

LABOUR MARKET THIRD QUARTER 2013



**MINISTRY OF
MANPOWER**

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Notations

- : nil or negligible
- Q : Quarter
- M : March
- J : June
- S : September
- D : December

Abbreviations

- CPF : Central Provident Fund
- LFS : Labour Force Survey
- MOM : Ministry of Manpower
- 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 remained low, reflecting the tight labour market. The seasonally adjusted overall unemployment rate was 1.8% in September 2013, down from 2.1% in June 2013. Similarly, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for residents decreased from 2.9% to 2.6% and 3.1% to 2.8% for Singapore citizens. An estimated 48,300 residents including 43,400 Singapore citizens were unemployed in September 2013. The seasonally adjusted figures were 56,000 for residents and 50,300 for citizens, down from 63,200 and 55,700 respectively a quarter ago.
- Long-term unemployment increased over the year. 12,500 residents representing 0.6% of the resident labour force were unemployed for at least 25 weeks in September 2013, up from 9,500 or 0.4% a year ago. Nevertheless, the long-term unemployment rate remained lower than the last recessionary high (18,300 or 0.9%) in September 2009.
- Total employment rose by 33,100 in the third quarter of 2013, slightly below the gains of 33,700 in the previous quarter but higher than the 26,200 in the third quarter of 2012. This brought total employment to 3,453,300 in September 2013, 4.2% higher than a year ago.
- 2,710 workers were made redundant in the third quarter of 2013, lower than the 3,080 workers in the preceding quarter and 2,850 in the third quarter of 2012.
- The rate of re-entry into employment improved for the second consecutive quarter. Based on CPF records, 52% of residents laid off in the second quarter of 2013 secured employment by September 2013. This rate of re-entry into employment within six months of redundancy rose slightly from the 51% experienced by the previous cohort (laid off in the first quarter of 2013) in June 2013.
- There were more job openings in September 2013. Seasonally adjusted job vacancies rose over the quarter by 5.9%, after declining 5.1% in June 2013. With more openings and fewer job seekers, the seasonally adjusted ratio of job vacancies to unemployed persons rose to 1.41 in September 2013, following a decline from 1.21 in March 2013 to 1.12 in June 2013.

Overview

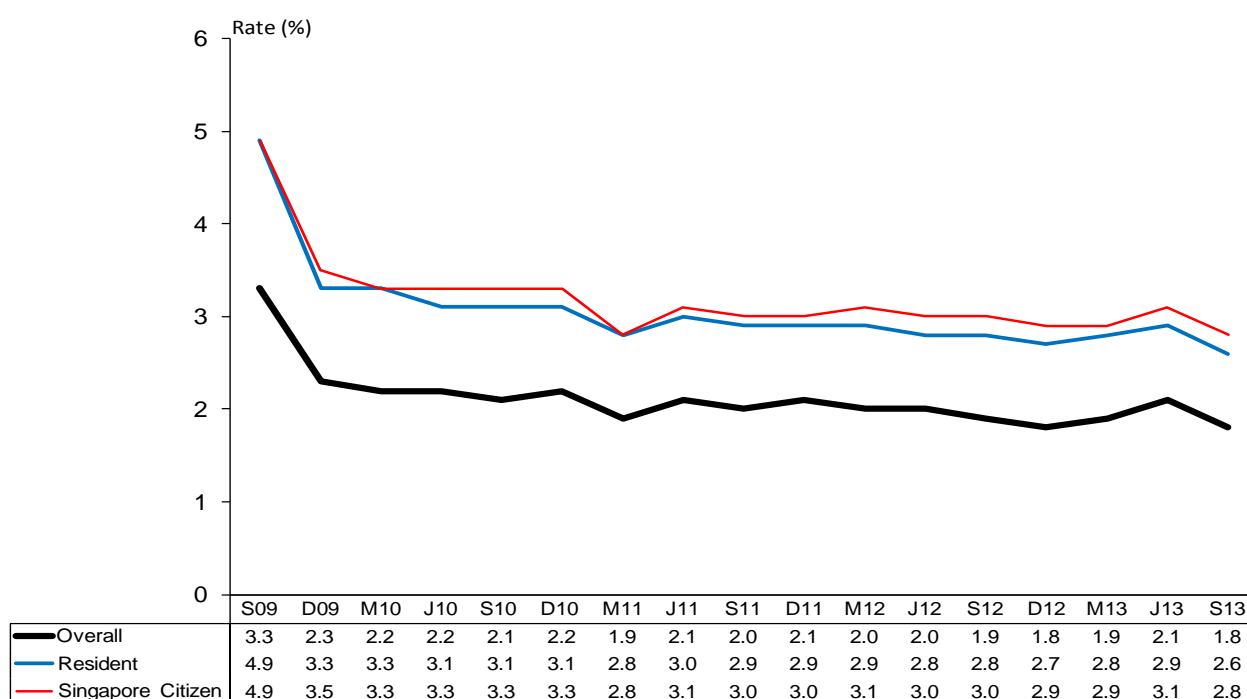
Unemployment declined in September, amid the tight job market. With more job openings and fewer job seekers, the ratio of job vacancies to unemployed persons rose. Employment growth remained high in the third quarter of 2013, though it eased slightly from the previous quarter.

Unemployment

Unemployment remained low, reflecting tight job market

Unemployment remained low, reflecting the tight labour market. The seasonally adjusted overall unemployment rate was 1.8% in September 2013, down from 2.1% in June 2013. Similarly, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for residents decreased over the quarter from 2.9% to 2.6% and 3.1% to 2.8% for Singapore citizens. An estimated 48,300 residents including 43,400 Singapore citizens were unemployed in September 2013. The seasonally adjusted figures were 56,000 for residents and 50,300 for citizens, down from 63,200 and 55,700 respectively a quarter ago.

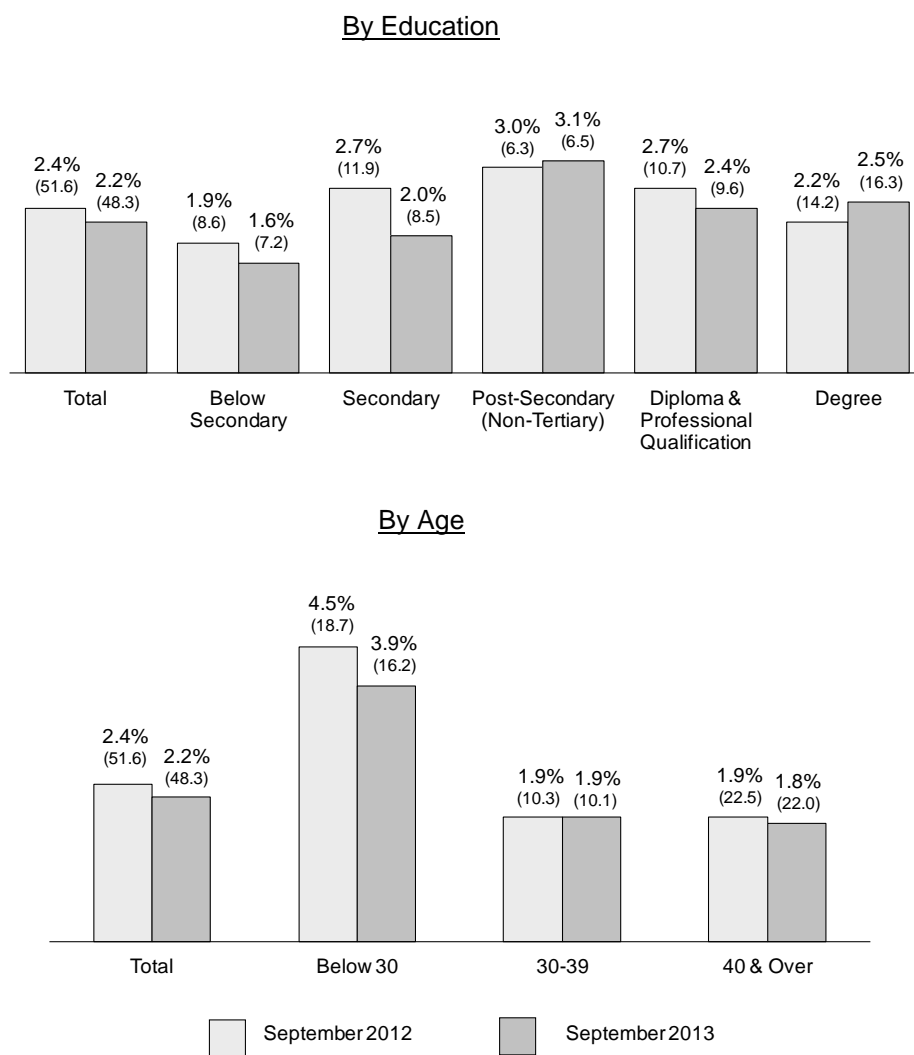
Chart 1: Unemployment Rate
(Seasonally Adjusted)



On a non-seasonally adjusted basis, the resident unemployment rate improved from 2.4% in September 2012 to 2.2% in September 2013. The improvement was largely driven by residents with secondary or lower qualifications. Diploma & professional qualification holders also experienced a decrease in unemployment over the year. On the other hand, unemployment increased for residents with degrees and post secondary (non-tertiary) qualifications.

The improvement in unemployment rate over the year was largely felt by younger residents aged below 30, followed by mature residents aged 40 & over. The rate for residents in their 30s was unchanged over the year.

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



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 increased over the year

Long-term unemployment increased over the year. This was possibly due to the rise in unemployment in the first half of the year, driven mainly by the tertiary-educated who typically take longer to search for jobs that meet their skills, qualifications and salary expectations. 12,500 residents representing 0.6% of the resident labour force were unemployed for at least 25 weeks in September 2013, up from 9,500 or 0.4% a year ago. Nevertheless, the long-term unemployment rate remained lower than the last recessionary high (18,300 or 0.9%) in September 2009.

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

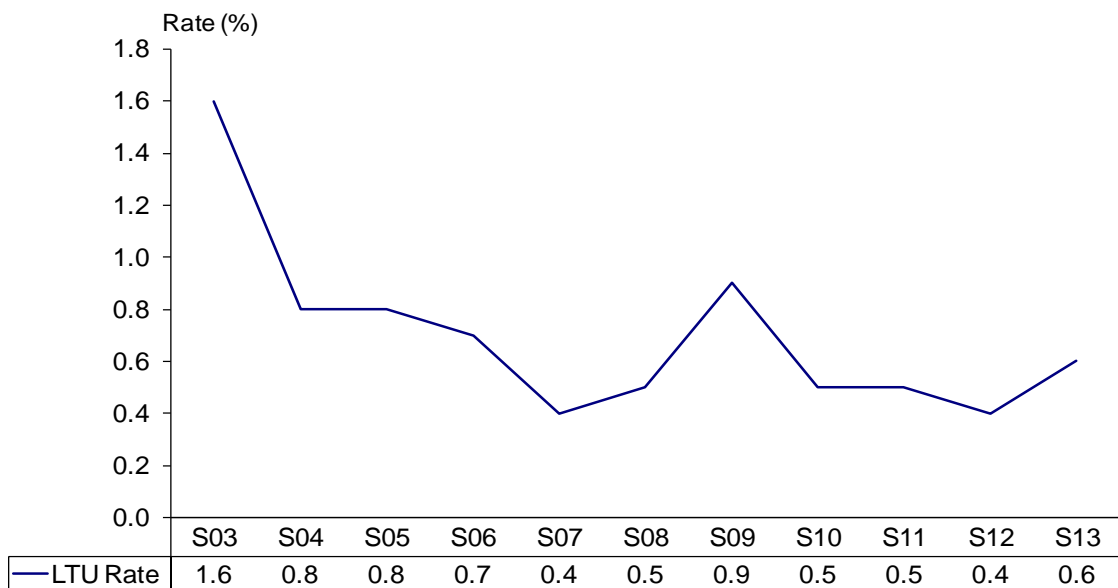
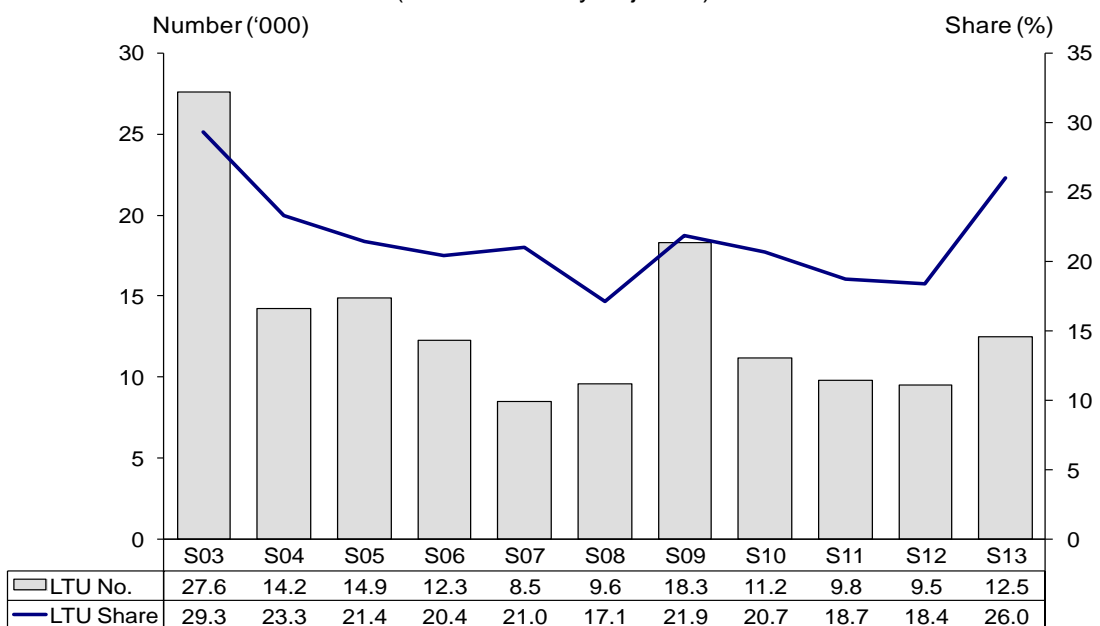


Chart 4: Number And Share Of Resident Long-Term Unemployed
(Non-Seasonally Adjusted)

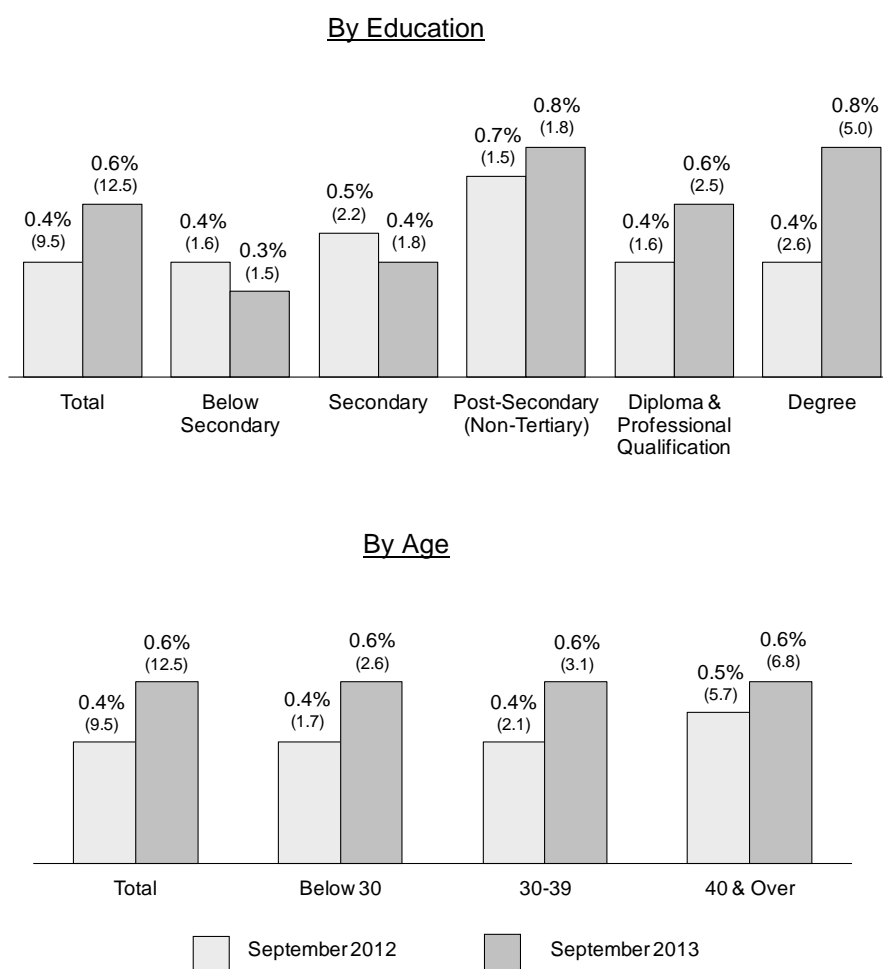


Notes: (1) Long-term unemployed refers to those unemployed for at least 25 weeks.
(2) The share represents the long-term unemployed as a proportion of unemployed residents.

Long-term unemployment rate increased over the year for residents with post-secondary (non-tertiary) and above qualifications, but declined for those with secondary or below qualifications.

All age groups experienced a rise in long-term unemployment rate over the year, more so for younger residents aged below 40. This closed the gap in long-term unemployment rate for the three age groups, with all converging at 0.6% in September 2013.

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



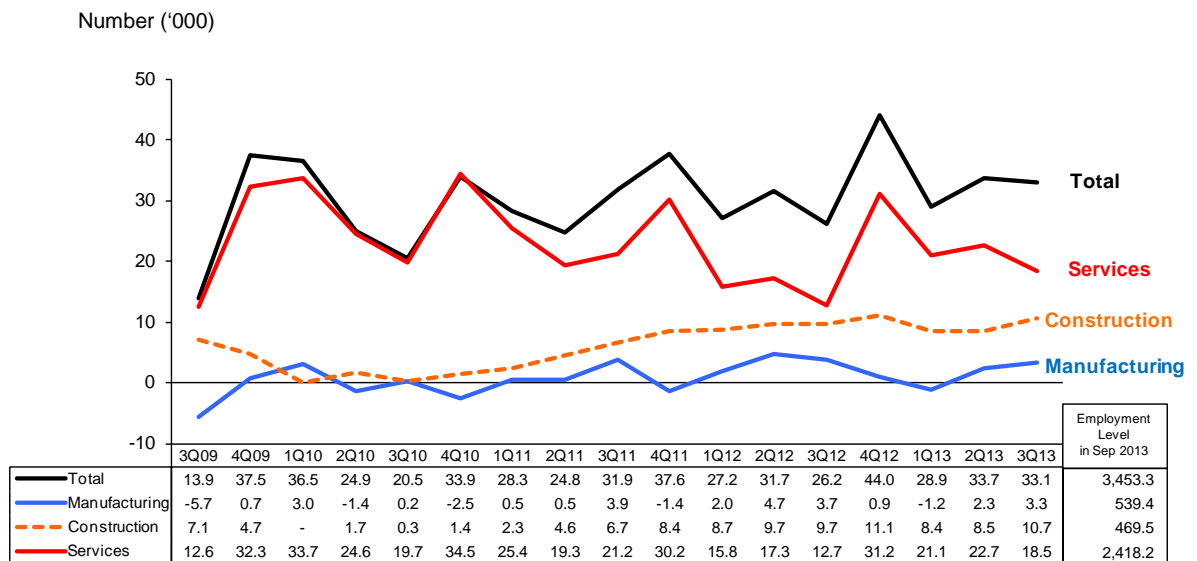
Note: Figures in brackets refer to the number of long-term unemployed in thousands. They may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Employment

Employment growth remained high

Total employment rose by 33,100 in the third quarter of 2013, slightly below the gains of 33,700 in the previous quarter but higher than the 26,200 in the third quarter last year. This brought total employment to 3,453,300 in September 2013, 4.2% 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) The industries are classified based on SSIC 2010.

Services continued to generate the majority of the employment gains (18,500) in the third quarter this year, up from the same period last year (12,700). Over the same period, employment growth increased in construction (9,700 to 10,700) but eased in manufacturing (3,700 to 3,300).

Table 1: Total Employment Change By Industry

In Thousands

Industry	Total Employment Change							Total Employment Level
	2012				2013			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	Sep 2013
Total	27.2	31.7	26.2	44.0	28.9	33.7	33.1	3 453.3
Manufacturing	2.0	4.7	3.7	0.9	-1.2	2.3	3.3	539.4
Construction	8.7	9.7	9.7	11.1	8.4	8.5	10.7	469.5
Services	15.8	17.3	12.7	31.2	21.1	22.7	18.5	2 418.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	0.7	2.0	0.1	7.3	2.6	-1.1	3.2	471.2
Transportation & Storage	2.2	2.2	1.5	2.8	2.5	3.6	1.4	225.2
Accommodation & Food Services	-0.5	-0.9	1.5	7.9	-0.1	2.2	1.1	220.2
Information & Communications	-0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.5	4.6	1.1	112.6
Financial & Insurance Services	-	1.8	2.9	1.7	1.9	-1.3	2.2	185.8
Real Estate Services	1.9	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.7	-0.4	-0.6	88.2
Professional Services	-0.5	2.9	3.7	2.8	3.4	5.5	4.8	221.0
Administrative & Support Services	3.4	4.6	0.2	0.5	2.2	4.9	1.2	184.2
Community, Social & Personal Services	8.8	3.0	1.4	7.3	6.3	5.0	4.3	709.8
Others	0.7	-	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.6	26.2

- : 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.

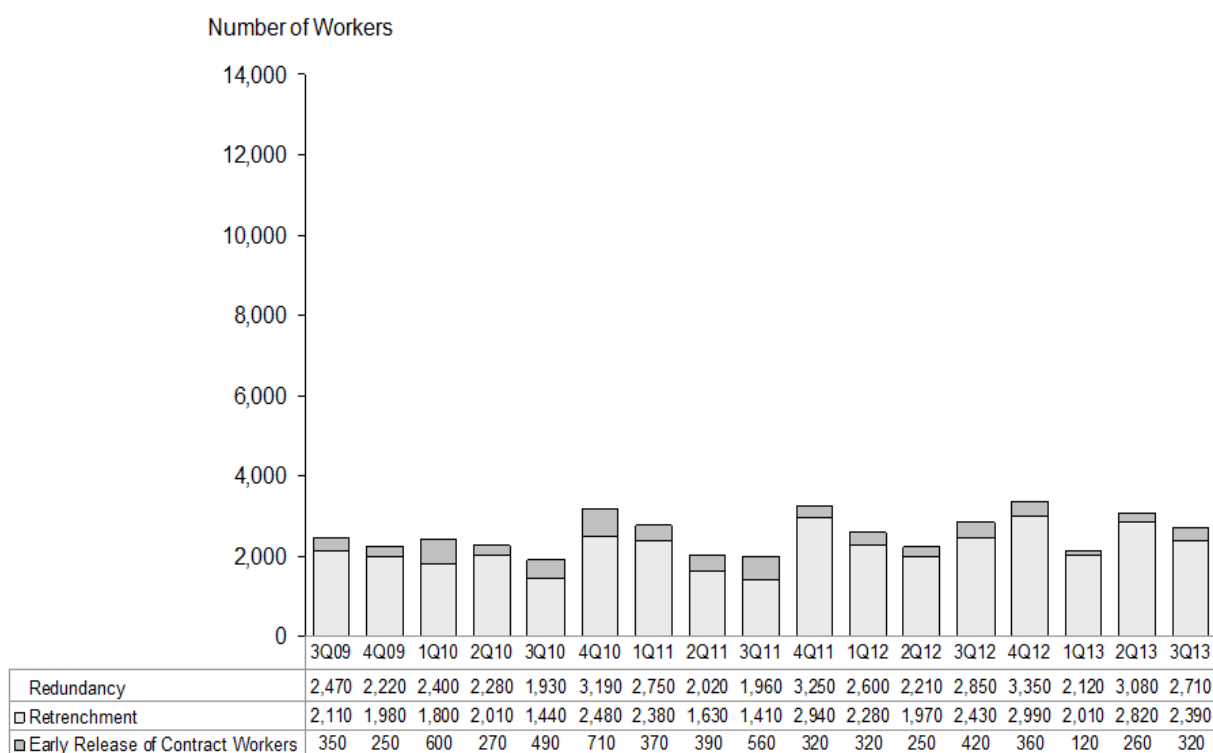
Redundancy

Layoffs declined, after increasing in previous quarter

2,710 workers were made redundant in the third quarter of 2013, lower than the 3,080 workers in the preceding quarter and 2,850 in the third quarter of 2012.

Manufacturing saw fewer layoffs (1,250) than in the second quarter of 2013 (1,630). This more than offset the slight increases from services (from 1,190 to 1,200) and construction (from 250 to 260).

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 and technicians (PMETs) formed nearly two-thirds (64%) of residents laid off in the third quarter of 2013, followed by production & related workers (27%) and clerical, sales & service workers (9.3%).

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

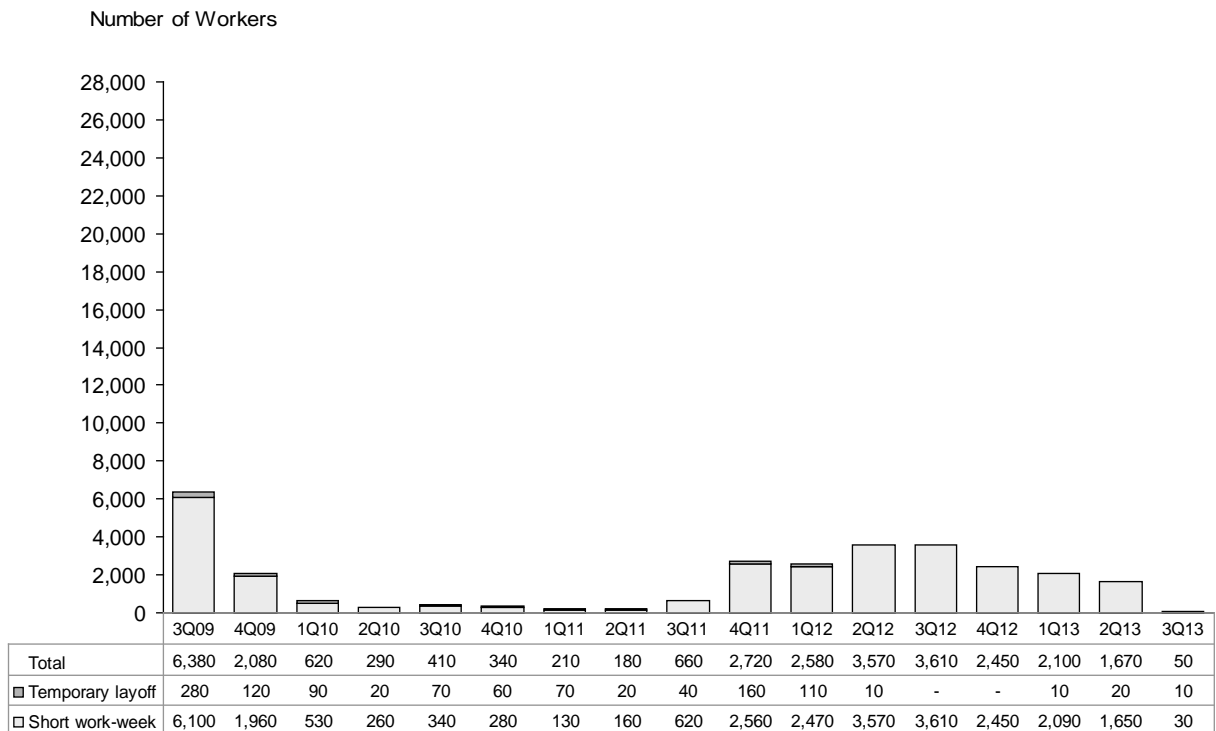
Characteristics	Per Cent Residents Made Redundant, 3Q 2013
Total	100.0
<u>Sex</u>	
Males	57.8
Females	42.2
<u>Age Group</u>	
Below 30	8.9
30 – 39	28.2
40 & Over	62.9
<u>Educational Attainment</u>	
Below Secondary	14.9
Secondary	23.9
Post Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	8.5
Diploma & Professional Qualification	19.1
Degree	33.6
<u>Occupational Group</u>	
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	63.6
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	9.3
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	27.1

- 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 fourth consecutive quarter

The number of workers on short work-week or temporary layoff fell to a low of 50 in the third quarter of 2013 from 1,670 in the preceding quarter¹. This was the fourth consecutive quarter of decline.

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



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.
 “-“ Nil or negligible.

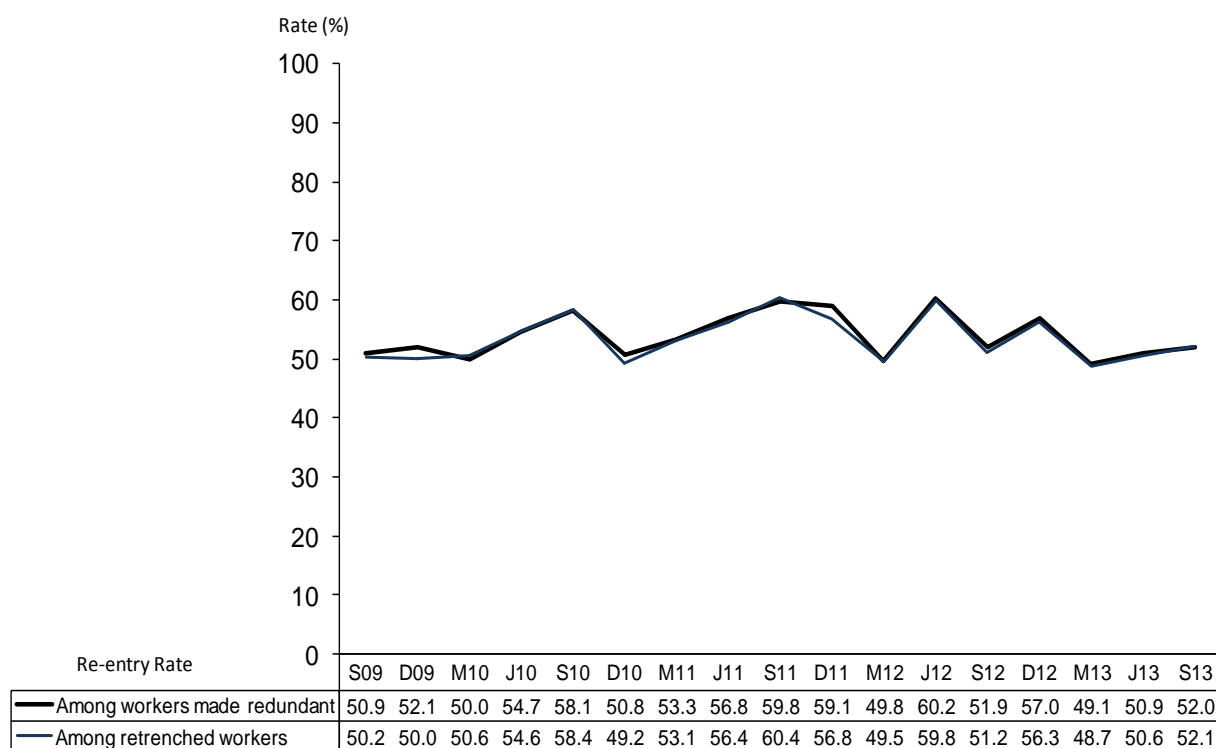
¹ This was the lowest on record since the comparable series started in 2006.

Re-entry Into Employment

Rate of re-entry into employment improved for the second consecutive quarter

The rate of re-entry into employment improved for the second consecutive quarter. Based on CPF records, 52% of residents laid off in the second quarter of 2013 secured employment by September 2013. This rate of re-entry into employment within six months of redundancy rose slightly from the 51% experienced by the previous cohort (laid off in the first quarter of 2013) in June 2013.

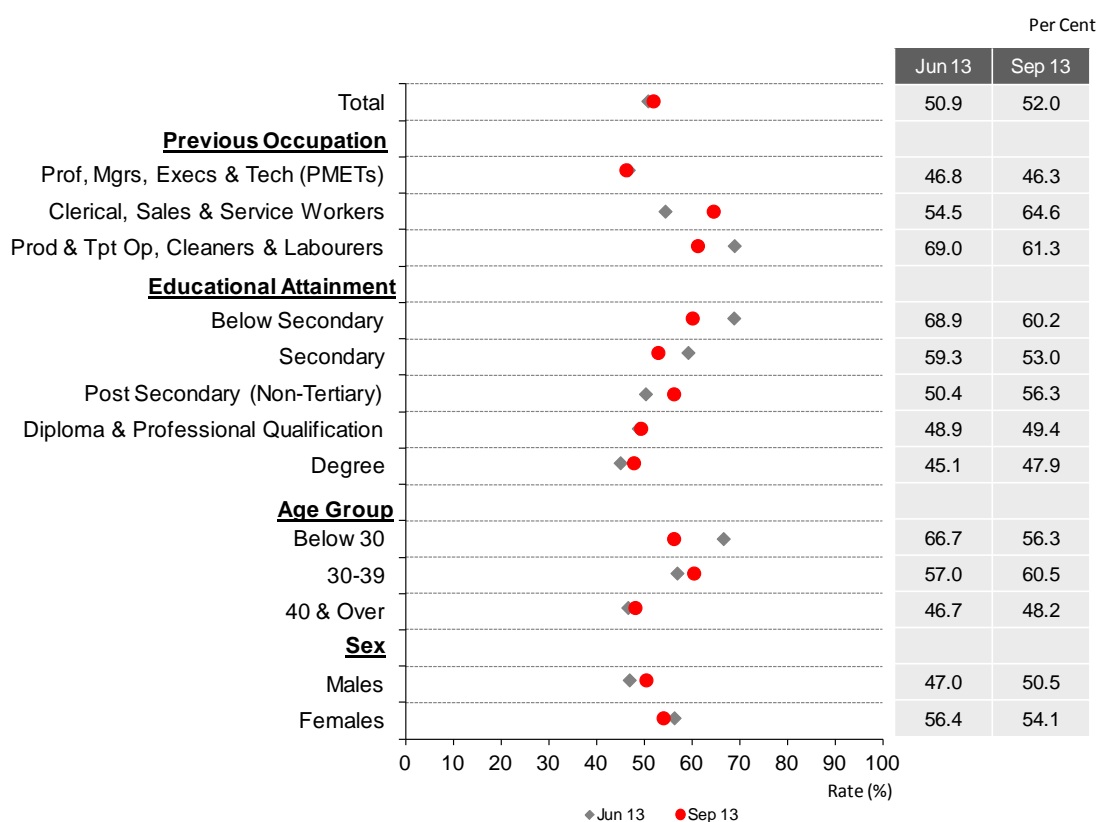
Chart 9: Rate Of Re-entry Into Employment Of Residents Made Redundant (Within Six Months Of Redundancy)



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

The overall improvement mainly reflected the higher re-entry rate for those displaced from clerical, sales & service positions (from 55% to 65%), while the rates for PMETs (from 47% to 46%) and production & related workers declined (from 69% to 61%).

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 first / second quarter of 2013 who re-entered employment by June 2013 / September 2013 respectively.

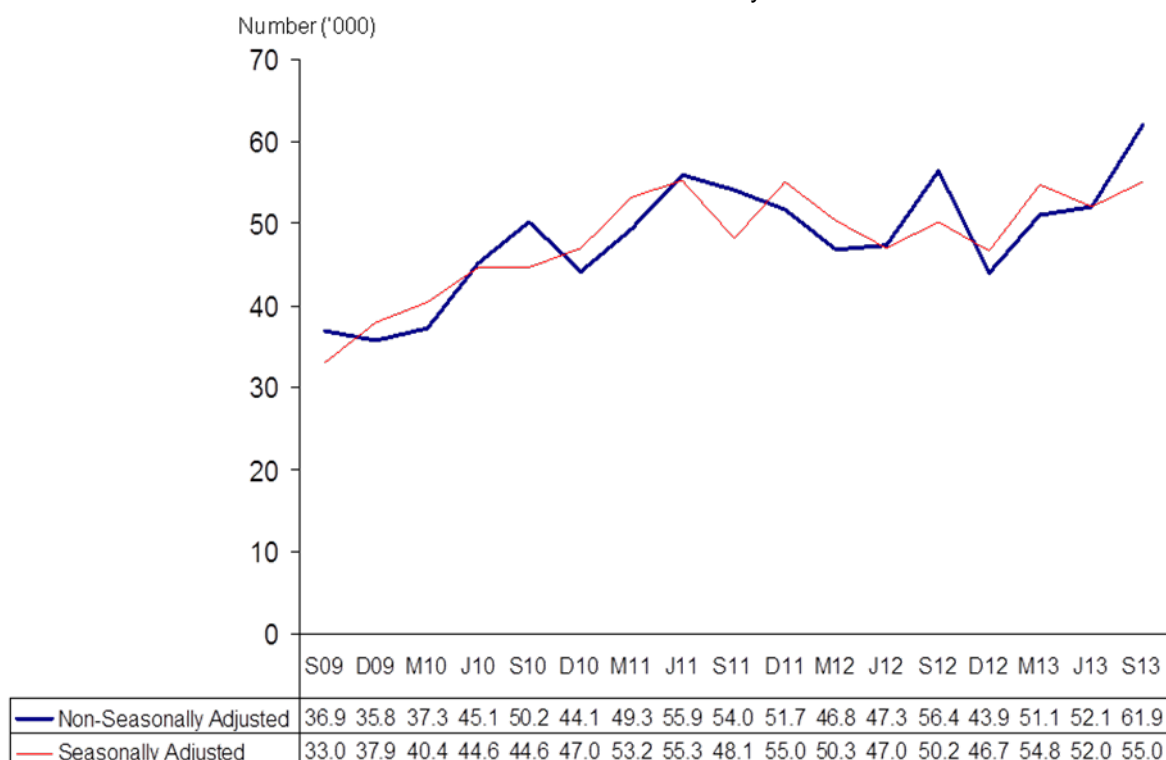
It should be noted that data on re-entry into employment are cohort-specific. Two different cohorts of workers laid off could yield different rates of re-entry depending on the profile of the workers involved. Also, the data based on CPF records do not capture workers who enter into self or informal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

Job Vacancy

Ratio of job vacancies to unemployed persons rose

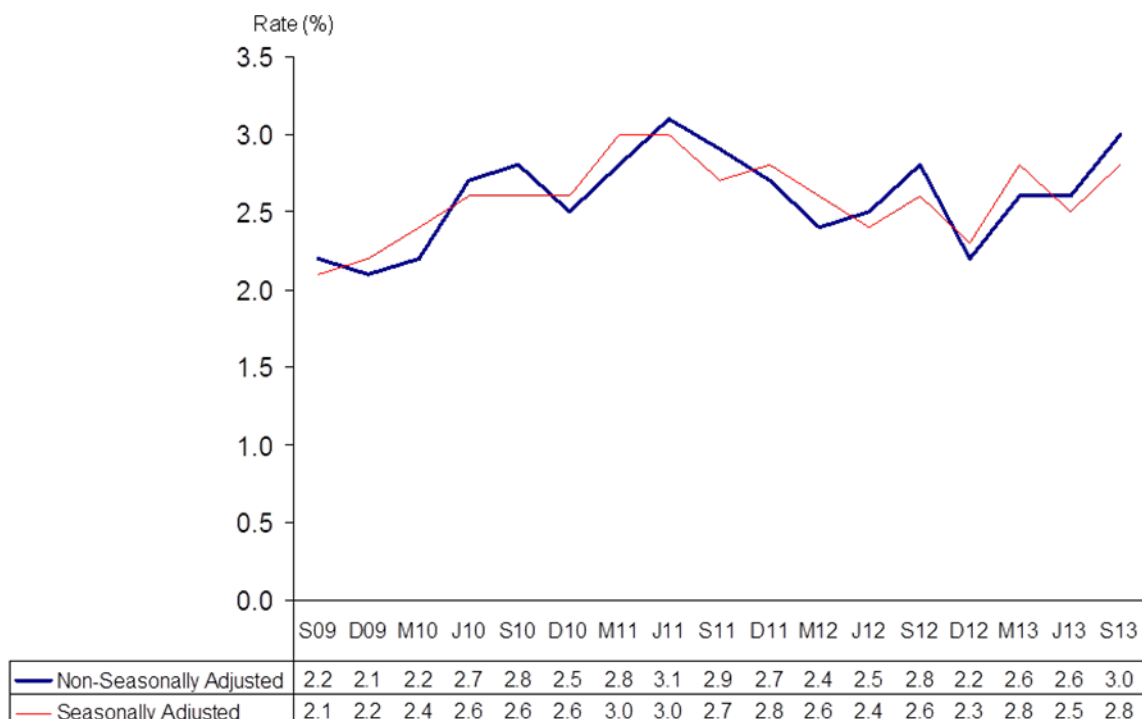
There were more job openings in September 2013. Seasonally adjusted job vacancies rose over the quarter by 5.9%, after declining 5.1% in June 2013. On a non-seasonally adjusted basis, there were 61,900 vacancies representing 3.0% of manpower demand in September 2013, up from 56,400 or 2.8% a year ago.

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

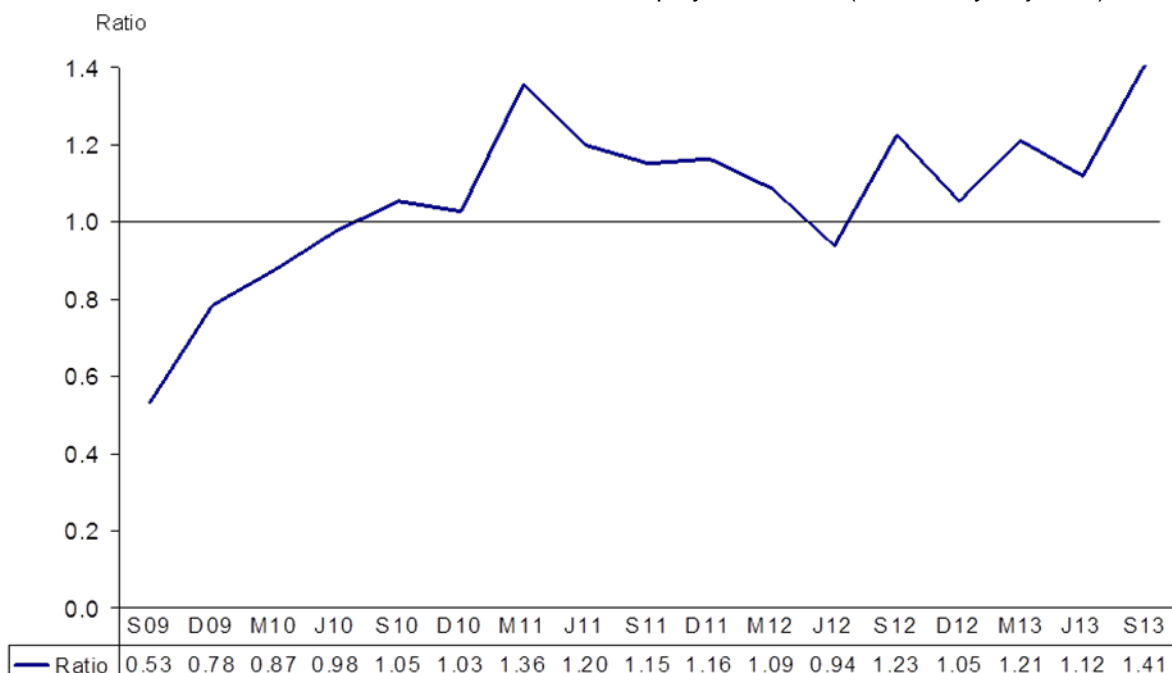


Note: Data pertain to private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees and the public sector.

There were openings available across the three broad occupational groups. 24,300 or 39% of the vacancies in September 2013 were for PMETs, and 37,600 or 61% were for non-PMETs, comprising 20,200 for clerical, service & sales workers and 17,400 for production, transport operators, cleaners & labourers.

With more openings and fewer job seekers, the seasonally adjusted ratio of job vacancies to unemployed persons rose to 1.41 in September 2013, following a decline from 1.21 in March 2013 to 1.12 in June 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.

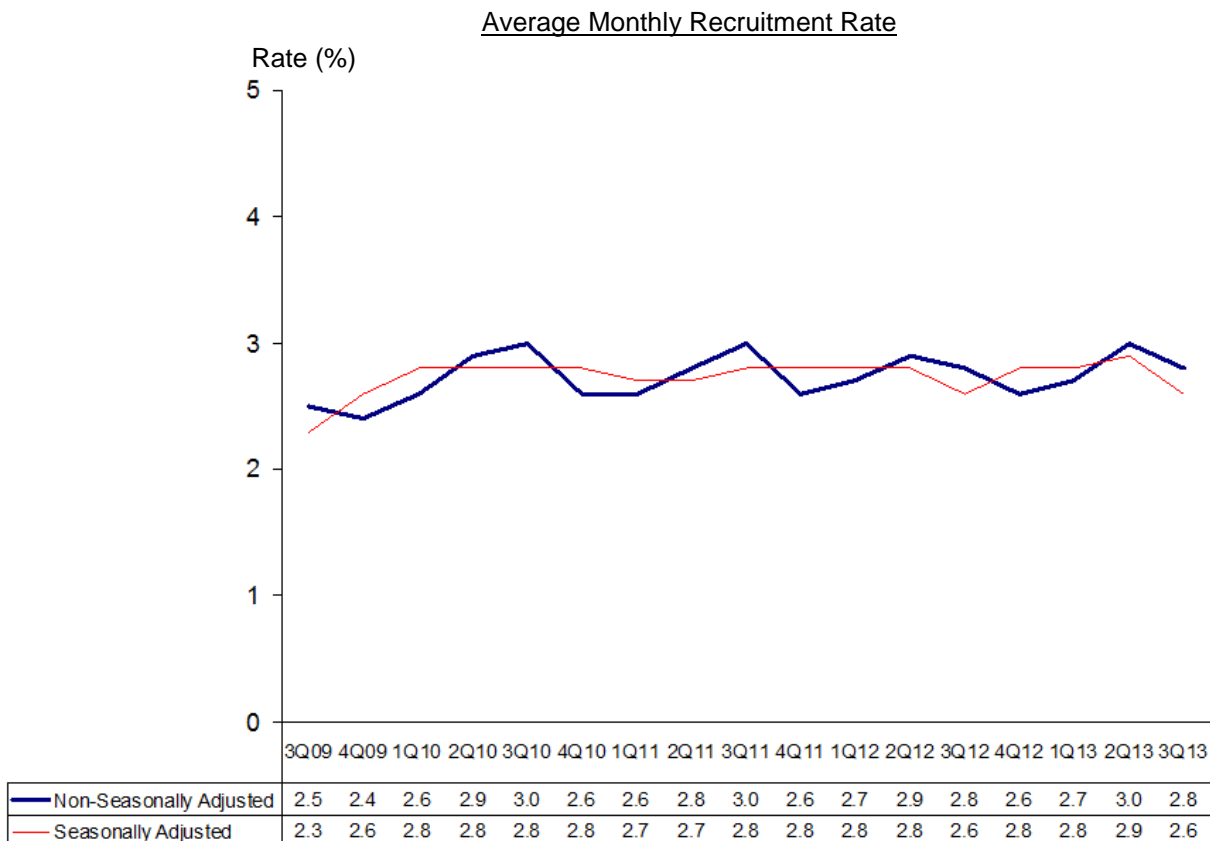
Labour Turnover

Labour turnover fell in the third quarter

Labour turnover fell in the third quarter of 2013. The seasonally adjusted resignation rate was 1.9%, down by 0.2%-point from the previous quarter, while recruitment rate declined by 0.3%-point to 2.6%.

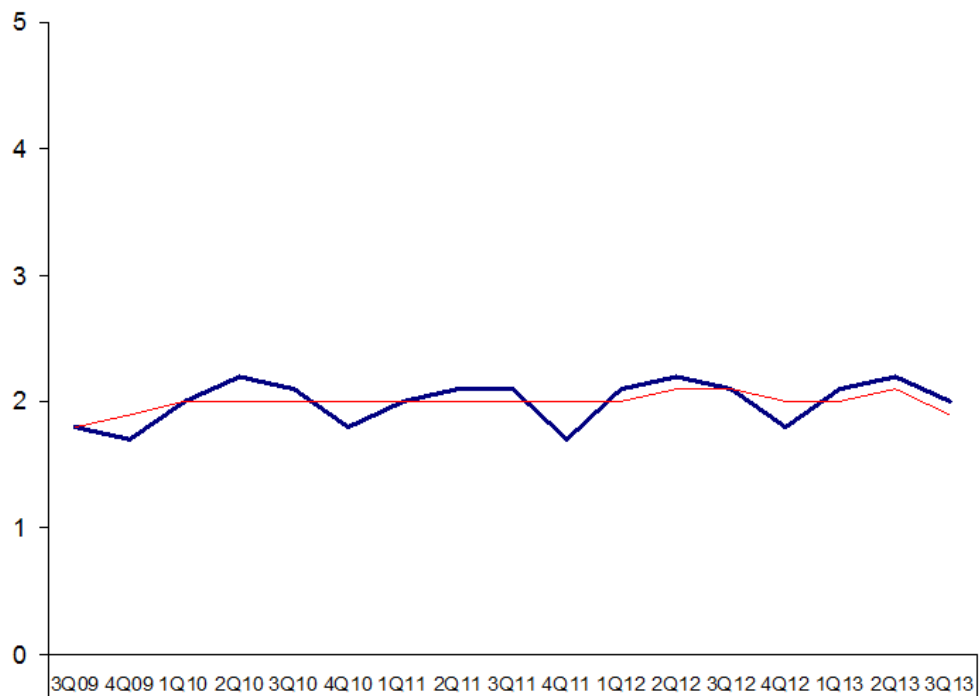
On a non-seasonally adjusted basis, the resignation rate edged down by 0.1%-point over the year to 2.0% in the third quarter of 2013, while the recruitment rate was unchanged at 2.8%.

Chart 14: Average Monthly Recruitment And Resignation Rates



Average Monthly Resignation Rate

Rate (%)



— Non-Seasonally Adjusted	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.0
— Seasonally Adjusted	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.9

Source: Labour Market Survey

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 persons who resigned/who were recruited in a month divided by the average number of employees in the establishment.

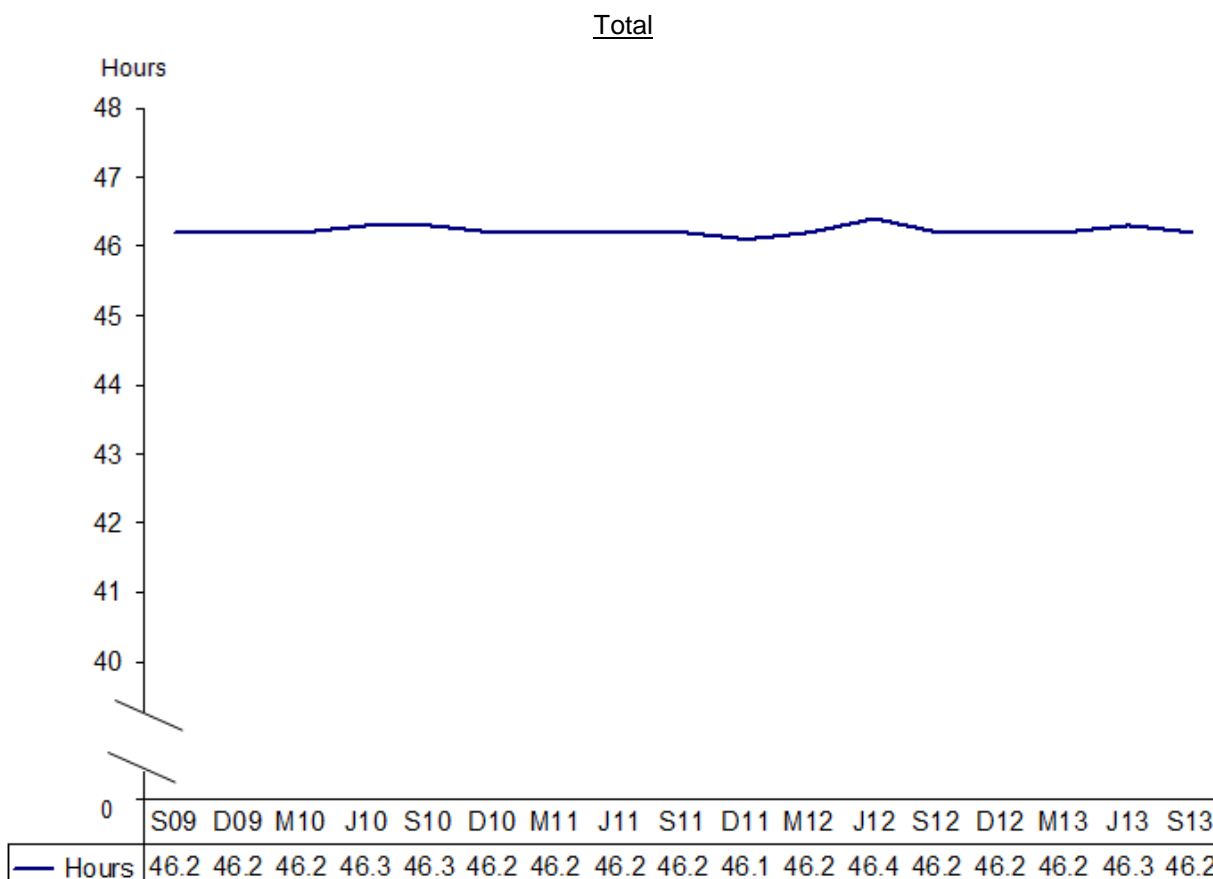
Hours Worked

Paid hours worked per employee broadly stable at the overall level

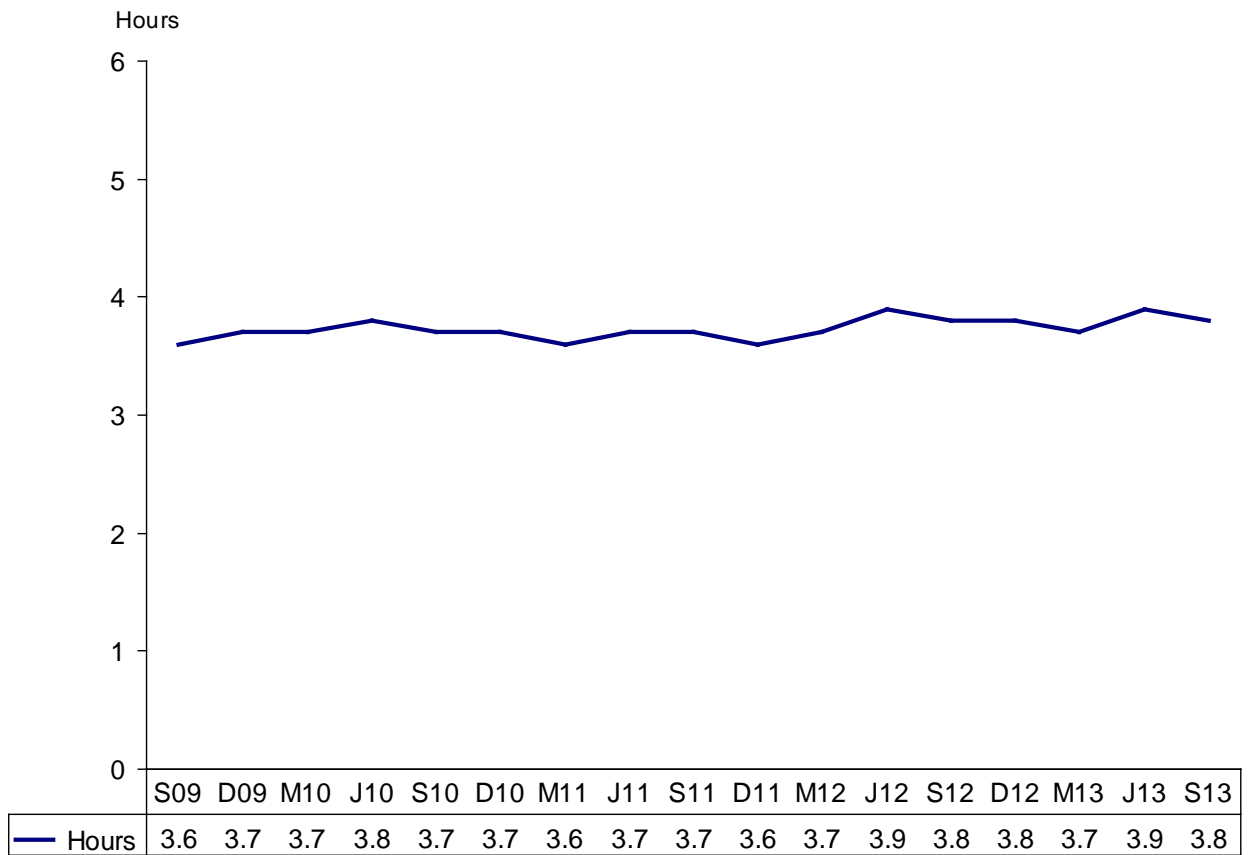
Total weekly paid hours worked per employee averaged 46.2 hours in September 2013, broadly unchanged since September 2009. The paid overtime hours per week averaged 3.8 hours in September 2013, same as a year ago, though down slightly from 3.9 hours in June 2013.

Employees in construction and manufacturing continued to clock above-average paid hours at 53.0 and 50.1 hours per week respectively. This was mainly due to the longer paid overtime hours in construction (8.3) and manufacturing (7.0). Services with its diverse mix of industries, had on average shorter working hours (total: 43.4, overtime: 1.8). Nonetheless, within services, security & investigation continued to have the longest paid hours (total: 53.3, overtime: 10.5).

Chart 15: Average Weekly Paid Hours Worked Per Employee



Overtime



Note: Data pertain to private establishments 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		
				Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep
TOTAL	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.7	3.9	2.2
				(2.8)	(2.7)	(2.8)	(2.9)	(2.6)
GENDER								
Males	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.7	3.4	2.3
Females	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.6	4.4	2.2
AGE GROUP (YEARS)								
Below 30	5.5	5.0	5.1	4.5	4.3	5.3	7.3	3.9
30 - 39	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.9	3.2	1.9
40 & Over	2.6	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.9	2.1	3.0	1.8
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Below Secondary	3.4	2.8	2.6	1.9	1.9	1.8	3.9	1.6
Secondary	3.3	3.5	2.9	2.7	2.4	3.0	4.0	2.0
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	3.8	3.2	3.5	3.0	2.7	3.6	4.0	3.1
Diploma & Professional Qualification	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.6	3.9	2.4
Degree	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.6	2.5

() seasonally adjusted

Source : Labour Force Survey, MOM

Note :

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

1.2 UNEMPLOYMENT

UNEMPLOYED RESIDENTS BY GENDER, AGE AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

In Thousands

Characteristics	2010	2011	2012	2012		2013		
				Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep
				TOTAL	64.8	60.6	60.0	51.6
				(59.9)	(57.1)	(60.6)	(63.2)	(56.0)
GENDER								
Males	34.0	30.6	31.2	28.5	27.4	32.8	40.7	27.0
Females	30.8	30.0	28.8	23.1	23.1	25.0	41.9	21.3
AGE GROUP (YEARS)								
Below 30	23.7	21.0	21.1	18.7	17.9	21.7	29.0	16.2
30 - 39	12.1	12.6	11.9	10.3	10.5	10.2	16.2	10.1
40 & Over	29.0	26.9	27.1	22.5	22.1	25.9	37.4	22.0
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Below Secondary	16.0	12.8	11.9	8.6	9.0	8.4	16.6	7.2
Secondary	14.8	14.9	12.4	11.9	10.0	12.7	16.1	8.5
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	7.8	7.4	7.7	6.3	5.4	7.6	10.0	6.5
Diploma & Professional Qualification	10.4	10.1	11.1	10.7	9.9	10.2	15.5	9.6
Degree	15.8	15.4	17.0	14.2	16.3	18.8	24.4	16.3

() seasonally adjusted

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.

1.3 LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT

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

Per Cent

Characteristics	2010	2011	2012	2012		2013		
				Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep
				TOTAL	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4
GENDER								
Males	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6
Females	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
AGE GROUP (YEARS)								
Below 30	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
30 - 39	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6
40 & Over	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Below Secondary	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.3
Secondary	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.4
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.8
Diploma & Professional Qualification	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
Degree	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8

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		
				Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep
				TOTAL	13.7	12.2	12.6	9.5
GENDER								
Males	7.5	7.1	7.4	5.8	6.6	8.2	9.6	7.7
Females	6.1	5.0	5.2	3.7	4.8	5.5	5.7	4.9
AGE GROUP (YEARS)								
Below 30	3.0	2.0	2.3	1.7	2.0	2.6	2.0	2.6
30 - 39	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.1	3.2	2.3	2.9	3.1
40 & Over	8.4	7.9	8.0	5.7	6.3	8.8	10.4	6.8
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Below Secondary	3.9	2.7	2.5	1.6	2.0	1.8	3.5	1.5
Secondary	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.2	1.6	2.5	3.0	1.8
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.5	1.8
Diploma & Professional Qualification	2.3	2.0	2.1	1.6	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.5
Degree	3.2	3.2	3.8	2.6	4.4	5.7	4.6	5.0

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 Sep 2013
	2010	2011	2012	2012		2013			
				3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	
TOTAL	115.9	122.6	129.1	26.2	44.0	28.9	33.7	33.1	3 453.3
C10-32 MANUFACTURING	-0.8	3.4	11.4	3.7	0.9	-1.2	2.3	3.3	539.4
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	1.4	0.6	1.8	0.3	1.0	0.5	-	0.7	39.3
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	0.1	-0.5	-1.0	-0.4	-0.7	-0.2	-0.5	-0.4	38.1
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	-3.7	-1.4	11.1	4.4	1.4	0.1	-0.3	0.4	64.1
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	3.5	4.1	1.7	0.3	-0.3	-0.4	0.1	0.6	108.5
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	5.2	-4.7	-3.1	-1.0	-0.8	-1.7	0.1	-0.4	90.4
C29-30 Transport Equipment	-9.3	5.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.9	2.5	137.6
Other Manufacturing Industries	2.1	-0.3	0.4	-0.3	0.1	0.1	0.9	-0.1	61.4
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION	3.4	22.0	39.1	9.7	11.1	8.4	8.5	10.7	469.5
G-U SERVICES	112.6	96.1	77.0	12.7	31.2	21.1	22.7	18.5	2 418.2
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	14.5	15.9	10.1	0.1	7.3	2.6	-1.1	3.2	471.2
G46 Wholesale Trade	12.2	8.8	3.1	0.3	2.9	2.8	1.4	2.5	314.2
G47 Retail Trade	2.3	7.1	7.0	-0.2	4.3	-0.1	-2.6	0.7	157.1
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	6.2	6.7	8.6	1.5	2.8	2.5	3.6	1.4	225.2
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	1.6	1.3	2.5	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.4	87.2
H50,5222, 5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	0.6	1.3	0.6	-0.1	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.5	48.9
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	1.5	1.8	2.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	28.7
Other Transportation & Storage Services	2.5	2.2	3.5	0.6	1.3	0.5	1.3	0.3	60.3
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	12.7	9.2	8.0	1.5	7.9	-0.1	2.2	1.1	220.2
I55 Accommodation	3.7	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.0	-0.6	-0.4	0.8	35.0
I56 Food & Beverage Services	9.0	7.8	6.5	0.5	7.0	0.6	2.5	0.3	185.3
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	8.8	8.0	0.9	0.4	0.1	1.5	4.6	1.1	112.6
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	1.9	1.2	-0.8	-	-0.4	0.2	2.1	0.4	39.6
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	6.9	6.8	1.7	0.5	0.5	1.4	2.5	0.7	73.1
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	11.4	10.9	6.5	2.9	1.7	1.9	-1.3	2.2	185.8
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	10.4	10.4	5.4	2.6	1.8	1.7	-1.4	2.1	155.7
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.4	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	30.1
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	2.2	3.1	4.8	1.0	0.7	0.7	-0.4	-0.6	88.2
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	13.1	10.7	9.0	3.7	2.8	3.4	5.5	4.8	221.0
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	8.9	4.6	2.7	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.9	105.7
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	1.5	3.2	3.6	1.2	0.4	0.5	2.2	0.9	64.0
Other Professional Services	2.8	2.9	2.7	0.8	0.3	0.9	1.0	1.0	51.4
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	9.7	7.2	8.7	0.2	0.5	2.2	4.9	1.2	184.2
N80 Security & Investigation	0.2	1.9	2.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.2	37.6
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	2.1	0.3	3.7	0.5	-0.4	1.0	0.1	0.8	46.1
Other Administrative & Support Services	7.3	5.0	2.7	-0.5	0.7	1.1	3.6	0.2	100.4
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	34.0	24.3	20.4	1.4	7.3	6.3	5.0	4.3	709.8
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	7.2	7.5	9.9	0.7	2.3	3.2	0.7	0.9	223.8
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	7.4	7.5	9.0	1.9	1.4	1.9	2.9	1.7	118.9
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	12.3	3.4	-1.6	-0.2	0.8	-0.6	-1.1	-0.4	52.5
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	7.1	5.9	3.0	-1.0	2.7	1.9	2.4	2.1	314.6
A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*	0.7	1.1	1.5	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.6	26.2

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

* 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, THIRD QUARTER 2013

Industry (SSIC 2010)	Reasons For Redundancy							Occupational Group			
	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
TOTAL	550	720	1 380	1 770	100	200	50	2 710	1 390	210	1 100
C10-32 MANUFACTURING	210	410	920	780	80	-	-	1 250	440	50	760
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	20	-	-	10
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	10	60	170	-	80	-	-	150	30	10	110
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	20	20	50	40	-	-	-	40	30	-	10
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	110	30	130	50	-	-	-	180	70	10	100
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	50	60	530	620	-	-	-	580	260	30	300
C29-30 Transport Equipment	10	30	30	50	-	-	-	60	40	-	10
Other Manufacturing Industries	-	210	10	10	-	-	-	230	10	-	220
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION	160	180	150	10	-	50	-	260	20	10	240
G-U SERVICES	190	130	310	980	20	150	50	1 200	940	150	110
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	30	30	130	310	10	10	-	320	220	30	60
G46 Wholesale Trade	30	30	130	310	10	10	-	310	220	30	60
G47 Retail Trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	60	20	-	80	-	10	20	110	80	10	30
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H50,5222, 5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	20	20	-	-	-	-	20	50	20	-	20
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	50	-	-	50	-	-	-	50	50	-	-
Other Transportation & Storage Services	-	-	-	20	-	10	-	20	10	-	10
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	-	20	10	20	-	-	-	40	10	30	-
I55 Accommodation	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-
I56 Food & Beverage Services	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	40	-	30	-
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	10	10	10	80	-	30	-	120	120	10	-
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	10	10	10	20	-	10	-	50	50	-	-
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	-	-	-	60	-	20	-	70	70	-	-
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	10	-	100	330	10	70	-	290	280	10	-
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	10	-	100	310	10	70	-	270	260	10	-
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	10	-	-
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	20	-	10	10
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	30	50	50	130	-	-	-	190	180	10	-
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	20	10	-	100	-	-	-	110	100	10	-
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	10	10	-	10	-	-	-	20	20	-	-
Other Professional Services	-	30	40	20	-	-	-	60	60	-	-
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	40	-	-	40	-	10	-	60	50	10	-
N80 Security & Investigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Administrative & Support Services	40	-	-	30	-	10	-	60	50	10	-
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	-	-	-	10	-	10	30	50	10	40	-
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	10	-
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	30	-	30	-
A,B,D,E,V OTHERS**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* 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							
		2010	2011	2012	2012		2013		
					3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q
	TOTAL	7 740	8 350	9 670	2 430	2 990	2 010	2 820	2 390
	INDUSTRY (SSIC 2010)								
C10-32	MANUFACTURING	3 780	3 920	3 710	1 100	1 530	670	1 610	1 210
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	20	10	10	10	-	10	10	-
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	470	640	540	100	220	40	100	150
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	160	320	230	100	40	-	10	40
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	910	410	670	60	290	190	210	180
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	1 710	2 050	1 750	780	700	290	720	580
C29-30	Transport Equipment	260	70	40	10	10	10	70	40
	Other Manufacturing Industries	250	410	480	40	280	140	490	230
F41-43	CONSTRUCTION	550	470	450	50	40	90	160	170
G-U	SERVICES	3 410	3 920	5 500	1 270	1 410	1 240	1 050	1 020
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	1 090	980	1 780	550	470	260	260	300
G46	Wholesale Trade	870	690	1 230	280	240	250	240	300
G47	Retail Trade	210	300	560	280	220	10	20	-
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	300	150	260	70	30	70	60	40
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	50	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
H50,5222,5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	80	60	150	50	10	10	30	30
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	110	30	10	-	-	10	10	-
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	60	40	100	20	20	50	20	20
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	130	350	230	30	10	40	40	40
I55	Accommodation	-	210	100	-	-	-	-	10
I56	Food & Beverage Services	130	140	140	30	10	40	40	40
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	330	410	580	80	180	190	200	100
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	210	250	340	40	130	120	120	50
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	120	160	240	40	50	70	80	50
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	590	840	1 360	200	390	310	260	280
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services	560	770	1 290	200	320	300	250	270
K65 & 662	Insurance Services	40	70	80	-	60	10	10	10
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	20	80	30	-	-	-	-	-
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	490	790	870	200	310	310	170	190
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	360	390	540	140	120	170	140	110
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	110	120	130	10	90	130	20	20
	Other Professional Services	10	280	200	40	90	10	10	60
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	220	90	170	70	20	30	40	20
N80	Security & Investigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	50	10	20	-	-	-	10	-
	Other Administrative & Support Services	180	90	140	70	20	30	30	20
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	240	220	230	80	20	20	40	40
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education	50	10	50	10	-	10	10	-
Q86-88	Health & Social Services	30	-	40	30	-	-	-	-
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	50	40	100	10	-	10	10	-
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	120	170	50	20	20	10	20	30
A,B,D,E,V	OTHERS*	-	50	10	10	-	10	-	-
	OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	3 250	3 940	5 550	1 460	1 660	1 420	1 670	1 250
	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	1 280	970	1 390	420	400	200	250	190
	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	3 200	3 440	2 720	560	930	390	900	960

* 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							
	2010	2011	2012	2012		2013		
				3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q
TOTAL	2 070	1 640	1 340	420	360	120	260	320
INDUSTRY (SSIC 2010)								
C10-32 MANUFACTURING	710	540	340	90	50	10	30	40
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	10
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	-	10	50	-	-	-	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	50	-	-	-	-
C29-30 Transport Equipment	50	120	90	10	10	-	-	20
Other Manufacturing Industries	-	190	30	-	10	-	10	-
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION	800	580	200	90	30	40	100	90
G-U SERVICES	550	520	800	240	280	60	140	190
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	80	70	50	20	10	10	10	20
G46 Wholesale Trade	70	70	50	20	10	10	10	20
G47 Retail Trade	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	30	80	20	10	10	20	30	70
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
H50,5222, 5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	20
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	-	-	-	-	-	10	20	50
Other Transportation & Storage Services	10	30	20	10	10	10	-	-
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	10	-	30	-	-	10	10	-
I55 Accommodation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I56 Food & Beverage Services	10	-	30	-	-	10	10	-
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	10	70	130	50	10	10	20	20
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	10	70	130	50	10	-	20	20
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	20	20	20	-	-	10	-	-
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	10	20	20	-	-	10	-	-
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	110	50	30	-	-	-	-	20
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	10	60	-	20	50
N80 Security & Investigation	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Administrative & Support Services	60	20	120	10	40	-	20	40
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	20	40	20	-	-	10	-	10
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	10
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	10	20	10	-	-	-	-	-
A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	200	220	410	150	100	40	100	150
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	170	110	80	20	20	30	30	30
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	1 700	1 310	840	250	250	50	130	150

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

Per Cent

Characteristics	2011	2012	2012		2013		
			3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q
TOTAL	57.2	54.7	51.9	57.0	49.1	50.9	52.0
GENDER							
Males	57.0	52.9	51.2	54.1	50.8	47.0	50.5
Females	56.9	57.0	52.8	61.1	46.6	56.4	54.1
AGE GROUP (YEARS)							
Below 30	71.3	65.2	74.1	64.7	64.8	66.7	56.3
30 - 39	62.3	59.1	60.8	62.4	56.0	57.0	60.5
40 & Over	52.3	50.6	43.5	52.4	42.2	46.7	48.2
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Below Secondary	61.8	66.9	59.6	68.6	57.3	68.9	60.2
Secondary	60.4	59.7	56.4	59.9	47.0	59.3	53.0
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	53.8	52.3	46.9	55.0	57.5	50.4	56.3
Diploma & Professional Qualification	52.5	57.3	62.0	58.5	53.6	48.9	49.4
Degree	52.4	45.2	44.5	49.6	44.6	45.1	47.9
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP PRIOR TO REDUNDANCY							
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	52.1	48.6	47.2	52.6	46.6	46.8	46.3
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	60.4	60.2	63.8	62.2	58.1	54.5	64.6
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	64.5	68.6	64.2	71.8	54.5	69.0	61.3

Notes :

- 1) The quarterly rates show 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		
				Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep
TOTAL	44.2	52.7	48.6	56.4	43.9	51.1	52.1	61.9
INDUSTRY (SSIC 2010)								
C10-32 MANUFACTURING	8.2	8.9	7.1	7.1	6.0	7.7	7.7	8.2
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.8
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.3	1.9	1.7	2.3
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	2.7	2.5	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.4
C29-30 Transport Equipment	1.5	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.8
Other Manufacturing Industries	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.9
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION	2.7	3.6	3.4	4.1	2.7	3.8	3.7	3.9
G-U SERVICES	32.9	39.6	37.3	44.2	34.3	38.8	40.1	49.0
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	4.8	5.7	5.9	7.0	5.7	6.6	6.2	7.8
G46 Wholesale Trade	2.7	3.3	3.1	3.6	2.5	3.4	3.3	3.9
G47 Retail Trade	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.4	3.2	3.2	2.9	4.0
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.5	2.7	4.1	3.6	3.8
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0
H50,5222, 5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.3	0.9	0.8
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.8
Other Transportation & Storage Services	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	3.9	4.3	4.9	6.8	5.0	4.9	4.9	7.9
I55 Accommodation	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.7
I56 Food & Beverage Services	2.9	3.2	3.8	5.5	3.9	3.7	3.5	6.1
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.9
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.3
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.1
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.7
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	1.4	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.3	2.0	1.9	2.5
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	2.0	2.5	2.5	3.1	2.4	2.9	3.0	3.3
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.5
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1
Other Professional Services	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	3.2	4.5	3.7	4.8	3.3	3.4	3.5	5.5
N80 Security & Investigation	1.7	2.3	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	2.0
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.6	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.9
Other Administrative & Support Services	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.6
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	10.6	12.6	11.2	12.6	10.3	11.2	12.8	13.3
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	6.5	7.1	6.3	7.1	5.8	5.7	7.1	7.1
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	1.9	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.1	2.6	3.1	3.0
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	1.3	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.8
A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.7
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	20.1	22.8	20.4	22.7	18.4	21.9	23.8	24.3
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	12.0	15.0	14.6	17.6	13.9	13.7	13.3	20.2
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	12.1	14.9	13.5	16.1	11.6	15.5	14.9	17.4

* 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) 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			
				Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	
TOTAL	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.2	2.6	2.6	3.0	
INDUSTRY (SSIC 2010)									
C10-32 MANUFACTURING	2.1	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.0	
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	2.3	3.0	2.2	3.0	2.2	2.5	1.9	3.1	
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.7	
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.7	2.0	1.8	
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.4	2.0	1.7	2.3	
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	2.9	2.6	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.6	
C29-30 Transport Equipment	1.6	2.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	
Other Manufacturing Industries	2.1	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.7	2.5	2.9	2.2	
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.3	
G-U SERVICES	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.4	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.7	
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	2.4	2.6	2.7	3.1	2.5	2.9	2.7	3.4	
G46 Wholesale Trade	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.3	1.6	2.2	2.1	2.4	
G47 Retail Trade	3.3	3.7	4.4	5.2	4.8	4.8	4.3	5.5	
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	1.9	2.8	2.5	2.6	
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	3.3	4.0	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.6	3.1	
H50,5222,5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.5	0.9	3.4	2.5	2.2	
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	3.3	4.1	3.4	3.1	2.3	3.3	3.2	2.5	
Other Transportation & Storage Services	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.5	
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	4.1	4.1	4.4	6.0	4.6	4.6	4.4	6.4	
I55 Accommodation	4.3	4.7	4.8	5.2	5.3	5.3	6.3	7.2	
I56 Food & Beverage Services	4.0	4.0	4.2	6.2	4.4	4.3	4.0	6.2	
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.9	
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	2.5	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.1	
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	2.9	2.8	2.5	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.5	3.4	
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.5	
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	2.3	2.4	1.9	2.1	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.5	
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.4	2.6	
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	2.8	3.5	3.1	3.4	2.3	3.3	3.2	4.1	
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.5	
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.4	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.5	
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.2	2.2	2.3	
Other Professional Services	2.6	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.1	4.1	3.4	3.0	
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	3.4	4.4	3.5	4.3	3.0	3.0	3.1	4.6	
N80 Security & Investigation	5.4	6.9	4.3	4.5	3.8	3.3	3.5	5.2	
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	2.4	3.3	3.1	4.0	2.1	2.8	3.1	4.8	
Other Administrative & Support Services	2.5	3.1	2.9	4.4	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.9	
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	3.9	4.3	3.6	4.0	3.3	3.6	4.1	4.1	
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	4.5	4.6	3.9	4.3	3.6	3.6	4.3	4.2	
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	2.9	3.6	3.2	3.4	2.6	3.2	3.7	3.5	
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	3.5	4.7	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.7	
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	3.5	3.6	3.3	4.7	3.5	4.7	3.7	5.6	
A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*	2.2	3.1	4.1	5.0	4.4	4.2	2.7	3.4	
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP									
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.7	
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	3.0	3.6	3.4	4.0	3.2	3.3	3.2	4.7	
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	1.9	2.3	1.9	2.3	1.6	2.2	2.1	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 figures obtained at quarterly intervals.

6.3 JOB VACANCY

JOB VACANCY AND JOB VACANCY RATE BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP,
THIRD 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 (%)
TOTAL	61.9	3.0	24.3	2.7	20.2	4.7	17.4	2.4
C10-32 MANUFACTURING	8.2	2.0	3.3	2.1	0.8	2.6	4.1	1.8
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	0.8	3.1	0.1	1.4	0.3	4.5	0.5	3.0
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	0.4	1.7	0.1	1.5	0.1	2.3	0.3	1.8
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	0.5	1.8	0.3	1.9	-	-	0.1	1.8
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	2.3	2.3	0.9	2.7	0.2	2.5	1.3	2.1
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	1.4	1.6	0.9	1.9	-	-	0.5	1.3
C29-30 Transport Equipment	1.8	1.7	0.7	2.3	0.1	1.7	1.0	1.4
Other Manufacturing Industries	0.9	2.2	0.2	2.1	0.1	2.6	0.5	2.2
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION	3.9	1.3	1.2	2.2	0.2	1.1	2.6	1.1
G-U SERVICES	49.0	3.7	19.4	2.8	19.1	5.1	10.5	4.1
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	7.8	3.4	2.1	2.1	4.8	5.2	0.9	2.4
G46 Wholesale Trade	3.9	2.4	1.8	2.1	1.3	3.2	0.7	2.3
G47 Retail Trade	4.0	5.5	0.3	2.2	3.5	6.8	0.2	2.8
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	3.8	2.6	0.6	1.5	0.9	2.2	2.2	3.5
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	1.0	3.1	-	-	0.1	2.7	0.8	3.7
H50,5222, 5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	0.8	2.2	0.3	1.7	-	-	0.5	3.2
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	0.8	2.5	0.2	2.2	0.4	2.0	0.2	6.3
Other Transportation & Storage Services	1.1	2.5	0.2	1.3	0.3	3.1	0.6	3.1
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	7.9	6.4	0.4	2.1	5.3	6.8	2.1	8.6
I55 Accommodation	1.7	7.2	0.2	3.0	0.9	8.8	0.6	8.7
I56 Food & Beverage Services	6.1	6.2	0.2	1.7	4.4	6.5	1.5	8.6
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	1.9	2.9	1.6	2.9	0.3	3.2	-	-
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	0.5	2.1	0.4	1.8	0.2	3.4	-	-
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	1.3	3.4	1.2	3.5	0.1	2.8	-	-
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	3.1	2.5	2.6	2.4	0.4	2.6	0.1	6.6
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.4	0.3	2.6	0.1	6.9
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	0.4	2.6	0.3	2.6	0.1	2.6	-	-
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	2.5	4.1	0.7	3.4	0.4	4.3	1.4	4.5
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	3.3	2.5	2.3	2.4	0.6	3.4	0.5	2.1
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	1.5	2.5	0.9	2.1	0.4	3.8	0.1	2.7
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	1.1	2.3	0.7	2.5	0.1	1.9	0.3	2.0
Other Professional Services	0.7	3.0	0.6	3.1	0.1	3.5	-	-
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	5.5	4.6	0.6	2.7	2.5	5.5	2.4	4.6
N80 Security & Investigation	2.0	5.2	0.1	4.5	1.9	5.4	-	-
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	1.9	4.8	-	-	0.1	2.5	1.9	5.2
Other Administrative & Support Services	1.6	3.9	0.4	2.7	0.6	6.8	0.5	3.5
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	13.3	4.1	8.6	3.7	3.9	5.6	0.8	3.7
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	7.1	4.2	5.6	3.8	1.4	9.2	0.1	1.8
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	3.0	3.5	1.9	3.2	0.9	4.3	0.2	3.8
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	1.5	3.7	0.7	5.2	0.7	3.1	0.1	2.7
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	1.8	5.6	0.4	3.2	1.0	7.8	0.4	5.8
A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*	0.7	3.4	0.4	3.8	-	-	0.2	2.9

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

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

7.3 LABOUR TURNOVER

AVERAGE MONTHLY RECRUITMENT RATE AND RESIGNATION RATE BY INDUSTRY
AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, THIRD 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
TOTAL	2.8	2.0	2.2	1.5	3.6	3.0	3.0	2.1
C10-32 MANUFACTURING	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.2	2.6	2.3	2.3	1.7
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	3.3	2.6	2.4	1.5	4.1	3.5	3.3	2.6
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.0	2.0	3.0	2.1	2.0
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	2.0	1.1	2.0	1.0	2.1	1.4	1.9	1.4
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	2.3	1.8	2.1	1.5	2.5	2.0	2.4	1.9
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.9	2.0
C29-30 Transport Equipment	2.1	1.2	1.5	0.9	2.5	1.9	2.3	1.2
Other Manufacturing Industries	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.4	2.7	2.0	2.1	1.7
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION	3.1	1.7	2.8	2.0	2.8	2.1	3.2	1.6
G-U SERVICES	2.9	2.2	2.3	1.5	3.7	3.1	3.5	2.9
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	3.1	2.5	2.1	1.5	4.3	3.8	3.0	2.2
G46 Wholesale Trade	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.4	3.3	2.7	2.7	1.9
G47 Retail Trade	4.5	4.0	2.7	1.9	5.1	4.7	4.1	3.4
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	2.4	1.8	2.1	1.7	2.2	1.7	2.6	2.0
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	2.2	1.5	1.8	1.3	2.5	2.0	2.2	1.4
H50,5222, 5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.8	2.2
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.6	1.1	2.0	1.3
Other Transportation & Storage Services	3.0	2.5	2.4	1.9	3.5	2.7	3.1	2.7
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	4.3	3.9	2.8	2.6	4.7	4.3	4.2	3.8
I55 Accommodation	3.6	3.2	2.8	2.5	4.1	3.6	3.4	3.2
I56 Food & Beverage Services	4.5	4.0	2.8	2.7	4.8	4.3	4.5	4.0
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	3.1	2.1	2.9	2.0	3.6	2.5	7.1	3.0
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	2.6	1.7	2.4	1.5	3.5	2.4	1.8	2.4
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	3.4	2.4	3.1	2.3	3.8	2.7	9.5	3.3
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	2.6	1.7	2.6	1.7	3.0	1.9	2.9	1.3
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	2.6	1.7	2.5	1.6	3.2	1.9	3.0	1.4
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	2.7	1.8	2.8	1.8	2.3	1.7	0.9	0.5
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	3.7	3.3	2.4	1.9	3.5	2.8	4.7	4.3
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	3.0	2.0	2.9	1.8	3.7	3.3	2.7	2.0
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	3.4	2.1	3.3	1.8	4.2	3.7	2.6	1.4
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	2.6	1.9	2.5	1.8	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.1
Other Professional Services	2.8	1.8	2.7	1.8	2.8	2.3	4.0	1.7
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	4.5	3.7	3.8	2.5	4.4	3.5	4.8	4.4
N80 Security & Investigation	4.5	3.9	4.3	3.2	4.0	3.5	21.2	18.0
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	4.3	4.1	2.2	1.7	2.9	2.8	4.6	4.4
Other Administrative & Support Services	4.6	3.2	4.0	2.5	6.8	4.0	4.0	3.4
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	1.9	1.3	1.8	1.0	2.4	2.0	2.1	1.7
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	1.6	0.8	1.6	0.8	2.0	1.0	0.8	0.7
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	2.0	1.3	1.9	1.2	2.3	1.6	2.0	1.5
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	2.4	2.2	3.0	2.1	2.3	2.3	1.7	1.8
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	2.8	2.6	2.2	1.7	3.1	3.5	3.5	2.7
A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*	2.3	1.6	1.8	0.7	1.9	1.9	3.0	2.6

* 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			
					Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	
TOTAL		46.2	46.2	46.2	46.2	46.2	46.2	46.3	46.2	
C10-32	MANUFACTURING	50.5	50.2	50.2	50.1	50.2	50.2	50.4	50.1	
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	47.5	48.5	47.8	47.5	47.2	46.5	46.5	46.7	
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	50.0	49.2	48.6	48.5	48.7	49.2	49.2	49.1	
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	46.1	45.9	45.1	44.7	44.9	44.7	44.8	44.9	
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	52.7	52.1	52.5	52.5	52.4	52.5	52.5	52.5	
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	47.4	47.1	46.9	46.3	46.3	46.4	47.4	47.0	
C29-30	Transport Equipment	53.4	53.1	53.6	54.0	54.0	54.1	53.5	52.6	
	Other Manufacturing Industries	49.8	49.7	49.6	49.7	50.1	49.8	50.8	50.4	
F41-43	CONSTRUCTION	52.4	52.8	53.0	52.9	52.8	53.0	53.4	53.0	
G-U	SERVICES	43.4	43.4	43.5	43.4	43.5	43.4	43.4	43.4	
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	43.8	43.7	43.6	43.2	43.6	43.4	43.5	43.0	
G46	Wholesale Trade	43.8	43.6	43.7	43.2	43.8	43.8	43.9	43.3	
G47	Retail Trade	43.8	43.8	43.3	43.2	42.9	42.6	42.6	42.2	
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	45.7	46.2	46.1	45.9	46.2	45.6	45.4	45.9	
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	47.6	48.4	48.4	48.4	48.1	46.2	45.9	46.6	
H50,5222,5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	44.5	44.8	44.5	44.9	44.2	44.4	44.3	44.3	
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	43.7	44.6	44.8	44.2	45.4	44.6	44.2	46.2	
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	47.0	47.1	46.8	46.5	47.0	46.8	46.8	46.5	
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	41.2	41.6	42.1	42.2	42.0	42.4	42.8	43.4	
I55	Accommodation	45.4	45.8	45.9	45.7	46.1	46.3	46.4	46.7	
I56	Food & Beverage Services	39.9	40.4	41.1	41.3	41.0	41.4	41.9	42.7	
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	41.7	41.5	41.5	41.3	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	41.7	41.4	41.6	41.3	42.1	42.1	42.2	42.5	
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	41.6	41.6	41.4	41.4	41.3	41.5	41.3	41.2	
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	41.4	41.2	41.2	41.3	41.1	41.2	41.1	41.3	
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services	41.6	41.4	41.3	41.5	41.3	41.3	41.3	41.5	
K65 & 662	Insurance Services	40.4	39.8	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	39.8	40.0	
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	44.7	44.6	44.5	44.6	44.5	44.7	44.7	44.3	
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	43.0	43.1	43.6	44.0	43.9	43.7	43.8	43.6	
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	41.0	41.1	41.5	41.8	41.2	41.2	41.1	41.5	
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	45.6	45.7	46.6	47.4	47.9	47.7	47.9	46.8	
	Other Professional Services	42.5	42.9	42.2	42.4	41.9	41.7	42.0	42.0	
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	48.7	48.5	48.5	48.0	47.7	47.3	47.4	47.8	
N80	Security & Investigation	55.2	54.6	55.5	53.7	52.9	51.6	52.7	53.3	
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	44.8	45.7	45.3	45.0	45.7	45.5	45.6	44.9	
	Other Administrative & Support Services	46.0	45.7	45.0	45.8	44.9	44.7	44.2	45.4	
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	42.0	42.1	42.1	42.0	42.1	42.1	42.1	42.0	
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education	41.5	41.4	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.3	41.3	41.3	
Q86-88	Health & Social Services	42.0	42.1	42.1	42.0	42.1	42.1	42.1	42.0	
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	42.6	43.4	43.8	43.8	44.1	43.7	43.8	44.0	
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	44.0	44.3	44.2	43.5	43.7	43.7	44.1	43.4	
A,B,D,E,V	OTHERS*	46.3	45.8	45.7	45.7	45.7	46.0	45.5	45.9	

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

* 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

Labour Market, Third 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 work sites, 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 all 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.

As the third quarter Labour Market Survey (LMS) is a census of the entire population of private sector establishments with at least 25 employees and the public sector, it is not a sample. Indicators from the LMS are, therefore, not subject to sampling variability.

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

	Reference Period	Estimate	Standard Error	Relative Standard Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower	Upper
UNEMPLOYMENT						
Number of Unemployed Residents	Sep 13	48,300	2,600	5.3%	43,300	53,400
Resident Unemployment Rate	Sep 13	2.2%	0.12%-pt	5.4%	2.4%	2.0%

Note: Data are non-seasonally adjusted.

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TITLE OF REPORT : LABOUR MARKET, THIRD QUARTER 2013

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	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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Just Released

Labour Market, Third Quarter 2013

Date of Release: 13 Dec 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 Workforce, 2013

Date of Release: 29 Nov 2013

This paper analyses the trends and profile of Singapore's resident labour force based on data from the Comprehensive Labour Force Survey conducted in the middle of 2013. A full report of the survey findings will be published in the Labour Force in Singapore, 2013 report on 29 January 2014.



Other Resources

Title	Date of Release
• Employer Supported Training, 2012	08/10/2013
• Singapore Yearbook of Manpower Statistics, 2013	28/06/2013
• 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
• 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
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** This paper is a collaborative effort between Manpower Research and Statistics Department and Singapore Department of Statistics*

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