

LABOUR MARKET REPORT SECOND QUARTER 2016



**MINISTRY OF
MANPOWER**

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LABOUR MARKET REPORT SECOND QUARTER 2016

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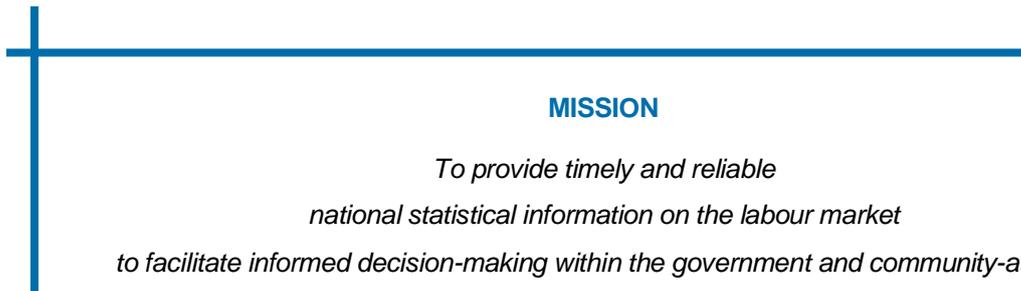
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Manpower Research and Statistics Department
Ministry of Manpower
18 Havelock Road #05-01
Singapore 059764
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Notations

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

Abbreviations

- CPF : Central Provident Fund
- EDB : Economic Development Board
- 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

Highlights

- Unemployment rose and vacancies trended lower. Job seekers outnumbered job openings for the first time since June 2012. Total employment growth slowed from the previous quarter and a year ago. Layoffs rose, while the rate of re-entry into employment continued to decline.
- Quarter-on-quarter (seasonally adjusted), overall unemployment rate rose from 1.9% in March 2016 to 2.1% in June 2016. Over the same period, unemployment increased among residents (2.7% to 3.0%) and citizens (2.6% to 3.1%), after declining in the previous quarter due to a lower labour force participation rate among youths aged 15 to 24. There were sustained increases among residents aged 30 and over and in particular, among the 50 and over for the fifth consecutive quarter. By qualifications, degree holders saw unemployment rates rise to their highest level since 2009.
- Resident long-term unemployment rate rose from 0.7% in June 2015 to 0.8% in June 2016, reaching its highest since 2010. The increase was more pronounced among those aged 40 and over and among degree holders.
- In the second quarter of 2016, total employment grew by 4,200. This was slower than the growth in the previous quarter (13,000) and the same quarter a year ago (9,700).
- Amid softer economic conditions, 4,800 workers were made redundant in the second quarter of 2016, up from the preceding quarter (4,710) and a year ago (3,250). This was the highest second quarter redundancy since 2009 (5,980). Altogether, 9,510 were laid off in the first half of 2016, also the highest since 2009 (18,740).
- Based on Central Provident Fund (CPF) records, 45% of residents made redundant in the first quarter of 2016 re-entered employment by June 2016, down slightly from the previous quarter (46%) and the same period last year (55%). The re-entry rate was also the lowest since June 2009 (43%).
- The seasonally adjusted vacancies declined from 50,000 in March 2016 to 49,400 in June 2016, continuing the downtrend since March 2015. Coupled with the increase in unemployed persons, the seasonally adjusted ratio of job vacancies to unemployed persons declined further to 93 openings per 100 seekers in June 2016, from 103 in March 2016. Job vacancies fell short of job seekers for the first time since June 2012 (98).

Overview

Unemployment rose and vacancies trended lower. Job seekers outnumbered job openings for the first time since June 2012. Total employment growth slowed from the previous quarter and a year ago. Layoffs rose, while the rate of re-entry into employment continued to decline.

Unemployment

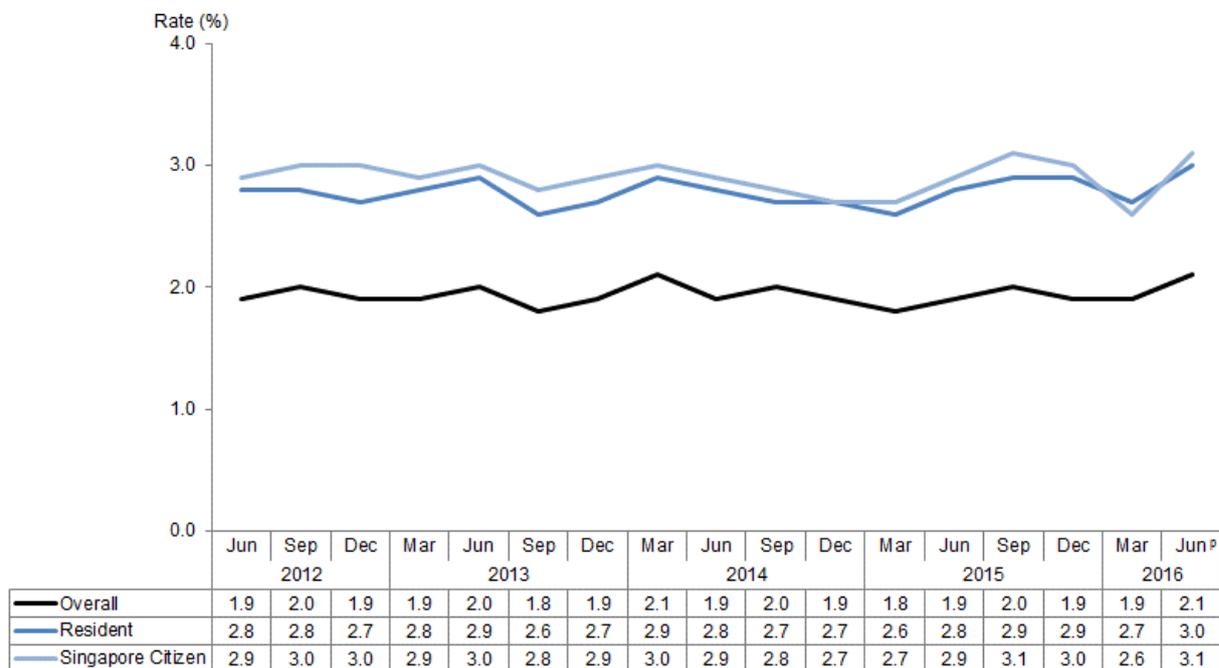
Unemployment rose in June 2016

Quarter-on-quarter (seasonally adjusted), overall unemployment rate rose from 1.9% in March 2016 to 2.1% in June 2016. Over the same period, the unemployment rate increased among residents (2.7% to 3.0%) and citizens (2.6% to 3.1%), after declining in the previous quarter due to a lower labour force participation rate among youths aged 15 to 24.

In June 2016, an estimated 68,400 residents, including 60,100 Singapore citizens were unemployed. This was higher than 60,400 (residents) and 50,800 (citizens) in March 2016.¹

¹ Based on seasonally adjusted data on number of unemployed persons.

Chart 1: Unemployment Rate
(Seasonally Adjusted)



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

^p Preliminary

Year-on-year (non-seasonally adjusted), the unemployment rate increased for residents from 3.8% in June 2015 to 4.1% in June 2016. There were sustained increases among residents in their 30s (2.6% to 3.4%), 40s (2.9% to 3.2%), and 50s and over (from 3.3% to 3.4%; the fifth consecutive quarter² of year-on-year increase).

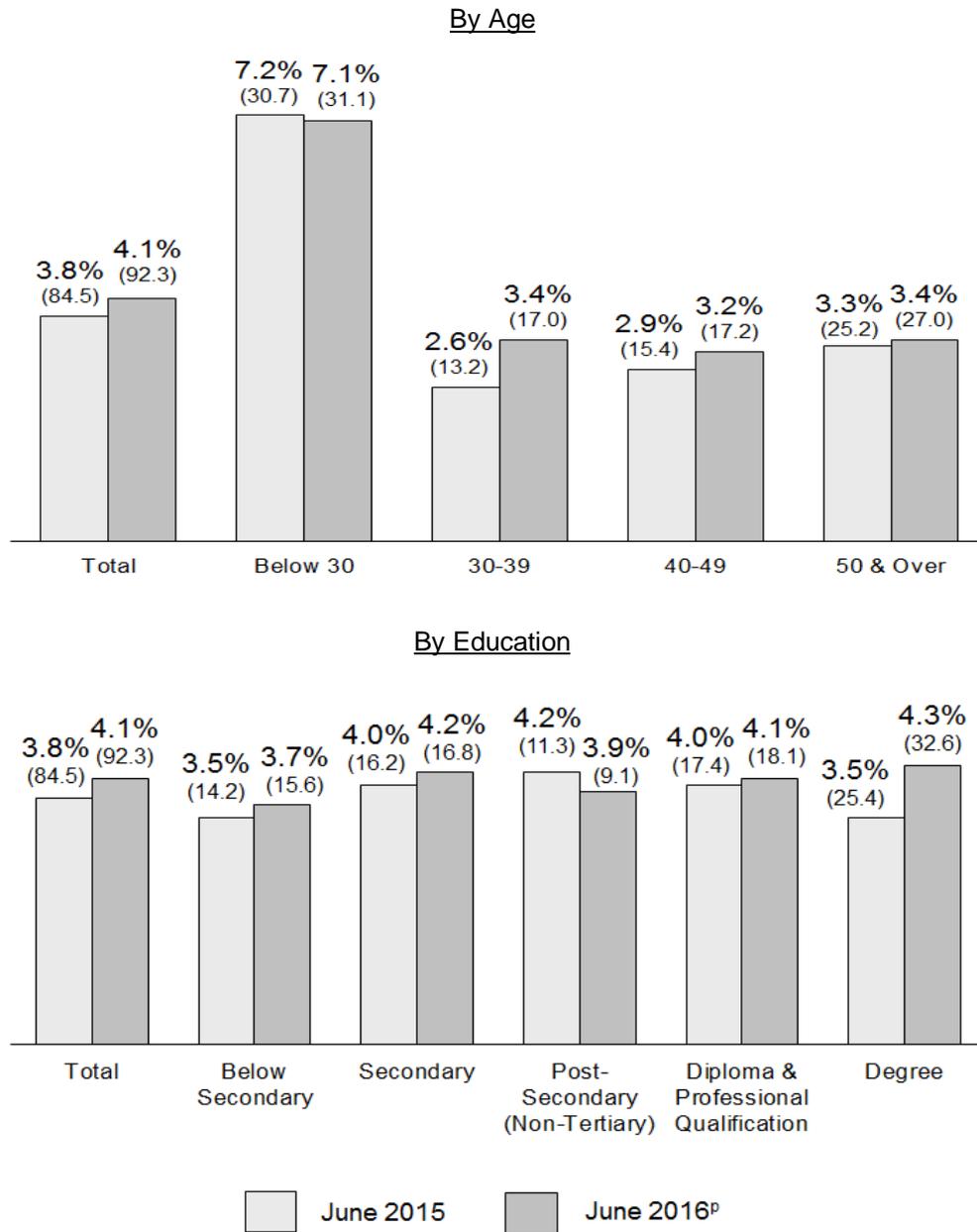
By qualifications, the rise in unemployment was broad-based.³ For degree holders, their rates rose to their highest level since 2009, and year-on-year increases in unemployment were observed for most quarters since June 2015.⁴

² Unemployment rates are based on the last month of each quarter.

³ Except for the post-secondary (non-tertiary) educated whose rate fell year-on-year in June 2016.

⁴ The unemployment rate for degree holders rose or was unchanged year-on-year for the fourth consecutive quarter in June 2016.

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



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

^P Preliminary

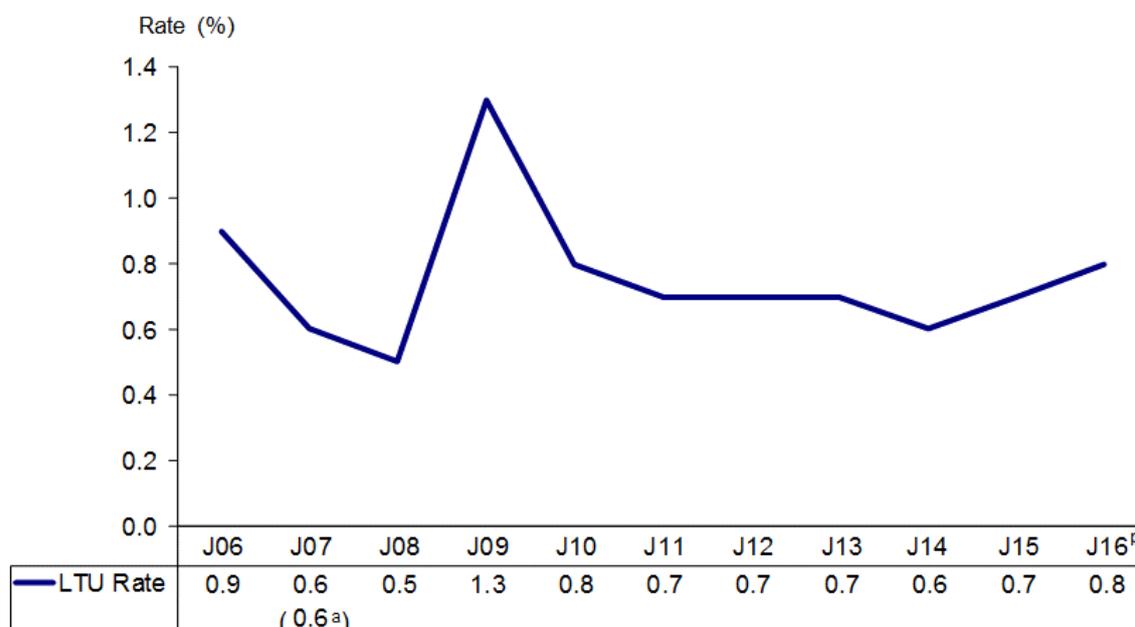
Note: Figures in brackets refer to the number of unemployed in thousands. They may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Long-term unemployment rose

Resident long-term unemployment rate⁵ rose from 0.7% in June 2015 to 0.8% in June 2016, reaching its highest since 2010.⁶ The share of long-term unemployed among all unemployed residents rose to 20% in June 2016, from 18% a year ago.

By age, the increase in long-term unemployment rate over the year was more pronounced for residents aged 40 to 49 (0.6% to 0.9%) and 50 & over (0.9% to 1.1%). By education, degree holders saw a larger increase in long-term unemployment rate from 0.8% to 1.1%, near to the high of 1.2% in June 2009.

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



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

^p Preliminary

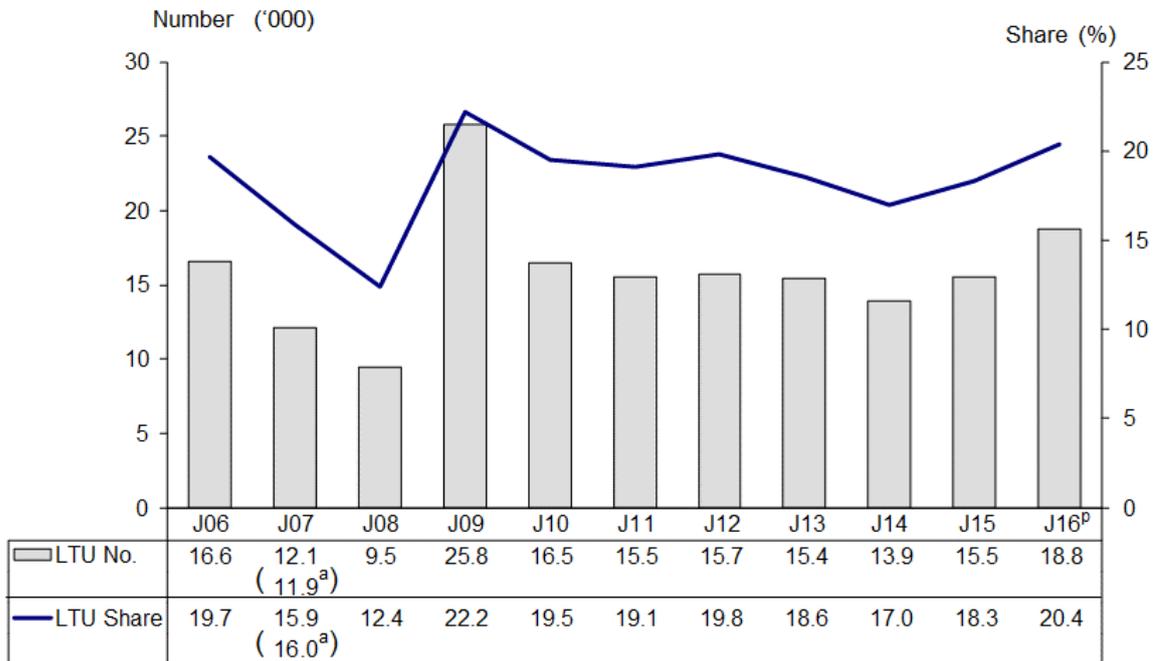
^a June 2007 have been adjusted based on latest revised population estimates from DOS to facilitate comparisons with June 2008 onwards.

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

⁵ The long-term unemployment rate is the percentage of long-term unemployed persons (i.e. those unemployed for at least 25 weeks) to the labour force.

⁶ The rate was similar to the 0.8% in June 2010 after improving from 1.3% in June 2009.

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



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

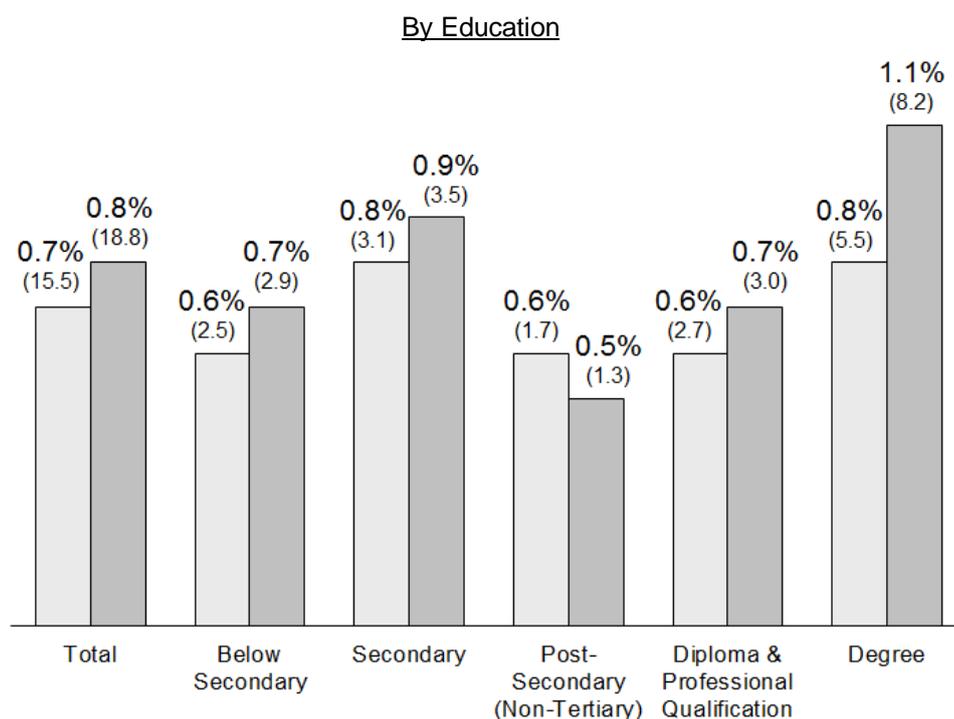
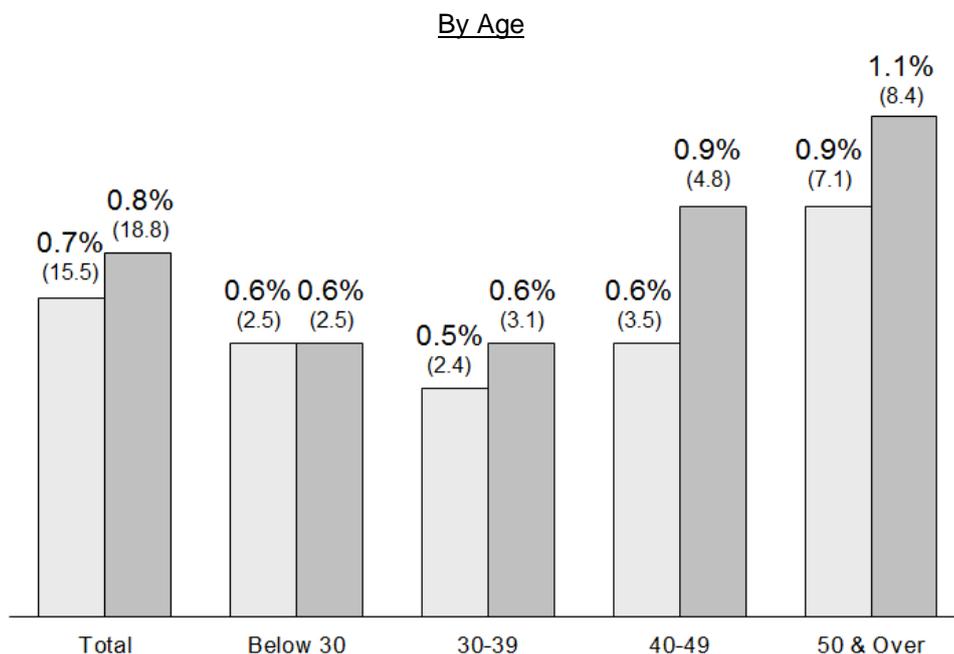
^p Preliminary

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

Notes:

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

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



June 2015
 June 2016^P

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

^P Preliminary

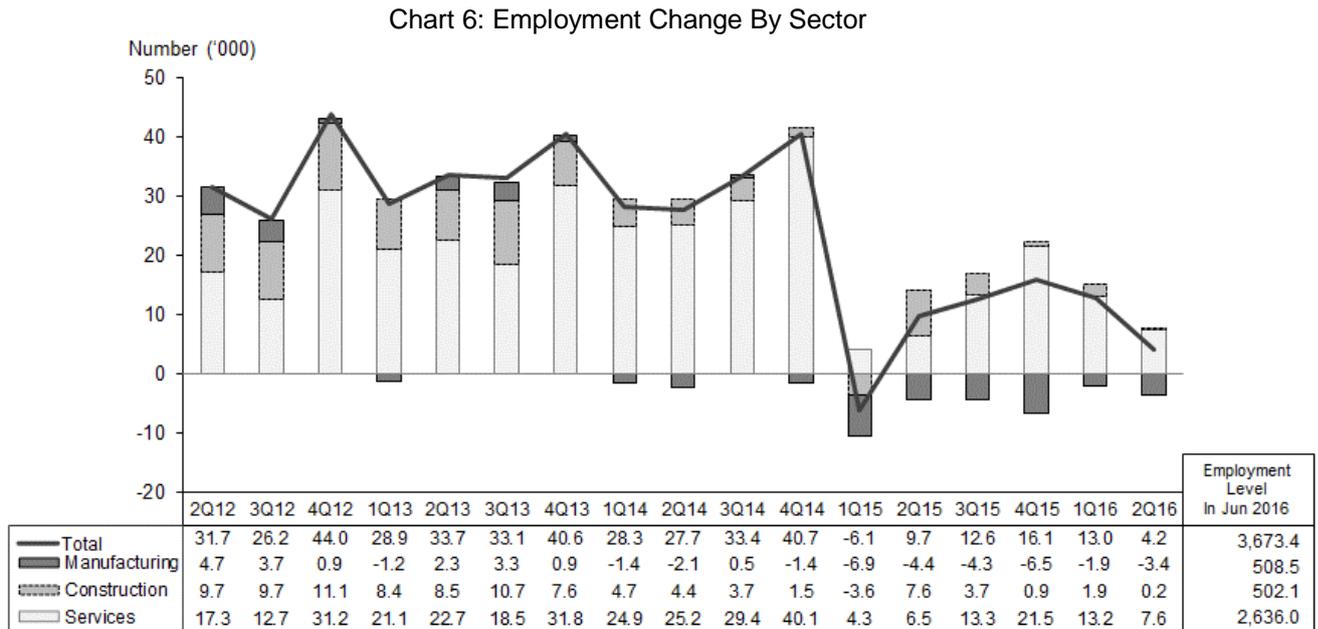
Notes:

- (1) Long-term unemployed refers to those unemployed for at least 25 weeks.
- (2) Figures in brackets refer to the number of long-term unemployed in thousands. They may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Employment

Employment growth slowed in the second quarter of 2016

In the second quarter of 2016, total employment grew by 4,200. This was slower than the growth in the previous quarter (13,000) and the same quarter a year ago (9,700).



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.

Similar to the previous quarter, Services (7,600) was the main contributor to total employment growth in the second quarter of 2016. Most of the employment increases were in community, social and personal services (5,100). On the other hand, retail trade recorded further losses of 1,200, as retail sales (excluding motor vehicles) remained weak.⁷ Declines in retail trade totalled 1,900 in the first half of 2016, lower than a year ago (-9,000). Amid the subdued property market, real estate services also saw reductions in headcount (-900) in the second quarter of 2016.

⁷ Excluding motor vehicle sales, retail sales volume declined by 3.9% in 2Q 2016, continuing the 4.0% contraction in the previous quarter. Source: Economic Survey of Singapore, Second Quarter 2016, MTI.

Amid sluggish global trade and weak oil prices, declines in manufacturing rose in the second quarter of 2016 (-3,400) to reach losses of 5,300 in the first half of 2016. This extended from the cutbacks for the whole of 2015. In the third quarter of 2016, manufacturing firms expect to hire fewer workers, especially in transport engineering.⁸

Construction added 200 workers in the second quarter of 2016, resulting in a growth of 2,100 in the first half of 2016. The increase was supported by public construction activities, as private sector construction demand remained weak.

Table 1: Total Employment Change By Industry

	In Thousands									Employment Level Jun 2016
	Quarterly Change						Half-Yearly Change			
	2015				2016		2015		2016	
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	1H	2H	1H	
Total	-6.1	9.7	12.6	16.1	13.0	4.2	3.6	28.7	17.2	3 673.4
Manufacturing	-6.9	-4.4	-4.3	-6.5	-1.9	-3.4	-11.3	-10.8	-5.3	508.5
Construction	-3.6	7.6	3.7	0.9	1.9	0.2	4.0	4.6	2.1	502.1
Services	4.3	6.5	13.3	21.5	13.2	7.6	10.8	34.8	20.8	2 636.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	-4.5	-7.0	-2.3	4.4	-0.7	-1.1	-11.5	2.1	-1.8	488.9
Transportation & Storage	1.4	1.2	-	0.5	1.8	1.7	2.5	0.5	3.5	240.6
Accommodation & Food Services	-1.8	0.6	1.6	4.4	-	0.6	-1.2	6.0	0.6	241.2
Information & Communications	1.1	1.7	2.1	0.4	0.9	0.2	2.9	2.5	1.1	126.4
Financial & Insurance Services *	0.8	0.3	2.6	0.8	1.9	-2.6	1.0	3.4	-0.7	200.8
Real Estate Services	-1.9	-3.4	-0.5	0.7	1.0	-0.9	-5.3	0.2	-	90.7
Professional Services *	0.7	2.2	4.4	0.4	0.2	3.2	2.9	4.7	3.4	247.4
Administrative & Support Services	2.0	7.0	-0.3	3.6	-0.4	1.4	9.0	3.4	1.0	214.2
Community, Social & Personal Services	6.5	3.9	5.7	6.2	8.6	5.1	10.4	12.0	13.7	785.8
Others	0.1	-	-	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.2	-0.3	26.9

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) Data may not add up to the total due to rounding.
- (4) - : nil or negligible
- (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.
- (6) Administrative & Support Services includes Security & Investigation Services, Cleaning & Landscaping, Employment Agencies.
- (7) Community, Social & Personal Services includes Public Administration & Education, Health & Social Services and Arts, Entertainment & Recreation.
- (8) *: The employment change in the second quarter of 2016 for Financial & Insurance Services and Professional Services is mostly due to a re-classification of a few business entities from Financial Services to Legal, Accounting & Management Services.

⁸ On aggregate, manufacturing firms expect continued employment declines, mainly in transport engineering as the marine and offshore engineering segment anticipates muted offshore exploration and drilling activities. Source: Business Expectations of the Manufacturing Sector, EDB.

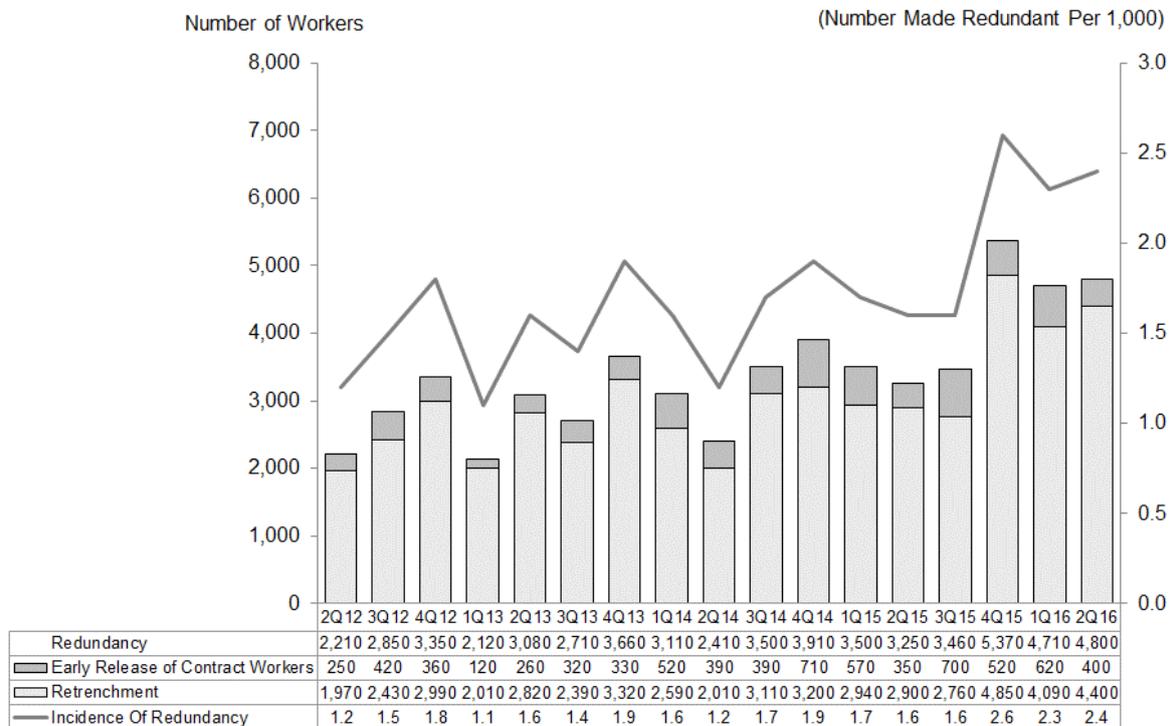
Redundancy

Layoffs rose from previous quarter and a year ago

Amid softer economic conditions, 4,800 workers were made redundant in the second quarter of 2016, up from the preceding quarter (4,710) and a year ago (3,250). This was the highest second quarter redundancies since 2009 (5,980). Altogether, 9,510 were laid off in the first half of 2016, also the highest since 2009 (18,740).

By sectors, redundancies rose over the quarter in services, but declined in manufacturing and construction. Services (62%) continued to form the majority, mostly in wholesale trade (15%), professional services (15%) and financial services (11%).

Chart 7: Redundancy

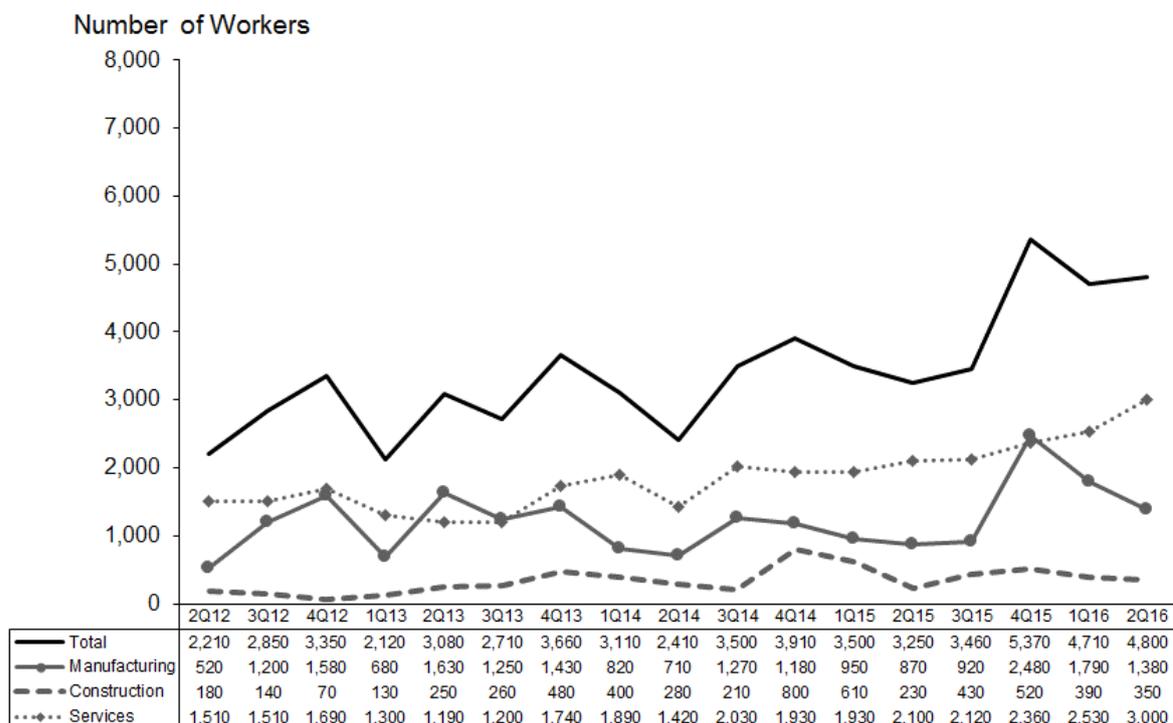


Source: Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

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 Research & Statistics 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.

Partly reflecting their higher share among the employed, professionals, managers, executives & technicians (PMETs), as well as the tertiary educated, formed the majority of redundancies in the second quarter of 2016.

Table 2: Profile Of Residents Made Redundant, Second Quarter 2016

Characteristics	Per Cent
	Residents Made Redundant, 2Q16
Total	100.0
<u>Sex</u>	
Males	60.1
Females	39.9
<u>Age Group</u>	
Below 30	8.0
30 – 39	28.0
40 & over	64.0
40 – 49	34.2
50 & over	29.9
<u>Education Attainment</u>	
Below Secondary	8.4
Secondary	17.2
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	9.9
Diploma & Professional Qualification	24.7
Degree	39.8
<u>Occupational Group</u>	
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	68.7
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	17.2
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	14.1

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

Notes:

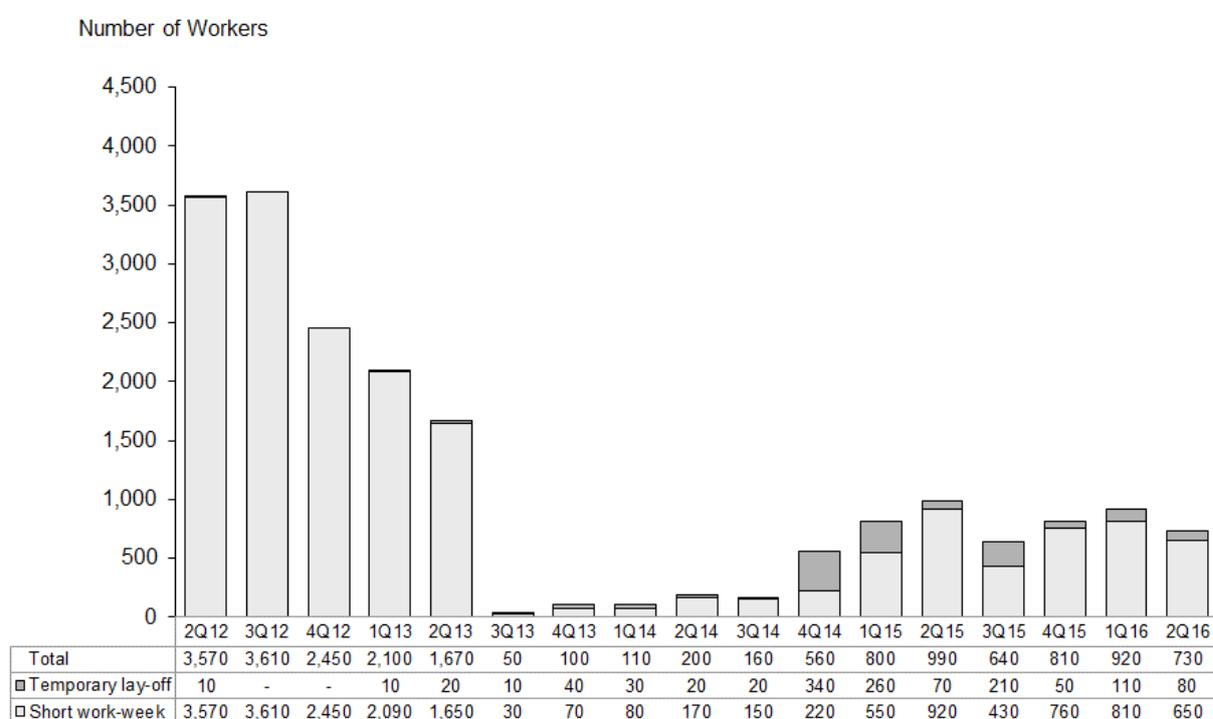
- (1) Data on residents made redundant pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.
- (2) Data may not add up the total due to rounding.

Workers on short work-week or temporary layoff mostly from manufacturing

730 workers were placed on short work-week or temporary layoff in the second quarter of 2016, lower than a quarter ago (920) and a year ago (990). Workers affected were mainly from manufacturing (450 or 61%), followed by services (200 or 27%) and construction (90 or 12%). The bulk of them were production & related workers (61%), followed by PMETs (29%).

Similar to past quarters, most workers were placed on short work-week (650 or 89%) while the rest were laid off temporarily (80 or 11%).

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



Source: Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics 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.

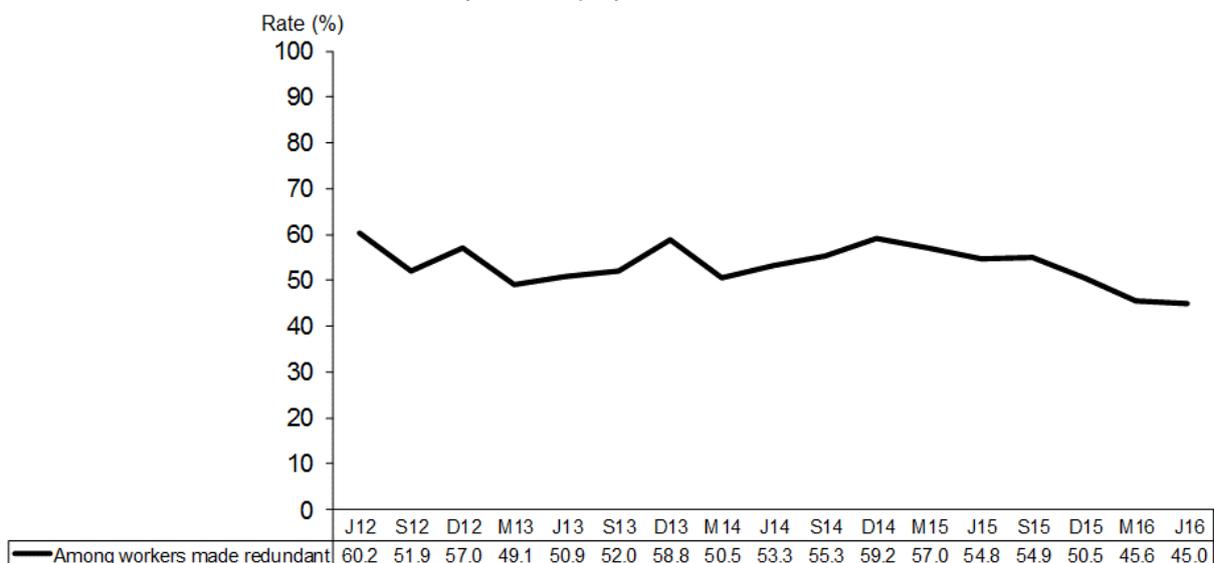
Re-entry Into Employment⁹

Rate of re-entry into employment down slightly from previous quarter

Based on CPF records, 45% of residents made redundant in the first quarter of 2016 re-entered employment by June 2016, down slightly from the previous quarter (46%) and the same period last year (55%). The re-entry rate was also the lowest since June 2009 (43%).

Re-entry rates for PMETs continued to decline, while that for non-PMETs rose. Those with tertiary qualifications experienced greater difficulties securing re-entry in June 2016. Over the longer term, re-entry rates have generally been on a downtrend across most age, occupational and education groups since March 2015.

Chart 10: Rate Of Re-entry Into Employment Of Residents Made Redundant

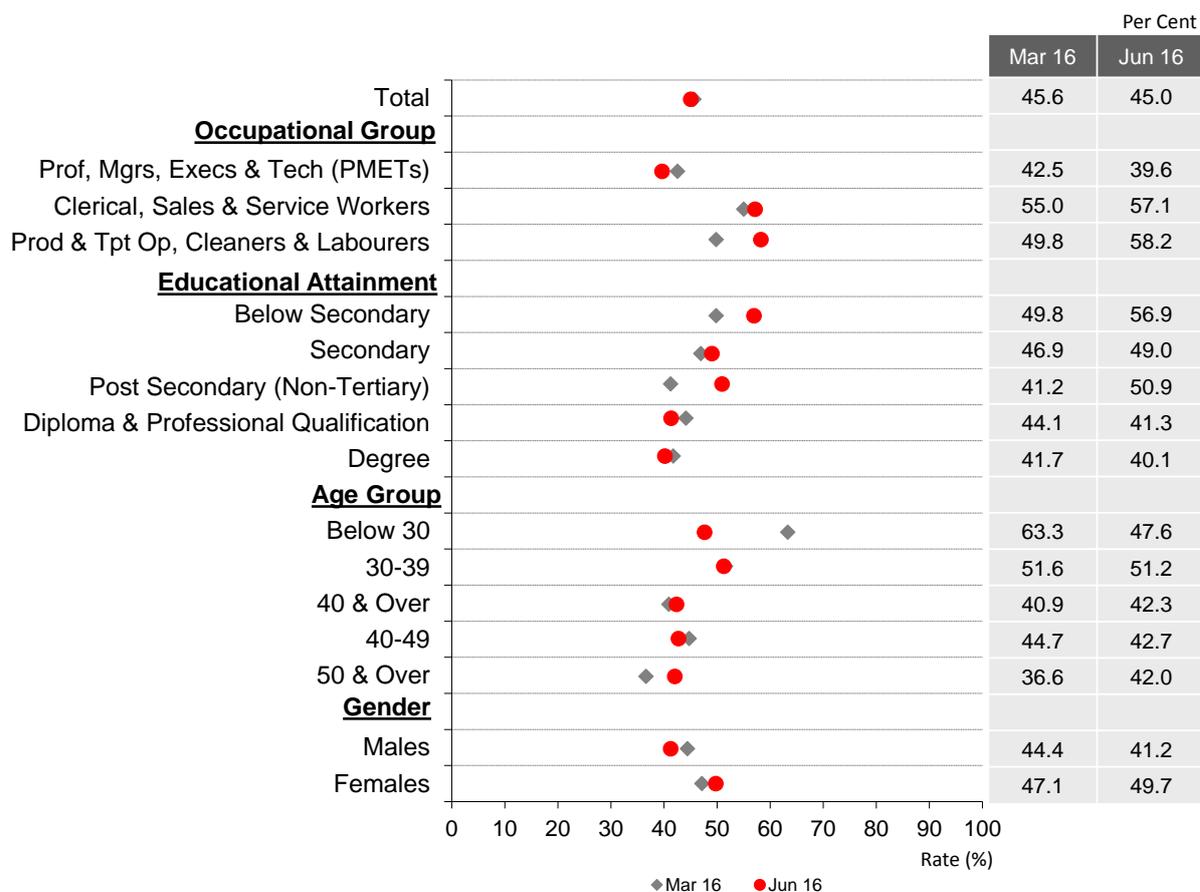


Source: Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM and derived based on data from Central Provident Fund Board

Note: Data refer to re-entry rates as at end of quarter for residents made redundant by private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector in the previous quarter.

⁹ 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.

Chart 11: Rate Of Re-entry Into Employment Of Residents Made Redundant



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

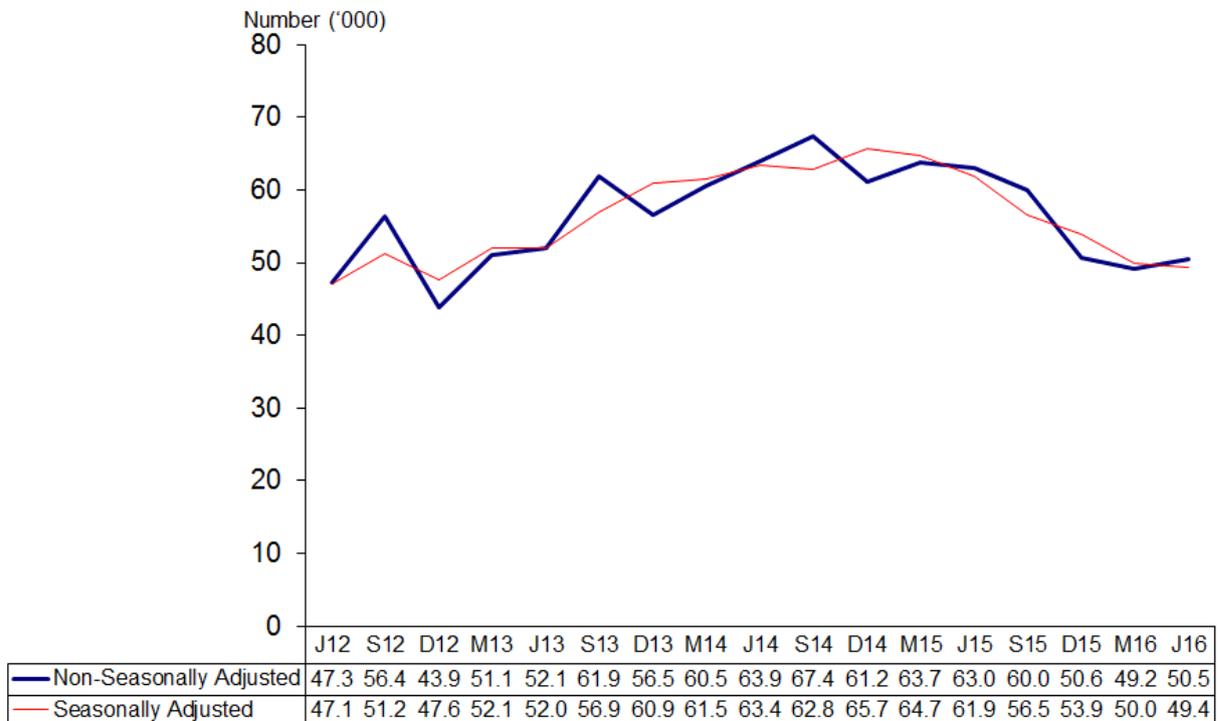
Note: Data refer to re-entry rates as at March 2016/June 2016 for residents made redundant by private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector in the fourth quarter of 2015/ first quarter of 2016.

Job Vacancy

Job vacancies continued to decline; unemployed persons outnumbered job vacancies for the first time since June 2012

The seasonally adjusted vacancies declined from 50,000 in March 2016 to 49,400 in June 2016, continuing the downtrend since March 2015. Coupled with the increase in unemployed persons, the seasonally adjusted ratio of job vacancies to unemployed persons declined further to 93 openings per 100 seekers in June 2016, from 103 in March 2016. Job vacancies fell short of job seekers for the first time since June 2012 (98).

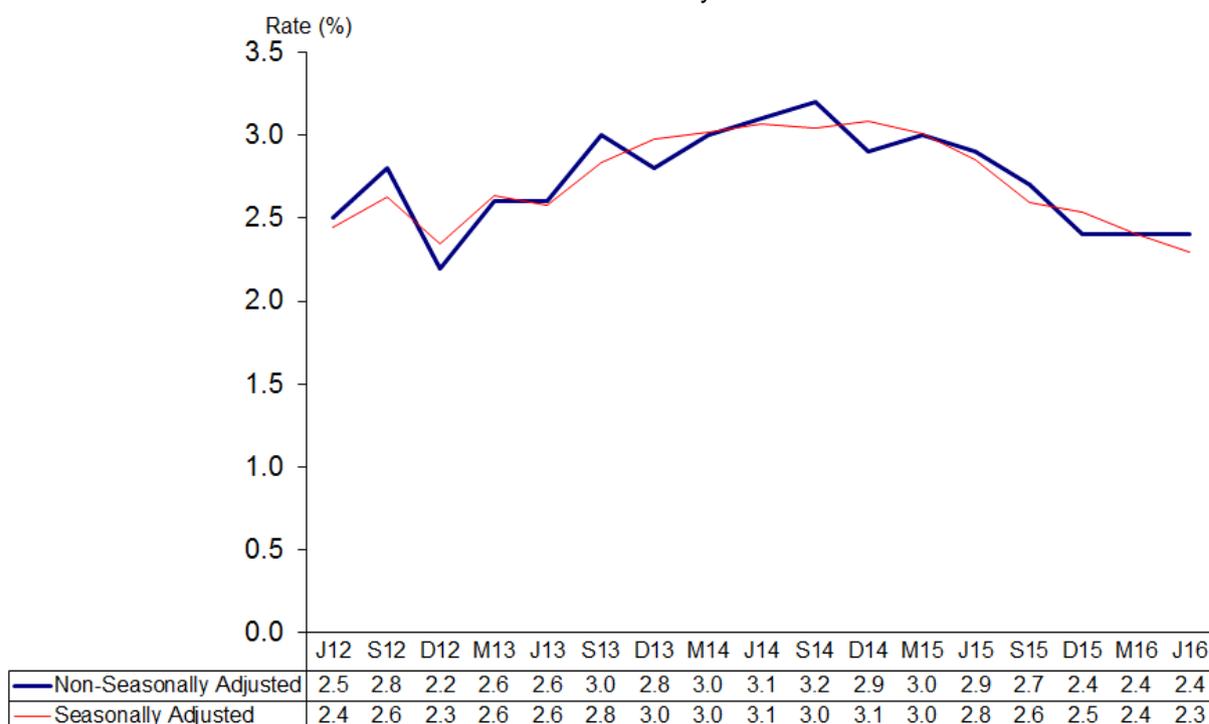
Chart 12: Job Vacancy



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

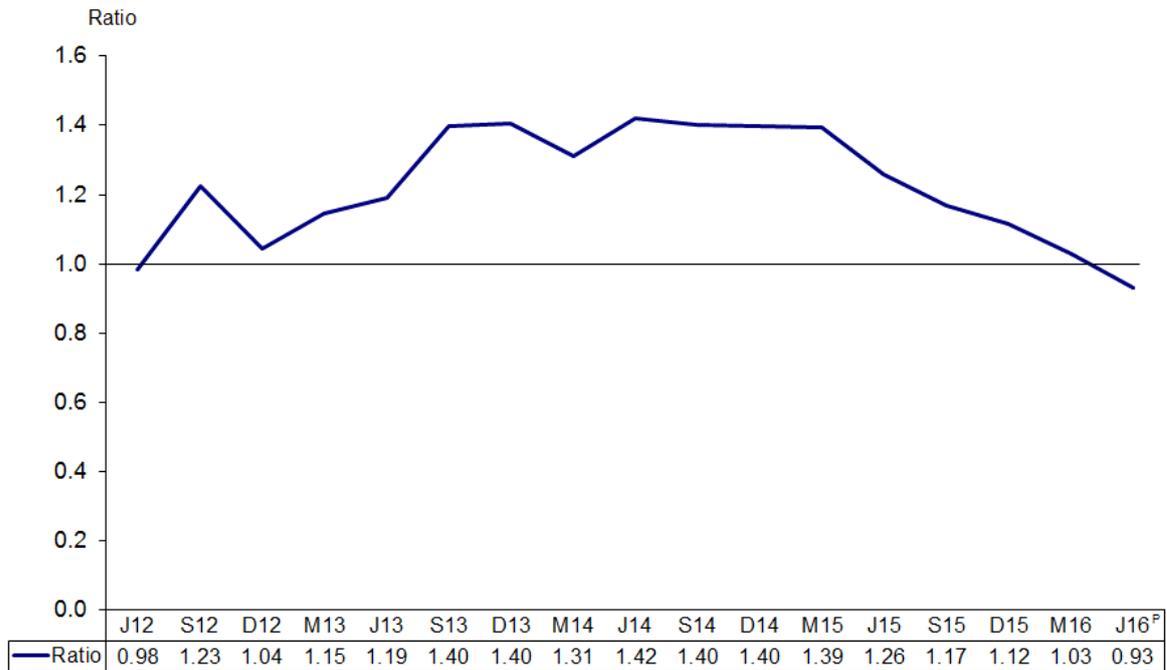
Note: Data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.

The decline in job vacancies over the year was broad-based across industries. For PMETs, the declines were mainly in community, social & personal services (-1,800)¹⁰ and financial & insurance services (-1,000), while the declines for non-PMETs were mainly in accommodation & food services (-1,500), community, social & personal services (-1,300)¹⁰, administrative & support services and construction (both -1,200).

Among the vacancies in June 2016, more than half of the vacancies were for PMETs (26,300 or 52%), followed by clerical, sales & service workers (13,300 or 26%) and production & transport operators, cleaners & labourers (10,800 or 21%).

¹⁰ Slightly more than half of the decline in job vacancies were in Health & Social Services (-900 for PMET and -700 for non-PMET).

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



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

^P: preliminary

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.

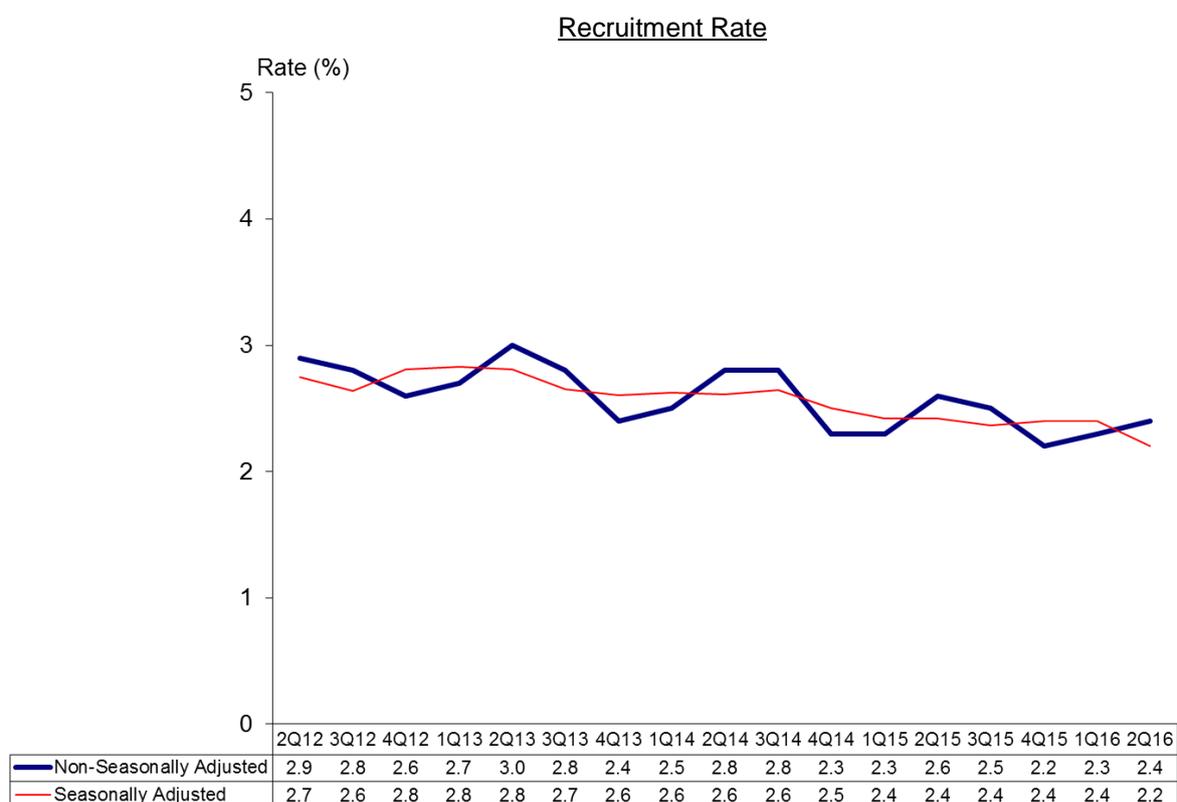
Labour Turnover

Recruitment rate trended down while resignation rate stabilised

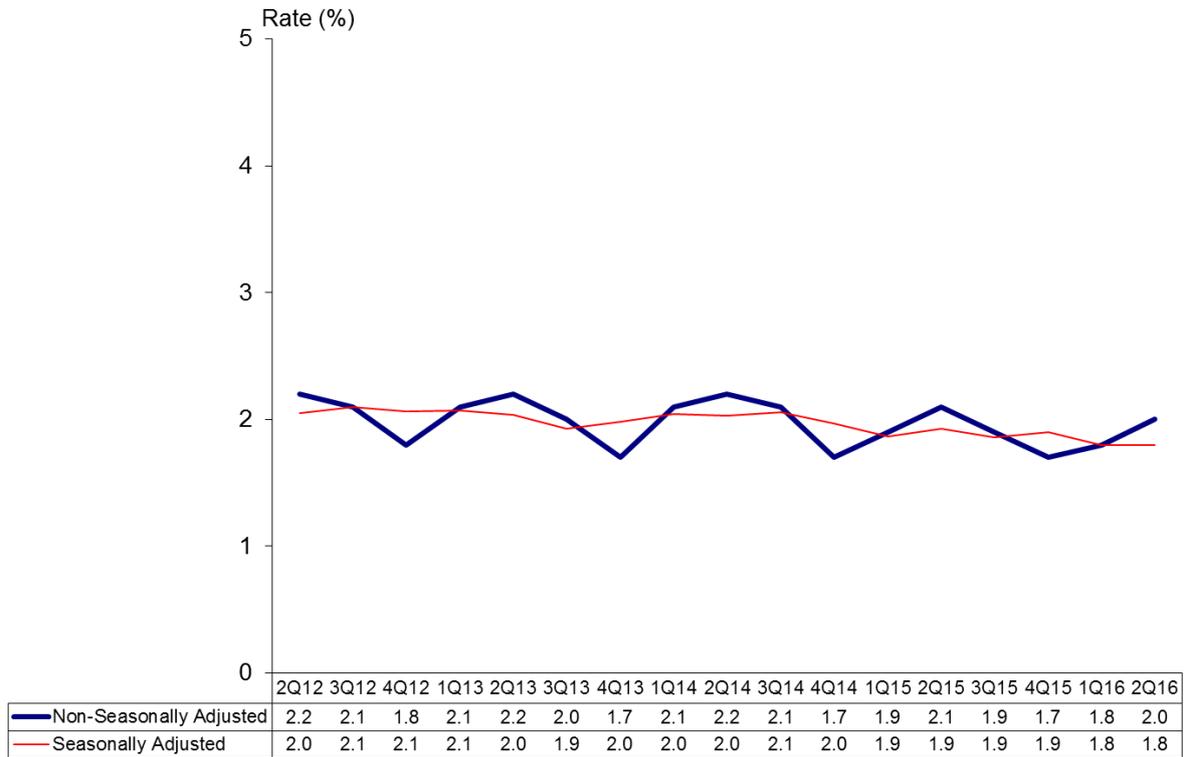
After accounting for seasonal patterns, recruitment rate declined to 2.2% in the second quarter of 2016 from 2.4% in the first quarter of 2016, nearing the all-time low of 2.0% in the second quarter of 2009. Resignation rate held steady at 1.8% from the previous quarter.

Year-on-year, recruitment and resignation rates in the second quarter of 2016 declined from highs in 2014 and 2013. The decline was broad-based across occupational groups and industries, particularly in accommodation & food services, and construction.

Chart 15: Average Monthly Recruitment and Resignation Rates



Resignation Rate



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

Notes:

- (1) Data pertain to private sector establishments (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.

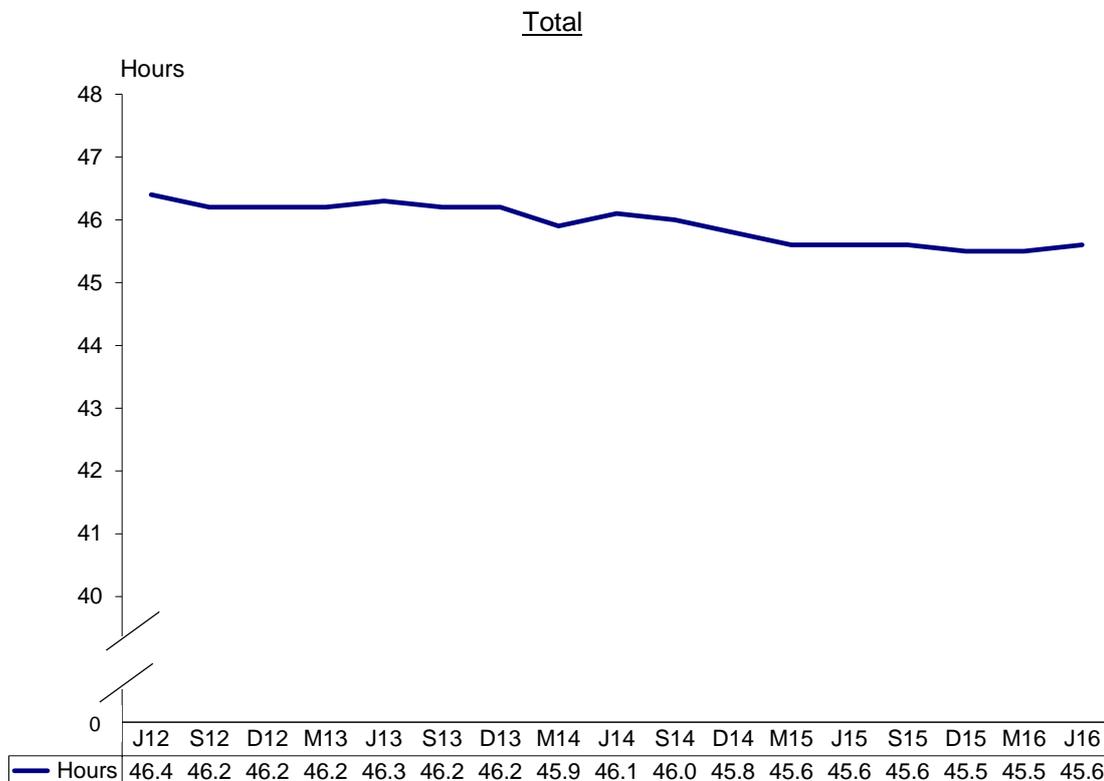
Hours Worked

Paid hours worked per employee edged up, after trending down from June 2014

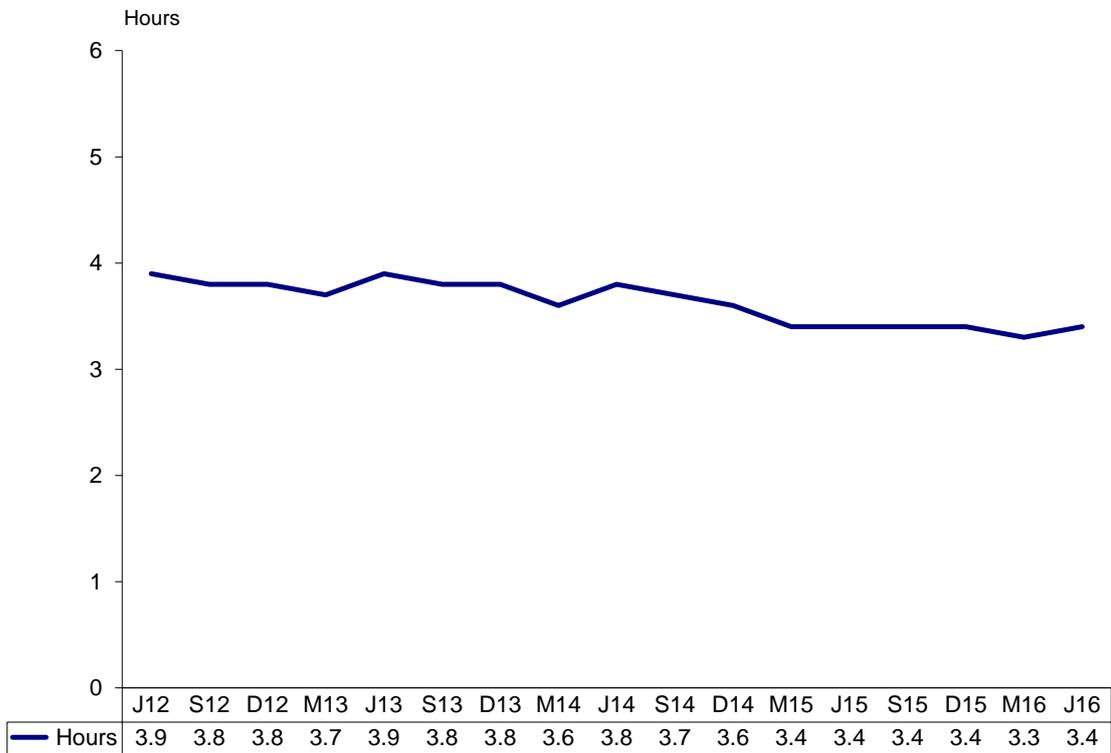
The average total weekly paid hours worked per employee rose marginally to 45.6 hours in June 2016 from 45.5 hours a quarter ago, due to an uptick in paid over-time hours from 3.3 to 3.4 hours. Over the longer term, both paid hours and over-time hours had trended down. The uptick in total weekly paid hours over the recent quarter was led by larger increases in hours worked for air transport & supporting services (+0.8), and cleaning & landscaping (+0.5). On the other hand, food & beverage services (-0.5), land transport & supporting services (-0.4) and accommodation (-0.3) posted significant declines in June 2016.

Workers in construction (52.3) and manufacturing (49.0) had among the highest paid hours per week, in tandem with their higher overtime hours (7.8 and 6.1 respectively). Within services (total: 43.1; overtime: 1.6), those in security & investigation worked the longest hours (total: 50.7, overtime: 8.9), followed by architectural & engineering services (total: 46.9, overtime: 3.9) and land transport & supporting services (total: 46.1, overtime: 3.3).

Chart 16: Average Weekly Paid Hours Worked Per Employee



Overtime



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

Note: Data pertain to private sector 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	2013	2014	2015	2015			2016	
				Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun ^p
				TOTAL	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.8
				(2.8)	(2.9)	(2.9)	(2.7)	(3.0)
GENDER								
Males	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	3.8
Females	2.9	2.9	2.9	4.0	2.5	2.4	2.7	4.5
AGE GROUP (YEARS)								
Below 30	5.2	5.2	5.1	7.2	4.2	4.3	3.8	7.1
30 - 39	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.6	1.8	1.6	2.1	3.4
40 & Over	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.1	2.2	2.0	2.3	3.4
40 - 49	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.9	2.2	2.1	2.4	3.2
50 & Over	2.3	2.3	2.4	3.3	2.3	2.0	2.2	3.4
HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED								
Below Secondary	2.4	2.5	2.5	3.5	2.1	2.3	1.8	3.7
Secondary	2.9	2.8	2.7	4.0	2.3	2.0	2.5	4.2
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	3.5	2.7	3.0	4.2	2.5	2.7	2.6	3.9
Diploma & Professional Qualification	2.7	2.9	2.9	4.0	2.6	2.6	2.3	4.1
Degree	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.5	2.8	2.4	3.0	4.3

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

() seasonally adjusted

p : preliminary

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

1.2 UNEMPLOYMENT

UNEMPLOYED RESIDENTS BY GENDER, AGE AND HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED

In Thousands

Characteristics	2013	2014	2015	2015			2016	
				Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun ^p
				TOTAL	59.8	61.2	62.5	84.5
				(62.6)	(65.3)	(64.6)	(60.4)	(68.4)
GENDER								
Males	32.1	31.8	33.2	44.4	30.7	30.0	29.8	46.1
Females	27.7	29.4	29.2	40.2	26.0	24.3	27.5	46.2
AGE GROUP (YEARS)								
Below 30	21.3	22.1	22.2	30.7	18.3	19.6	16.3	31.1
30 - 39	11.2	11.5	9.9	13.2	9.5	8.5	11.2	17.0
40 & Over	27.3	27.7	30.4	40.5	28.8	26.2	29.7	44.1
40 - 49	11.7	11.4	12.6	15.4	11.4	11.3	12.9	17.2
50 & Over	15.6	16.3	17.8	25.2	17.4	14.9	16.9	27.0
HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED								
Below Secondary	10.7	11.1	10.6	14.2	9.2	10.2	7.7	15.6
Secondary	11.9	11.6	11.3	16.2	9.9	8.4	10.5	16.8
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	7.9	6.4	7.4	11.3	5.7	6.2	5.9	9.1
Diploma & Professional Qualification	10.7	12.1	12.5	17.4	11.4	11.0	9.7	18.1
Degree	18.6	20.1	20.6	25.4	20.5	18.4	23.4	32.6

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

() seasonally adjusted
p : preliminary

Notes :

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

1.3 LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT

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

Characteristics	Per Cent							
	2013	2014	2015	2015			2016	
				Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun ^p
TOTAL	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8
GENDER								
Males	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.9
Females	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7
AGE GROUP (YEARS)								
Below 30	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6
30 - 39	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
40 & Over	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.0
40 - 49	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9
50 & Over	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.1
HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED								
Below Secondary	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
Secondary	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.9
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.5
Diploma & Professional Qualification	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7
Degree	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.1

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

p : preliminary

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	2013	2014	2015	2015			2016	
				Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun ^p
				TOTAL	13.4	12.1	12.7	15.5
GENDER								
Males	8.3	7.5	7.6	10.1	6.7	6.5	9.4	11.6
Females	5.1	4.5	5.1	5.3	6.1	4.9	5.6	7.2
AGE GROUP (YEARS)								
Below 30	2.4	2.0	1.9	2.5	1.9	1.2	2.2	2.5
30 - 39	2.7	1.8	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.5	2.5	3.1
40 & Over	8.3	8.2	8.5	10.6	8.9	7.8	10.3	13.2
40 - 49	3.6	2.7	3.5	3.5	4.1	3.5	4.5	4.8
50 & Over	4.8	5.6	5.0	7.1	4.9	4.2	5.8	8.4
HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED								
Below Secondary	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.5	1.4	1.7	2.5	2.9
Secondary	2.3	2.2	2.2	3.1	1.6	2.4	2.5	3.5
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.0	0.6	1.3
Diploma & Professional Qualification	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.7	1.7	1.9	2.1	3.0
Degree	5.1	4.3	5.4	5.5	6.3	4.4	7.3	8.2

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

p : preliminary

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 2016
	2013	2014	2015	2015			2016		
				2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	
TOTAL	136.2	130.1	32.3	9.7	12.6	16.1	13.0	4.2	3 673.4
C10-32 MANUFACTURING	5.3	-4.4	-22.1	-4.4	-4.3	-6.5	-1.9	-3.4	508.5
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	2.1	2.0	2.8	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.4	-0.1	45.4
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	-1.3	-0.6	-2.7	-0.6	-0.3	-0.6	-0.4	-0.6	33.5
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	1.4	-3.1	-4.6	-1.4	1.0	-0.9	2.1	2.6	62.3
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	0.7	0.3	-5.5	-0.9	-1.3	-1.8	-1.4	-1.8	100.5
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	-2.5	-0.9	-1.7	-0.6	-0.2	-0.7	-1.6	-1.4	84.2
C29-30 Transport Equipment	4.1	-3.4	-11.4	-3.5	-3.6	-3.3	-0.7	-1.5	119.8
Other Manufacturing Industries	0.8	1.4	1.0	1.4	-0.6	0.2	-0.3	-0.6	62.8
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION	35.2	14.3	8.6	7.6	3.7	0.9	1.9	0.2	502.1
G-U SERVICES	94.1	119.7	45.5	6.5	13.3	21.5	13.2	7.6	2 636.0
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	13.1	20.5	-9.4	-7.0	-2.3	4.4	-0.7	-1.1	488.9
G46 Wholesale Trade	9.2	10.5	-1.5	-2.8	-0.1	1.0	-	0.1	325.7
G47 Retail Trade	3.9	10.0	-7.9	-4.2	-2.2	3.3	-0.7	-1.2	163.2
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	8.8	7.5	3.1	1.2	-	0.5	1.8	1.7	240.6
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	2.7	2.8	2.5	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.4	1.5	96.0
H50,5222, 5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	2.2	2.2	-	0.1	-0.3	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1	51.0
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	1.5	-0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	-0.2	-	0.1	29.3
Other Transportation & Storage Services	2.5	2.8	0.2	0.4	-0.7	0.2	0.4	0.2	64.4
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	9.7	9.1	4.8	0.6	1.6	4.4	-	0.6	241.2
I55 Accommodation	0.4	-0.1	-0.3	-0.7	1.4	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	34.3
I56 Food & Beverage Services	9.3	9.2	5.2	1.3	0.3	4.7	0.3	1.0	207.0
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	8.1	6.4	5.4	1.7	2.1	0.4	0.9	0.2	126.4
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	2.8	1.3	0.1	-0.1	-	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	40.7
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	5.4	5.1	5.3	1.9	2.1	0.3	1.0	0.5	85.7
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES ^	4.6	9.3	4.5	0.3	2.6	0.8	1.9	-2.6	200.8
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	3.9	6.1	3.9	-0.2	2.2	0.8	1.6	-3.0	165.9
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	0.7	3.2	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	34.8
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	0.4	6.9	-5.1	-3.4	-0.5	0.7	1.0	-0.9	90.7
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES ^	14.9	14.0	7.7	2.2	4.4	0.4	0.2	3.2	247.4
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	7.8	8.1	10.5	3.7	4.2	0.9	0.9	3.5	129.1
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	4.0	0.3	-1.5	-0.5	-0.1	-0.2	-0.6	-0.9	61.7
Other Professional Services	3.2	5.5	-1.2	-0.9	0.3	-0.4	-0.1	0.5	56.5
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	11.4	13.6	12.3	7.0	-0.3	3.6	-0.4	1.4	214.2
N80 Security & Investigation	1.3	2.6	2.2	1.6	-0.1	0.4	0.5	0.8	43.6
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	3.0	3.3	7.4	5.1	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.9	59.2
Other Administrative & Support Services	7.1	7.7	2.8	0.2	-0.7	2.6	-1.5	-0.3	111.4
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	23.1	32.4	22.4	3.9	5.7	6.2	8.6	5.1	785.8
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	6.3	8.9	4.9	-0.2	-	2.2	2.7	1.6	243.3
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	8.5	8.5	7.3	1.8	2.4	1.6	1.6	1.4	139.8
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	-1.2	2.1	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	56.3
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	9.6	12.9	9.6	2.0	2.8	2.2	4.1	2.0	346.3
A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*	1.5	0.5	0.3	-	-	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	26.9

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.
- 4) ^ The employment change in the second quarter of 2016 for Financial & Insurance Services and Professional Services is mostly due to a re-classification of a few business entities from Financial Services to Legal, Accounting & Management Services.

3.1 REDUNDANCY

WORKERS MADE REDUNDANT BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

Number of Workers

	2013	2014	2015	2015			2016	
				2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
TOTAL	11 560	12 930	15 580	3 250	3 460	5 370	4 710	4 800
INDUSTRY (SSIC 2010)								
C10-32 MANUFACTURING	5 000	3 970	5 210	870	920	2 480	1 790	1 380
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	40	120	80	20	10	50	180	50
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	380	150	570	60	70	120	160	130
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	220	170	320	50	30	200	140	60
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	660	1 330	1 680	310	360	730	530	540
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	2 490	1 300	1 690	120	200	1 140	500	340
C29-30 Transport Equipment	220	460	670	260	180	180	240	130
Other Manufacturing Industries	980	460	200	50	60	50	40	130
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION	1 120	1 690	1 780	230	430	520	390	350
G-U SERVICES	5 430	7 260	8 510	2 100	2 120	2 360	2 530	3 000
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	1 280	2 190	2 180	540	560	590	550	820
G46 Wholesale Trade	1 180	1 490	2 150	530	560	590	510	730
G47 Retail Trade	100	700	30	10	-	-	30	80
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	450	470	690	140	180	250	230	230
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	10	-	60	60	-	-	-	-
H50,5222, 5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	140	210	280	40	20	180	170	80
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	100	20	110	10	90	10	10	90
Other Transportation & Storage Services	200	240	250	30	80	70	50	60
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	220	380	200	50	20	60	100	20
I55 Accommodation	10	240	10	10	-	-	-	-
I56 Food & Beverage Services	210	140	190	40	20	60	100	20
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	800	790	710	180	200	150	410	150
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	480	350	280	130	40	50	300	60
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	330	440	430	50	160	110	110	80
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	1 270	1 350	1 760	410	440	480	470	540
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	1 230	1 280	1 710	400	430	450	430	520
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	40	60	50	-	10	30	50	30
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	30	90	50	30	-	20	10	20
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	960	1 520	2 290	560	590	690	620	730
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	590	1 030	1 180	320	320	340	310	370
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	240	350	940	210	210	300	250	310
Other Professional Services	120	140	170	30	60	40	60	60
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	240	360	400	130	100	50	90	60
N80 Security & Investigation	-	110	70	70	-	-	-	-
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	10	10	50	-	10	10	40	20
Other Administrative & Support Services	230	230	280	70	100	30	50	40
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	190	130	230	60	20	80	60	430
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	30	40	40	20	-	20	-	10
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	10	20	90	20	-	40	20	-
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	40	20	10	-	10	-	10	400
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	120	50	80	10	10	20	30	20
A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*	10	10	80	50	-	20	-	70
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	6 430	6 530	8 550	1 900	2 150	2 750	2 680	2 640
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	1 140	1 860	1 550	420	310	490	400	800
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	4 000	4 540	5 480	930	1 010	2 140	1 620	1 360

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 2016

Number of Workers

Industry (SSIC 2010)	Reasons For Redundancy							Occupational Group			
	Recession/ Down-turn In Industry	Poor Business/ Business Failure *	High Costs	Reorganisation / Restructuring	Product Line Was Discontinued	Early Completion of Project	Others	Total	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers
TOTAL	1 540	1 400	1 680	2 460	80	210	10	4 800	2 640	800	1 360
C10-32 MANUFACTURING	640	260	420	760	40	20	-	1 380	610	90	670
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	-	-	10	40	-	-	-	50	20	-	20
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	30	10	40	130	10	-	-	130	30	10	100
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	-	30	20	20	-	-	-	60	50	-	-
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	360	150	210	150	30	-	-	540	220	60	260
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	20	20	20	330	-	-	-	340	260	20	60
C29-30 Transport Equipment	110	60	30	10	-	10	-	130	20	-	110
Other Manufacturing Industries	110	-	90	90	-	-	-	130	10	-	120
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION	180	220	140	20	-	70	-	350	50	10	290
G-U SERVICES	720	840	1 120	1 680	40	120	10	3 000	1 940	690	370
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	180	100	400	560	40	40	10	820	540	100	180
G46 Wholesale Trade	170	90	360	530	40	40	10	730	510	90	130
G47 Retail Trade	-	10	50	30	-	-	-	80	30	10	50
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	90	10	10	170	-	10	-	230	90	110	30
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H50,5222, 5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	70	-	-	40	-	-	-	80	70	20	-
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	90	-	90	-
Other Transportation & Storage Services	20	-	10	40	-	10	-	60	20	-	30
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	-	20	10	10	-	-	-	20	-	20	10
I55 Accommodation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I56 Food & Beverage Services	-	20	10	10	-	-	-	20	-	20	10
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	30	20	80	90	-	10	-	150	130	10	10
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	-	-	50	40	-	10	-	60	60	-	-
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	20	20	30	50	-	-	-	80	80	-	10
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	40	30	310	480	-	-	-	540	490	50	-
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	40	30	310	450	-	-	-	520	480	40	-
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	30	20	10	-
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	20	20	-	-
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	340	250	250	330	-	60	-	730	580	40	110
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	90	90	210	250	-	30	-	370	280	10	70
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	220	150	40	40	-	30	-	310	250	30	30
Other Professional Services	20	10	10	30	-	10	-	60	50	-	10
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	30	30	20	20	-	-	-	60	20	-	30
N80 Security & Investigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	10
Other Administrative & Support Services	30	10	20	20	-	-	-	40	20	-	20
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	20	400	30	20	-	-	-	430	70	360	-
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	10	-	-
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	400	50	350	-
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	10	-	30	-	-	-	-	20	10	20	-
A,B,D,E,V OTHERS**	10	70	-	10	-	-	-	70	40	10	30

* 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							
	2013	2014	2015	2015			2016	
				2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
TOTAL	10 540	10 910	13 440	2 900	2 760	4 850	4 090	4 400
INDUSTRY (SSIC 2010)								
C10-32 MANUFACTURING	4 830	3 350	4 790	750	780	2 340	1 550	1 250
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	20	120	80	20	10	50	150	50
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	360	150	560	60	70	110	120	130
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	210	160	310	50	30	190	140	60
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	650	1 060	1 450	220	310	660	520	500
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	2 480	1 290	1 680	120	200	1 140	490	340
C29-30 Transport Equipment	150	280	530	240	120	140	90	110
Other Manufacturing Industries	970	290	180	40	50	50	40	60
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION	710	990	770	120	130	260	150	210
G-U SERVICES	4 980	6 560	7 800	1 980	1 850	2 230	2 380	2 870
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	1 250	2 090	2 100	530	530	570	520	800
G46 Wholesale Trade	1 150	1 390	2 080	520	520	570	490	720
G47 Retail Trade	100	700	30	10	-	-	30	80
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	320	390	510	110	130	190	200	210
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	10	-	40	40	-	-	-	-
H50,5222, 5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	120	190	200	30	20	120	140	80
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	20	20	70	-	60	-	10	90
Other Transportation & Storage Services	180	180	190	30	50	60	50	40
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	200	370	190	50	20	60	80	20
I55 Accommodation	10	240	10	10	-	-	-	-
I56 Food & Beverage Services	190	120	180	40	20	60	80	20
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	750	570	620	180	120	150	400	140
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	470	350	280	130	40	50	300	60
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	280	230	350	50	80	100	100	80
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	1 250	1 330	1 700	390	440	480	460	540
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	1 220	1 270	1 660	380	420	450	420	510
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	40	50	50	-	10	30	50	30
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	10	90	50	30	-	20	10	20
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	900	1 410	2 150	540	570	660	590	690
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	590	1 020	1 170	320	320	340	300	360
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	180	270	820	190	190	280	240	280
Other Professional Services	120	130	160	30	50	40	50	50
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	140	220	270	100	40	40	70	50
N80 Security & Investigation	-	80	70	70	-	-	-	-
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	10	10	30	-	10	10	30	20
Other Administrative & Support Services	130	130	170	40	40	30	40	40
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	170	100	210	50	20	70	50	400
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	20	20	40	20	-	20	-	10
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	10	20	80	10	-	40	10	-
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	20	20	10	-	10	-	10	380
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	120	50	80	10	10	20	30	10
A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*	10	10	80	50	-	20	-	70
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	6 110	5 990	8 140	1 810	1 920	2 690	2 590	2 580
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	1 040	1 710	1 500	410	290	470	350	750
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	3 380	3 210	3 800	670	550	1 690	1 140	1 070

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							
		2013	2014	2015	2015			2016	
					2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
TOTAL		1 030	2 020	2 140	350	700	520	620	400
INDUSTRY (SSIC 2010)									
C10-32	MANUFACTURING	160	620	430	130	130	140	240	130
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	10	-	10	-	-	-	30	-
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	20	-	10	-	-	10	50	-
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	10	10	10	-	-	10	-	-
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	20	270	230	90	50	70	10	40
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	20	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
C29-30	Transport Equipment	70	170	140	20	70	50	150	20
	Other Manufacturing Industries	10	170	20	10	10	-	-	70
F41-43	CONSTRUCTION	410	700	1 010	110	300	250	230	140
G-U	SERVICES	450	700	710	120	270	130	150	130
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	40	100	80	10	40	20	30	10
G46	Wholesale Trade	30	100	80	10	40	20	20	10
G47	Retail Trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	130	80	180	30	60	60	40	20
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-
H50,5222,5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	20	10	80	10	-	50	40	-
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	80	-	40	10	30	-	-	-
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	20	60	50	-	30	10	-	10
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	20	20	10	-	-	10	10	10
I55	Accommodation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I56	Food & Beverage Services	20	20	10	-	-	10	10	10
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	60	210	90	-	80	-	10	10
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	40	210	90	-	80	-	10	10
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	10	20	60	20	-	-	10	-
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services	10	10	60	20	-	-	10	-
K65 & 662	Insurance Services	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	60	110	140	20	20	30	30	50
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	-	20	10	-	-	10	-	10
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	60	90	120	10	20	20	10	30
	Other Professional Services	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	10
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	100	140	130	30	60	-	10	-
N80	Security & Investigation	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	-	-	20	-	-	-	10	-
	Other Administrative & Support Services	90	100	110	30	60	-	10	-
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	20	30	30	10	-	10	10	40
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q86-88	Health & Social Services	-	-	20	10	-	10	10	-
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	20
A,B,D,E,V	OTHERS*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP									
	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	320	550	420	90	230	60	90	60
	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	100	140	50	10	10	20	50	50
	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	610	1 330	1 670	260	460	440	480	290

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							
	2013	2014	2015	2015			2016	
				2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
<u>WORKERS ON SHORT WORK-WEEK OR TEMPORARY LAY-OFF</u>								
TOTAL	980	260	810	990	640	810	920	730
SECTOR								
Manufacturing	900	130	530	650	500	580	530	450
Construction	20	100	170	200	100	60	140	90
Services	70	30	110	140	40	180	260	200
Others*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	180	40	260	350	290	290	200	210
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	20	10	50	40	40	100	80	70
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	780	210	500	600	310	420	640	450
<u>WORKERS ON SHORT WORK-WEEK</u>								
TOTAL	960	150	660	920	430	760	810	650
SECTOR								
Manufacturing	890	120	490	650	370	570	530	430
Construction	10	20	80	150	50	20	50	20
Services	60	20	90	120	20	170	240	190
Others*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	170	30	250	340	280	290	200	200
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	20	10	50	40	40	100	70	60
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	770	120	370	540	110	370	540	390
<u>WORKERS ON TEMPORARY LAY-OFF</u>								
TOTAL	20	100	150	70	210	50	110	80
SECTOR								
Manufacturing	10	10	40	10	130	10	-	20
Construction	10	80	100	50	50	40	90	60
Services	10	10	10	20	20	-	20	10
Others*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	10	10	10	-	-	-	-	20
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	10
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	10	90	140	70	200	50	100	60

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 BY GENDER, AGE, HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP PRIOR TO REDUNDANCY

Characteristics	Per Cent							
	2013	2014	2015	2015			2016	
				2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
TOTAL	52.7	54.6	54.3	54.8	54.9	50.5	45.6	45.0
GENDER								
Males	51.2	51.6	52.2	55.0	52.0	47.7	44.4	41.2
Females	54.7	57.9	56.9	54.4	58.6	54.7	47.1	49.7
AGE GROUP (YEARS)								
Below 30	63.7	66.4	68.3	65.9	70.7	65.3	63.3	47.6
30 - 39	59.6	60.0	59.5	59.2	61.4	57.2	51.6	51.2
40 & Over	48.0	50.8	50.1	51.7	50.0	45.5	40.9	42.3
40 - 49	52.4	51.7	52.2	52.1	51.4	49.5	44.7	42.7
50 & Over	41.7	49.9	47.7	51.3	48.7	40.5	36.6	42.0
HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED								
Below Secondary	61.4	63.0	63.9	66.1	71.4	50.0	49.8	56.9
Secondary	57.8	63.8	61.7	61.7	63.3	55.2	46.9	49.0
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	55.5	60.9	54.8	41.8	51.7	58.1	41.2	50.9
Diploma & Professional Qualification	52.8	56.8	55.0	55.2	54.7	54.8	44.1	41.3
Degree	47.3	45.6	47.0	47.9	47.6	46.3	41.7	40.1
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP PRIOR TO REDUNDANCY								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	47.8	48.6	49.0	49.1	49.6	48.3	42.5	39.6
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	61.4	67.1	70.0	65.9	71.9	63.0	55.0	57.1
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	63.7	66.1	61.4	70.3	61.9	52.7	49.8	58.2

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.

6.1 JOB VACANCY

JOB VACANCY BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

In Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2015			2016	
				Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun
TOTAL	55.4	63.3	59.3	63.0	60.0	50.6	49.2	50.5
INDUSTRY (SSIC 2010)								
C10-32 MANUFACTURING	7.8	8.5	7.0	6.8	6.9	6.5	5.9	6.2
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.0
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8
C29-30 Transport Equipment	1.5	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.7	1.0	0.9
Other Manufacturing Industries	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.0
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION	3.8	3.6	2.9	3.3	3.2	1.9	2.0	1.8
G-U SERVICES	43.2	50.7	48.9	52.4	49.2	41.7	40.9	42.1
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	7.0	7.9	7.2	8.2	7.0	6.3	6.2	6.4
G46 Wholesale Trade	3.5	4.1	4.0	4.4	3.9	3.0	2.8	3.0
G47 Retail Trade	3.4	3.9	3.3	3.8	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.3
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	3.8	4.2	3.8	4.1	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.3
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9
H50,5222,5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7
Other Transportation & Storage Services	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	6.2	7.4	7.2	6.9	8.3	6.1	5.9	5.3
I55 Accommodation	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7
I56 Food & Beverage Services	4.7	5.6	5.4	5.1	6.4	4.4	4.3	3.6
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	1.7	2.4	2.8	2.9	3.3	2.5	2.7	2.8
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.0
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	1.1	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.3	1.7	1.9	1.8
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	2.8	3.8	3.7	4.1	3.5	3.7	3.2	3.2
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	2.4	3.4	3.3	3.7	3.0	3.2	2.7	2.8
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.6	1.9	1.2	1.8
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	2.9	3.5	4.1	4.3	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.8
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	1.2	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.0
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.0
Other Professional Services	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	4.4	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.2
N80 Security & Investigation	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.0
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.2
Other Administrative & Support Services	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	12.4	13.7	12.6	14.3	12.0	10.2	10.7	11.2
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	6.5	6.5	5.9	7.3	6.0	4.5	4.8	6.5
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	3.0	4.4	3.6	4.3	3.0	2.6	3.1	2.7
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.2
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8
A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	23.5	28.4	28.6	32.1	27.2	23.9	24.6	26.3
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	15.9	18.4	16.9	17.4	17.9	14.6	13.7	13.3
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	16.0	16.5	13.9	13.5	14.9	12.1	10.9	10.8

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							
	2013	2014	2015	2015			2016	
				Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun
TOTAL	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.4
INDUSTRY (SSIC 2010)								
C10-32 MANUFACTURING	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.3	3.2	2.6	2.5	2.4
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.3
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.3	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.7
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.2
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.3
C29-30 Transport Equipment	1.5	1.7	1.3	0.9	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.0
Other Manufacturing Industries	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.2	1.8	1.9	2.5
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.6
G-U SERVICES	3.3	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.0	2.9	3.0
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.7
G46 Wholesale Trade	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.9
G47 Retail Trade	4.9	5.1	4.3	5.0	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.4
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.2
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	2.9	3.3	2.4	2.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.6
H50,5222, 5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	2.5	2.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.0
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	3.1	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.2
Other Transportation & Storage Services	2.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.8
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	5.3	5.9	5.4	5.3	6.0	4.6	4.6	4.1
I55 Accommodation	6.3	7.5	7.3	7.5	7.4	6.9	6.9	7.0
I56 Food & Beverage Services	5.1	5.5	5.0	4.8	5.7	4.1	4.0	3.5
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	2.8	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.5	3.5	3.8	3.9
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.0	3.3	2.6	2.8	3.4
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	3.1	4.3	4.8	5.3	5.3	4.2	4.4	4.3
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	2.2	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.4
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	2.1	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.4
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.4	3.1	2.2
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.4	4.6	3.5	2.3	3.4
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	2.2	2.7	3.0	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.9
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	1.9	3.0	3.8	4.0	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.2
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.1
Other Professional Services	3.5	3.3	3.5	4.0	3.2	2.7	3.7	3.9
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	3.8	4.5	3.9	4.3	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.0
N80 Security & Investigation	4.2	5.0	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.3	5.0	4.4
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	3.7	4.3	3.3	3.9	3.0	2.4	2.1	2.2
Other Administrative & Support Services	3.5	4.1	2.9	3.5	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.4
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	3.9	4.1	3.7	4.2	3.5	3.0	3.1	3.3
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	3.9	3.9	3.4	4.2	3.4	2.6	2.7	3.7
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	3.6	4.8	3.8	4.5	3.2	2.8	3.2	2.8
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	3.8	3.8	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.7	4.4	3.1
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	4.5	4.1	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.4	2.5
A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*	3.2	2.5	2.3	2.0	3.1	2.1	1.5	2.1
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	2.7	3.0	2.9	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.7
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	3.8	4.3	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.4	3.2	3.2
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.6

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.

6.3 JOB VACANCY

JOB VACANCY AND JOB VACANCY RATE BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, SECOND QUARTER 2016

Industry (SSIC 2010)	Total		Occupational Group					
			Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians		Clerical, Sales & Service Workers		Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	
	Vacancy ('000)	Vacancy Rate (%)	Vacancy ('000)	Vacancy Rate (%)	Vacancy ('000)	Vacancy Rate (%)	Vacancy ('000)	Vacancy Rate (%)
TOTAL	50.5	2.4	26.3	2.7	13.3	3.2	10.8	1.6
C10-32 MANUFACTURING	6.2	1.6	2.8	1.9	0.5	1.7	2.8	1.5
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	0.7	2.4	0.1	1.9	0.3	3.7	0.3	1.9
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	0.3	1.3	0.1	1.5	-	-	0.1	1.2
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	0.5	1.7	0.3	1.6	-	-	0.1	2.1
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	1.0	1.2	0.4	1.2	-	-	0.6	1.2
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	1.8	2.3	1.0	2.4	-	-	0.7	2.3
C29-30 Transport Equipment	0.9	1.0	0.5	1.8	-	-	0.4	0.6
Other Manufacturing Industries	1.0	2.5	0.3	2.5	-	-	0.7	2.6
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION	1.8	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.2	1.1	1.0	0.4
G-U SERVICES	42.1	3.0	22.6	3.0	12.6	3.3	6.8	2.6
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	6.4	2.7	2.5	2.3	3.2	3.6	0.7	1.7
G46 Wholesale Trade	3.0	1.9	1.9	2.1	0.7	1.8	0.4	1.3
G47 Retail Trade	3.3	4.4	0.6	3.4	2.5	4.8	0.2	3.7
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	3.3	2.2	0.9	2.0	1.0	2.3	1.5	2.3
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	0.9	2.6	0.1	2.2	0.4	7.2	0.4	1.7
H50,5222, 5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	0.4	1.0	0.2	1.1	-	-	0.2	1.0
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	0.7	2.2	0.2	2.4	0.4	1.8	0.2	4.0
Other Transportation & Storage Services	1.3	2.8	0.4	2.6	0.2	1.9	0.7	3.5
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	5.3	4.1	0.8	3.1	3.4	4.3	1.2	4.6
I55 Accommodation	1.7	7.0	0.4	5.0	0.8	8.2	0.5	7.4
I56 Food & Beverage Services	3.6	3.5	0.4	2.3	2.5	3.7	0.7	3.6
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	2.8	3.9	2.5	4.1	0.2	3.4	0.1	2.2
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	1.0	3.4	0.8	3.5	0.1	3.0	-	-
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	1.8	4.3	1.7	4.4	0.1	4.8	-	-
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	3.2	2.4	2.9	2.4	0.2	1.9	0.1	4.9
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.4	0.2	1.9	0.1	5.3
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	0.4	2.2	0.3	2.3	0.1	2.0	-	-
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	1.8	3.4	0.6	2.8	0.4	4.3	0.9	3.6
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	3.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	0.4	2.5	0.4	2.1
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	2.0	3.2	1.7	3.4	0.3	3.0	0.1	1.9
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	1.0	2.1	0.6	2.1	-	-	0.3	2.1
Other Professional Services	0.8	3.9	0.8	4.2	-	-	-	-
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	4.2	3.0	0.7	2.9	2.1	4.0	1.4	2.2
N80 Security & Investigation	2.0	4.4	0.1	3.3	1.9	4.6	-	-
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	1.2	2.2	-	-	-	-	1.1	2.3
Other Administrative & Support Services	1.0	2.4	0.6	3.2	0.2	2.0	0.3	1.8
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	11.2	3.3	8.7	3.4	1.7	2.5	0.8	3.7
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	6.5	3.7	6.1	3.9	0.3	1.7	0.1	2.1
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	2.7	2.8	1.8	2.7	0.6	2.7	0.3	4.8
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	1.2	3.1	0.4	3.0	0.6	2.9	0.2	4.0
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	0.8	2.5	0.3	2.1	0.3	2.5	0.2	3.9
A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*	0.4	2.1	0.2	1.7	0.1	6.9	0.2	2.3

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							
	2013	2014	2015	2015			2016	
				2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
TOTAL	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.4
INDUSTRY (SSIC 2010)								
C10-32 MANUFACTURING	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.8
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.7	2.9	2.9	3.0
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.8
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.0	1.3	1.3
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.0	1.5	1.7
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	1.5	1.7	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.0	1.8	1.5
C29-30 Transport Equipment	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.4	1.4
Other Manufacturing Industries	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.7	2.3
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION	3.3	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2
G-U SERVICES	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.8
G46 Wholesale Trade	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.2
G47 Retail Trade	5.1	4.8	4.1	4.2	3.8	4.5	3.8	4.0
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.7	1.8	2.0
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.8	1.7	1.8	2.3
H50,5222, 5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.5
Other Transportation & Storage Services	3.0	3.1	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.8
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.2	5.0	4.1	4.1
I55 Accommodation	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	4.1	3.0	3.2	3.4
I56 Food & Beverage Services	4.9	5.0	4.7	5.0	4.2	5.4	4.3	4.2
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.5
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	3.0	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.8
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.4	1.7	1.7	2.1
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.4	1.5	1.6	2.1
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.6
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.6
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.6	1.9	2.2	2.4
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	3.1	2.2	2.3	2.3
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	2.4	2.2	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.6	2.1	2.6
Other Professional Services	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.7	1.6	2.1	2.3
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	4.8	5.2	4.7	5.2	4.3	5.0	4.7	4.7
N80 Security & Investigation	5.0	4.6	4.2	4.5	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.8
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	4.9	5.6	5.1	5.9	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.1
Other Administrative & Support Services	4.3	5.3	4.8	5.0	4.1	6.3	5.3	5.3
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.5
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.0
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.9
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.7	1.9	1.9	1.9
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.5	1.8	1.9	2.4	2.3
A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.3
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.7
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.4
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.7

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							
	2013	2014	2015	2015			2016	
				2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
TOTAL	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.0
INDUSTRY (SSIC 2010)								
C10-32 MANUFACTURING	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.6
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	2.5	2.8	2.7	3.2	2.6	2.2	2.7	2.7
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	1.8	1.9	1.6	2.1	1.7	1.1	1.6	1.9
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.9
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.7
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.3	0.9	1.6	1.5
C29-30 Transport Equipment	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.5
Other Manufacturing Industries	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.6
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8
G-U SERVICES	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.1
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	2.9	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.1	1.9	2.4	2.4
G46 Wholesale Trade	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.8	2.0
G47 Retail Trade	4.3	4.0	3.4	3.7	2.9	2.9	3.8	3.4
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.5
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.5
H50,5222, 5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.9
Other Transportation & Storage Services	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.2	1.6	2.1	2.3
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9
I55 Accommodation	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.2	2.3	2.9	3.1
I56 Food & Beverage Services	4.3	4.6	4.3	4.8	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.0
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.3
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.3
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.6
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	3.0	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.7	3.1
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.8
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.9
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.6
Other Professional Services	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.7
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	3.8	4.0	3.4	3.8	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.8
N80 Security & Investigation	4.0	3.7	3.1	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.1
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	4.3	4.7	4.2	4.5	3.7	4.2	4.2	4.6
Other Administrative & Support Services	3.1	3.4	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.7	3.3	3.5
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.2
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.9
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.2
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.4	1.7	1.6	1.8
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.2
A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	3.1	3.1	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.9
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.3

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 2016

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	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.3	3.4	2.9	2.7	2.3
C10-32 MANUFACTURING	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.1	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.9
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	3.0	2.7	1.6	1.6	3.7	3.5	3.3	2.7
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.4	2.1	2.4
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	1.3	0.9	1.3	0.7	2.7	1.5	1.0	1.2
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.7	1.4	2.0	2.1
C29-30 Transport Equipment	1.4	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8
Other Manufacturing Industries	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.2	2.7	2.3	2.6	1.8
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION	2.2	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.6	2.3	1.8
G-U SERVICES	2.6	2.1	1.8	1.4	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.1
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	2.8	2.4	1.8	1.5	4.0	3.5	2.6	2.5
G46 Wholesale Trade	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.5	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.5
G47 Retail Trade	4.0	3.4	1.9	1.7	4.8	4.0	2.8	2.7
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.9	1.5	2.3	1.8
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	2.3	1.5	2.0	0.9	2.9	2.1	2.3	1.6
H50,5222, 5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.2
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	1.5	0.9	1.7	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.2	1.0
Other Transportation & Storage Services	2.8	2.3	2.3	1.7	2.7	2.6	3.1	2.6
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	4.1	3.9	2.9	2.6	4.4	4.3	4.4	3.8
I55 Accommodation	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.7	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.0
I56 Food & Beverage Services	4.2	4.0	2.9	2.5	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.1
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	2.5	1.9	2.3	1.7	3.5	3.0	3.5	2.6
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.3	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.3
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	2.8	2.1	2.7	2.0	3.9	2.3	3.7	2.6
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	2.1	1.3	2.1	1.3	2.7	1.9	1.8	1.1
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	2.1	1.3	2.0	1.2	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.2
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	2.6	1.6	2.5	1.6	3.2	1.8	1.4	0.4
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	3.6	3.1	1.8	1.5	4.4	3.5	5.0	4.3
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	2.4	1.8	2.0	1.7	3.0	2.8	3.6	1.7
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.7	3.2	3.1	4.7	2.5
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	2.6	1.6	2.0	1.6	2.6	2.1	3.6	1.5
Other Professional Services	2.3	1.7	2.4	1.8	2.8	1.5	1.0	1.2
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	4.7	3.8	3.6	2.2	4.7	3.4	5.2	4.7
N80 Security & Investigation	3.8	3.1	3.6	1.7	4.0	3.3	1.0	0.7
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	5.1	4.6	2.3	1.4	2.6	2.4	5.4	4.9
Other Administrative & Support Services	5.3	3.5	3.8	2.4	8.1	3.7	5.1	4.6
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	1.5	1.2	1.3	0.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.7	2.5	1.5	0.6
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	1.9	1.2	1.8	0.9	2.1	1.5	2.6	2.3
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.3	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.8
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	3.4
A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.5	1.3	2.5	2.4	2.8

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							
		2013	2014	2015	2015			2016	
					Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun
TOTAL		46.2	46.0	45.6	45.6	45.6	45.5	45.5	45.6
C10-32	MANUFACTURING	50.1	49.7	49.3	49.4	49.3	49.0	49.1	49.0
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	47.0	47.0	46.6	46.7	47.1	46.3	46.3	46.4
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	49.1	49.3	48.5	48.4	48.7	48.3	47.9	48.3
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	44.7	44.5	44.4	44.3	44.4	44.5	44.5	45.1
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	52.6	52.1	51.0	51.2	51.1	50.8	50.5	50.7
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	46.9	46.8	46.4	46.4	46.5	46.3	47.1	46.7
C29-30	Transport Equipment	53.1	52.4	52.7	52.7	52.6	52.4	52.2	51.8
	Other Manufacturing Industries	50.2	49.2	48.5	49.3	48.3	48.3	48.6	48.6
F41-43	CONSTRUCTION	53.2	52.9	52.1	52.2	52.1	51.9	52.2	52.3
G-U	SERVICES	43.4	43.2	43.1	43.0	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	43.2	43.1	43.0	43.3	43.1	42.6	42.6	42.7
G46	Wholesale Trade	43.6	43.6	43.4	43.7	43.5	43.0	42.9	42.9
G47	Retail Trade	42.3	42.0	42.1	42.4	42.3	41.8	42.0	42.2
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	45.7	45.8	45.7	45.3	45.7	46.1	45.8	46.0
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	46.8	46.9	46.0	45.3	46.2	46.2	46.5	46.1
H50,5222,5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	44.3	44.5	44.3	44.2	44.0	44.5	44.6	44.6
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	45.1	45.0	45.2	44.4	44.7	46.0	45.1	45.9
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	46.7	46.7	47.1	46.8	47.6	47.4	46.7	47.2
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	43.0	42.0	41.5	41.3	41.5	41.9	42.1	41.6
I55	Accommodation	46.6	46.5	46.4	46.4	46.5	46.4	46.3	46.0
I56	Food & Beverage Services	42.0	40.9	40.4	40.1	40.4	40.9	41.2	40.7
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	41.7	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.7	41.5	41.4	41.4
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	42.3	41.9	41.9	42.0	42.1	41.8	41.6	41.6
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.1	41.4	41.3	41.2	41.3
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	41.2	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.0	41.1	41.1	41.1
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services	41.3	41.3	41.2	41.3	41.2	41.3	41.2	41.2
K65 & 662	Insurance Services	40.0	40.2	40.1	40.1	40.0	40.2	40.2	40.1
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	44.6	44.5	44.8	45.1	44.8	44.9	45.3	45.1
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	43.6	43.1	42.9	42.7	42.9	43.1	43.2	43.4
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	41.3	41.2	41.2	41.1	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.3
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	47.0	46.2	45.6	45.4	45.5	46.0	46.5	46.9
	Other Professional Services	41.8	41.7	42.0	41.8	42.4	42.3	42.0	41.8
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	47.5	47.3	46.4	46.3	46.3	46.4	46.2	46.5
N80	Security & Investigation	52.8	52.1	50.5	50.2	50.4	50.4	50.3	50.7
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	44.9	44.6	43.8	43.6	43.8	44.0	43.6	44.1
	Other Administrative & Support Services	44.8	45.2	45.3	45.3	45.4	45.3	45.0	45.1
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	42.1	42.0	42.1	42.1	42.1	42.1	42.1	42.0
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education	41.3	41.3	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.6	41.5
Q86-88	Health & Social Services	42.0	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.8
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	43.9	43.8	44.2	44.2	44.2	44.1	44.1	44.2
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	43.8	43.5	42.9	43.0	42.9	42.6	42.7	42.9
A,B,D,E,V	OTHERS*	45.7	45.6	45.6	45.6	45.4	45.8	45.9	45.5

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) 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							
	2013	2014	2015	2015			2016	
				Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun
TOTAL	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4
C10-32 MANUFACTURING	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.1
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.3	3.9	3.8	4.0
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	5.7	5.8	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.1	4.7	5.1
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	9.0	8.6	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.3	7.0	7.3
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	4.8	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.9	4.4
C29-30 Transport Equipment	9.5	8.8	9.0	8.9	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.3
Other Manufacturing Industries	7.2	6.3	5.9	6.5	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.2
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION	8.5	8.2	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8
G-U SERVICES	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.5
G46 Wholesale Trade	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.4
G47 Retail Trade	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.2	2.8	3.1
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	3.8	4.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.3
H50,5222, 5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	2.2	1.8	2.1	1.3	1.8	2.9	2.0	2.7
Other Transportation & Storage Services	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	3.5	4.1
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7
I55 Accommodation	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.2
I56 Food & Beverage Services	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	0.5	0.4						
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	0.2							
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.5
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	4.3	3.7	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.6	3.9
Other Professional Services	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	4.8	5.3	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.6
N80 Security & Investigation	9.6	10.3	9.1	9.1	8.6	8.6	9.1	8.9
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	2.3	2.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	2.2	1.8	2.1
Other Administrative & Support Services	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.1
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	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	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.6
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.0	0.9	0.9
A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.7	3.2	3.3	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 Report Second Quarter 2016

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 employment 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 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.

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.

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

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 that provides 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 (i.e. number of employed persons) 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 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 labour force. 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 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 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 or promotions.

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 job applicants.

Job vacancy rate for a quarter is defined as the number of job vacancies divided by the demand for manpower at the end of the quarter. The 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 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 seasonal fluctuations in demand.

Paid Hours Worked

Source

Labour Market Survey

Coverage

Before 2006, the survey covers private 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 refers 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 refers 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 16 ^p	92,300	2,100	2.3%	88,200	96,400
Resident Unemployment Rate	Jun 16 ^p	4.1%	0.09%-pt	2.3%	3.9%	4.3%
JOB VACANCY						
Job Vacancy Number	Jun 16	50,500	700	1.3%	49,200	51,800
Job Vacancy Rate	Jun 16	2.4%	0.03%-pt	1.3%	2.4%	2.5%
LABOUR TURNOVER						
Average Monthly Recruitment Rate	2Q 16	2.4%	0.02%-pt	1.0%	2.3%	2.4%
Average Monthly Resignation Rate	2Q 16	2.0%	0.02%-pt	0.9%	2.0%	2.0%
HOURS WORKED						
Average Weekly Paid Overtime Hours Worked Per Employee	Jun 16	3.4	0.04	1.1%	3.3	3.4

^p preliminary

Note: Data are non-seasonally adjusted.

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	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor
a) Relevance to your work	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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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
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