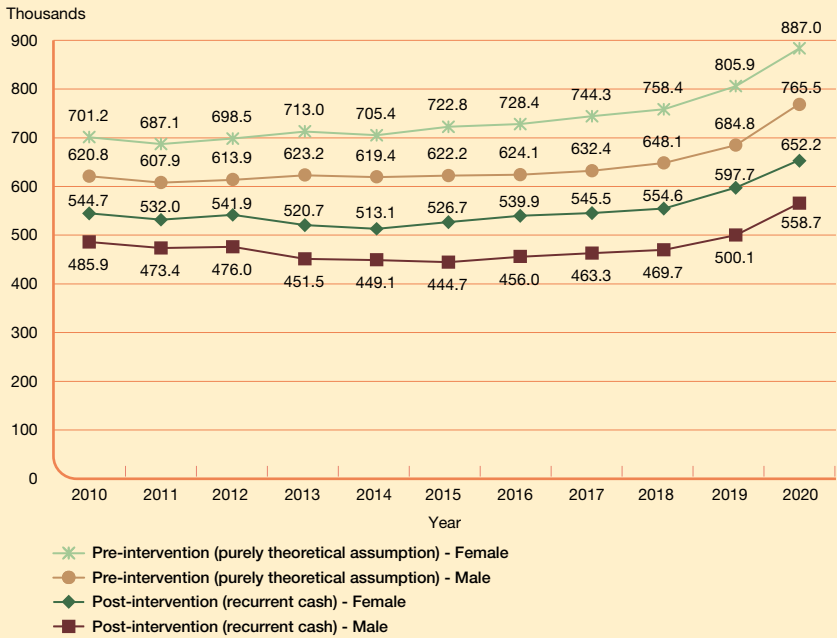
(2) Figures include persons living with spouse and/or child(ren), regardless of whether they are living with parent(s) or not.

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

Source: *Women and Men in Hong Kong Key Statistics 2021 Edition*, 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.

1.6 Number of Poor Population⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ by Sex



Notes: (1) Poor population refers to persons living in domestic households with monthly household income less than the poverty line of the corresponding household size.
 (2) Figures excluding foreign domestic helpers.

Source: Hong Kong Poverty Situation Report, Office of the Government Economist, Financial Secretary's Office and Census and Statistics Department

The poor population of women were generally higher than those of men, mainly because more women (especially those who were older and retired) resided in economically inactive households with no employment earnings.

Marriage and Family



Changes in the marital status and family conditions of people in Hong Kong over the past decade have brought about changes to 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 between Mainland China and Hong Kong have risen during the same period.

2.1 Marriage

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

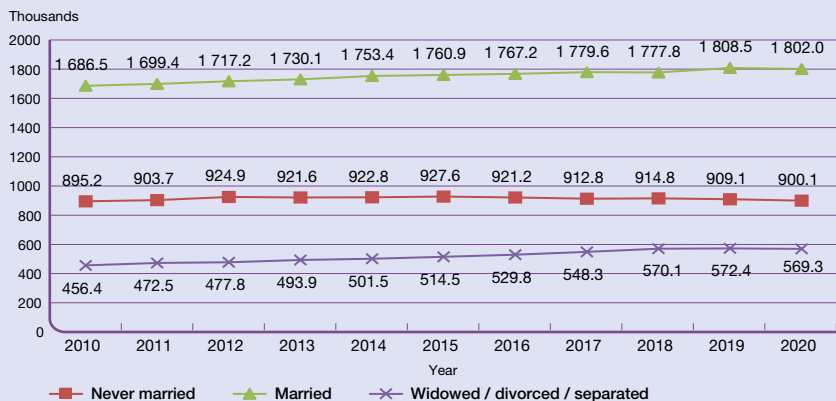


Note: (1) Figures include land-based non-institutional population aged 15 and over only.

Source: Census and Statistics Department

In both 2010 and 2020, the number of widowed / divorced / separated women was larger than that of their male counterparts. 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: *Women and Men in Hong Kong Key Statistics 2021 Edition*, Census and Statistics Department

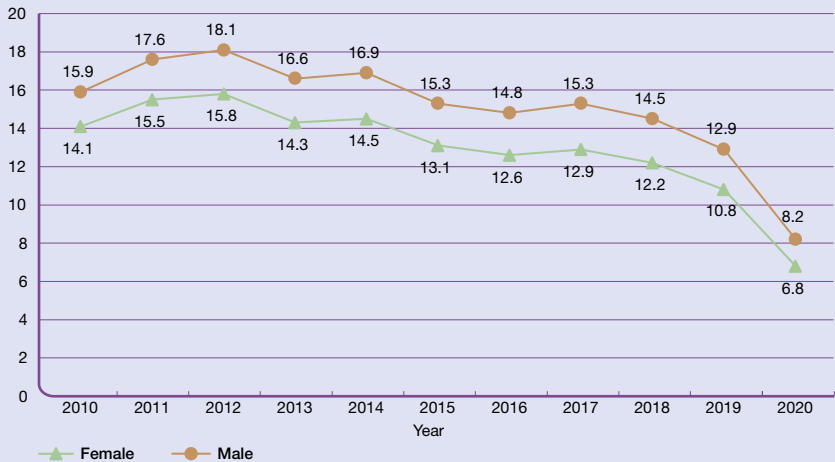
The number of widowed / divorced / separated women increased over the past decade.

2.1.3 Median Age at First Marriage by Sex



The increase in the median age at first marriage for both women and men indicated a trend of late marriage.

2.1.4 Crude Marriage Rates by Sex



The crude marriage rates (i.e. the number of marriages per 1 000 population) for both men and women were generally decreasing since 2012, though there was a mild increase in 2014 and 2017. Under the COVID-19 epidemic, the crude marriage rates dropped substantially in 2020.

2.1.5 Number of Marriages by Type

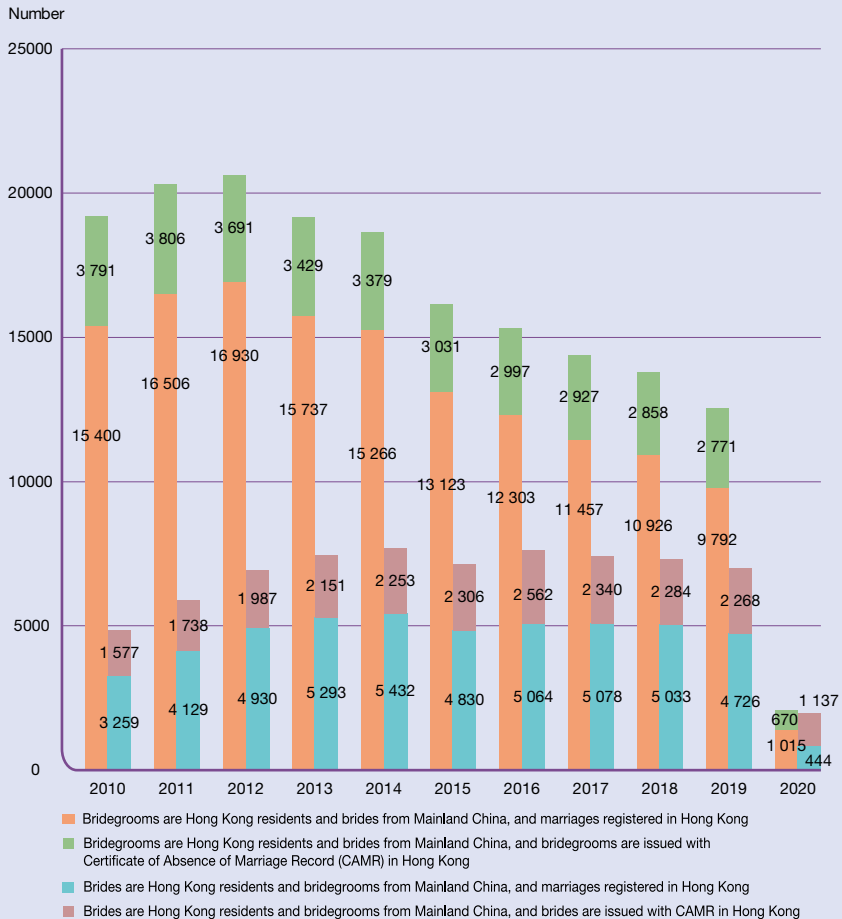


Note: (1) Figures refer to re-registration of couples who had customarily married in Hong Kong before 7 October 1971.

Source: *Women and Men in Hong Kong Key Statistics 2021 Edition*, Census and Statistics Department

The number of remarriages of either or both parties constituted 23.4% of all marriages in 2020.

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

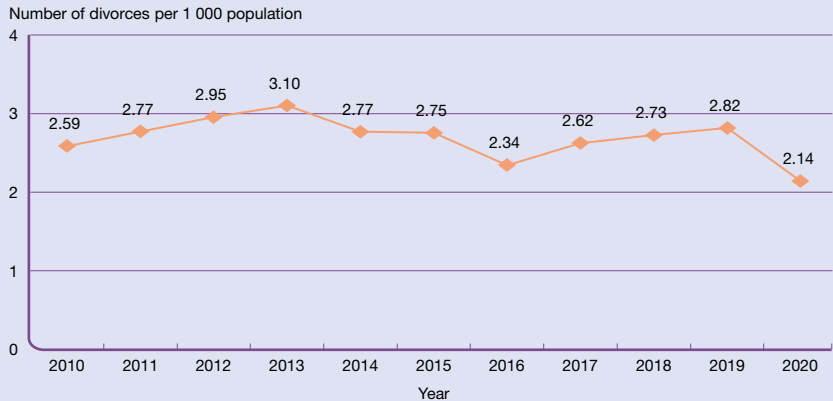


- Notes: (1) The figures of bridegrooms / brides from Mainland China are estimated with reference to two data items in the individual registered marriage records provided by the Immigration Department on a monthly basis, viz. "place of previous residence" being in Mainland China and "duration of stay in Hong Kong" being less than 1 year. Besides, 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 (claimed for the purpose of marrying in Mainland China) may not eventually lead to marriages, the figures only serve as a proxy indicator to cross-boundary marriage statistics.

Source: *Women and Men in Hong Kong Key Statistics 2021 Edition*, Census and Statistics Department

The proportion of Hong Kong females marrying males from the Mainland China among cross-boundary marriages between the Mainland China and Hong Kong has risen over the past decade. The number of cross-boundary marriages between the Mainland China and Hong Kong dropped substantially in 2020 due to the border control and quarantine measures implemented by Hong Kong and the Mainland China against the COVID-19 pandemic.

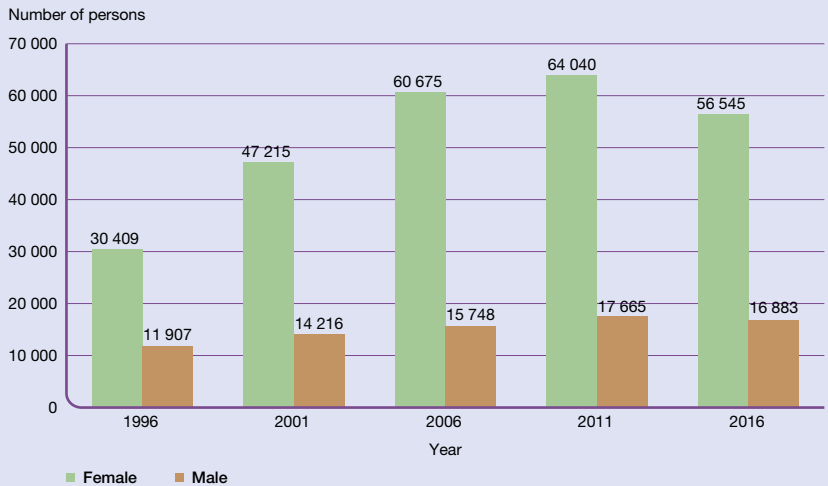
2.1.7 Crude Divorce Rates



Source: *Women and Men in Hong Kong Key Statistics 2021 Edition*, Census and Statistics Department

The crude divorce rates (i.e. the number of divorces per 1 000 population) dropped in 2020 after the rise in 2017 - 2019.

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: *Women and Men in Hong Kong Key Statistics 2021 Edition*, 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

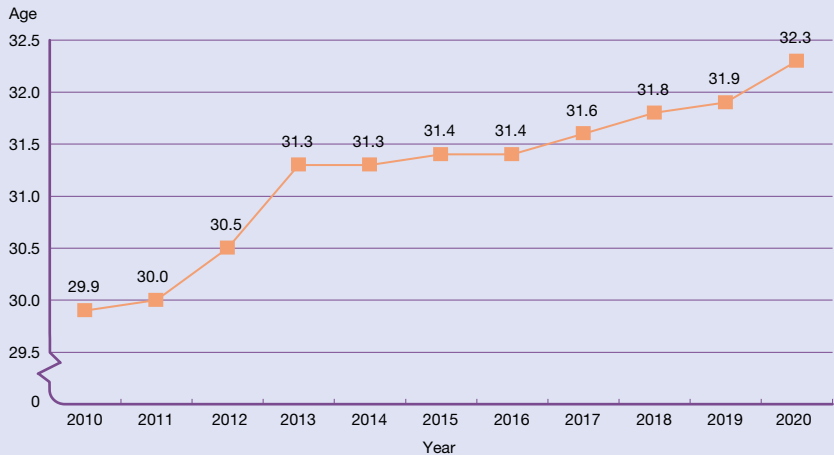
Number of live births per 1 000 women



Source: Women and Men in Hong Kong Key Statistics 2021 Edition, Census and Statistics Department

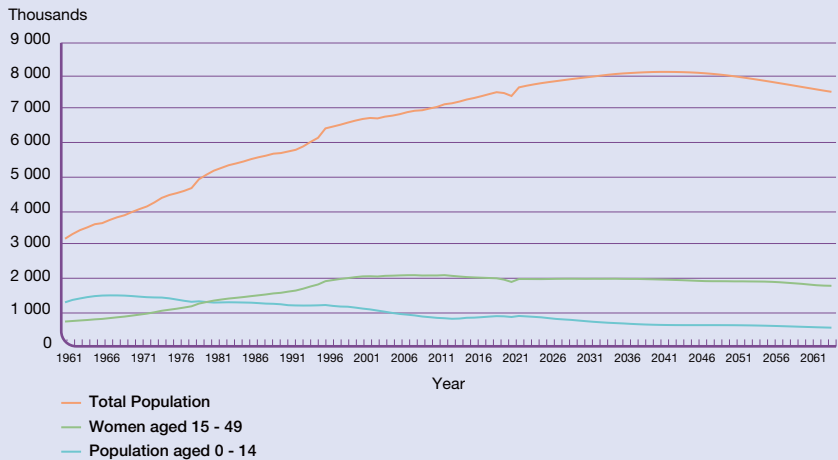
Since 2017, the fertility rates for women 35 - 39 were higher than those for women aged 25 - 29.

2.2.2 Median Age of Women at First Childbirth



The median age of women at first childbirth rose steadily during 2010 - 2020.

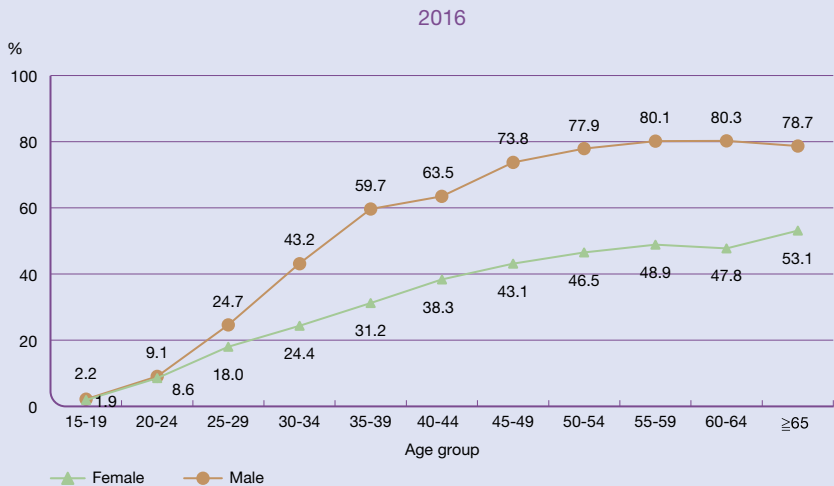
2.2.3 Trend of Total Population, Women Aged 15 - 49 and Population Aged 0 - 14



The young population aged 0 - 14 has experienced a decreasing trend since 1970s. The number of women aged 15 - 49 has remained stable since late 1990s, and the total 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 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

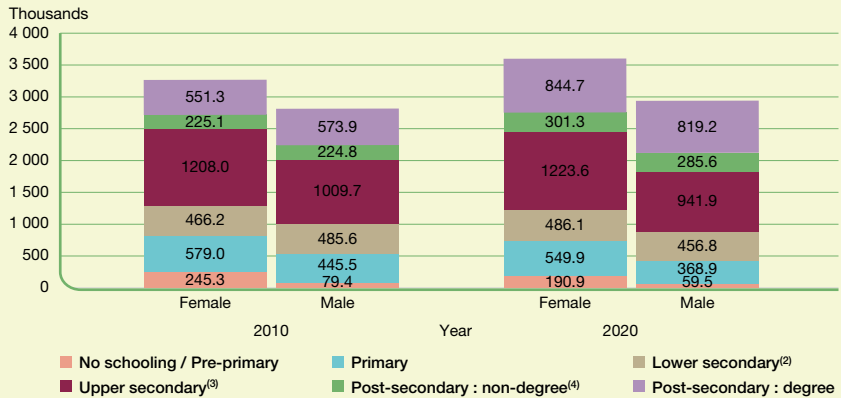
The headship rate is the ratio of the number of household heads to the total number of persons in the corresponding age-sex group of the population living in domestic households. The headship rates for female aged 50 and over increased from 2006 to 2016.

Education



In light of the progressive development of society, the overall educational attainment of both women and men in Hong Kong has improved markedly as a wide range of education and training opportunities are available. The proportion of female aged 15 and over who have received post-secondary education has increased from 23.7% in 2010 to 31.9% in 2020.

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

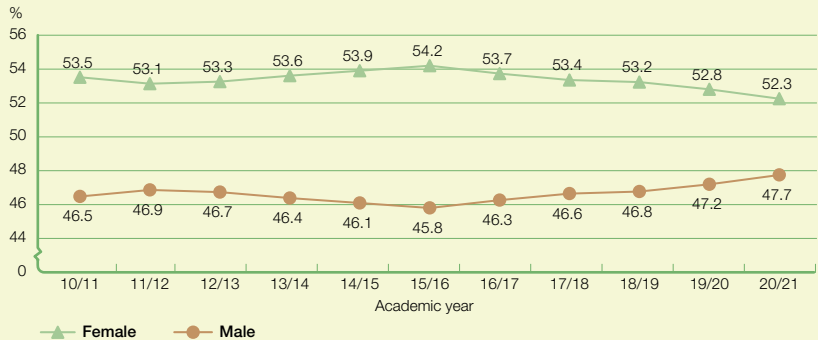


Notes: (1) Including land-based non-institutional population aged 15 and over only.
 (2) Including Secondary 1-3 in all educational institutions.
 (3) Including Secondary 4-7 of old academic structure, Secondary 4-6 of new academic structure or equivalent in all educational institutions, Project Yi Jin / 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 in 2020, 31.9% received post-secondary education as against 37.7% for men. The numbers of women and men who have received post-secondary education in 2020, as compared with 2010, increased by 47.6% and 38.3% respectively.

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



Source: Women and Men in Hong Kong Key Statistics 2021 Edition, Census and Statistics Department

Female students enrolled in higher education programmes funded by UGC constituted 52.3% of total student population in 2020/21 academic year and continued to outnumber male students. However, the difference narrowed in recent years.

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

Level of study	Sex	Number of students ⁽¹⁾	
		2010/11	2020/21
Sub-degree ⁽²⁾	Female	4 426 (63.4%)	1 785 (54.5%)
	Male	2 557 (36.6%)	1 492 (45.5%)
Undergraduate	Female	30 516 (53.0%)	45 994 (52.7%)
	Male	27 049 (47.0%)	41 300 (47.3%)
Taught postgraduate ⁽²⁾	Female	2 204 (61.6%)	1 757 (61.8%)
	Male	1 374 (38.4%)	1 088 (38.2%)
Research postgraduate	Female	2 772 (42.9%)	3 664 (43.6%)
	Male	3 690 (57.1%)	4 737 (56.4%)
Overall	Female	39 919 (53.5%)	53 200 (52.3%)
	Male	34 670 (46.5%)	48 617 (47.7%)
	Total	74 588	101 817

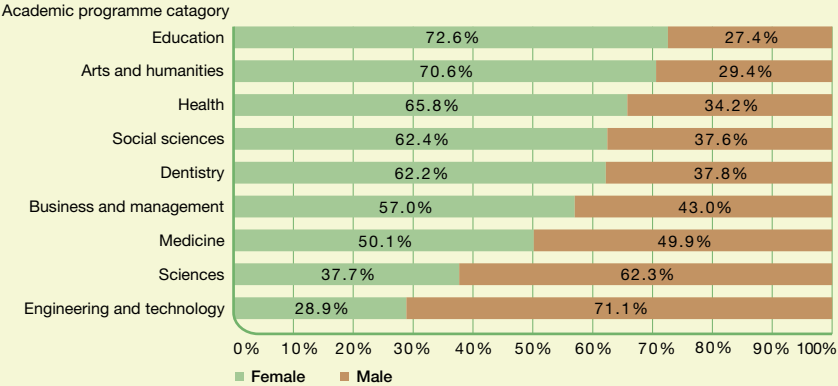
Notes: (1) Figures in brackets denote the percentage shares of female and male students in each level of study of the respective academic years.

(2) Since 2004/05 academic year, UGC-funded sub-degree and taught postgraduate programmes have generally been converted to the self-financing mode, thus leading to a continual decrease in the number of students reported for these two levels over the years.

Source: *Women and Men in Hong Kong Key Statistics 2021 Edition*, Census and Statistics Department

Over half of the students enrolled in programmes funded by UGC were female among all levels of study, except for the research postgraduate programme.

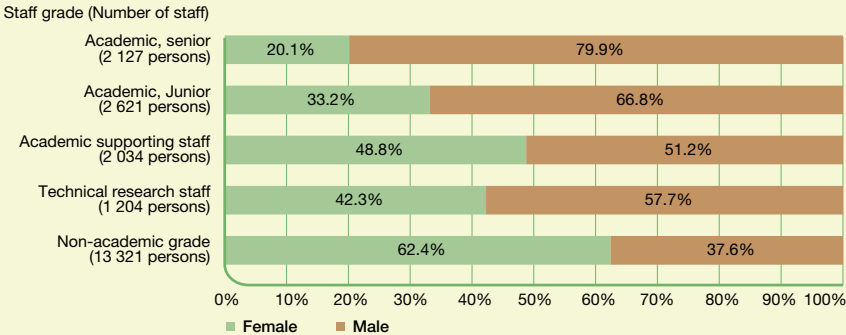
3.4 Percentage Shares of Male and Female Students in UGC-funded Programmes by Academic Programme Category, 2020/21 Academic Year



Source: *Women and Men in Hong Kong Key Statistics 2021 Edition*, Census and Statistics Department

In the 2020/21 academic year, more female students than their male counterparts enrolled in education (72.6%), arts and humanities (70.6%), health (65.8%), social sciences (62.4%), dentistry (62.2%), business and management (57.0%) and medicine (50.1%) programmes.

3.5 Percentage Shares of Male and Female Full-time Staff in UGC-funded Universities⁽¹⁾ by Staff Grade, 2020/21 Academic Year



Note: (1) Figures refer to staff with salaries wholly funded by UGC from General Funds as at 31 October 2020.

Source: University Grants Committee

In the 2020/21 academic year, there were 21 307 full-time staff with salaries wholly funded by UGC from General Funds in UGC-funded Institutions and 11 115 of them were female (52.2%). Female staff accounted for 20.1% of senior academic positions and 33.2% of junior academic staff. On the other hand, more non-academic positions were filled by women (62.4%).

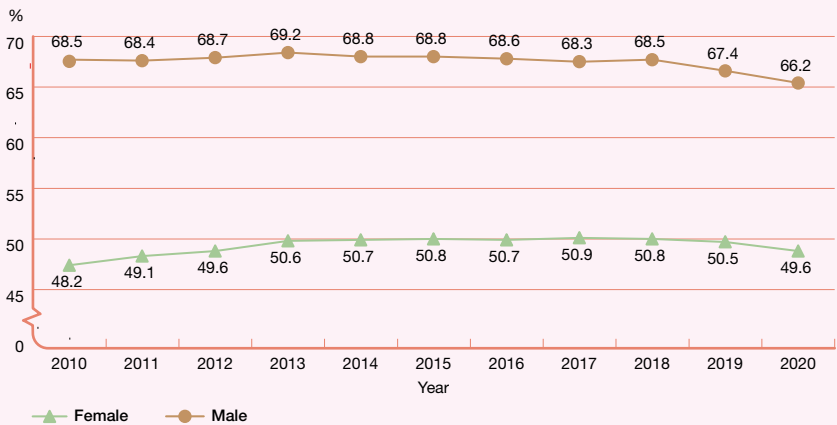
Employment



With improvement in the level of educational attainment and increase in training opportunities, women in Hong Kong have participated more actively in economic activities and become more economically independent. The proportion of female managers and administrators increased in the past decade. Female certified public accountants even outnumbered their male counterparts from 2018. In 2020, the employment situation in the local labour market has deteriorated significantly owing to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic.

4.1 Labour Force Participation

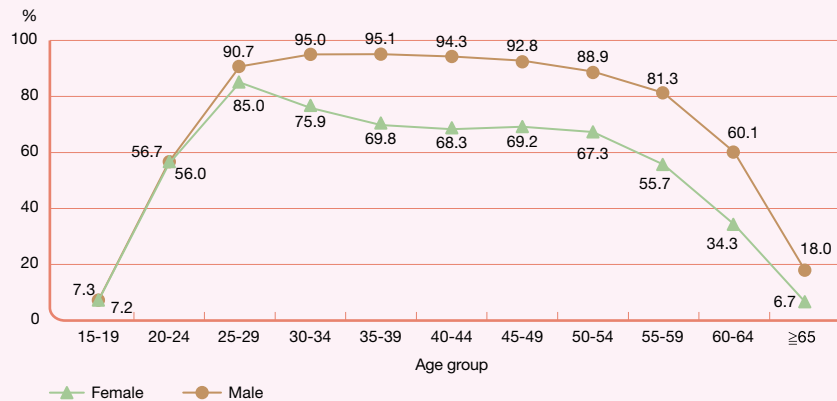
4.1.1 Labour Force Participation Rates (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers) by Sex



Source: Women and Men in Hong Kong Key Statistics 2021 Edition, Census and Statistics Department

The labour force participation rate for women increased gradually from 48.2% in 2010 to 49.6% in 2020. On the other hand, the labour force participation rate of men decreased from 68.5% in 2010 to 66.2% in 2020.

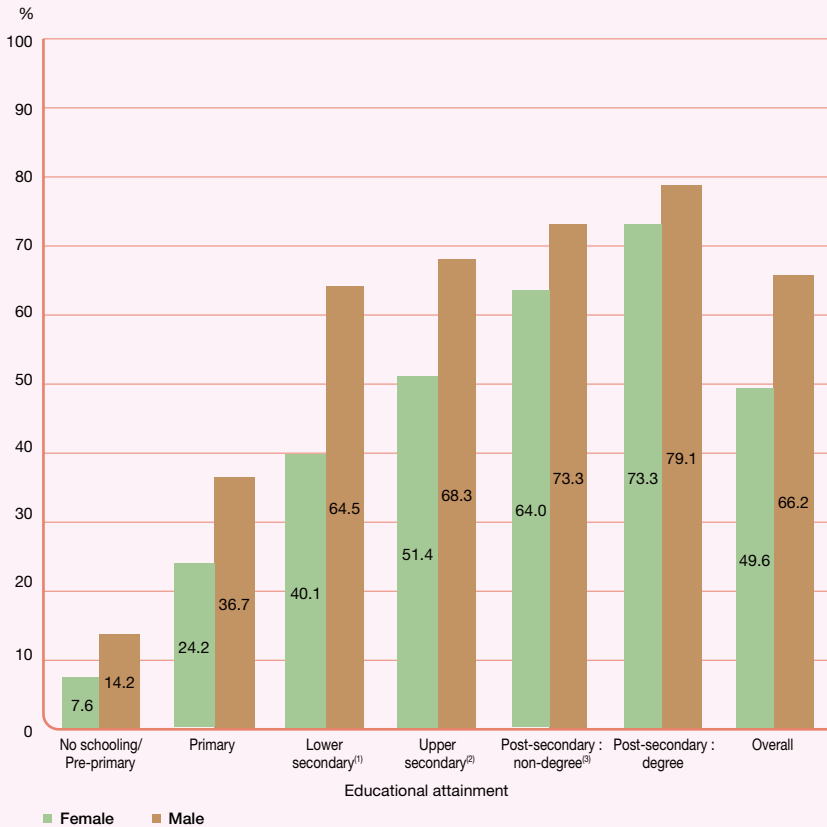
4.1.2 Labour Force Participation Rates (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers) by Sex and Age Group, 2020



Source: Women and Men in Hong Kong Key Statistics 2021 Edition, Census and Statistics Department

The labour force participation rate of women was lower than that of men in all age groups in 2020.

4.1.3 Labour Force Participation Rates (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers) by Educational Attainment and Sex, 2020



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.

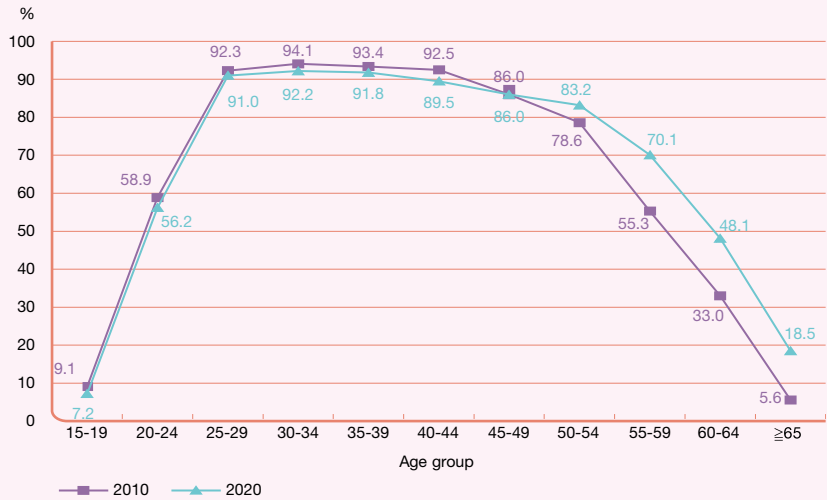
(3) Including Certificate, Diploma, Higher Certificate, Higher Diploma, Professional Diploma, Associate Degree, Pre-Associate Degree, Endorsement Certificate, Associateship and other non-degree level courses in local or non-local institutions.

Source: *Women and Men in Hong Kong Key Statistics 2021 Edition*, Census and Statistics Department

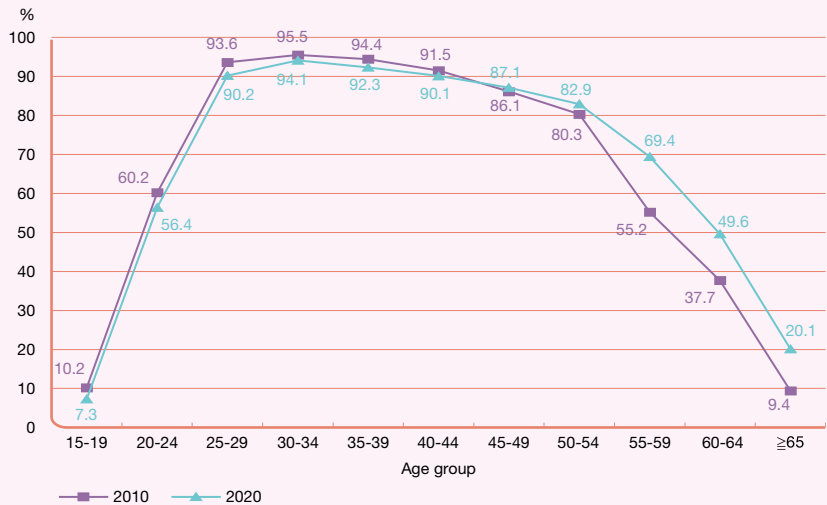
Generally speaking, the labour force participation rates of both women and men with higher level of educational attainment were higher.

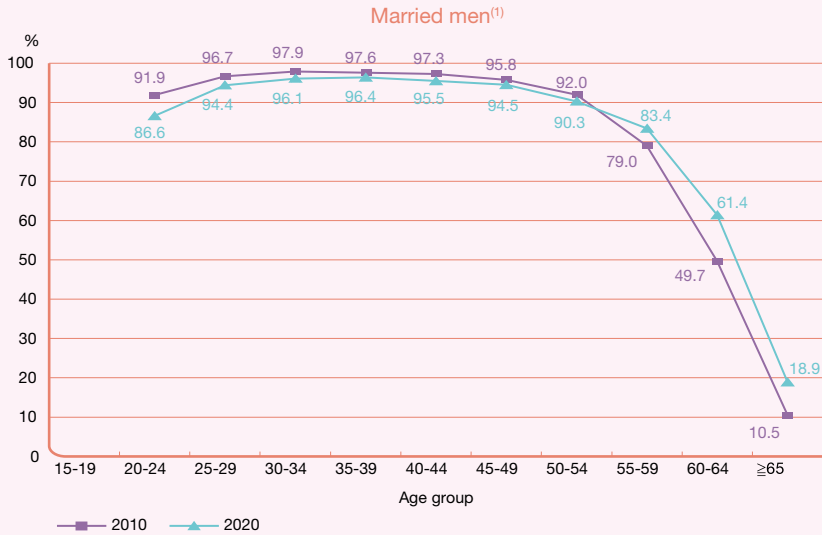
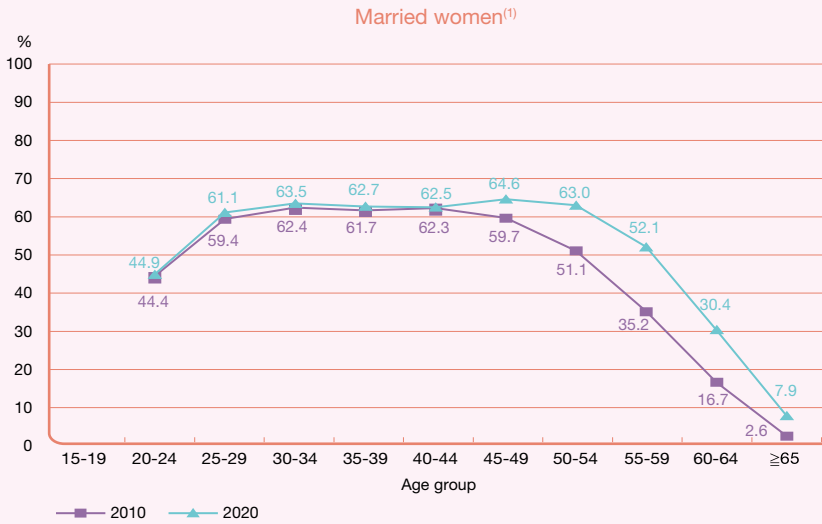
4.1.4 Labour Force Participation Rates (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers) by Marital Status, Sex and Age Group

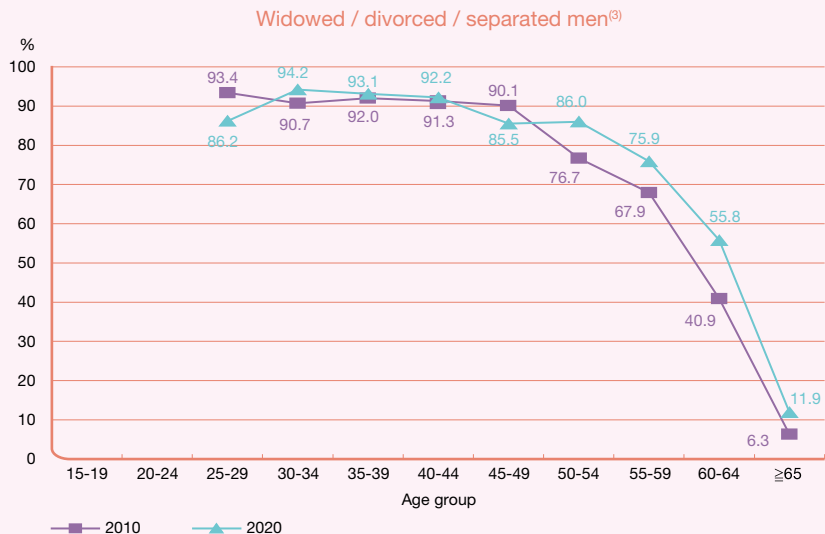
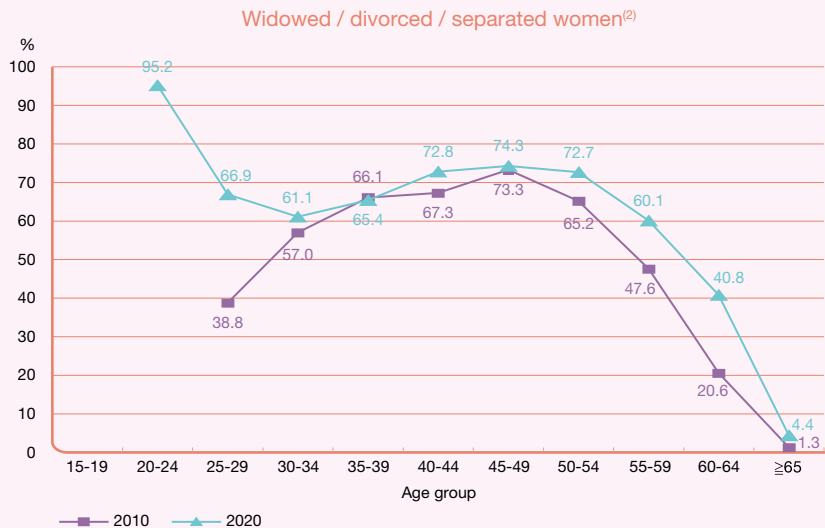
Never married women



Never married men





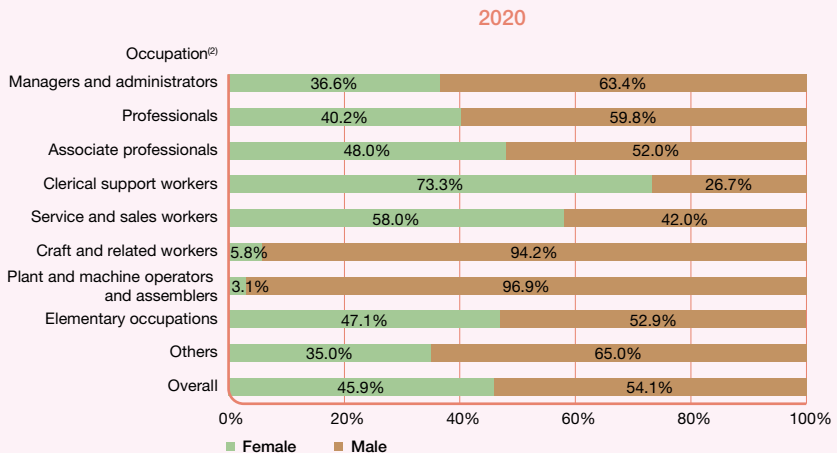
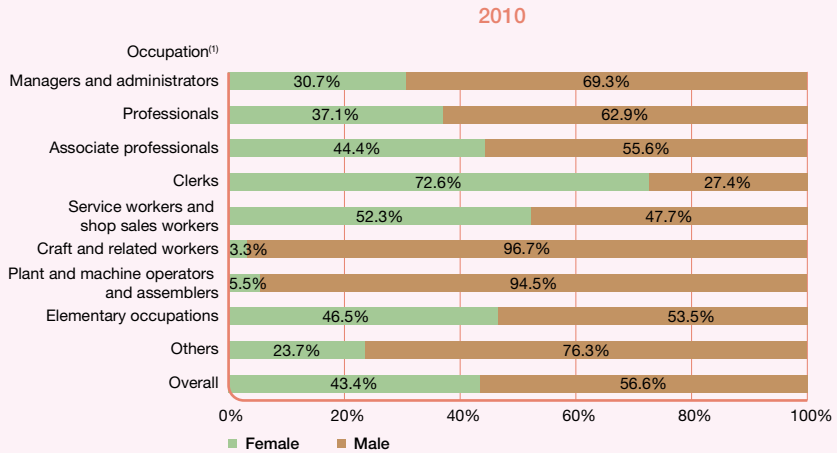


Notes: (1) For those aged 15-19, figures are compiled based on a small number of observations and not be released owing to large sampling error.
(2) For those aged 15-19 and those aged 20-24 in 2010, figures are compiled based on a small number of observations and not be released owing to large sampling error.
(3) For those aged 15-19 and 20-24, figures are compiled based on a small number of observations and not be released owing to large sampling error.

Source: Census and Statistics Department

The labour force participation rates of married women in all age groups increased in the past decade.

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



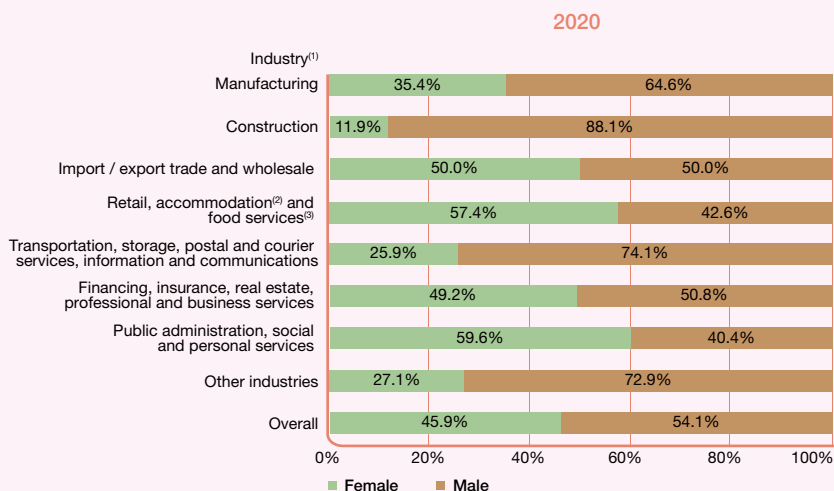
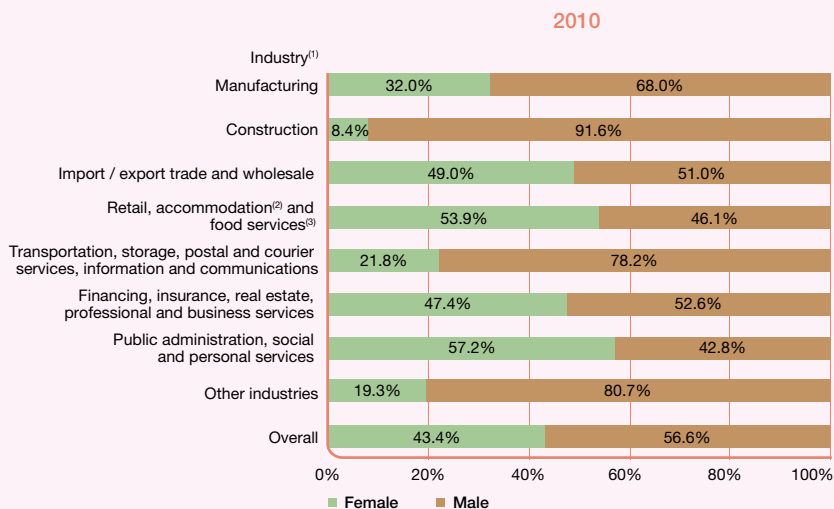
Notes: (1) Based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations 1988 (ISCO-88)

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

Source: Census and Statistics Department

In 2020, the proportions of female clerical support workers and service and sales workers were higher than those of male. The proportions of female managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals have generally increased in the past decade.

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 2.0.

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

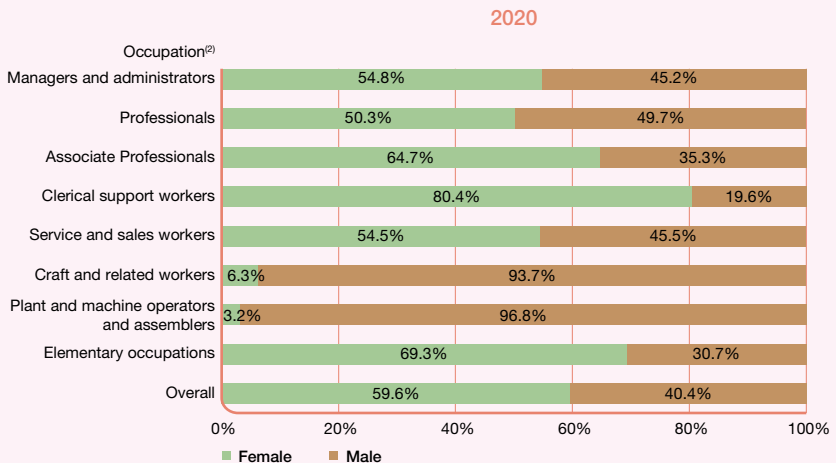
(3) The retail, accommodation and food services industries as a whole is generally referred to as the consumption- and tourism-related segment.

Source: Census and Statistics Department

The proportion of women among all industries increased in the past decade.

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⁾



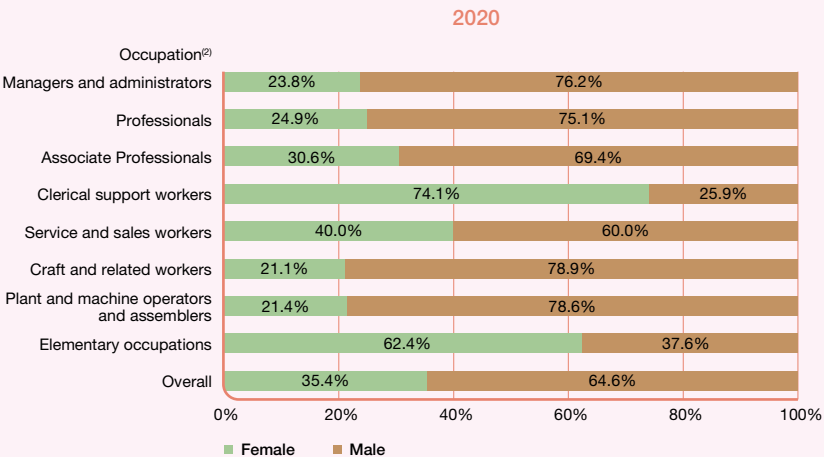
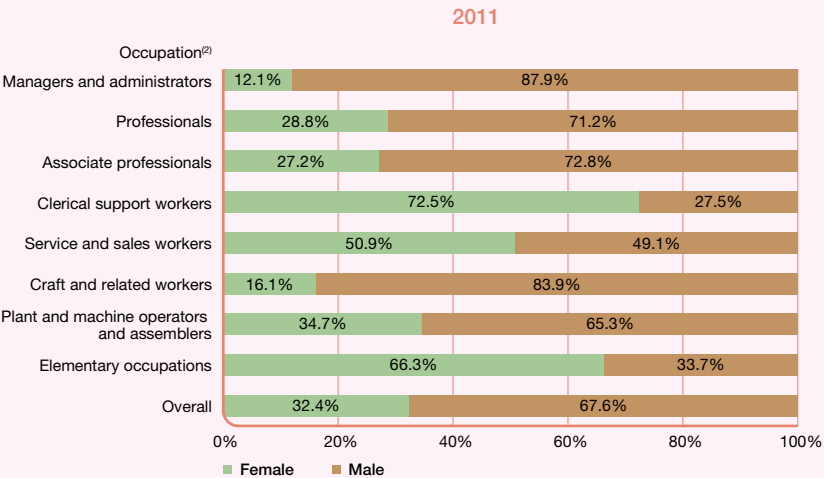
Notes: (1) Figures for plant and machine operators and assemblers in 2011 and 2020 are compiled based on a small number of observations and not be released owing to large sampling error.

(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 2020 as compared with the corresponding figures in 2011, while the proportion of women working as professionals in the sector slightly decreased.

(b) Manufacturing⁽¹⁾



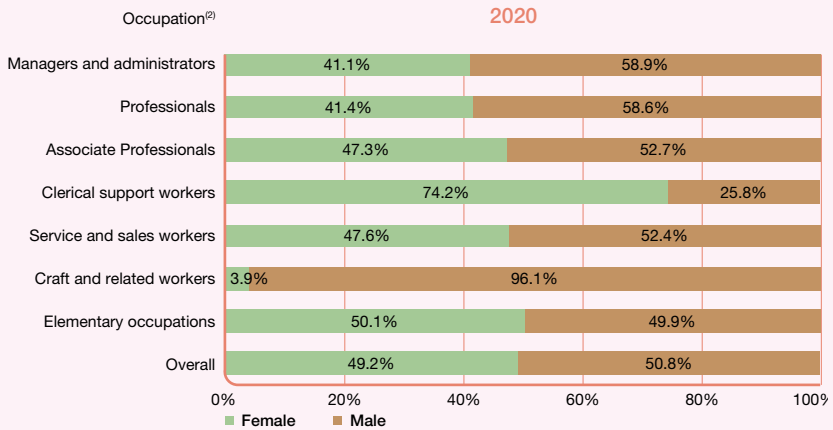
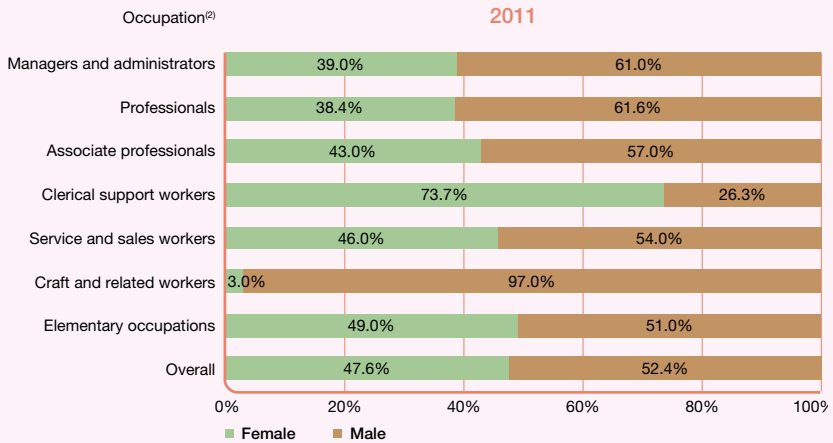
Notes: (1) Figures for other occupations in 2011 and 2020 are compiled based on a small number of observations and not be released owing to large sampling error.

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

Source: Census and Statistics Department

The proportion of women working as managers and administrators in the manufacturing sector increased significantly from 12.1% to 23.8% in the past decade.

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



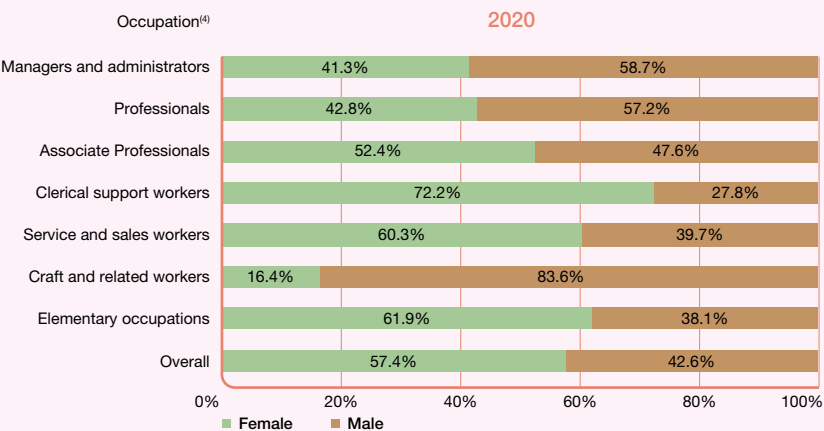
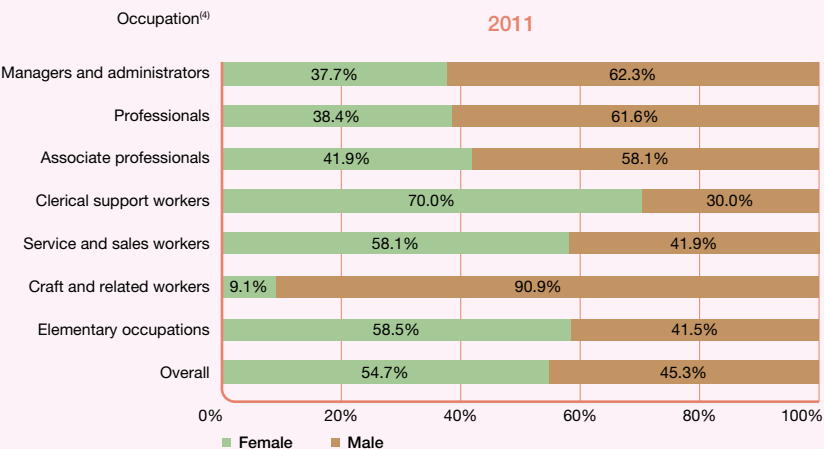
Notes: (1) Figures for plant and machine operators and assemblers and other occupations in 2011 and 2020 are compiled based on a small number of observations and not be released owing to large sampling error.

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

Source: Census and Statistics Department

The proportions of women engaged in the financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sector increased in all occupations in 2020.

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



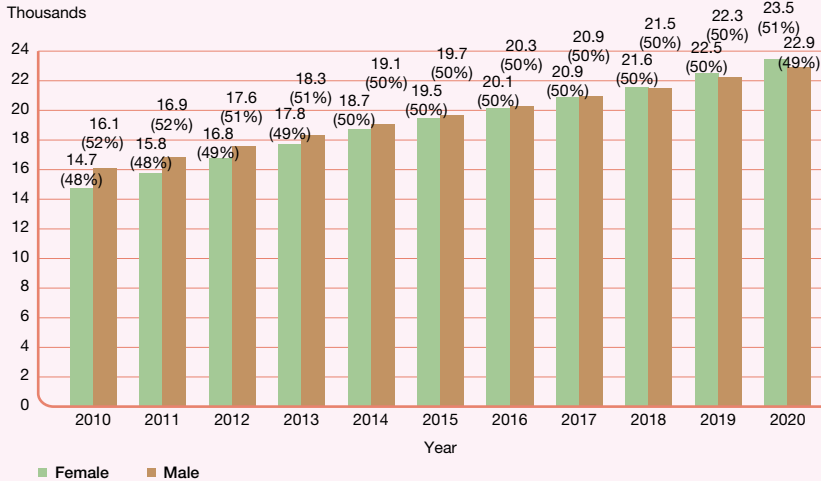
- Notes: (1) Accommodation services cover hotels, guesthouses, boarding houses and other establishments providing short term accommodation.
- (2) The retail, accommodation and food services industries as a whole is generally referred to as the consumption- and tourism-related segment.
- (3) Figures for plant and machine operators and assemblers and other occupations in 2011 and 2020 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 in 2020.

4.1.8 Number of Persons in Selected Professions by Sex

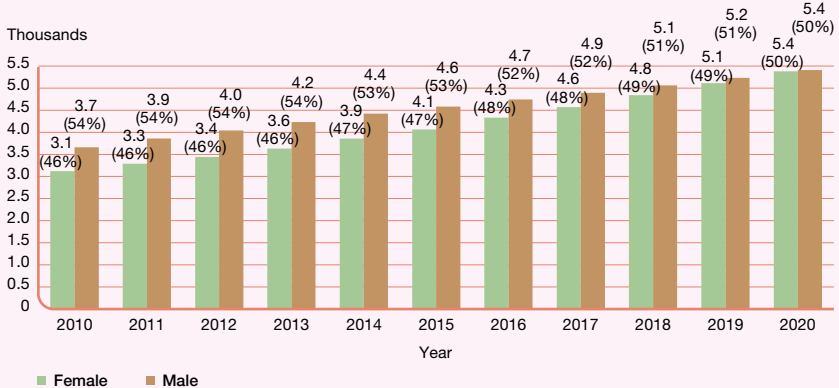
(a) Certified Public Accountants⁽¹⁾



Note: (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

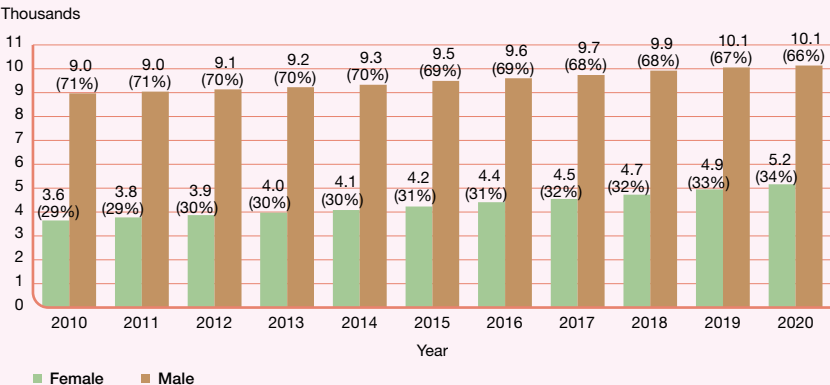
(b) Solicitors Holding Practising Certificates⁽¹⁾



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

Source: The Law Society of Hong Kong

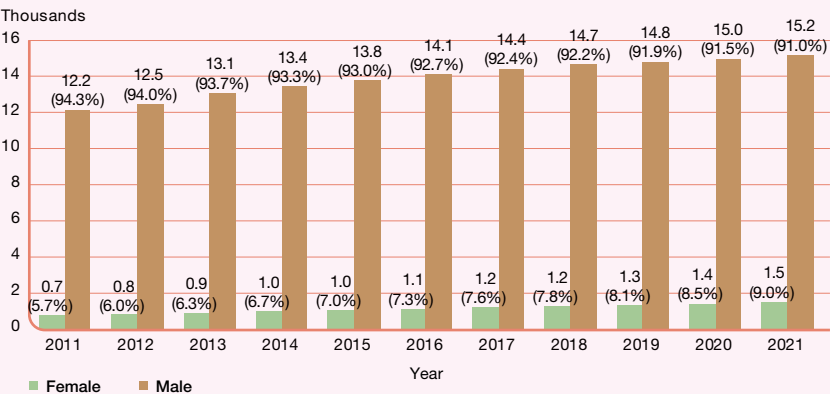
(c) Registered Doctors⁽¹⁾



Note: (1) Figures refer to the number of doctors with full registration on the resident and non-resident lists as at end of year. Figures in brackets refer to the proportion by sex.

Source: The Medical Council of Hong Kong

(d) Fully Qualified Engineers⁽¹⁾



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

Source: The Hong Kong Institution of Engineers

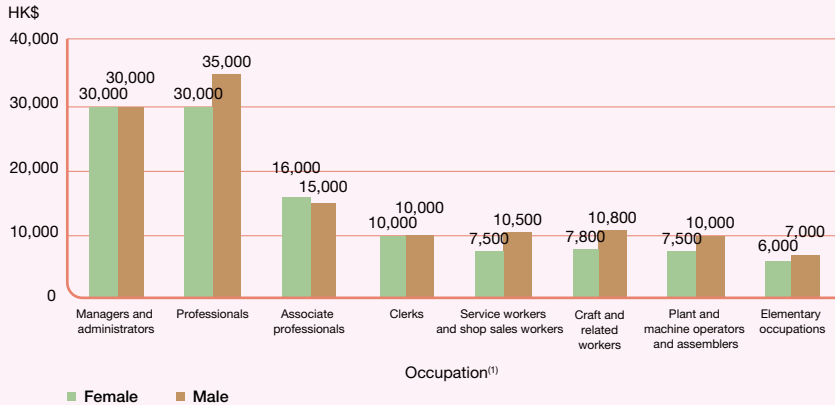
Female certified public accountants outnumbered their male counterparts in the past three years. There was an increasing participation of women in other professions, including solicitors holding practising certificates and registered doctors in the past decade, while the number of female fully qualified engineers remained low.

4.2 Employment Earnings

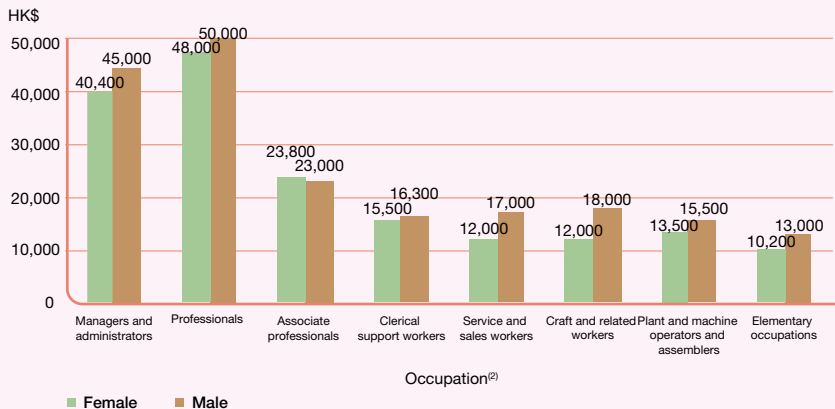
4.2.1 Median Monthly Employment Earnings of Employed Persons (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers)

(a) By Occupation of Main Employment and Sex

2010



2020



Source: *Women and Men in Hong Kong Key Statistics 2021 Edition*, Census and Statistics Department

In 2020, the median monthly employment earning of women was lower than that of men in all occupations of main employment except associate professionals.

(b) By Educational Attainment and Sex

Educational attainment	Year	Median (HK\$)	
		Female	Male
No schooling / Pre-primary	2010	5,500	7,500
	2020	10,000	12,300
Primary	2010	6,000	9,000
	2020	10,200	13,000
Lower secondary ⁽¹⁾	2010	6,900	9,500
	2020	11,100	15,000
Upper secondary ⁽²⁾	2010	10,000	12,000
	2020	15,000	18,000
Post-secondary : non-degree ⁽³⁾	2010	12,500	14,500
	2020	18,000	20,000
Post-secondary : degree	2010	20,000	28,000
	2020	30,000	35,000
Overall	2010	10,100	12,000
		11,800 ⁽⁴⁾	
	2020	17,000	20,000
		19,000 ⁽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.

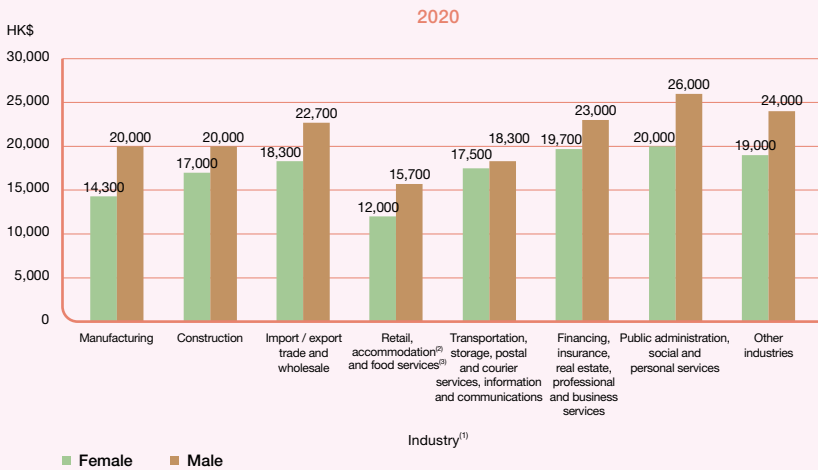
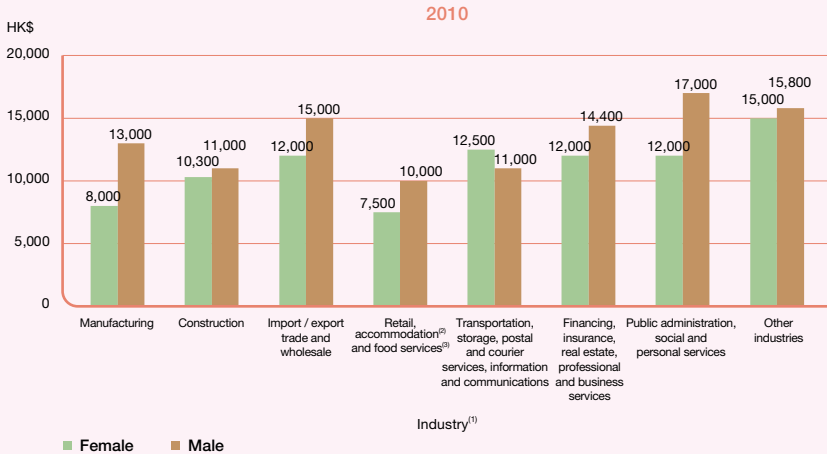
(3) Including Certificate, Diploma, Higher Certificate, Higher Diploma, Professional Diploma, Associate Degree, Pre-Associate Degree, Endorsement Certificate, Associateship and other non-degree level courses in local or non-local institutions.

(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 among all levels of educational attainment.

(c) By Industry of Main Employment and Sex



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.

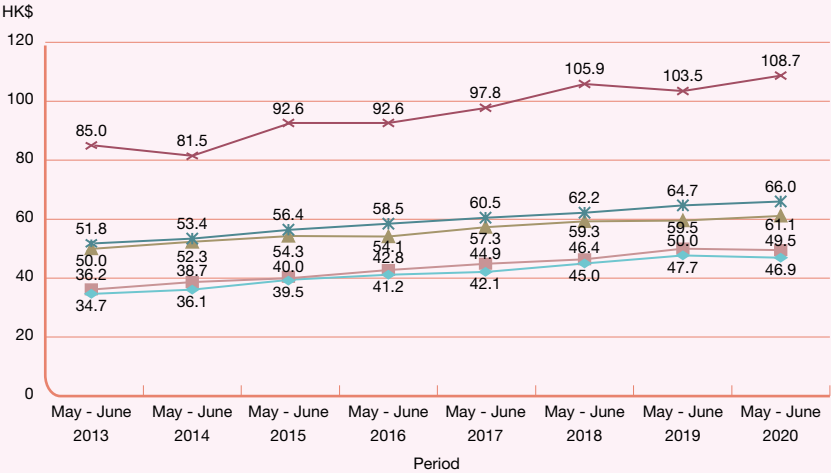
(3) The retail, accommodation and food services industries as a whole is generally referred to as the consumption-and tourism-related segment.

Source: *Women and Men in Hong Kong Key Statistics 2021 Edition*, Census and Statistics Department

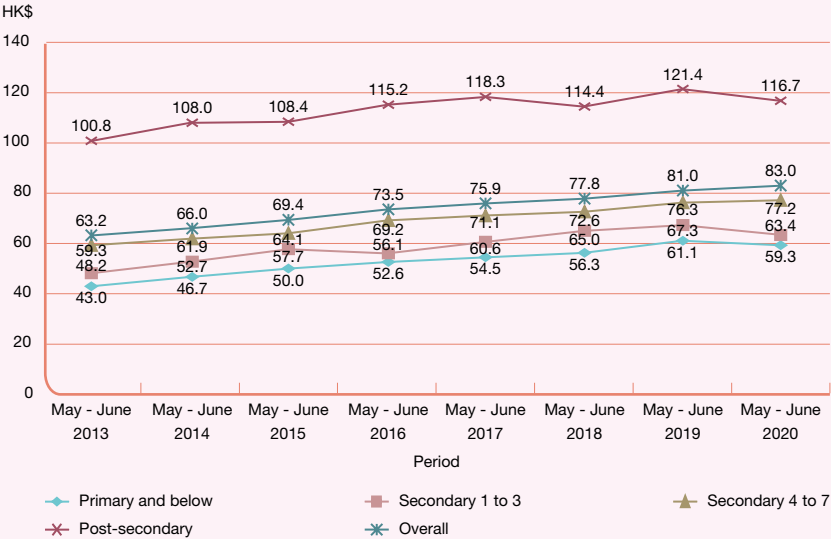
In 2020, the median monthly employment earning of women was lower than that of men in all industries.

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

Female



Male

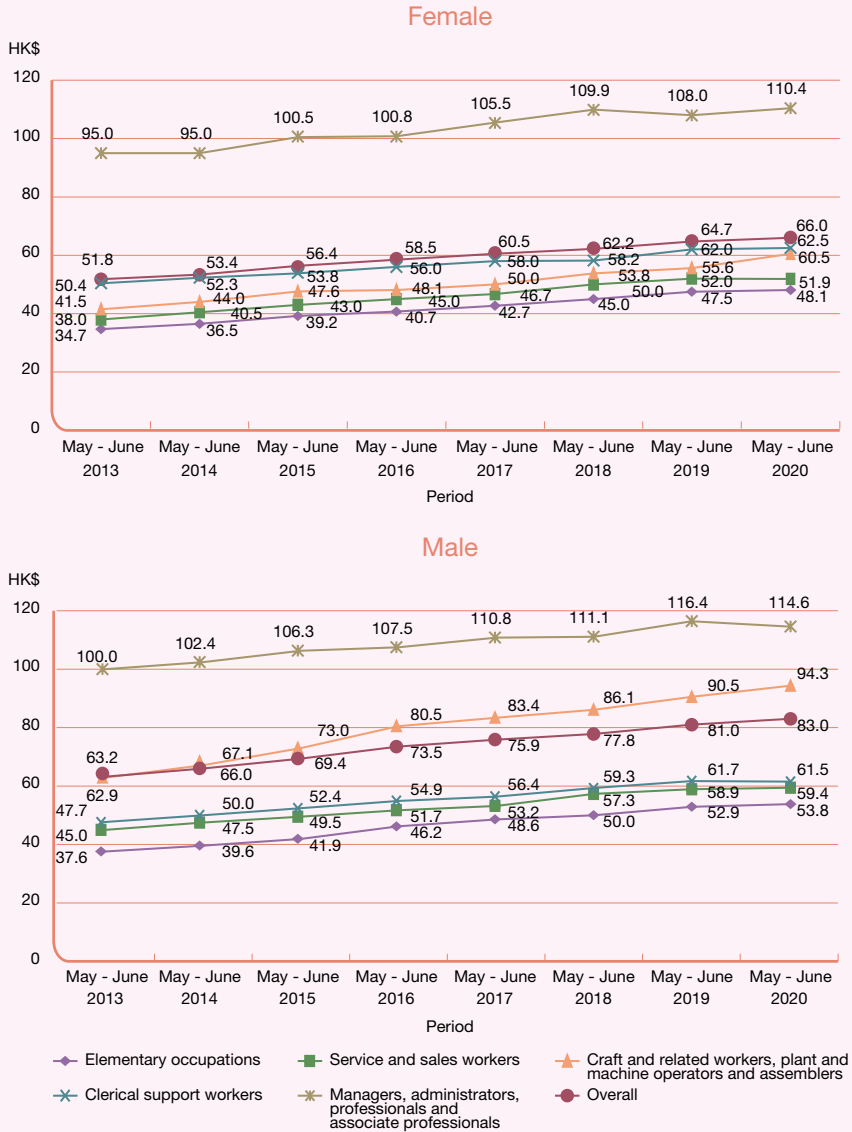


Note: (1) Excluding government employees, as well as student interns, work experience students and live-in domestic workers as exempted by the Minimum Wage Ordinance.

Source: *Women and Men in Hong Kong Key Statistics 2021 Edition*, 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



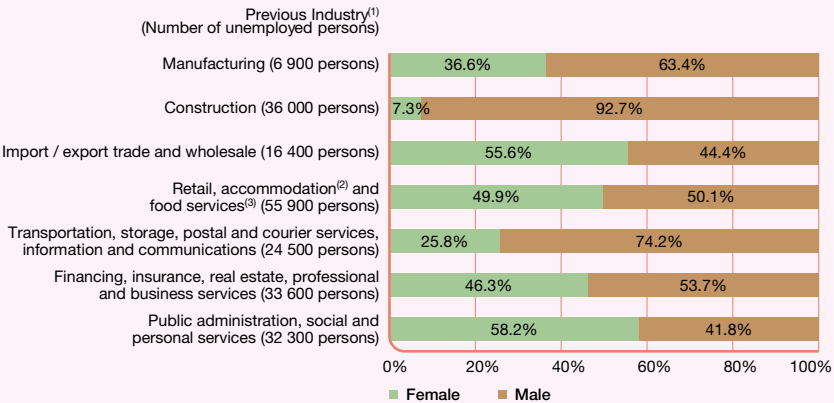
Note: (1) Excluding government employees, as well as student interns, work experience students and live-in domestic workers as exempted by the Minimum Wage Ordinance.

Source: *Women and Men in Hong Kong Key Statistics 2021 Edition*, Census and Statistics Department

In 2020, the median hourly wage of male employees was higher than that of their female counterparts across all occupational groups except clerical support workers.

4.3 Employment Pattern

4.3.1 Percentage Shares of Unemployed Women and Men with a Previous Job by Previous Industry, 2020

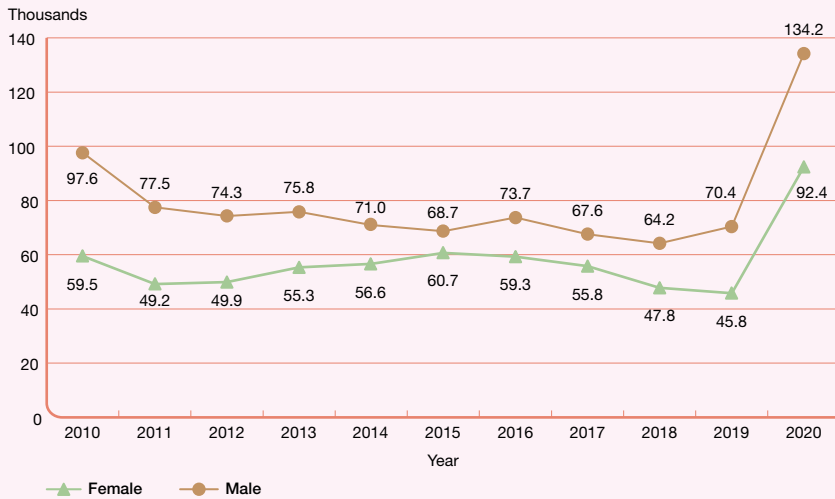


- Notes: (1) Based on HSIC Version 2.0. Figures for other industries are not released due to large sampling error.
- (2) Accommodation services cover hotels, guesthouses, boarding houses and other establishments providing short term accommodation.
- (3) The retail, accommodation and food services industries as a whole is generally referred to as the consumption- and tourism-related segment.

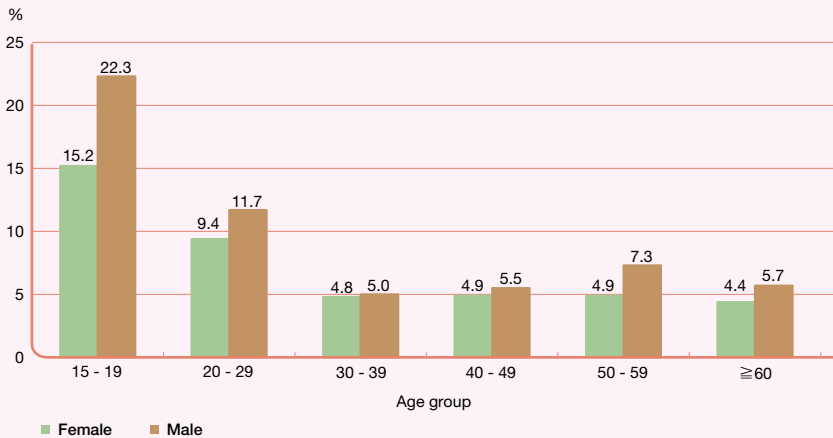
Source: Census and Statistics Department

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

4.3.2 Unemployed Persons by Sex

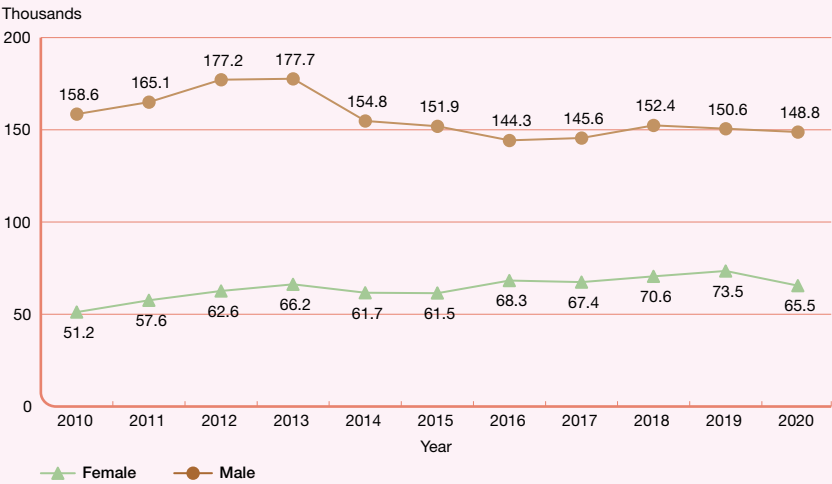


4.3.3 Unemployment Rates (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers) by Sex and Age Group, 2020



The number of unemployed females was consistently smaller than that of males. In 2020, the unemployment rates of females in all age groups were lower than those of males. Due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 epidemic, the number of unemployed persons and unemployment rate increased visibly in 2020.

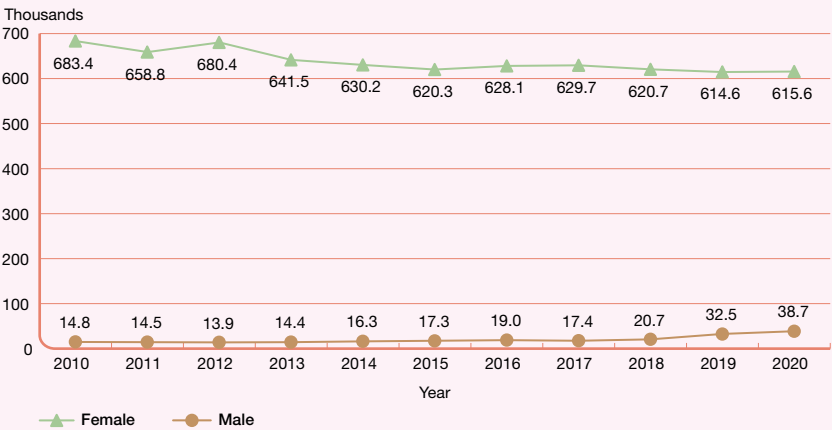
4.3.4 Self-employed Persons by Sex



Source: Women and Men in Hong Kong Key Statistics 2021 Edition, Census and Statistics Department

Over the past decade, there were fewer female self-employed persons than male.

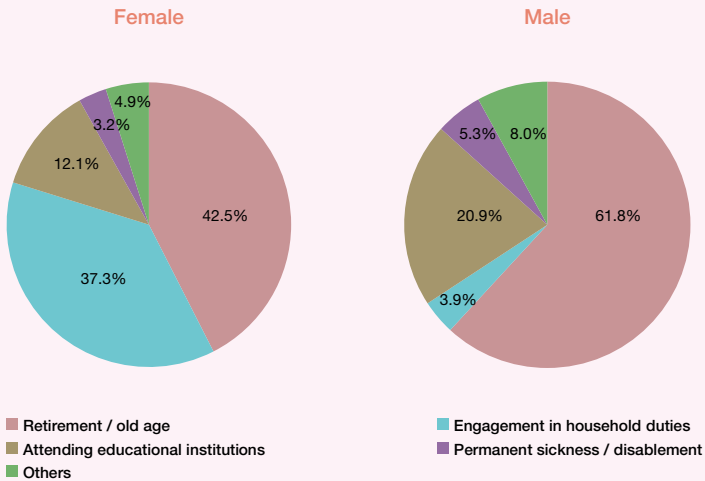
4.3.5 Full-time Home-makers by Sex



Source: Women and Men in Hong Kong Key Statistics 2021 Edition, Census and Statistics Department

Majority of full-time home-makers were females, though the number of male full-time home-makers have increased over the past few years.

4.3.6 Percentage Shares of Economically Inactive Persons Aged 15 and over by Sex and Reason for Being Economically Inactive, 2020



Source: *Women and Men in Hong Kong Key Statistics 2021 Edition*, Census and Statistics Department

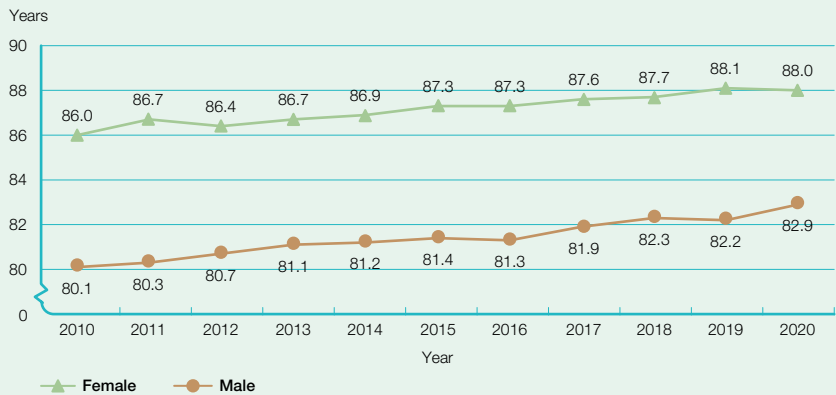
Among 2 640 100 economically inactive persons in 2020, 1 648 500 (62.4%) were female and 991 600 (37.6%) were male. The percentage of women claiming "Engagement in household duties" as the reason for being economically inactive substantially outnumbered that of men.

Health



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

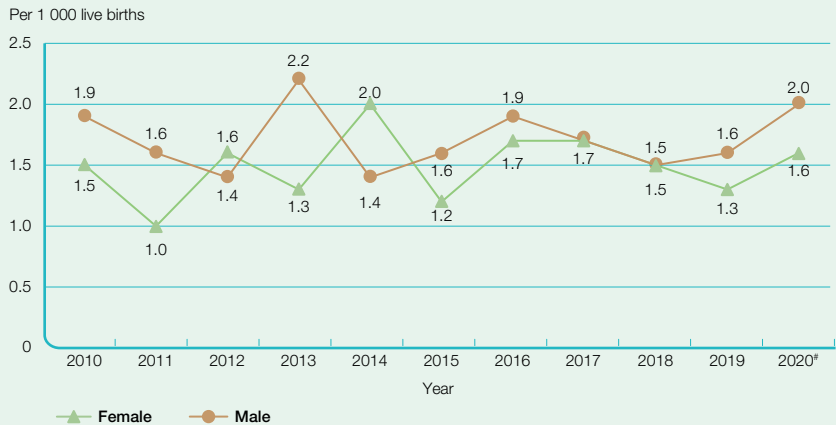
5.1 Expectation of Life at Birth by Sex



Source: Census and Statistics Department

Comparing 2010 and 2020, the expectation of life at birth for women and men increased by 2.0 and 2.8 years respectively.

5.2 Infant Mortality Rates by Sex



Notes: # Provisional Figures

Source: Women and Men in Hong Kong Key Statistics 2021 Edition, Census and Statistics Department

The infant mortality rates for males and females remained at a low level.

5.3 Registered Deaths by Major Cause of Death and Sex

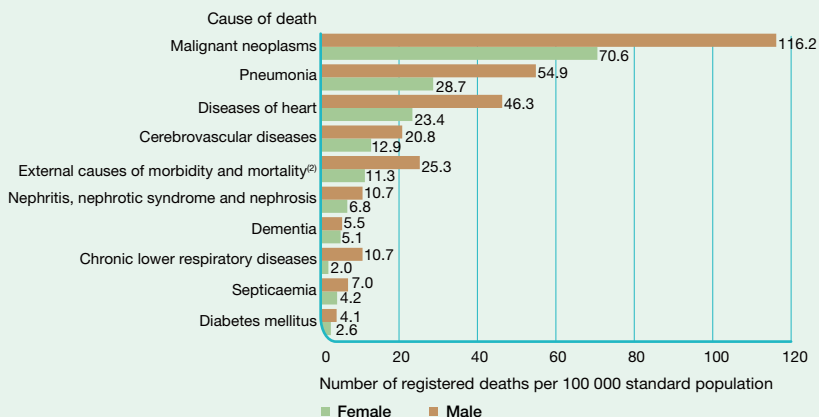
Major cause of death	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Malignant neoplasms	5 655	7 934	5 580	8 223	5 971	8 345	5 762	8 447	5 867	8 487	6 068	8 526	6 226	8 645	6 171	8 634
Pneumonia	3 140	3 690	3 464	4 038	3 781	4 223	3 899	4 393	3 672	4 360	3 840	4 597	4 245	5 026	4 260	5 105
Diseases of heart	2 624	3 210	2 895	3 510	2 841	3 349	2 805	3 396	2 815	3 323	2 756	3 332	2 687	3 409	2 970	3 591
Cerebrovascular diseases	1 595	1 657	1 619	1 717	1 588	1 671	1 558	1 666	1 578	1 546	1 403	1 613	1 427	1 543	1 528	1 637
External causes of morbidity and mortality ⁽¹⁾	658	1 202	659	1 175	714	1 279	637	1 176	615	1 082	709	1 162	629	1 219	739	1 285

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

- (1) 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

5.4 Age-standardised Death Rates⁽¹⁾ of Ten Leading Causes of Death by Sex, 2020



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

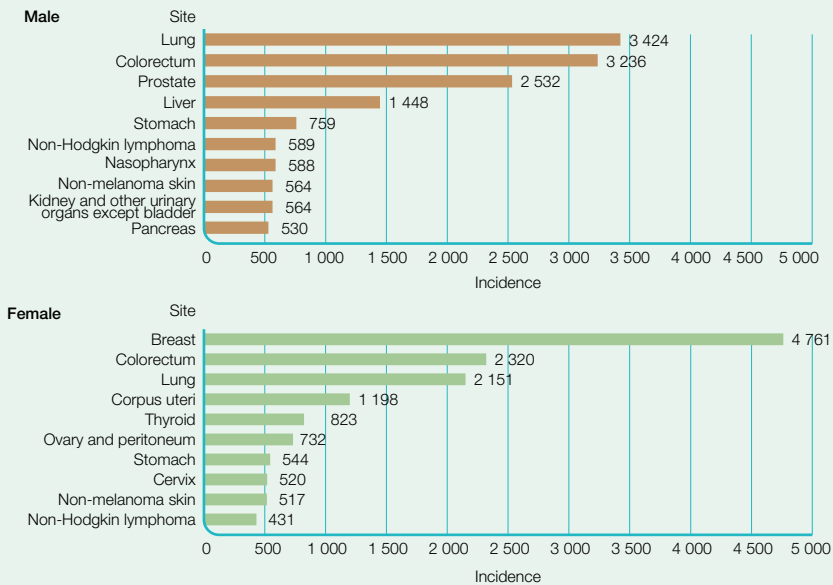
- (1) Age-standardised death rates are compiled based on the world standard population specified in GPE Discussion Paper Series: No.31, EIP/GPE/EBD, World Health Organisation, 2001.

- (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.

Sources: 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.

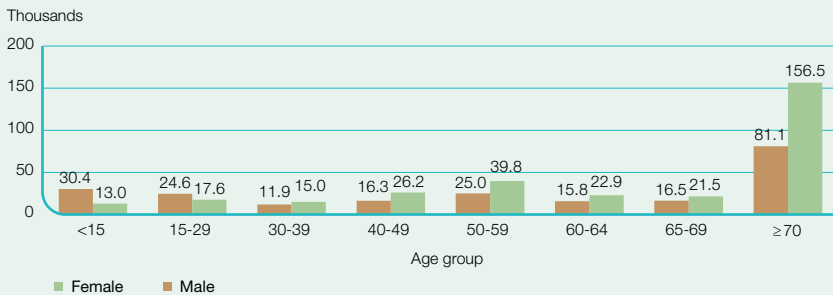
5.5 Top Ten Cancers by Sex, 2019



Source: Hong Kong Cancer Registry, Hospital Authority

Among the top ten most common cancers in 2019, breast cancer was recorded as the leading cancer for women, followed by colorectum and lung cancer. 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, 2020

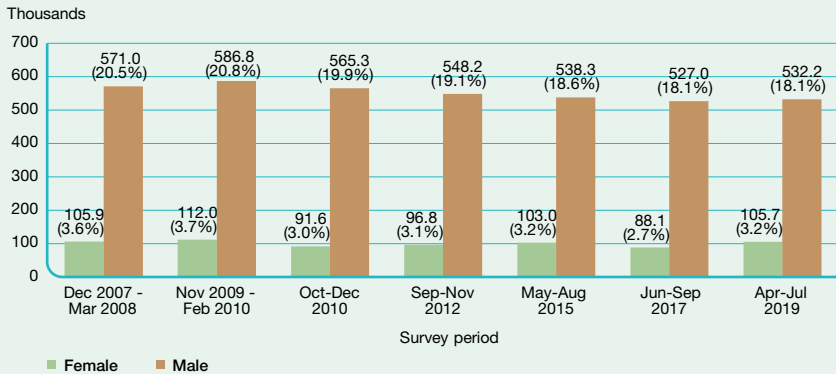


Note: (1) These persons with disabilities had one or more of the following types of disability: restriction in body movement; seeing difficulty; hearing difficulty; communication difficulty; mental illness / mood disorder; Autism Spectrum Disorder; Specific Learning Difficulties; and Attention Deficit / Hyperactivity Disorder.

Source: Census and Statistics Department

The number of disabled women aged 70 and over was significantly greater than that of men in 2020.

5.7 Daily Cigarette Smokers⁽¹⁾ by Sex

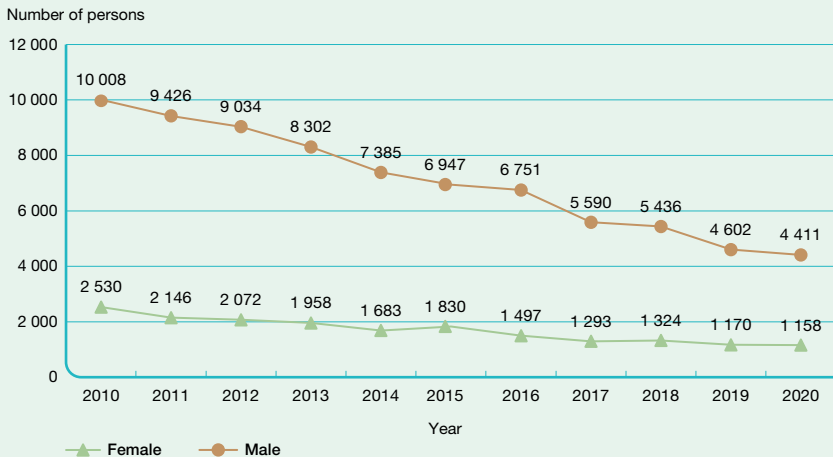


Note: (1) Figures in brackets refer to the percentage of daily cigarette smokers to all persons aged 15 and over in the respective sex group and survey period.

Source: *Women and Men in Hong Kong Key Statistics 2021 Edition*, Census and Statistics Department

In 2019, of the 637 900 daily cigarette smokers, the number of female smokers was smaller than that of male smokers.

5.8 Reported Drug Abusers by Sex

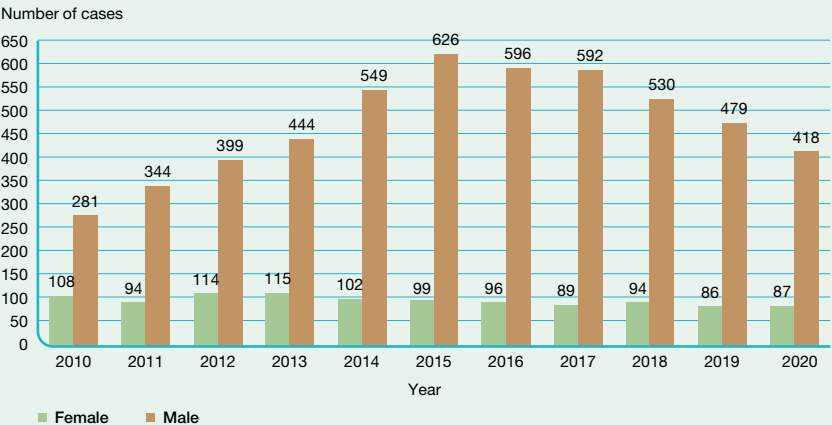


Source: *Women and Men in Hong Kong Key Statistics 2021 Edition*, Census and Statistics Department

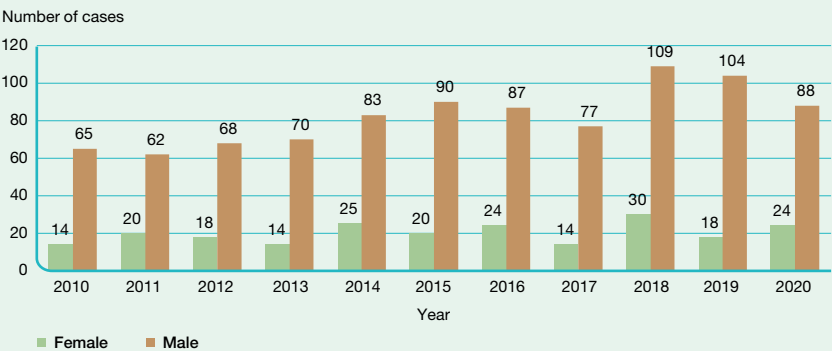
There was a decreasing trend of reported male and female drug abusers from 2010 to 2020.

5.9 Reported Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases by Sex

(a) Reported HIV Cases



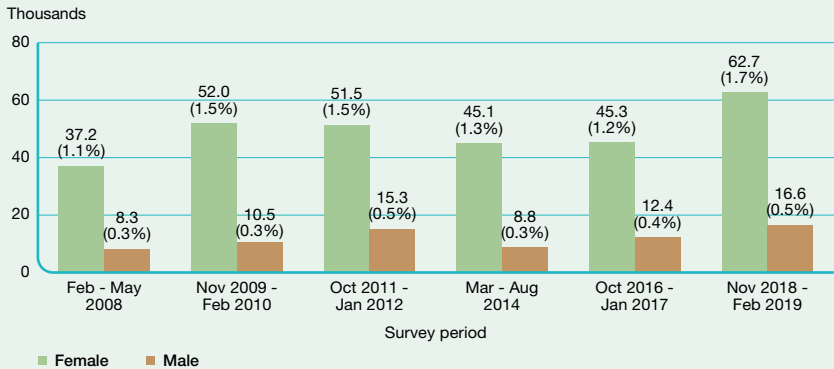
(b) Reported AIDS Cases



Source: Department of Health

There were more reported HIV and AIDS cases among males than females in the past decade.

5.10 Persons who Reported to Have Osteoporosis by Sex

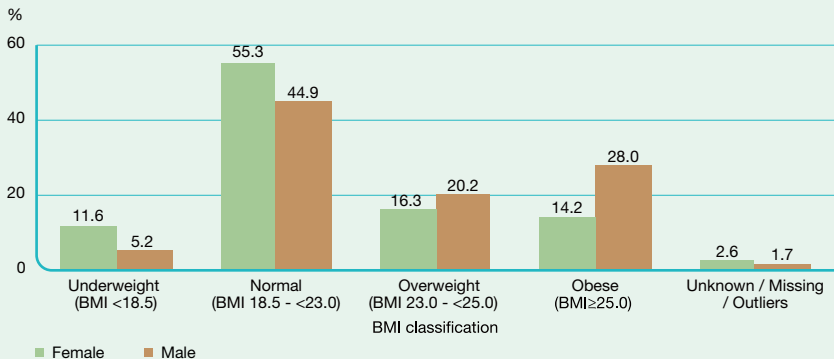


Note: (1) Figures in brackets refer to the percentage of persons who had osteoporosis as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine to all persons in the respective sex group and survey period.

Source: *Women and Men in Hong Kong Key Statistics 2021 Edition*, 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: *Women and Men in Hong Kong Key Statistics 2021 Edition*, Census and Statistics Department

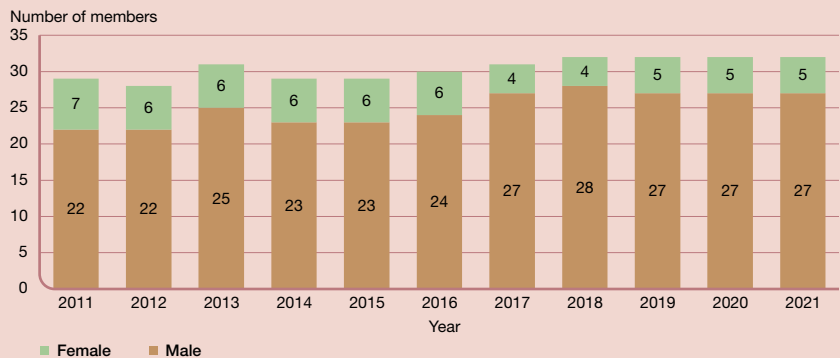
The proportion of females who were overweight or obese (30.5%) was smaller than that of males (48.2%).

Social and Political Participation



Women have become more active in participating in public affairs and exercising their civil rights. While the absolute number of women holding public posts is still smaller than that of men, figures reflect a comparable size of registered electors and voter turnout between women and 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

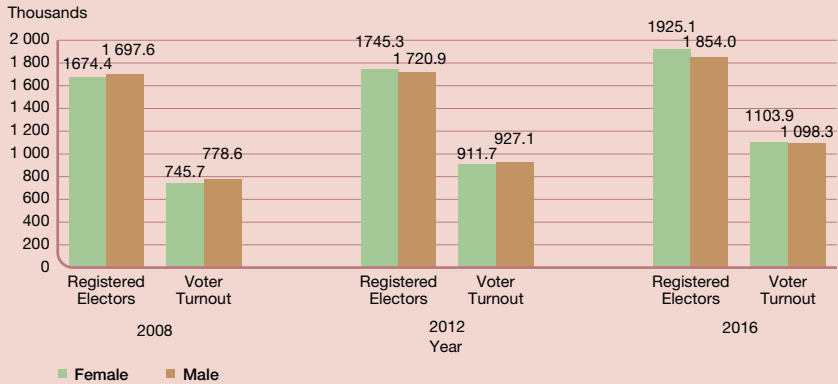


Note: (1) Figures refer to the position right after Legislative Council General Elections. By-election figures are not included.

Source: *Women and Men in Hong Kong Key Statistics 2021 Edition*, Census and Statistics Department and Registration and Electoral Office

The number of female members was lower than that of male members in the Executive Council and Legislative Council.

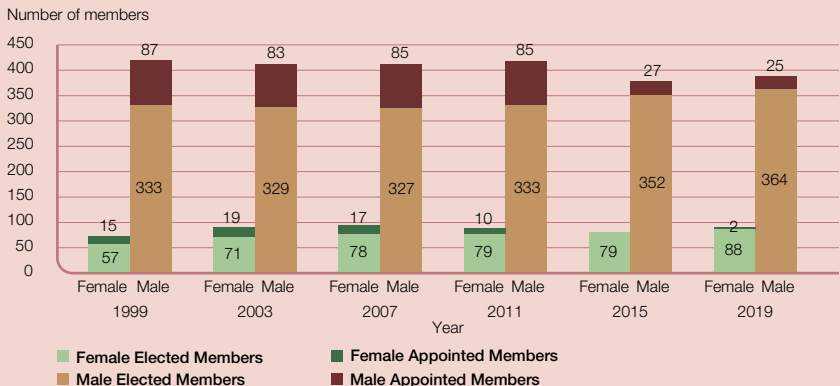
6.3 Registered Electors and Voter Turnout in Legislative Council Elections by Sex



Source: *Women and Men in Hong Kong Key Statistics 2021 Edition*, Census and Statistics Department

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

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



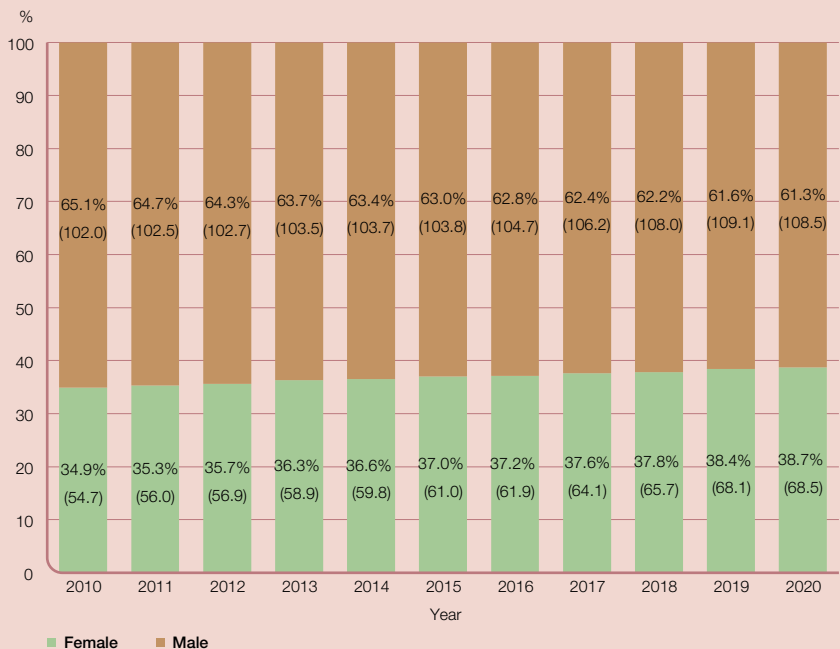
Notes: (1) Government appointed members include ex-officio members.

(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 women elected to the District Councils 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)}

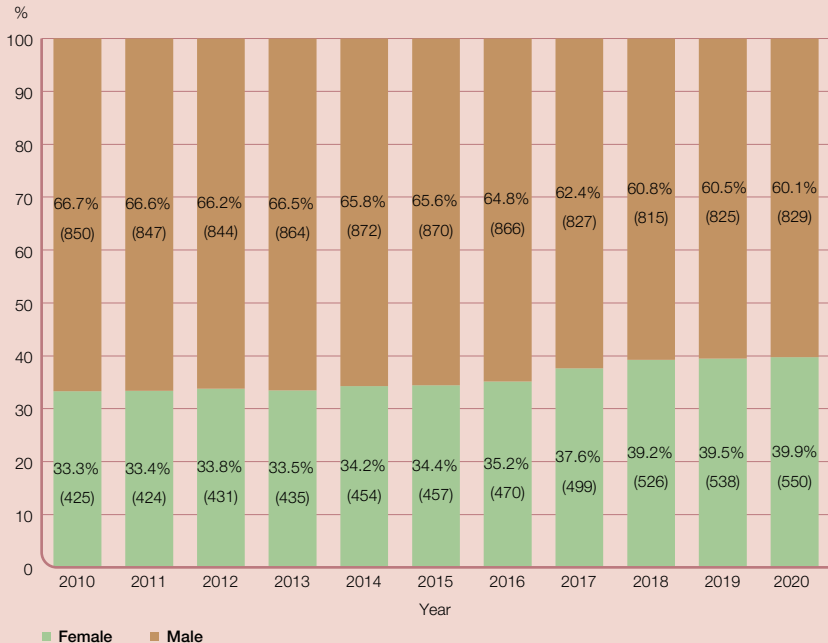


- Notes: (1) Figures as at end of each reference year. Figures in brackets are the number of civil servants in thousands.
- (2) Civil servants refer to persons who are employed on civil terms of appointment as at the survey reference date.
- (3) Figures exclude judges and judicial officers in the Judiciary, 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 from 34.9% in 2010 to 38.7% in 2020.

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



■ Female

■ Male

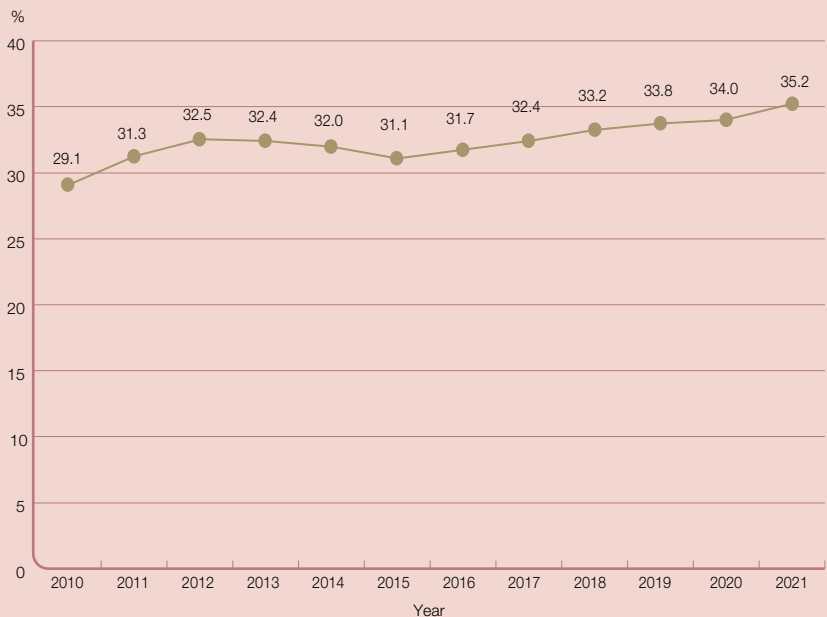
Notes: (1) Figures as at end of each reference year. Figures in brackets are the numbers of directorate officers.

(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 29.4% from 425 in 2010 to 550 in 2020.

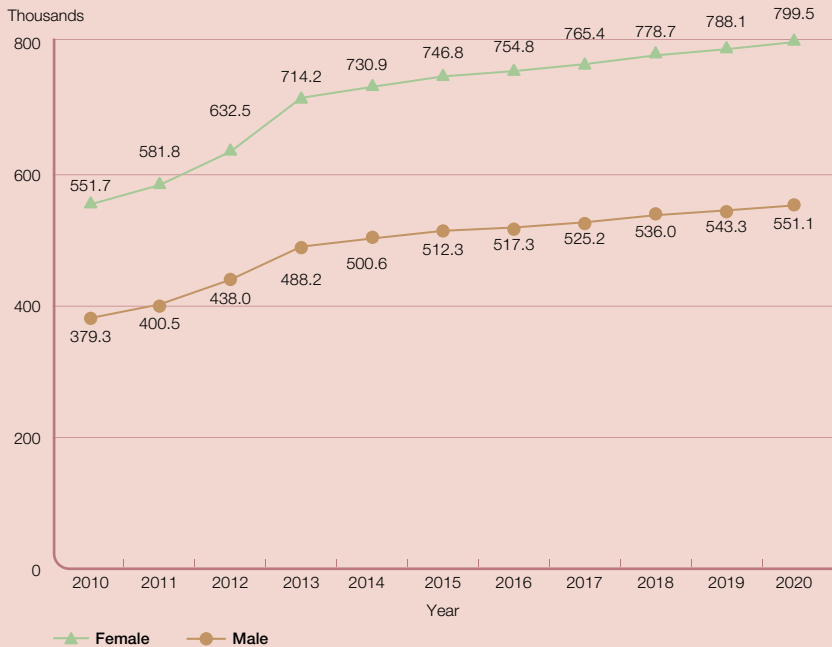
6.7 Percentage of Appointed Female Members Serving on Government Advisory and Statutory Bodies⁽¹⁾



Note: (1) Figures in 2020 and before are as at end of each reference year. Figure in 2021 is as at mid-year.
Source: Home Affairs Bureau

The percentage of female serving on government advisory and statutory bodies increased from 29.1% in 2010 to 35.2% in mid-2021.

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 was established to facilitate volunteer development.

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

Source: Volunteer Movement

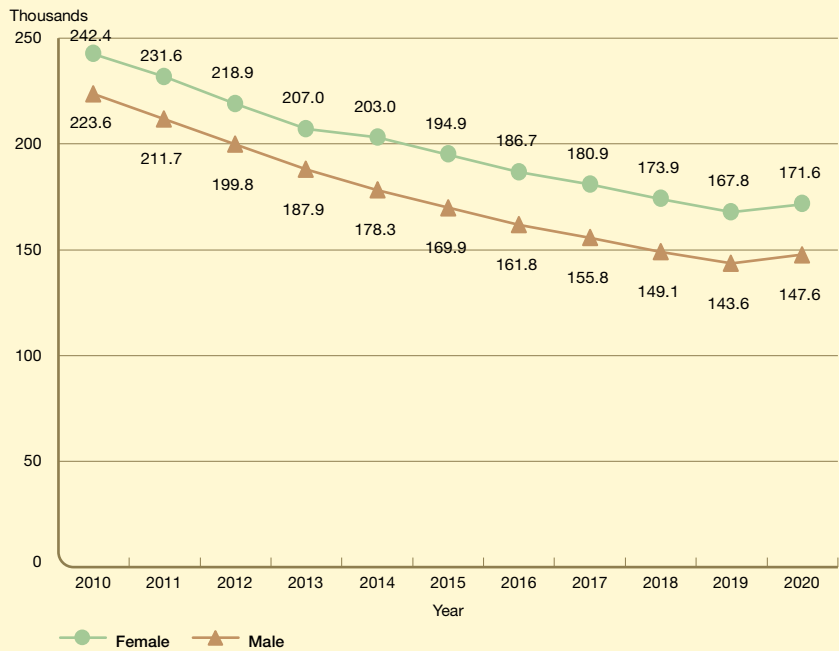
The number of female registered volunteers was consistently higher than that of male. 59% of the registered volunteers in 2020 were female.

Social Security and Welfare



The Government provides different forms of support to members of the community in need through a non-contributory social security system. The number of women receiving various types of assistance is in general higher than that of men. Since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of Comprehensive Social Security Assistance recipients had increased in 2020.

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

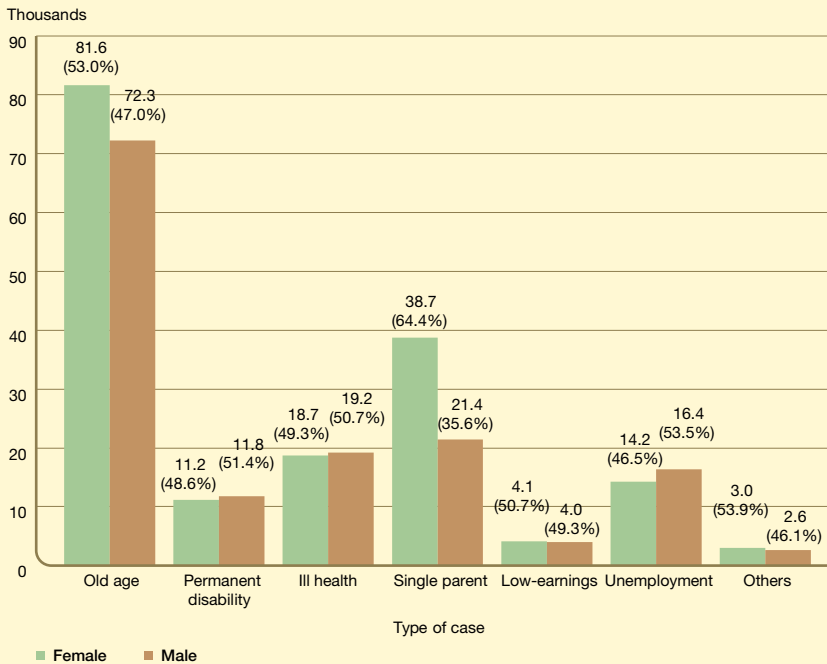


Note: (1) Figures as at end of each reference year.

Source: *Women and Men in Hong Kong Key Statistics 2021 Edition*, Census and Statistics Department

The number of female CSSA recipients was in general higher than that of male recipients. The number of both male and female CSSA recipients dropped steadily since 2010 and rebounded in 2020.

7.2 Recipients of CSSA⁽¹⁾ by Type of Case⁽²⁾ and Sex, 2020



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.

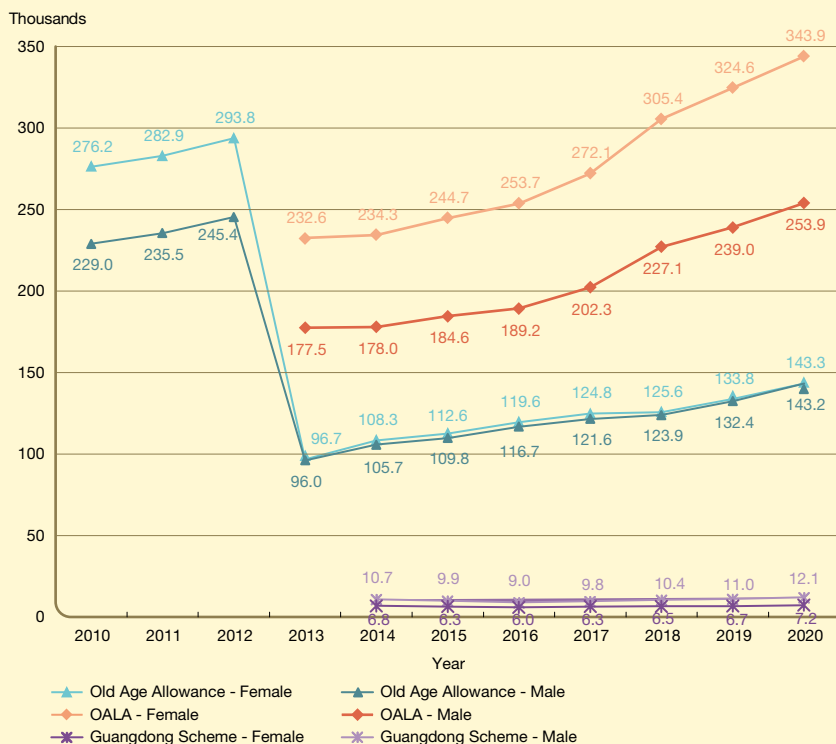
(2) CSSA is assessed on a household basis and cases are categorised according to the principal reason of receiving CSSA. As such, recipients under a specific category could not be entirely treated as having the same characteristics as indicated by the nature of the case. For example, some recipients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

Source: *Women and Men in Hong Kong Key Statistics 2021 Edition*, Census and Statistics Department

In terms of the types of CSSA recipients, the most obvious gender difference was observed in "single parent" cases and among which the number of female CSSA recipients was significantly higher than that of male.

7.3 Recipients of Social Security Allowance (SSA) by Sex

(a) Old Age Allowance, Old Age Living Allowance (OALA) and Guangdong Scheme⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾



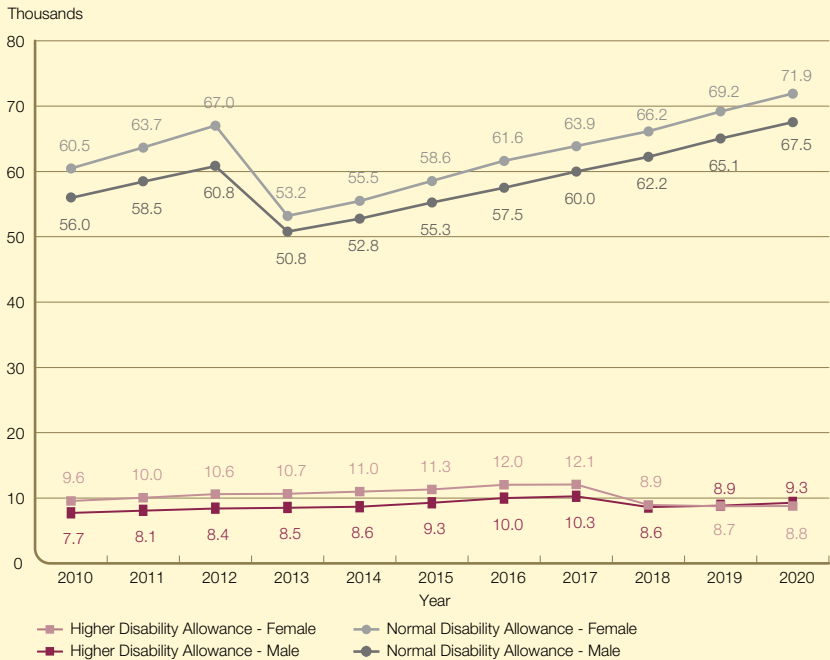
Notes: (1) Figures as at end of each reference year. Figures include persons whose cases are under processing and payments have not been made.

(2) Old Age Living Allowance (OALA) was launched in April 2013. Eligible Old Age Allowance recipients and Normal Disability Allowance recipients aged 65 or above were gradually converted to receive OALA payment with effect from April 2013. Higher OALA was launched in June 2018. Figures from 2018 include recipients of Higher OALA and Normal OALA.

(3) The Guangdong (GD) Scheme was launched in October 2013. Breakdown by sex was available with effect from June 2014. Higher OALA and Normal OALA under the GD Scheme were launched in January 2020. Figures in 2020 include Old Age Allowance, Higher OALA and Normal OALA under the GD Scheme.

(4) Apart from Old Age Allowance, OALA and Guangdong Scheme, Fujian (FJ) Scheme was launched in April 2018. Higher OALA and Normal OALA under the FJ Scheme were launched in January 2020. 732, 855 and 972 females were receiving FJ Scheme as at end 2018, 2019 and 2020 respectively. 726, 865 and 974 males were receiving FJ Scheme as at end 2018, 2019 and 2020 respectively. Figures in 2020 include Old Age Allowance, Higher OALA and Normal OALA under the FJ Scheme.

Source: *Women and Men in Hong Kong Key Statistics 2021 Edition*, Census and Statistics 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 Normal Disability Allowance recipients aged 65 or above were gradually converted to receive OALA payment with effect from April 2013.

Source: *Women and Men in Hong Kong Key Statistics 2021 Edition*, Census and Statistics Department

The number of women receiving SSA was in general higher than that of men. The number of women and men receiving SSA were 576 166 and 487 055 respectively in 2020.

Violence and Crime



Women and men are in different positions when it comes to crime. On the whole, there are fewer women arrested for crime than men. Among the newly reported spouse / cohabitant battering cases, there were more female victims than male victims.

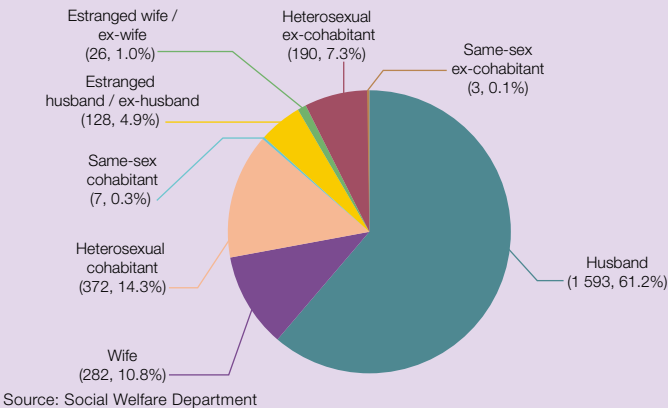
8.1 Domestic Violence

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 more female victims than male victims.

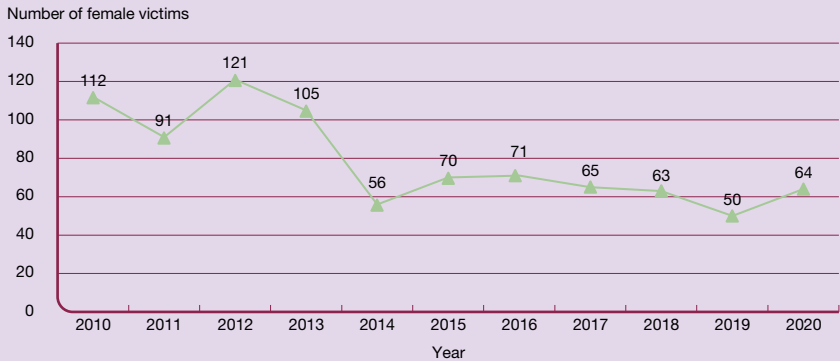
8.1.2 Newly Reported Spouse / Cohabitant Battering Cases by Perpetrator's Relationship with Victim, 2020



Most of the victims of spouse / cohabitant battering cases were abused by their spouses. The number constituted 72.1% of all spouse / cohabitant battering cases.

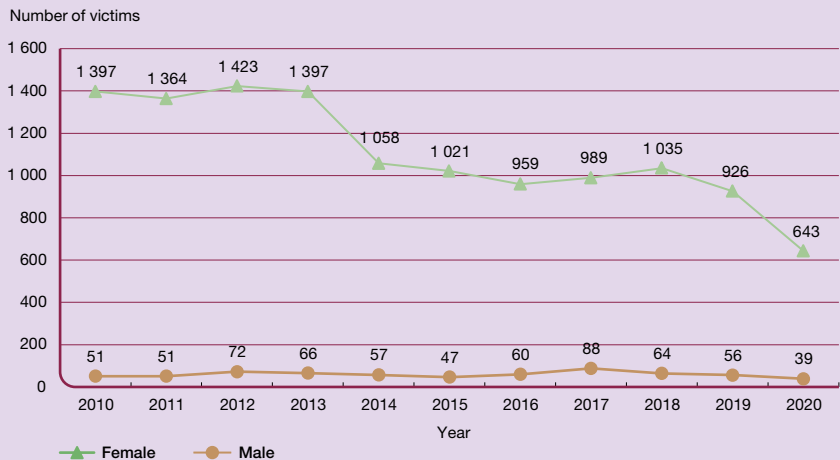
8.2 Sexual Assault

8.2.1 Reported Rape Cases



Source: Hong Kong Police Force

8.2.2 Reported Indecent Assault Cases by Sex of Victim

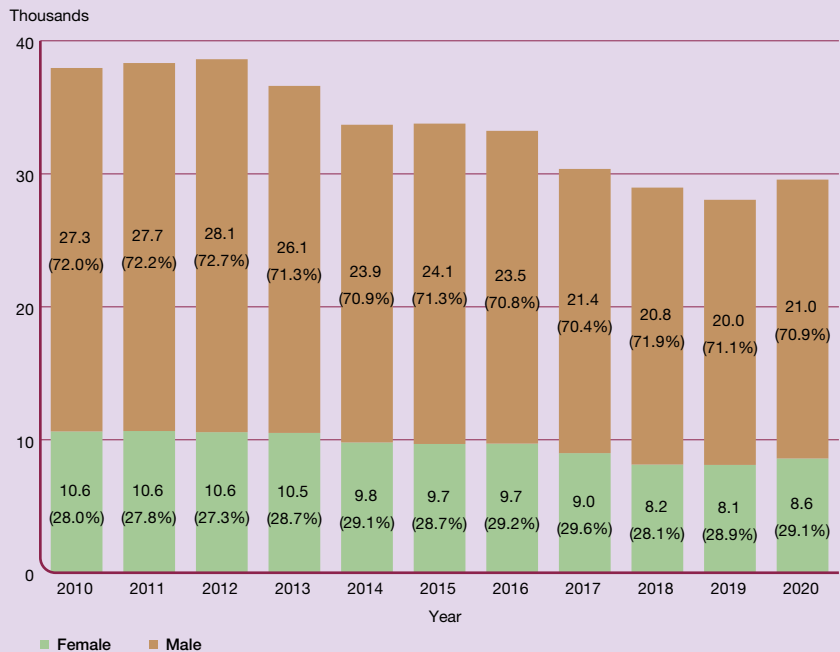


Source: Hong Kong Police Force

There was a general decreasing trend of reported rape and indecent assault cases concerning female victims in the past decade.

8.3 Crime

8.3.1 Persons Arrested for Crime⁽¹⁾ by Sex

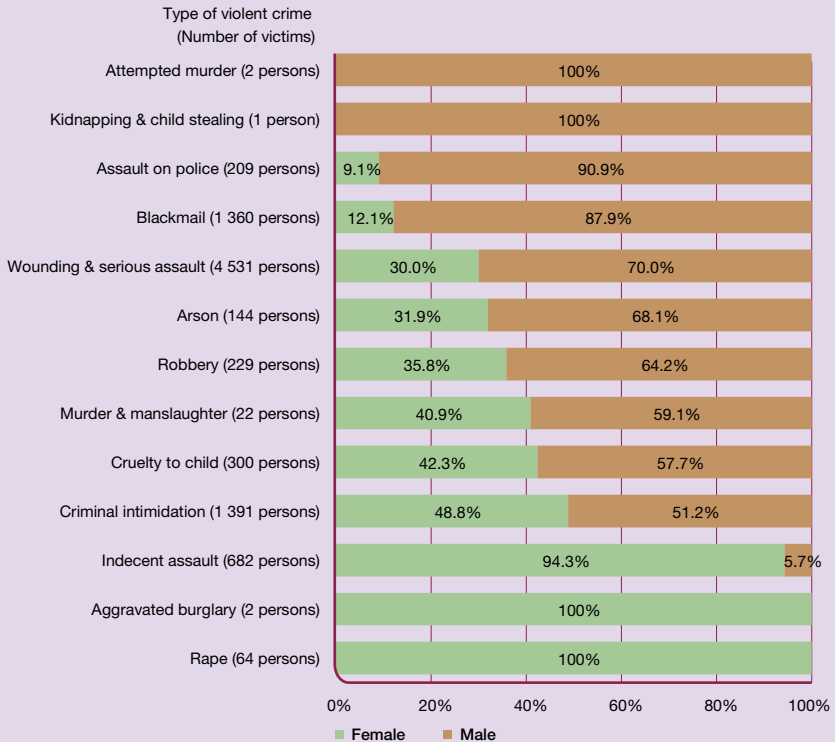


Note: (1) Figures refer to the number of persons in thousands arrested for reported crimes. Figures in brackets refer to the proportion by sex.

Source: *Women and Men in Hong Kong Key Statistics 2021 Edition*, Census and Statistics Department

The number of men arrested for crime in the past decade was significantly higher than that of women. The number of both men and women arrested for crime generally decreased over the same period.

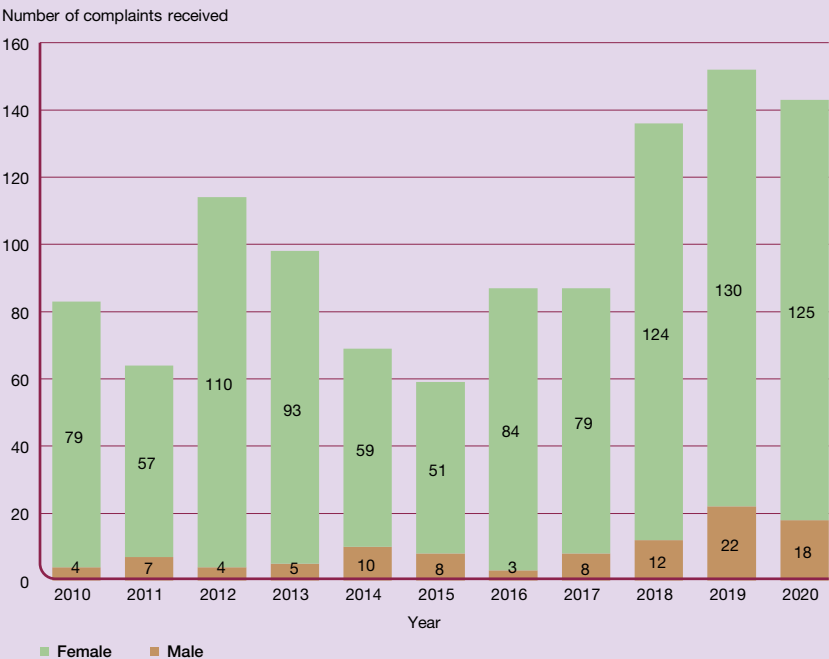
8.3.2 Percentage Shares of Male and Female Violent Crime Victims by Type of Violent Crime, 2020



Source: Hong Kong Police Force

Majority of victims of indecent assault, aggravated burglary and rape were female, while the victims of other types of violent crime were mostly male.

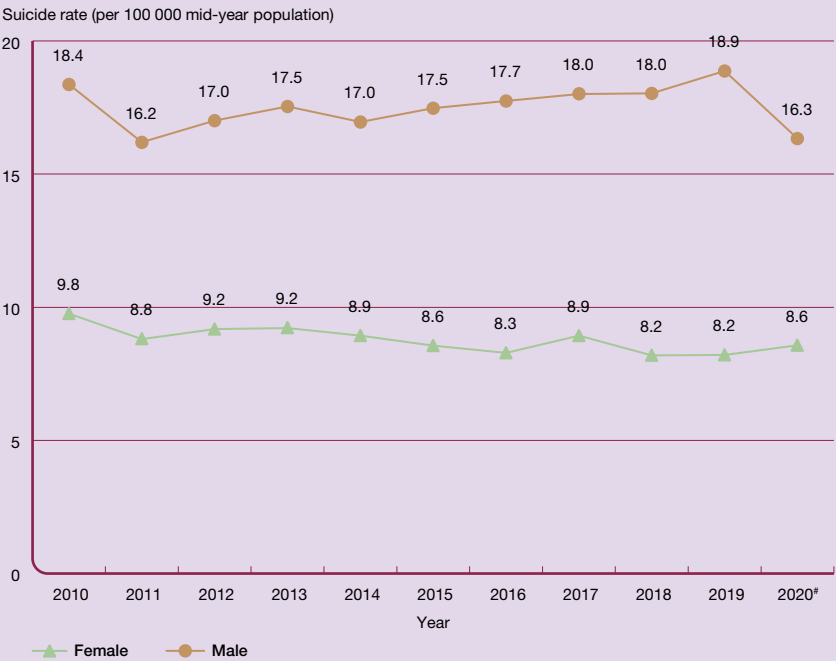
8.4 Sexual Harassment Complaints Received by the Equal Opportunities Commission for Investigation by Sex of Complainant



Source: Equal Opportunities Commission

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

8.5 Suicide Rates by Sex



Note: # Provisional figures (registration death date up to 31 July 2021).

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

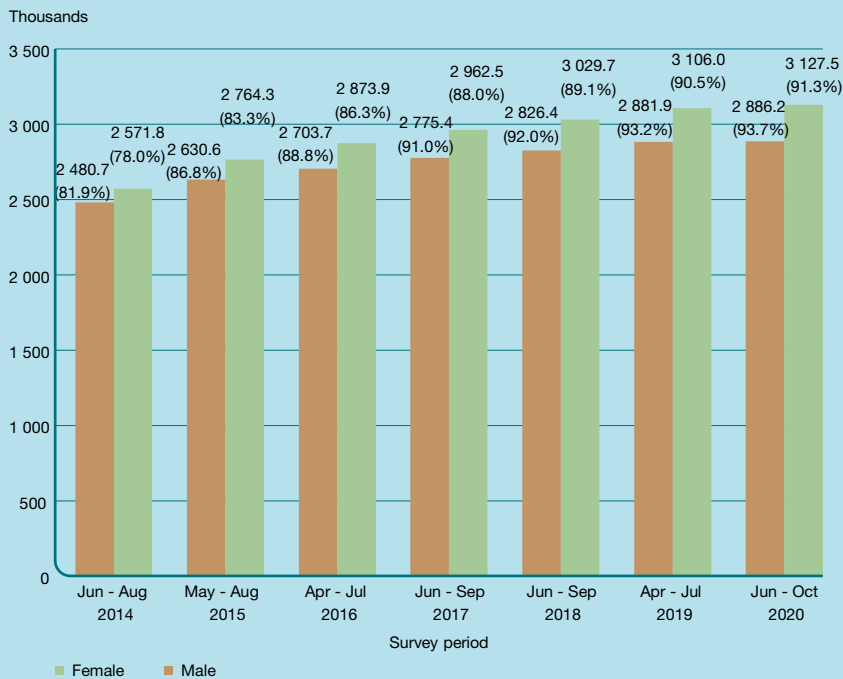
The suicide rate of men was constantly higher than that of women.

Information Technology Usage



People in Hong Kong are generally keen on using information technology. While the percentage of women who used online purchasing services for personal matters was higher than that of men in 2020, the percentage of women who used the Internet and owned a smartphone was lower than that of men.

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

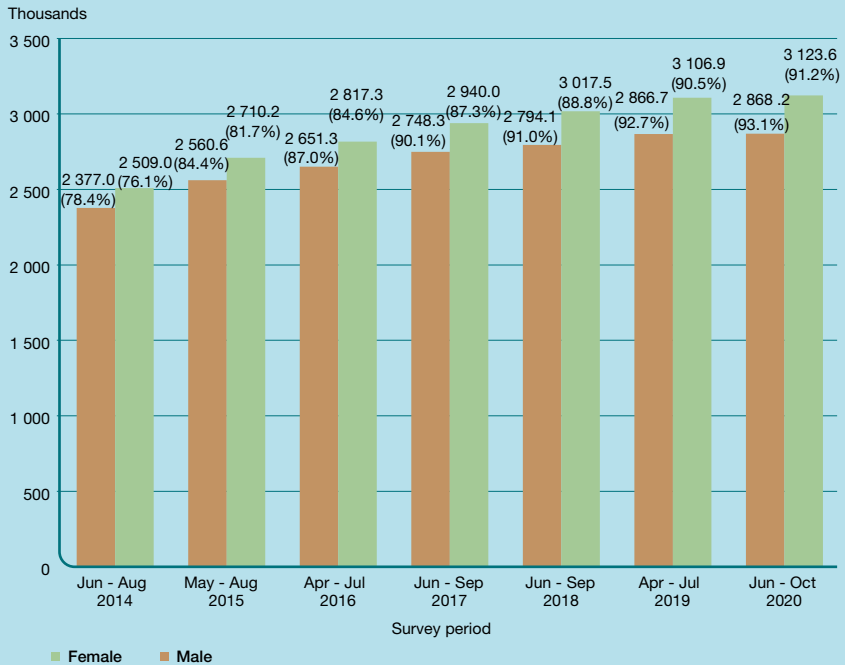


Notes: (1) Figures refer to persons aged 10 and over (excluding foreign domestic helpers) who had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration.
(2) Figures in brackets refer to the percentage of persons who had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration to all persons aged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

Source: *Women and Men in Hong Kong Key Statistics 2021 Edition*, Census and Statistics Department

The number and percentage of both men and women who had used the Internet increased gradually in the past years.

9.2 Persons Aged 10 and over who Had Smartphone⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ by Sex



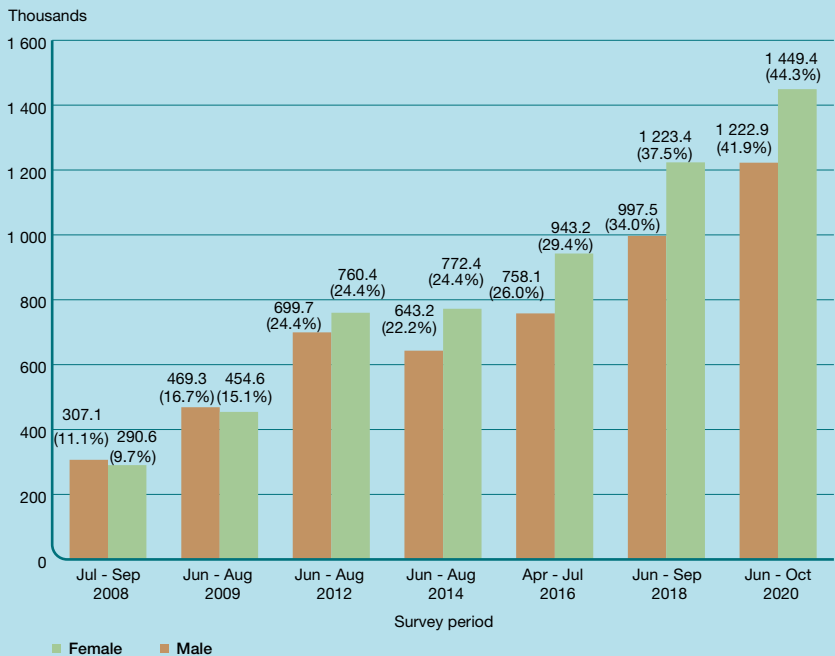
Notes: (1) Figures refer to persons aged 10 and over (excluding foreign domestic helpers) who had smartphone.

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

Source: *Women and Men in Hong Kong Key Statistics 2021 Edition*, Census and Statistics Department

The number and percentage of both men and women who had used smartphones increased gradually in the past few years.

9.3 Persons Aged 15 and over who Had Used Online Purchasing Services for Personal Matters⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ by Sex



Notes: (1) Figures refer to persons aged 15 and over (excluding foreign domestic helpers) who had used online purchasing services for personal matters during the 12 months before enumeration.
 (2) Figures in brackets refer to the percentage of persons who had used online purchasing services for personal matters during the 12 months before enumeration to all persons aged 15 and over in the respective sex and survey period.

Source: *Women and Men in Hong Kong Key Statistics 2021 Edition*, Census and Statistics Department

The percentage of women who had used online purchasing services for personal matters was higher than that of men from 2014 onwards.

International Comparison



The Gender Development Index (GDI), published by the United Nations Development Programme, measures gender gaps in human development achievements by accounting for disparities between women and men in 3 basic dimensions of human development using the same component indicators as in the Human Development Index (HDI). The HDI is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: health dimension as assessed by life expectancy at birth; education dimension as measured by mean of years of schooling for adults aged 25 years and more and expected years of schooling for children of school-entering age; as well as the dimension in respect of command over economic resources as measured by gross national income per capita.

10.1 Gender Development Index (GDI) for Selected Countries / Territory, 2019

Human Development Report 2020
The next frontier
Human development and the Anthropocene



HDI RANK	Gender Development Index		Human Development Index	
	Value	Group ^b	Value	
	2019	2019	Female	Male
Very high human development				
1 Norway	0.990	1	0.949	0.959
2 Ireland	0.981	1	0.943	0.961
2 Switzerland	0.968	2	0.934	0.965
4 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	0.972	2	0.933	0.959
4 Iceland	0.969	2	0.933	0.963
6 Germany	0.972	2	0.933	0.960
7 Sweden	0.983	1	0.936	0.953
8 Australia	0.976	1	0.932	0.955
8 Netherlands	0.966	2	0.926	0.960
10 Denmark	0.983	1	0.931	0.948

Source: *Human Development Report 2020*, United Nations Development Programme
(www.hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2020.pdf)

10.2 Human Development Index (HDI) for Selected Countries / Territory, 2019

HDI RANK	Gender Development Index		Human Development Index	
	Value	Group ^b	Value	
	2019	2019	Female	Male
Very high human development				
1 Norway	0.990	1	0.949	0.959
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Source: *Human Development Report 2020*, United Nations Development Programme
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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. Please visit its website (<http://www.censtatd.gov.hk>) for more detail information.

For data beyond the scope covered by the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, 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 Medical Council of Hong Kong
<http://www.mchk.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 and Table 10.2

- Human Development Report 2020, 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 Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region 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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