

## Labour

### Labour Force<sup>(1)</sup> and Labour Force Participation Rate by Sex

Sex	2002		2006		2007 <sup>@</sup>	
	Number (‘000)	Rate (%)	Number (‘000)	Rate (%)	Number (‘000)	Rate (%)
Male	1 959	72.5	1 954	70.9	1 964	70.6
Female	1 515	51.9	1 628	52.6	1 676	53.2
<b>Overall</b>	<b>3 474</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>3 581</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>3 641</b>	<b>61.4</b>
	<b>(+1.4)</b>		<b>(+1.2)</b>		<b>(+1.7)</b>	

**Notes:** Figures are compiled based on the data for the four quarters of the year concerned.

- (1) Labour force refers to the land-based non-institutional population aged 15 and over who satisfy the criteria for inclusion in the employed population or the unemployed population.

### Labour Force<sup>(1)</sup> by Age Group

Age group	2002		2006		2007 <sup>@</sup>	
	Number (‘000)	%	Number (‘000)	%	Number (‘000)	%
Under 25	400	11.5	389	10.9	386	10.6
25–44	2 035	58.6	1 943	54.2	1 950	53.6
45–64	996	28.7	1 204	33.6	1 261	34.6
65 and over	43	1.2	46	1.3	44	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 474</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3 581</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3 641</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>(+1.4)</b>		<b>(+1.2)</b>		<b>(+1.7)</b>	

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- (1) Labour force refers to the land-based non-institutional population aged 15 and over who satisfy the criteria for inclusion in the employed population or the unemployed population.

## Unemployed Persons and Unemployment Rate

	2002	2006	2007 <sup>@</sup>
Unemployed persons ('000)	254	171	146
Unemployment rate (%)	7.3	4.8	4.0

**Note:** Figures are compiled based on the data for the four quarters of the year concerned.

## Underemployed Persons and Underemployment Rate

	2002	2006	2007 <sup>@</sup>
Underemployed persons ('000)	104	86	79
Underemployment rate (%)	3.0	2.4	2.2

**Note:** Figures are compiled based on the data for the four quarters of the year concerned.

## Employment Distribution by Industry Sector<sup>(1)</sup>

Industry sector	Percentages		
	2002	2006	2007
Agriculture and fishing	0.4	0.3	0.2
Mining and quarrying	†	†	†
Manufacturing	6.0	5.1	4.9
Electricity, gas and water	0.4	0.4	0.4
Construction	8.8	7.9	8.0
Wholesale and retail trades	10.3	10.5	10.4
Import and export trade	15.5	16.3	16.2
Restaurants and hotels	7.5	7.1	7.5
Transport and storage	9.1	9.4	9.3
Communications	1.3	1.2	1.1
Financial services	5.5	5.5	5.4
Real estate and business services	9.4	10.1	10.2
Public administration	4.1	3.7	3.5
Education and health services	7.3	7.6	7.5
Personal services	8.8	9.0	9.5
Recreational, other community and social services	5.6	6.0	6.1
<b>All industry sectors</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total employment ('000)</b>	<b>3 223.9</b>	<b>3 412.0</b>	<b>3 483.8</b>
	<b>(-1.0)</b>	<b>(+2.1)</b>	<b>(+2.6)</b>

**Notes:** (1) Figures refer to the Composite Employment Estimates. Figures before 2007 refer to the yearly average, while figures for 2007 refer to the average for the first three quarters of the year.

† Less than 0.05%.

## Number of Civil Servants<sup>(1)</sup>

	2002	2006	2007
Number of civil servants ('000)	170.5	154.1	153.8
	<b>(-3.5)</b>	<b>(-1.4)</b>	<b>(-0.2)</b>

**Notes:** Figures refer to 30 September of the year.

(1) Civil Servants refer to persons who are employed on civil service terms of appointment on the survey reference date. Independent Commission Against Corruption officers, judicial officers, locally engaged staff working in Hong Kong Economic and Trade Offices, and other government employees like Non-Civil Service Contract staff are excluded.

## Stoppages of Work

	2002	2006	2007
<b>Number of work stoppages</b>	0	3	3
<b>Number of working days (man-days) lost<sup>(1)</sup></b>	0.0	54.0	8 027.0

**Notes:** Figures cover stoppages of work arising from disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment.

- (1) The sharp increase in the number of working days lost in 2007 was attributed to the strike of bar-benders in the pay rise negotiation. Excluding the loss of working days owing to the bar-benders' strike, the number of working days lost for the whole year was only 17 days.

## Wages and Earnings

	2002	2006	2007
<b>Wage index (Sep. 1992=100)<sup>(1)</sup></b>			
<b>Nominal</b>	149.7	148.9	152.4
	(-1.5)	(+2.2)	(+2.3)
<b>Real<sup>(2)</sup></b>	117.8	115.3	116.7
	(+2.8)	(+0.3)	(+1.3)
<b>Salary index (Jun. 1995=100)<sup>(3)</sup></b>			
<b>Salary index (A)</b>			
<b>Nominal</b>	119.0	120.2	124.3
	(-3.2)	(+2.4)	(+3.4)
<b>Real<sup>(4)</sup></b>	116.1	118.3	120.1
	(-0.4)	(-0.1)	(+1.5)
<b>Salary index (B)</b>			
<b>Nominal</b>	136.7	146.6	153.8
	(-0.3)	(+3.7)	(+4.9)
<b>Real<sup>(4)</sup></b>	133.4	144.3	148.6
	(+2.6)	(+1.2)	(+3.0)
<b>Index of payroll per person engaged (1st Qtr. 1999=100)<sup>(5)</sup></b>			
<b>Nominal</b>	88.5	91.2	95.5
	(-1.5)	(+2.2)	(+4.6)
<b>Real<sup>(6)</sup></b>	98.5	101.0	104.1
	(+2.0)	(-0.1)	(+3.0)

**Notes:** (1) Wage index covers workers at supervisory, technical, clerical, craftsman and operative levels. Figures refer to September of the year.

- (2) Real wage index is derived by deflating the corresponding nominal index by the 2004/2005-based CPI(A).

(3) Salary index covers middle-level managerial and professional employees. Salary Index (A) measures the overall changes in average salary rates of middle-level managerial and professional employees; while Salary Index (B) reflects only changes in salary rates of middle-level managerial and professional employees who have been in the same occupation and in the same company in two consecutive years. Figures refer to June of the year.

- (4) Real salary index is derived by deflating the corresponding nominal index by the 2004/2005-based CPI(C).

(5) As a proxy to labour earnings. Figures refer to the third quarter of the year.

- (6) Real index of payroll per person engaged is derived by deflating the corresponding nominal index by the 2004/2005-based Composite CPI.

## Symbols

The following symbols are used throughout the booklet :

- # Provisional figures/estimates
- @ Figures are subject to revision later on
- \* Revised figures
- Not applicable
- N.A. Not yet available