

# **LABOUR MARKET SECOND QUARTER 2013**



**MINISTRY OF  
MANPOWER**

Manpower Research and Statistics Department  
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## Manpower Research and Statistics Department

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## Notations

-	: nil or negligible
%-pt	: percentage point
Q	: Quarter
M	: March
J	: June
S	: September
D	: December
<sup>a</sup>	: adjusted figures for 2007
n.a.	: not applicable/not available
No.	: number
p	: provisional
s	: data suppressed due to small number of observations
s.a.	: seasonally adjusted

## Abbreviations

CPF	: Central Provident Fund
LFS	: Labour Force Survey
MOM	: Ministry of Manpower
MTI	: Ministry of Trade and Industry
PMETs	: Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians
Prod & Tpt Op, Cleaners & Labourers	: Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers
Prof, Mgrs, Execs & Tech	: Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians
SSIC	: Singapore Standard Industrial Classification
SSOC	: Singapore Standard Occupation Classification

## Highlights

- Unemployment increased, but was still low. The seasonally adjusted overall unemployment rate was 2.1% in June 2013, up from 1.9% in March 2013 and 1.8% in December 2012. Similarly, the resident unemployment rate rose to 2.9% from 2.8% in March 2013 and 2.7% in December 2012, while the unemployment rate for citizens increased to 3.1% from 2.9% in the preceding two quarters. Some 82,600 residents, including 72,400 Singapore citizens were unemployed in June 2013. The seasonally adjusted figures were 63,200 for residents and 55,700 for citizens, up by 2,600 and 2,900 respectively from a quarter ago.
- Long-term unemployment remained stable. 15,400 unemployed residents making up 0.7% of the resident labour force in June 2013 had been looking for work for at least 25 weeks, broadly unchanged from the same period in the preceding two years.
- Growth in employment remained high. Total employment rose by 33,700 in the second quarter of 2013, higher than the gains of 28,900 in the previous quarter and 31,700 in the second quarter of 2012. This brought total employment to 3,420,200 in June 2013, which was 4.0% higher than a year ago.
- Layoffs increased in the second quarter this year, amid business restructuring and consolidation. 3,080 workers were made redundant in the second quarter of 2013, up from 2,120 in the preceding quarter and 2,210 in the second quarter of 2012. Nonetheless, it remained below the highs of 5,980 to 12,760 per quarter experienced during the last recession<sup>1</sup>.
- Based on CPF records, slightly over one in two (51%) residents laid off in the first quarter of 2013 secured employment by June 2013. This rate of re-entry into employment within six months of redundancy rose from the 49% experienced by the previous cohort (laid off in the fourth quarter of 2012) in March 2013.
- Job openings eased slightly, after rising in the preceding quarter. The seasonally adjusted vacancies declined over the quarter by 5.1% in June 2013, after rising 17% in March 2013. Nonetheless, there were still more job openings than job seekers available, though the ratio has declined. The seasonally adjusted ratio of job vacancies to unemployed persons fell to 112 job openings for every 100 job seekers in June 2013 from 121 per 100 in March 2013.

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<sup>1</sup> Data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.

## Overview

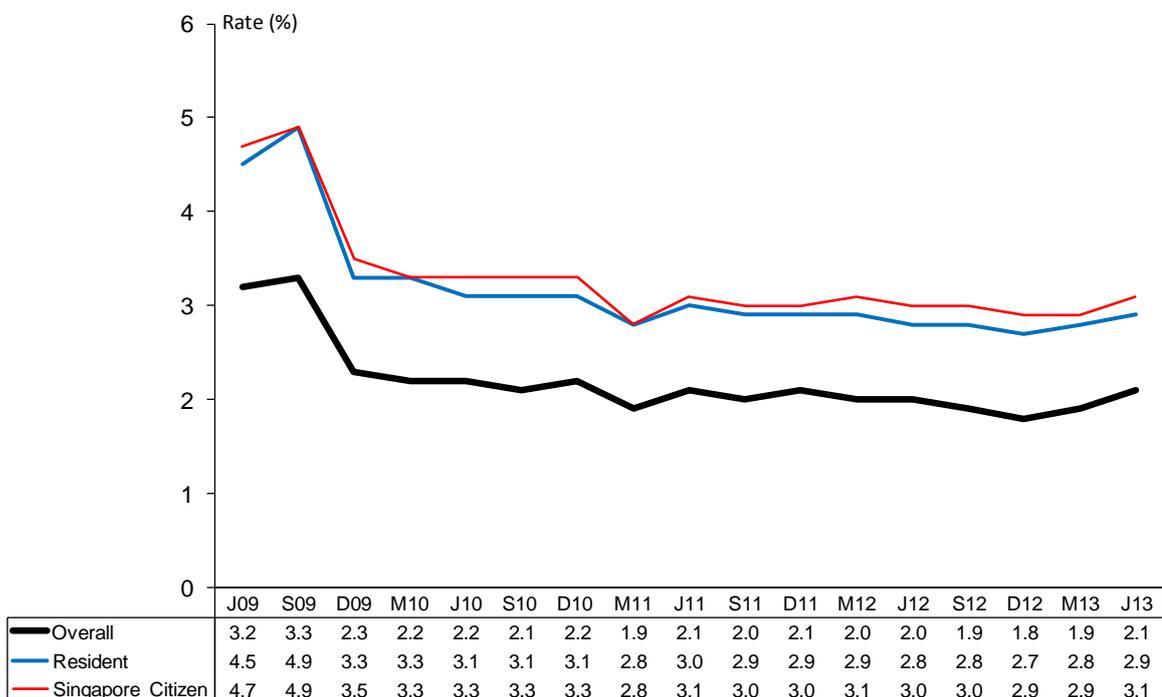
Growth in employment remained high and unemployment was still low, though it rose with higher layoffs in the second quarter of 2013. There were more job openings than job seekers, but the ratio has declined as openings fell while job seekers rose over the quarter.

## Unemployment

### *Unemployment increased, but was still low*

The seasonally adjusted overall unemployment rate was 2.1% in June 2013, up from 1.9% in March 2013 and 1.8% in December 2012. Similarly, the resident unemployment rate rose to 2.9% from 2.8% in March 2013 and 2.7% in December 2012, while the unemployment rate for citizens increased to 3.1% from 2.9% in the preceding two quarters. Some 82,600 residents, including 72,400 Singapore citizens were unemployed in June 2013. The seasonally adjusted figures were 63,200 for residents and 55,700 for citizens, up by 2,600 and 2,900 respectively from a quarter ago.

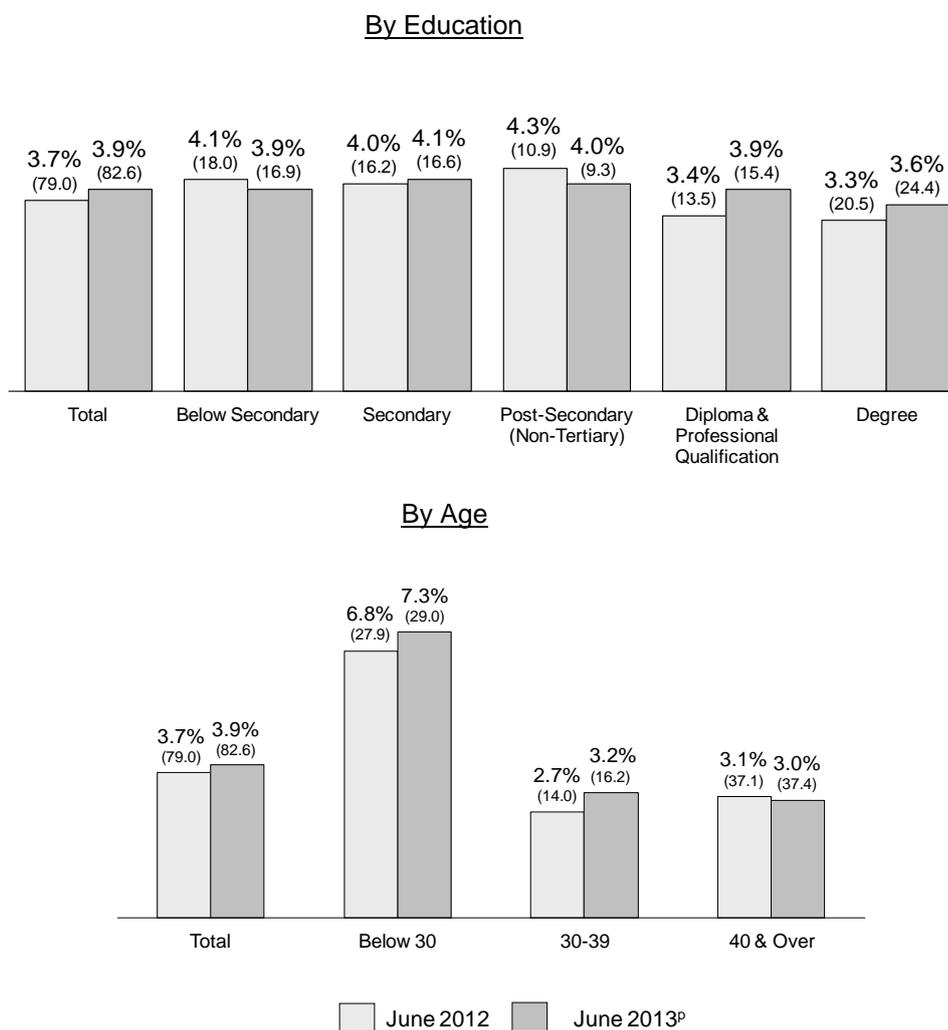
Chart 1: Unemployment Rate  
(Seasonally Adjusted)



On a non-seasonally adjusted basis, the resident unemployment rate increased from 3.7% in June 2012 to 3.9% in June 2013. Unemployment rose over the year for residents with tertiary qualifications while, it improved for those with below secondary and post-secondary (non-tertiary) qualifications, and edged up slightly for the secondary educated.

By age, the unemployment rate increased over the year for residents in their 30s or younger, while the rate for mature residents aged 40 & over improved.

Chart 2: Resident Unemployment Rate And Number By Age And Education (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)



<sup>P</sup>: Breakdown of the data by age and education are provisional.

Note: Figures in brackets refer to the number of unemployed in thousands. They may not add up to the total due to rounding.

### Long-term unemployment remained stable

15,400 unemployed residents making up 0.7% of the resident labour force in June 2013 had been looking for work for at least 25 weeks, broadly unchanged from the same period in the preceding two years. Against a larger pool of job seekers, the share of long-term unemployed residents among resident job seekers fell slightly over the year from 20% to 19%.

Chart 3: Resident Long-Term Unemployment Rate  
(Non-Seasonally Adjusted)

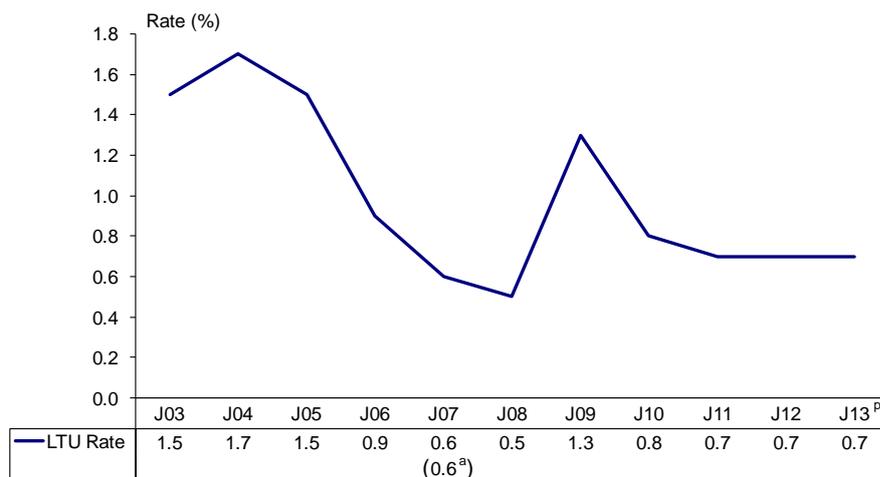
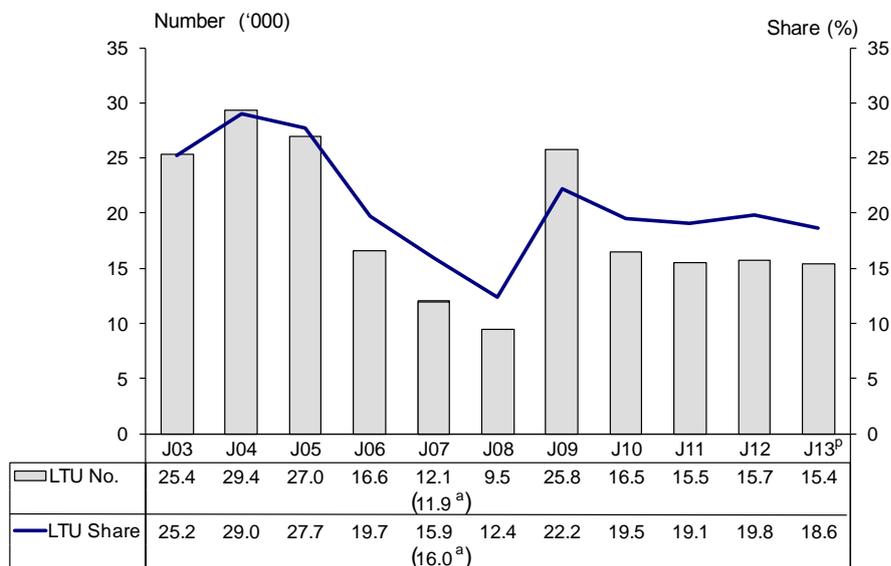


Chart 4: Number And Share Of Resident Long-Term Unemployed  
(Non-Seasonally Adjusted)



<sup>P</sup> provisional

<sup>a</sup> To facilitate comparison with data for June 2008 onwards, the June 2007 data have been adjusted based on Singapore Department of Statistics' revised population estimates (released in February 2008) which exclude Singapore residents who have been away from Singapore for a continuous period of 12 months or longer.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research and Statistics Department, MOM, except data for June 2005 which were obtained from the General Household Survey conducted by the Department of Statistics, MTI.

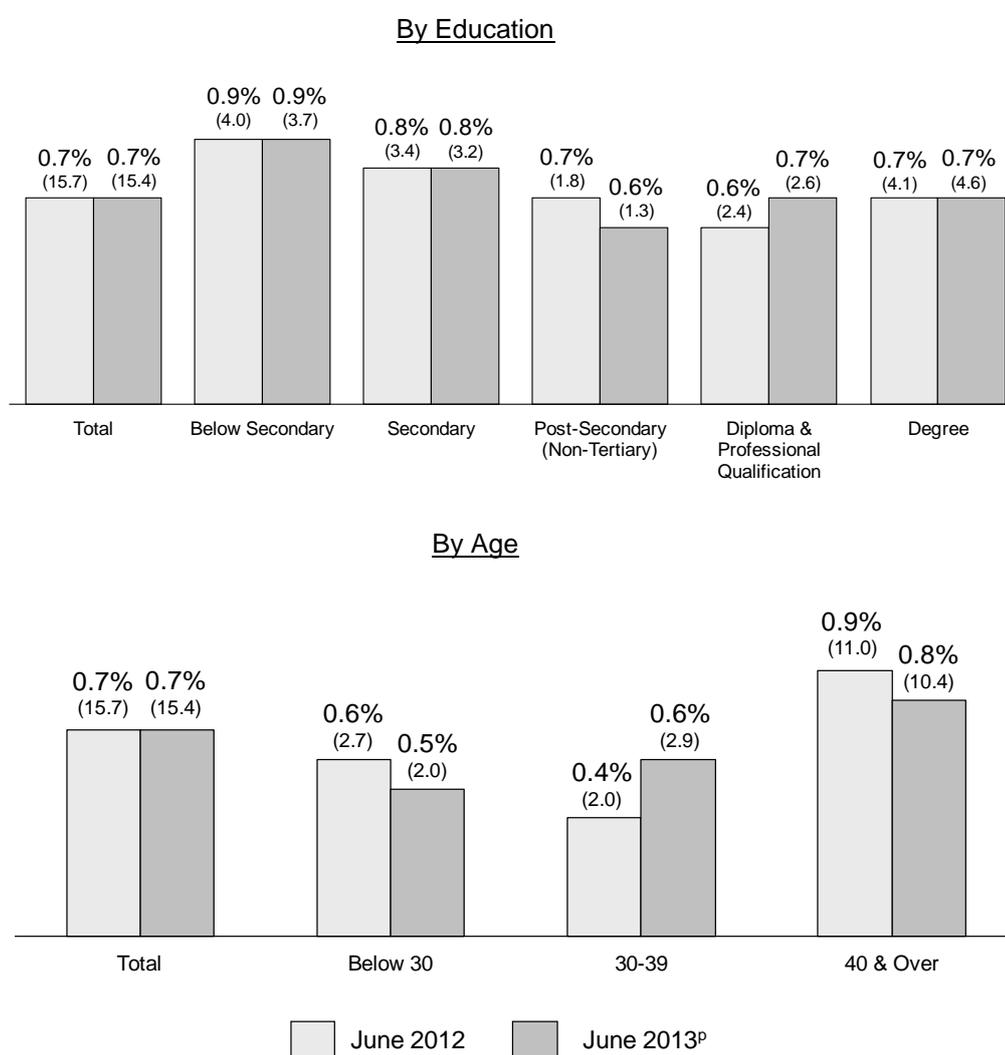
Notes: (1) Long-term unemployed refers to those unemployed for at least 25 weeks. The long-term unemployment rate refers to long-term unemployed residents as a percentage of economically active residents.

(2) The share represents the long-term unemployed as a proportion of unemployed residents.

The long-term unemployment rate for residents with diploma & professional qualifications increased over the year, but this was balanced by the improvement experienced by those with post-secondary (non-tertiary) qualifications. The rates for the remaining education groups were unchanged.

Similarly, the increase in long-term unemployment rate over the year for residents in their 30s was offset by the improvement for younger residents aged below 30 and mature residents aged 40 & over.

Chart 5: Resident Long-Term Unemployment Rate And Number By Age And Education (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)



<sup>P</sup>: Breakdown of the data by age and education are provisional.

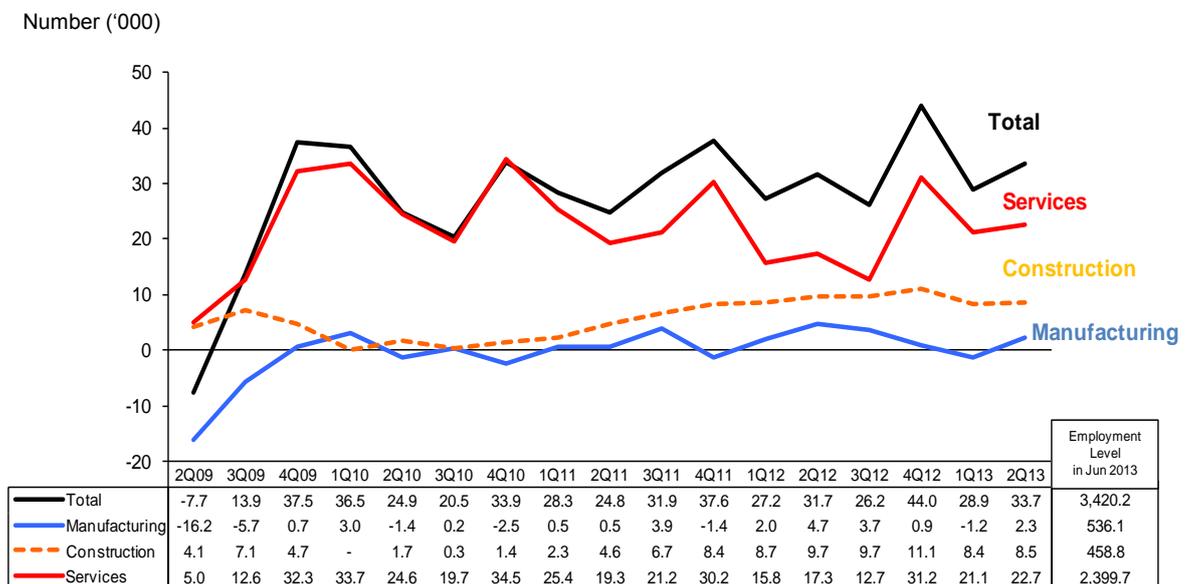
Note: Figures in brackets refer to the number of long-term unemployed in thousands. They may not add up to the total due to rounding.

## Employment

### Employment growth remained high

Total employment rose by 33,700 in the second quarter of 2013, higher than the gains of 28,900 in the previous quarter and 31,700 in the second quarter of 2012. This brought total employment to 3,420,200 in June 2013, which was 4.0% higher than a year ago.

Chart 6: Employment Change By Sector



- : nil or negligible

Notes:

- (1) Data for the three major sectors do not add up to the total as the latter includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying, Utilities and Sewerage & Waste Management.
- (2) Employment change is the difference in the employment level at the end of the reference period compared with the end of the preceding period.

Services continued to generate the majority of the employment gains (22,700) in the second quarter this year, up from the same period last year (17,300). Over the same period, employment growth eased in manufacturing (4,700 to 2,300) and construction (9,700 to 8,500).

Table 1: Total Employment Change By Industry

Industry	Total Employment Change						In Thousands
	2012				2013		Total Employment Level
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	Jun 2013
Total	27.2	31.7	26.2	44.0	28.9	33.7	3 420.2
Manufacturing	2.0	4.7	3.7	0.9	-1.2	2.3	536.1
Construction	8.7	9.7	9.7	11.1	8.4	8.5	458.8
Services	15.8	17.3	12.7	31.2	21.1	22.7	2 399.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	0.7	2.0	0.1	7.3	2.6	-1.1	468.1
Transportation & Storage	2.2	2.2	1.5	2.8	2.5	3.6	223.7
Accommodation & Food Services	-0.5	-0.9	1.5	7.9	-0.1	2.2	219.2
Information & Communications	-0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.5	4.6	111.6
Financial & Insurance Services	-	1.8	2.9	1.7	1.9	-1.3	183.6
Real Estate Services	1.9	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.7	-0.4	88.7
Professional Services	-0.5	2.9	3.7	2.8	3.4	5.5	216.3
Administrative & Support Services	3.4	4.6	0.2	0.5	2.2	4.9	183.0
Community, Social & Personal Services	8.8	3.0	1.4	7.3	6.3	5.0	705.5
Others	0.7	-	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.2	25.6

- : nil or negligible

Notes:

- (1) Others includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying, Utilities and Sewerage & Waste management.
- (2) Data may not add up to the total due to rounding.
- (3) Employment change is the difference in the employment level at the end of the reference period compared with the end of the preceding period.

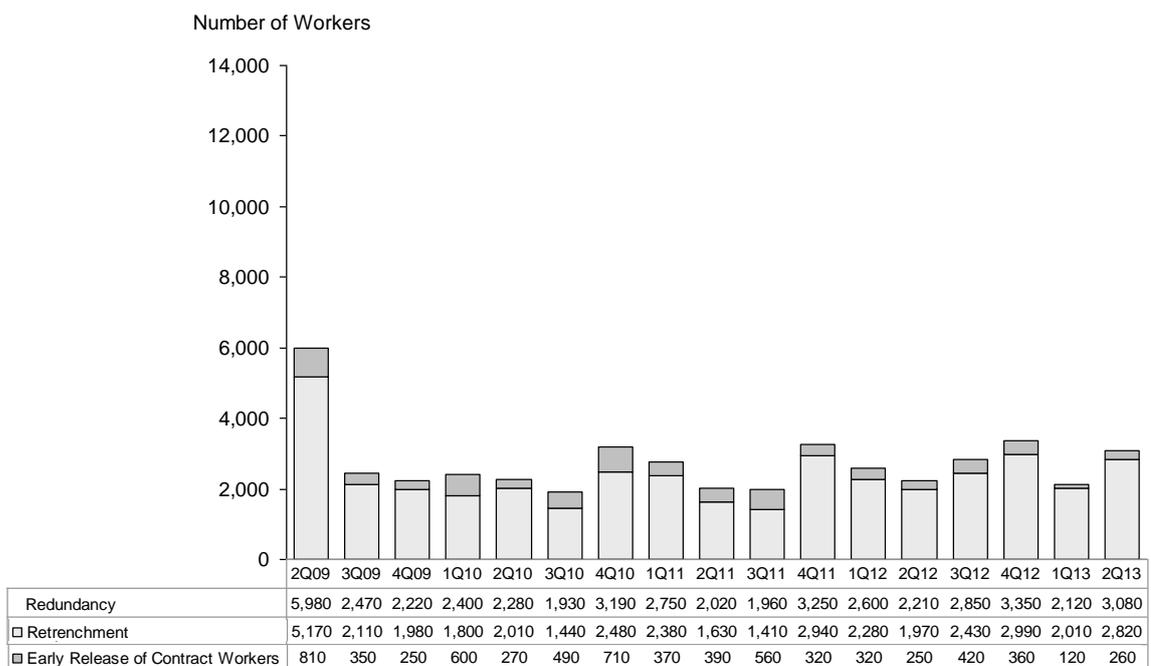
## Redundancy

### *Layoffs rose, but remained below recessionary highs*

Layoffs increased in the second quarter this year, amid business restructuring and consolidation. 3,080 workers were made redundant in the second quarter of 2013, up from 2,120 in the preceding quarter and 2,210 in the second quarter of 2012. However, it remained below the highs of 5,980 to 12,760 per quarter experienced during the last recession.

The increase in layoffs stemmed primarily from manufacturing (from 680 in 1Q 2013 to 1,630 in 2Q 2013). This more than offset the decrease in services (from 1,300 to 1,190). Construction contributed a minority of the workers affected (250), though up from the preceding quarter (130).

Chart 7: Redundancy



**Notes:**

- (1) Data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.
- (2) Data are rounded to the nearest 10. Hence, they may not add up to the total.

Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians (PMETs) formed nearly two-thirds (65%) of residents laid off in the second quarter of 2013, followed by production & related workers (24%) and clerical, sales & service workers (10%).

By age, residents aged below 30 formed only 6.5% of the residents laid off in the second quarter, Close to two in three (65%) of the residents laid off were aged 40 & over and the remaining 29% were in their 30s.

Table 2: Profile Of Residents Made Redundant, Second Quarter 2013

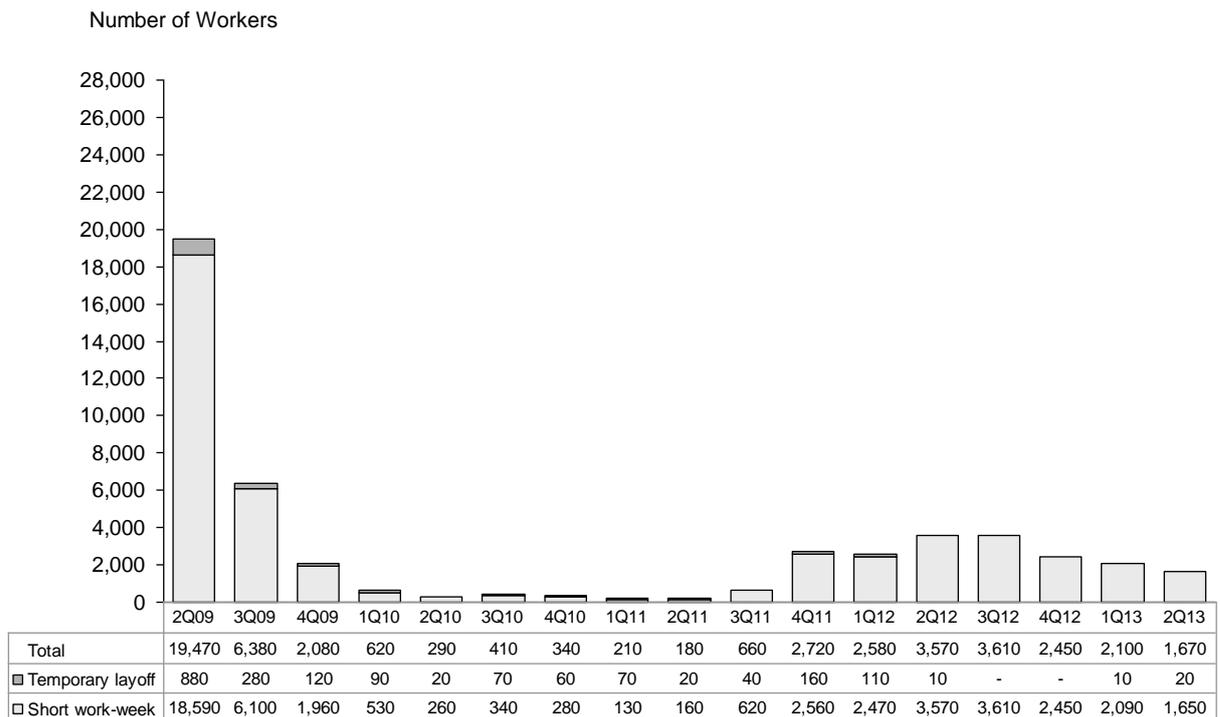
Characteristics	Per Cent Residents Made Redundant, 2Q 2013
Total	100.0
<u>Gender</u>	
Males	58.5
Females	41.5
<u>Age Group</u>	
Below 30	6.5
30 – 39	28.9
40 & Over	64.6
<u>Educational Attainment</u>	
Below Secondary	16.1
Secondary	17.5
Post Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	8.4
Diploma & Professional Qualification	19.7
Degree	38.4
<u>Occupational Group</u>	
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	65.3
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	10.5
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	24.3

- Notes: (1) Data on residents made redundant pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.  
 (2) Data may not add up to the total due to rounding.

### Workers on short work-week/temporary layoff fell for the third consecutive quarter

The number of workers on short work-week or temporary layoff fell for the third consecutive quarter to 1,670 in the second quarter of 2013, from the recent high of 3,610 in the third quarter of 2012.

Chart 8: Number Of Workers On Short Work-Week Or Temporary Layoff



- : nil or negligible.

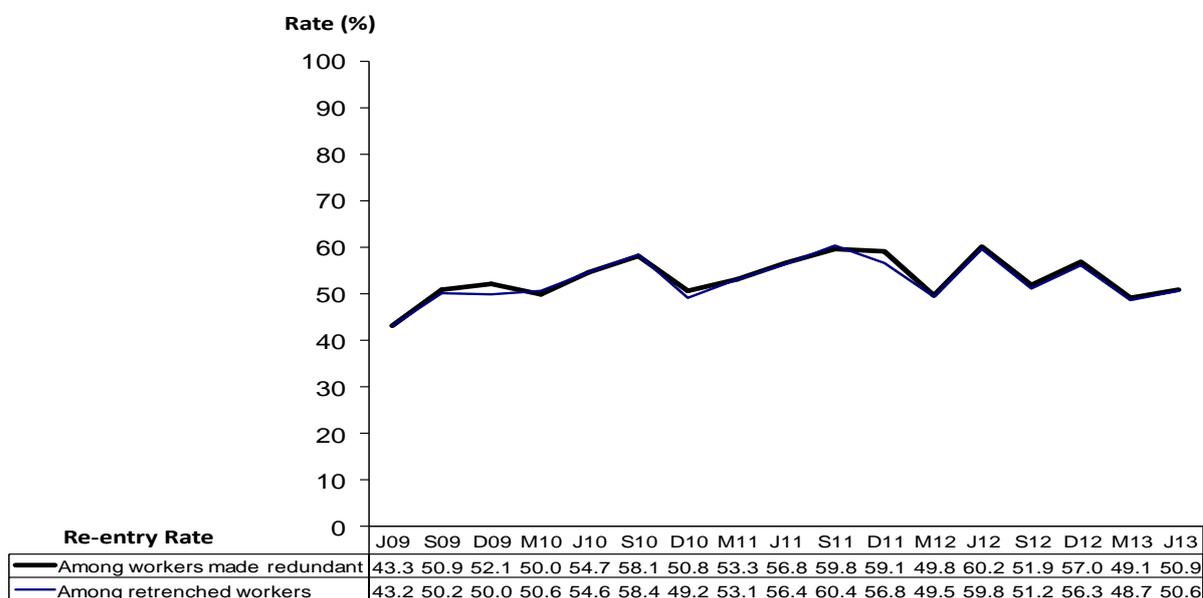
- Notes: (1) Data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.  
 (2) Data are rounded to the nearest 10. Hence, they may not add up to the total.

## Re-entry Into Employment

### *Rate of re-entry into employment rose slightly*

The rate of re-entry into employment rose slightly, after declining in the preceding quarter. Based on CPF records, slightly over one in two (51%) residents laid off in the first quarter of 2013 secured employment by June 2013. This rate of re-entry into employment within six months of redundancy rose from the 49% experienced by the previous cohort (laid off in the fourth quarter of 2012) in March 2013.

Chart 9: Rate Of Re-entry Into Employment Of Residents Made Redundant (Within Six Months Of Redundancy)

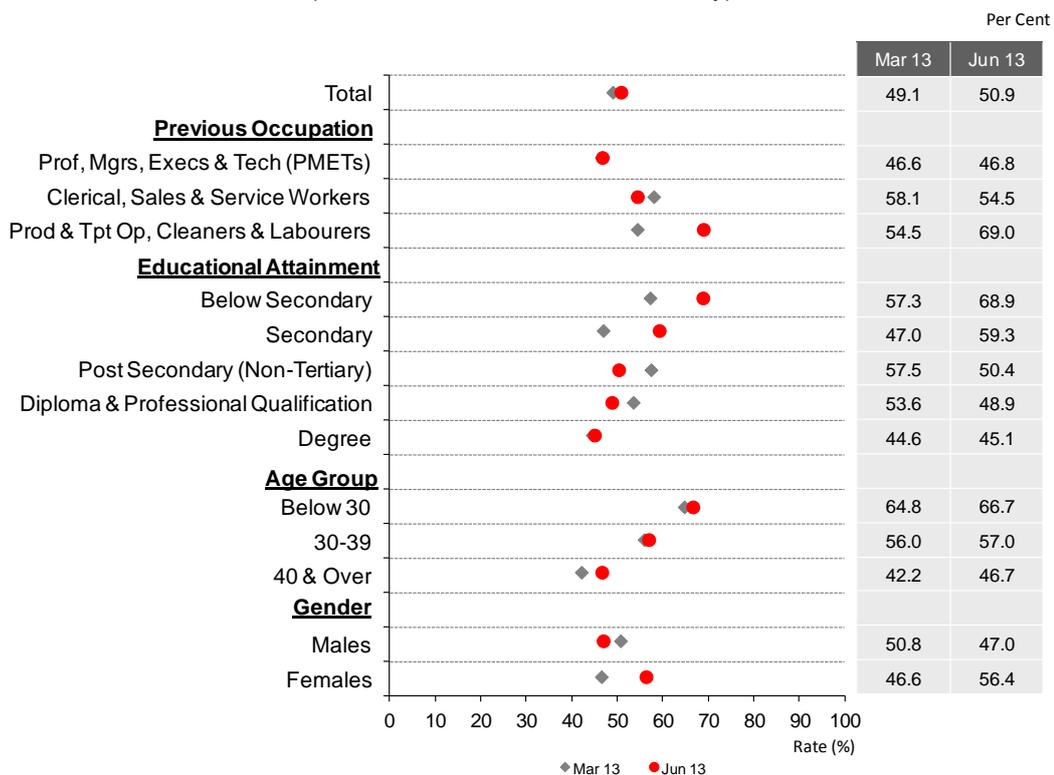


Note: Data refer to re-entry rates as at end of quarter for residents made redundant in the previous quarter.

The overall increase mainly reflected the improvement in re-entry rate of production and related workers (from 55% to 69%) while the rates for PMETs were unchanged (47%) and that for clerical, sales & service workers declined (from 58% to 55%).

The re-entry rate rose across age groups, especially for those aged 40 & over (from 42% to 47%), though their rate remained below-average.

Chart 10: Rate Of Re-entry Into Employment Of Residents Made Redundant (Within Six Months Of Redundancy)



Note: Data pertain to residents who were made redundant by private sectors establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector in the fourth quarter of 2012 / first quarter of 2013 who re-entered employment by March 2013 / June 2013 respectively.

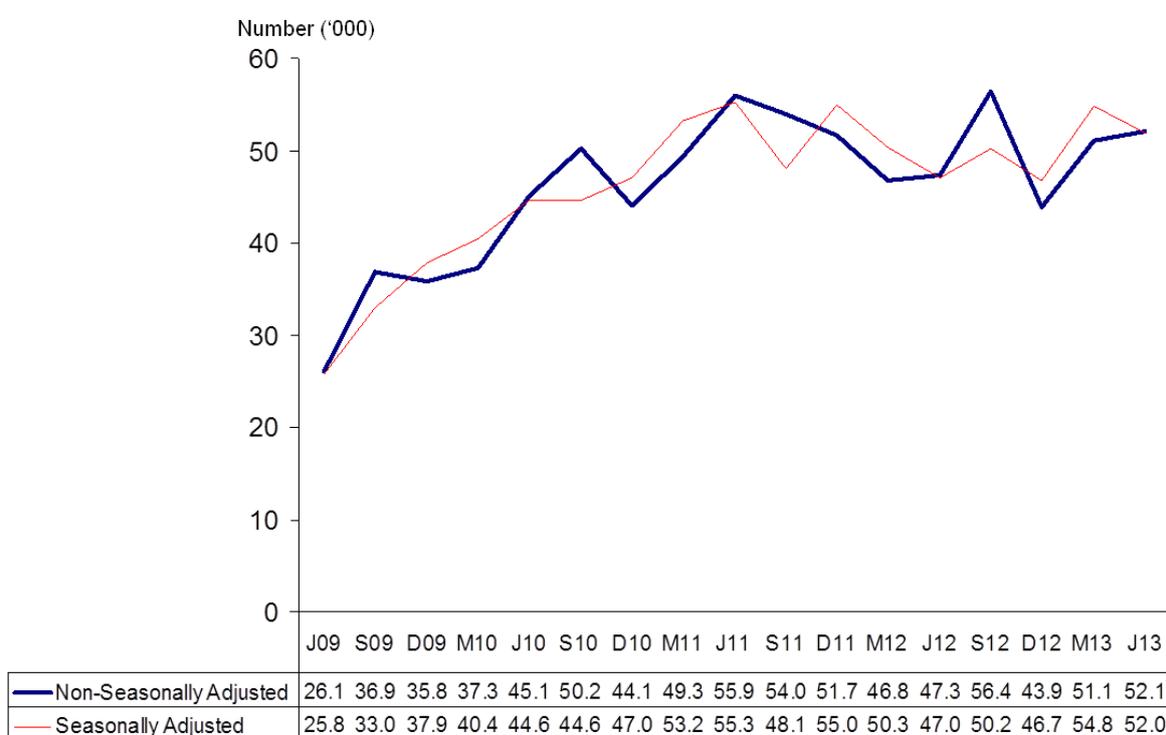
It should be noted that data on re-entry into employment are cohort-specific. Two different cohorts of workers laid off could yield different rates of re-entry depending on the profile of the workers involved. Also, the data based on CPF records do not capture workers who enter into self or informal employment or undergo training while looking for a job.

## Job Vacancy

*Job openings still outnumbered job seekers, though the ratio has declined as openings fell while job seekers rose*

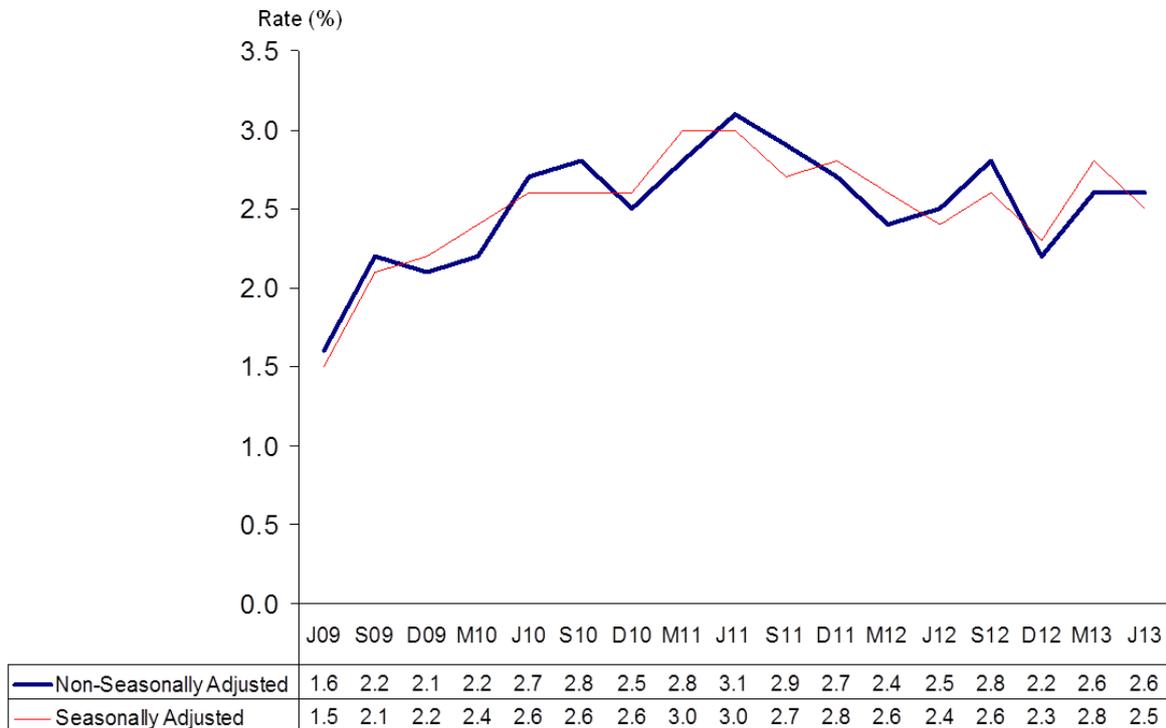
Job openings eased slightly, after rising in the preceding quarter. The seasonally adjusted vacancies declined over the quarter by 5.1% in June 2013, after rising 17% in March 2013. On a non-seasonally adjusted basis, there were 52,100 vacancies representing 2.6% of manpower demand in June 2013, up from 47,300 or 2.5% a year ago.

Chart 11: Job Vacancy



Note: Data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.

Chart 12: Job Vacancy Rate

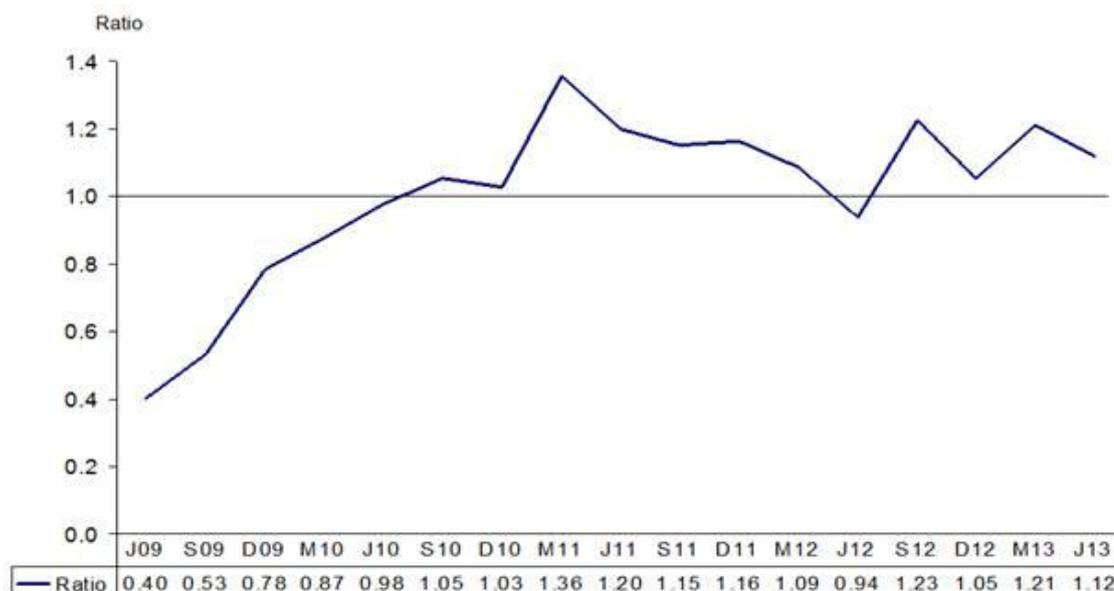


Note: Data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.

Vacancies were available across the skill levels. Professionals, managers, executives and technicians (PMETs) contributed 23,800 or 46% of the vacancies in June 2013 while non-PMETs formed the remaining 28,300 or 54%. The latter comprised 14,900 openings for production, transport operators, cleaners & labourers and 13,300 for clerical, sales & service workers.

Job openings outnumbered job seekers, but the ratio has declined as openings fell while job seekers rose over the quarter. The seasonally adjusted ratio of job vacancies to unemployed persons fell to 112 job openings for every 100 job seekers in June 2013 from 121 per 100 in March 2013.

Chart 13: Ratio Of Job Vacancies To Unemployed Persons (Seasonally Adjusted)



Note: Job vacancy to unemployed ratio is calculated by taking the ratio of the estimates of the total job vacancies for the whole economy to the total number of unemployed persons. The job vacancies for the whole economy are estimated assuming that private sector establishments with less than 25 employees have the same vacancy rate as those with 25-49 employees.

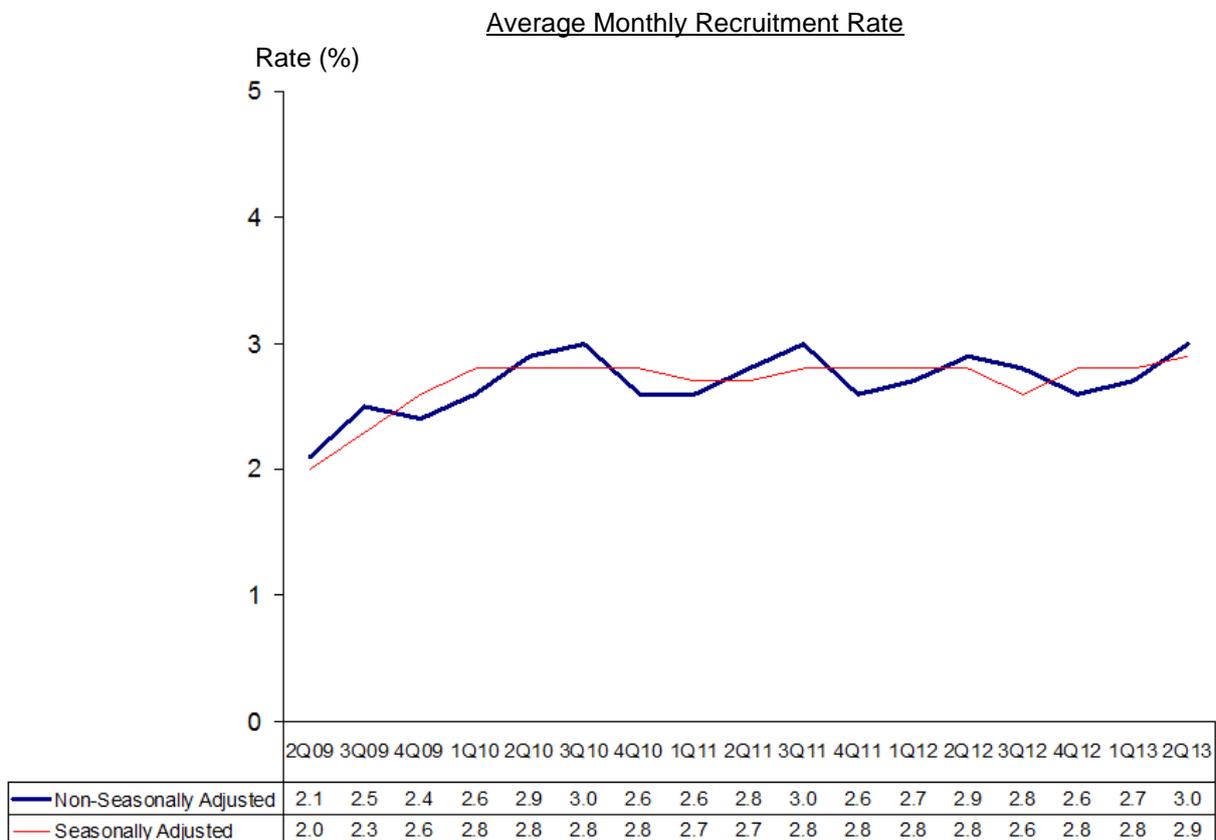
## Labour Turnover

### *Labour turnover increased slightly in the second quarter of 2013*

Labour turnover increased slightly. Both the seasonally adjusted average monthly resignation and recruitment rates edged up over the quarter by 0.1%-point to 2.1% and 2.9% respectively in the second quarter of 2013.

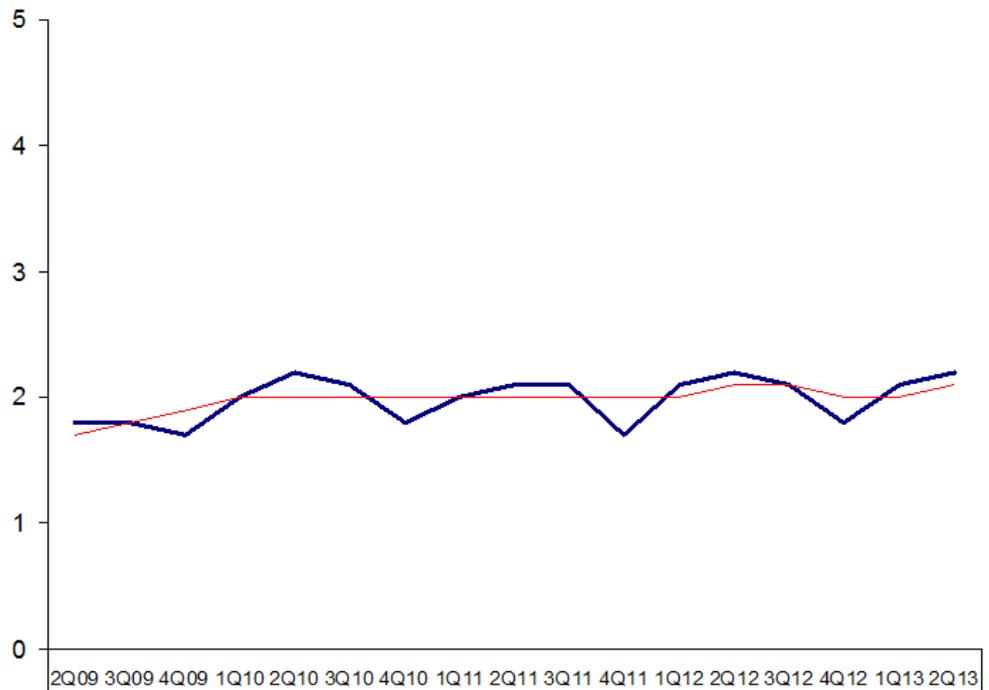
On a non-seasonally adjusted basis, the recruitment rate rose by 0.1%-point over the year to 3.0% in the second quarter of 2013, while the resignation rate was unchanged at 2.2%.

Chart 14: Average Monthly Recruitment And Resignation Rates



Average Monthly Resignation Rate

Rate (%)



Notes:

- (1) Data pertain to private establishment (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.
- (2) The average monthly resignation/recruitment rate is defined as the average number of person who resigned/who were recruited in a month divided by the average number of employees in the establishment.

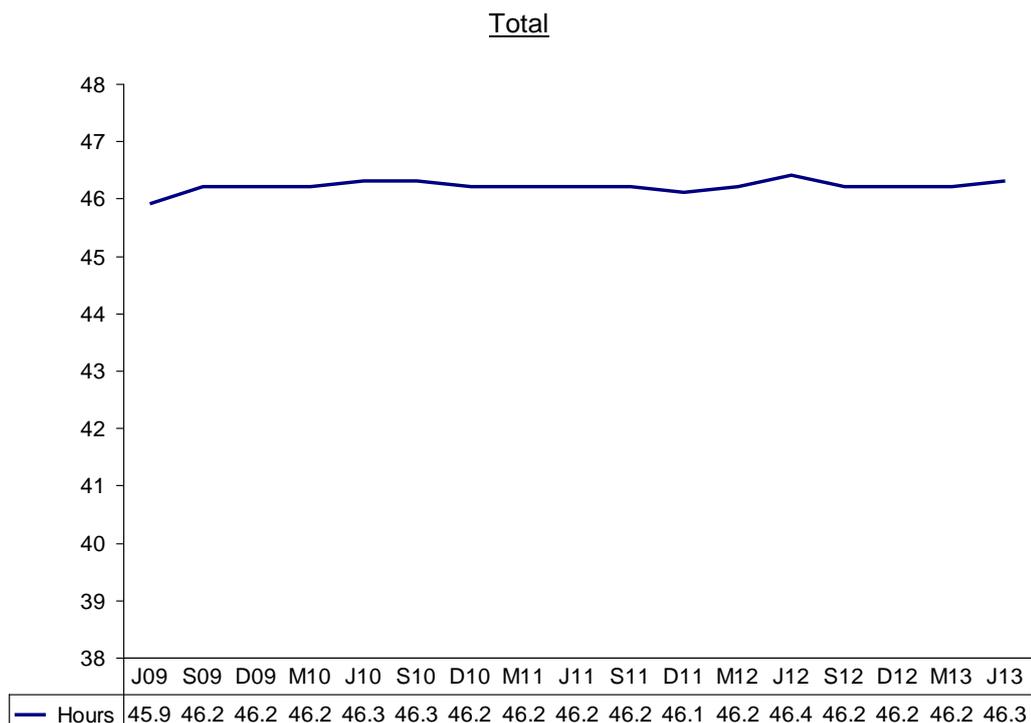
## Hours Worked

### *Paid hours worked per employee was broadly unchanged*

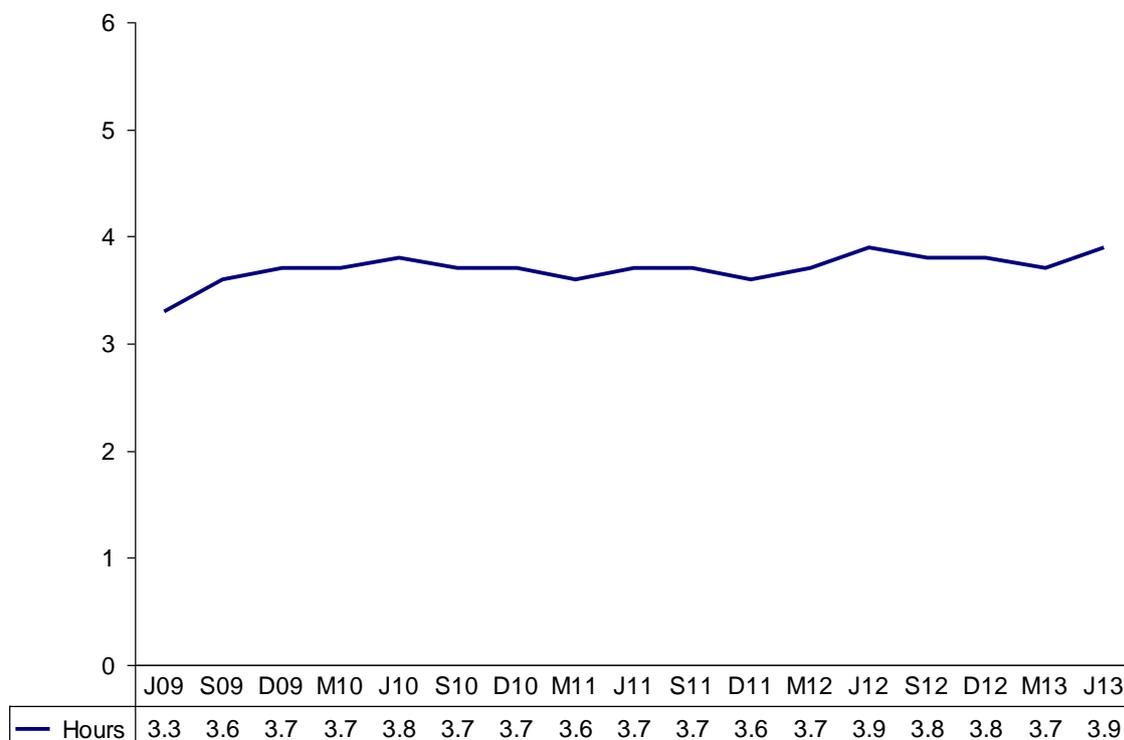
Total weekly paid hours worked per employee averaged 46.3 hours in June 2013, broadly unchanged since September 2009. The weekly paid overtime hours averaged 3.9 hours in June 2013, the same as a year ago, though up slightly from 3.7 hours in March 2013.

The total weekly paid hours of construction employees, which has generally been trending upwards, hit 53.4 paid hours per week in June 2013, mainly pulled up by their longer paid overtime of 8.6 hours. Manufacturing employees averaged 50.4 paid hours per week, comprising 7.4 paid overtime hours. Services employees, as a whole, clocked shorter paid working hours at 43.4, mainly reflecting lower paid overtime of 1.7 hours. Nonetheless, within services, security & investigation continued to have the longest paid hours (total: 52.7, overtime: 9.5).

Chart 15: Average Weekly Paid Hours Worked Per Employee



Overtime



Note: Data pertain to private establishment (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.

## 1.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

### RESIDENT UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY GENDER, AGE AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Per Cent

Characteristics	2010	2011	2012	2012			2013	
				Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun <sup>p</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	3.1	2.9	2.8	3.7	2.4	2.4	2.7	3.9
				(2.8)	(2.8)	(2.7)	(2.8)	(2.9)
<b>GENDER</b>								
Males	3.0	2.6	2.7	3.4	2.4	2.3	2.7	3.4
Females	3.4	3.2	3.1	4.2	2.5	2.4	2.6	4.4
<b>AGE GROUP (YEARS)</b>								
Below 30	5.5	5.0	5.1	6.8	4.5	4.3	5.3	7.3
30 - 39	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	3.2
40 & Over	2.6	2.4	2.3	3.1	1.9	1.9	2.1	3.0
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>								
Below Secondary	3.4	2.8	2.6	4.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	3.9
Secondary	3.3	3.5	2.9	4.0	2.7	2.4	3.0	4.1
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	3.8	3.2	3.5	4.3	3.0	2.7	3.6	4.0
Diploma & Professional Qualification	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.4	2.7	2.5	2.6	3.9
Degree	2.8	2.6	2.7	3.3	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.6

( ) seasonally adjusted

p breakdown of the data by characteristics are provisional

Note :

1) Annual figures are the simple averages of the non-seasonally adjusted unemployment figures obtained at quarterly intervals.

Source : Labour Force Survey, MOM

## 1.2 UNEMPLOYMENT

### UNEMPLOYED RESIDENTS BY GENDER, AGE AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

In Thousands

Characteristics	2010	2011	2012	2012			2013	
				Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun <sup>p</sup>
				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>79.0</b>
				<b>(60.3)</b>	<b>(59.9)</b>	<b>(57.1)</b>	<b>(60.6)</b>	<b>(63.2)</b>
<b>GENDER</b>								
Males	34.0	30.6	31.2	39.5	28.5	27.4	32.8	40.7
Females	30.8	30.0	28.8	39.5	23.1	23.1	25.0	41.9
<b>AGE GROUP (YEARS)</b>								
Below 30	23.7	21.0	21.1	27.9	18.7	17.9	21.7	29.0
30 - 39	12.1	12.6	11.9	14.0	10.3	10.5	10.2	16.2
40 & Over	29.0	26.9	27.1	37.1	22.5	22.1	25.9	37.4
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>								
Below Secondary	16.0	12.8	11.9	18.0	8.6	9.0	8.4	16.9
Secondary	14.8	14.9	12.4	16.2	11.9	10.0	12.7	16.6
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	7.8	7.4	7.7	10.9	6.3	5.4	7.6	9.3
Diploma & Professional Qualification	10.4	10.1	11.1	13.5	10.7	9.9	10.2	15.4
Degree	15.8	15.4	17.0	20.5	14.2	16.3	18.8	24.4

( ) seasonally adjusted

Source : Labour Force Survey, MOM

p breakdown of the data by characteristics are provisional

Notes :

- 1) Annual figures are the simple averages of the non-seasonally adjusted unemployment figures obtained at quarterly intervals.
- 2) Data may not add up to the total due to rounding.

### 1.3 LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT

#### RESIDENT LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY GENDER, AGE AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Per Cent

Characteristics	2010	2011	2012	2012			2013	
				Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun <sup>p</sup>
				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>GENDER</b>								
Males	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
Females	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6
<b>AGE GROUP (YEARS)</b>								
Below 30	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5
30 - 39	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6
40 & Over	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>								
Below Secondary	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9
Secondary	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.8
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6
Diploma & Professional Qualification	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7
Degree	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.7

p provisional

Source : Labour Force Survey, MOM

Note :

- 1) Annual figures are the simple averages of the non-seasonally adjusted unemployment figures obtained at quarterly intervals.

## 1.4 LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT

### LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED RESIDENTS BY GENDER, AGE AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

In Thousands

Characteristics	2010	2011	2012	2012			2013	
				Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun <sup>p</sup>
				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>15.7</b>
<b>GENDER</b>								
Males	7.5	7.1	7.4	9.5	5.8	6.6	8.2	9.6
Females	6.1	5.0	5.2	6.2	3.7	4.8	5.5	5.7
<b>AGE GROUP (YEARS)</b>								
Below 30	3.0	2.0	2.3	2.7	1.7	2.0	2.6	2.0
30 - 39	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.1	3.2	2.3	2.9
40 & Over	8.4	7.9	8.0	11.0	5.7	6.3	8.8	10.4
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>								
Below Secondary	3.9	2.7	2.5	4.0	1.6	2.0	1.8	3.7
Secondary	3.0	3.0	2.7	3.4	2.2	1.6	2.5	3.2
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.3
Diploma & Professional Qualification	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.4	1.6	2.3	2.7	2.6
Degree	3.2	3.2	3.8	4.1	2.6	4.4	5.7	4.6

p provisional

Source : Labour Force Survey, MOM

#### Notes :

- 1) Annual figures are the simple averages of the non-seasonally adjusted unemployment figures obtained at quarterly intervals.
- 2) Data may not add up to the total due to rounding.

## 2.1 TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

In Thousands

Industry (SSIC 2010)	Total Employment Change								Total Employment Level in Jun 2013
	2010	2011	2012	2012			2013		
				2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>115.9</b>	<b>122.6</b>	<b>129.1</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>3 420.2</b>
<b>C10-32 MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>536.1</b>
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	1.4	0.6	1.8	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.5	-	38.7
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	0.1	-0.5	-1.0	-	-0.4	-0.7	-0.2	-0.5	38.4
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	-3.7	-1.4	11.1	3.5	4.4	1.4	0.1	-0.3	63.7
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	3.5	4.1	1.7	-	0.3	-0.3	-0.4	0.1	107.9
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	5.2	-4.7	-3.1	-0.5	-1.0	-0.8	-1.7	0.1	90.8
C29-30 Transport Equipment	-9.3	5.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.9	135.1
Other Manufacturing Industries	2.1	-0.3	0.4	0.9	-0.3	0.1	0.1	0.9	61.5
<b>F41-43 CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>458.8</b>
<b>G-U SERVICES</b>	<b>112.6</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>2 399.7</b>
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	14.5	15.9	10.1	2.0	0.1	7.3	2.6	-1.1	468.1
G46 Wholesale Trade	12.2	8.8	3.1	1.9	0.3	2.9	2.8	1.4	311.7
G47 Retail Trade	2.3	7.1	7.0	0.1	-0.2	4.3	-0.1	-2.6	156.4
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	6.2	6.7	8.6	2.2	1.5	2.8	2.5	3.6	223.7
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	1.6	1.3	2.5	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	86.8
H50,5222, 5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.1	-0.1	0.4	0.8	0.8	48.5
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	1.5	1.8	2.1	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	28.4
Other Transportation & Storage Services	2.5	2.2	3.5	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.5	1.3	60.0
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	12.7	9.2	8.0	-0.9	1.5	7.9	-0.1	2.2	219.2
I55 Accommodation	3.7	1.3	1.5	-0.8	1.0	1.0	-0.6	-0.4	34.1
I56 Food & Beverage Services	9.0	7.8	6.5	-0.1	0.5	7.0	0.6	2.5	185.0
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	8.8	8.0	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.5	4.6	111.6
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	1.9	1.2	-0.8	-0.2	-	-0.4	0.2	2.1	39.2
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	6.9	6.8	1.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.4	2.5	72.4
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	11.4	10.9	6.5	1.8	2.9	1.7	1.9	-1.3	183.6
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	10.4	10.4	5.4	1.9	2.6	1.8	1.7	-1.4	153.7
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	1.0	0.5	1.1	-0.1	0.4	-	0.2	0.1	30.0
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	2.2	3.1	4.8	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.7	-0.4	88.7
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	13.1	10.7	9.0	2.9	3.7	2.8	3.4	5.5	216.3
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	8.9	4.6	2.7	0.5	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.3	102.7
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	1.5	3.2	3.6	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.5	2.2	63.2
Other Professional Services	2.8	2.9	2.7	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.9	1.0	50.4
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	9.7	7.2	8.7	4.6	0.2	0.5	2.2	4.9	183.0
N80 Security & Investigation	0.2	1.9	2.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1	37.5
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	2.1	0.3	3.7	1.1	0.5	-0.4	1.0	0.1	45.2
Other Administrative & Support Services	7.3	5.0	2.7	3.1	-0.5	0.7	1.1	3.6	100.3
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	34.0	24.3	20.4	3.0	1.4	7.3	6.3	5.0	705.5
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	7.2	7.5	9.9	0.9	0.7	2.3	3.2	0.7	222.9
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	7.4	7.5	9.0	2.8	1.9	1.4	1.9	2.9	117.2
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	12.3	3.4	-1.6	-0.5	-0.2	0.8	-0.6	-1.1	52.9
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	7.1	5.9	3.0	-0.3	-1.0	2.7	1.9	2.4	312.5
<b>A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>25.6</b>

\* Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying, Utilities and Sewerage & Waste Management.

Source : Administrative Records

'-' : nil or negligible

Notes :

- 1) Change in employment is the difference in the employment level at the end of the reference period compared with the end of the preceding period.
- 2) Data may not add up to the total due to rounding.

### 3.1 REDUNDANCY

#### WORKERS MADE REDUNDANT BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

	Number of Workers							
	2010	2011	2012	2012			2013	
				2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9 800</b>	<b>9 990</b>	<b>11 010</b>	<b>2 210</b>	<b>2 850</b>	<b>3 350</b>	<b>2 120</b>	<b>3 080</b>
<b>INDUSTRY (SSIC 2010)</b>								
<b>C10-32 MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>4 490</b>	<b>4 460</b>	<b>4 050</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>1 200</b>	<b>1 580</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>1 630</b>
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	20	10	30	-	10	-	10	10
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	470	660	590	100	100	220	40	110
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	160	330	240	60	100	40	-	10
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	1 530	630	750	170	90	330	200	210
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	1 750	2 060	1 820	130	830	700	290	720
C29-30 Transport Equipment	310	180	130	10	20	10	10	70
Other Manufacturing Industries	250	600	510	50	40	290	140	500
<b>F41-43 CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>1 350</b>	<b>1 050</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>250</b>
<b>G-U SERVICES</b>	<b>3 960</b>	<b>4 430</b>	<b>6 300</b>	<b>1 510</b>	<b>1 510</b>	<b>1 690</b>	<b>1 300</b>	<b>1 190</b>
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	1 170	1 050	1 830	370	570	470	270	270
G46 Wholesale Trade	940	750	1 270	340	300	250	260	250
G47 Retail Trade	220	300	560	30	280	220	10	20
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	320	230	280	90	80	30	90	80
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	60	70	10	-	-	-	10	-
H50,5222,5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	90	70	150	60	50	10	10	30
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	110	30	10	10	-	-	20	30
Other Transportation & Storage Services	70	70	110	10	30	30	60	20
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	130	350	270	30	30	10	50	60
I55 Accommodation	-	210	100	-	-	-	-	-
I56 Food & Beverage Services	130	140	170	30	30	10	50	60
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	340	480	710	200	130	180	200	220
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	220	250	340	90	40	130	120	130
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	120	220	370	110	80	50	70	90
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	610	860	1 380	420	200	390	320	260
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	570	790	1 310	420	200	320	310	250
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	40	70	80	10	-	60	10	10
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	130	130	60	20	-	-	-	-
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	720	940	1 230	210	350	510	310	210
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	370	450	560	160	140	130	170	140
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	330	200	470	10	160	280	130	60
Other Professional Services	20	290	200	40	40	90	10	20
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	280	130	300	80	80	70	30	60
N80 Security & Investigation	-	-	20	-	-	10	-	-
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	50	20	20	-	-	-	-	10
Other Administrative & Support Services	230	110	260	80	80	60	30	50
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	260	260	240	100	80	20	30	40
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	50	10	50	30	10	10	10	10
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	30	-	40	-	30	-	-	-
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	50	50	100	60	10	-	10	10
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	130	190	60	-	30	20	10	20
<b>A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>OCCUPATIONAL GROUP</b>								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	3 450	4 170	5 960	1 410	1 610	1 750	1 450	1 770
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	1 450	1 080	1 480	270	440	420	230	280
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	4 900	4 750	3 570	530	810	1 170	440	1 020

\* Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying, Utilities and Sewerage & Waste Management.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

'-' : nil or negligible

Notes :

- 1) Data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.
- 2) Data are rounded to the nearest 10. Hence, they may not add up to the total.

## 3.2 REDUNDANCY

WORKERS MADE REDUNDANT BY INDUSTRY, REASONS FOR REDUNDANCY  
AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, SECOND QUARTER 2013

		Reasons For Redundancy							Occupational Group			
Industry (SSIC 2010)		Recession/ Down-turn In Industry	Poor Business/ Business Failure *	High Costs	Reorganisation / Restructuring	Product Line Was Discontinued	Early Completion of Project	Others	Total	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>540</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>1 990</b>	<b>1 640</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>3 080</b>	<b>1 770</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>1 020</b>
<b>C10-32 MANUFACTURING</b>		<b>410</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1 600</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1 630</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>760</b>
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	-	10	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	10	10
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	-	-	190	10	20	10	-	110	10	10	90
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	10	-	-
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	50	50	220	160	10	-	-	210	90	10	110
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	-	70	740	360	-	-	-	720	340	90	290
C29-30	Transport Equipment	20	50	-	20	-	-	-	70	30	10	30
	Other Manufacturing Industries	340	40	450	150	300	30	10	500	250	30	220
<b>F41-43 CONSTRUCTION</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>150</b>
<b>G-U SERVICES</b>		<b>120</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1 190</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>110</b>
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	20	30	90	230	10	10	-	270	190	40	40
G46	Wholesale Trade	20	30	60	210	10	10	-	250	190	30	40
G47	Retail Trade	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	20	-	10	10
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	30	20	40	60	-	-	-	80	50	20	20
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H50,5222,5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	-	10	30	30	-	-	-	30	10	10	10
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	20	-	-	30	-	-	-	30	30	10	-
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	20	10	-	-
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	-	20	-	-	-	-	40	60	20	40	-
I55	Accommodation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I56	Food & Beverage Services	-	20	-	-	-	-	40	60	20	40	-
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	10	40	20	150	10	20	-	220	220	-	-
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	-	-	10	110	10	10	-	130	130	-	-
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	10	40	10	50	-	10	-	90	90	-	-
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	30	10	90	260	-	10	-	260	250	10	-
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services	30	10	90	260	-	10	-	250	240	10	-
K65 & 662	Insurance Services	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	10	-	-
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	10	20	30	150	-	40	-	210	180	10	30
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	-	10	20	120	-	-	-	140	130	10	-
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	10	10	10	20	-	40	-	60	30	-	30
	Other Professional Services	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	20	10	-	-
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	20	-	10	40	-	10	10	60	40	-	20
N80	Security & Investigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	10
	Other Administrative & Support Services	20	-	10	40	-	10	-	50	40	-	10
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	-	10	20	10	10	10	-	40	20	10	10
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	10	-	-
Q86-88	Health & Social Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	-	-	20	10	10	10	-	20	10	10	10
<b>A,B,D,E,V OTHERS**</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

\* Not due to recession.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

\*\* Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying, Utilities and Sewerage & Waste Management.

'-' : nil or negligible

Notes :

- 1) Establishments can indicate more than one reason for their redundancies.
- 2) Data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.
- 3) Data are rounded to the nearest 10. Hence, they may not add up to the total.

### 3.3 RETRENCHMENT

#### RETRENCHED WORKERS BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

				Number of Workers							
				2012			2013				
				2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q			
				2010	2011	2012					
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>7 740</b>	<b>8 350</b>	<b>9 670</b>	<b>1 970</b>	<b>2 430</b>	<b>2 990</b>	<b>2 010</b>	<b>2 820</b>
<b>INDUSTRY (SSIC 2010)</b>											
<b>C10-32</b>	<b>MANUFACTURING</b>			<b>3 780</b>	<b>3 920</b>	<b>3 710</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>1 100</b>	<b>1 530</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>1 610</b>
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco			20	10	10	-	10	-	10	10
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing			470	640	540	60	100	220	40	100
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products			160	320	230	60	100	40	-	10
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment			910	410	670	170	60	290	190	210
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products			1 710	2 050	1 750	120	780	700	290	720
C29-30	Transport Equipment			260	70	40	10	10	10	10	70
	Other Manufacturing Industries			250	410	480	50	40	280	140	490
<b>F41-43</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>			<b>550</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>160</b>
<b>G-U</b>	<b>SERVICES</b>			<b>3 410</b>	<b>3 920</b>	<b>5 500</b>	<b>1 360</b>	<b>1 270</b>	<b>1 410</b>	<b>1 240</b>	<b>1 050</b>
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE			1 090	980	1 780	360	550	470	260	260
G46	Wholesale Trade			870	690	1 230	330	280	240	250	240
G47	Retail Trade			210	300	560	30	280	220	10	20
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE			300	150	260	80	70	30	70	60
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services			50	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
H50,5222,5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services			80	60	150	60	50	10	10	30
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services			110	30	10	10	-	-	10	10
	Other Transportation & Storage Services			60	40	100	10	20	20	50	20
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES			130	350	230	10	30	10	40	40
I55	Accommodation			-	210	100	-	-	-	-	-
I56	Food & Beverage Services			130	140	140	10	30	10	40	40
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS			330	410	580	150	80	180	190	200
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing			210	250	340	80	40	130	120	120
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services			120	160	240	70	40	50	70	80
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES			590	840	1 360	410	200	390	310	260
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services			560	770	1 290	400	200	320	300	250
K65 & 662	Insurance Services			40	70	80	-	-	60	10	10
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES			20	80	30	10	-	-	-	-
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES			490	790	870	210	200	310	310	170
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services			360	390	540	160	140	120	170	140
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services			110	120	130	10	10	90	130	20
	Other Professional Services			10	280	200	40	40	90	10	10
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES			220	90	170	40	70	20	30	40
N80	Security & Investigation			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping			50	10	20	-	-	-	-	10
	Other Administrative & Support Services			180	90	140	40	70	20	30	30
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES			240	220	230	100	80	20	20	40
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education			50	10	50	30	10	-	10	10
Q86-88	Health & Social Services			30	-	40	-	30	-	-	-
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation			50	40	100	60	10	-	10	10
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services			120	170	50	-	20	20	10	20
<b>A,B,D,E,V</b>	<b>OTHERS*</b>			<b>-</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>OCCUPATIONAL GROUP</b>											
	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians			3 250	3 940	5 550	1 310	1 460	1 660	1 420	1 670
	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers			1 280	970	1 390	240	420	400	200	250
	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers			3 200	3 440	2 720	420	560	930	390	900

\* Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying, Utilities and Sewerage & Waste Management.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

'-' : nil or negligible

Notes :

- 1) Data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.
- 2) Data are rounded to the nearest 10. Hence, they may not add up to the total.

### 3.4 EARLY RELEASE OF CONTRACT WORKERS

#### EARLY RELEASE OF CONTRACT WORKERS BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

				Number of Workers							
				2012			2013				
				2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q			
				2010	2011	2012					
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>2 070</b>	<b>1 640</b>	<b>1 340</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>260</b>
<b>INDUSTRY (SSIC 2010)</b>											
<b>C10-32</b>	<b>MANUFACTURING</b>			<b>710</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>30</b>
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco			-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing			-	10	50	30	-	-	-	10
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products			-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment			620	220	80	-	30	40	10	-
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products			30	10	70	10	50	-	-	-
C29-30	Transport Equipment			50	120	90	-	10	10	-	-
	Other Manufacturing Industries			-	190	30	-	-	10	-	10
<b>F41-43</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>			<b>800</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>G-U</b>	<b>SERVICES</b>			<b>550</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>140</b>
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE			80	70	50	10	20	10	10	10
G46	Wholesale Trade			70	70	50	10	20	10	10	10
G47	Retail Trade			10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE			30	80	20	-	10	10	20	30
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services			-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
H50,5222,5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services			10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services			-	-	-	-	-	-	10	20
	Other Transportation & Storage Services			10	30	20	-	10	10	10	-
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES			10	-	30	20	-	-	10	10
I55	Accommodation			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I56	Food & Beverage Services			10	-	30	20	-	-	10	10
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS			10	70	130	50	50	10	10	20
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing			-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services			10	70	130	40	50	10	-	20
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES			20	20	20	10	-	-	10	-
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services			10	20	20	10	-	-	10	-
K65 & 662	Insurance Services			10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES			110	50	30	10	-	-	-	-
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES			230	150	360	-	150	200	-	40
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services			10	60	20	-	-	10	-	-
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services			220	80	340	-	150	190	-	40
	Other Professional Services			10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES			60	40	130	40	10	60	-	20
N80	Security & Investigation			-	-	10	-	-	10	-	-
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping			10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other Administrative & Support Services			60	20	120	40	10	40	-	20
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES			20	40	20	-	-	-	10	-
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education			10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q86-88	Health & Social Services			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation			-	10	-	-	-	-	10	-
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services			10	20	10	-	-	-	-	-
<b>A,B,D,E,V</b>	<b>OTHERS*</b>			<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>OCCUPATIONAL GROUP</b>											
	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians			200	220	410	100	150	100	40	100
	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers			170	110	80	30	20	20	30	30
	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers			1 700	1 310	840	120	250	250	50	130

\* Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying, Utilities and Sewerage & Waste Management.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

'-' : nil or negligible

Notes :

- 1) Data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.
- 2) Data are rounded to the nearest 10. Hence, they may not add up to the total.

## 4.1 WORKERS ON SHORT WORK-WEEK OR TEMPORARY LAY-OFF

WORKERS ON SHORT WORK-WEEK OR TEMPORARY LAY-OFF BY SECTOR  
AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

	Number of Workers							
	2010	2011	2012	2012			2013	
				2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
<b><u>WORKERS ON SHORT WORK-WEEK OR TEMPORARY LAY-OFF</u></b>								
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>3 050</b>	<b>3 570</b>	<b>3 610</b>	<b>2 450</b>	<b>2 100</b>	<b>1 670</b>
<b>SECTOR</b>								
Manufacturing	220	560	1 370	1 470	1 410	2 300	1 920	1 620
Construction	50	30	10	-	10	-	20	-
Services	140	350	1 680	2 100	2 190	140	160	50
Others*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>OCCUPATIONAL GROUP</b>								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	80	110	1 600	1 980	1 980	290	370	290
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	80	150	150	150	170	80	40	10
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	260	680	1 310	1 440	1 460	2 080	1 680	1 360
<b><u>WORKERS ON SHORT WORK-WEEK</u></b>								
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>3 020</b>	<b>3 570</b>	<b>3 610</b>	<b>2 450</b>	<b>2 090</b>	<b>1 650</b>
<b>SECTOR</b>								
Manufacturing	200	530	1 360	1 470	1 410	2 300	1 920	1 600
Construction	40	20	-	-	10	-	10	-
Services	110	320	1 670	2 100	2 190	140	160	50
Others*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>OCCUPATIONAL GROUP</b>								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	70	100	1 590	1 970	1 980	290	370	290
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	70	140	140	150	170	80	40	10
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	220	630	1 290	1 440	1 460	2 070	1 680	1 350
<b><u>WORKERS ON TEMPORARY LAY-OFF</u></b>								
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>SECTOR</b>								
Manufacturing	20	30	20	-	-	-	-	20
Construction	10	20	-	-	-	-	10	-
Services	30	30	10	10	-	-	-	-
Others*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>OCCUPATIONAL GROUP</b>								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	10	10	10	10	-	-	-	-
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	10
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	40	50	20	-	-	-	10	20

\* Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying, Utilities and Sewerage & Waste Management.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

'-' : nil or negligible

Notes :

- 1) Annual figures are simple averages of the quarterly figures. It refers to the average number of workers on short work-week or temporary lay-off per quarter.
- 2) Data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.
- 3) Data are rounded to the nearest 10. Hence, they may not add up to the total.

## 5.1 RE-ENTRY INTO EMPLOYMENT

PROPORTION OF RESIDENTS MADE REDUNDANT WHO RE-ENTERED EMPLOYMENT WITHIN 6 MONTHS OF REDUNDANCY BY GENDER, AGE, EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP PRIOR TO REDUNDANCY

Characteristics	Per Cent						
	2011	2012	2012			2013	
			2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>50.9</b>
<b>GENDER</b>							
Males	57.0	52.9	58.8	51.2	54.1	50.8	47.0
Females	56.9	57.0	62.0	52.8	61.1	46.6	56.4
<b>AGE GROUP (YEARS)</b>							
Below 30	71.3	65.2	66.9	74.1	64.7	64.8	66.7
30 - 39	62.3	59.1	62.0	60.8	62.4	56.0	57.0
40 & Over	52.3	50.6	58.5	43.5	52.4	42.2	46.7
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>							
Below Secondary	61.8	66.9	71.5	59.6	68.6	57.3	68.9
Secondary	60.4	59.7	71.6	56.4	59.9	47.0	59.3
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	53.8	52.3	63.4	46.9	55.0	57.5	50.4
Diploma & Professional Qualification	52.5	57.3	59.0	62.0	58.5	53.6	48.9
Degree	52.4	45.2	43.9	44.5	49.6	44.6	45.1
<b>OCCUPATIONAL GROUP PRIOR TO REDUNDANCY</b>							
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	52.1	48.6	50.5	47.2	52.6	46.6	46.8
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	60.4	60.2	68.4	63.8	62.2	58.1	54.5
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	64.5	68.6	74.6	64.2	71.8	54.5	69.0

Notes :

- 1) The quarterly rates are the rates of re-entry into employment as at end of the quarter for residents made redundant in the previous quarter.
- 2) The annual rates are the simple average of the quarterly rates of re-entry into employment.
- 3) Data refer to the proportion of residents made redundant by private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector, who re-entered employment within six months of redundancy.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM and derived based on data from Central Provident Fund Board

## 6.1 JOB VACANCY

### JOB VACANCY BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

In Thousands

	2010	2011	2012	2012			2013	
				Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>52.1</b>
<b>INDUSTRY (SSIC 2010)</b>								
<b>C10-32 MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.7</b>
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.5
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.1	1.3	1.9	1.7
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	2.7	2.5	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.8
C29-30 Transport Equipment	1.5	2.1	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.6
Other Manufacturing Industries	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.1
<b>F41-43 CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<b>G-U SERVICES</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>40.1</b>
<b>G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.2</b>
G46 Wholesale Trade	2.7	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.6	2.5	3.4	3.3
G47 Retail Trade	2.1	2.4	2.8	2.4	3.4	3.2	3.2	2.9
<b>H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8
H50,5222,5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.3	1.3	0.9
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.0
Other Transportation & Storage Services	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
<b>I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>
I55 Accommodation	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4
I56 Food & Beverage Services	2.9	3.2	3.8	2.5	5.5	3.9	3.7	3.5
<b>J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8
<b>K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.9	2.3
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	1.4	1.9	1.8	2.4	2.0	1.3	2.0	1.9
<b>M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.2
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1
Other Professional Services	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7
<b>N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>
N80 Security & Investigation	1.7	2.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.6	0.8	1.1	1.3
Other Administrative & Support Services	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.0
<b>O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>12.8</b>
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	6.5	7.1	6.3	6.0	7.1	5.8	5.7	7.1
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	1.9	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.1	2.6	3.1
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	1.3	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.1
<b>A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>OCCUPATIONAL GROUP</b>								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	20.1	22.8	20.4	20.0	22.7	18.4	21.9	23.8
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	12.0	15.0	14.6	13.3	17.6	13.9	13.7	13.3
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	12.1	14.9	13.5	14.0	16.1	11.6	15.5	14.9

\* Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying, Utilities and Sewerage & Waste Management.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

Notes :

- 1) Data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.
- 2) Data may not add up to the total due to rounding.
- 3) Annual figures are the simple averages of the figures obtained at quarterly intervals.

## 6.2 JOB VACANCY

### JOB VACANCY RATE BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

	Per Cent							
	2010	2011	2012	2012			2013	
				Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>INDUSTRY (SSIC 2010)</b>								
<b>C10-32 MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	2.3	3.0	2.2	1.7	3.0	2.2	2.5	1.9
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.9
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.5	2.7	2.0
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.6	2.0	1.4	2.0	1.7
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	2.9	2.6	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.1
C29-30 Transport Equipment	1.6	2.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.6
Other Manufacturing Industries	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.4	2.1	1.7	2.5	2.9
<b>F41-43 CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>G-U SERVICES</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.5	3.1	2.5	2.9	2.7
G46 Wholesale Trade	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.3	1.6	2.2	2.1
G47 Retail Trade	3.3	3.7	4.4	3.7	5.2	4.8	4.8	4.3
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.4	1.9	2.8	2.5
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	3.3	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.6
H50,5222, 5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	1.8	1.3	1.4	2.0	1.5	0.9	3.4	2.5
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	3.3	4.1	3.4	4.1	3.1	2.3	3.3	3.2
Other Transportation & Storage Services	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.6	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.0
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	4.1	4.1	4.4	3.1	6.0	4.6	4.6	4.4
I55 Accommodation	4.3	4.7	4.8	3.8	5.2	5.3	5.3	6.3
I56 Food & Beverage Services	4.0	4.0	4.2	3.0	6.2	4.4	4.3	4.0
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.4
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	2.5	3.0	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.4
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.0	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.5
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.3
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	2.3	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.7	2.1
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.4
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	2.8	3.5	3.1	4.1	3.4	2.3	3.3	3.2
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.3
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.4	1.5	1.5	2.0
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.2	2.2
Other Professional Services	2.6	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.1	4.1	3.4
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	3.4	4.4	3.5	3.3	4.3	3.0	3.0	3.1
N80 Security & Investigation	5.4	6.9	4.3	4.5	4.5	3.8	3.3	3.5
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	2.4	3.3	3.1	3.1	4.0	2.1	2.8	3.1
Other Administrative & Support Services	2.5	3.1	2.9	2.1	4.4	3.2	3.0	2.9
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	3.9	4.3	3.6	3.5	4.0	3.3	3.6	4.1
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	4.5	4.6	3.9	3.8	4.3	3.6	3.6	4.3
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	2.9	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.4	2.6	3.2	3.7
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	3.5	4.7	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.8
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	3.5	3.6	3.3	2.4	4.7	3.5	4.7	3.7
<b>A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>OCCUPATIONAL GROUP</b>								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.8
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	3.0	3.6	3.4	3.1	4.0	3.2	3.3	3.2
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	1.9	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.3	1.6	2.2	2.1

\* Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying, Utilities and Sewerage & Waste Management.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

Notes :

- 1) Data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.
- 2) Annual figures are the simple averages of the figures obtained at quarterly intervals.

## 6.3 JOB VACANCY

JOB VACANCY AND JOB VACANCY RATE BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP,  
SECOND QUARTER 2013

Industry (SSIC 2010)	Total		Occupational Group					
			Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians		Clerical, Sales & Service Workers		Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	
	Vacancy ('000)	Vacancy Rate (%)	Vacancy ('000)	Vacancy Rate (%)	Vacancy ('000)	Vacancy Rate (%)	Vacancy ('000)	Vacancy Rate (%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>C10-32 MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	0.5	1.9	0.1	1.8	0.2	3.1	0.2	1.4
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	0.5	1.9	0.2	2.0	-	-	0.3	2.0
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	0.5	2.0	0.4	2.0	-	-	0.1	2.3
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	1.7	1.7	0.5	1.9	0.1	1.9	1.0	1.7
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	1.8	2.1	1.2	2.4	-	-	0.6	1.7
C29-30 Transport Equipment	1.6	1.6	0.6	2.2	-	-	1.0	1.5
Other Manufacturing Industries	1.1	2.9	0.3	2.9	0.1	2.5	0.7	3.0
<b>F41-43 CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>G-U SERVICES</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>
G46 Wholesale Trade	3.3	2.1	1.2	1.8	1.0	2.2	1.1	2.3
G47 Retail Trade	2.9	4.3	0.4	2.8	2.3	5.0	0.2	2.8
<b>H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	0.8	2.6	0.1	1.5	0.1	2.7	0.6	2.8
H50,5222,5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	0.9	2.5	0.3	1.6	0.1	1.9	0.6	3.5
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	1.0	3.2	0.3	3.7	0.6	2.9	0.1	4.3
Other Transportation & Storage Services	0.9	2.0	0.1	1.1	0.2	2.1	0.5	2.4
<b>I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>6.3</b>
I55 Accommodation	1.4	6.3	0.3	5.6	0.6	5.6	0.5	7.9
I56 Food & Beverage Services	3.5	4.0	0.4	2.9	2.5	3.9	0.6	5.4
<b>J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	-	-
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	0.6	2.4	0.4	2.1	0.2	3.5	-	-
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	0.8	2.5	0.7	2.5	0.1	2.7	-	-
<b>K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	-	-
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.2	1.9	-	-
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	0.5	3.4	0.4	3.7	0.1	2.7	-	-
<b>L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	1.2	2.0	0.7	1.7	0.3	2.5	0.2	3.2
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	1.1	2.2	0.7	2.4	0.1	2.4	0.4	1.8
Other Professional Services	0.7	3.4	0.7	3.6	-	-	-	-
<b>N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>
N80 Security & Investigation	1.2	3.5	0.1	5.9	1.0	2.9	0.1	19.4
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	1.3	3.1	0.1	1.6	0.1	4.7	1.1	3.1
Other Administrative & Support Services	1.0	2.9	0.5	2.9	0.2	3.4	0.3	2.7
<b>O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	7.1	4.3	6.7	4.7	0.3	2.2	0.1	1.4
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	3.1	3.7	1.9	3.3	1.0	5.1	0.1	3.3
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	1.5	3.8	0.6	4.0	0.7	3.2	0.3	5.9
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	1.1	3.7	0.3	2.4	0.4	3.8	0.4	5.5
<b>A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>	-	-	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>

\* Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying, Utilities and Sewerage & Waste Management.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

'-' : nil or negligible

Notes :

- 1) Data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.
- 2) Data may not add up to the total due to rounding.

## 7.1 LABOUR TURNOVER

### AVERAGE MONTHLY RECRUITMENT RATE BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

	Per Cent							
	2010	2011	2012	2012			2013	
				2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>INDUSTRY (SSIC 2010)</b>								
<b>C10-32 MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.4	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.1
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.7	1.9
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.2	1.7	1.4	2.1
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	2.2	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.5	0.9	1.3	1.9
C29-30 Transport Equipment	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.5	2.1
Other Manufacturing Industries	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.4
<b>F41-43 CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<b>G-U SERVICES</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.8	3.0	3.5	3.5	4.1
G46 Wholesale Trade	2.8	2.6	2.8	3.2	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.5
G47 Retail Trade	5.2	4.7	4.9	5.2	4.3	5.3	4.8	5.6
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.5
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.4
H50,5222,5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.7
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	1.5	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.6
Other Transportation & Storage Services	3.4	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.1	2.4	3.3	3.0
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.9	4.3	4.9
I55 Accommodation	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.5	3.1	3.3	4.1
I56 Food & Beverage Services	5.0	5.2	4.8	4.7	4.6	5.4	4.5	5.1
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.8
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.3
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	3.9	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.8	3.2
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	2.7	2.4	1.9	2.1	2.3	1.7	1.7	2.1
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	2.8	2.4	1.8	2.0	2.2	1.6	1.6	2.1
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	2.5	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.6
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.6	3.7
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.7	2.5	2.4	2.7
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.5	3.4	2.4	2.3	2.4
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	2.1	2.6	3.5	3.7	4.7	2.7	2.5	2.9
Other Professional Services	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.1	2.4	2.8
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.0	5.1	4.7
N80 Security & Investigation	5.3	5.6	5.1	5.4	5.4	4.4	6.4	5.0
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.6	4.6	4.2	4.9	5.0
Other Administrative & Support Services	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.9	4.0
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.7
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.6	0.9	1.2	1.0
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.9	2.3	1.7	2.0	2.6
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	5.9	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.0
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.5	3.1
<b>A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>OCCUPATIONAL GROUP</b>								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.6	1.8	2.0
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.0
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.5

\* Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying, Utilities and Sewerage & Waste Management.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

Notes :

- 1) Data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.
- 2) Annual figures are the simple averages of the quarterly figures.

## 7.2 LABOUR TURNOVER

### AVERAGE MONTHLY RESIGNATION RATE BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

	Per Cent							
	2010	2011	2012	2012			2013	
				2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>INDUSTRY (SSIC 2010)</b>								
<b>C10-32 MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.5
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.4	1.9	1.4	1.9	2.0
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.0
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.8
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.7	1.4
C29-30 Transport Equipment	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.2
Other Manufacturing Industries	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.9	2.0
<b>F41-43 CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>G-U SERVICES</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	2.9	2.6	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.6	3.2	3.4
G46 Wholesale Trade	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.5	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.9
G47 Retail Trade	4.7	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.5	3.9	5.0	4.6
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.7
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.4
H50,5222, 5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.9
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.9
Other Transportation & Storage Services	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.0	2.4	2.4
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.7	4.2	3.7	4.2	4.5
I55 Accommodation	3.0	2.8	3.2	3.6	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.7
I56 Food & Beverage Services	4.4	4.6	4.6	5.0	4.6	4.0	4.5	4.7
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.2
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.8
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	2.5	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.5
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.5
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.4
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.9
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.9
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.9
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.6	2.0	1.9
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.9
Other Professional Services	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.7	2.0
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.6	4.1	3.6	3.9	3.8
N80 Security & Investigation	4.4	4.5	4.6	5.0	4.7	4.0	4.2	4.2
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	5.1	4.5	4.7	5.3	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.1
Other Administrative & Support Services	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.2	2.7	3.0	3.0
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.3
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.9	2.0
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.7
<b>A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>OCCUPATIONAL GROUP</b>								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.4
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.2	2.7	3.4	3.3
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.4

\* Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying, Utilities and Sewerage & Waste Management.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

Notes :

- 1) Data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.
- 2) Annual figures are the simple averages of the quarterly figures.

## 7.3 LABOUR TURNOVER

AVERAGE MONTHLY RECRUITMENT RATE AND RESIGNATION RATE BY INDUSTRY  
AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, SECOND QUARTER 2013

Per Cent

Industry (SSIC 2010)	Total		Occupational Group					
			Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians		Clerical, Sales & Service Workers		Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	
	Recruitment	Resignation	Recruitment	Resignation	Recruitment	Resignation	Recruitment	Resignation
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>C10-32 MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	3.3	2.5	2.0	1.6	3.6	3.2	3.5	2.5
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.2
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	1.9	1.0	1.6	0.8	1.9	1.3	2.9	1.5
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.5	2.6	2.1	2.2	1.9
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.2	2.8	2.0
C29-30 Transport Equipment	2.1	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.9	1.8	2.4	1.3
Other Manufacturing Industries	2.4	2.0	2.2	1.5	3.6	2.7	2.3	2.1
<b>F41-43 CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>G-U SERVICES</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	4.1	3.4	2.4	1.6	5.5	4.4	4.5	4.3
G46 Wholesale Trade	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.5	4.4	3.2	4.7	4.5
G47 Retail Trade	5.6	4.6	3.3	2.1	6.6	5.6	3.5	3.2
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	2.5	1.7	1.9	1.6	2.2	1.6	3.1	1.9
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	2.4	1.4	2.2	1.4	3.1	2.1	2.3	1.1
H50,5222, 5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	2.7	1.9	2.2	1.8	2.8	2.1	3.3	1.8
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.5	0.8	4.4	2.3
Other Transportation & Storage Services	3.0	2.4	2.0	1.8	2.9	2.7	3.6	2.6
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	4.9	4.5	3.1	2.9	5.3	4.9	5.0	4.5
I55 Accommodation	4.1	3.7	3.2	3.3	4.3	3.9	4.5	3.8
I56 Food & Beverage Services	5.1	4.7	3.1	2.7	5.5	5.1	5.2	4.9
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	2.8	2.2	2.6	2.1	3.5	2.3	5.8	3.1
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	2.3	1.8	2.1	1.6	3.3	2.5	2.7	2.1
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	3.2	2.5	3.0	2.5	3.8	1.9	6.9	3.4
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	2.1	1.5	2.1	1.4	2.6	1.7	0.9	1.0
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	2.1	1.4	2.0	1.4	2.7	1.7	1.1	1.2
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	2.6	1.9	2.8	1.9	2.4	1.8	-	-
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	3.7	2.9	1.9	1.6	3.6	2.7	4.9	3.8
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	2.7	1.9	2.3	1.6	3.6	3.4	3.6	2.2
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.4	3.5	3.7	4.7	2.4
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	2.9	1.9	2.6	1.8	3.2	2.1	3.3	2.1
Other Professional Services	2.8	2.0	2.6	1.9	4.8	3.7	3.0	1.5
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	4.7	3.8	3.5	2.5	5.1	4.1	4.8	4.2
N80 Security & Investigation	5.0	4.2	2.3	1.6	5.1	4.3	7.4	3.3
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	5.0	4.1	3.1	2.6	3.0	2.3	5.3	4.4
Other Administrative & Support Services	4.0	3.0	3.7	2.6	6.2	3.4	2.9	3.4
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	1.7	1.2	1.5	0.9	2.5	1.9	2.1	1.9
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.8	1.0	0.9	0.6
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	2.6	1.3	2.5	1.2	2.7	1.6	2.0	1.6
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.9
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.0	4.2	3.7	2.7	2.4
<b>A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>

\* Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying, Utilities and Sewerage & Waste Management.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

Note :

1) Data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.

## 8.1 HOURS WORKED

### AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL PAID HOURS WORKED PER EMPLOYEE BY INDUSTRY

Industry (SSIC 2010)		Hours								
		2010	2011	2012	2012			2013		
					Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>46.2</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>46.3</b>	
<b>C10-32 MANUFACTURING</b>		<b>50.5</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>50.4</b>	
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	47.5	48.5	47.8	48.1	47.5	47.2	46.5	46.5	
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	50.0	49.2	48.6	48.3	48.5	48.7	49.2	49.2	
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	46.1	45.9	45.1	45.5	44.7	44.9	44.7	44.8	
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	52.7	52.1	52.5	52.6	52.5	52.4	52.5	52.5	
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	47.4	47.1	46.9	48.2	46.3	46.3	46.4	47.4	
C29-30	Transport Equipment	53.4	53.1	53.6	53.2	54.0	54.0	54.1	53.5	
	Other Manufacturing Industries	49.8	49.7	49.6	49.5	49.7	50.1	49.8	50.8	
<b>F41-43 CONSTRUCTION</b>		<b>52.4</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>53.4</b>	
<b>G-U SERVICES</b>		<b>43.4</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>43.4</b>	
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	43.8	43.7	43.6	43.9	43.2	43.6	43.4	43.5	
G46	Wholesale Trade	43.8	43.6	43.7	44.0	43.2	43.8	43.8	43.9	
G47	Retail Trade	43.8	43.8	43.3	43.6	43.2	42.9	42.6	42.6	
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	45.7	46.2	46.1	46.2	45.9	46.2	45.6	45.4	
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	47.6	48.4	48.4	48.5	48.4	48.1	46.2	45.9	
H50,5222,5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	44.5	44.8	44.5	44.5	44.9	44.2	44.4	44.3	
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	43.7	44.6	44.8	45.3	44.2	45.4	44.6	44.2	
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	47.0	47.1	46.8	46.9	46.5	47.0	46.8	46.8	
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	41.2	41.6	42.1	42.4	42.2	42.0	42.4	42.8	
I55	Accommodation	45.4	45.8	45.9	45.9	45.7	46.1	46.3	46.4	
I56	Food & Beverage Services	39.9	40.4	41.1	41.4	41.3	41.0	41.4	41.9	
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	41.7	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.3	41.7	41.7	41.7	
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	41.7	41.4	41.6	41.6	41.3	42.1	42.1	42.2	
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	41.6	41.6	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.3	41.5	41.3	
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	41.4	41.2	41.2	41.1	41.3	41.1	41.2	41.1	
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services	41.6	41.4	41.3	41.3	41.5	41.3	41.3	41.3	
K65 & 662	Insurance Services	40.4	39.8	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	39.8	
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	44.7	44.6	44.5	44.3	44.6	44.5	44.7	44.7	
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	43.0	43.1	43.6	43.2	44.0	43.9	43.7	43.8	
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	41.0	41.1	41.5	41.4	41.8	41.2	41.2	41.1	
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	45.6	45.7	46.6	45.8	47.4	47.9	47.7	47.9	
	Other Professional Services	42.5	42.9	42.2	42.3	42.4	41.9	41.7	42.0	
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	48.7	48.5	48.5	49.1	48.0	47.7	47.3	47.4	
N80	Security & Investigation	55.2	54.6	55.5	57.2	53.7	52.9	51.6	52.7	
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	44.8	45.7	45.3	45.3	45.0	45.7	45.5	45.6	
	Other Administrative & Support Services	46.0	45.7	45.0	44.9	45.8	44.9	44.7	44.2	
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	42.0	42.1	42.1	42.1	42.0	42.1	42.1	42.1	
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education	41.5	41.4	41.3	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.3	41.3	
Q86-88	Health & Social Services	42.0	42.1	42.1	42.1	42.0	42.1	42.1	42.1	
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	42.6	43.4	43.8	43.7	43.8	44.1	43.7	43.8	
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	44.0	44.3	44.2	44.7	43.5	43.7	43.7	44.1	
<b>A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*</b>		<b>46.3</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>45.5</b>	

\* Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying, Utilities and Sewerage & Waste Management.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

Notes :

- 1) Data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.
- 2) Annual figures are the simple averages of the figures obtained at quarterly intervals.

## 8.2 HOURS WORKED

### AVERAGE WEEKLY PAID OVERTIME HOURS WORKED PER EMPLOYEE BY INDUSTRY

Industry (SSIC 2010)	Hours							
	2010	2011	2012	2012			2013	
				Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>C10-32 MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.4</b>
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	4.3	5.0	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.3	3.7	3.9
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	6.4	5.8	5.1	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.7	5.8
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.1
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	8.9	8.5	9.1	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	5.1	4.7	4.8	6.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	5.3
C29-30 Transport Equipment	9.6	9.4	9.9	9.4	10.3	10.2	10.4	9.8
Other Manufacturing Industries	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.4	6.8	7.1	6.9	7.7
<b>F41-43 CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.6</b>
<b>G-U SERVICES</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>
G46 Wholesale Trade	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5
G47 Retail Trade	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1
<b>H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	4.3	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.2	4.9	3.2	3.1
H50,5222,5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.7
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	1.6	2.3	2.4	2.9	1.8	3.1	2.3	1.9
Other Transportation & Storage Services	4.0	4.3	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.2
<b>I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>
I55 Accommodation	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.4	2.4	2.5
I56 Food & Beverage Services	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.3
<b>J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.9
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
<b>K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>						
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.5	2.5
<b>M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	3.0	3.1	3.9	3.3	4.6	5.0	4.8	5.1
Other Professional Services	1.1	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8
<b>N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>
N80 Security & Investigation	10.5	10.5	12.1	13.8	10.5	9.4	8.0	9.5
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	1.9	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.6
Other Administrative & Support Services	3.3	3.2	2.7	2.4	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.1
<b>O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.1
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.8
<b>A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>

\* Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying, Utilities and Sewerage & Waste Management.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

Notes :

- 1) Data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.
- 2) Annual figures are the simple averages of the figures obtained at quarterly intervals.

# Explanatory Notes

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Labour Market, Second Quarter 2013

## Unemployment

### Source

Labour Force Survey

### Coverage

The survey covers private households on the main island of Singapore. It excludes workers living in construction worksites, dormitories and workers' quarters at the workplace and persons commuting from abroad to work in Singapore. Estimates of the total labour force are derived by combining data on residents (also known as locals) obtained from the survey with foreign workforce data compiled from administrative records.

### Concepts and Definitions

**Unemployed persons** refer to persons aged 15 years and over who did not work but were actively looking and available for work during the reference period. They include persons who were not working but were taking steps to start their own business or taking up a new job after the reference period.

**Unemployment rate** is defined as the percentage of unemployed persons to the total number of economically active persons (i.e. employed and unemployed persons) aged 15 years and over.

**Long-term unemployed persons** refer to persons aged 15 years and over who have been unemployed for 25 weeks or more.

**Long-term unemployment rate** is defined as the percentage of long-term unemployed persons to economically active persons.

### Uses and Limitations

The unemployment rate is probably the best-known measure of the labour market. It measures unutilised labour supply and is useful in the study of the economic cycle as it is closely related to economic fluctuations.

Unemployment can have frictional, cyclical and structural elements. As it takes time for job seekers and employers to find a match, there is always a certain level of frictional unemployment due to people changing jobs and from new entrants looking for work for the first time. Unemployment can also be structural e.g. arising from a mismatch between the job seekers and the job openings available. With structural unemployment, even if job vacancies and job seekers coexist in the labour market, they may not be matched over a long period of time. Finally, unemployment can be cyclical. This occurs when there is a general decline in demand for manpower as aggregate demand for goods and services fall in the event of a cyclical downturn. Unlike structural and frictional unemployment where the problem is in matching job openings with job seekers, cyclical unemployment occurs when there are not enough jobs to go around.

Unemployment can vary due to changes in demand or supply of manpower. It can decline if more people succeed in securing employment or when the unemployed persons stop looking for a job and leave the labour force either temporarily (e.g. to take up training) or permanently (e.g. to retire). Conversely, unemployment may rise due to increase in labour supply from new entrants or re-entrants to the labour market. It will also rise if more people quit their jobs to look for alternative employment or if there is an increase in layoffs.

Unemployment rates by specific groups, defined e.g. by age and educational attainment are useful in identifying groups of workers most vulnerable to unemployment.

## Employment

### Source

Primarily from administrative records. The self-employed component is estimated from the Labour Force Survey.

### Coverage

The employment data comprises all persons in employment i.e. employees and the self-employed. However, it excludes males who are serving their 2-year full-time national service liability in the Singapore Armed Forces, Police and Civil Defence Forces.

Data on the number of local (also known as resident) employees are compiled from the Central Provident Fund (CPF) Board's administrative records of active contributors defined as local employees who have at least one CPF contribution paid for him/her. A local (also known as resident) employee is any Singapore citizen or Permanent Resident who is employed by an employer under a contract of service or other agreement entered into in Singapore. Every local employee and his/her employer are required to make monthly contributions to the CPF which is a compulsory savings scheme to provide workers financial security in old age and helps meet the needs of healthcare, home-ownership, family protection and asset enhancement.

Data on foreigners working in Singapore are compiled from administrative records of foreigners on valid work passes issued by the Ministry of Manpower. Foreigners can work in Singapore only if they have valid work passes issued by the Ministry of Manpower.

The number of self-employed residents is estimated from the Labour Force Survey. The self-employed comprises persons aged 15 years and over who are own account workers, employers or contributing family workers.

### Concepts and Definitions

**Employment change** refers to the change in the number of persons who are in employment, derived by taking the difference in the employment level at the end of the reference period compared with the end of the preceding period. A positive change refers to the additional number of persons who are in employment, while a negative change refers to the decline in number of persons in employment.

### Uses and Limitations

This data series allows users to identify individual industries where employment is growing or stagnating. An analysis of the data over time also helps in understanding the impact of cyclical and structural changes in the economy on the demand for workers.

Conceptually, the change in employment over the reference period is the difference between people entering and exiting employment during the period. Users should not mistake an increase in employment as gross job creation.

## Redundancy

### Source

Labour Market Survey

### Coverage

Before 2006, the survey covers private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees. From 2006 onwards, the survey also includes the public sector comprising government ministries, organs of state and statutory boards.

### Concepts and Definitions

**Redundancy** comprises retrenchment and early release of contract workers due to redundancy.

**Retrenchment** refers to the termination of employment of a permanent employee due to redundancy. In the public sector, it includes those who left service under the Special Resignation Scheme that allows redundant non-deployable Civil Service or Statutory Board employees to leave their organisations with compensation.

**Early release of contract workers** refers to employees on term contracts which were terminated prematurely because of redundancy.

### Uses and Limitations

Data on redundancy are useful in the analysis of re-structuring or ailing industries.

The number of persons retrenched or made redundant (flow) should not be confused with persons unemployed (stock). Not all persons retrenched or made redundant will be unemployed as some will re-enter into employment or decide to leave the workforce.

## Re-entry into Employment

### Source

Labour Market Survey and derived based on data from Central Provident Fund Board

### Coverage

Information on resident workers made redundant is obtained from the Labour Market Survey. Before 2007, data pertain to residents retrenched from private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees. From 2007 onwards, data also include residents retrenched from the public sector. With effect from the second quarter of 2009, the coverage is further expanded to include employees on term contracts which were terminated prematurely due to redundancy. The status of re-entry into employment of these workers is tracked using CPF records. Hence, it does not capture workers made redundant who went into self or informal employment or undergo training while looking for a job.

## Concepts and Definitions

**Re-entry rate** is defined as the proportion of residents made redundant who re-entered employment. The re-entry rate within six months of redundancy for a quarter refers to the re-entry rate as at end of the quarter for the residents made redundant in the previous quarter. For example, the re-entry rate for second quarter 2009 shows the proportion of residents made redundant in the first quarter of 2009 who had re-entered employment by June 2009. The annual average re-entry rate is the simple average of the quarterly figures. The "Re-employment" (of workers made redundant) series has been renamed "Re-entry into Employment". This is to avoid confusion with the use of the term "Re-employment" in the Retirement and Re-employment Act, which refers to the re-employment of workers past the retirement age.

## Uses and Limitations

This indicator measures the prospects of re-entry into employment of workers made redundant. It allows us to identify vulnerable workers who find it difficult to secure re-entry into employment after layoff.

A low re-entry rate could also be the result of workers taking a break from the labour force rather than a weak job market. An analysis of the change in re-entry rate over time should therefore be made in the context of other indicators on the labour market. Also, the indicator could be cohort-specific. Even if the state of the labour market is unchanged, two different cohorts of workers could yield different re-entry rates, depending on the profile of the workers involved. Also, the data based on CPF records do not capture workers who went into self or informal employment or undergo training while looking for a job.

## Job Vacancy

### Source

Labour Market Survey

### Coverage

Before 2006, the survey covers private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees. From 2006 onwards, the survey also includes the public sector comprising government ministries, organs of state and statutory boards.

## Concepts and Definitions

**Job vacancy** refers to the number of unfilled posts for which an establishment is actively recruiting employees from outside the establishment. They exclude:

- a) Positions for which the employees have been appointed, but have not yet commenced duty;
- b) Positions open only to internal transfers, promotion.

Recruitment action to fill a post includes advertising in newspapers, posting notices on the internet (e.g. on online job banks), making word-of-mouth announcements, soliciting employees through employment agencies or job fairs, contacting or interviewing registered job applicants.

**Job vacancy rate** for a quarter is defined as the total number of job vacancies divided by the total demand for manpower at the end of the quarter. The total demand for manpower is defined as the sum of the number of employees and job vacancies at the end of the quarter. The annual figures are the simple averages of the quarterly figures.

**Job vacancy to unemployed ratio** is calculated by taking the ratio of the estimates of the total number of job vacancies for the whole economy to the total number of unemployed persons. The job vacancies for the whole economy is estimated based on the assumption that private sector establishments with less than 25 employees have the same vacancy rate as private establishments with 25-49 employees. Estimates on the total number of unemployed persons are obtained from the Labour Force Survey.

### Uses and Limitations

Job vacancy statistics measure unmet demand for manpower and are useful for assessing changes in the manpower demand over time. They enable users to identify industries and occupations where employers are seeking workers. This can have operational use e.g. in improving vocational guidance and helping job seekers and employers make more informed choices.

Data on job vacancies can assist in pinpointing emerging labour shortages. To identify labour shortages, trends in vacancy data would have to be evaluated together with other labour market indicators as well as background information on the occupations and factors affecting demand and supply of workers. This is because persistent job vacancies may indicate either real shortages or factors such as low wages, poor working conditions and unrealistic hiring specifications.

## Labour Turnover

### Source

Labour Market Survey

### Coverage

Before 2006, the survey covers private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees. From 2006 onwards, the survey also includes the public sector comprising government ministries, organs of state and statutory boards.

### Concepts and Definitions

**Average monthly recruitment rate** during a quarter is defined as the average number of persons recruited in a month during the quarter divided by the average number of employees in the establishment. The annual figures are the simple averages of the quarterly figures.

**Average monthly resignation rate** during a quarter is defined as the average number of persons who resigned in a month during the quarter divided by the average number of employees in the establishment. The annual figures are the simple averages of the quarterly figures.

### Uses and Limitations

In good times when job openings are plentiful, recruitment and resignation rates tend to be high reflecting movement of workers between jobs. In periods of economic downturn, high layoffs are usually coupled with low resignation and recruitment rates.

The resignation rates by industry are valuable to employers for comparing their staff turnover against the industry norm. Low resignation rate in a company relative to the industry average is usually considered to be an indicator of good labour-management relations. Labour turnover also reflects the unique labour market dynamics of the various industries. For example, accommodation and food services typically have higher turnover rates because of their heavy reliance on temporary and part-time workers to cope with fluctuations in demand.

### Paid Hours Worked

#### Source

Labour Market Survey

#### Coverage

Before 2006, the survey covers private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees. From 2006 onwards, the survey also includes the public sector comprising government ministries, organs of state and statutory boards.

#### Concepts and Definitions

**Total paid hours worked** refer to the total number of paid hours worked during a week by an employee. It is the sum of standard hours and paid overtime hours worked.

**Standard hours worked** refer to the number of hours, excluding meal breaks worked by an employee during a normal working week.

**Paid overtime hours worked** refers to the number of hours worked by an employee during a week in excess of the standard hours for which the employees were paid. It excludes overtime hours worked for which "time-off" was granted instead of wage payment.

#### Uses and Limitations

Data on number of paid overtime hours are used as a gauge of the level of economic activities and working conditions of the various industries. The data can also be used for social studies on family and community life.

The data however do not capture unpaid overtime worked e.g. by executives and management staff who are normally not paid for working overtime. Users can refer to separate statistics on usual hours worked collected from the mid-year Comprehensive Labour Force Survey.

## Reliability of Data

In a sample survey, inferences about the target population are drawn from the data collected from the sample. Errors due to extension of the conclusions based on one sample to the entire population are known as sampling errors. The sampling error of an estimate is the difference between the estimated value obtained from a sample and the actual value from the population. Factors influencing the sampling error include the sample size, the sample design, method of estimation, the variability of the population and the characteristics studied.

The most common measure of the sampling error of an estimate is its standard error, which is a measure of the variation among the estimates derived from all possible samples. An alternative measure is the relative standard error of an estimate which indicates the standard error relative to the magnitude of the estimate. A sample estimate and an estimate of its standard error can be used to construct an interval that will, at specified levels of confidence, include the actual value. By statistical convention, the confidence level has been set at 95 per cent.

Estimates of the sampling variability of selected indicators are as follows:

	Reference Period	Estimate	Standard Error	Relative Standard Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower	Upper
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT</b>						
Number of Unemployed Residents	Jun 13	82,600	1,900	2.3%	78,900	86,400
Resident Unemployment Rate	Jun 13	3.9%	0.09%-pt	2.3%	3.7%	4.1%
<b>JOB VACANCY</b>						
Job Vacancy Number	Jun 13	52,100	900	1.7%	50,300	53,800
Job Vacancy Rate	Jun 13	2.6%	0.04%-pts	1.6%	2.5%	2.7%
<b>LABOUR TURNOVER</b>						
Average Monthly Recruitment Rate	2Q 13	3.0%	0.04%-pts	1.4%	2.9%	3.0%
Average Monthly Resignation Rate	2Q 13	2.2%	0.03%-pts	1.3%	2.1%	2.2%
<b>HOURS WORKED</b>						
Average Weekly Paid Overtime Hours Worked Per Employee	Jun 13	3.9	0.04	1.1%	3.8	4.0

Note: Data are non-seasonally adjusted.

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TITLE OF REPORT : LABOUR MARKET, SECOND QUARTER 2013

1. How would you rate this publication in terms of :

	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor
a) Relevance to your work	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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2. Which area(s) of the report do you find most useful? Please provide reasons.

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Too detailed       Just right       Too brief

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5. What additional information (if any) would you like us to include in our future issues?

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## Just Released

### Labour Market, Second Quarter 2013

Date of Release: 13 Sep 2013

This quarterly release analyses the labour market situation. Topics covered include unemployment, employment, redundancy, re-entry into employment, job vacancy, labour turnover and hours worked.



### Singapore Yearbook of Manpower Statistics, 2013

Date of Release: 28 Jun 2013

The Yearbook contains a wide range of statistics on the labour market. These include key data on the labour force, job vacancy, wages, redundancy, labour turnover, hours worked, conditions of employment, labour relations, workplace safety and health, higher education and skills training.



## Other Resources

Title	Date of Release
• Manpower Statistics in Brief, 2013	20/06/2013
• Report on Wage Practices, 2012	05/06/2013
• Redundancy and Re-entry into Employment, 2012	25/04/2013
• Labour Turnover Time Series, 2006 to 2012	01/04/2013
• Labour Force in Singapore, 2012	31/01/2013
• Job Vacancies, 2012	28/01/2013
• Conditions of Employment, 2012	20/12/2012
• Retirement and Re-employment Practices, 2011	20/07/2012
• Report on Wages in Singapore, 2011	29/06/2012
• Singaporeans in the Workforce*	11/10/2011
• Employer Supported Training, 2010	02/09/2011
• Labour Mobility	31/05/2010
• Focus on Older People In and Out of Employment	29/07/2008
• Quality of Employment Creation for Singapore Citizens	29/02/2008
• Employment of Singapore Citizens, Permanent Residents and Foreigners, 1997 to 2006	29/02/2008
• Premium on Fields of Study: The Returns to Higher Education in Singapore	19/01/2007

\* This paper is a collaborative effort between Manpower Research and Statistics Department and Singapore Department of Statistics

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