

LABOUR MARKET SECOND QUARTER 2015



**MINISTRY OF
MANPOWER**

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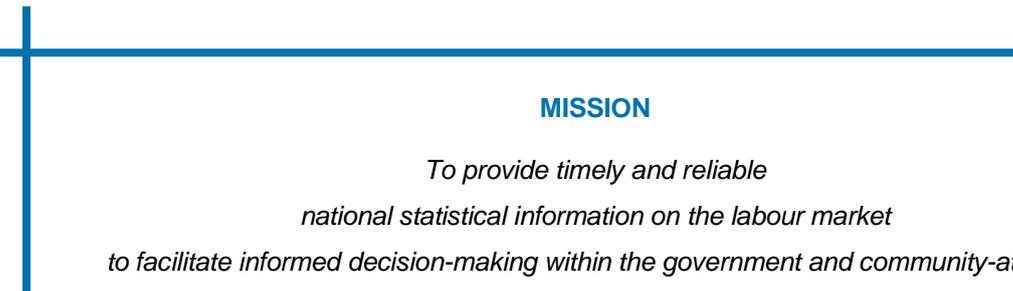
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Director
Manpower Research and Statistics Department
Ministry of Manpower
18 Havelock Road #05-01
Singapore 059764
Republic of Singapore

Email: mom_rsd@mom.gov.sg

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Notations

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

Abbreviations

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

Highlights

- Unemployment rose over the quarter amid softer economic conditions, but remained low and similar to a year ago. Vacancies declined, though they continued to outnumber job seekers as the labour market remained tight. After contracting in the first quarter, total employment grew, albeit at a slower pace than a year ago. There were fewer redundancies, while the rate of re-entry into employment declined.
- After trending down in the previous four quarters, unemployment rate rose for overall (from 1.8% in March 2015 to 2.0% in June 2015), residents (2.5% to 2.8%) and citizens (2.6% to 2.9%).¹ Long term unemployment edged up over the year, but remained low. Some 15,500 residents forming 0.7% of the resident labour force had been looking for work for at least 25 weeks in June 2015, up slightly from 13,900 or 0.6% a year ago.
- Total employment grew by 9,700 in the second quarter of 2015, after contracting in the preceding quarter (-6,100). This brought total employment to 3,627,500 in June 2015, which was 2.2% higher than a year ago. This year on year growth in total employment moderated from 2.7% in March 2015.
- Redundancy fell for the second consecutive quarter. Some 3,250 workers were laid off (or 1.6 per 1,000 employees) in the second quarter of 2015, fewer than in the preceding quarter (3,500 or 1.7), but still above the second quarter of 2014 (2,410 or 1.2).
- The rate of re-entry into employment within six months of redundancy declined for the second consecutive quarter. Based on CPF records, 55% of the residents made redundant in the first quarter of 2015 secured employment by June 2015, down from 57% experienced by the previous cohort (laid off in the fourth quarter of 2014) in March 2014. Nevertheless, the rate was still higher than that in June 2014 (53%).
- Job vacancies decreased over the quarter by 4.5% to 62,400¹ in June 2015, but continued to outnumber job seekers. Vacancies declined for production & transport operators, cleaners & labourers, but increased for professionals, managers, executives & technicians positions. The seasonally adjusted ratio of job vacancies to unemployed persons edged down to 121 openings per 100 seekers in June 2015 from 143 in March 2015.

¹ Seasonally adjusted.

Overview

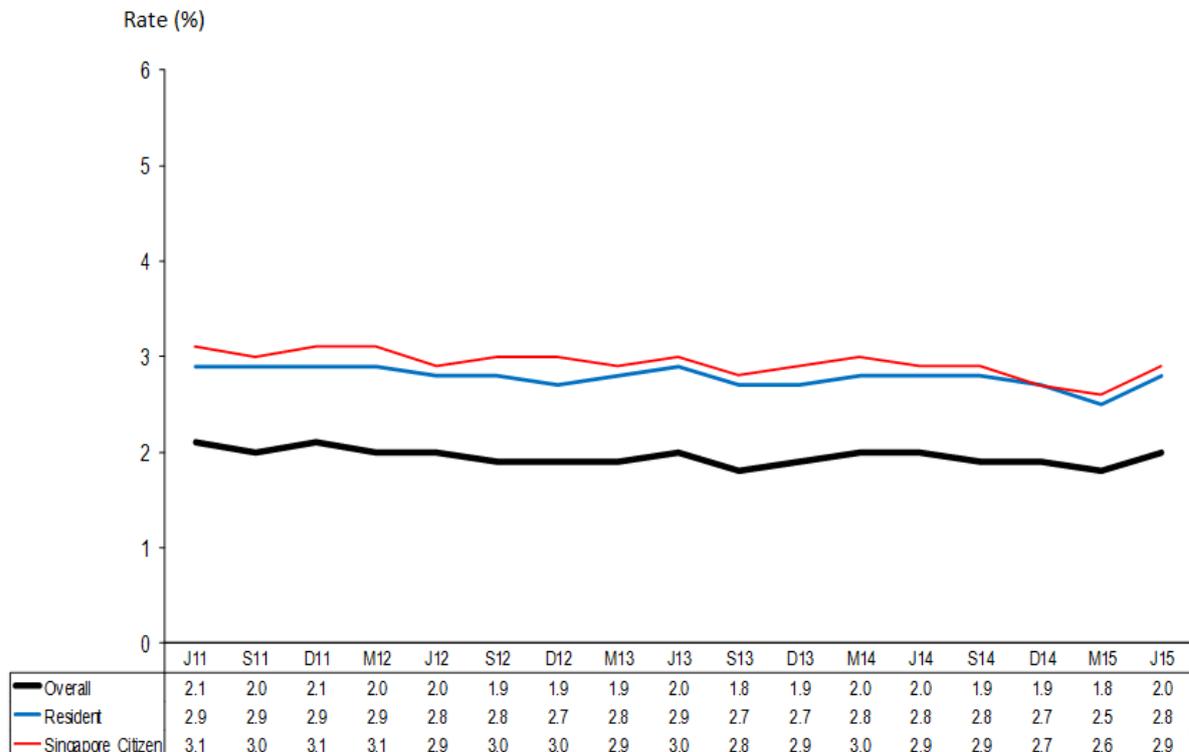
Unemployment rose over the quarter amid softer economic conditions, but remained low and similar to a year ago. Vacancies declined, though they continued to outnumber job seekers as the labour market remained tight. After contracting in the first quarter, total employment grew, albeit at a slower pace than a year ago. There were fewer redundancies, while the rate of re-entry into employment declined.

Unemployment

Unemployment rose, but remained low and similar to a year ago

After trending down in the previous four quarters, the overall seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose for overall (from 1.8% in March 2015 to 2.0% in June 2015), residents (from 2.5% to 2.8%) and citizens (2.6% to 2.9%). Nevertheless, their rates remained low and similar to a year ago. An estimated 84,500 residents, including 74,900 Singapore citizens were unemployed in June 2015.

Chart 1: Unemployment Rate
(Seasonally Adjusted)

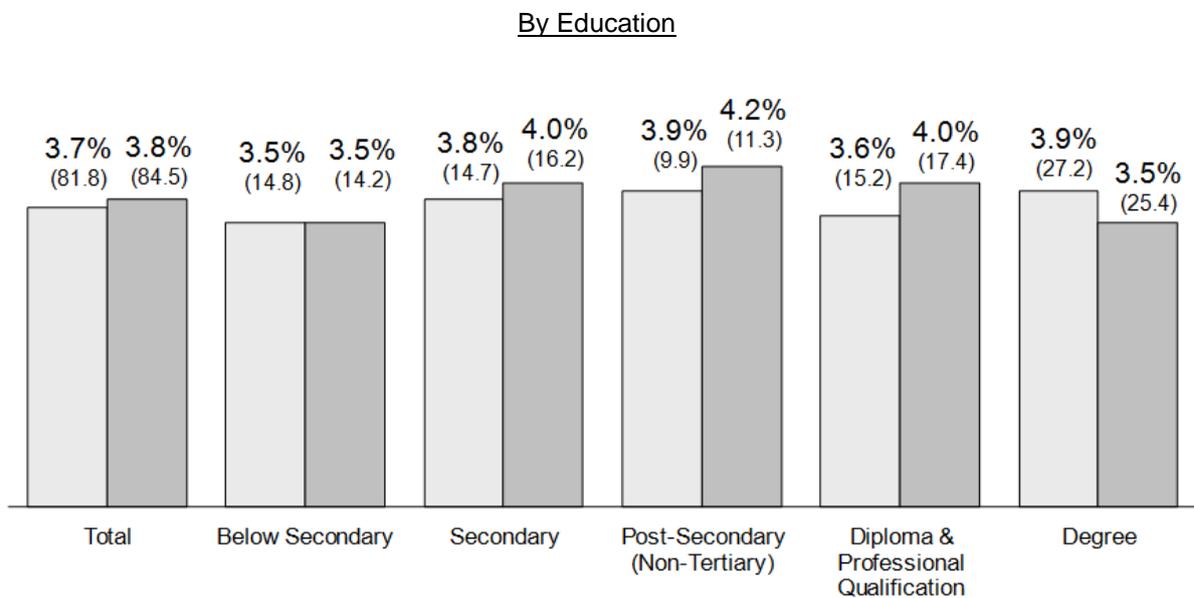


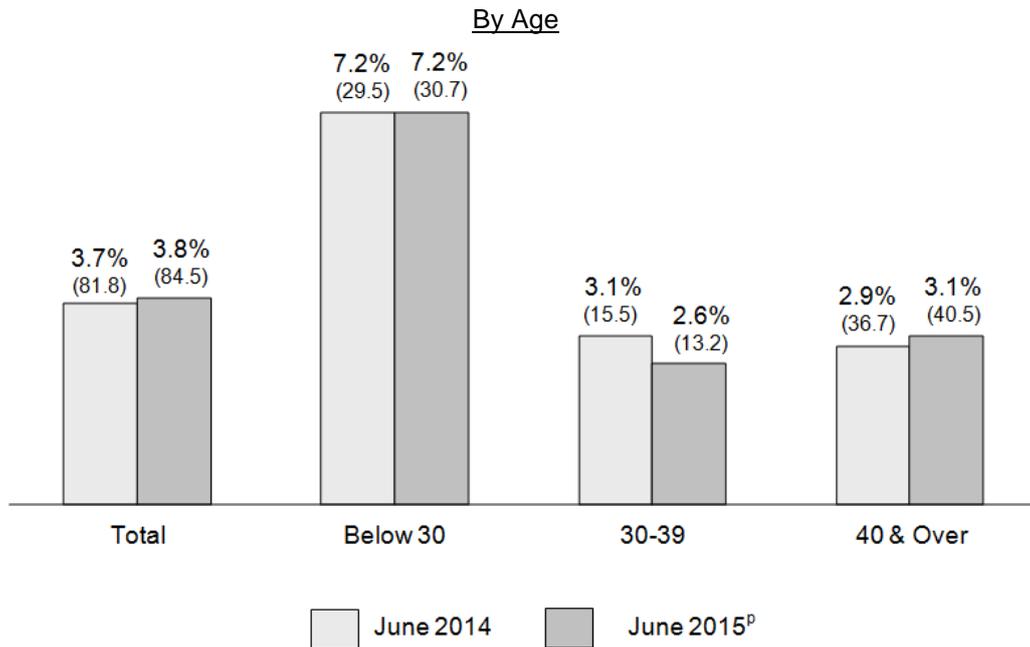
Source: Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

On a non-seasonally adjusted basis, the resident unemployment rate edged up from 3.7% in June 2014 to 3.8% in June 2015. The increase over the year was observed among residents in the middle of the education spectrum. On the other hand, the unemployment rate for degree holders eased after rising over the year for the past four quarters. The unemployment rate also rose over the year for residents aged 40 & over, while it improved for those in their 30s.

Reflecting their composition in the resident labour force, degree holders (30%) as well as those aged 40 & over (48%) made up larger shares of unemployed residents in June 2015.

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





Source: Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

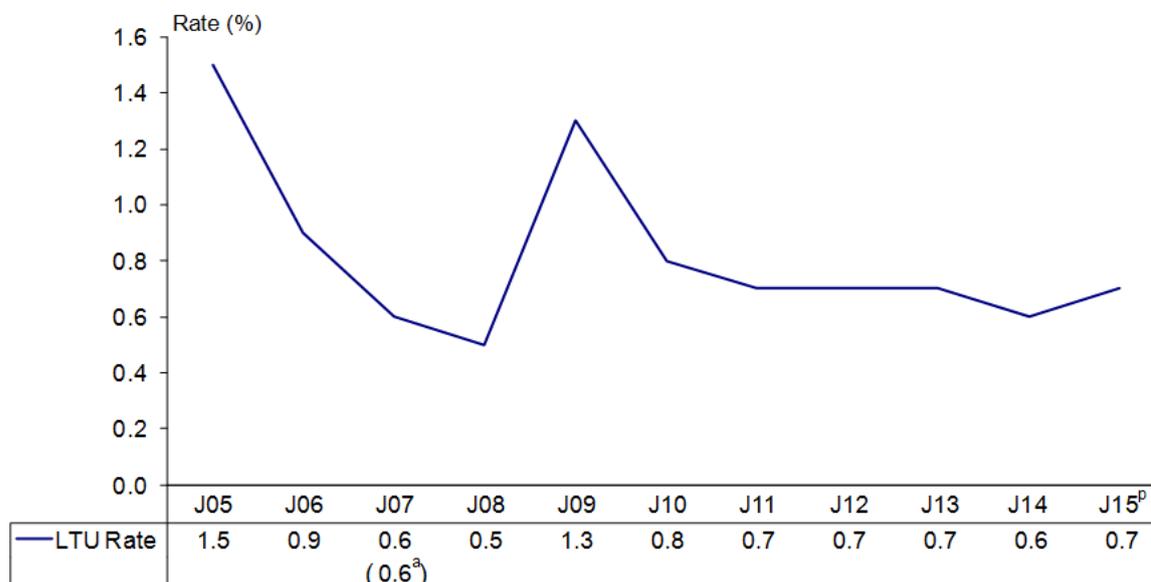
^P Breakdown of the data by education and age are provisional.

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

Long-term unemployment rose over the year

15,500 residents, making up 0.7% of the resident labour force had been looking for work for at least 25 weeks in June 2015, up from 13,900 or 0.6% a year ago. The share of long-term unemployed among resident job seekers also rose over the year from 17% to 18%, but was comparable to the share seen in June 2013.

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



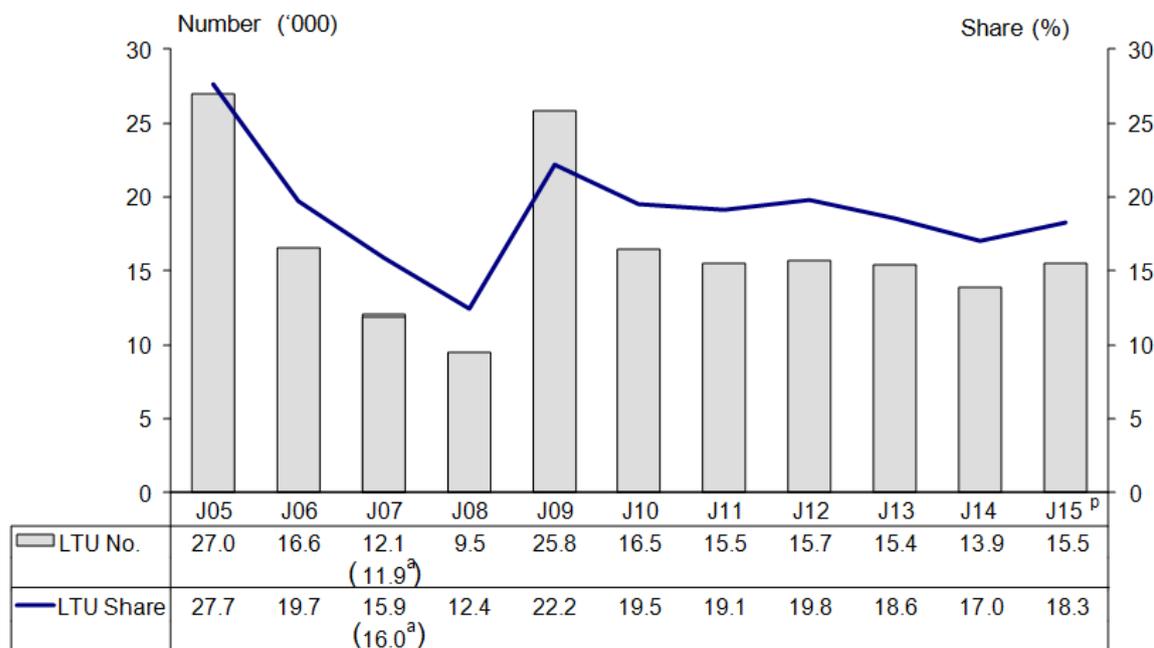
Source : Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research and Statistics Department, MOM, except data for June 2005 which are from the General Household Survey conducted by the Department of Statistics, MTI.

^P provisional

^a June 2007 data have been adjusted based on latest revised population estimates from DOS to facilitate comparisons with June 2008 onwards.

Note: Long-term unemployed refers to those unemployed for at least 25 weeks.

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



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

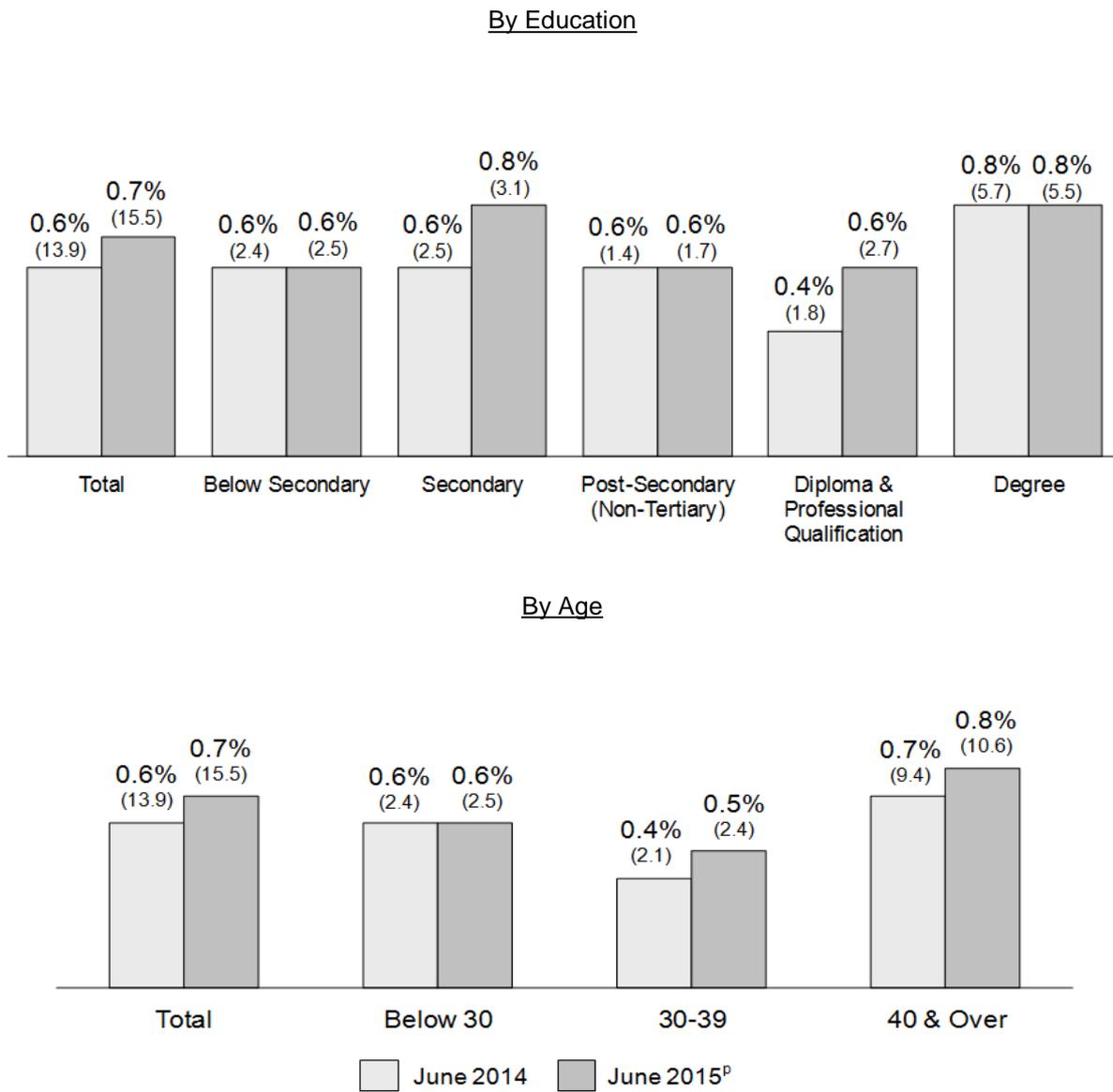
^P provisional

^a June 2007 data have been adjusted based on latest revised population estimates from DOS to facilitate comparisons with June 2008 onwards.

Note: The share represents the long-term unemployed as a proportion of unemployed residents.

Largely similar to the unemployment rate, the increase in long-term unemployment rate over the year was felt by residents in the middle of the education spectrum, and those in their 30s and above. Close to seven in ten (68% or 10,600) long-term unemployed residents in June 2015 were aged 40 & over, reflecting their larger representation in the resident labour force and higher long-term unemployment rate.

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



Source: Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

^P provisional

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

Employment

Employment rose, after contracting in the preceding quarter

Total employment grew by 9,700 in the second quarter of 2015, after contracting in the preceding quarter (-6,100). This was lower than the 27,700 increase in the same quarter last year.

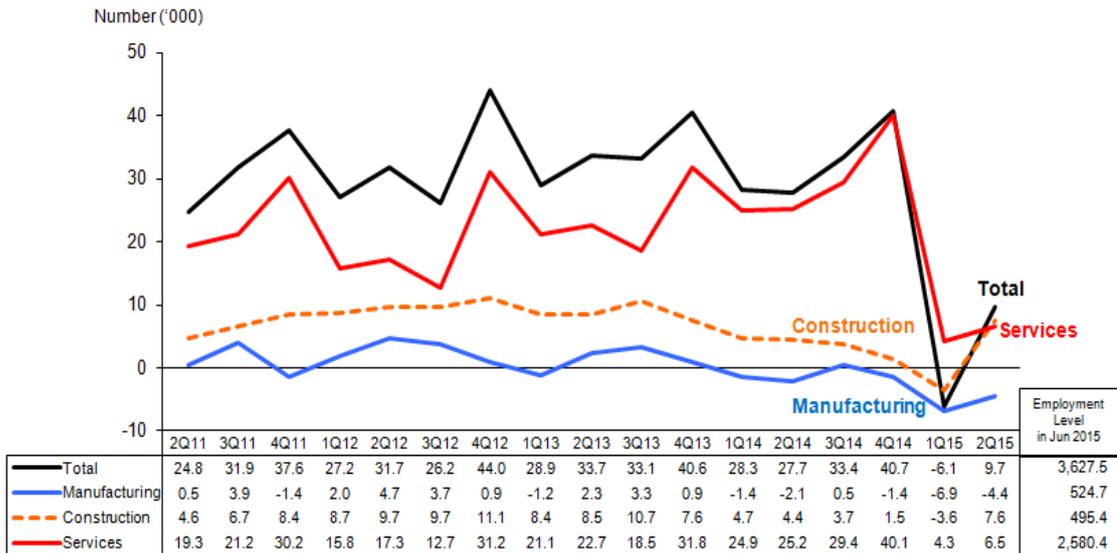
Employment growth in the second quarter of 2015 was driven by construction (7,600) and services (6,500) as manufacturing (-4,400) saw employment losses on the back of lower output. The increases in services, led by administrative & support services (7,000), community, social & personal services (3,900) and professional services (2,200), were partly offset by declines in wholesale & retail trade (-7,000) and real estate services (-3,400). The employment declines in wholesale & retail trade could have stemmed from weaker re-exports² and sluggish non-motor vehicle retail sales³ which protracted the employment lull typically seen for the sector in the first half of the year. Real estate services continued to cut back on employment amid the softer property market.

In June 2015, total employment reached 3,627,500, which was 2.2% higher than a year ago. This year on year growth in total employment moderated from 2.7% in March 2015.

² Re-exports fell by 5.0% year-on-year in the second quarter of 2015, compared to the 1.5% increase in the preceding quarter and the 2.6% full-year growth in 2014. (Source: Ministry of Trade and Industry, Singapore).

³ Excluding motor vehicle sales, retail sales volume fell by 0.8% in Q2 2015. (Source: Ministry of Trade and Industry, Singapore).

Chart 6: Employment Change By Sector



Source: Administrative Records and Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

Notes:

- (1) Data are primarily from administrative records, with the self-employed component estimated from the Labour Force Survey.
- (2) 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.
- (3) The industries are classified based on SSIC 2010.
- (4) Employment change is the difference in the employment level at the end of the reference period compared with the end of the preceding period.

Table 1: Total Employment Change By Industry

In Thousands

Industry	Quarterly Change						Employment Level in Jun 2015
	2014				2015		
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	
Total	28.3	27.7	33.4	40.7	-6.1	9.7	3,627.5
Manufacturing	-1.4	-2.1	0.5	-1.4	-6.9	-4.4	524.7
Construction	4.7	4.4	3.7	1.5	-3.6	7.6	495.4
Services	24.9	25.2	29.4	40.1	4.3	6.5	2,580.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2.3	2.0	5.0	11.1	-4.5	-7.0	488.7
Transportation & Storage	1.9	2.6	1.1	2.0	1.4	1.2	236.6
Accommodation & Food Services	-0.1	1.1	2.3	5.9	-1.8	0.6	234.7
Information & Communications	1.0	1.4	2.5	1.6	1.1	1.7	122.8
Financial & Insurance Services	2.4	1.3	3.8	1.8	0.8	0.3	198.0
Real Estate Services	1.9	1.8	2.7	0.5	-1.9	-3.4	90.5
Professional Services	3.0	4.0	4.5	2.4	0.7	2.2	239.3
Administrative & Support Services	1.9	5.3	0.9	5.4	2.0	7.0	209.9
Community, Social & Personal Services	10.7	5.8	6.5	9.5	6.5	3.9	760.1
Others	0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.5	0.1	-	27.0

Source: Administrative Records and Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

Notes:

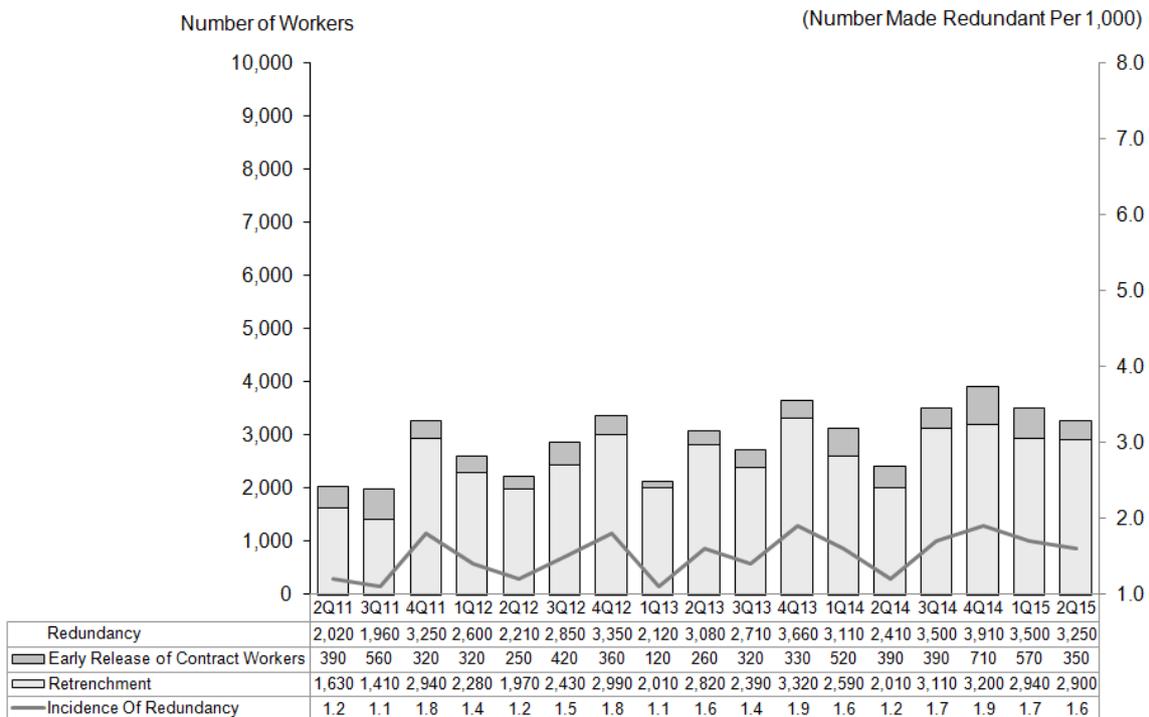
- (1) Data are primarily from administrative records, with the self-employed component estimated from the Labour Force Survey.
- (2) Others includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying, Utilities and Sewerage & Waste management.
- (3) - : nil or negligible
- (4) Data may not add up to the total due to rounding.
- (5) 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

Redundancy fell for the second consecutive quarter

Some 3,250 workers were laid off (or 1.6 per 1,000 employees) in the second quarter of 2015, fewer than in the preceding quarter (3,500 or 1.7), but still above the second quarter of 2014 (2,410 or 1.2). Layoffs declined over the quarter in manufacturing and construction, but rose in services. Services (65%) formed the bulk of redundancy, followed by manufacturing (27%) and construction (7.0%).

Chart 7: Redundancy

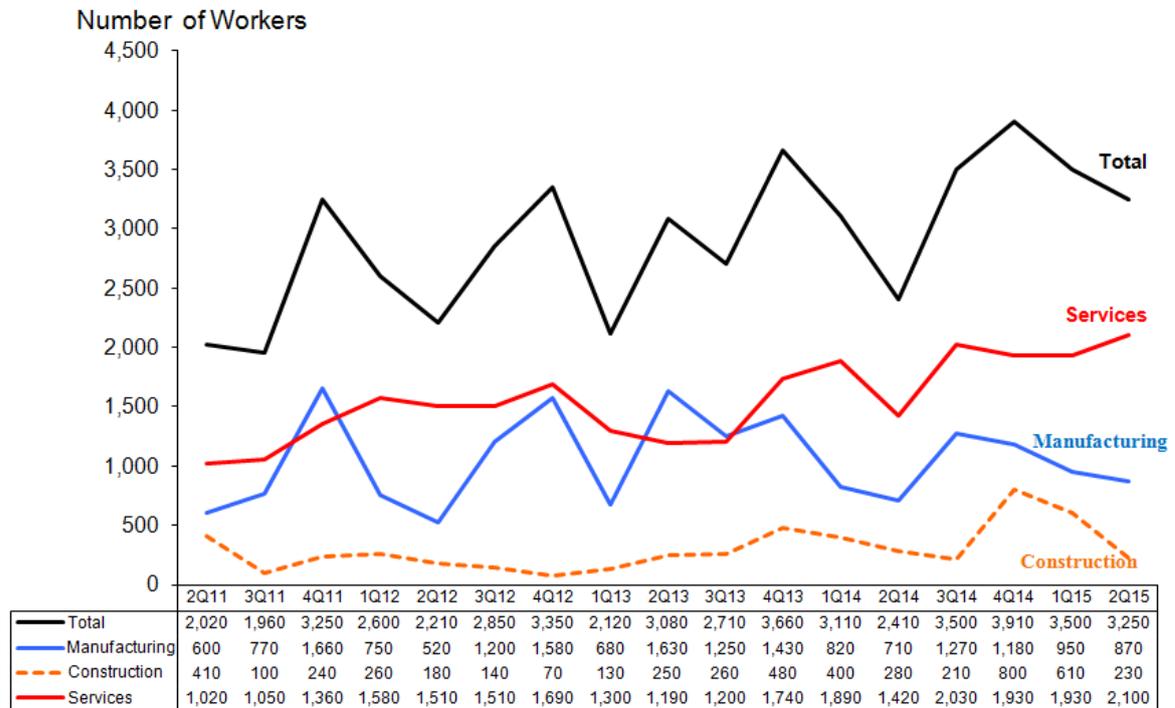


Source: Labour Market Survey, Manpower Statistics & Research Department, MOM

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.

Chart 8: Redundancy By Sector



Source: Labour Market Survey, Manpower Statistics & Research Department, MOM

Notes:

- (1) Data pertain to private 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 due to rounding.

Professionals, managers, executives & technicians (PMETs) formed seven in ten of residents laid off in the second quarter of 2015, followed by clerical, sales & service workers (16%) and production & transport operators, cleaners & labourers (13%). About three in five (64%) of the residents affected were workers aged 40 & over.

Table 2: Profile Of Residents Made Redundant, Second Quarter 2015

Characteristics	Per Cent
	Residents Made Redundant, 2Q15
Total	100.0
<u>Sex</u>	
Males	55.7
Females	44.3
<u>Age Group</u>	
Below 30	9.1
30 – 39	26.6
40 & Over	64.2
<u>Educational Attainment</u>	
Below Secondary	13.2
Secondary	20.8
Post Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	7.4
Diploma & Professional Qualification	16.0
Degree	42.5
<u>Occupational Group</u>	
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	70.4
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	16.4
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	13.2

Source: Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

Notes:

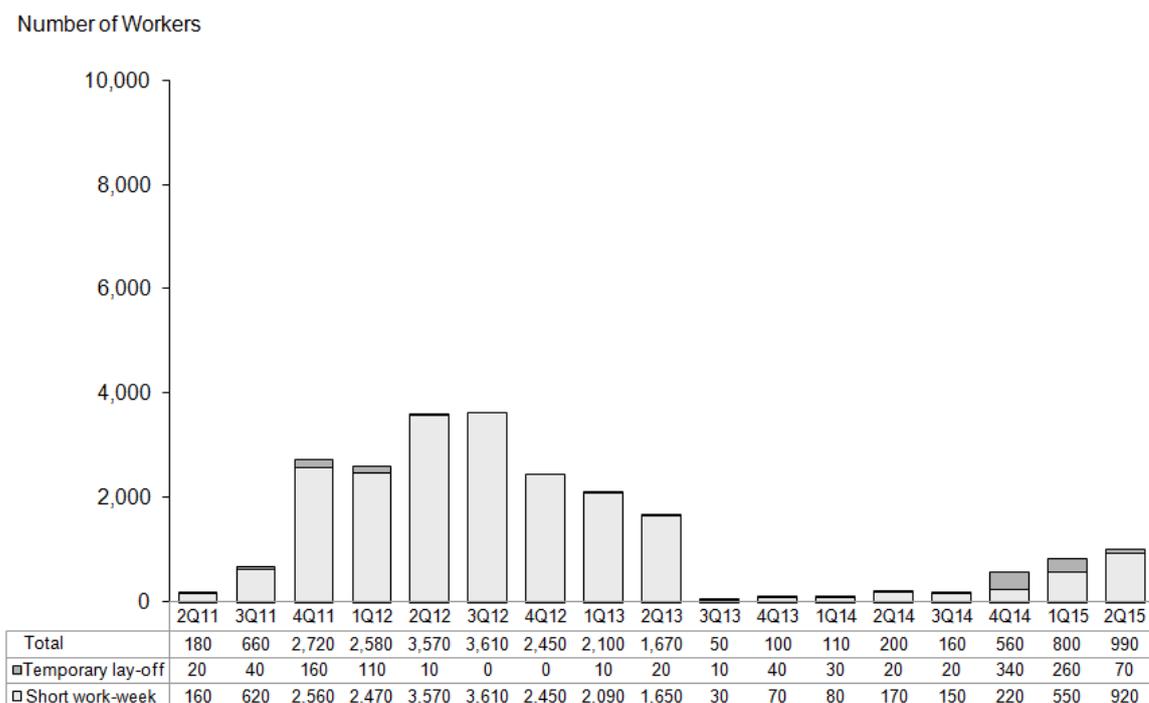
- (1) Data on residents made redundant pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.
- (2) Data may not add up the total due to rounding.

Large majority of workers on short work-week/temporary layoff were from manufacturing

Some 990 workers were on short work-week or temporary layoff in the second quarter of 2015, with most of the affected workers on short work-week. This was the third consecutive quarter of increase in the number of workers placed on short work-week or temporary layoff.

Majority of the workers on short work-week or temporary layoff were from manufacturing (66%), followed by construction (20%) and services (14%). They were mostly production & transport operators, cleaners & labourers (61%), followed by PMETs (35%) and clerical, sales & service workers (4.4%).

Chart 9: Number Of Workers On Short Work-week Or Temporary Layoff



Source: Labour Market Survey, Manpower Statistics & Research Department, MOM

Notes:

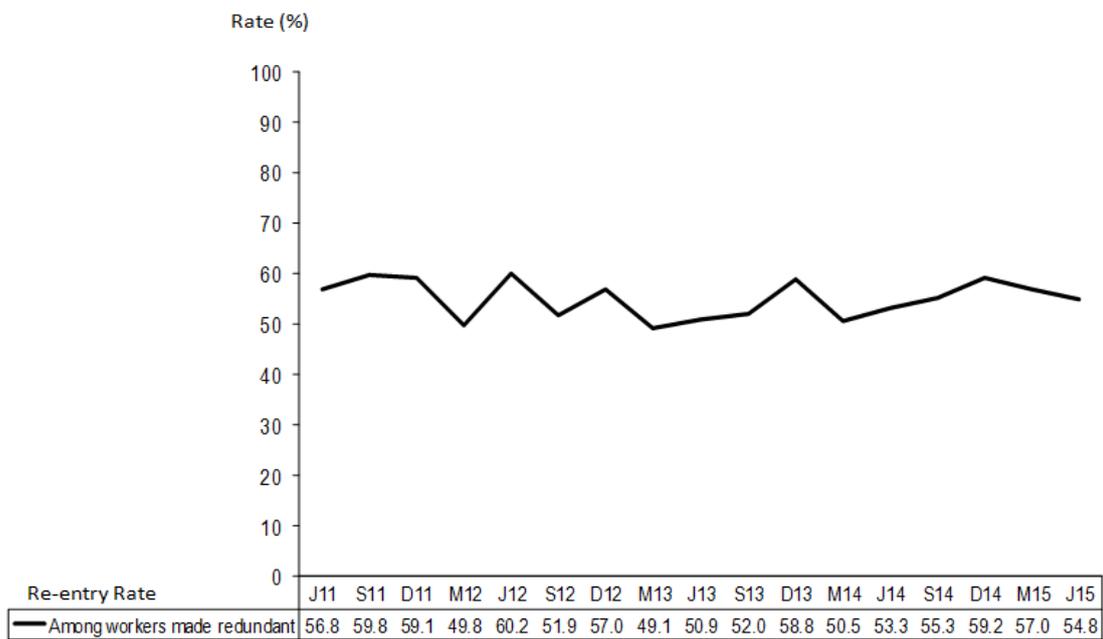
- (1) Data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.
- (2) Data are rounded to the nearest 10. Hence, they may not add up to the total.

Re-entry Into Employment⁴

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

Based on CPF records, 55% of the residents made redundant in the first quarter of 2015 secured employment by June 2015, down from 57% experienced by the previous cohort (laid off in the fourth quarter of 2014) in March 2014. Nevertheless, the rate was still higher than that in June 2014 (53%).

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



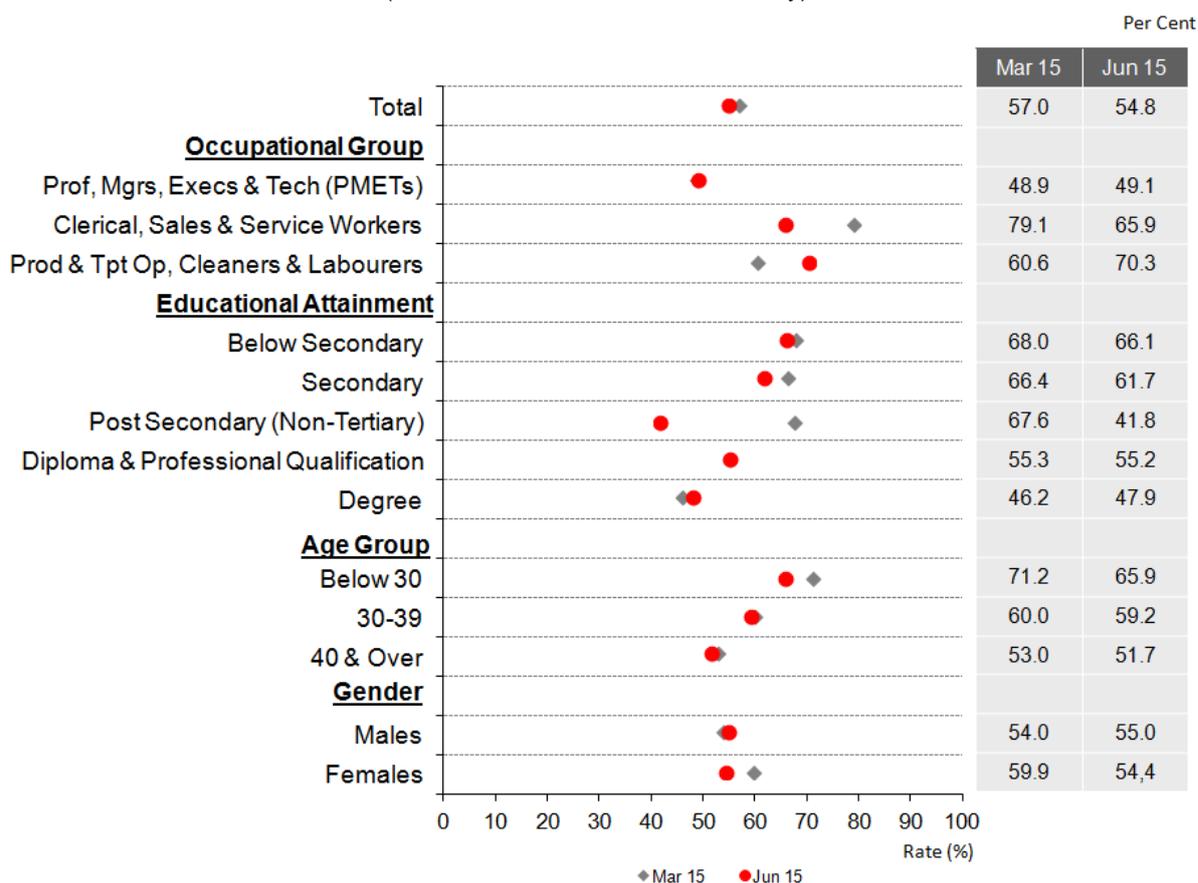
Sources: Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM and derived based on data from Central Provident Fund Board

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

⁴ Data on re-entry into employment are cohort-specific. Two different cohorts of workers laid off 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.

The rate of re-entry into employment declined among the lower educated as well as those aged below 30. The re-entry rate also declined for clerical, sales & service workers while they increased for production & transport operators, cleaners & labourers and PMETs.

Chart 11: Rate Of Re-entry Into Employment Of Residents Made Redundant (Within Six Months Of Redundancy)



Sources: Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM and derived based on data from Central Provident Fund Board

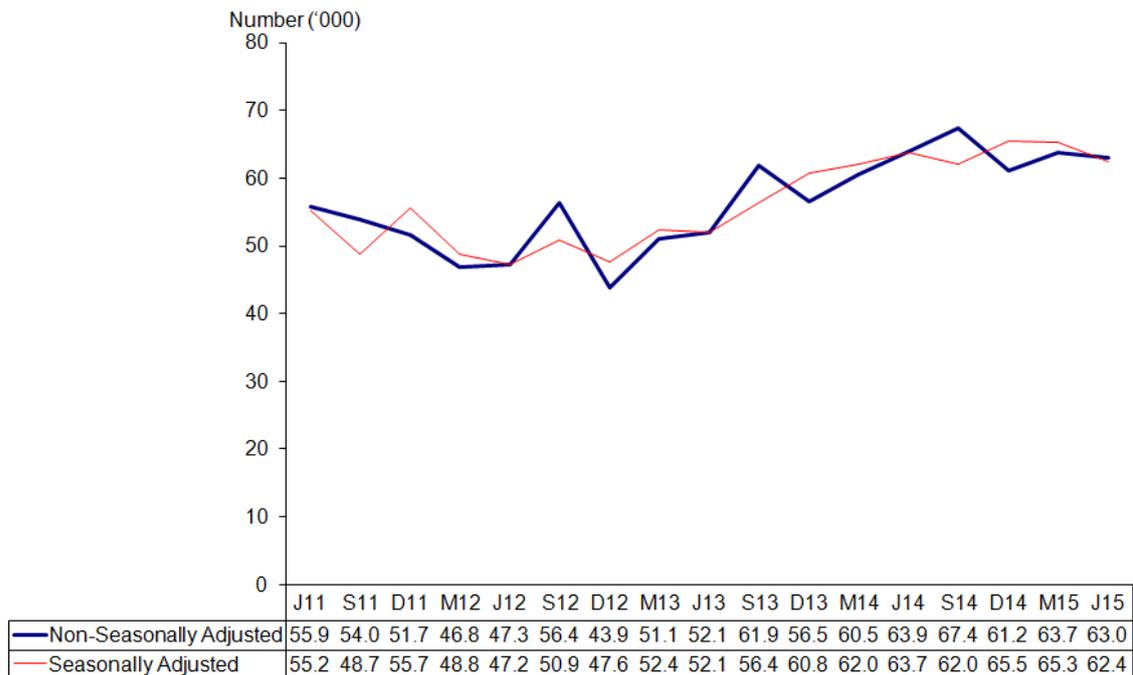
Note: Data pertain to residents who were made redundant by private sectors establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector in the fourth quarter of 2014/ first quarter of 2015 who re-entered employment by March 2015/ June 2015 respectively.

Job Vacancy

Job vacancies decreased but still outnumbered job seekers

Job openings decreased. The seasonally adjusted number of vacancies declined over the quarter by 4.5% to 62,400 in June 2015. On a non-seasonally adjusted basis, there were 63,000 vacancies representing 2.9% of total manpower demand in June 2015, down from 63,900 or 3.1% a year ago.

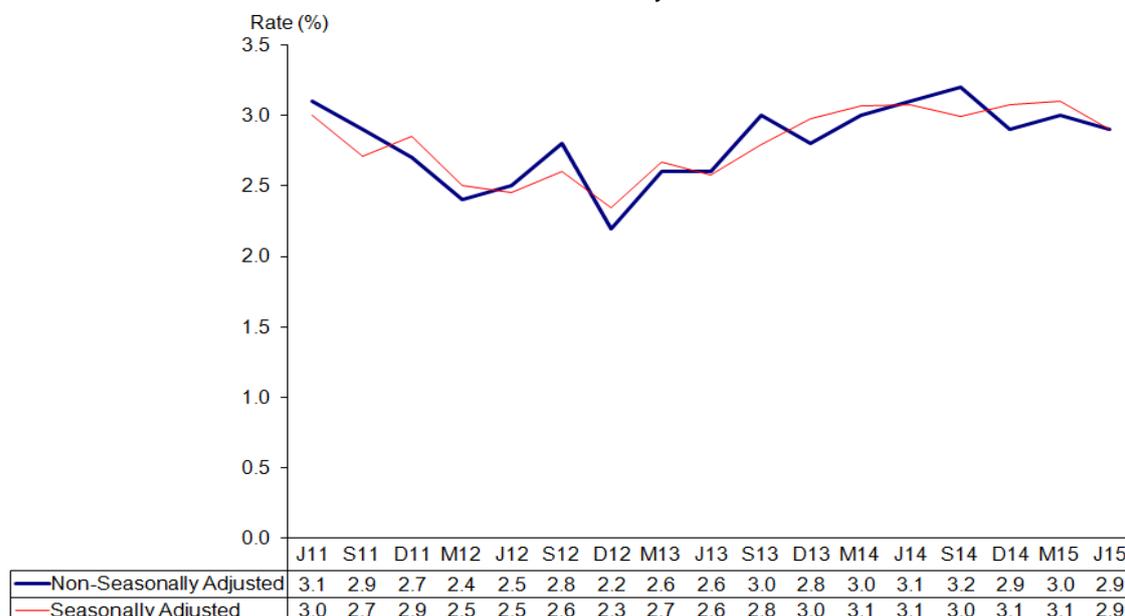
Chart 12: Job Vacancy



Source: Labour Market Survey, Manpower Statistics & Research Department, MOM

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

Chart 13: Job Vacancy Rate



Source: Labour Market Survey, Manpower Statistics & Research Department, MOM

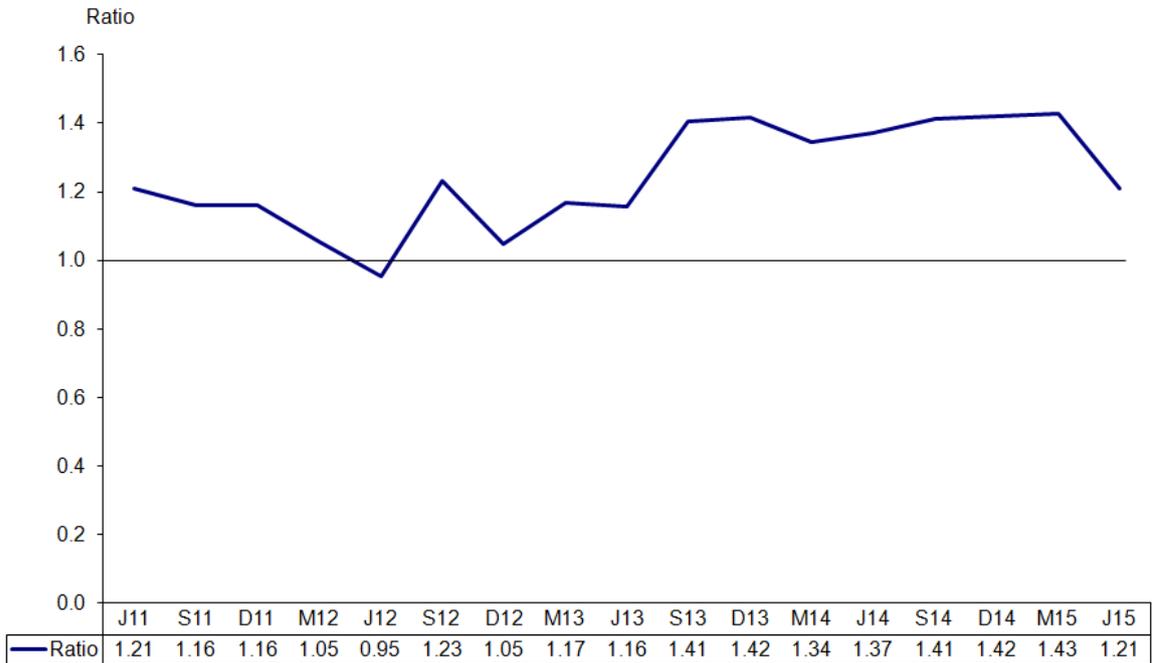
Note: Data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.

Job openings were available across all skill levels. 32,100 (or 51%) of the vacancies in June 2015 were for PMETs and the remaining 30,800 (or 49%) were for non-PMETs, comprising 17,400 (or 28%) for clerical, sales & service workers and 13,500 (or 21%) for production & transport operators, cleaners & labourers. On the whole, there were more vacancies for PMETs while vacancies for production & transport operators, cleaners & labourers declined.

There were more vacancies in retail trade, information & communications, financial services and administrative & support services, while declines were observed in manufacturing, transportation & storage and real estate services.

With fewer job vacancies and an increase in job seekers, the seasonally adjusted ratio of job vacancies to unemployed persons edged down to 121 openings per 100 seekers in June 2015, from 143 in March 2015.

Chart 14: Ratio Of Job Vacancies To Unemployed Persons (Seasonally Adjusted)



Source: Labour Market Survey and Labour Force Survey, Manpower Statistics & Research Department, MOM

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.

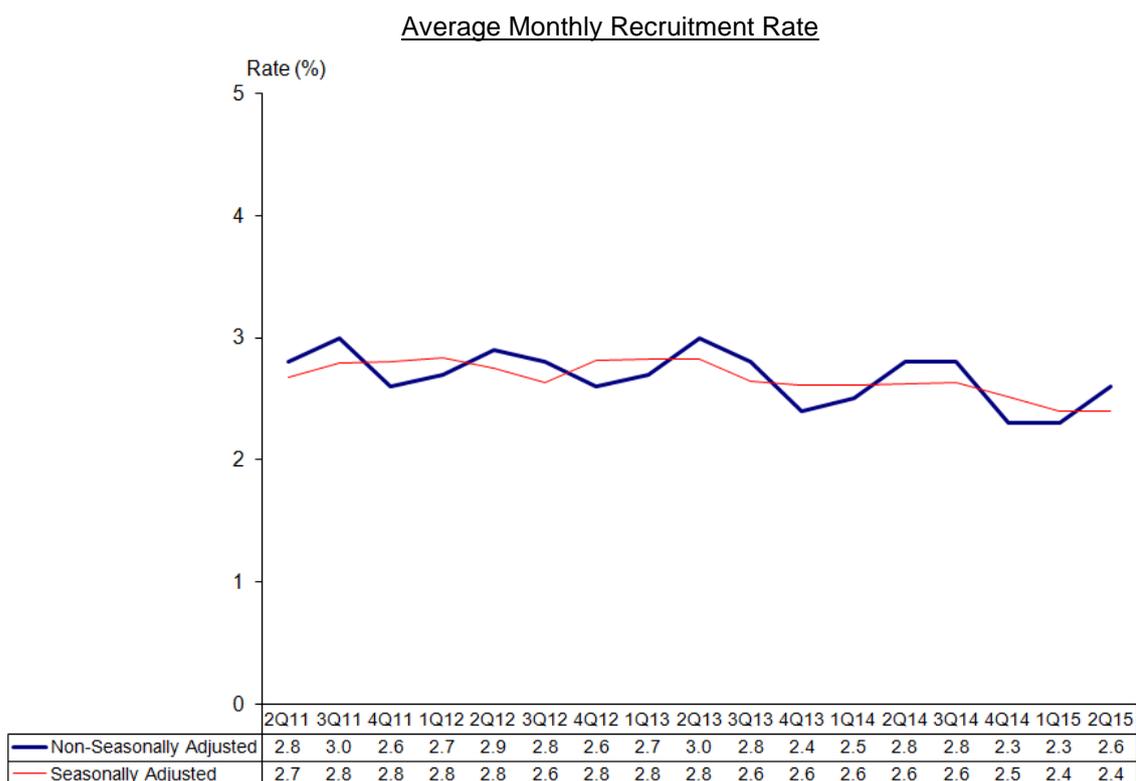
Labour Turnover

Labour turnover broadly unchanged

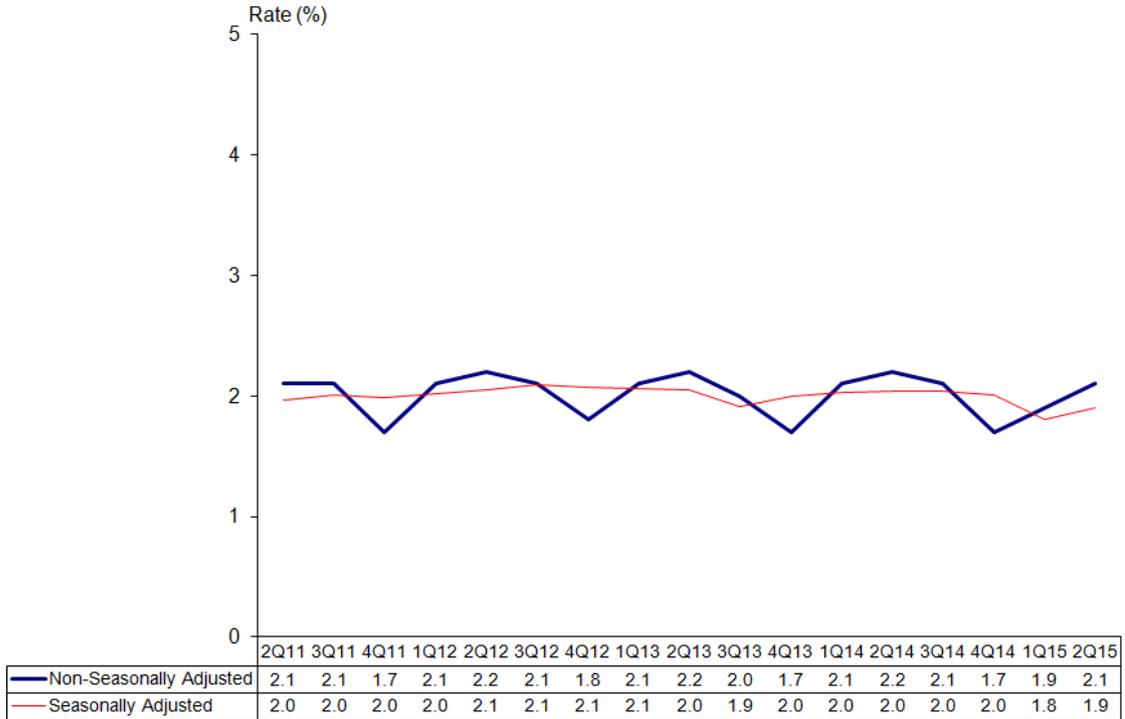
Labour turnover remained broadly at five-year lows in the second quarter of 2015, as the seasonally adjusted recruitment rate remained unchanged at 2.4% while resignation rate rose marginally (0.1%-point) over the quarter to 1.9%. Year-on-year, the non-seasonally adjusted rates for both recruitment (2.6%) and resignation (2.1%) fell by 0.2%-point and 0.1%-point respectively in second quarter of 2015.

Amid muted hirings, turnover declined over the year across most industries except in professional services where recruitment rose.

Chart 15: Average Monthly Recruitment And Resignation Rates



Average Monthly Resignation Rate



Source: Labour Market Survey, Manpower Statistics & Research Department, MOM

Notes:

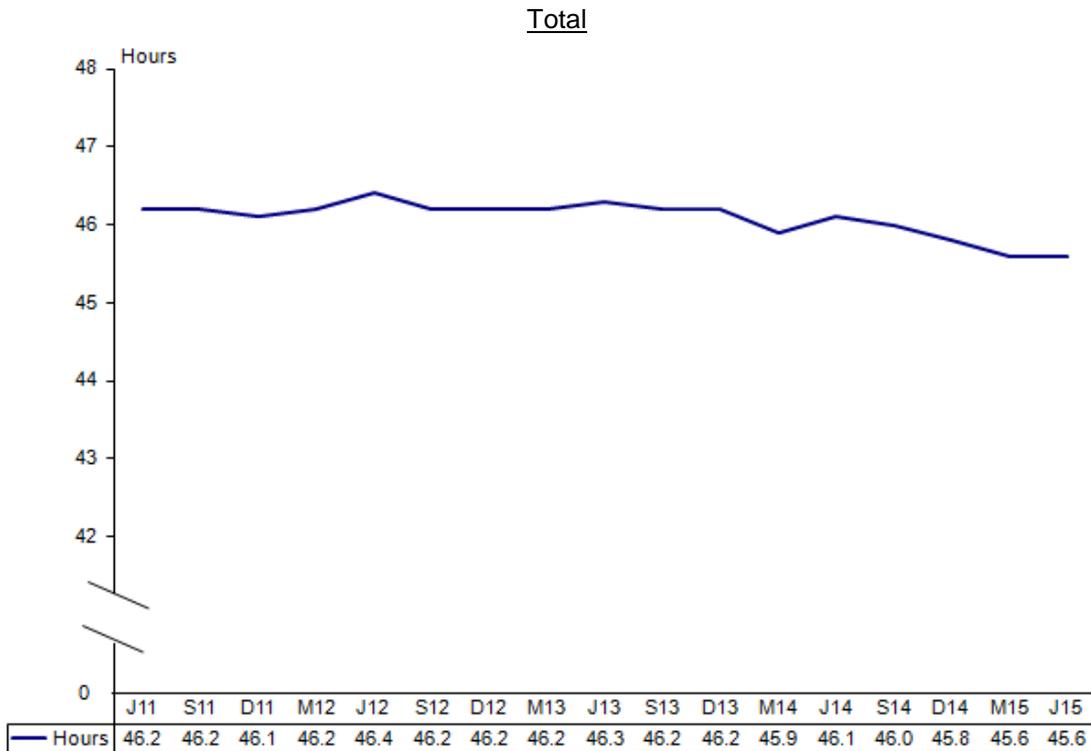
- (1) Data pertain to private establishment (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.
- (2) The average monthly resignation/recruitment rate is defined as the average number of persons who resigned / who were recruited in a month divided by the average number of employees in the establishment.

Hours Worked

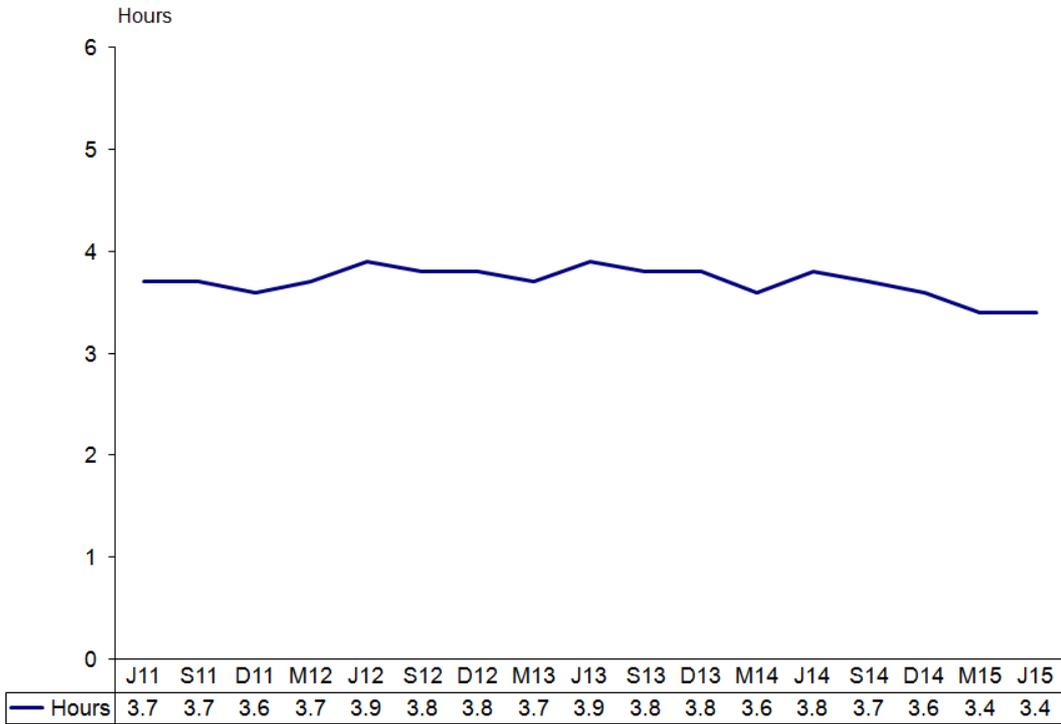
Paid hours worked per employee remained unchanged

The average total weekly paid hours (45.6 hours) and paid overtime hours (3.4 hours) worked per employee in June 2015 was unchanged from the preceding quarter, after trending down over three consecutive quarters.

Chart 16: Average Weekly Paid Hours Worked Per Employee



Overtime



Source: Labour Market Survey, Manpower Statistics & Research Department, MOM

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 HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED

Per Cent

Characteristics	2012	2013	2014	2014			2015	
				Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun ^p
TOTAL	2.8	2.8	2.7	3.7	2.3	2.2	2.4	3.8
				(2.8)	(2.8)	(2.7)	(2.5)	(2.8)
GENDER								
Males	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.5	2.3	2.2	2.3	3.6
Females	3.1	2.9	2.9	4.1	2.4	2.3	2.6	4.0
AGE GROUP (YEARS)								
Below 30	5.1	5.2	5.2	7.2	4.3	4.7	4.5	7.2
30 - 39	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.1	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.6
40 & Over	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.9	1.9	1.6	2.0	3.1
HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED								
Below Secondary	2.6	2.4	2.5	3.5	1.8	1.8	2.0	3.5
Secondary	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.8	2.3	2.2	2.5	4.0
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	3.5	3.5	2.7	3.9	2.0	2.5	2.7	4.2
Diploma & Professional Qualification	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	4.0
Degree	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.9	2.7	2.4	2.6	3.5

Source : Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

() seasonally adjusted

p : provisional

Notes :

- 1) Annual figures are the simple averages of the non-seasonally adjusted unemployment figures obtained at quarterly intervals.
- 2) Data have been revised using the latest set of seasonal factors and updated in line with standard seasonal adjustment procedure. The revision is done once a year, taking into account observations for the latest available year.

1.2 UNEMPLOYMENT

UNEMPLOYED RESIDENTS BY GENDER, AGE AND HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED

In Thousands

Characteristics	2012	2013	2014	2014			2015	
				Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun ^P
				TOTAL	60.0	59.8	61.2	81.8
				(60.9)	(62.2)	(61.2)	(56.4)	(62.8)
GENDER								
Males	31.2	32.1	31.8	41.6	27.6	27.2	28.0	44.4
Females	28.8	27.7	29.4	40.2	25.1	24.0	26.4	40.2
AGE GROUP (YEARS)								
Below 30	21.1	21.3	22.1	29.5	19.1	21.6	20.0	30.7
30 - 39	11.9	11.2	11.5	15.5	9.1	9.0	8.4	13.2
40 & Over	27.1	27.3	27.7	36.7	24.4	20.7	26.1	40.5
HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED								
Below Secondary	11.9	10.7	11.1	14.8	8.5	8.8	8.8	14.2
Secondary	12.4	11.9	11.6	14.7	9.4	9.3	10.9	16.2
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	7.7	7.9	6.4	9.9	4.6	5.7	6.4	11.3
Diploma & Professional Qualification	11.1	10.7	12.1	15.2	10.7	10.2	10.3	17.4
Degree	17.0	18.6	20.1	27.2	19.4	17.2	18.0	25.4

Source : Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

() : seasonally adjusted

p : provisional

Notes :

- 1) Annual figures are the simple averages of the non-seasonally adjusted unemployment figures obtained at quarterly intervals.
- 2) Data may not add up to the total due to rounding.
- 3) Data have been revised using the latest set of seasonal factors and updated in line with standard seasonal adjustment procedure. The revision is done once a year, taking into account observations for the latest available year.

1.3 LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT

RESIDENT LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY GENDER, AGE AND HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED

Characteristics	2012	2013	2014	2014			2015	
				Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun ^p
				Per Cent				
TOTAL	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7
GENDER								
Males	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8
Females	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
AGE GROUP (YEARS)								
Below 30	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
30 - 39	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
40 & Over	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8
HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED								
Below Secondary	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6
Secondary	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.8
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.6
Diploma & Professional Qualification	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6
Degree	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8

Source : Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

p : provisional

Note : 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 HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED

In Thousands

Characteristics	2012	2013	2014	2014			2015	
				Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun ^p
				TOTAL	12.6	13.4	12.1	13.9
GENDER								
Males	7.4	8.3	7.5	8.1	6.7	6.6	6.9	10.1
Females	5.2	5.1	4.5	5.8	4.1	4.1	4.3	5.3
AGE GROUP (YEARS)								
Below 30	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.5
30 - 39	2.4	2.7	1.8	2.1	1.2	1.7	2.1	2.4
40 & Over	8.0	8.3	8.2	9.4	7.8	7.1	6.9	10.6
HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED								
Below Secondary	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.4	2.5
Secondary	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.2	1.3	1.5	3.1
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.4	0.4	1.5	1.1	1.7
Diploma & Professional Qualification	2.1	2.5	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.7
Degree	3.8	5.1	4.3	5.7	3.9	4.1	5.2	5.5

Source : Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

p : provisional

Notes :

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

2.1 TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

In Thousands

Industry (SSIC 2010)	Total Employment Change								Total Employment Level in Jun 2015
	2012	2013	2014	2014			2015		
				2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	
TOTAL	129.1	136.2	130.1	27.7	33.4	40.7	-6.1	9.7	3 627.5
C10-32 MANUFACTURING	11.4	5.3	-4.4	-2.1	0.5	-1.4	-6.9	-4.4	524.7
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	1.8	2.1	2.0	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	1.2	44.0
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	-1.0	-1.3	-0.6	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-1.2	-0.6	35.4
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	11.1	1.4	-3.1	-1.4	-0.2	-1.0	-3.3	-1.4	57.5
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	1.7	0.7	0.3	0.7	-0.1	-0.5	-1.5	-0.9	106.8
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	-3.1	-2.5	-0.9	-0.5	0.9	0.1	-0.3	-0.6	88.1
C29-30 Transport Equipment	0.5	4.1	-3.4	-1.9	-0.9	-0.1	-1.0	-3.5	128.9
Other Manufacturing Industries	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	-0.1	1.4	64.0
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION	39.1	35.2	14.3	4.4	3.7	1.5	-3.6	7.6	495.4
G-U SERVICES	77.0	94.1	119.7	25.2	29.4	40.1	4.3	6.5	2 580.4
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	10.1	13.1	20.5	2.0	5.0	11.1	-4.5	-7.0	488.7
G46 Wholesale Trade	3.1	9.2	10.5	1.4	2.0	4.6	0.3	-2.8	324.6
G47 Retail Trade	7.0	3.9	10.0	0.6	3.0	6.6	-4.8	-4.2	164.0
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	8.6	8.8	7.5	2.6	1.1	2.0	1.4	1.2	236.6
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	2.5	2.7	2.8	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.4	91.5
H50,5222, 5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	0.6	2.2	2.2	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.1	51.9
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	2.1	1.5	-0.3	-0.1	-0.5	0.4	-0.1	0.3	29.0
Other Transportation & Storage Services	3.5	2.5	2.8	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	64.2
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	8.0	9.7	9.1	1.1	2.3	5.9	-1.8	0.6	234.7
I55 Accommodation	1.5	0.4	-0.1	-0.5	1.5	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	34.0
I56 Food & Beverage Services	6.5	9.3	9.2	1.6	0.8	6.5	-1.1	1.3	200.7
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	0.9	8.1	6.4	1.4	2.5	1.6	1.1	1.7	122.8
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	-0.8	2.8	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	-0.1	41.0
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	1.7	5.4	5.1	0.9	2.2	1.3	1.0	1.9	81.8
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	6.5	4.6	9.3	1.3	3.8	1.8	0.8	0.3	198.0
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	5.4	3.9	6.1	0.3	2.7	1.2	1.1	-0.2	164.3
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	1.1	0.7	3.2	1.0	1.1	0.5	-0.3	0.5	33.7
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	4.8	0.4	6.9	1.8	2.7	0.5	-1.9	-3.4	90.5
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	9.0	14.9	14.0	4.0	4.5	2.4	0.7	2.2	239.3
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	2.7	7.8	8.1	2.2	2.8	1.7	1.6	3.7	119.6
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	3.6	4.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	-0.6	-0.7	-0.5	63.6
Other Professional Services	2.7	3.2	5.5	1.6	1.3	1.3	-0.2	-0.9	56.1
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	8.7	11.4	13.6	5.3	0.9	5.4	2.0	7.0	209.9
N80 Security & Investigation	2.3	1.3	2.6	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.3	1.6	42.1
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	3.7	3.0	3.3	1.9	1.0	1.2	1.0	5.1	56.5
Other Administrative & Support Services	2.7	7.1	7.7	2.9	-0.9	3.7	0.6	0.2	111.3
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	20.4	23.1	32.4	5.8	6.5	9.5	6.5	3.9	760.1
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	9.9	6.3	8.9	0.1	1.3	2.9	2.9	-0.2	236.8
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	9.0	8.5	8.5	2.6	1.8	2.2	1.5	1.8	132.8
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	-1.6	-1.2	2.1	0.6	0.2	0.9	-0.4	0.2	55.3
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	3.0	9.6	12.9	2.5	3.2	3.5	2.6	2.0	335.3
A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.1	-0.2	0.5	0.1	-	27.0

Source: Administrative Records and Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

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

- : nil or negligible

Notes :

- 1) Data are primarily from administrative records, with the self-employed component estimated from the Labour Force Survey.
- 2) 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.
- 3) 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							
				2014			2015				
				2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q			
				2012	2013	2014					
TOTAL				11 010	11 560	12 930	2 410	3 500	3 910	3 500	3 250
INDUSTRY (SSIC 2010)											
C10-32	MANUFACTURING			4 050	5 000	3 970	710	1 270	1 180	950	870
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco			30	40	120	-	-	70	-	20
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing			590	380	150	20	10	50	330	60
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products			240	220	170	30	40	30	40	50
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment			750	660	1 330	180	700	260	280	310
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products			1 820	2 490	1 300	240	190	670	220	120
C29-30	Transport Equipment			130	220	460	70	300	20	40	260
	Other Manufacturing Industries			510	980	460	160	20	80	40	50
F41-43	CONSTRUCTION			650	1 120	1 690	280	210	800	610	230
G-U	SERVICES			6 300	5 430	7 260	1 420	2 030	1 930	1 930	2 100
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE			1 830	1 280	2 190	370	670	700	490	540
G46	Wholesale Trade			1 270	1 180	1 490	360	240	460	480	530
G47	Retail Trade			560	100	700	10	430	240	10	10
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE			280	450	470	110	130	110	110	140
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services			10	10	-	-	-	-	-	60
H50,5222,5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services			150	140	210	80	30	30	50	40
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services			10	100	20	-	-	10	-	10
	Other Transportation & Storage Services			110	200	240	30	100	70	70	30
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES			270	220	380	40	20	50	70	50
I55	Accommodation			100	10	240	-	-	-	-	10
I56	Food & Beverage Services			170	210	140	40	20	50	70	40
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS			710	800	790	140	140	170	170	180
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing			340	480	350	60	90	90	50	130
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services			370	330	440	80	50	90	120	50
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES			1 380	1 270	1 350	360	370	360	430	410
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services			1 310	1 230	1 280	340	340	360	430	400
K65 & 662	Insurance Services			80	40	60	20	30	-	-	-
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES			60	30	90	50	30	-	-	30
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES			1 230	960	1 520	270	460	470	460	560
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services			560	590	1 030	230	340	210	190	320
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services			470	240	350	20	80	210	230	210
	Other Professional Services			200	120	140	20	40	50	40	30
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES			300	240	360	40	190	40	120	130
N80	Security & Investigation			20	-	110	-	70	10	-	70
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping			20	10	10	-	10	-	30	-
	Other Administrative & Support Services			260	230	230	40	110	30	90	70
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES			240	190	130	40	20	40	80	60
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education			50	30	40	30	10	-	-	20
Q86-88	Health & Social Services			40	10	20	-	-	20	30	20
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation			100	40	20	10	-	10	-	-
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services			60	120	50	10	20	10	50	10
A,B,D,E,V	OTHERS*			10	10	10	-	-	-	10	50
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP											
	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians			5 960	6 430	6 530	1 370	1 660	1 790	1 760	1 900
	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers			1 480	1 140	1 860	210	660	570	340	420
	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers			3 570	4 000	4 540	830	1 180	1 550	1 400	930

Source : Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

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

- : nil or negligible

Notes :

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

3.2 REDUNDANCY

WORKERS MADE REDUNDANT BY INDUSTRY, REASONS FOR REDUNDANCY
AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, SECOND QUARTER 2015

		Reasons For Redundancy							Occupational Group			
Industry (SSIC 2010)		Recession/ Down-turn In Industry	Poor Business/ Business Failure *	High Costs	Reorganisa-tion/ Restruc-turing	Product Line Was Disconti-nued	Early Comple-tion of Project	Others	Total	Profes-sionals, Managers, Executives & Techni-cians	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Laboure-rs
TOTAL		910	1 080	1 390	1 870	100	120	100	3 250	1 900	420	930
C10-32 MANUFACTURING		410	420	390	350	90	-	-	870	350	30	490
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	-	-	10	10	10	-	-	20	-	-	20
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	30	20	90	-	20	-	-	60	10	10	40
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	-	10	-	50	-	-	-	50	40	-	10
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	210	140	190	110	20	-	-	310	130	20	160
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	-	20	-	100	20	-	-	120	120	-	-
C29-30	Transport Equipment	150	230	80	50	20	-	-	260	30	-	230
	Other Manufacturing Industries	10	-	10	40	-	-	-	50	20	-	30
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION		120	140	200	70	-	30	-	230	30	30	170
G-U SERVICES		330	500	810	1 440	10	60	100	2 100	1 480	360	260
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	70	90	90	430	10	-	-	540	370	140	30
G46	Wholesale Trade	60	90	90	430	10	-	-	530	360	130	30
G47	Retail Trade	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	10	70	30	60	-	-	10	140	60	20	60
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	10	50
H50,5222, 5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	-	-	20	30	-	-	-	40	30	10	10
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	10	-	-
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	-	20	10	30	-	-	-	30	10	10	10
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	20	30	20	20	-	-	-	50	10	20	30
I55	Accommodation	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	10	-
I56	Food & Beverage Services	20	30	10	10	-	-	-	40	10	10	30
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	20	10	60	160	-	10	-	180	170	20	-
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	10	10	40	110	-	-	-	130	110	20	-
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	10	-	20	50	-	10	-	50	50	-	-
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	-	50	260	340	-	-	20	410	350	30	30
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services	-	50	260	340	-	-	20	400	350	30	30
K65 & 662	Insurance Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	-	20	10	-	-	-	-	30	10	20	-
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	190	200	300	350	-	20	10	560	440	40	80
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	70	80	230	230	-	-	10	320	270	20	40
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	120	120	50	100	-	10	-	210	150	20	40
	Other Professional Services	10	10	10	30	-	10	-	30	30	-	-
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	10	20	-	20	-	30	70	130	50	60	30
N80	Security & Investigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	70	-	60	-
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other Administrative & Support Services	10	20	-	20	-	30	-	70	40	-	30
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	10	-	50	50	-	-	-	60	40	20	10
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	20	10	10	-
Q86-88	Health & Social Services	-	-	40	20	-	-	-	20	20	-	-
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-
A,B,D,E,V OTHERS**		50	20	-	-	-	30	-	50	40	-	10

* Not due to recession.

Source : Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, 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							
				2014			2015				
				2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q			
				2012	2013	2014					
TOTAL				9 670	10 540	10 910	2 010	3 110	3 200	2 940	2 900
INDUSTRY (SSIC 2010)											
C10-32	MANUFACTURING			3 710	4 830	3 350	490	1 040	1 000	920	750
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco			10	20	120	-	-	70	-	20
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing			540	360	150	20	-	50	320	60
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products			230	210	160	30	40	30	40	50
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment			670	650	1 060	140	630	100	270	220
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products			1 750	2 480	1 290	240	190	670	220	120
C29-30	Transport Equipment			40	150	280	50	160	10	40	240
	Other Manufacturing Industries			480	970	290	10	20	70	40	40
F41-43	CONSTRUCTION			450	710	990	200	170	460	260	120
G-U	SERVICES			5 500	4 980	6 560	1 320	1 900	1 730	1 750	1 980
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE			1 780	1 250	2 090	360	630	660	480	530
G46	Wholesale Trade			1 230	1 150	1 390	350	210	420	470	520
G47	Retail Trade			560	100	700	10	420	240	10	10
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE			260	320	390	100	120	70	90	110
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services			-	10	-	-	-	-	-	40
H50,5222,5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services			150	120	190	80	30	30	30	30
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services			10	20	20	-	-	10	-	-
	Other Transportation & Storage Services			100	180	180	20	90	40	60	30
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES			230	200	370	30	20	50	70	50
I55	Accommodation			100	10	240	-	-	-	-	10
I56	Food & Beverage Services			140	190	120	30	20	50	70	40
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS			580	750	570	130	120	140	170	180
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing			340	470	350	60	90	90	50	130
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services			240	280	230	70	30	50	120	50
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES			1 360	1 250	1 330	360	360	360	400	390
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services			1 290	1 220	1 270	340	340	350	400	380
K65 & 662	Insurance Services			80	40	50	20	30	-	-	-
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES			30	10	90	50	30	-	-	30
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES			870	900	1 410	260	450	390	390	540
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services			540	590	1 020	230	340	200	190	320
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services			130	180	270	20	70	150	160	190
	Other Professional Services			200	120	130	20	40	50	40	30
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES			170	140	220	20	150	30	90	100
N80	Security & Investigation			-	-	80	-	70	10	-	70
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping			20	10	10	-	10	-	20	-
	Other Administrative & Support Services			140	130	130	20	70	20	70	40
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES			230	170	100	20	20	40	80	50
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education			50	20	20	10	10	-	-	20
Q86-88	Health & Social Services			40	10	20	-	-	20	30	10
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation			100	20	20	10	-	10	-	-
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services			50	120	50	10	20	10	40	10
A,B,D,E,V	OTHERS*			10	10	10	-	-	-	10	50
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP											
	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians			5 550	6 110	5 990	1 300	1 500	1 690	1 710	1 810
	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers			1 390	1 040	1 710	180	630	520	340	410
	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers			2 720	3 380	3 210	530	980	990	890	670

Source : Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

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

- : nil or negligible

Notes :

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

3.4 EARLY RELEASE OF CONTRACT WORKERS

EARLY RELEASE OF CONTRACT WORKERS BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

	Number of Workers							
	2012	2013	2014	2014			2015	
				2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
TOTAL	1 340	1 030	2 020	390	390	710	570	350
INDUSTRY (SSIC 2010)								
C10-32 MANUFACTURING	340	160	620	220	230	170	30	130
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	50	20	-	-	-	-	10	-
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	10	10	10	-	-	-	-	-
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	80	20	270	40	70	150	20	90
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	70	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
C29-30 Transport Equipment	90	70	170	20	150	10	-	20
Other Manufacturing Industries	30	10	170	150	-	10	-	10
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION	200	410	700	80	40	340	350	110
G-U SERVICES	800	450	700	100	130	200	180	120
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	50	40	100	10	30	30	10	10
G46 Wholesale Trade	50	30	100	10	30	30	10	10
G47 Retail Trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	20	130	80	10	10	40	30	30
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
H50,5222,5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	-	20	10	-	-	-	20	10
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	10
Other Transportation & Storage Services	20	20	60	10	10	30	10	-
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	30	20	20	10	-	-	-	-
I55 Accommodation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I56 Food & Beverage Services	30	20	20	10	-	-	-	-
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	130	60	210	10	20	40	-	-
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	130	40	210	10	20	40	-	-
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	20	10	20	-	10	10	30	20
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	20	10	10	-	-	10	30	20
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	30	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	360	60	110	-	10	70	70	20
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	20	-	20	-	-	10	-	-
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	340	60	90	-	10	60	70	10
Other Professional Services	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	130	100	140	20	40	10	30	30
N80 Security & Investigation	10	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Other Administrative & Support Services	120	90	100	20	40	10	20	30
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	20	20	30	20	-	-	10	10
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	-
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	410	320	550	70	160	110	50	90
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	80	100	140	20	30	40	10	10
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	840	610	1 330	300	200	570	510	260

Source : Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

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

- : 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							
	2012	2013	2014	2014			2015	
				2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
<u>WORKERS ON SHORT WORK-WEEK OR TEMPORARY LAY-OFF</u>								
TOTAL	3 050	980	260	200	160	560	800	990
SECTOR								
Manufacturing	1 370	900	130	160	130	140	400	650
Construction	10	20	100	10	10	340	340	200
Services	1 680	70	30	30	20	80	70	140
Others*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	1 600	180	40	40	20	80	110	350
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	150	20	10	20	10	10	20	40
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	1 310	780	210	140	130	470	680	600
<u>WORKERS ON SHORT WORK-WEEK</u>								
TOTAL	3 020	960	150	170	150	220	550	920
SECTOR								
Manufacturing	1 360	890	120	160	130	120	390	650
Construction	-	10	20	-	-	60	100	150
Services	1 670	60	20	10	20	40	60	120
Others*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	1 590	170	30	30	20	40	90	340
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	140	20	10	20	10	10	20	40
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	1 290	770	120	120	110	170	440	540
<u>WORKERS ON TEMPORARY LAY-OFF</u>								
TOTAL	30	20	100	20	20	340	260	70
SECTOR								
Manufacturing	20	10	10	-	-	20	10	10
Construction	-	10	80	10	10	290	240	50
Services	10	10	10	20	-	40	10	20
Others*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	10	10	10	-	-	40	20	-
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	20	10	90	20	20	300	240	70

Source : Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

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

- : 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, HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP PRIOR TO REDUNDANCY

Characteristics	Per Cent						
	2013	2014	2014			2015	
			2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
TOTAL	52.7	54.6	53.3	55.3	59.2	57.0	54.8
GENDER							
Males	51.2	51.6	51.3	51.2	53.0	54.0	55.0
Females	54.7	57.9	55.9	59.5	66.4	59.9	54.4
AGE GROUP (YEARS)							
Below 30	63.7	66.4	62.5	70.6	65.3	71.2	65.9
30 - 39	59.6	60.0	57.8	65.4	62.4	60.0	59.2
40 & Over	48.0	50.8	50.5	49.4	56.3	53.0	51.7
HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED							
Below Secondary	61.4	63.0	60.4	66.1	71.6	68.0	66.1
Secondary	57.8	63.8	67.3	60.5	66.2	66.4	61.7
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	55.5	60.9	63.2	55.6	69.2	67.6	41.8
Diploma & Professional Qualification	52.8	56.8	59.5	62.4	54.9	55.3	55.2
Degree	47.3	45.6	43.3	46.7	48.6	46.2	47.9
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP PRIOR TO REDUNDANCY							
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	47.8	48.6	47.0	50.7	50.9	48.9	49.1
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	61.4	67.1	70.6	65.6	74.9	79.1	65.9
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	63.7	66.1	62.6	69.5	74.6	60.6	70.3

Source : Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM and derived based on data from Central Provident Fund Board

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.

6.1 JOB VACANCY

JOB VACANCY BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

In Thousands

	2012	2013	2014	2014			2015	
				Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun
TOTAL	48.6	55.4	63.3	63.9	67.4	61.2	63.7	63.0
INDUSTRY (SSIC 2010)								
C10-32 MANUFACTURING	7.1	7.8	8.5	8.9	9.2	7.6	7.8	6.8
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.6
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.0	1.7	1.4
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.6	2.0	1.7	2.6	2.2
C29-30 Transport Equipment	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.1	0.9
Other Manufacturing Industries	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION	3.4	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.2	3.3
G-U SERVICES	37.3	43.2	50.7	50.9	53.7	49.5	52.3	52.4
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	5.9	7.0	7.9	7.6	9.1	7.4	7.5	8.2
G46 Wholesale Trade	3.1	3.5	4.1	3.9	4.6	3.9	4.5	4.4
G47 Retail Trade	2.8	3.4	3.9	3.7	4.5	3.5	2.9	3.8
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	3.3	3.8	4.2	4.5	4.1	4.1	4.5	4.1
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2
H50,5222,5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.0
Other Transportation & Storage Services	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.4
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	4.9	6.2	7.4	7.0	8.3	7.6	7.5	6.9
I55 Accommodation	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8
I56 Food & Beverage Services	3.8	4.7	5.6	5.1	6.4	5.7	5.7	5.1
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	1.5	1.7	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.9
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	0.9	1.1	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.3
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	2.5	2.8	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.6	4.1
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	2.1	2.4	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.0	3.3	3.7
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.0	2.3	2.0
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	2.5	2.9	3.5	3.0	4.0	4.1	5.0	4.3
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	1.1	1.2	1.9	1.5	2.1	2.4	3.2	2.6
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8
Other Professional Services	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	3.7	4.4	5.4	5.3	6.0	5.1	5.5	5.6
N80 Security & Investigation	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.3
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8
Other Administrative & Support Services	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.5
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	11.2	12.4	13.7	15.1	13.4	13.2	14.0	14.3
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	6.3	6.5	6.5	7.3	6.5	5.9	5.9	7.3
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	2.5	3.0	4.4	5.1	4.3	4.2	4.6	4.3
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.0	2.2	2.5	1.7
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.0	0.9
A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	20.4	23.5	28.4	29.1	29.3	28.6	31.1	32.1
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	14.6	15.9	18.4	17.8	20.9	17.3	17.5	17.4
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	13.5	16.0	16.5	17.0	17.3	15.3	15.0	13.5

Source : Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

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

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							
	2012	2013	2014	2014			2015	
				Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun
TOTAL	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9
INDUSTRY (SSIC 2010)								
C10-32 MANUFACTURING	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.0	1.7
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	2.2	2.7	3.0	2.0	3.6	3.1	2.4	2.3
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.3
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.0	1.8	1.5
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	1.9	2.0	2.5	3.1	2.4	2.0	3.1	2.6
C29-30 Transport Equipment	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.1	0.9
Other Manufacturing Industries	1.7	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.8	1.6
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1
G-U SERVICES	3.0	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.7	3.7
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.8	2.9	3.0	3.3
G46 Wholesale Trade	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.6	2.5
G47 Retail Trade	4.4	4.9	5.1	4.9	6.0	4.5	3.9	5.0
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.6
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.8	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.9
H50,5222, 5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	1.4	2.5	2.2	3.1	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.2
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.2	2.8	3.5	3.8	3.0
Other Transportation & Storage Services	2.1	2.2	3.1	3.1	3.3	2.8	3.2	3.0
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	4.4	5.3	5.9	6.0	6.3	5.6	5.7	5.3
I55 Accommodation	4.8	6.3	7.5	7.8	8.0	7.6	7.5	7.5
I56 Food & Beverage Services	4.2	5.1	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.2	5.3	4.8
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	2.4	2.8	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.4	4.0
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.0
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	2.5	3.1	4.3	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.3	5.3
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	2.0	2.2	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.7	3.0
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	1.9	2.1	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.1
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.6
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.7	4.4	3.4	3.9	3.4
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	2.0	2.2	2.7	2.3	2.9	3.0	3.7	3.2
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	1.9	1.9	3.0	2.4	3.3	3.6	5.0	4.0
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.5	1.7	1.6	1.6
Other Professional Services	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.2	2.8	3.9	4.2	4.0
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	3.5	3.8	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.1	4.3	4.3
N80 Security & Investigation	4.3	4.2	5.0	5.1	5.5	4.9	5.9	5.4
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	3.1	3.7	4.3	4.7	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.9
Other Administrative & Support Services	2.9	3.5	4.1	3.6	4.6	3.4	3.0	3.5
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.6	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.2
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.3	3.9	3.4	3.4	4.2
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	3.2	3.6	4.8	5.5	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.5
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.7	2.4	5.3	5.9	4.2
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	3.3	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.8	3.2	3.3	3.2
A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*	4.1	3.2	2.5	2.4	3.0	2.3	2.1	2.0
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.2
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	3.4	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.7	4.1	4.1	4.1
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.9

Source : Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

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

Notes :

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

6.3 JOB VACANCY

JOB VACANCY AND JOB VACANCY RATE BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, SECOND QUARTER 2015

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	63.0	2.9	32.1	3.2	17.4	4.1	13.5	1.9
C10-32 MANUFACTURING	6.8	1.7	3.5	2.3	0.6	1.8	2.8	1.3
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	0.6	2.3	0.2	3.0	0.2	2.5	0.3	1.9
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	0.4	1.8	0.2	1.9	0.1	2.2	0.2	1.7
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	0.7	2.3	0.5	2.3	0.1	3.1	0.1	2.0
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	1.4	1.5	0.7	2.0	0.1	1.5	0.6	1.1
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	2.2	2.6	1.3	2.8	0.1	1.6	0.8	2.3
C29-30 Transport Equipment	0.9	0.9	0.4	1.6	-	-	0.4	0.6
Other Manufacturing Industries	0.6	1.6	0.3	2.3	-	-	0.3	1.4
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION	3.3	1.1	1.0	1.6	0.3	1.7	2.1	0.9
G-U SERVICES	52.4	3.7	27.4	3.6	16.5	4.4	8.5	3.2
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	8.2	3.3	3.3	2.8	4.0	4.5	0.9	2.1
G46 Wholesale Trade	4.4	2.5	2.9	2.8	0.8	2.2	0.7	2.0
G47 Retail Trade	3.8	5.0	0.4	2.9	3.1	6.0	0.2	2.5
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	4.1	2.6	1.0	2.1	1.3	3.0	1.8	2.5
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	1.2	2.9	0.2	3.2	0.3	5.1	0.7	2.4
H50,5222, 5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	0.5	1.2	0.2	1.3	-	-	0.2	1.4
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	1.0	3.0	0.2	2.5	0.7	3.2	0.1	3.0
Other Transportation & Storage Services	1.4	3.0	0.3	2.4	0.2	2.6	0.8	3.5
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	6.9	5.3	0.9	3.9	4.5	5.3	1.5	7.0
I55 Accommodation	1.8	7.5	0.3	4.1	0.9	8.4	0.6	9.5
I56 Food & Beverage Services	5.1	4.8	0.6	3.8	3.6	4.9	0.9	5.9
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	2.9	4.0	2.6	4.2	0.2	2.4	0.1	3.9
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	0.6	2.0	0.5	2.0	0.1	2.1	-	-
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	2.3	5.3	2.1	5.5	0.1	2.9	0.1	4.3
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	4.1	3.0	3.9	3.2	0.3	2.1	-	-
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	3.7	3.1	3.6	3.3	0.2	1.6	-	-
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	0.4	2.6	0.3	2.3	0.1	3.4	-	-
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	2.0	3.4	0.5	2.4	0.3	4.0	1.1	4.0
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	4.3	3.2	3.8	3.7	0.3	2.1	0.2	1.0
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	2.6	4.0	2.4	4.6	0.1	1.6	0.1	2.6
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	0.8	1.6	0.6	1.9	0.1	2.8	0.1	0.6
Other Professional Services	0.9	4.0	0.8	4.2	0.1	4.2	-	-
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	5.6	4.3	0.9	3.7	2.7	5.4	2.0	3.5
N80 Security & Investigation	2.3	5.4	0.1	3.3	2.2	5.5	0.1	6.7
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	1.8	3.9	0.1	1.8	-	-	1.7	4.1
Other Administrative & Support Services	1.5	3.5	0.8	4.1	0.5	5.5	0.2	1.6
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	14.3	4.2	10.5	4.2	3.0	4.3	0.8	3.5
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	7.3	4.2	6.8	4.4	0.4	2.6	0.1	1.8
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	4.3	4.5	2.7	4.1	1.4	5.2	0.2	4.6
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	1.7	4.2	0.6	3.9	0.9	4.5	0.2	4.2
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	0.9	3.2	0.3	2.3	0.3	4.4	0.3	3.5
A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*	0.4	2.0	0.2	2.0	-	-	0.1	1.7

Source : Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

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

- : 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							
	2012	2013	2014	2014			2015	
				2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
TOTAL	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.6
INDUSTRY (SSIC 2010)								
C10-32 MANUFACTURING	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.8
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.2	2.6	3.5
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.6	2.2
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.4	1.3	1.2	1.7
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.6
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.6	2.1
C29-30 Transport Equipment	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.1
Other Manufacturing Industries	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.1
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION	3.4	3.3	2.6	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.7
G-U SERVICES	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.8
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	3.4	3.5	3.1	3.6	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.8
G46 Wholesale Trade	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.8	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.2
G47 Retail Trade	4.9	5.1	4.8	5.3	4.2	5.1	3.9	4.2
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.3	1.7	2.0	2.2
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	1.7	1.9	2.4
H50,5222,5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.2	1.5	2.2	1.8
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.7
Other Transportation & Storage Services	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.5	3.3	2.3	2.6	2.7
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.0	4.8
I55 Accommodation	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.7	4.0	2.8	3.2	3.6
I56 Food & Beverage Services	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.2	4.2	5.0
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.5	2.5	2.4	2.6
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.0	2.1
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.4	4.1	2.6	2.7	2.9
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.7	1.9	1.7	2.2
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.6	1.8	1.7	2.2
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.1	2.0	2.6
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	4.1	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.1	3.5	3.5	3.8
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.3	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.4
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	3.4	2.2	2.3	2.6
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	3.5	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.8	1.7	1.5	2.1
Other Professional Services	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.4
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	4.6	4.8	5.2	5.7	4.9	4.9	4.5	5.2
N80 Security & Investigation	5.1	5.0	4.6	5.2	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.5
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	5.0	4.9	5.6	6.4	5.4	5.4	4.9	5.9
Other Administrative & Support Services	3.7	4.3	5.3	5.5	5.4	4.7	4.0	5.0
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.7
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.4	1.0
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.6	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.3
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.2	3.3	2.5
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.2	2.4	2.5
A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.7
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.9
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.7
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.9

Source : Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

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

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							
	2012	2013	2014	2014			2015	
				2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
TOTAL	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.1
INDUSTRY (SSIC 2010)								
C10-32 MANUFACTURING	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.7
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.7	3.4	2.4	2.6	3.2
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.6	2.1
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.9	0.8	0.9	1.1
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.8
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.6
C29-30 Transport Equipment	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.5
Other Manufacturing Industries	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.6
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.1
G-U SERVICES	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.2
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	2.9	2.9	2.6	3.0	2.4	1.9	2.3	2.5
G46 Wholesale Trade	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.0	1.3	1.5	2.0
G47 Retail Trade	4.4	4.3	4.0	4.5	3.4	3.2	4.2	3.7
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.5
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.4
H50,5222, 5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.1
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.1	1.0
Other Transportation & Storage Services	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.0	2.3	2.4
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.9	4.3	3.6	3.9	4.6
I55 Accommodation	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.6	3.2	2.3	2.8	3.6
I56 Food & Beverage Services	4.6	4.3	4.6	5.2	4.5	3.9	4.2	4.8
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.8
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.7
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.0
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.5
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.4
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.9
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	3.3	3.0	3.4	3.7	3.5	2.9	3.0	3.4
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.9
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.7	2.0
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.3	1.5	1.8
Other Professional Services	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.2
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	4.1	3.8	4.0	4.4	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.8
N80 Security & Investigation	4.6	4.0	3.7	4.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	4.7	4.3	4.7	5.4	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5
Other Administrative & Support Services	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.6	2.9	2.8	3.4
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.2
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.7
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.3
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.2	1.7	2.3	2.2
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1
A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.4
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.2	2.6	3.0	3.2
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.4

Source : Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

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

Notes :

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

7.3 LABOUR TURNOVER

AVERAGE MONTHLY RECRUITMENT RATE AND RESIGNATION RATE BY INDUSTRY
AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, SECOND QUARTER 2015

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	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.4	3.7	3.2	2.9	2.4
C10-32 MANUFACTURING	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.3	2.7	2.6	1.9	1.9
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	3.5	3.2	2.5	1.6	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.3
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	2.2	2.1	1.5	1.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	1.7	1.1	1.3	0.9	2.1	1.5	2.5	1.6
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.6	2.1	2.5	1.7	1.9
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.9	1.2	2.5	2.1
C29-30 Transport Equipment	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.7
Other Manufacturing Industries	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.5	3.6	2.7	2.1	1.5
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION	2.7	2.1	2.5	2.2	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.0
G-U SERVICES	2.8	2.2	1.9	1.4	3.8	3.3	3.8	3.0
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	2.8	2.5	1.9	1.6	4.1	3.7	2.6	2.3
G46 Wholesale Trade	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.6	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.3
G47 Retail Trade	4.2	3.7	2.0	1.8	5.1	4.5	3.0	2.4
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	2.2	1.5	1.6	1.2	2.2	1.5	2.5	1.8
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	2.4	1.4	1.9	1.1	3.4	2.3	2.2	1.3
H50,5222, 5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	1.8	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.7	1.2	1.9	1.1
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	1.7	1.0	1.2	0.7	1.7	0.9	2.5	1.6
Other Transportation & Storage Services	2.7	2.4	1.8	1.7	2.9	2.2	3.1	2.8
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	4.8	4.6	2.8	2.8	5.3	5.3	4.8	4.1
I55 Accommodation	3.6	3.6	2.9	2.9	3.6	3.8	4.3	4.1
I56 Food & Beverage Services	5.0	4.8	2.7	2.8	5.6	5.5	5.0	4.1
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	2.6	1.8	2.5	1.7	2.9	2.8	3.4	2.0
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.4	3.4	3.1	1.7	1.8
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	2.9	2.0	2.9	1.9	2.1	2.2	4.1	2.0
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	2.2	1.5	2.2	1.4	2.7	1.7	1.1	0.7
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	2.2	1.4	2.1	1.4	2.4	1.5	1.2	0.7
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	2.6	1.9	2.4	1.9	3.5	2.2	-	0.6
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	3.8	3.4	2.2	1.9	3.8	2.9	5.1	4.8
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	2.4	1.9	2.2	1.8	3.6	3.8	2.4	1.4
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	2.6	2.0	2.2	1.6	3.8	3.8	7.0	2.4
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	2.1	1.8	2.2	1.9	2.9	3.3	1.4	1.1
Other Professional Services	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.1	3.3	4.9	1.2	1.3
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	5.2	3.8	4.0	2.2	4.4	3.4	6.3	4.8
N80 Security & Investigation	4.5	3.4	4.4	2.2	4.2	3.3	17.4	8.4
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	5.9	4.5	2.2	1.3	4.3	2.5	6.2	4.8
Other Administrative & Support Services	5.0	3.4	4.3	2.4	5.3	3.9	5.7	4.6
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	1.7	1.2	1.4	0.9	2.5	1.9	2.5	2.0
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.0
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	2.3	1.3	2.0	1.1	3.1	1.7	2.4	1.5
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	2.5	2.2	2.1	1.7	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.5
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.6	2.7	2.5	3.0	2.5
A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.5	2.2	1.3	3.1	2.6

Source : Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

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

- : nil or negligible

Note : 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								
		2012	2013	2014	2014			2015		
					Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	
TOTAL		46.2	46.2	46.0	46.1	46.0	45.8	45.6	45.6	
C10-32 MANUFACTURING		50.2	50.1	49.7	49.9	49.8	49.7	49.3	49.4	
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	47.8	47.0	47.0	47.1	46.5	47.3	46.4	46.7	
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	48.6	49.1	49.3	49.2	50.1	48.9	48.7	48.4	
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	45.1	44.7	44.5	44.7	44.7	44.4	44.3	44.3	
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	52.5	52.6	52.1	52.4	51.9	51.8	50.9	51.2	
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	46.9	46.9	46.8	47.2	47.1	46.5	46.4	46.4	
C29-30	Transport Equipment	53.6	53.1	52.4	52.3	52.6	52.9	53.0	52.7	
	Other Manufacturing Industries	49.6	50.2	49.2	49.0	49.2	49.1	48.3	49.3	
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION		53.0	53.2	52.9	53.2	52.7	52.4	52.0	52.2	
G-U SERVICES		43.5	43.4	43.2	43.2	43.3	43.1	43.1	43.0	
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	43.6	43.2	43.1	43.3	42.9	43.1	43.0	43.3	
G46	Wholesale Trade	43.7	43.6	43.6	43.7	43.3	43.8	43.5	43.7	
G47	Retail Trade	43.3	42.3	42.0	42.3	42.1	41.6	41.8	42.4	
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	46.1	45.7	45.8	46.1	45.7	45.9	45.8	45.3	
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	48.4	46.8	46.9	48.1	46.4	46.6	46.3	45.3	
H50,5222,5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	44.5	44.3	44.5	44.3	44.7	44.9	44.7	44.2	
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	44.8	45.1	45.0	45.5	44.8	44.7	45.6	44.4	
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	46.8	46.7	46.7	46.6	46.7	46.9	46.6	46.8	
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	42.1	43.0	42.0	41.7	42.7	42.0	41.4	41.3	
I55	Accommodation	45.9	46.6	46.5	46.5	46.7	46.3	46.5	46.4	
I56	Food & Beverage Services	41.1	42.0	40.9	40.6	41.8	41.1	40.2	40.1	
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	41.5	41.7	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.3	41.4	41.5	
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	41.6	42.3	41.9	41.9	42.0	41.9	41.9	42.0	
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	41.4	41.2	41.2	41.3	41.1	41.0	41.0	41.1	
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	41.2	41.2	41.1	41.1	41.2	41.1	41.1	41.1	
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services	41.3	41.3	41.3	41.2	41.3	41.2	41.2	41.3	
K65 & 662	Insurance Services	40.0	40.0	40.2	40.2	40.5	40.1	40.2	40.1	
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	44.5	44.6	44.5	44.5	44.7	44.4	44.6	45.1	
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	43.6	43.6	43.1	43.0	43.6	43.0	43.0	42.7	
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	41.5	41.3	41.2	41.0	41.4	41.5	41.5	41.1	
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	46.6	47.0	46.2	46.0	47.2	45.8	45.5	45.4	
	Other Professional Services	42.2	41.8	41.7	41.6	42.0	41.6	41.6	41.8	
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	48.5	47.5	47.3	47.6	47.5	46.7	46.6	46.3	
N80	Security & Investigation	55.5	52.8	52.1	53.2	52.0	49.8	51.1	50.2	
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	45.3	44.9	44.6	44.4	45.3	45.0	43.9	43.6	
	Other Administrative & Support Services	45.0	44.8	45.2	44.8	45.6	45.5	45.2	45.3	
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	42.1	42.1	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.1	42.1	
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education	41.3	41.3	41.3	41.3	41.3	41.3	41.4	41.5	
Q86-88	Health & Social Services	42.1	42.0	41.9	41.9	42.0	41.9	41.9	41.9	
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	43.8	43.9	43.8	43.7	43.9	44.0	44.2	44.2	
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	44.2	43.8	43.5	43.7	43.2	43.7	43.3	43.0	
A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*		45.7	45.7	45.6	45.3	45.9	45.8	45.6	45.6	

Source : Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

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

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							
	2012	2013	2014	2014			2015	
				Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun
TOTAL	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.4
C10-32 MANUFACTURING	7.2	7.1	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.4
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.2	3.6	4.0
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	5.1	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.7	5.4	5.6	5.3
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.6
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	9.1	9.0	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.3	7.5	7.8
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.2	5.1	4.5	4.5	4.4
C29-30 Transport Equipment	9.9	9.5	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.2	8.9
Other Manufacturing Industries	6.7	7.2	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.2	5.7	6.5
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION	8.2	8.5	8.2	8.5	8.1	7.8	7.3	7.5
G-U SERVICES	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.0
G46 Wholesale Trade	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.8	2.0
G47 Retail Trade	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.7
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	5.2	3.8	4.0	5.4	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.3
H50,5222, 5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	2.4	2.2	1.8	2.3	1.6	1.4	2.4	1.3
Other Transportation & Storage Services	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.1	3.8	4.1
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	1.7	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
I55 Accommodation	2.1	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.5
I56 Food & Beverage Services	1.7	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.7
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.5
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.3
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.5
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	3.9	4.3	3.7	3.6	4.5	3.2	2.9	2.7
Other Professional Services	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	5.6	4.8	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.1	4.7	4.5
N80 Security & Investigation	12.1	9.6	10.3	10.7	10.4	9.4	10.0	9.1
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.5	3.0	3.1	1.8	1.7
Other Administrative & Support Services	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.7	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.9
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	0.6	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	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.4
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.3	2.0	1.8	1.7
A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.7	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0

Source : Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

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

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, Second Quarter 2015

Unemployment

Source

Labour Force Survey

Coverage

The survey covers private households in Singapore. It excludes workers living in construction worksites, dormitories and workers' quarters at the workplace and persons commuting from abroad to work in Singapore. Estimates of the total labour force are derived by combining data on residents (also known as locals) obtained from the survey with foreign workforce data compiled from administrative records.¹

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 labour force (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 the labour force.

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

¹ Population figures for March and June are finalised in September while figures for September and December are finalised in March the next year. Unemployment data are therefore subject to the latest available population estimates.

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 comprise all persons in employment i.e. employees and the self-employed. However, it excludes men 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 employee is a 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. The CPF 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

Analysis of employment change over time helps in understanding the impact of cyclical and structural changes in the economy on the demand for workers. In particular, the breakdown of employment by industry helps identify sectors where employment is growing or falling.

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 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 made redundant (flow) should not be confused with persons unemployed (stock). Not all persons made redundant will be unemployed as some will re-enter into employment or decide to leave the workforce. If the persons have not found a new job and are actively looking and available for work, they join the pool of unemployed.

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 with at least 25 employees. From 2007 onwards, data also include residents retrenched from the public sector. 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 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 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 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 paid total and overtime hours worked 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.

Management staff and executives are normally not paid additional hourly wages for working overtime. For this group of staff, users can refer to statistics on usual hours worked 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 extent of variation between the estimated value obtained from a sample and the true 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.

A 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 true value. By statistical convention, the confidence level has been set at 95 per cent.

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

	Reference Period	Estimate	Standard Error	Relative Standard Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower	Upper
UNEMPLOYMENT						
Number of Unemployed Residents	Jun 15	84,500	2,000	2.3%	80,600	88,400
Resident Unemployment Rate	Jun 15	3.8%	0.09%-pt	2.3%	3.6%	4.0%
JOB VACANCY						
Job Vacancy Number	Jun 15	63,000	1,000	1.5%	61,000	64,900
Job Vacancy Rate	Jun 15	2.9%	0.04%-pt	1.4%	2.9%	3.0%
LABOUR TURNOVER						
Average Monthly Recruitment Rate	2Q 15	2.6%	0.03%-pt	1.0%	2.5%	2.6%
Average Monthly Resignation Rate	2Q 15	2.1%	0.02%-pt	1.0%	2.1%	2.1%
HOURS WORKED						
Average Weekly Paid Overtime Hours Worked Per Employee	Jun 15	3.4	0.04	1.1%	3.3	3.5

Note: Data are non-seasonally adjusted.

FEEDBACK FORM

TITLE OF REPORT : LABOUR MARKET, SECOND QUARTER 2015

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

	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor
a) Relevance to your work	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Providing useful insights on prevailing labour market trends/development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Ease of understanding	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Which area(s) of the report do you find most useful? Please provide reasons.

3. How do you find the length of the report?

Too detailed Just right Too brief

4. Overall, how would you rate this publication?

	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

6. Any other comments or suggestions you wish to bring to our attention?

Thank you for your valuable feedback

Name : _____ Designation : _____

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Please return the above to :

Director
Manpower Research and Statistics Department
Ministry of Manpower
18 Havelock Road #05-01
Singapore 059764
Republic of Singapore
Fax : 6317 1804
Email : mom_rsd@mom.gov.sg

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