

Hong Kong has an area of 1 106 square kilometres and a population of about 7.39 million in mid-2017. Despite its small size, Hong Kong was ranked the 7th largest trading entity in the world in 2017. The total value of visible trade amounted to \$8,232.9 billion in 2017. During the period of 2007 to 2017, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew at an average annual rate of 2.7 per cent in real terms, to \$2,543.2 billion (in chained (2015) dollars) in 2017. Per capita GDP at current market prices reached \$360,220 (US\$46,218).

The size of the total labour force⁺⁺ in 2017 was 3.95 million, of whom 50.5 per cent were male and 49.5 per cent were female. This represented 61.1 per cent of the total population aged 15 and over⁺⁺.

Labour Legislation and Standards: The Government protects employees' rights and benefits as well as occupational safety and health through an extensive programme of labour legislation.

Hong Kong also applies relevant International Labour Conventions (ILCs) as the local circumstances allow. As at the end of 2017, Hong Kong has applied 41 ILCs. This is comparable with neighbouring places with similar economic development as well as social and cultural background.

Working Conditions: The Employment Ordinance provides the framework for a comprehensive code of employment. It governs the payment of wages, the termination of employment contracts and the operation of employment agencies, etc. The law provides eligible employees with various benefits and protection such as rest days, paid statutory holidays, paid annual leave, sickness allowance, paid paternity leave, maternity protection and employment protection. On top of these, the law also provides protection to employees participating in trade union activities, severance payment to employees made redundant and long service payment to workers with long service who are dismissed or resign on grounds of ill health or old age, etc. Employees who are owed wages, wages in lieu of notice, severance payment, pay for untaken annual leave and/or untaken statutory holidays by insolvent employers may apply for ex gratia payment from the Protection of Wages on Insolvency Fund. The Fund is financed mainly by an annual levy on business registration certificates.

The Employment of Children Regulations prohibit the employment of children aged under 13 in all economic sectors. Subject to certain protective restrictions, children aged 13 and 14 may take up employment in the non-industrial sectors.

The Employment of Young Persons (Industry) Regulations govern the hours of work and employment conditions of young persons aged 15 to 17 in industrial undertakings. For example, these young persons are not allowed to work more than eight

hours a day and 48 hours a week. Overtime work for them is also prohibited.

Labour inspectors of the Labour Department conduct workplace inspections to monitor employers' compliance with various labour laws to safeguard the rights and benefits of local and imported workers.

Trade Unions and Industrial Relations: Hong Kong residents have the right and freedom to form and join trade unions. At the end of 2017, there were 899 trade unions, consisting of 836 employees unions, 14 employers' associations, 38 mixed organisations of employees and employers and 11 trade union federations registered under the Trade Unions Ordinance.

Hong Kong has a sound record of industrial relations. Problems between employers and employees can usually be resolved through mutual agreement or conciliation. In 2017, the Labour Department handled 14 723 labour claims and disputes, most of which were related to disputes on termination and wages. Over 70 per cent of the cases with conciliation service rendered were settled. During the year, the department handled three strikes. The average number of working days lost per 1 000 salaried employees and wage earners was 0.05, which is among the lowest in the world.

Adjudication of Claims: A quick, inexpensive and informal procedure for adjudicating disputes between employers and employees is in place in Hong Kong. The Minor Employment Claims Adjudication Board of the Labour Department adjudicates rights claimed in accordance with the Employment Ordinance, the Minimum Wage Ordinance and individual employment contracts. The board hears claims by not more than 10 claimants for a sum not exceeding \$8,000 per claimant. Claims by more than 10 claimants, or more than \$8,000 for at least one of the claimants, are heard by the Labour Tribunal. The Labour Tribunal comes under the Judiciary and deals with claims arising out of a breach of a contract of employment and the relevant provisions of the Employment Ordinance, the Minimum Wage Ordinance or the Apprenticeship Ordinance.

Occupational Safety and Health: Through inspection and enforcement, education and training, publicity and promotion, as well as collaboration with relevant stakeholders, the Occupational Safety and Health Branch of the Labour Department seeks to reduce work accidents and prevents occupational and work-related diseases to safeguard employees' safety and health at work.

Under the Occupational Safety and Health Ordinance and the Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance, 32 sets of regulations have been made to cover various aspects of hazardous activities in factories, building and engineering

construction sites, catering establishments, commercial premises and other workplaces.

In 2017, 140 868 inspections and 16 750 accident investigations were conducted. Altogether, 2 782 summonses were heard with fines totalling \$23.8 million. The Labour Department enhanced the promotion of the complaint channel to encourage construction workers to lodge complaints against unsafe working environment, thus enabling the Labour Department to conduct more targeted inspections promptly.

In 2017, 2 162 seminars, courses and talks for over 70 800 employees were organised to help them better understand occupational safety and health and the relevant laws. Safety and health publications were distributed to members of the public through various outlets and channels. The Labour Department launched a number of large-scale publicity campaigns in 2017, including safety award schemes for the construction and catering industries, aimed at enhancing safety and health awareness in the two industries; and publicity campaigns on work safety for both new works and repair, maintenance, alteration and addition works, electrical work safety and work-at-height safety. The Labour Department also collaborates with the Occupational Safety and Health Council to launch various sponsorship schemes for Small and Medium Enterprises to promote occupational safety and health. In 2017, the safety helmets with Y-type chin straps sponsorship scheme was launched to encourage the use of helmets with chin straps; and the enhanced light-duty working platform sponsorship scheme was launched to subsidise the purchase of enhanced step platforms and hop-up platforms for work-above-ground in restrictive environment. Besides, the portable residual current device sponsorship scheme launched in 2016 was continued to enhance electrical work safety. The Labour Department also organised a publicity campaign on the prevention of heat stroke at work and publicity activities for promoting the prevention of occupational and work-related diseases, including organising health talks and seminars, distributing educational publications, broadcasting Announcements in the Public Interest on television and radio, publishing feature articles in newspapers, showing educational videos and displaying advertisements on mobile advertising media, and conducting promotional visits to outdoor workplaces. As for clinic services, the Labour Department's two Occupational Health Clinics provided a total of 11 124 clinical consultations to workers in 2017.

Employees' Compensation: Under the Employees' Compensation Ordinance, an employer is liable to pay compensation to an employee who sustains personal injury arising out of and in the course of employment or to eligible family members of an employee who dies as a result of an accident at work. All employers are required to have valid employees' compensation insurance policies to cover their liabilities under the laws (including the common law).

The Employees' Compensation Ordinance is administered by the Employees' Compensation Division of the Labour Department, which handled 216 fatal accident cases and 50 892 non-fatal cases in 2017. Among these non-fatal cases, 14 645 were minor injury cases with sick leave not exceeding three days. The division also provides administrative support to

the Employees' Compensation Assessment Board which assesses the percentage of permanent loss of earning capacity suffered by injured employees. In addition, it offers assistance to persons who have contracted pneumoconiosis and/or mesothelioma or, in case of their death, their eligible family members to obtain compensation from the Pneumoconiosis Compensation Fund Board which is financed by a levy on the construction and quarrying industries.

Employment Services: The Labour Department provides comprehensive and free employment and recruitment services to job seekers and employers through 13 Job Centres, three industry-based recruitment centres for the catering, retail and construction industries, the Job Vacancy Processing Centre, the Telephone Employment Service Centre, the Interactive Employment Service (IES) website (www.jobs.gov.hk) and its mobile application, as well as vacancy search terminals located in various sites throughout the territory.

Job seekers may use the facilities such as user-friendly vacancy search terminals, telephones, fax machines and computers in the Job Centres to complete the whole job hunting process. They may also meet employment officers in the Job Centres to obtain personalised employment advisory services. Employment officers will provide them with job search advice as well as information on labour market and training/retraining courses, support them in conducting career aptitude assessment, etc. in accordance with their individual needs and preferences, and match them to suitable jobs.

The Labour Department administers various special employment programmes, including the Youth Employment and Training Programme, the Employment Programme for the Middle-aged, the Employment Services Ambassador Programme for the Ethnic Minorities and the Work Trial Scheme, to cater for the needs of different job seekers. Under the programmes, job seekers are provided with tailor-made employment support services such as the provision of work trials in actual working environment and on-the-job training. Moreover, both large-scale and district-based job fairs are organised to facilitate job seekers to apply for jobs and attend interviews with employers on the spot.

By making use of the IES website, employers and job seekers may submit vacancy information and search jobs on the web respectively. The website also sets up dedicated webpages to disseminate employment information of topical interest to job seekers. At the same time, job seekers can download and use the iES mobile application via their smartphones or mobile devices to look for suitable vacancies from the Labour Department's database anytime and anywhere, and to receive regular notifications of updated job vacancies that match their preset criteria.

During 2017, the department recorded 1 419 270 vacancies from the private sector and achieved 154 222 placements.

Since October 2011, the Work Incentive Transport Subsidy Scheme has been open for application with the aim of helping low-income earners reduce their cost of travelling to and from work and encouraging them to secure or stay in employment. As at the end of 2017, the department granted subsidy payment to 119 528 applicants.

Employment Assistance to Persons with Disabilities: The Selective Placement Division of the Labour Department provides free specialised employment assistance to persons with disabilities who are fit for open employment, including those with visual impairment, hearing impairment, physical impairment, chronic illness, ex-mental illness, autism spectrum disorder, intellectual disability, specific learning difficulties and attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder. During 2017, the division recorded 2 833 registrations and achieved 2 203 placements. The Labour Department also administers the Work Orientation and Placement Scheme which encourages employers to offer job vacancies to persons with disabilities through the provision of allowance.

Employment Distribution: Total employment in the fourth quarter of 2017 was 3.9 million. The employment distribution among various industry sectors was as follows:

<i>Industry sector</i>	<i>Percentage of employment distribution</i>
Manufacturing	2.3
Construction	9.0
Import/export, wholesale and retail trades; and accommodation [‡] and food services	29.6
Transportation, storage, postal and courier services; and information and communications	11.3
Financing and insurance; real estate; and professional and business services	20.4
Public administration; and social and personal services	26.9
Others	0.5
<i>Total employment</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Wages: The Minimum Wage Ordinance has established the Statutory Minimum Wage regime which provides a wage floor to protect grassroots employees against excessively low wages, without unduly jeopardising Hong Kong's labour market flexibility, economic growth and competitiveness or causing significant loss in low-paid jobs. The Statutory Minimum Wage rate has been increased by 6.2 per cent to \$34.5 per hour since 1 May 2017.

In May-June 2017, the median monthly wage of employees in Hong Kong (excluding government employees as well as student interns, work experience students and live-in domestic workers as exempted by the Minimum Wage Ordinance) was \$16,800, and increased by 4.1 per cent compared with May-June 2016.

The following notes are used in this fact sheet :

There may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total as shown in the table due to rounding.

++ Figures are compiled based on data collected in the General Household Survey from January to December of the year concerned as well as the mid-year population estimates. The General Household Survey covers the land-based non-institutional population of Hong Kong.

‡ Accommodation services sector covers hotels, guesthouses, boarding houses and other establishments providing short term accommodation.

