

Annex II

(1) Retail

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Average vacancy rate ^{(1) (2)}	2.1	1.6	2.0	2.3	3.0
Unemployment rate ⁽⁴⁾ (%)	4.6	6.3	5.5	4.3	4.1
Median ⁽⁷⁾ monthly wage ⁽⁵⁾	Not available ⁽⁸⁾	8,600	8,900	9,900	10,300
Median ⁽⁷⁾ weekly working hours ⁽⁶⁾	Not available ⁽⁸⁾	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0

(2) Construction

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Average vacancy rate ^{(1) (3)}	0.1	#	0.1	0.5	0.9
Unemployment rate ⁽⁴⁾ (%)	6.7	10.0	6.9	5.6	4.9
Median ⁽⁷⁾ monthly wage ⁽⁵⁾	Not available ⁽⁸⁾	13,000	13,700	15,200	16,100
Median ⁽⁷⁾ weekly working hours ⁽⁶⁾	Not available ⁽⁸⁾	48.0	48.0	48.8	50.3

(3) Food and beverage service activities

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Average vacancy rate ⁽¹⁾	2.3	2.3	2.8	3.1	4.5
Unemployment rate ⁽⁴⁾ (%)	5.9	8.6	6.8	5.5	5.0
Median ⁽⁷⁾ monthly wage ^{(5) (9)}	Not available ⁽⁸⁾	7,600	8,000	9,000	9,400
Median ⁽⁷⁾ weekly working hours ^{(6) (9)}	Not available ⁽⁸⁾	54.0	54.0	54.0	54.0

Notes:

- (1) Average vacancy rate is obtained from the Quarterly Report of Employment and Vacancies Statistics published by the Census and Statistics Department. Figures refer to averages of the 4 quarters of the year. Vacancy rate is defined as the ratio (in the form of percentage) of the number of vacancies to the number of “job opportunities” (i.e. the sum of the number of persons engaged and the number of vacancies).
 - (2) Industrial coverage of retail industry is slightly incomplete. Main omissions are hawkers and retail pitches (other than market stalls).
 - (3) The vacancy rates of the construction sector refer to manual workers only, and data from sub-contractors are furnished by main contractors.
 - (4) Unemployment rate is obtained from the General Household Survey of the Census and Statistics Department. As regards unemployment rates by industry, since in deriving both the numerator and the denominator, (i) unemployed persons are classified according to their previous industry which may not necessarily be the one which he/she will enter, and (ii) there is no information on previous industry in respect of first-time job-seekers and re-entrants into the labour force who were unemployed, such rates are not strictly comparable to the overall unemployment rate and should be interpreted with caution.
 - (5) Wage includes basic wage; commission and tips not of gratuitous nature; guaranteed bonuses and allowances, and overtime allowances. Monthly wages are rounded to the nearest hundred of Hong Kong dollar.
 - (6) Before 2011, the number of working hours was defined to cover contractual/agreed working hours and overtime hours worked at the direction of employers. Meal breaks were excluded if no work was done or to be done during the time period concerned. Starting from 2011, taking into account the definition of hours worked under the Minimum Wage Ordinance, meal breaks which are regarded as working hours according to the employment contract or agreement with the employer are also included in the working hours, irrespective of whether work is provided during the meal break period.
 - (7) The average is more vulnerable to the effect of extreme observations (i.e. those with exceptionally high or low values). Hence, the median is adopted to measure the central tendency of data. In comparison, the median is considered more superior to average (or mean) as it is less affected by extreme values.
 - (8) Statistics of median monthly wage and median weekly working hours are compiled based on the data obtained from the Annual Earnings and Hours Survey (AEHS). The AEHS has been conducted yearly since 2009. Hence, statistics for 2008 or before are not available.
 - (9) The following industries are covered by the “food and beverage service activities” figures from AEHS: Hong Kong style tea cafes, Chinese restaurants, restaurants other than Chinese, and fast food cafes.
- # Less than 0.05%.

Source: Census and Statistics Department.