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**A Source Book on Women's Studies in  
Hong Kong, 1975–1985**

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**Hong Kong**

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Demographic Changes in Hong Kong During the Decade for Women

The Decade for Women (1975-85) marked a wave of consciousness on the changing status and roles of women. This global movement highlighted several areas of concern including education, employment, health, and social and political participation.

Within this decade, the female population in Hong Kong rose from 2.15 million to 2.62 million, whereas the male population rose from 2.25 million to 2.77 million (Hong Kong Government, 1986a). The sex ratio (males per thousand females) changed from 1,046 to 1,057. More young women had the opportunity to receive secondary education. In 1985, there were 221,295 female students in Hong Kong's secondary schools, and another 22,172 in matriculation. By comparison, the number of male students was 218,201 and 27,266 respectively. According to the 1976 By-census (Hong Kong Government, 1986b), 46.2% of the females aged 15-19 were in school compared to 53.1% of the males in the same age group. These percentages have risen to 63.4% for females and 60.2% for males in the 1986 By-census (Hong Kong Government, 1986a). For the 20-24 age-group, there has been much less change, with 7.0% of the females and 9.7% of the males in school in 1976, and 7.2% of the females and 10.6% of the males in 1986.

Despite the increase in student enrollment among young women, the overall educational attainment of women in the general population still lags behind that of men. In 1976, 33.4% of the female population were illiterate, 40.6% attended primary school,

23.9% attended secondary school, matriculation, and technical institutes, and only 2.1% attained post-secondary or university education (Hong Kong Government, 1986b). The corresponding percentages for males were 18.0, 45.3, 32.2, and 4.5. Since further analyses for the 1986 By-census are not yet available, only the 1981 Census statistics (Hong Kong Government, 1986b) are presented here for comparison. There were still 29.1% of the women and 15.7% of the men with no education or only kindergarten schooling. The proportion of women who completed secondary school or matriculation had increased significantly to 32.5%, compared with 39.5% of the men. Post-secondary and university education was still uncommon, with 3.8% for women and 6.1% for men.

A notable change for women in the last decade is found in the level of employment. Participation in the labour force for women has increased from 43.6% in 1976 to 51.2% in 1986, while that for men remains around 81% (Hong Kong Government, 1986a). The median age of the female labour force has increased from 28.1 to 30.3 whereas the male median age decreased slightly from 35.5 to 34.3. According to the 1981 Census, the majority of the working women are employed in production (49.0%), clerical work (18.2%), and service (15.0%). While 6.4% of the working women as compared to 5.8% of the men were professionals and technicians, only 1.0% of the women and 3.6% of the men were administrators and managers. These percentages should be considered in light of the fact that the actual number of men in these positions were much higher than that of women given the higher percentage of men in the labour force.

The household characteristics changed together with the slower average annual population growth of 1.6%. In 1986, the average household size was 3.7, compared with 4.2 in 1976 (Hong Kong Government, 1986a). There was a rapid decrease in the proportion of households with six or more persons during this decade. The majority of the households (around 60%) continue to have one unextended nuclear family. The median monthly household income has risen from \$1,425 in 1976 to \$5,160 in 1986 (\$2,255 at 1976 prices), an increase which may in part be accounted for by more women working.

#### The Source Book on Women's Studies in Hong Kong 1975-1985

With these changes in the socioeconomic background of women in Hong Kong, there has been an increase in interest among academics and social service agencies to study the conditions and status of women in the last ten years. Unfortunately, information and materials on women in Hong Kong are not centralized. Researchers often lack access to relevant studies, and search for the literature is usually circuitous.

The Source Book on Women's Studies is a project undertaken by the Gender Roles Research Programme of the Centre for Hong Kong Studies at the Chinese University of Hong Kong. It aims at providing background information on women and an introduction to studies related to women in Hong Kong published during the Decade for Women. The studies were located in the libraries of the two universities and their Hong Kong Collections, the archives of the Centre for Hong Kong Studies, and the libraries of welfare organisations including

the Social Welfare Department and the Hong Kong Council of Social Service. Others were located through publications of local professional societies and organisations concerned with the welfare of women, as well as through individual authors.

All studies on issues related to women in Hong Kong, published between 1975 and 1985, and bearing gender as an important subject of discussion were included. A total of 78 studies have been located and will be summarized. Based on the emphasis of the contents, the studies have been grouped under six subject headings, following the review of other bibliographies on women's studies (Chiang & Hsu, 1985; Fan, 1982; Searing, 1985; UNESCO, 1983):

1. Deviant and Criminal Behaviour
2. Education and Employment
3. Family, Marriage and Fertility
4. Physical and Mental Health
5. Sex Roles, Feminism and Social Participation
6. Others

Because of the relatively few titles included, our categories for classification are necessarily rather broad. Some of the materials may be classified under more than one subject heading. In such cases, cross subject headings will be noted. Under each subject heading, the entries are organised according to the alphabetical order of their authors' surnames.

Articles published in the popular press and news magazines will not be included in the annotated bibliography but their titles will be listed as an appendix.

We have attempted a comprehensive search of women's studies in Hong Kong. It is inevitable that we have inadvertently omitted entries which should be included or cross-indexed. We welcome information on additional titles as well as suggestions for improvement and revisions. We hope that this Source Book on Women's Studies will serve as an impetus for further research and publications.

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Cheng, S.T., Ip, H.Y., and Cheung, F.M. (1984). Proclivity to Rape: An Exploratory Study. Hong Kong Journal of Mental Health, 13, 45-56.

This is a social and psychological study of a group of 40 Chinese males to tap their attitudes towards sex, rape, and females; to get information on self-centredness, sources of sex information, and use of pornography. The socio-economic background of the subjects was similar to that of rapists reported in official records. Proclivity to rape was found to be correlated with promiscuous attitudes towards sex and derogatory attitudes towards women. This correlation suggests that rape should be reconceptualized as a specific manifestation of a general aggression towards women. High Rape Proclivity males tended to obtain their sex knowledge from dubious sources such as pornographic movies and magazines. The findings suggest that sex education and training for self-assertiveness for females are possible means for primary prevention of rape.

## PART I:

### DEVIANT AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR

Cheung, F.M. and Chung, B.J. (1982). An Exploratory Study on Attitudes Toward Rape. Hong Kong Journal of Mental Health, 11(1), 7-18.

Views on rape as a social problem held by women and men in the working class of Hong Kong are examined. Two age groups (age 18-25 and age 40-55) were interviewed by a same sex interviewer. The questionnaire items concern three areas of rape: rape as a social problem with a concern about oneself or one's family members being raped, attitudes towards the rape victim, and attitudes towards the rapist. The first area as reported here is described in terms of perceived seriousness of the problem to females, factors influencing rape as a social problem, e.g., the possible effect of pornography, and concern about oneself or one's family member being raped. The second area is measured by the perceived role of the victim's responsibility, the impact of rape on the victim, and the interpersonal relationships of the victim. The last area is described by characteristics of the rapist, perceived reasons for rape, punishment and rehabilitation of the rapist, and reactions of the rapist's family. It was generally thought that rape was a serious social problem. Pornography, women's style of clothing, the lack of parental guidance, and poor family relationships were considered as the factors contributing to the problem. With respect to the attitudes towards the rape victim and the rapist, there were some conflicting moral attitudes and ambivalence over the victim's own responsibility for being raped, and the extent and type of punishment for the rapist. The data also reveals many myths about rape among the respondents, particularly among the older and the female respondents. Measures for rape prevention through public education on rape attitudes, restrictions on violent pornography and counselling services are proposed.

Hong Kong Prison Department (1982). The Young Female Offenders.  
Hong Kong: Government Publication.

Sixty-seven female offenders in Hong Kong serving a custodial sentence were interviewed regarding their personal particulars, family background, relationship with family, attitude towards sex, environmental factors, involvement in crime, future planning after release, and opinion on the training centre programmes. Summing up their responses produced a profile of a typical female offender: she is a seventeen year-old who is dissatisfied with home life because of strict discipline and constant quarrelling between parents or siblings. With some formal secondary school education, she aspires to a high-paying job. With the desire for higher income, she becomes a dance hostess, a prostitute or a drug peddler. Male friends are seen as being able to give her affection which is lacking in her own home. The report concludes that having gone through the training centre programmes, she will probably lead an honest life by deciding to change for the better and to stay away from previous friends of bad character.

Lethbridge, H. (1978). Prostitution in Hong Kong: A Legal and Moral Dilemma. Hong Kong Law Journal, 8(2), 149-173.

The problem of prostitution in Hong Kong is discussed from historical, social, economic and judicial perspectives with emphasis on the complexity involved in law enactment and enforcement given the concern for civil liberty and some perennial social and economic factors contributing to the problem. From the historical perspective, discriminating legal measures have been taken to combat or control prostitution since the early years of the colonial government. Prostitution has never been completely suppressed but has been disguised in many forms (such as dance halls, fish-ball stalls, and clubs) to continue despite various governmental efforts. The causes of prostitution may vary over time and in different places. However, there are some constant forces of demand and supply working behind the activity of prostitution. Contemporary family structure, in terms of marital relationships and parent-child relationships, is suggested as a research area for investigating what constitutes a need for prostitution. For the supply side, interplay of the contemporary economic system and western culture may be an area of research interest. The question as to who should be penalized is posed. The cultural basis of a patriarchal culture in Hong Kong tends to endorse legislation that discriminates against prostitutes. The moral dilemma and operational difficulties in law enforcement are discussed. Possible manifest and latent effects of legalized prostitution are also outlined.

Lethbridge, H. (1979). The "Management" of Social Information During Periods of Growth: The Problem of Sexual Violence in Hong Kong. Paper presented at the conference on HONG KONG: DILEMMAS OF GROWTH. 10-14 December 1979, Australia National University, Canberra.

There was a rise in rape reported from 1968 to 1974. Whether this resulted from an actual increase in the number of rape incidents or from increasing social acceptance and encouragement of rape report is not known. A group of concerned women organized the War-on-Rape campaign in the 70s. The campaign lessened the degree of stigmatization for rape victims and thus encouraged them to report their experience to either the police or concerned welfare agencies. At the same time, police efforts to combat triad activities in the 70s uncovered a lot of teenage girls working in vice establishments, like fish-ball stalls and massage parlors. These two movements have jointly generated an awareness of crime and the side-product of rape as a social problem in the community. However, the validity and reliability of many statistical figures are questionable for they are affected by the police crime-classification scheme and by differential interpretations of those numbers by different people or organizations with different areas of social concern. Given the lack of detailed background information on rape incidents and rapists, as well as inadequate legal definitions of rape, systematic studies of rape and rape prevention are not currently possible.

Lethbridge, H. (1980). Rape, Reform, and Feminism in Hong Kong. Hong Kong Law Journal, 10(3), 260-291.

The pattern of reported rape from 1968 to 1979 in Hong Kong is elaborated. Factors accounting for the fluctuation in rate include the size of the population, the number of males in the age group 15 to 25, the amount of police resources committed to detecting the crime of rape, and the degree of social awareness of the crime. According to the official records, a rapist is likely to be a 24 year-old man coming from the working class. He attacks girls or women out of a sexual desire. It is argued that the concept of relative deprivation seems applicable to the problem of rape in Hong Kong. As social and economic changes lessen the code of sexual ethics, the media portray a stereotype of sexual permissiveness. Being influenced by the media, some young men have developed myths about sex. However, this rising sexual expectation does not match the actual availability of sexual partners or the social and legal sanctions on sexual activities. Thus, sex by force results. The development of rape laws is reviewed. The efforts of feminists in the reform of rape laws and its related judicial processes are discussed.

Longstaff, J.M. and Lo, G. (1980). Wife Battering in Hong Kong: A Preliminary Survey. Hong Kong: Department of Medicine, United Christian Hospital.

An exploratory study was conducted to gather information on the socio-economic background and family structure of 50 battered wives and their husbands or cohabitants at the Accident and Emergency Department of an urban hospital. Medical records on the type of violence involved and the handling procedures of the reported battered client were examined. Causes of wife-battering were reviewed in terms of the influence of Chinese culture and socio-economic factors, such as gambling, alcoholism and economic hardship of the family involved. Therapeutic services and shelters for battered wives are urged. Public education about equality and mutual respect between spouses is also proposed.

Cross Subject Heading: FAMILY, MARRIAGE AND FERTILITY

Society of Social Science, University of Hong Kong (1978). Sex and Pornography. (In Chinese). Hong Kong: A Publication of the University.

This booklet is a report based on a student summer research project. Pornography is defined from three perspectives: (1) Mass media--sale and promotion of sex-related behaviour, products and concepts through the mass media; (2) Institutional--sex trade to satisfy sexual needs, e.g., prostitution; and (3) Legal--as defined by law, those aspects of sexual behaviour regarded as illegal, such as sexual crime. The interplay of social, economic, cultural and environmental factors that generate pornography and its related problems and issues is discussed. A large-scale survey was conducted with a group of 1424 people coming from 58 public housing estates. The areas covered in the survey were attitudes towards sex, knowledge of sex/physiology of sex, sources of sex knowledge, contact with pornography, the relationship between attitude towards sex and contact with pornography, and the relationship between contact with pornography and knowledge of sex. It was found that males had more open attitudes towards sex. More females were against prostitution than males. It was also revealed that working class respondents, both male and female, had more contact with pornographic publications. They generally lacked sex knowledge and held some myths about sex. The data were analyzed by sex, age, education, marital status, income, occupation and hobby. Besides this survey, a content analysis of newspaper articles and pictures was made to examine how widespread and accessible pornography is in Hong Kong. The inefficient and ineffective legal measures in curtailing the sale of pornographic publications are discussed. Interviews were held with secondary school students, teachers and school masters/mistresses. The functions and the implementation problems of sex education in school as discussed in these interviews are outlined.

Tang, Y.M. (1977). The Self-Image of Young Women Involved in Prostitution. (A Master Thesis in Social Work). Hong Kong: University of Hong Kong.

This study tries to understand how prostitutes form and maintain their self-image. Through indepth interviews, four girls (two waitresses and two students) who had been involved in prostitution for some time provided information. Areas discussed during the interviews were: their self-concept; career history; group identification; role expectations; childhood experiences; how to be recruited as a prostitute; attitudes towards clients, work and the police; future hopes and plans; and relationships with parents, relatives, friends and other prostitutes. The author sums up his general observations as follows: 1. the women's families tend to be torn by dissension, quarrels, death of a parent, and economic burdens; 2. they harbour some degree of guilt or/and shame about being a prostitute; 3. they have strong group identification that isolates them from general social norms; 4. they have no plans for the future; 5. they hold hostile attitudes towards people outside their own group for such people usually look at them as being different. The author states that these findings should have implications for social work practices in helping prostitutes.

Tsang, A.H.K. (1982). Wanchai's 'Fish Ball Stalls': A Law Enforcement Problem. Hong Kong Law Journal, 12(2), 136-156.

This article elaborates the moral dilemma and operational difficulties in eliminating "fish ball stalls", a relatively new form of prostitution. Inadequate legal definitions in covering this form of prostitution pose problems for law enforcement and for prosecution. The police powers of entry under various statutes are examined, followed by an analysis of the law on various related offenses. Some suggestions are made for law reform. The social problems of underage girls entering this trade are discussed in terms of the girls' positive motivation for material luxuries rather than their being victims of triad exploitation.

Wong, I.S.L. (1983). Therapeutic Community: Applicability for the Treatment of Female Drug Abusers in Hong Kong. (A Master Thesis in Social Work) Hong Kong: University of Hong Kong.

The theoretical concepts of communal living, genuine expression of feelings and reality confrontation aimed at the arousal of self-awareness for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers have been operationalised through a "therapeutic community" based in the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers (SARDA) of Hong Kong. This exploratory study tries to analyse the applicability of the therapeutic community to a group of female drug abusers in light of the needs and characteristics of the rehabilitees. Relevant information is provided by the staff and rehabilitees in SARDA, or gathered by the method of participant observation. Information regarding the rehabilitees includes their admission status, age, place of birth, marital status, occupation, crime history, introducer(s) to drug use, reasons of initiation, reasons of relapse, and length of abstinence. A discrepancy was found between the theoretical ideas of the therapeutic community and the residents' general values and orientations, affecting the implementation of the treatment programme.

## PART II:

### EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

Yang Memorial Social Service Centre, Hong Kong (1982). A Report on "Fish-Ball Stall" Study. (In Chinese). Hong Kong: A Publication of the Centre.

This mimeographed report summarizes the distribution of vice establishments in Yaumatei and Mongkok, the operation of "fish-ball" stalls, and views of lawyers, police officers, social workers and experienced managers of such establishments. Cases of "fish-ball girls" or young female prostitutes were studied to arrive at an understanding of the effects of vice establishments on students, particularly young female students. Factors leading to a rapid increase in the number of fish-ball stalls are identified as commercialisation of sex, liberal attitudes towards sex, crowded home environment, family disorganization, and pressures experienced in schools. Further precipitating factors are the mode of operation of these stalls and loopholes in legislation that hinder the arrest and prosecution of owners or managers of the stalls. Recommendations are made to amend legislative loopholes, increase sex education, and strengthen social services for young people.

Cheung, M.T. (1981). The Career Women in Hong Kong. Hong Kong Baptist College Academic Journal, 8, 99-113.

This is a statistical elaboration of changes in sex distribution in the labour force and the employment structure of Hong Kong from 1961 to 1981. There was a trend of increasing female economic participation during this period. This is explained in terms of the higher educational level attained by females and social, economic and technological changes in the society. However, employment of women at professional and managerial levels remains low. Furthermore, female employees do not usually share equal rights with their male counterparts. Current and proposed services for retraining and reeducating mothers who want to work again after years of being full-time mothers and homemakers are introduced. Changes in legislation concerning women workers have been analyzed in terms of their effects, both positive and negative, on women.

Chow, I. and Blumenfeld, W.S. (1984). Comparison of Job Preferences of a Group of Male and Female Students: What Makes a Job Good or Bad? Hong Kong Journal of Business Management, 2, 55-63.

A group of 34 male and 21 female college students in an introductory management course were asked to rank ten job factors from the Job Preference Blank. The factors are Advancement, Benefit, Company, Co-workers, Hours, Pay, Security, Supervisor, Type of Work, and Working Conditions. Both sexes considered Type of Work to be the most important determinant in their job-seeking. Other preferred job attributes are Pay, Co-workers, and Advancement. The least preferred job attributes were Company and Hours. The rank order correlation between the male and female preference ratings was high (.74), indicating little sex difference in their job preferences.

Francesco, A.M. and Leung, A. (1983). The Effect of Males' and Females' Working Experience with Women on Other Attitudes Towards Women in Management. Hong Kong Journal of Business Management, 1, 49-57.

This investigates whether people who have had direct working experience with women, either as an immediate subordinate, peer, or immediate superior, have more favourable attitudes towards women in management than those who have not had such experience. After two pilot testings, a 32-item "Attitudes towards Women as Managers" questionnaire was constructed. The items describing characteristics of a successful female manager were rated by 66 males and 33 females contacted through The Chinese University of Hong Kong Alumni Association. It was found that respondents who had direct working

experience with women worker(s) had more favourable attitudes towards women in management than respondents with no direct experience. This relationship was more prominent among female respondents than among their male counterparts. Both male and female respondents who had no experience working with women held similar but less favourable attitudes towards women managers. The authors suggest that work background factors are associated with perceptions of women managers.

Ho, S.C. (1976). Women into Management--In Hong Kong. New Asia College Academic Annual 18, 273-282.

This study explores the factors that account for the low female representation in the upper management hierarchy in Hong Kong. Questionnaires were sent to 161 companies in advertising, banking, manufacturing, merchandising, public utilities, and hotel industries. Thirty-three replies (20% response rate) were received with the help of a follow-up letter. It was found that 57.6% of the responding companies employed women in managerial positions with more companies in banking and hotel sectors having women executives. An attitude pattern of "male-superiority and female-inferiority" was delineated from the responses to a set of questionnaire items on attitudes towards employment practices and characteristics pertaining to female and male executives. However, there was no clear pattern of relationship between prejudicial attitudes and sex-preference in hiring executives among the responding companies. With such a small sample the author notes that the results of this study are suggestive rather than conclusive.

Ho, S.C. (1981). The Era of the Female Managers: Looking Back and Looking Forward. Hong Kong Manager, 17, 8-11.

The phenomenon of increasing economic participation of women in Hong Kong and other Western countries is compared based on labour statistics. As in other countries, there are discrepancies in wages and fields/levels of employment between women and men in Hong Kong. However, as a higher educational level is attained by both male and female students in Hong Kong, the field of employment for working women is broadened. For example, more female managers appear in the business sector. The need for reassessment of the career patterns of female managers and their social roles is suggested.

Ho, S.C. (1983). Women in Management: Challenges and Barriers.  
Young Executive, 4, 53-55.

The hurdles women managers encounter in the process of their career advancement are analyzed. More females are becoming managers in the business world. Despite overcoming entry barriers, women managers encounter some other hurdles at work and in the home. Some of these hurdles are organization-based, such as being blocked from informal organizations and communication, and the unwillingness of male supervisors to give feedback to female executives. Other hurdles are personal, for example, role strains resulting from discharging triple responsibilities (child care, housework and employment) and psychological ambivalence over failure and achievement at work.

Ho, S.C. (1984). Women's Employment and Changes in Family Structure - The case of Hong Kong. (A Working Paper). Hong Kong: Department of Marketing and International Business, The Chinese University of Hong Kong: WP-84-04.

A typology of women's work options is proposed. It is assumed that female economic participation is influenced by the demands of a woman's familial roles versus career roles. These two types of demands are measured on a high-low scale. The four options for women's economic participation are labelled honeymooners, accommodators, copers, and force-outs. It is also noted that family structure is instrumental in shaping the economic position of women in Hong Kong. Family structure is conceptualized in terms of the number of children, age of children, and marital plan. Inter-role conflicts borne by working women are discussed with respect to the failure to resolve family-related demands and job-related demands, fear of success, and child-care responsibility. It is found from census statistics that married women in the late twenties and early thirties have relatively low economic activity rates. This reflects the burden of childbearing during this period of time. It is also found that married women in their late thirties have higher economic activity rates than their younger counterparts.

Cross Subject Heading: FAMILY, MARRIAGE AND FERTILITY

Ho, S.C. (1984). Women's Labour-Force Participation in Hong Kong 1971-1981. Journal of Marriage and the Family, 46(4), 947-954.

Hong Kong has been experiencing economic growth. The contribution of female economic participation is examined with reference to a theoretical framework of the interplay of availability, marketability, opportunity, and rewardability of female labour. This examination is based on data provided by the Census reports in Hong Kong from 1972 to 1982. A general trend of low fertility rate in Hong Kong makes possible an increase in the proportion of married women in the labour force. There is a two-way flow between fertility and labour-force participation; low fertility is likely to enable women to work outside the home, while those who prefer to work tend to have fewer children. In addition, the higher education level attained now by women compared to their counterparts 10 years ago increases women's marketability. However, the occupational structure of the labour market does not allow women employees to succeed to the same degree as their male counterparts. This includes horizontal segregation, vertical segregation and income disparity. The impact of governmental intervention, in terms of appropriate social and industrial legislation, and of education on female economic contribution is discussed. It is noted that improved education and attitudinal changes towards women's roles are fundamental solutions to the problem of segregation in the labour market of Hong Kong.

Ho, S.C. (1985). The Position of Women in the Labour Market in Hong Kong: A Content Analysis of the Recruitment Advertisements. Labour and Society, 10(3), 333-344.

The content of newspaper recruitment advertisements was analyzed to determine whether women encounter any differential treatment in seeking and acquiring employment in Hong Kong. A total of 9924 advertisements which specified the preference of a particular sex in 1983 from the English edition South China Morning Post newspaper were analyzed in terms of: 1. the position advertised, 2. the sex specified, 3. the kind of industries placing the advertisement, 4. the academic qualifications required of the job applicants, and 5. the experience required of the job applicants. There were two major industries placing advertisements: manufacturing and import/export. It was found that relatively more female employees were sought than male employees. However, females were mostly preferred in clerical jobs while males were sought for managerial/supervisory jobs. In terms of academic qualification and experience, there were higher expectations of males than females across nearly all positions. The author concludes that women did suffer sex segregation in the labour market over the period studied. Some possible factors accounting for this segregation may include sex-role stereotyping, resulting from either self-fulfilling prophecy or societal expectations, and the dual-role conflict for women.

Hong Kong Young Women's Christian Association (1984). The Living Pattern of Women with Unpaid Work Survey. Hong Kong: A Publication of the Association.

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Cross Subject Heading: FAMILY, MARRIAGE AND FERTILITY

Hong Kong Young Women's Christian Association and Hong Kong Shue Yan College (1982). Needs Assessment of Working Women in Hong Kong. (An Abstract in Chinese). Hong Kong: A Publication of the Association.

Working mothers' problems and conflicting roles in fulfilling their family and job responsibilities were surveyed. Differences were found between mothers from different socioeconomic and educational backgrounds in terms of the nature of work, reasons for working and relationship with their children. Findings reveal that, especially for working-class women, pressure from their economic participation affected their own welfare as well as that of their husbands and children. It is noted that child-care centres are essential in relieving the practical and psychological burdens on these women. However, the quality, location and fees of these centres should be carefully planned to effectively help the mothers. It is also suggested that family education and counselling should be provided for married couples and other live-in family members (such as the mother-in-law) to facilitate mutual discussion and arrangements for their two-career marriages.

Cross Subject Heading: FAMILY, MARRIAGE AND FERTILITY

Hong Kong Young Women's Christian Association and Hong Kong Shue Yan College (1982). Report on Working Mothers in Family Functioning. Hong Kong: A Publication of YWCA and Hong Kong Shue Yan College.

See page 23.

Cross Subject Heading: FAMILY, MARRIAGE AND FERTILITY

Hwang, W.P. (1983). An Analysis on the Educational Attainment and Economic Participation of Females in Hong Kong. (A Master Thesis in Education). (In Chinese). Hong Kong: The Chinese University of Hong Kong.

This thesis tries to understand the relationship between educational attainment and economic participation of females in Hong Kong. There is a set of objective and subjective factors affecting a woman's economic participation. The objective factors are the economic and demographic conditions of society. The subjective factors include her migration status, expected family size, age at marriage, fertility level, educational level, as well as the type of curriculum she chose in secondary school and/or university. Female workers are concentrated in the manufacturing industries. Despite a broadening in the scope of economic participation, women workers are still behind their male counterparts in terms of salary earned based on the same amount and type of work and of career advancement. In professional and skilled job areas, the ratio of females to males in executive and administrative positions is very low. Female professionals and skilled workers constitute a small percentage of the total female labour force. Statistics concerning the women workforce are presented in tables by type of industry/job and educational level through three time periods. The employment trend of women workers with different educational levels is shown. The job index by education for females is obtained.

Luk, B.H.K. (1981). To Fully Utilise Human Resources: A Fair Education for All Boys and Girls. Ming Pao Monthly, 16(6), 41-44. (In Chinese).

This is a descriptive study of the set of restraints on an even distribution of education across sexes in Hong Kong. The first restraint is social bias, resulting from traditional attitudes towards the difference in ability between males and females. This affects their corresponding sphere of work, their function and their behaviour in the family, at work and in society. Having grown up through differential sex-role socializations, males and females tend to develop different perceived and actual expectations of their behaviours. This, in turn, constitutes the second restraint. The differences, actual and perceived, between sexes are further enlarged by the expectations of teachers, peers and reference groups in encouraging and/or counselling students in choosing subjects/specializations according to their gender. In addition, classmates of the same sex mutually reinforce each other in choosing or putting extra effort on subjects expected of their sex-role. This mutual reinforcement forms the third restraint. The fourth restraint is an inequality in continuing education after marriage. A husband tends to have a higher chance of receiving additional education than does his wife. This is because she is expected and/or is willing to take care of the family at the expense of enriching herself through further education. The author points out that despite research findings which show that there is no sex difference in intelligence, society as a whole seems to ignore the other half of its human resources by not giving a fair chance to females to contribute to both the society and the family at the same time.

Ng, S.H. (1983). Women Workers in Industry and the Hong Kong Government's Role: Past and Present Attitudes. Labour and Society, 8(4), 333-351.

This article elaborates the historical development of labour legislation enacted for the protection of women employees in Hong Kong and assesses its adequacy from both subjective and objective perspectives. Hong Kong has been affected by legal practices in Britain in enacting legislation. In the process of industrialisation, Hong Kong has also been learning from international experiences in formulating policies for promoting industrial development on the one hand and protecting labour on the other. A package of labour legislation has been implemented for women workers. Although the intention of the legislation is to protect women workers, its latent effects are perceived as a form of restriction. Another controversy concerning this legislation is the problem of equity. Since this legislation applies mainly to industrial women workers, it is uncertain whether women employees in

other economic sectors need such legislative protection or not. A survey was done on a representative sample of 1200 women workers from the manufacturing industry. Their attitudes towards several related legislative items, and their perceptions of any sexual discrimination in pay and job advancement were solicited. It was found that most of the workers sampled thought that the legislation was beneficial to them. This was true across different age groups and groups with different educational levels. Findings were interpreted in terms of three factors: the respondents' understanding of the legislation, their knowledge of other workers' conditions, and their subjective concern about the importance of one's work. It seems that a certain number of male advantages over themselves at work has been taken for granted by women worker in assessing sexual discrimination. Finally, the role of the government in future legislation for the protection of women workers is examined.

Tang, S.L.W. (1981). The Differential Educational Attainment of Children: An Empirical Study of Hong Kong. (A Ph.D. Dissertation in Sociology). Chicago, Illinois: University of Chicago.

A model of educational attainment of a Chinese urban community was developed. The model consists of a set of factors including: 1. social origin of one's family, 2. its class position, 3. its home investment in children, 4. its relative economic stability, 5. child's gender, 6. sibling size, and 7. sibling order. The model was tested on 6446 unmarried children aged 15 and above from three cohorts of Chinese urban families obtained from a 1/100 sample of the 1976 Hong Kong By-census. The sex-discriminatory principle is one of the factors affecting family investment in a child's education. In Chinese culture, a male child is socialized to be the head and main financial source of his own family. Since education can provide skills which, in turn, yield a stable income, male children tend to receive more education at the expense of their female counterparts. In general, the findings indicate that the relationships of gender and sibling order to educational attainment of a particular child hold when the family is poor. However, when the family becomes financially better off (usually because of the financial contribution made by elder daughters), younger female siblings will have a fair chance of attaining as much education as their older and younger male siblings. The effects of the child's gender on educational attainment also diminish in the younger cohort. The author contends that differential educational investment by sex is not a built-in tradition in Chinese society but only one of several rational mechanisms that can relieve the financial burden of one's family of orientation.

Cross Subject Heading: FAMILY, MARRIAGE AND FERTILITY



Ting-Chau, T. (1980). Woman Executives in Hong Kong. Hong Kong Manager, 16(1), 8-12.

This study examines the factors contributing to the increase of women executives in Hong Kong. These factors include: 1. what motivates woman executives to work; 2. how they manage the two-career marriage; 3. how they relieve job stress; and 4. what forms of discrimination they have encountered at work. Most respondents had high educational attainment and held full-time executive and managerial positions. They were contacted through women's associations and were asked about their attitudes towards work, job satisfaction and aspirations, and life style. Sixty-six valid questionnaires were used in the analysis. Findings showed that 60% of the respondents claimed that the present job was their own choice with some being influenced by parents, teachers and close friends. For 95% of them, work was more important as an expression of their self-fulfillment and identity than as an economic necessity. The majority regarded job performance as one of several important criteria for getting promoted. Most of these women worked longer than the regular work day. In terms of job satisfaction, 92% were satisfied with their present job. To relieve job stress, 72% tried to keep work life and home life as separate as possible. However, 90% still brought work frustrations, problems and errors back home. In order to relieve these stresses, they would go shopping, do physical exercise, eat or day-dream. The majority said that they were treated equally at work but 28% claimed that they had been victims of job discrimination. Most of those who claimed discrimination came from the junior executive level and were paid less than their male counterparts. To handle a dual-career marriage, most woman executives relied on relatives and/or hired domestic help for child caring and/or homemaking. However, most of them still did household tasks and upheld unquestioningly the traditional values of male dominance in the family.

Wong, F.M. (1977). Effects of the Employment of Mothers on Marital Role and Power Differentiation in Hong Kong. International Journal of Sociology, 7, 181-195.

This study attempts to examine specifically the effects of the mother's gainful employment on the patterns of marital role and power differentiation among the lower-income Chinese families in Hong Kong. Data were collected through structured interviews with a representative sample of 637 married women who came from three types of economic participation, i.e., full, partial and no participation. Analysis was focused on the interplay of the complex variables of maternal employment, task performance, task decision-making and power relationship. It was found that working mothers tend to participate relatively less in the performance of and the decision-making about overall household tasks. When they do participate, they tend to take up more instrumental and less expressive tasks. Their employment also enables them to enjoy a relatively more equal status vis-a-vis their husbands and to maintain a collaborative relationship with them rather than one of individual autonomy or dominance.

Cross Subject Heading: FAMILY, MARRIAGE AND FERTILITY

Wong, Y.C. (1985). The Role of Husband's and Wife's Economic Activity Status in the Demand for Children. Hong Kong: Economics Department, The Chinese University of Hong Kong.

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Cross Subject Heading: FAMILY, MARRIAGE AND FERTILITY

Wong, Y.C. (1985). Women's Work and the Demand for Children in Hong Kong. (An Occasional Paper). Hong Kong: Centre for Hong Kong Studies, Institute of Social Studies, The Chinese University of Hong Kong.

This paper explores the relationship between fertility demand and work supply behaviour of married women. Fertility demand is defined as a demand for both the quantity and quality of children. There are three alternatives of work behaviour for a mother: 1. no work; 2. in-firm (factory/firm-based) work; and 3. out-firm (home-based) work. Data was obtained from a 10 per cent sample of the 1976 By-Census of the population of Hong Kong. The author argues that out-firm work arrangement enables a married woman to earn extra money and care for her family at the same time. There is a set of other variables affecting her choice: her age, educational level, husband's log earnings, her own log earnings and presence of children of a specific age. Findings show that there is a positive relationship between choice of work, either in-firm or out-firm work, and own log earnings but a negative relationship with husband's log earnings. The probability for younger women to choose either in-firm or out-firm work is higher than that for older women. Having a young child aged between 0 to 3 will decrease the probability of a mother's working. However, she will assume or partially assume work as soon as the child grows up. Further analyses show that quantity and quality of children are substitutable. Out-firm work leads women to have more children when compared with women in in-firm work. This implies that a married woman will make the two decisions of fertility and work choices at the same time.

: This paper is forthcoming in the Developing Economies (1987).

Cross Subject Heading: FAMILY, MARRIAGE AND FERTILITY

### PART III:

## FAMILY, MARRIAGE AND FERTILITY

The Boys' and Girls' Clubs Association of Hong Kong (1983).  
Parenthood in Contemporary Hong Kong - the Experience of Mothers.  
Hong Kong: A Publication of the Association.

Parenting practices and parental issues in child-rearing are examined in order to provide an empirical basis for the setting of programme goals and the selection of content for parent education programmes. A survey of a group of 790 mothers with children ranging from age 6 to 14 was conducted to find out their experiences and problems in child-rearing. The findings show a very conventional pattern of sex-role division between the couples in family functioning and child-rearing. However, there was a change in attitude among married women regarding this conventional pattern: 59.4% of the sample disagreed that child-rearing is the sole responsibility of the mother. In weighing the work role and the family role, most of the sampled mothers (64.2%) admitted that the family role came before the work role. In controlling and disciplining their children, about half of the mothers found no difficulty. For those having difficulties, the conventional authoritarian strategies, such as scolding, spanking, and other forms of physical punishment, were used even though negative reactions from children had been noticed. To reinforce positive behaviour and/or good academic performance of the children, most mothers would use praise, approval, and material reward. Since many of the sampled mothers placed high emphasis on the education of their children, they thought that children should spend more time on studying than on playing or other recreational activities. Most of the respondents were aware of the importance of nurture and picked up child-rearing knowledge mainly from the mass media. However, they did not yet seem ready for parent education programmes.

Choi, C.Y. (1975). The Impact of Industrialization on Fertility in Hong Kong: Some Socio-Psychological Aspects. (An Occasional Paper)  
Hong Kong: Social Research Centre, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

This is the second part of a two-part report on the impact of industrialization on fertility in Hong Kong. It addresses the socio-psychological aspects of fertility by taking into consideration the value and cost of children. It is hypothesized that "changes in attitudes towards child birth are related to industrialization which results in the equalitarianism of sexes, of family relations and in the changes of values towards children". A survey was used to investigate the family decision-making process, the husband-wife communication pattern, and the function and value of children. Results show that most decisions were jointly made by husband and wife. Single person decisions were usually made by the wife, especially those related to whether she should work, daily expenses and recreation. Husbands and wives seemed to have little

discussion about their daily activities and personal problems. Most mothers considered child-bearing inconvenient but necessary and filial piety important. It is noted that younger parents considered children more important in providing joy and emotional support than did older parents. Most of the younger parents thought that the material and emotional cost of children is increasing given their concern for their children's academic achievement in a society with insufficient educational facilities.

Family Planning Association of Hong Kong (1975). Continuation Study of Pill, IUD, Injection and Condom Acceptors. Hong Kong: A publication of the Association.

Based on retrospective data, the Family Planning Association of Hong Kong investigates: 1. the acceptability of different contraceptive methods in terms of continuation and regularity of use; 2. the reasons leading to discontinuation of use; and 3. the effectiveness of the methods in preventing pregnancies after acceptance. There are three contraceptive methods (pill, IUD, and condom) under evaluation. Subjects were clients of the association who were identified as either discontinuers or continuers. The condom was found to have the lowest rates of continuation when compared with the pill and IUD. The basic factors in the discontinuation of a particular method include its effects, inconvenience, and client's need for protection. The frequencies of these factors vary with the characteristics of the clients and the nature of the method adopted.

Family Planning Association of Hong Kong (1977). Family Planning: Knowledge, Attitude and Practice in Hong Kong 1977. Hong Kong: A Publication of the Association.

This is the third report of a systematic long-term study on family planning in Hong Kong by the Family Planning Association. It reports on 1. the progress of the family planning movement in Hong Kong; 2. the impact of the family planning programme on the fertility level; and 3. the adequacy of current provision of family planning clinic services. Respondents of 1200 currently married women aged 15-49 were selected through a stratified sampling method. They were asked to provide information on their socioeconomic background, educational level, fertility and birth-control behaviour, attitude towards child-bearing, knowledge of and attitude towards contraceptive methods, knowledge of family planning clinic locations, and general requirements for contraceptive service. The report concludes that it is necessary and urgent to improve both the efficiency and effectiveness of the use of contraceptives. Recommendations on education, attitude towards who is responsible for birth control, knowledge about contraception, and extension of facilities have been systematically laid out.

Family Planning Association of Hong Kong (1981). Follow-up Study of Sterilized Female Clients. Hong Kong: A Publication of the Association.

This reports on the service of sterilization provided by the Family Planning Association of Hong Kong in terms of the satisfaction of clients and of symptoms that are of medical interest. A total of 431 respondents chosen from all sterilized clients operated on during the period 1977 to 1979 were asked to provide information on 1. their demographic and socioeconomic characteristics; 2. source of referral and motivation; 3. reasons for having the operation; 4. how likely they would be to recommend the operation to others; 5. sexual behaviour and menstruation pattern after the operation; and 6. opinion on the sterilization service. The majority of the clients considered the attending doctors, nurses and clerks very competent in providing the service. The sterilization operation had not induced any adverse effect on the frequency of or satisfaction derived from sexual activities. However, it appears that the operation did affect clients' menstrual cycle, duration of flow, or amount of blood loss. Recommendations have been made for improving the service through public education on the positive effects of the operation, male responsibility in birth control and medical concern for clients' physiological changes.

Family Planning Association of Hong Kong (1982). Report on the Survey of Family Planning: Knowledge, Attitude and Practice in Hong Kong 1982. Hong Kong: A Publication of the Association.

This is the fourth in a series of studies on knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) of family planning in Hong Kong initiated by the Family Planning Association in 1967. With new perspectives, this study reviews the objectives of the KAP survey of 1977, examines fertility behaviour at the family level, assesses the supply of and demand for the family planning services and probes new areas of concern. Recommendations are made regarding revitalizing the sterilization campaign, personalizing the service, and improving publicity and promotion.

Family Planning Association of Hong Kong (1982). Report on the Termination of Pregnancy Study: The Unmarried Clients. Hong Kong: A Publication of the Association.

All unmarried termination-of-pregnancy (TOP) applicants in the period December 1981 to February 1982 were asked about their demographic and socioeconomic characteristics and the conditions under which they came to seek help. Based on the information, this study tries to assess the adequacy of the Family Planning Association (FPA) decision process for TOP and its consequences, and to recommend areas for education to reduce the incidence of unplanned pregnancies. Over 44% of the respondents were between the age of 19 and 22 mostly being students or office workers with secondary education. Most of them came to know of the service through friends and the mass media. They sought the service mostly when they were less than 12-weeks pregnant. The majority of them needed the service for medical reasons as well as being "confused and (needing) somebody to talk to." More than half (60%) had never used any contraceptive device. They needed TOP because they could not/did not want to get married.

Family Planning Association of Hong Kong and International Federation of Woman Lawyers, Hong Kong (1977). The Legal Aspects of Family Planning and a Study of the Legislations Relating to Women and Children in Hong Kong. Hong Kong: A Publication of the Association and the Federation.

This study examines the current laws relating to family planning, women and children in terms of the applications and possible modifications of these laws in order to facilitate birth control and to prevent those people desiring small families from being penalized. The report argues that there is nothing in the Hong Kong law, apart from a few exceptions and from protective legislation, which discriminates against women. In fact, some legislation, e.g. Matrimonial Proceedings and Property Ordinance, Separation and Maintenance Orders Ordinance, tend to give women more rights than men.

Family Welfare Society, Hong Kong (1981). A Comprehensive Report on the Survey of Cases of Marital Problems. Hong Kong: A Publication of the Society.

With an aim to promote their services, the Family Welfare Society surveyed all their clients with marital problems. Three hundred and seventy-three questionnaires were filled in by the workers who served the clients. The frequent causes of marital problems were a lack of adequate communication between husband and wife as well as inadequate financial resources. The wife was usually the one who requested counselling. Most of the clients were around 26 to 45 years of age having been married for less than 10 years and having only one or no child.

Ho, S.C. (1984). Women's Employment and Changes in Family Structure - The Case of Hong Kong. (A Working Paper). Hong Kong: Department of Marketing and International Business, The Chinese University of Hong Kong: WP-84-04.

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Cross Subject Heading: EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

Hong Kong Young Women's Christian Association (1984). The Living Pattern of Women with Unpaid Work Survey. Hong Kong: A Publication of the Association.

This survey explored the living pattern of women with unpaid work in the family setting, their subjective feelings towards their existing life style, their subjective evaluation of their social status, and their interest in participating in social and recreational activities. The aim of the survey was to make recommendations regarding the planning of social and recreational activities for these women. A total of 1357 women from families with household income ranging from \$2,000 to \$5,000 were interviewed. On weekdays, these women were engaged in household chores and did not have much leisure time. On Sundays and holidays, they participated in social and recreational activities together with the family. Most housewives found their lives to be dull and routine, and their social circle to be narrow. They felt out of touch with the society and perceived their status to be inferior to that of the working

members of the family and/or other working women. The majority of the women gave up working because childcare was important to them. The report recommends that programmes for unpaid work mothers should be planned and organised giving consideration to their leisure hours and baby-sitting facilities. Family education may help to improve the quality of family life. There seems to be a demand for part-time jobs among this group of housewives. The government and industries should provide the opportunities to fully utilise this untapped human resource.

Cross Subject Heading: EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

Hong Kong Young Women's Christian Association and Hong Kong Shue Yan College (1982). Needs Assessment of Working Women in Hong Kong. (An Abstract in Chinese). Hong Kong: A Publication of the Association.

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Cross Subject Heading: EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

Hong Kong Young Women's Christian Association and Hong Kong Shue Yan College (1982). Report on Working Mothers in Family Functioning. Hong Kong: A Publication of YWCA and Hong Kong Shue Yan College.

Working mothers with pre-school-age children were surveyed with regard to their daily activities, their rationale for taking a job, their own expectations of being both a mother and an employee, and the effects of their employment on the functioning of the family. A representative sample of 1427 households was formed through a stratified sampling procedure based on housing types and districts. The survey findings showed that most working mothers in manual jobs felt their work incompatible with their family life and household chores. Their husbands took little responsibility for child care. The report concludes that the tension of some working mothers may accumulate to the point of saturation. Some mothers may resort to destructive means to release this tension. Various forms and alternatives for child-care arrangements are recommended.

Cross Subject Heading: EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

Johnson, E. (1975). Women and Childrearing in Kwan Mun Hau Village: A Study of Social Change. In M. Wolf and R. Witke <eds.> Women in Chinese Society, Pp.215-241. Stanford, California: Stanford University Press.

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Cross Subject Heading: SEX ROLES, FEMINISM AND SOCIAL PARTICIPATION

Lam, M.C. (1982). Changing Pattern of Child Rearing: A Study of Low-Income Families in Hong Kong. Hong Kong: Department of Social Work, The Chinese University of Hong Kong in Association with UNICEF.

Child-care patterns in low-income families are examined in terms of their characteristics and social conditions, the influence of family structure and the employment status of the mother on child rearing behaviour, and the characteristics of child rearing attitudes. Four groups of mothers, working versus nonworking and extended versus nuclear family, were interviewed with a structured questionnaire to yield information on various aspects of their households and their child care patterns and attitudes. The age of the respondents ranged from 21 to 35. The majority of them had primary education and an average of 2.15 children. Their average family income was around HK\$1,677. Most of their husbands were skilled or semi-skilled workers. General findings show that the impact of urbanization, such as crowded living environment, on child rearing is prominent among respondents. They usually derive their knowledge of or information about child rearing from the media. They tend to use more liberal reinforcement methods and less harsh physical punishment to discipline their children. It is uncertain why many mothers of low-income families with young children do not take up outside employment. It is speculated that they may not be able to find help in child care because of weaker family ties when compared with those having extended families.

Longstaff, J.M. and Lo, G. (1980). Wife Battering in Hong Kong: A Preliminary Survey. Hong Kong: Department of Medicine, United Christian Hospital.

See page 4.

Cross Subject Heading: DEVIANT AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR

Ng, P. (1976). The Family and Family Planning in Kwun Tong: An Overview of Findings. With the collaboration of Chung Ching-Ngor and Davy Leung. (An Occasional Paper). Hong Kong: Social Research Centre, The Chinese University of Hong Kong.

A stratified sample of 818 households with married couples was interviewed to study fertility behaviour and population change in Kwun Tong, a newly developed industrial satellite town of the metropolis of Hong Kong. The objective of the study was to identify a system of social variables affecting population change, with implications for urban planning and family planning work. Questionnaire items included information on demographic background of husband and wife, family environment, value system, family action system, social participation and awareness, information and attitude regarding family planning, birth control behavior, and actual fertility. The data showed that variations in family size, income, education level of parents, and contraception measures were found in different housing types. For example, families in private housing, compared with those in public housing and resettlement estates, tended to be much smaller and better off. Parents with a higher educational level, particularly the mother's, tended to have fewer children than those parents having less education. Urban families also tended to have fewer children than their rural counterparts. As predicted, working women, both before and after marriage, tended to have lower fertility.

Ng, P. (1978). Family Planning, Fertility Decline, and Family Size Preference in Hong Kong: Some General Observations. (An Occasional Paper). Hong Kong: Social Research Centre, The Chinese University of Hong Kong.

The general trend towards small families in Hong Kong was examined in a variety of sources including government census, statistics compiled by the Family Planning Association of Hong Kong, and several survey studies undertaken by the Social Research Centre of The Chinese University of Hong Kong. The decline of birth rates was explained in terms of the effort of the Family Planning Association, socio-economic factors, including rising educational levels attained by both males and females, and changes in attitudes towards traditional Chinese values (male-son preference, large family and submissive-wife ideology). Increasing female economic participation made small family size preferable, particularly among couples with higher education.

Research & Statistics Section, Social Welfare Department, Hong Kong (1984). Study of Demand for Temporary Shelter for Women and Girls. Hong Kong: A Publication of the Department.

The placement of and services for run-away women and girls have been noticed to be inadequate and inappropriate. Cases of run-away women or girls handled by a public agency and several voluntary welfare agencies within a 12-month period were examined in terms of their socio-economic background, the causes of running away from home, and their demand for temporary shelter. A total of 266 cases were seen during this period. The average age for the women was 34.0; that for the girls was 16.2. For the women clients, the major reason for running away from home was 'violence or ill treatment by husband'. For most of the girls, reasons included 'serious disputes with parent or guardian' and 'immature personality of client'. Frequency of running away from home, type of services given to clients, place of accommodation, and duration away from home were used to estimate the demand for temporary shelter.

Rosen, S. (1978). Sibling and In-Law Relationships in Hong Kong: the Emergent Roles of Chinese Wives. Journal of Marriage and the Family, 40(3), 621-628.

This report is based on a case study of young families in an affluent Hong Kong housing complex. The sample includes 20 upper middle-class couples with all husbands and wives between the ages of 20 and 40. The study contends that role reorganization within the nuclear family and, specifically, the changing role of Chinese wives have created a new family structure which reinforces rather than rejects the traditional norm of shared residence and reciprocal aid among kin. Given the factors of industrialization, commercialization and limited physical space in Hong Kong, the structure of the Chinese family has changed from a traditional extended family to a combination of nuclear and "extended" family. However, the interaction pattern and some family values have been retained despite changes in the composition of the family and the members' respective social and economic activities. There are four variants of the traditional pattern: 1. life-cycle variation; 2. inclusion of uxorial relatives; 3. emergence of "extended family households" encompassing several separate residences; and 4. strengthening of intragenerational ties. The nuclear family requires older members for advice, support and caring for the children when both spouses work outside the house.

Salaff, J. (1976). The Status of Unmarried Hong Kong Women and the Social Factors Contributing to Their Delayed Marriage. Population Studies, 30(3), 391-412.

The author explores delayed marriage of Hong Kong women by asking two questions. First, does delayed marriage enhance the social standing of the woman involved? Second, how is delayed marriage perceived by the woman and her family? A model of delayed marriage involving three factors (the availability of mates, the feasibility of marriage, and the desirability of marriage) is set up to examine the perceived benefits of delayed marriage. In addition to the use of census and statistics, 28 unmarried women aged 18 to 29 were interviewed in depth. The author found that unavailability of proper-age mates was not the main reason for these women to delay marriage. Rather, the unmarried women, particularly those with many siblings, wanted to work several more years in order to support their family as well as to enhance their own economic condition.

Salaff, J. (1976). Working Daughters in the Hong Kong Chinese Family: Female Filial Piety or a Transformation in the Family Power Structure. Journal of Social History, 9, 439-465.

See page 43.

Cross Subject Heading: SEX ROLES, FEMINISM AND SOCIAL PARTICIPATION

Tang, S.L.W. (1981). The Differential Educational Attainment of Children: An Empirical Study of Hong Kong. (A Ph.D. Dissertation in Sociology). Chicago, Illinois: University of Chicago.

See page 14.

Cross Subject Heading: EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

Wong, F.M. (1977). Changes in Family Structure. In A Quarter-Century of Hong Kong: Chung Chi College 25th Anniversary Symposium, Pp.47-68. Hong Kong: Chung Chi College, The Chinese University of Hong Kong. (In Chinese).

By means of a dual perspective of social system theory and functionalism, the author analyses the relationship between modernisation and changes in the family system in Hong Kong. Modernisation is defined as a complex of social forces including industrialisation, urbanisation, rationalisation, structural and functional differentiation, and achievement orientation. Congruent with a world-wide social development as found in various cross-cultural studies over the past sixty years, modernisation has brought about various fundamental family changes such that the structure of the family has turned into a small, nuclear type with bilineal, neolocal and more equalitarian patterns, and its function has changed to emphasize mainly marital companionship, sexual satisfaction and reproduction. Other changes consist of reduced but autonomous fertility, rational and persuasive socialisation, freedom in mate-selection, democratic marriage and a functional kinship network.

Wong, F.M. (1977). Effects of the Employment of Mothers on Marital Role and Power Differentiation in Hong Kong. International Journal of Sociology, 7, 181-195.

See page 16.

Cross Subject Heading: EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

Wong, Y.C. (1985). The Role of Husband's and Wife's Economic Activity Status in the Demand for Children. Hong Kong: Economics Department, The Chinese University of Hong Kong.\*

Micro data from urban Hong Kong are used to analyze the effects of fixed entry costs and of child labour on fertility demand. The author proposes that the husband's choice of market activity may have an important independent role in determining fertility in addition to the wife's choice of market activity. It is also proposed that the wife's choice of market activity depends on the husband's choice of market activity. These two propositions are tested and receive support: 1. children are more readily utilized in the family business as an input (child labour effect); and 2. for the wife, entry into the family business has a lower fixed cost than entry into wage employment (fixed cost effect). These two effects imply that, when other things are held constant, a higher desired stock of children will be demanded. It is found that if the husband's economic activity is in the family business, more children will be demanded. It is also found that if the wife's economic activity in wage-employment away from home increases, the demand for children decreases.

\*: This paper has been revised and is forthcoming in the Journal of Development Economics (1987).

Cross Subject Heading: EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

Wong, Y.C. (1985). Women's Work and the Demand for Children in Hong Kong. (An Occasional Paper). Hong Kong: Centre for Hong Kong Studies, Institute of Social Studies, The Chinese University of Hong Kong.

See page 17.

Cross Subject Heading: EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT



Alagaratnam, T.T., Wei, W.I., Cheung, S.Y. and Ong, G.B. (1982).  
Oestrogen Receptor Status and Survival in Chinese Females with  
Breast Cancer. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Surgery,  
52(6), 601-604

Oestrogen receptor estimation in 168 consecutive Chinese patients with breast cancer was performed between 1975 to 1979 to investigate possible correlations with various prognostic factors and survival. The prognostic factors included the stage of the disease and the mode of treatment. The patients were classified into four different stages of the disease and then randomized into different modes of treatment within each stage. Results showed that 52 per cent were positive for the receptors. A higher incidence of positives was found among postmenopausal women although both pre- and post-menopausal Chinese women had a lower incidence of positive tumours than their American counterparts. In general, oestrogen receptor positive patients fared better than the negative ones regardless of the stage of the disease or the treatment received. This difference was statistically significant among patients in early stages of the disease (stages one and two). As for modes of treatment, among those receiving endocrine manipulation, 77% receptor positive and 7% receptor negative patients showed a response to the treatment. By contrast, receptor negative patients who had received chemotherapy fared better, though not at a statistically significant level, than their positive counterparts.

#### PART IV:

#### PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH

Chan, W.C., Colbourne, M.J., Fung, S.C. and Ho, H.C. (1979).  
Bronchial Cancer in Hong Kong 1976-1977. British Journal of Cancer, 39, 182-192.

This is a case-control study on the relationship between histological subtypes of bronchial cancer and smoking. Special attention was paid to the extent to which women who did not smoke suffered from the disease. Two hundred and eight male and 189 female hospital patients were interviewed in 1976 and 1977. Two correspondent control groups of 204 males and 189 females were chosen from the orthopaedic wards in the same hospitals as the cases based on similar socioeconomic, educational, and environmental backgrounds. In general, the relationship between smoking and bronchial cancer was confirmed. It is stronger among male patients than female patients and in the group with squamous and small-cell types than in the adenocarcinoma group. It was noticed that 44% of the women with bronchial cancer were non-smokers irrespective of their places of residence and occupations. In addition, the use of kerosene or gas for cooking was not found to be associated with their cancer. Thus, the cause of bronchial cancer in non-smoking females remains unknown.

Cheung, F.M. (1979). Care of Rape Victims. Hong Kong Journal of Mental Health, 8(1), 39-45.

The rape victim experiences different physical, emotional, and behavioural stress reactions as a result of rape. Given this concern, the author proposes some measures for the care of rape victims and rape prevention. The humanistic skills and attitudes of medical and mental health professionals are stressed as the essential preconditions to rehabilitate the victim. Review of the existing services for rape victims in Hong Kong shows that they lack trained and experienced professionals in helping the victim. Given the lack of systematic research on the pattern of rape, characteristics of the victim and the rapist, and unreliable statistics based only on reported rapes, it is difficult to plan effective measures. Rape is presented as a social problem and an issue of community mental health. The author proposes a community-wide programme on rape prevention and intervention in which aftercare services for rape victims should be integrated with programmes of research, training, public education and social action.

Cheung, F.M. (1979). Nurses' Training on Rape Victim Crisis Intervention. Hong Kong Nursing Journal, 26, 20-25.

This paper describes the content of a nurses' training programme for handling rape victims, its implementation and an evaluation of its effectiveness in meeting the program objectives. The objectives include stimulating awareness, promoting appropriate attitudes, providing information and improving skills of the nurses in handling rape victims. Both professional and humanistic skills are stressed as being essential in helping reduce unnecessary embarrassment for the victim in the course of physical examination and history-taking, as well as in showing support to the victim by being compassionate and understanding through various means.

Ing, R., Ho, J.H.C. and Petrakis, N.L. (1977). Unilateral Breast-Feeding and Breast Cancer. The Lancet, July 16, 124-127.

Women in fishing villages in Hong Kong (the Tanka) practise the custom of breast feeding with only the right breast. This study tests the hypothesis that the unsuckled breast of a mother who breast-feeds may have an altered risk of cancer. Hospital records of 2372 women with unilateral breast carcinoma between 1958 and 1975 in Hong Kong were used. It was found that breast cancer was evenly distributed between the right and the left breasts. However, patients who had breast-fed unilaterally tended to have higher numbers of incidences of breast cancer in the unused breast than nulliparous patients and patients who had borne children but had not breast-fed. This increased risk of cancer was particularly noticeable among postmenopausal women.

Koo, L.C., Ho, J.H.C. and Lee, N. (1985). An Analysis of Some Risk Factors for Lung Cancer in Hong Kong. International Journal of Cancer, 35, 149-55.

This study probes the etiological factors for lung cancer in women based on the 1977-80 data from the Hong Kong Cancer Registry and the findings of three recent studies on lung cancer epidemiology. Adenocarcinoma is the most frequent histological type of lung cancer found in females between 1977 and 1980 in Hong Kong. There are two major risk factors in lung cancer: active and passive smoking. Passive smoking for women is defined as having smoking husbands. Active smoking was found to have accounted for 95% of the male lung cancer cases but for only 36% of the female cases. Among "never-smoked" women, passive smoking was not found to be linked to a significant increase in risk for lung cancer when all the subtypes of lung carcinomas were grouped. However, the average age of the never-smoked female patients was seven years younger than those who had smoked. It was suggested that the increased risk may be associated with specific histological types of lung carcinomas. Some unidentified environmental factors might have caused and/or increased bronchial irritation and acted as promoters in carcinogenesis.

Lee, R.P.L. (1980). Sex Roles, Social Status, and Psychiatric Symptoms in Urban Hong Kong. In A. Kleinman and T.Y. Lin (Eds.), Normal and Deviant Behaviour in Chinese Cultures. Pp.273-289. Boston, Massachusetts: D. Reidal Publishing Co.

The major objective of this paper is to examine the relationships of psychiatric symptoms to sex roles and social class. The data were collected from a probability sample of 3,983 adults, aged 20 to 59, in the urban areas of Hong Kong. The prevalence of psychiatric symptoms was measured by Langner's 22 items. Higher rates of psychiatric symptoms were found among women than men, and among members of lower socioeconomic groups. The effects of sex roles and socioeconomic status on psychiatric symptoms were independent not only of each other but also of age and education. By controlling the life satisfaction factor, an increase in the relationship between sex roles and psychiatric symptoms was obtained. This resulted from a higher level of life satisfaction among women than men. The author suggests that the relationship between sex roles and symptoms might be an artifact of the response bias in field studies using mental health inventory items. Chinese social norms tend to permit women rather than men to be expressive of their distress.

Leung, E. (1985). Family Support and Postnatal Emotional Adjustment. Hong Kong Psychological Society Bulletin, No.14, 32-46.

The author argues that as more knowledge about postnatal adjustment problems is accumulated, postnatal moods will not be considered as mental illnesses. Thirty-five new mothers coming from different socioeconomic backgrounds were interviewed at home within the second to fourth postpartum weeks. Postnatal mood was measured by the Leeds Scales for the Self-Assessment of Anxiety and Depression. Based on the scales, the subjects were classified as being normal, anxious or depressed. Family support was measured in terms of instrumental assistance and emotional empathy and understanding of family members. From these measures, a scale of expectation of support-disappointment was derived. Results showed that women receiving more support were less anxious and depressed. The husband was generally considered to be an important source of support. Women who received less support than they expected were more likely to feel disappointed. Therefore, a cycle of further disappointment and more depression resulted.

Lieh-Mak, F., O'Hoy, K.M. and Muk, S.L. (1983). Lesbianism in the Chinese of Hong Kong. Archives of Sexual Behavior, 2(1), 21-30.

This study describes the life of 15 lesbians aged 19 to 61 in Hong Kong from a clinical point of view. A semistructured interview was used to tap their demographic data, family background and behavioural characteristics. Four of them were married, one was divorced, and the rest had never been married at the time of the study. Their occupations included professional and skilled manual jobs. When compared with the control group matched for age, social class, educational attainment and religion, the lesbians had more unhappy childhoods and hostile family environment. In addition, most of them were adopted, had parents who wished they had been boys, and attended sexually segregated schools. The majority were first aware of homosexual feelings before the age of 20. The results were compared with Western studies. The Chinese lesbians in this study were found to have a closer relationship with their mothers and had not practised oral sex.

MacKay, J. L. (1979). Sexuality of Women. Hong Kong: A Publication of the Hong Kong Council of Women

This information booklet on women's sexuality was written by a medical doctor from a feminist perspective. It includes discussions on historical background, physical and psychological development, masturbation, virginity, sexual response, homosexuality, sexual problems and organized sexuality. References are made to research findings from several well-known studies in the field of human sexuality. Issues of sex discrimination against women are discussed in the context of the restrictive beliefs in the narrowly defined "normal" sexual need for women.

Sharp, I. (1985). Sex Differences in Response to Illness. Hong Kong Psychological Society Bulletin, No.14, 17-27.

Sex differences in morbidity and in utilisation of medical services are examined in terms of the perception, evaluation and response to symptoms. It is hypothesized that female role obligations are more compatible with the sick role and allow more time flexibility to pay attention to symptoms and take curative action than those of the male. This may explain why women have a higher morbidity rate but a lower mortality rate than men. The hypothesis is tested based on secondary data from the Biosocial Survey of 1973-76, two surveys by the Hong Kong College of General Practitioners (1980 & 1981/2) and a survey by the Medical and Health Department (1977-1978). In general, sex differences were found in reported physical health, self-assessed health condition, and frequency of using physicians, with females having more symptoms and poorer health condition, and paying more visits to physicians than males. Physicians inside public housing estates (PHEs) had more female patients than those outside the PHEs. Since the former charged less than the latter due to lower rents, the men might have been able to spend more money to see physicians outside the PHEs in exchange for time.

Tam, F.L.M. and Ng, S. (1981). Hong Kong Married Abortion Applicants: A Comparison with Married Women Who Elect to Complete Their Pregnancies. Journal of Biosocial Science, 13, 71-80.

This study compares 130 married abortion applicants who are legitimately pregnant with 100 married pregnant women attending the antenatal clinic of the same general hospital in terms of their personal background, mental health, family history, sexual behaviour and contraceptive practices. There was no difference in their educational level and family income. The average age of the abortion applicants was higher. It was found that the abortion applicants were more likely to have had unhappy childhoods, came from broken homes, and suffered from sexual pathology. Moreover, they tended to marry at a younger age and more of them had had a previous abortion. They also had more children. They had significantly higher neuroticism scores on the Maudsley Personality Inventory and more socioeconomic problems. In addition, they tended to use either no contraception or unreliable methods. Their reasons for seeking abortion were mainly related to finance, housing and size of family. The authors noted some methodological limitations of this study but also pointed to similarities in characteristics of abortion applicants found in other countries.

Tang, G. (1985). Emotional Reactions to Gynaecological Surgery. Hong Kong Psychological Society Bulletin, No.14, 5-7.

The uterus is generally regarded to be as unique to the female as the organ for menstrual and reproductive functions. Its removal may jeopardize the feminine image thus causing emotional disturbances. Two groups of women who had had their uterus removed in entirely different situations were examined clinically in terms of their emotional reactions. The first group of women, aged 35-59 years old, had benign diseases of the genital tract that required a hysterectomy. They were counselled by a gynaecologist who explained to them the necessity and aftermath effects of the surgery. Follow-up counselling was also done. Another group of women, aged 26-37, underwent emergency surgery performed in association with pregnancy. It was found that the first group of women did not experience fear, doubt, anger and blame while the latter felt fear, shock and depression. However, after counselling, this latter group did not differ from the former group in adjusting adequately to their loss. Counselling by and the concern of the gynaecologist are emphasized as the key to the recovery of a hysterectomic patient.

Tsoi, M.M. and Ho, P.C. (1984). Psychological Factors Related to Adjustment after Tubal Ligation. Journal of Reproductive and Infant Psychology, 2, 1-6.

This study examines the relationship between adjustment after tubal ligation and some psychological factors including sex-role stereotype, hypochondriacal tendency and patients' expectation of operation outcome. It was hypothesized that a high femininity score, hypochondriasis and high subjective concern before the operation would correlate positively with complaints after tubal ligation. The three independent variables were measured by the Chinese Sex-Role Inventory, the Hs Scale of the MMPI and the 30-item General Health Questionnaire respectively. Fifteen Chinese patients were selected as subjects who were interviewed two to three days before their operation and six months after the operation. It was found that pre-operation hypochondriasis, number of expectations of post-operation changes and degree of worry were highly correlated with complaints reported after tubal ligation. Contrary to expectation, a higher masculinity score was correlated with more complaints. The authors suggest that reactions to tubal ligation should be investigated in a differentiated perspective.

Tsoi, M.M., Ho, P.C. and Poon, R.S.M. (1984). Pre-operation Indicators and Post-hysterectomy Outcome. British Journal of Clinical Psychology, 23, 151-152.

This study examines the link between sex-role stereotype, mental health status and patients' expectation of outcome and post-operative adjustment among a group of premenopausal hysterectomy patients. The patients were aged between 40 and 50 and suffered from benign lesions. They were interviewed before and after their operation. Measures include interviews about post-hysterectomy changes anticipated and experienced by the patients, the 30-item General Health Questionnaire (GHQ), the Hs Scale of the MMPI and the Chinese Sex-Role Inventory (CSRI). It was found that sex-role stereotype did not correlate with post-hysterectomy adjustment. On the contrary, there were correlations between pre- and post-measures in the Hs Scale, the GHQ and the post-operation changes. Many of the anticipated post-hysterectomy changes were without medical basis. This indicates that the patients did not have enough knowledge about their reproductive organs. It is concluded that personality factors such as neuroticism should receive more attention when studying the expected changes and perceived outcome of hysterectomy.

Tsoi, M.M., Poon, R.S.M. and Ho, P.C. (1983). Knowledge About Reproductive Organs in Chinese Women: Some Overlooked 'Common Sense'. Journal of Psychosomatic Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2(2), 70-75.

This study investigates how much a group of 80 gynaecological patients know about the shape, size, and functions of their reproductive organs. The patients were divided into two age groups with the average age of 46 and 31 respectively. It was found that the ovaries were the least understood organs in terms of shape and size and the vagina in terms of functions. There was no difference between the two groups in knowing their reproductive organs except that the older respondents knew less about the vagina than their younger counterparts. It was also noticed that women who understood less about their bodies tended to believe in certain effects induced by hysterectomy without any medical basis. The findings are discussed in light of Chinese health beliefs which may have some implications for assisting in the recovery of gynaecological patients.

## **PART V:**

### **SEX ROLES, FEMINISM AND SOCIAL PARTICIPATION**

Association for the Advancement of Feminism (1985). Women Participation in Public Affairs: A Survey Report. (In Chinese). Hong Kong: A Publication of the Association.

This survey examines the pattern of women's participation in public affairs and factors that would hinder or facilitate their social participation. Public affairs include community affairs, district affairs, social affairs and organisational/group-oriented activities. Females aged between 18 and 65 were selected based on a stratified multi-stage cluster sampling method. A total of 1425 females were successfully interviewed to yield information on their demographic, socioeconomic, educational, marital, familial, employment and occupational backgrounds. An index of their value and orientation towards public affairs was derived from attitude scales on various world and local affairs, public facilities and political events. General findings indicate that marriage and motherhood, in the objective sense, act as obstacles to women's social participation, while subjectively, most women regard their familial role as more important than their career and social-participation roles. If conflict arises among these roles, they will fulfill their familial role first. Women who have more education and a professional career tend to have higher social and political awareness than those who have less education and an unskilled/semi-skilled job.

Bracey, D.H. (1979). Economy, Household Structure, and the Hakka Woman. Journal of Asian Affairs, 4(2), 52-58.

Based on her fieldwork in Chung Pui, a Hakka village in Hong Kong, the author describes how the status of Hakka women has changed as the social, economic and household structures of a Hakka community changed. Due to their migrant status, background of poverty and the limited plot of sandy soil they possessed, the Hakka men tended to seek employment away from their village, some in urban area and some in foreign countries. Thus, their women were left behind to care for the limited agricultural land, participate in cottage industry or work on road-building crews. Their economic independence and solidarity were two main sources of strength for the Hakka women. Changes occurred after a government-subsidized town development project was launched. The Hakka villagers were resettled in a nearby town and the males were provided with individual houses and shops. This economic and environmental improvement brought the males back to work within or around the town. The Hakka residents became well-off by renting out their apartments and shops. There was no more economic incentive and opportunity for the Hakka women to seek employment. The women no longer earned their own living. In addition, the return of their husbands and sons reduced their active participation in community services and cultural activities. As a result of upward mobility and modern living conditions, the Hakka women lost their independence, autonomy and authority, and conformed to the traditional Chinese stereotype of femininity.

Cheung, F.M. (1979). Self-Perception, Cultural Norm and Development - Case Studies of 36 Chinese Women. Journal of The Chinese University of Hong Kong, 5(1), 355-362.

From the case reports submitted by students on aged persons in Hong Kong, the author extracted a pattern of life course among 36 Chinese women. Their childhoods varied in terms of happiness and economic stability. Traditional socialization trained them to be obedient and submissive. In their teens, marriage was the most significant event in their lives. Most of them found their mate through match-makers. World War II had shattered the tranquility of married life for this group of women. Some lost their husbands, their health or both. After moving to Hong Kong, those with economic problems worked hard in order to make ends meet while caring for their children. Economic independence did not enhance their self-esteem. The lack of self-confidence may be influenced by the favoritism given to boys over girls in the family. Only three women felt a sense of accomplishment after working all their lives to support a family. In general, the author finds that cultural prescriptions of the women's roles and the social and psychological attitudes towards women have confined what they have accomplished and limited their sense of accomplishment. These objective and subjective restrictions have, in turn, limited their scope of life.

Ho, S.C. (1983). Sex Role Portrayals in Print Advertisements: The Case of Hong Kong. Equal Opportunities International, 2(4), 1-4.

The issue of sex-role stereotypes was explored through content analysis of newspaper advertisements from two major Chinese language newspapers and one English language newspaper over a three-month period. A total of 538 advertisements were collected and grouped into four categories according to types of products: leisure, personal care, household and business. The advertisements were analyzed from three perspectives: the working/nonworking roles portrayed, the physical background, and the relation of gender to the products advertised. The findings showed no material that was obviously insulting or degrading to women. However, several stereotypes of women were depicted. They included the stereotypes that a woman's place is in the home, that women do not act with authority, and that women are concerned with physical appearance.

Johnson, E. (1975). Women and Childrearing in Kwan Mun Hau Village: A Study of Social Change. In M. Wolf and R. Witke (eds.) Women in Chinese Society, Pp.215-241. Stanford, California: Stanford University Press.

The evolution of the role and fertility behaviour of a group of Hakka women living in the centre of Tsuen Wan, an urbanised town of Hong Kong, was studied through in-depth interviews over an extended period. Before the urbanization of Tsuen Wan, the Hakka women used to be independent in their social and economic activities by working very hard either in farming, fishing or at construction sites. Most of them had at least four children. Since they had neither time nor help in caring for their children, the infant mortality rate was quite high at that time. They tended to continue childbearing to compensate for their losses. Endogamy through match-makers was a common practice. Polygamy was also known. There were some prescriptions on sexual behaviour to ensure the health of the man involved and for the purpose of spacing birth. Abortion was not unacceptable. The urbanization of Tsuen Wan turned their village into a strategic, thus valuable, place for development. A change in the economic structure of Tsuen Wan provided more working opportunities for the Hakka men who used to seek employment in urban Hong Kong or abroad. With their husbands and sons staying home, the women took up a domestic role. With the help of urban amenities, the infant mortality rate dropped. As their village way of life was transformed into an urban one, their attitudes towards mate selection, marriage, divorce, love, childrearing and sexual behaviour began to conform to those of the larger community with some variations in degree.

Cross Subject Heading: FAMILY, MARRIAGE AND FERTILITY

Keyes, S. (1979). The Development of Spatial Ability in Hong Kong Chinese Adolescents: Sex-Role Stereotypes and Patterns of Cognitive Ability. Hong Kong Psychological Society Bulletin, No.2, 21-26.

This study examines the effect of the factor of sex-role stereotype on the development of spatial ability among a group of 150 Chinese students in Hong Kong--50 each at ages 10, 13, and 16. A set of tests on a cluster of spatial and verbal skills was administered to the adolescents. The author argues that sex-role stereotypes that affect socialization of adolescents contribute to the difference between the sexes in spatial skills. Sex-role stereotype was assessed by using a rating scale on 104 terms previously generated by the students to describe the characteristics of being a female or a male. The respondents were found to have articulated stereotypes of male and female qualities of characters

and activities, especially among Form-IV (Age 16) respondents. In order to measure how they conformed to sex-role stereotypes, the students were asked after six weeks to rate themselves on a scale from one to seven against the same terms. The students showed variations in their sex-appropriate conformity. These variations were not related to their performance on the verbal and spatial tests. No significant differences between the sexes were found in test performance. The variations in test performance within and across sex could not be explained by the degree of conformity to a particular sex-role stereotype.

Keyes, S. (1984). Measuring Sex-Role Stereotypes: Attitudes Among Hong Kong Chinese Adolescents and the Development of the Chinese Sex-Role Inventory. Sex Roles, 10, 129-140.

The Chinese Sex-Role Inventory was constructed based on the procedures of the Bem Sex Role Inventory to measure sex-role stereotypes held by Chinese adolescents in Hong Kong. Cultural adaptations were made in refining the items and their syntactic and semantic features. The scale has three sections consisting of male terms, female terms and neutral terms and was validated on male and female students aged 13 and 16. The importance of letting the adolescent subjects describe attributes used to define masculinity and femininity is emphasized.

Khor, D. (1985). Alienated Allies - Fetters of Feminism. Hong Kong Psychological Society Bulletin, No.14, 47-58.

The importance and the amount of public support in the advance of feminism and the feminist movement are discussed. There are three potential sources of nonsupport or support for the women's movement: the media, men, and women themselves. Each of these sources is examined in terms of lack of knowledge about the movement and feminist issues, reluctance to support despite having an understanding of the movement, and misconceptions about feminist ideologies and activities. Traditional conflict of interests, behaviours, expectations and personalities between men and women is laid out as the background for discussion. It is concluded that myths about the feminist movement are based on social structures. Only by structural changes and empirical findings can feminists raise the consciousness of potential supporters in advancing feminist ideologies and increase the awareness of women's problems in contemporary society.

Lai, W.M.L. (1982). Civil Service Attitudes towards Women in Hong Kong. (A Master Thesis in Social Science). Hong Kong: University of Hong Kong.

The attitudes, values and experience of a group of 168 senior civil servants were probed to understand why women hold an inferior role in the civil service. The respondents consisted of a representative sample of senior civil servants. They returned a mailed questionnaire on their bio-social backgrounds, expectations in various aspects of children and family, expected and actual interactions with co-workers, subordinates and supervisors at work, and (for female respondents only) their self portrait. Socialisation and sex-stereotyping were found to be important factors accounting for women's inferior role in the civil service. The women's inferior role was perpetuated in an informal way where both males and females did not seem to value women's participation. Alternative efforts and agents for change in improving the role and status of women in general are suggested.

Leung, L. (1979). Sex-Role Adoption in Free Play among Hong Kong Kindergarten Children. Hong Kong Psychological Society Bulletin, No.2, 33-35.

The method of direct observation was used to study sex-role adoption among a group of 33 children aged between 4 and 6. Sex-role adoption was measured in terms of publicly observable sex-related behaviour at free play. This study examines several aspects of this behaviour by measuring the duration of sex-role play, percentage of subjects showing sex-role play, duration of pretend play, percentage of subjects showing pretend play, percentage of subjects showing awareness of complementary roles, and percentage of subjects choosing sex-appropriate toys. The children were divided into two age groups and matched on sex. During two play sessions, two judges made observations and an inter-judge agreement was reached. The observations showed that sex-roles were adopted regardless of the sex of each child's playmate. More children adopted sex-roles when they played with a child of the opposite sex. More children in the older group engaged in sex-role play than their younger counterparts. More girls showed sex-role adoption and an awareness of complementary roles than did boys. Boys tended to choose sex-appropriate toys while girls had a more diversified interest in choosing toys. The process of sex-role adoption involves three distinct features: 1. role preparation through negotiation and verbalization of an assumed identity; 2. the reciprocal interaction of sex-role play; and 3. the abstraction of roles during role play. In addition to quantitative measurements, the author notes the importance of the context and the manner in which children play in assessing sex-role adoption.

Salaff, J. (1976). Working Daughters in the Hong Kong Chinese Family: Female Filial Piety or a Transformation in the Family Power Structure. Journal of Social History, 9, 439-465.\*

This paper examines the effects of outside employment of daughters on the family hierarchy in Hong Kong. The main research question is this: "Have daughters gained in power with their economic centrality and the ideas and opportunities working makes available to them or has the traditional family structure absorbed their material contribution without significant elevation in their status?" The historical trends of young women's entry into industry in Hong Kong and in the West are discussed. With a theoretical background in world-system theory, the author sets up a model of a cheap unskilled labour force exploited by big manufacturers coupled with deliberate social policies to explain the increase in female economic participation. Given this economic background, the author tries to demonstrate how the role of Hong Kong Chinese daughters, through the effects of their employment outside the home, has evolved and been transformed in the family hierarchy in terms of three areas: 1) the daughters' role in the prevailing division of labour; 2) the area of their decision-making in the family; and 3) the pattern of family interaction relative to their decision-making. A case study approach using participant observation and interview of 28 young women was adopted. The findings suggest that the family has acknowledged the daughter's economic contribution by exempting her from doing household chores and giving her some say in decisions concerning herself but not in decisions concerning the whole family.

\*: The book, Working Daughter of Hong Kong: Filial Piety or Power in the Family (1981) published by Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, is by the same author on a similar subject.

Cross Subject Heading: FAMILY, MARRIAGE AND FERTILITY



Scott, J.L. (1980). Action and Meaning: Women's Participation in the Mutual Aid Committees, Kowloon. (A Ph.D Dissertation in Sociology, Cornell University). Ann Arbor, Michigan: University Microfilms International.

The author tries to demonstrate how women as members of voluntary associations enhance their own lives as well as those of others in the course of seeking a meaningful urban existence. The Mutual Aid Committees of Wong Tai Sin District and Mong Kok District were chosen as representing public housing districts and private housing districts respectively. Twenty-eight women from the former and 22 from the latter were contacted as respondents who would provide information on their socio-economic, demographic, educational, and familial backgrounds. They were aged mainly from 25 to 54 with the majority aged over forty and having grown children. Most of them had primary to secondary school education. Over half of them were employed in some manner. Personal interview was the main research tool used in the survey. The women's relationships with their children, husbands and neighbors were analyzed in terms of the degree of intimacy, understanding and reciprocity of help. Their opinions and experiences concerning the processes of decision making and policy implementation of the associations were solicited. In general, these women committed themselves to social services because they wanted to get involved and to help.

**PART VI:**

**OTHERS**

League of Women Voters of the U.S. Hong Kong Unit (1982).  
Educational and Employment Opportunities in Hong Kong for  
Expatriate Women. Hong Kong: the League.

This booklet gives a comprehensive picture of the educational and employment opportunities for expatriate women in Hong Kong. The information is classified into the following categories: 1. opportunities for continuing education; 2. legal aspects of working in Hong Kong; 3. how to look for a job; 4. employment fields, and 5. how to start your own business. The addresses and contact phone numbers of relevant and important private and public agencies are given. Both difficulties and advantages/benefits of a particular job for an expatriate woman are elaborated. Statistics on salary scale and employment rate in some fields of work are also provided.

## APPENDIX

McCoy, M.M. (1983). Research Report: The Experience of Expatriate  
Wives in Hong Kong--Questionnaire Surveys. Hong Kong: Centre of  
Asian Studies, University of Hong Kong.

This research is part of a series of surveys on the processes of acculturation of expatriate women in Hong Kong. The author speculates that during the initial adjustment process expatriate women encounter adjustment problems as well as gain valuable experiences in learning a new culture. A total of 290 married expatriate women who had been in Hong Kong for less than six months completed two sets of questionnaires and a follow-up study was conducted with 197 of them one year later. After a year of living in Hong Kong, most of the respondents had both positive and negative experiences with living in Hong Kong. However, they appreciated the opportunity provided by their stay in Hong Kong. The majority of the respondents recommended the need for better pre-departure orientation and greater assistance immediately after arrival. The area of inquiry included demographic background, prior living conditions and experiences, past employment and present occupational intentions, husband's work situation and fringe benefits, social life and leisure activities, and housing. In addition, the women's perception of changes in lifestyle and role requirements was investigated, as well as their evaluation of living in Hong Kong at the time of the two studies

七十年代

鄧龍威  
1980 「男女平等」在香港  
124期：頁67-69

百姓

林子心  
1982 靚妹仔，嫖客，家長和魚蛋檔的法律問題 - 談香港法例如何  
管束未成年少女賣淫  
24期：頁58-59

姚兆初，陳寶瓊，梁麗清  
1983 專題二：八十年代的香港主婦  
42期：頁10-15

社聯季刊

林貝聿嘉  
1978 為被強姦者的服務  
65期：頁31-34

梁愛詩，鍾郁君，伍楊子幼，郁鍾玲  
1980 婦女地位  
74期：頁37

香港社會服務聯會  
1984 婦女  
91期

明報月刊

魯家儒  
1980 讀婦女雜誌，看婦女形象  
12月號：頁75-76

突破

突破  
1976 特輯：新女性運動  
3卷3期：頁1-18

文蘭芳  
1979 被侮辱與被損害 - 說廣告中的女性形象  
6卷1期：頁10-11

鄭中流，吳麗娟  
1979 七年補牢，對色情受害者的康復工作  
6卷1期：頁13

突破  
1980 特輯：男子漢，女兒家  
7卷6期：頁1-12

梁應安  
1980 受到剝削的本港勞工婦女  
7卷7期：頁24-25

突破  
1982 突破論壇：「魚蛋檔」面面觀  
9卷4期：頁20-23

突破  
1982 特輯：婦女  
9卷5期：頁1-23

信報財經月刊

邵珠  
1979 分娩保障的當前急務  
2卷 11期：頁13-15

談仁義  
1979 香港式分娩保障  
2卷 11期：頁16-17

吳觀世  
1981 婦女勞工經濟價值巨大  
4卷 12期：頁56-58

廣角鏡

廣角鏡編輯部

1975 香港青年論婦女問題  
34期：頁14-17

經濟一週

何淑貞

1982 女人，妳的名字是弱者  
2卷48期：頁28-29

何淑貞

1983 香港職業婦女的地位  
3卷4期：頁22-23