

Labour Market Report

Second Quarter

2017



MINISTRY OF
MANPOWER

Manpower Research
and Statistics Department

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LABOUR MARKET REPORT SECOND QUARTER 2017

ISSN 0219-2527

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MISSION

To provide timely and reliable national statistical information on the labour market to facilitate informed decision-making within the government and community-at-large

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Explanatory Notes

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

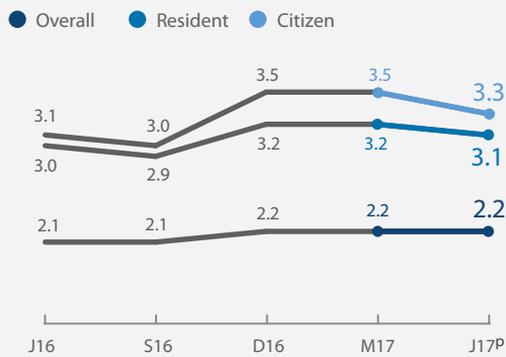
Labour Market Report Second Quarter

2017

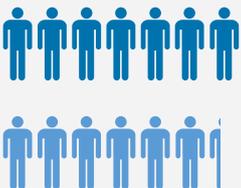
Unemployment

Unemployment declined in June 2017

Unemployment rate (%), seasonally adjusted



Unemployed persons

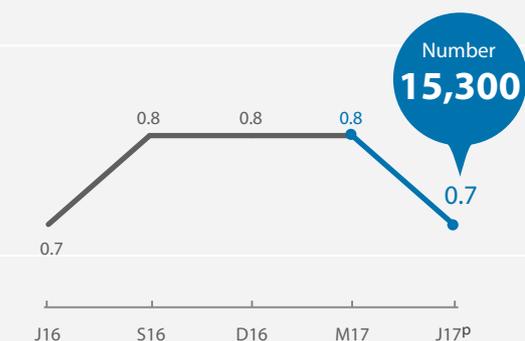


70,800 Residents
June 2017^P

63,800 Citizens
June 2017^P

Long-term unemployment rate declined

Resident long-term unemployment rate (%) and number, seasonally adjusted



p: preliminary

Employment

Employment contracted in the second quarter

Employment change (excluding foreign domestic workers)



Employment level



3,659,000
June 2017

Retrenchment

Layoffs lower than past quarter and a year ago

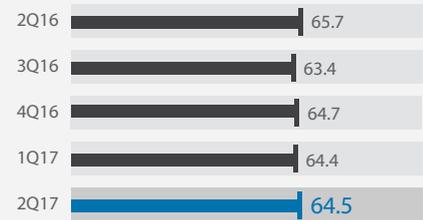
Retrenched employees



Re-entry into Employment

Rate of re-entry into employment held steady

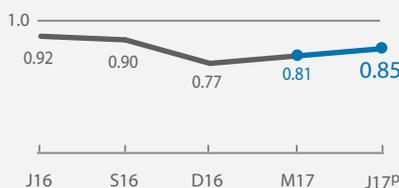
Resident rate of re-entry into employment (6 months post-retrenchment) (%)



Job Vacancy

Job vacancies to unemployed ratio improved for the second consecutive quarter

Ratio of job vacancies to unemployed persons, seasonally adjusted



Labour Turnover

Recruitment rate unchanged while resignation rate declined after holding steady for consecutive quarters

Average monthly recruitment and resignation rates (%), seasonally adjusted



HIGHLIGHTS

- The resident unemployment rate declined in June 2017 compared to March 2017, but remained higher than a year ago. The number of retrenchments in the second quarter of 2017 was also lower than the previous quarter and a year ago. With higher vacancies and fewer job seekers, the ratio of job vacancies to unemployed persons has improved for the second consecutive quarter. Total employment contracted in the second quarter of 2017, mainly due to a decrease in Work Permit Holders in construction and manufacturing.
- Quarter-on-quarter, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate declined for residents (from 3.2% in March 2017 to 3.1% in June 2017) and citizens (3.5% to 3.3%), and was unchanged at the overall (2.2%). However, the rates remained higher than a year ago, after trending up in the previous quarters. The seasonally adjusted resident long term unemployment rate declined from 0.8% in March 2017 to 0.7% in June 2017, but it was unchanged compared to a year ago.
- In the second quarter of 2017, total employment declined by 7,300. Excluding foreign domestic workers (FDW), the decline was 7,900. This was the second consecutive quarter of contraction, due to sustained declines in Work Permit Holders in construction and manufacturing.
- 3,640 workers were retrenched in the second quarter of 2017, lower than in the first quarter 2017 (4,000) and a year ago (4,800). The six-month re-entry rate among retrenched residents was 64% in the second quarter of 2017, similar to the previous quarter.
- The seasonally adjusted job vacancies (among private sector establishments with at least 25 employees and the public sector) increased in June 2017. As a result of higher vacancies and a lower number of job seekers, the seasonally adjusted job vacancies to unemployed ratio improved for the second consecutive quarter to 85 job vacancies for every 100 employed in June 2017, compared to March 2017 (81) and December 2016 (77).
- The seasonally adjusted recruitment rate was unchanged from the previous quarter (2.1%) in the second quarter of 2017. Meanwhile, resignation rate declined from 1.8% in the previous quarter to 1.7% in the second quarter of 2017, after holding steady since the first quarter of 2016.

Overview

The resident unemployment rate declined in June 2017 compared to March 2017, but remained higher than a year ago. The number of retrenchments in the second quarter of 2017 was also lower than the previous quarter and a year ago. With higher vacancies and fewer job seekers, the ratio of job vacancies to unemployed persons has improved for the second consecutive quarter. Total employment contracted in the second quarter of 2017, mainly due to a decrease in Work Permit Holders in construction and manufacturing.

Unemployment

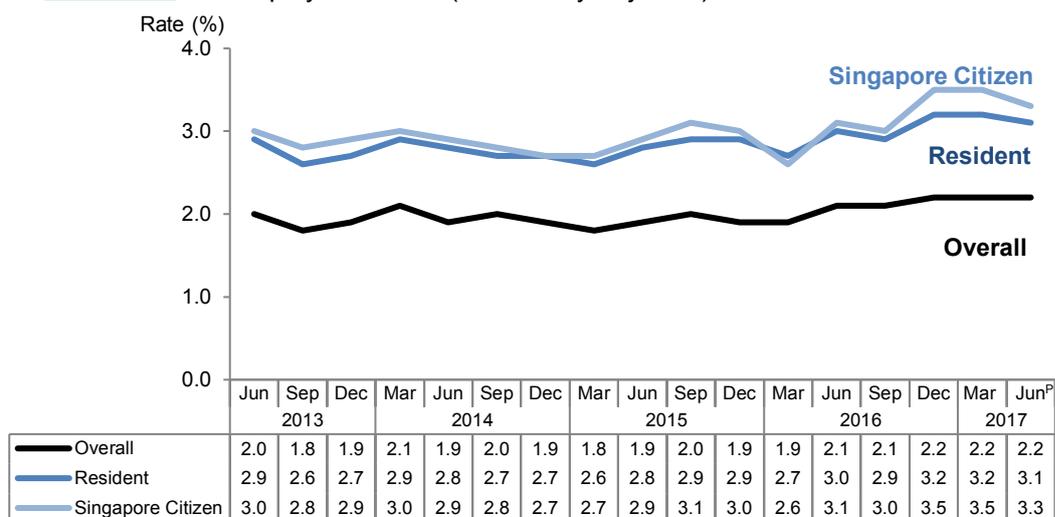
Unemployment declined in June 2017

Quarter-on-quarter, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate declined for residents (from 3.2% in March 2017 to 3.1% in June 2017) and citizens (3.5% to 3.3%), and was unchanged at the overall (2.2%). However, the rates remained higher than a year ago, after trending up in the previous quarters.

The seasonally adjusted resident long term unemployment rate¹ declined from 0.8% in March 2017 to 0.7% in June 2017, but it was unchanged compared to a year ago.

An estimated 70,800 residents (including 63,800 citizens) were unemployed in June 2017. This was lower than 74,400 and 67,100 in March 2017.²

Chart 1 Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)



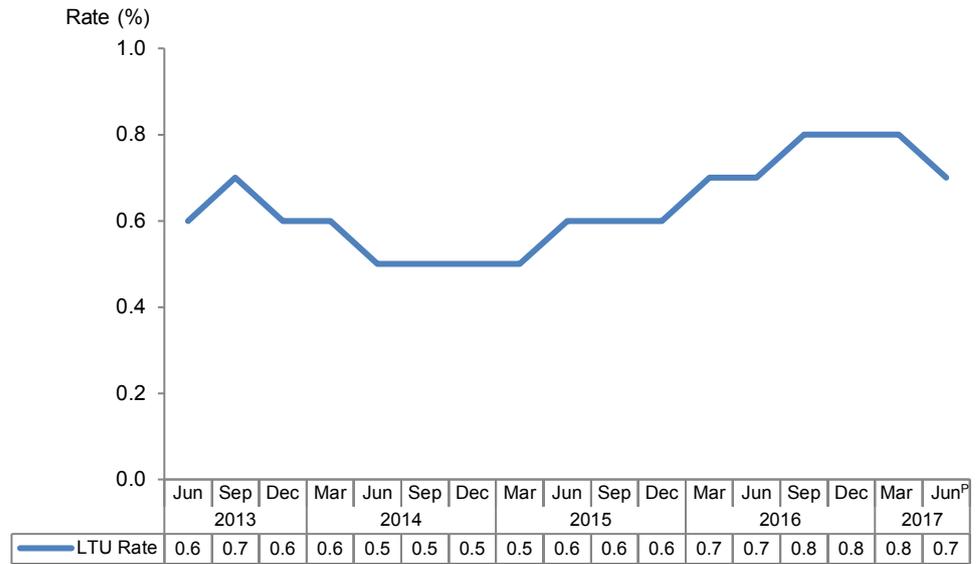
^P: preliminary

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

¹ 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.

² Based on seasonally adjusted data on number of unemployed persons.

Chart 2 Resident Long-Term Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)



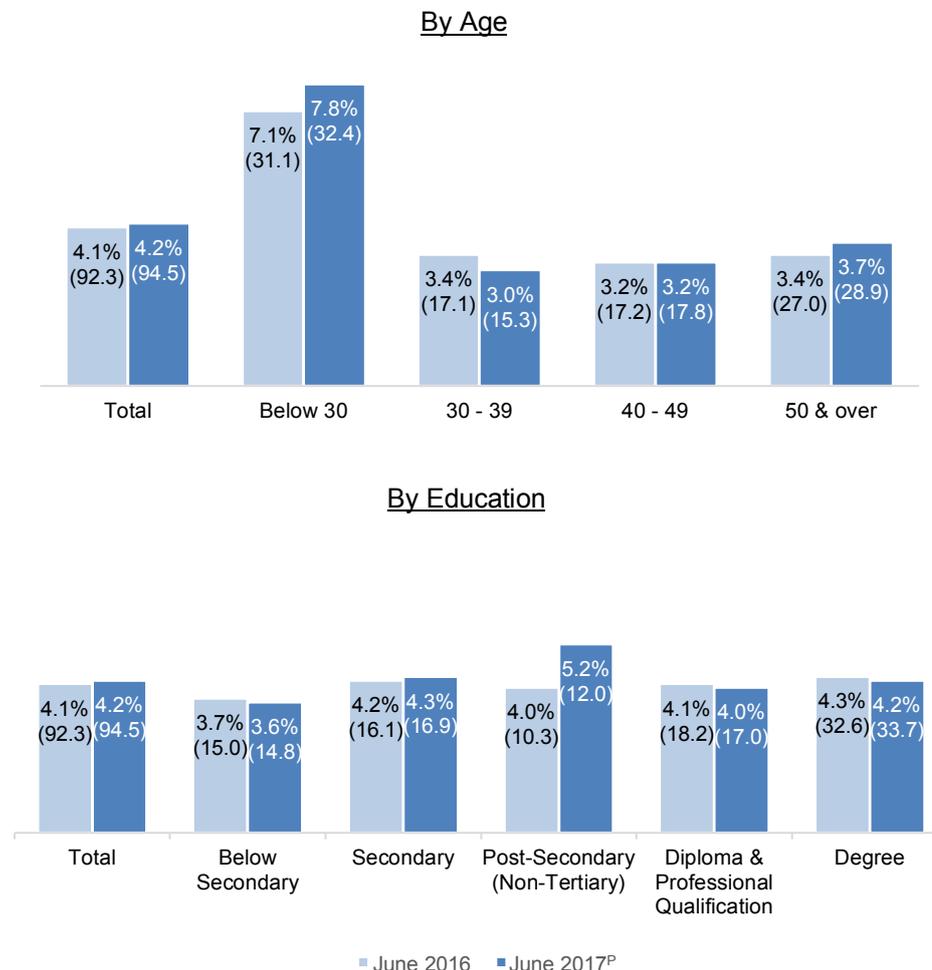
^P : preliminary

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

Compared to a year ago, the resident unemployment rate (non-seasonally adjusted³) in June 2017 was higher among those aged below 30⁴ (from 7.1% in June 2016 to 7.8% in June 2017) and those aged 50 & over (from 3.4% to 3.7%). By education, the unemployment rate rose among residents with secondary (from 4.2% in June 2016 to 4.3% in June 2017) and post-secondary (non-tertiary) qualifications (from 4.0% to 5.2%). This followed from sustained quarters of year-on-year increase.

The rate declined or remained unchanged for the other age or education groups, including degree holders, which declined from a high of 4.3% in June 2016 to 4.2% in June 2017.

Chart 3 Resident Unemployment Rate And Number By Age And Education For June Periods (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)



^P : preliminary

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

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

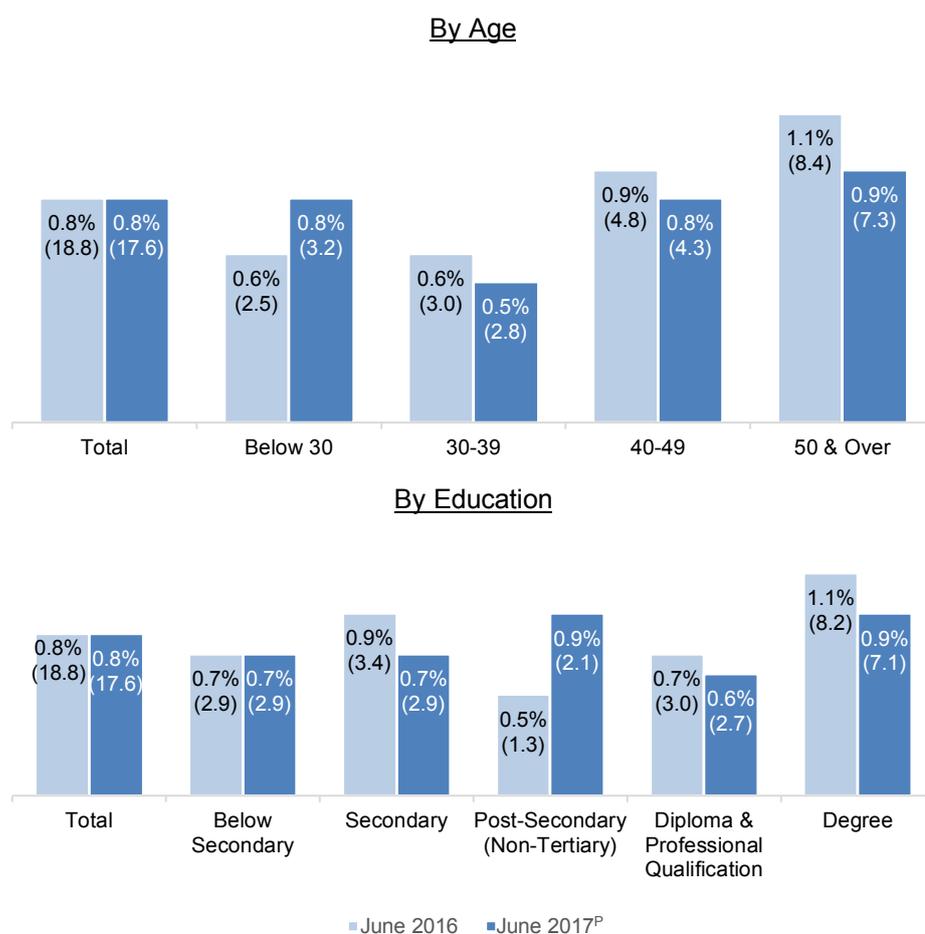
³ Manpower Research & Statistics Department is reviewing the robustness of seasonally adjusted labour market data, so that by the Labour Market Report 3Q 2017 released on 13 December 2017, it will be able to analyse seasonally adjusted unemployment and long-term unemployment by age and by educational qualifications.

⁴ The increase in unemployment among those aged below 30 was due to more students aged 15-24 looking for vacation jobs.

The resident long-term unemployment rate (non-seasonally adjusted) among those aged below 30 increased over the year from 0.6% in June 2016 to 0.8% in June 2017. For the other age groups (30 and above), their rates declined. However, the long-term unemployment rate among those aged 50 & over (0.9%) remained above the average.

By education, the resident long-term unemployment rate among those with post-secondary (non-tertiary) qualifications increased over the year from 0.5% in June 2016 to 0.9% in June 2017. For the other education groups, their rates declined or remained unchanged. In particular, the long-term unemployment rate of degree holders declined (1.1% to 0.9%), but remained above the average.

Chart 4 Resident Long-Term Unemployment Rate And Number By Age And Education For June Periods (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)



^P: preliminary

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

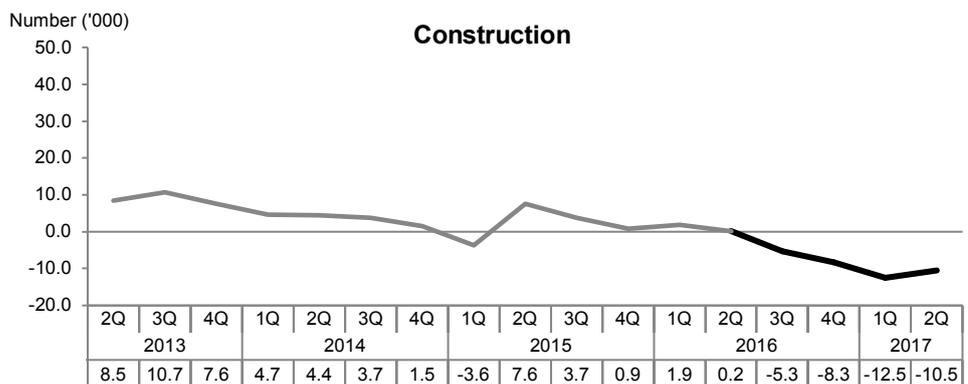
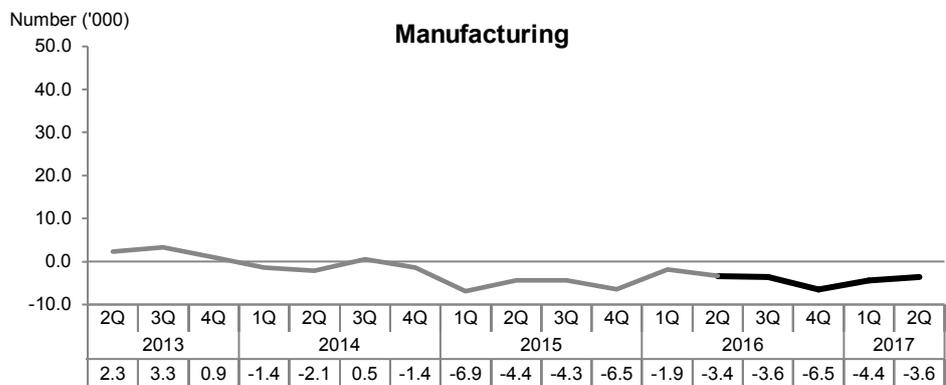
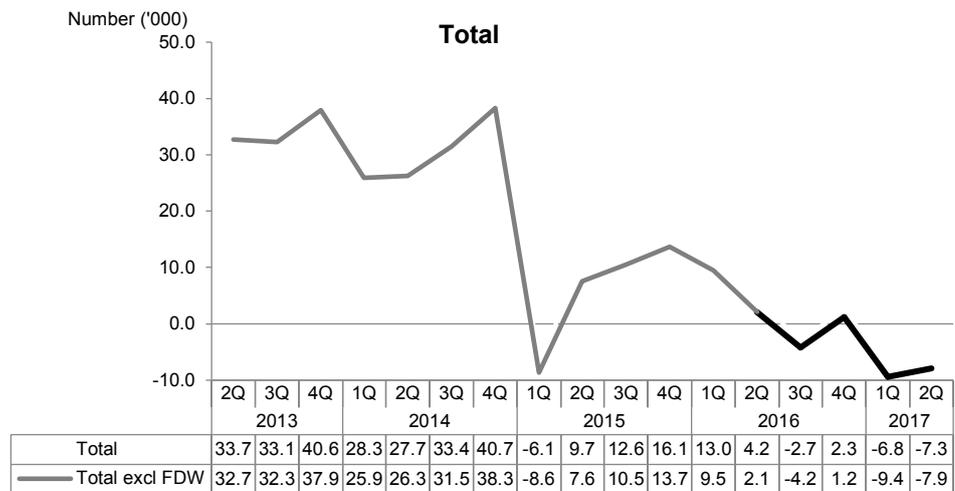
Note: Figures in brackets refer to the number of long-term unemployed in thousands. They may not add up to the total due to rounding.

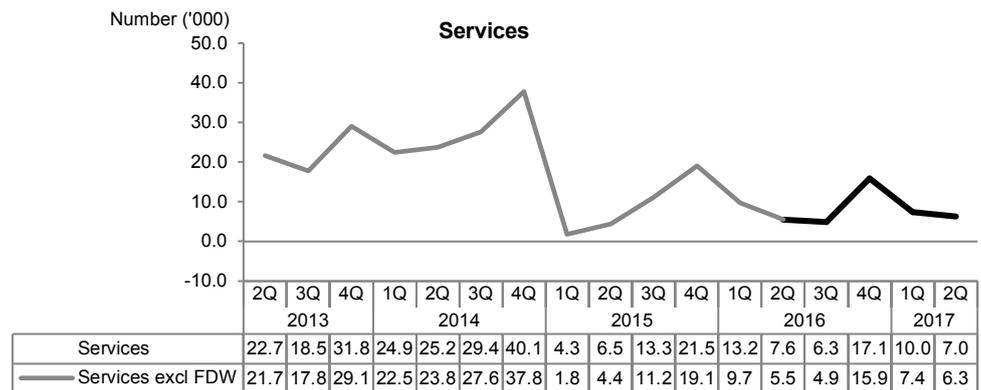
Employment

Employment contracted in the second quarter

In the second quarter of 2017, total employment declined by 7,300. Excluding foreign domestic workers (FDW), the decline was 7,900. This was the second consecutive quarter of contraction, due to sustained declines in Work Permit Holders in construction and manufacturing.

Chart 5 Quarterly Employment Change By Sector





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

Notes:

- (1) Data are primarily from administrative records, with the self-employed component estimated from the Labour Force Survey.
- (2) Data for the three major sectors do not add up to the total as the latter includes agriculture, fishing, quarrying, utilities and sewerage & waste management.
- (3) The industries are classified based on SSIC 2010.
- (4) Employment change is the difference in the employment level at the end of the reference period compared with the end of the preceding period.
- (5) The 1Q 2017 employment change at the industry level had been revised to reflect updates in industry classification of firms.

Employment continued to contract in manufacturing in the second quarter of 2017 (-3,600), bringing the total decline to 8,000 in the first half of 2017. On the back of weakness in private sector and public sector construction output, construction continued to register employment declines in the second of quarter of 2017 (-10,500), resulting in a contraction of 23,100 in the first half, a reversal from the increase of 2,100 in the same period a year ago.

On the other hand, employment in services continued to increase in the second quarter of 2017 (7,000), similar to previous quarters. This brought total employment increase in services to 17,000 in the first half of 2017, led by community, social & personal services (8,500), mainly health & social services (2,700), financial & insurance services (4,800) and administrative & support services (4,400).

Table 1 Total Employment Change By Industry

In Thousands

	Quarterly Change						Half-Yearly Change			Employment Level
	2016				2017		2016		2017	
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	1H	2H	1H	Jun 2017
Total	13.0	4.2	-2.7	2.3	-6.8	-7.3	17.2	-0.4	-14.1	3,659.0
<i>Total (excl FDW)</i>	9.5	2.1	-4.2	1.2	-9.4	-7.9	11.6	-3.0	-17.3	3,416.0
Manufacturing	-1.9	-3.4	-3.6	-6.5	-4.4	-3.6	-5.3	-10.1	-8.0	491.6
Construction	1.9	0.2	-5.3	-8.3	-12.5	-10.5	2.1	-13.6	-23.1	466.1
Services	13.2	7.6	6.3	17.1	10.0	7.0	20.8	23.4	17.0	2,674.1
<i>Services (excl FDW)</i>	9.7	5.5	4.9	15.9	7.4	6.3	15.2	20.8	13.7	2,431.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	-0.7	-1.1	-0.9	3.6	-3.4	-1.5	-1.8	2.7	-4.9	483.6
Transportation & Storage	1.8	1.7	0.7	-0.1	0.5	1.7	3.5	0.6	2.3	244.5
Accommodation & Food Services	-	0.6	0.7	4.7	0.1	-0.5	0.6	5.4	-0.4	247.4
Information & Communications	0.9	0.2	1.0	-	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	2.2	130.3
Financial & Insurance Services	1.9	-2.6	0.4	3.1	3.2	1.6	-0.7	3.5	4.8	208.1
Real Estate Services	1.0	-0.9	-0.1	0.2	0.7	-0.1	-	0.1	0.6	91.4
Professional Services	0.2	3.2	1.2	-0.8	-0.7	0.2	3.4	0.4	-0.5	236.5
Administrative & Support Services	-0.4	1.4	0.6	2.6	1.7	2.7	1.0	3.2	4.4	227.4
Community, Social & Personal Services	8.6	5.1	2.8	3.7	6.7	1.8	13.7	6.5	8.5	804.9
Others	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-	-	27.2

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 1Q 2017 employment change at the industry level had been revised to reflect updates in industry classification of firms.

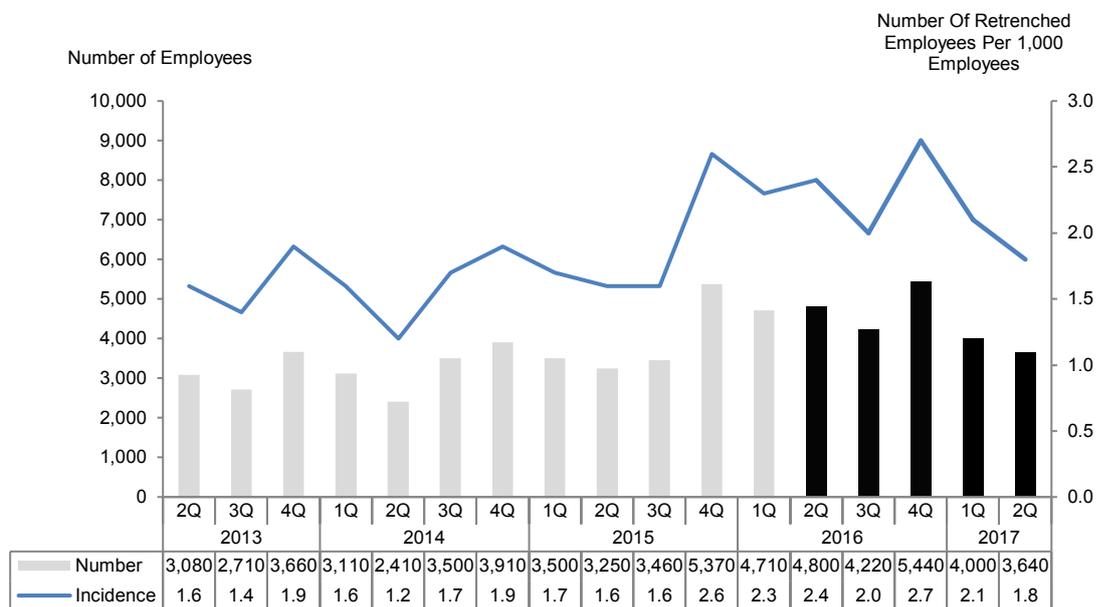
Retrenchment

Layoffs lower than past quarter and a year ago

3,640 workers were retrenched in the second quarter of 2017, lower than in the first quarter 2017 (4,000) and a year ago (4,800). The decline over the quarter was observed across all broad sectors. In the second quarter of 2017, 64% of retrenchments were from services, mainly in professional services (17%), financial services (12%) and wholesale trade (12%).

In the first half of 2017, 7,640 were laid off, also lower than the same period a year ago (9,510).

Chart 6 Retrenchment

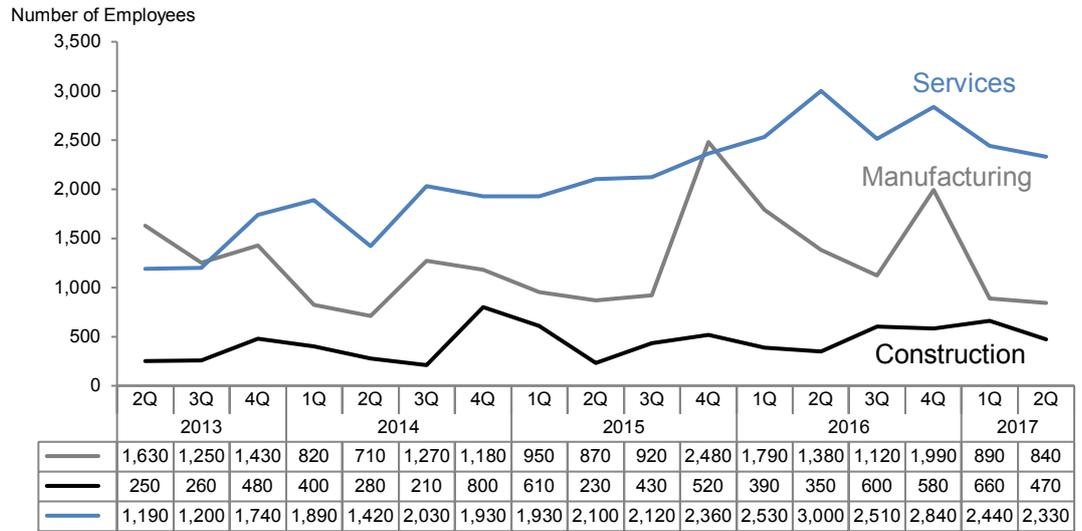


Source: Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

Notes:

- (1) Data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.
- (2) Data on the number of retrenched employees are rounded to the nearest 10.

Chart 7 Retrenchment By Sector



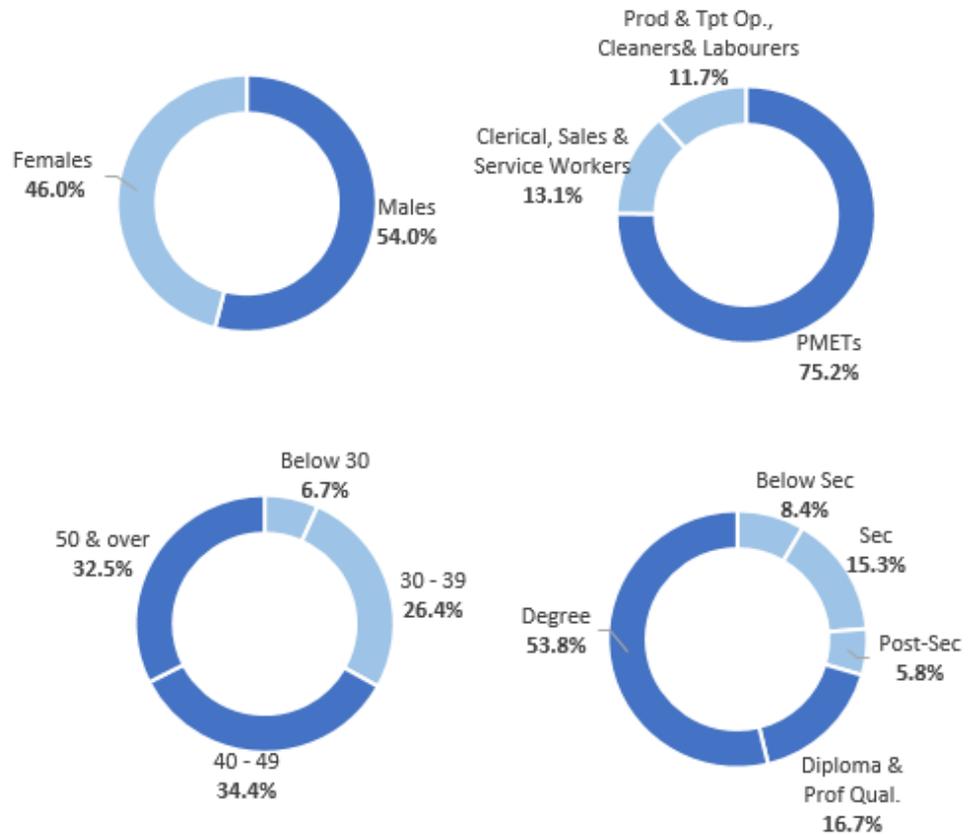
Source: Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

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 due to rounding.

75% of residents retrenched in the second quarter of 2017 were professionals, managers, executives & technicians (PMETs). This was higher than their workforce composition.

Chart 8 Profile Of Retrenched Residents, Second Quarter 2017



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

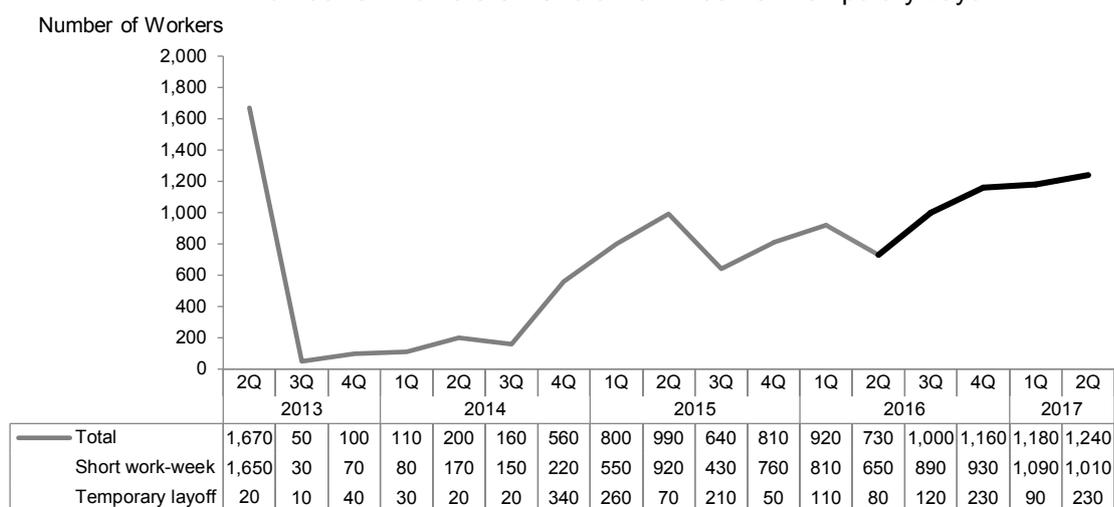
Notes:

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

Workers placed on short work-week/ temporary layoff rose

Continuing the up trend since the second quarter of 2016, the number of workers placed on short work-week or temporary layoff in the second quarter of 2017 (1,240) was higher than the previous quarter (1,180) and a year ago (730). Workers affected were mainly from manufacturing (57%), followed by construction (23%) and services (20%). Similarly, they were predominantly production & transport operators, cleaners & labourers (61%), followed by PMETs (33%) and clerical, sales & service workers (5.8%).

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



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

Notes:

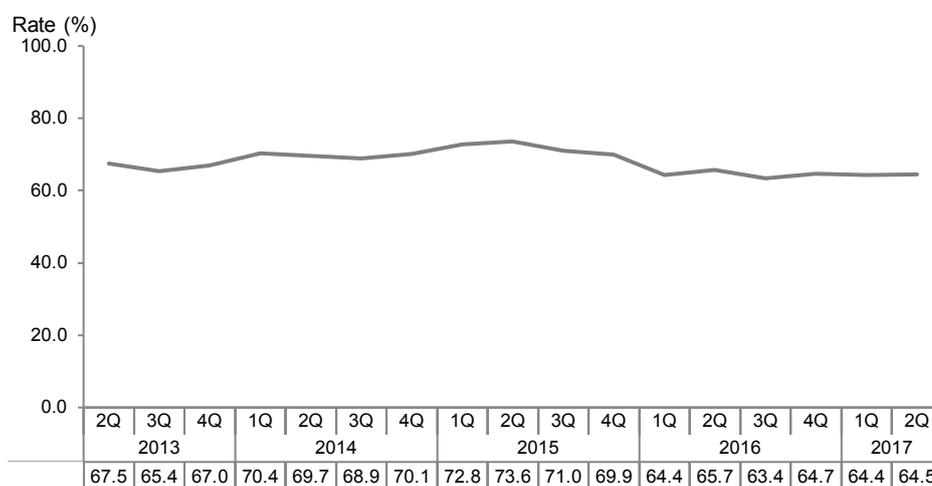
- (1) Data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.
- (2) Data are rounded to the nearest 10. Hence, they may not add up to the total.

Re-entry Into Employment

Rate of re-entry into employment held steady

The six-month re-entry rate among retrenched residents was 64% in the second quarter of 2017, similar to the previous quarter. The re-entry rate for PMETs remained similar, and rose for production & transport operators, cleaners & labourers. It declined for clerical, sales & service workers, mainly for those laid off from wholesale & retail trade. Residents aged 50 & over (mainly PMETs) saw a larger decline in their re-entry rate.

Chart 10 Quarterly Rate Of Re-entry Into Employment Of Retrenched Residents (6 Months Post-Retrenchment)

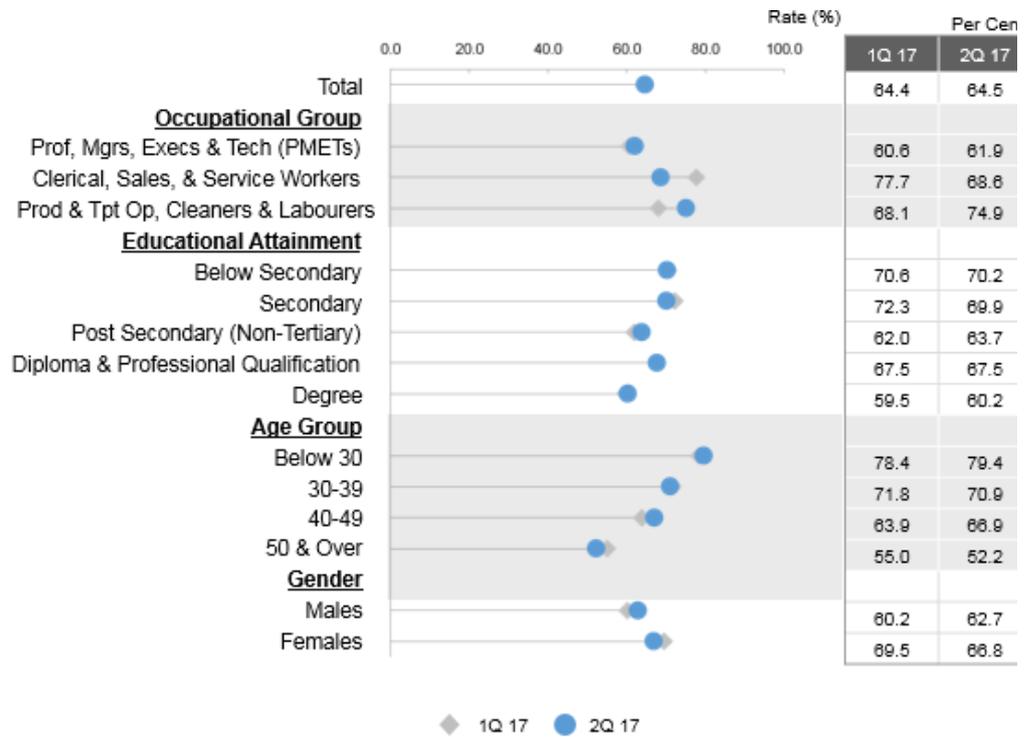


Source: Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM and derived based on data from Central Provident Fund Board

Notes:

- (1) Data refer to re-entry rates for residents retrenched 6 months ago by private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector. For example, the re-entry rate for the second quarter of 2017 refers to residents retrenched in fourth quarter of 2016.
- (2) 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 Quarterly Rate Of Re-entry Into Employment Of Retrenched Residents (6 Months Post-Retrenchment)



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

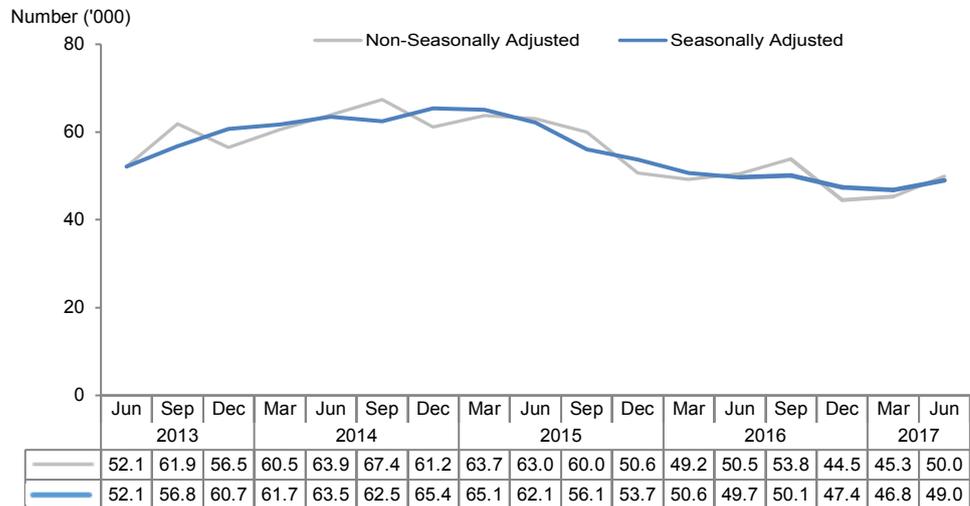
Note: Data refer to re-entry rates in the first/second quarter of 2017 for residents retrenched in the third/fourth quarter of 2016 by private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector and re-entered employment, 6 months post-retrenchment.

Job Vacancy

Job vacancies to unemployed ratio improved for the second consecutive quarter

The seasonally adjusted job vacancies (among private sector establishments with at least 25 employees and the public sector) increased to 49,000 in June 2017, from 46,800 in March 2017. As a result of higher vacancies and a lower number of job seekers, the seasonally adjusted ratio of job vacancies to unemployed persons improved for the second consecutive quarter to 85 in June 2017, compared to March 2017 (81) and December 2016 (77).⁵

Chart 12 Job Vacancy

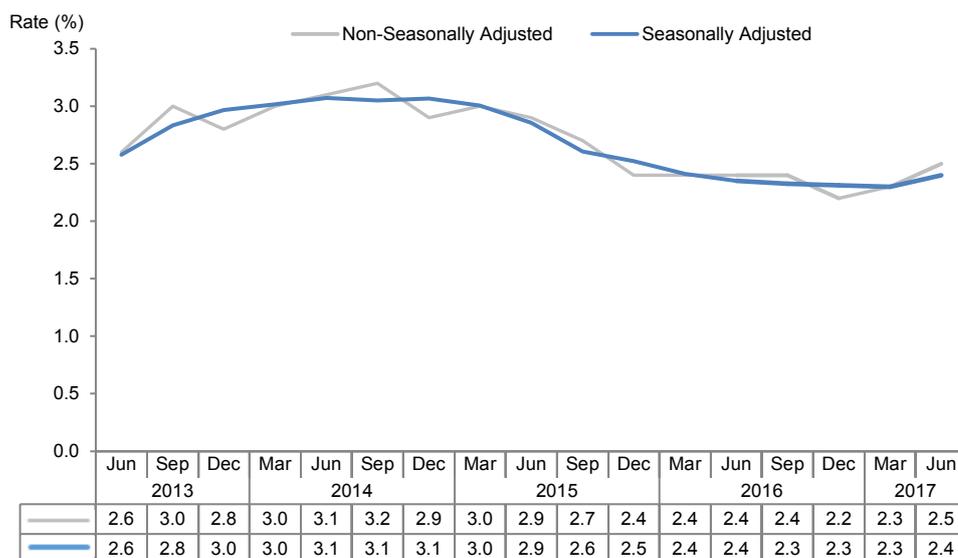


Source: Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

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

⁵ The job vacancy to unemployed persons 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.

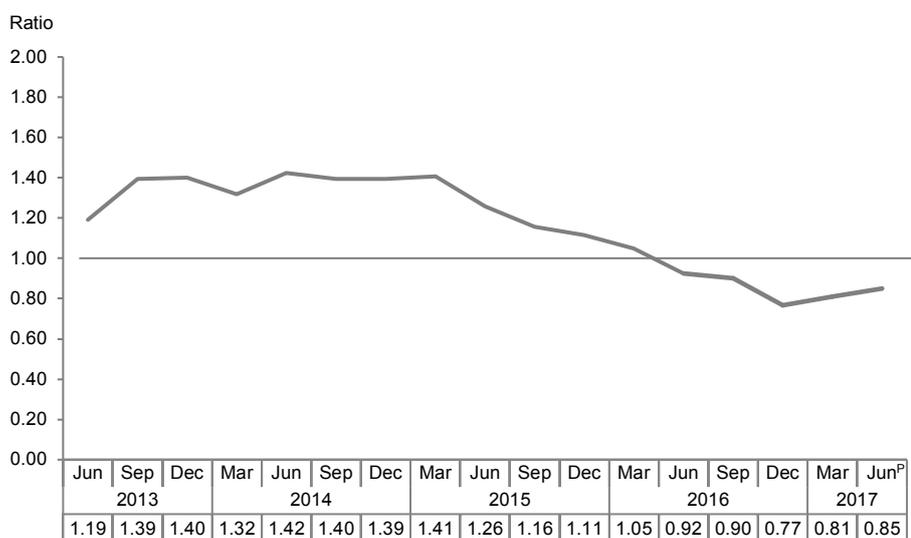
Chart 13 Job Vacancy Rate



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.

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



^P : preliminary

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

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

55% of the vacancies were for PMETs, followed by clerical, sales & service workers (24%) and production & transport operators, cleaners & labourers (21%).

PMET job vacancies (1,200) rose over the year, due to industries such as financial & insurance services (1,100), information & communications (600) and electronics (400). On the other hand, there were fewer non-PMET vacancies (-1,700), largely driven by clerical, sales and service workers in retail trade (-500), transportation & storage (-300), wholesale trade and real estate services (both -200).

Labour Turnover

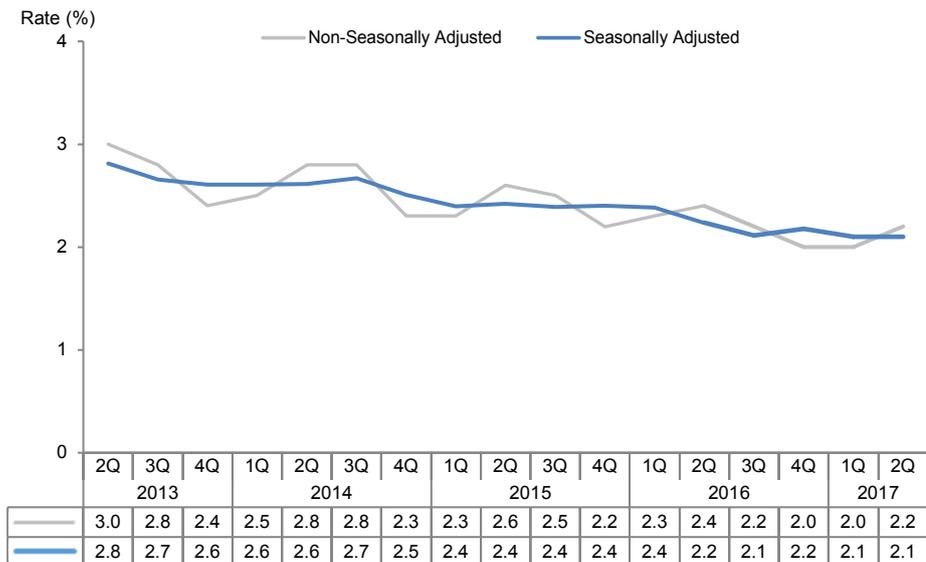
Recruitment rate unchanged while resignation rate declined after holding steady for consecutive quarters

The seasonally adjusted recruitment rate was unchanged from the previous quarter (2.1%) in the second quarter of 2017. Meanwhile, resignation rate declined from 1.8% in the previous quarter to 1.7% in the second quarter of 2017, after holding steady since the first quarter of 2016.

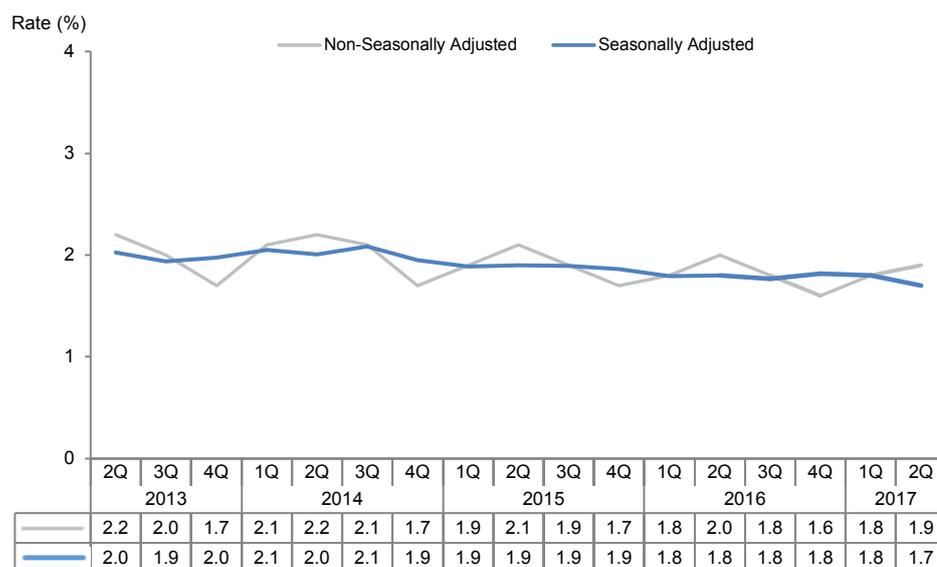
Year-on-year, the declines in recruitment and resignation rates were broad-based across most occupational groups and industries. Bigger declines were observed in retail trade and professional services for recruitment rates, and wholesale trade, information & communications and real estate services for resignation rates.

Chart 15 Average Monthly Recruitment And Resignation Rates

Recruitment Rate



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

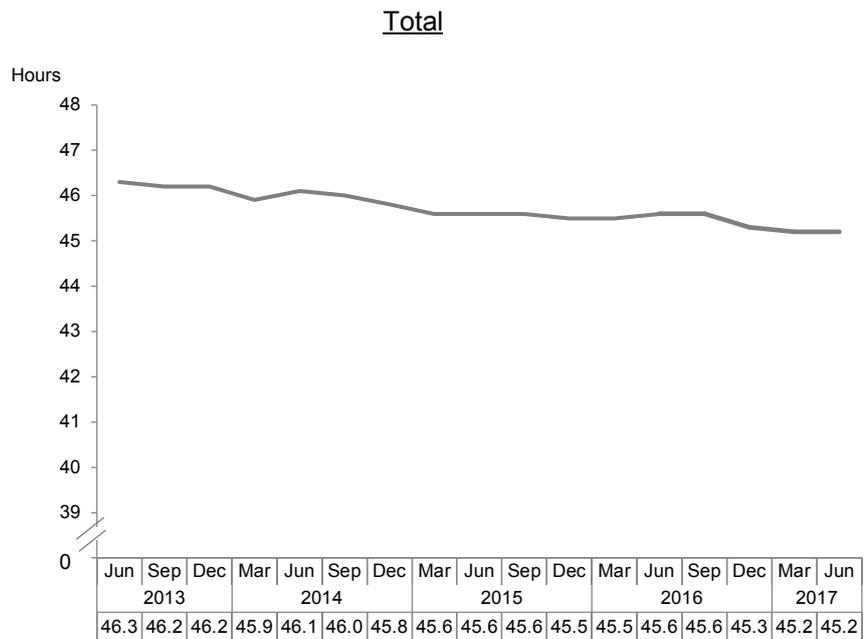
Hours Worked

Paid hours worked per employee unchanged in June 2017

The average total weekly paid hours worked⁶ per employee at 45.2 hours in June 2017 was unchanged from March 2017, after trending down in the previous quarters. Similarly, the average paid overtime hours (3.0 hours) matched that in March's, but was lower than a year ago (3.4).

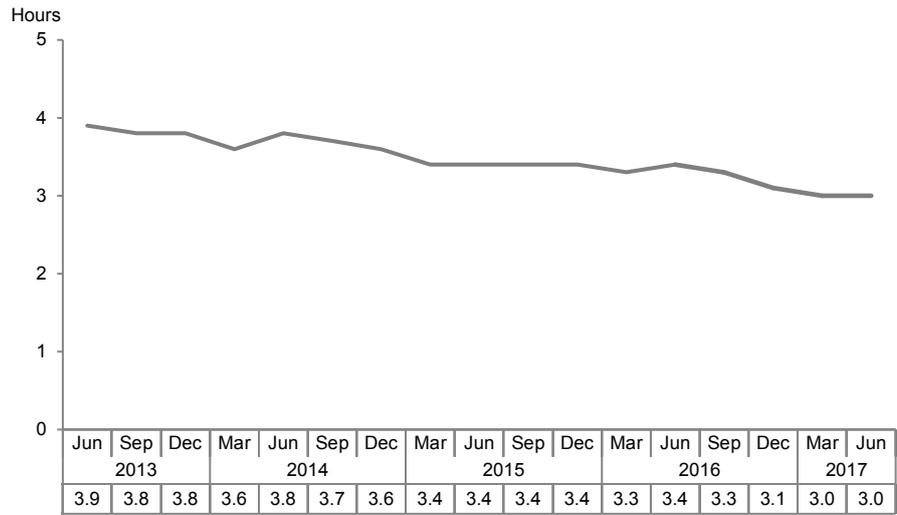
Construction saw sustained year-on-year declines in weekly hours worked, with the decline in June 2017 being the most pronounced across industries. Manufacturing also saw a continued decline in paid hours over the year, but the decline has eased. On the other hand, security & investigation, food & beverage services and wholesale & retail trade observed steady increases in paid hours.

Chart 16 Average Weekly Paid Hours Worked Per Employee



⁶ Average weekly paid hours worked per employee are based on the last month of each quarter.

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	2014	2015	2016	Jun	
				2016	2017 ^P
TOTAL	2.7	2.8	3.0	4.1	4.2
GENDER					
Males	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.8	4.0
Females	2.9	2.9	3.0	4.5	4.4
AGE GROUP (YEARS)					
Below 30	5.2	5.1	5.0	7.1	7.8
30 - 39	2.2	1.9	2.3	3.4	3.0
40 & Over	2.2	2.3	2.6	3.4	3.5
40 - 49	2.1	2.4	2.4	3.2	3.2
50 & Over	2.3	2.4	2.7	3.4	3.7
HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED					
Below Secondary	2.5	2.5	2.4	3.7	3.6
Secondary	2.8	2.7	3.1	4.2	4.3
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	2.7	3.0	3.2	4.0	5.2
Diploma & Professional Qualification	2.9	2.9	3.1	4.1	4.0
Degree	2.9	2.8	3.1	4.3	4.2

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.

1.2 UNEMPLOYMENT

UNEMPLOYED RESIDENTS BY GENDER, AGE AND HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED

In Thousands

Characteristics	2014	2015	2016	Jun	
				2016	2017 ^P
TOTAL	61.2	62.5	67.4	92.3	94.5
GENDER					
Males	31.8	33.2	36.2	46.1	49.3
Females	29.4	29.2	31.2	46.2	45.2
AGE GROUP (YEARS)					
Below 30	22.1	22.2	21.8	31.1	32.4
30 - 39	11.5	9.9	11.9	17.1	15.3
40 & Over	27.7	30.4	33.7	44.1	46.8
40 - 49	11.4	12.6	12.8	17.2	17.8
50 & Over	16.3	17.8	20.9	27.0	28.9
HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED					
Below Secondary	11.1	10.6	10.1	15.0	14.8
Secondary	11.6	11.3	12.3	16.1	16.9
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	6.4	7.4	7.5	10.3	12.0
Diploma & Professional Qualification	12.1	12.5	13.2	18.2	17.0
Degree	20.1	20.6	24.2	32.6	33.7

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.

1.3 LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT

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

Characteristics	2014	2015	2016	Per Cent	
				Jun	
				2016	2017 ^p
TOTAL	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8
GENDER					
Males	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9
Females	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6
AGE GROUP (YEARS)					
Below 30	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8
30 - 39	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
40 & Over	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9
40 - 49	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8
50 & Over	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9
HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED					
Below Secondary	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7
Secondary	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.7
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.9
Diploma & Professional Qualification	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6
Degree	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.9

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

Characteristics	In Thousands				
	2014	2015	2016	Jun	
				2016	2017 ^P
TOTAL	12.1	12.7	17.0	18.8	17.6
GENDER					
Males	7.5	7.6	10.6	11.6	11.0
Females	4.5	5.1	6.3	7.2	6.7
AGE GROUP (YEARS)					
Below 30	2.0	1.9	2.4	2.5	3.2
30 - 39	1.8	2.2	2.9	3.0	2.8
40 & Over	8.2	8.5	11.7	13.2	11.6
40 - 49	2.7	3.5	4.3	4.8	4.3
50 & Over	5.6	5.0	7.4	8.4	7.3
HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED					
Below Secondary	2.2	1.8	2.6	2.9	2.9
Secondary	2.2	2.2	2.9	3.4	2.9
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.3	2.1
Diploma & Professional Qualification	2.1	2.0	2.9	3.0	2.7
Degree	4.3	5.4	7.3	8.2	7.1

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 2017
	2014	2015	2016	2016			2017		
				2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	
TOTAL	130.1	32.3	16.8	4.2	-2.7	2.3	-6.8	-7.3	3 659.0
C10-32 MANUFACTURING	-4.4	-22.1	-15.5	-3.4	-3.6	-6.5	-4.4	-3.6	491.6
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	2.0	2.8	1.2	-0.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.2	47.5
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	-0.6	-2.7	-1.9	-0.6	-0.4	-0.6	-0.1	-0.6	31.7
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	-3.1	-4.6	5.5	2.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	-1.6	62.0
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	0.3	-5.5	-7.1	-1.8	-1.7	-2.2	-0.7	-0.9	95.1
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	-0.9	-1.7	-3.0	-1.4	-0.3	0.3	0.5	2.5	87.2
C29-30 Transport Equipment	-3.4	-11.4	-9.2	-1.5	-1.8	-5.2	-4.9	-3.2	105.3
Other Manufacturing Industries	1.4	1.0	-0.8	-0.6	-	0.1	-0.1	-	62.7
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION	14.3	8.6	-11.5	0.2	-5.3	-8.3	-12.5	-10.5	466.1
G-U SERVICES	119.7	45.5	44.2	7.6	6.3	17.1	10.0	7.0	2 674.1
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	20.5	-9.4	0.8	-1.1	-0.9	3.6	-3.4	-1.5	483.6
G46 Wholesale Trade	10.5	-1.5	-0.6	0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.5	-0.3	320.8
G47 Retail Trade	10.0	-7.9	1.4	-1.2	-0.7	4.0	-2.9	-1.2	162.8
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	7.5	3.1	4.1	1.7	0.7	-0.1	0.5	1.7	244.5
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	2.8	2.5	4.4	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.2	100.5
H50,5222, 5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	2.2	-	-0.9	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5	0.3	49.9
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	-0.3	0.4	-1.1	0.1	-	-1.3	-	0.1	27.8
Other Transportation & Storage Services	2.8	0.2	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	66.3
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	9.1	4.8	6.0	0.6	0.7	4.7	0.1	-0.5	247.4
I55 Accommodation	-0.1	-0.3	-0.9	-0.4	0.6	-0.7	-0.7	-0.2	33.6
I56 Food & Beverage Services	9.2	5.2	6.9	1.0	0.1	5.4	0.8	-0.3	213.8
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	6.4	5.4	2.2	0.2	1.0	-	1.2	1.0	130.3
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	1.3	0.1	-1.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5	-0.2	0.1	39.3
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	5.1	5.3	3.4	0.5	1.4	0.5	1.4	0.9	91.0
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	9.3	4.5	2.8	-2.6	0.4	3.1	3.2	1.6	208.1
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	6.1	3.9	1.4	-3.0	0.2	2.6	2.4	0.9	171.0
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	3.2	0.6	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.7	37.1
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	6.9	-5.1	0.2	-0.9	-0.1	0.2	0.7	-0.1	91.4
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	14.0	7.7	3.8	3.2	1.2	-0.8	-0.7	0.2	236.5
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	8.1	10.5	5.9	3.5	2.0	-0.5	-0.4	0.5	119.7
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	0.3	-1.5	-2.5	-0.9	-0.5	-0.5	-0.7	-0.8	59.0
Other Professional Services	5.5	-1.2	0.4	0.5	-0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	57.9
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	13.6	12.3	4.2	1.4	0.6	2.6	1.7	2.7	227.4
N80 Security & Investigation	2.6	2.2	1.6	0.8	0.4	-0.1	0.7	0.8	45.4
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	3.3	7.4	2.2	0.9	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.6	64.3
Other Administrative & Support Services	7.7	2.8	0.4	-0.3	-0.2	2.3	-0.2	1.3	117.7
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	32.4	22.4	20.2	5.1	2.8	3.7	6.7	1.8	804.9
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	8.9	4.9	6.3	1.6	0.7	1.3	1.5	-0.4	246.3
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	8.5	7.3	5.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.2	149.6
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	2.1	0.6	-0.5	0.1	-0.9	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	55.5
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	12.9	9.6	8.7	2.0	1.6	1.0	3.8	1.1	353.5
A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*	0.5	0.3	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.2	27.2

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 1Q 2017 employment change at the industry level had been revised to reflect updates in industry classification of firms.

3.1 RETRENCHMENT

RETRENCHED EMPLOYEES BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

Number of Employees

	2014	2015	2016	2016			2017	
				2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
TOTAL	12 930	15 580	19 170	4 800	4 220	5 440	4 000	3 640
INDUSTRY (SSIC 2010)								
C10-32 MANUFACTURING	3 970	5 210	6 280	1 380	1 120	1 990	890	840
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	120	80	330	50	70	20	50	30
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	150	570	410	130	30	90	50	90
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	170	320	360	60	30	130	140	90
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	1 330	1 680	2 360	540	500	790	370	180
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	1 300	1 690	1 670	340	180	660	80	170
C29-30 Transport Equipment	460	670	760	130	160	240	170	280
Other Manufacturing Industries	460	200	390	130	150	70	40	10
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION	1 690	1 780	1 920	350	600	580	660	470
G-U SERVICES	7 260	8 510	10 880	3 000	2 510	2 840	2 440	2 330
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	2 190	2 180	2 380	820	470	550	650	500
G46 Wholesale Trade	1 490	2 150	2 200	730	440	510	510	440
G47 Retail Trade	700	30	180	80	30	40	140	70
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	470	690	870	230	120	280	150	170
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	-	60	10	-	-	-	-	-
H50,5222,5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	210	280	490	80	90	140	80	70
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	20	110	160	90	-	50	10	-
Other Transportation & Storage Services	240	250	220	60	30	80	60	90
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	380	200	350	20	200	20	60	180
I55 Accommodation	240	10	70	-	60	10	20	10
I56 Food & Beverage Services	140	190	280	20	140	10	40	170
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	790	710	970	150	160	260	250	240
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	350	280	570	60	60	150	140	90
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	440	430	400	80	100	110	110	150
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	1 350	1 760	2 310	540	650	640	510	480
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	1 280	1 710	2 210	520	640	630	500	460
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	60	50	90	30	10	10	10	30
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	90	50	90	20	10	40	20	40
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	1 520	2 290	2 730	730	670	720	470	620
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	1 030	1 180	1 410	370	300	430	300	270
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	350	940	1 040	310	280	200	120	200
Other Professional Services	140	170	280	60	80	80	50	150
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	360	400	350	60	110	100	190	70
N80 Security & Investigation	110	70	20	-	20	-	120	-
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	10	50	60	20	-	-	20	-
Other Administrative & Support Services	230	280	270	40	90	90	60	70
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	130	230	850	430	120	240	150	40
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	40	40	50	10	20	20	-	10
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	20	90	40	-	10	10	20	10
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	20	10	500	400	90	10	110	10
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	50	80	260	20	-	200	10	10
A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*	10	80	100	70	-	20	10	-
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	6 530	8 550	10 890	2 640	2 390	3 180	2 380	2 200
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	1 860	1 550	2 100	800	540	350	500	390
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	4 540	5 480	6 190	1 360	1 290	1 910	1 120	1 050

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 RETRENCHMENT

RETRENCHED EMPLOYEES BY INDUSTRY, REASONS FOR RETRENCHMENT
AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, SECOND QUARTER 2017

Number of Employees

Industry (SSIC 2010)	Reasons For Retrenchment							Occupational Group			
	Recession/ Down- turn In Industry	Poor Business/ Business Failure *	High Costs	Reorga- nisation / Restruc- turing	Product Line Was Disconti- nued	Early Comple- tion of Project	Others	Total	Profes- sionals, Managers, Executives & Techni- cians	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labour- ers
TOTAL	1 120	1 140	680	2 090	140	60	40	3 640	2 200	390	1 050
C10-32 MANUFACTURING	430	330	180	280	40	-	10	840	340	60	450
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	30	20	-	10
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	10	70	80	10	-	-	-	90	30	10	50
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	40	10	10	50	20	-	-	90	50	-	40
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	110	100	40	30	-	-	-	180	70	10	100
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	-	30	10	120	10	-	10	170	130	-	30
C29-30 Transport Equipment	260	130	30	60	10	-	-	280	40	20	230
Other Manufacturing Industries	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	10	-	-	-
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION	210	270	150	60	-	40	-	470	90	20	360
G-U SERVICES	480	540	350	1 740	100	20	30	2 330	1 770	320	250
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	180	110	100	380	50	-	-	500	360	80	60
G46 Wholesale Trade	160	100	100	350	30	-	-	440	340	50	50
G47 Retail Trade	20	10	-	30	10	-	-	70	20	40	10
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	70	40	20	90	-	-	-	170	100	30	40
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H50,5222,5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	30	20	-	30	-	-	-	70	50	10	10
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Transportation & Storage Services	40	20	20	50	-	-	-	90	40	20	30
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	40	160	50	10	-	-	10	180	20	120	40
I55 Accommodation	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	10
I56 Food & Beverage Services	40	160	50	10	-	-	-	170	20	120	30
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	40	30	10	210	10	10	-	240	230	10	-
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	20	10	10	80	10	-	-	90	90	-	-
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	20	20	-	130	-	10	-	150	140	10	-
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	-	10	110	470	50	-	-	480	450	30	-
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	-	10	110	450	50	-	-	460	430	30	-
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	30	20	-	-
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	10	-	-	10	-	-	20	40	20	10	10
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	90	180	40	510	-	10	-	620	520	20	70
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	20	20	10	250	-	-	-	270	250	10	-
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	30	110	20	130	-	-	-	200	130	10	60
Other Professional Services	40	50	20	120	-	-	-	150	140	-	10
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	50	20	10	50	-	-	-	70	50	10	20
N80 Security & Investigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Administrative & Support Services	50	20	10	50	-	-	-	70	50	10	20
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	10	10	10	20	-	10	-	40	30	10	10
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	10	10	10	-
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	10	-	-
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	10
A,B,D,E,V OTHERS**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* 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 retrenchment.
- 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.
- 4) The method to compile the reasons due to high costs and reorganisation/restructuring has been revised to be based on the number of establishments, instead of the number of times the reason is selected.

3.3 RETRENCHMENT OF PERMANENT EMPLOYEES

RETRENCHED PERMANENT EMPLOYEES BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

Number of Employees

	2014	2015	2016	2016			2017	
				2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
TOTAL	10 910	13 440	16 810	4 400	3 520	4 810	3 480	3 120
INDUSTRY (SSIC 2010)								
C10-32 MANUFACTURING	3 350	4 790	5 620	1 250	950	1 860	740	710
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	120	80	290	50	70	20	50	30
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	150	560	360	130	30	80	50	90
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	160	310	360	60	30	130	130	90
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	1 060	1 450	2 210	500	460	720	290	170
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	1 290	1 680	1 670	340	180	660	80	160
C29-30 Transport Equipment	280	530	480	110	90	190	110	170
Other Manufacturing Industries	290	180	260	60	90	60	40	10
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION	990	770	870	210	250	260	370	220
G-U SERVICES	6 560	7 800	10 230	2 870	2 310	2 670	2 370	2 190
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	2 090	2 100	2 310	800	450	540	650	490
G46 Wholesale Trade	1 390	2 080	2 130	720	420	500	510	430
G47 Retail Trade	700	30	170	80	20	40	140	60
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	390	510	720	210	100	210	150	150
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
H50,5222,5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	190	200	430	80	70	140	80	70
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	20	70	110	90	-	-	10	-
Other Transportation & Storage Services	180	190	190	40	30	70	60	80
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	370	190	320	20	200	20	60	160
I55 Accommodation	240	10	70	-	60	10	20	10
I56 Food & Beverage Services	120	180	250	20	140	10	40	150
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	570	620	910	140	140	240	240	230
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	350	280	530	60	40	130	140	90
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	230	350	380	80	100	100	100	140
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	1 330	1 700	2 290	540	650	640	510	470
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	1 270	1 660	2 200	510	630	630	500	440
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	50	50	90	30	10	10	10	30
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	90	50	70	20	10	30	20	30
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	1 410	2 150	2 600	690	630	700	450	560
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	1 020	1 170	1 380	360	280	430	290	270
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	270	820	960	280	260	190	120	140
Other Professional Services	130	160	260	50	80	80	40	150
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	220	270	230	50	30	70	170	70
N80 Security & Investigation	80	70	-	-	-	-	120	-
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	10	30	50	20	-	-	-	-
Other Administrative & Support Services	130	170	180	40	30	70	60	70
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	100	210	770	400	110	220	140	30
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	20	40	40	10	10	10	-	10
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	20	80	30	-	10	10	10	10
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	20	10	480	380	90	10	110	10
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	50	80	230	10	-	200	10	10
A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*	10	80	100	70	-	20	10	-
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	5 990	8 140	10 490	2 580	2 230	3 080	2 300	2 150
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	1 710	1 500	1 940	750	500	330	470	340
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	3 210	3 800	4 390	1 070	790	1 390	720	640

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 RETRENCHMENT OF TERM CONTRACT EMPLOYEES

RETRENCHED TERM CONTRACT EMPLOYEES BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

Number of Employees

	2014	2015	2016	2016			2017	
				2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
TOTAL	2 020	2 140	2 360	400	710	630	510	520
INDUSTRY (SSIC 2010)								
C10-32 MANUFACTURING	620	430	660	130	160	130	140	130
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	-	10	40	-	-	-	-	-
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	-	10	50	-	-	10	-	-
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	10	10	-	-	-	-	10	-
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	270	230	150	40	40	70	80	10
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	10
C29-30 Transport Equipment	170	140	280	20	70	50	60	110
Other Manufacturing Industries	170	20	130	70	50	10	-	-
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION	700	1 010	1 050	140	350	320	290	250
G-U SERVICES	700	710	650	130	200	170	80	140
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	100	80	70	10	20	10	10	10
G46 Wholesale Trade	100	80	70	10	20	10	10	10
G47 Retail Trade	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	10
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	80	180	150	20	30	70	-	10
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
H50,5222, 5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	10	80	60	-	20	-	-	-
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	-	40	50	-	-	50	-	-
Other Transportation & Storage Services	60	50	30	10	-	10	-	10
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	20	10	30	10	10	-	-	20
I55 Accommodation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I56 Food & Beverage Services	20	10	30	10	10	-	-	20
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	210	90	50	10	20	20	10	10
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	10	-	30	-	20	20	-	-
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	210	90	20	10	-	10	10	10
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	20	60	20	-	-	-	-	10
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	10	60	20	-	-	-	-	10
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	-
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	110	140	130	50	40	20	20	60
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	20	10	30	10	20	10	10	-
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	90	120	80	30	20	10	-	60
Other Professional Services	10	10	20	10	-	-	10	-
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	140	130	120	-	70	30	20	-
N80 Security & Investigation	40	-	20	-	20	-	-	-
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	-	20	10	-	-	-	10	-
Other Administrative & Support Services	100	110	90	-	60	20	10	-
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	30	30	70	40	10	20	20	10
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	20	-	10	-	10	10	-	10
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	-	20	10	-	-	-	10	-
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	-	-	20	20	-	-	10	-
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	-	10	30	20	-	10	-	-
A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	550	420	400	60	160	100	80	50
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	140	50	160	50	40	20	30	50
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	1 330	1 670	1 800	290	510	510	400	420

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

	2014	2015	2016	2016			2017	
				2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
<u>WORKERS ON SHORT WORK-WEEK OR TEMPORARY LAY-OFF</u>								
TOTAL	260	810	950	730	1 000	1 160	1 180	1 240
SECTOR								
Manufacturing	130	530	600	450	710	710	760	710
Construction	100	170	110	90	70	150	110	280
Services	30	110	240	200	220	300	300	250
Others*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	40	260	260	210	290	340	480	410
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	10	50	100	70	110	140	160	70
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	210	500	590	450	600	680	540	760
<u>WORKERS ON SHORT WORK-WEEK</u>								
TOTAL	150	660	820	650	890	930	1 090	1 010
SECTOR								
Manufacturing	120	490	570	430	650	690	760	710
Construction	20	80	40	20	40	50	50	100
Services	20	90	200	190	200	190	280	210
Others*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	30	250	230	200	240	280	470	380
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	10	50	90	60	100	120	150	70
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	120	370	500	390	540	530	470	560
<u>WORKERS ON TEMPORARY LAY-OFF</u>								
TOTAL	100	150	130	80	120	230	90	230
SECTOR								
Manufacturing	10	40	30	20	70	20	-	-
Construction	80	100	70	60	20	100	70	180
Services	10	10	40	10	30	110	20	40
Others*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	10	10	30	0.0	50	60	20	20
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	-	-	10	10	10	20	-	-
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	90	140	90	60	60	150	70	200

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 RETRENCHED RESIDENTS WHO RE-ENTERED EMPLOYMENT
BY GENDER, AGE, HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
PRIOR TO RETRENCHMENT

Characteristics	2014	2015	2016	Per Cent				
				2016			2017	
				2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
TOTAL	69.8	71.8	64.5	65.7	63.4	64.7	64.4	64.5
GENDER								
Males	67.5	69.0	62.5	65.6	59.3	63.6	60.2	62.7
Females	72.5	75.0	67.4	65.9	68.5	66.4	69.5	66.8
AGE GROUP (YEARS)								
Below 30	85.0	84.8	80.7	85.5	74.1	81.6	78.4	79.4
30 - 39	76.8	76.3	73.4	73.7	72.0	75.0	71.8	70.9
40 & Over	65.1	67.7	58.7	60.0	58.5	58.2	59.5	59.9
40 - 49	68.8	72.0	64.1	65.9	64.0	63.4	63.9	66.9
50 & Over	60.7	63.5	52.9	53.3	53.6	52.3	55.0	52.2
HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED								
Below Secondary	73.1	80.6	66.3	68.7	63.8	72.9	70.6	70.2
Secondary	76.5	76.8	66.3	65.9	65.2	67.0	72.3	69.9
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	73.2	73.3	65.4	66.5	63.3	66.9	62.0	63.7
Diploma & Professional Qualification	73.6	73.4	69.0	69.5	67.5	66.0	67.5	67.5
Degree	64.1	64.8	60.4	60.4	60.2	60.0	59.5	60.2
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP PRIOR TO RETRENCHMENT								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	65.5	67.0	62.4	63.0	60.9	62.2	60.6	61.9
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	78.5	83.1	71.6	72.9	74.6	67.4	77.7	68.6
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	77.0	78.6	68.4	70.2	66.3	73.5	68.1	74.9

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 in a quarter for residents retrenched six months ago.
- 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 retrenched by private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector, who re-entered employment six months after they were retrenched.

6.1 JOB VACANCY

JOB VACANCY BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

In Thousands

	2014	2015	2016	Jun	
				2016	2017
TOTAL	63.3	59.3	49.5	50.5	50.0
INDUSTRY (SSIC 2010)					
C10-32 MANUFACTURING	8.5	7.0	5.8	6.2	6.3
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	2.1	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.1
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.3
C29-30 Transport Equipment	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.9
Other Manufacturing Industries	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.6
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION	3.6	2.9	2.0	1.8	1.8
G-U SERVICES	50.7	48.9	41.3	42.1	41.4
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	7.9	7.2	6.2	6.4	5.9
G46 Wholesale Trade	4.1	4.0	2.8	3.0	2.8
G47 Retail Trade	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.0
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	4.2	3.8	2.9	3.3	3.7
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.6
H50,5222, 5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.0
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.5
Other Transportation & Storage Services	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.6
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	7.4	7.2	5.7	5.3	5.5
I55 Accommodation	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.5
I56 Food & Beverage Services	5.6	5.4	4.0	3.6	4.0
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	2.4	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.3
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.3
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	3.8	3.7	3.2	3.2	4.2
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	3.4	3.3	2.8	2.8	3.7
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	2.3	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.1
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	3.5	4.1	3.3	3.8	2.8
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	1.9	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.6
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.6
Other Professional Services	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	5.4	5.3	4.9	4.2	4.9
N80 Security & Investigation	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.0
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.6
Other Administrative & Support Services	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.4
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	13.7	12.6	10.8	11.2	10.0
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	6.5	5.9	5.4	6.5	5.2
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	4.4	3.6	3.1	2.7	2.7
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.5
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.6
A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP					
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	28.4	28.6	25.0	26.3	27.5
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	18.4	16.9	13.7	13.3	11.9
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	16.5	13.9	10.9	10.8	10.5

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

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

Notes :

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

6.2 JOB VACANCY

JOB VACANCY RATE BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

				Per Cent				
				Jun				
				2016	2017			
				2014	2015	2016	2016	2017
TOTAL				3.0	2.8	2.3	2.4	2.5
INDUSTRY (SSIC 2010)								
C10-32	MANUFACTURING			2.1	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.8
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco			3.0	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.1
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing			2.2	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.7
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products			1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.5
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment			2.1	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.4
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products			2.5	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.8
C29-30	Transport Equipment			1.7	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.1
	Other Manufacturing Industries			1.9	1.9	1.9	2.5	1.6
F41-43	CONSTRUCTION			1.2	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6
G-U	SERVICES			3.7	3.5	2.9	3.0	3.0
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE			3.3	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.6
G46	Wholesale Trade			2.5	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.8
G47	Retail Trade			5.1	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.0
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE			2.8	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.5
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services			3.3	2.4	1.8	2.6	1.6
H50,5222,5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services			2.2	1.3	0.9	1.0	2.7
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services			2.7	3.0	2.1	2.2	1.6
	Other Transportation & Storage Services			3.1	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.5
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES			5.9	5.4	4.3	4.1	4.4
I55	Accommodation			7.5	7.3	6.7	7.0	6.5
I56	Food & Beverage Services			5.5	5.0	3.7	3.5	3.9
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS			3.5	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.5
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing			2.3	2.5	3.1	3.4	3.5
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services			4.3	4.8	4.5	4.3	5.3
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES			2.9	2.8	2.4	2.4	3.1
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services			2.9	2.8	2.4	2.4	3.1
K65 & 662	Insurance Services			2.8	2.5	2.6	2.2	3.0
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES			3.9	3.8	2.9	3.4	2.1
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES			2.7	3.0	2.5	2.9	2.3
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services			3.0	3.8	3.0	3.2	2.7
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services			1.9	1.7	1.6	2.1	1.5
	Other Professional Services			3.3	3.5	3.1	3.9	2.8
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES			4.5	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.4
N80	Security & Investigation			5.0	5.6	4.9	4.4	4.2
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping			4.3	3.3	2.5	2.2	2.8
	Other Administrative & Support Services			4.1	2.9	2.7	2.4	3.3
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES			4.1	3.7	3.1	3.3	2.9
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education			3.9	3.4	3.0	3.7	2.9
Q86-88	Health & Social Services			4.8	3.8	3.1	2.8	2.6
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation			3.8	4.8	3.5	3.1	3.9
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services			4.1	3.5	2.7	2.5	2.4
A,B,D,E,V	OTHERS*			2.5	2.3	1.8	2.1	2.4
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians				3.0	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.8
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers				4.3	3.9	3.2	3.2	2.9
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers				2.3	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.7

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 figures obtained at quarterly intervals.

6.3 JOB VACANCY

JOB VACANCY AND JOB VACANCY RATE BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, SECOND QUARTER 2017

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	50.0	2.5	27.5	2.8	11.9	2.9	10.5	1.7
C10-32 MANUFACTURING	6.3	1.8	3.3	2.2	0.5	1.7	2.5	1.4
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	0.6	2.1	0.1	1.8	0.3	3.1	0.2	1.7
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	0.4	1.7	0.1	1.5	-	-	0.2	2.0
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	0.4	1.5	0.3	1.5	-	-	0.1	1.4
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	1.1	1.4	0.5	1.7	0.1	0.8	0.6	1.3
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	2.3	2.8	1.4	3.3	-	-	0.8	2.3
C29-30 Transport Equipment	0.9	1.1	0.6	2.1	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.4
Other Manufacturing Industries	0.6	1.6	0.2	1.9	-	-	0.3	1.6
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION	1.8	0.6	0.8	1.4	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.4
G-U SERVICES	41.4	3.0	23.1	3.0	11.3	3.1	7.0	2.8
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	5.9	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.8	0.7	2.1
G46 Wholesale Trade	2.8	1.8	1.9	2.2	0.5	1.3	0.4	1.5
G47 Retail Trade	3.0	4.0	0.7	4.2	2.0	3.9	0.3	4.6
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	3.7	2.5	0.8	1.9	0.7	1.7	2.2	3.4
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	0.6	1.6	-	-	0.1	2.3	0.4	1.8
H50,5222, 5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	1.0	2.7	0.3	1.7	0.1	2.0	0.6	4.0
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	0.5	1.6	0.2	2.5	0.2	1.1	0.1	2.7
Other Transportation & Storage Services	1.6	3.5	0.3	2.3	0.3	2.8	1.0	4.7
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	5.5	4.4	0.9	3.5	3.3	4.4	1.3	5.9
I55 Accommodation	1.5	6.5	0.4	4.7	0.7	6.8	0.5	8.4
I56 Food & Beverage Services	4.0	3.9	0.5	2.9	2.7	4.0	0.8	5.0
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	3.3	4.5	3.1	4.8	0.2	3.0	-	-
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	1.0	3.5	0.9	3.6	0.2	3.2	-	-
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	2.3	5.3	2.2	5.5	-	-	-	-
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	4.2	3.1	3.9	3.2	0.3	2.4	-	-
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	3.7	3.1	3.5	3.2	0.2	2.3	-	-
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	0.5	3.0	0.5	3.2	0.1	2.4	-	-
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	1.1	2.1	0.4	1.8	0.2	2.2	0.5	2.3
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	2.8	2.3	2.4	2.7	0.2	2.0	0.1	0.6
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	1.6	2.7	1.4	2.9	0.2	2.2	-	-
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	0.6	1.5	0.5	1.9	-	-	0.1	0.6
Other Professional Services	0.6	2.8	0.5	3.1	-	-	-	-
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	4.9	3.4	1.1	4.0	2.1	4.0	1.7	2.7
N80 Security & Investigation	2.0	4.2	0.2	4.4	1.8	4.3	-	-
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	1.6	2.8	0.1	2.4	0.1	4.5	1.4	2.8
Other Administrative & Support Services	1.4	3.3	0.8	4.2	0.3	2.7	0.3	2.6
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	10.0	2.9	7.9	3.1	1.7	2.5	0.4	2.1
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	5.2	2.9	4.8	3.0	0.3	1.9	0.1	2.2
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	2.7	2.6	1.9	2.6	0.7	2.9	0.1	2.4
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	1.5	3.9	0.9	6.3	0.5	2.5	0.1	1.9
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	0.6	2.4	0.3	2.6	0.2	2.4	0.1	1.8
A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*	0.5	2.4	0.3	2.0	-	-	0.2	3.1

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				
				2014	2015	2016	2Q	
							2016	2017
TOTAL				2.6	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.2
INDUSTRY (SSIC 2010)								
C10-32	MANUFACTURING			1.8	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.9
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco			3.1	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.4
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing			1.8	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.8
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products			1.8	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment			1.9	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.7
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products			1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.9
C29-30	Transport Equipment			1.3	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.1
	Other Manufacturing Industries			2.0	1.8	1.8	2.3	1.7
F41-43	CONSTRUCTION			2.6	2.5	2.1	2.2	1.9
G-U	SERVICES			2.8	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.3
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE			3.1	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.3
G46	Wholesale Trade			2.4	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.9
G47	Retail Trade			4.8	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.1
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE			2.1	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.8
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services			2.1	2.2	1.9	2.3	1.7
H50,5222,5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services			1.9	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.9
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services			1.1	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.0
	Other Transportation & Storage Services			3.1	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.4
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES			4.7	4.5	3.9	4.1	4.0
I55	Accommodation			3.4	3.5	2.9	3.4	3.3
I56	Food & Beverage Services			5.0	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.1
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS			3.0	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.2
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing			2.5	2.2	1.8	2.0	1.9
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services			3.3	3.0	2.4	2.8	2.4
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES			2.2	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services			2.1	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.9
K65 & 662	Insurance Services			2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.4
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES			3.8	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES			2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.8
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services			2.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	1.8
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services			2.2	1.8	2.3	2.6	1.8
	Other Professional Services			2.2	2.3	2.0	2.3	1.9
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES			5.2	4.7	4.4	4.7	4.5
N80	Security & Investigation			4.6	4.2	3.5	3.8	3.5
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping			5.6	5.1	4.8	5.1	4.4
	Other Administrative & Support Services			5.3	4.8	4.9	5.3	5.7
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES			1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.3
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education			1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9
Q86-88	Health & Social Services			2.1	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.8
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation			2.4	2.6	1.7	1.9	1.9
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services			2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.1
A,B,D,E,V	OTHERS*			2.1	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.4
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians			1.9	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6
	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers			3.8	3.5	3.1	3.4	3.2
	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers			2.9	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.5

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 quarterly figures.

7.2 LABOUR TURNOVER

AVERAGE MONTHLY RESIGNATION RATE BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

Per Cent

	2014	2015	2016	2Q	
				2016	2017
TOTAL	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9
INDUSTRY (SSIC 2010)					
C10-32 MANUFACTURING	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.1
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.8
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7
C29-30 Transport Equipment	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.4
Other Manufacturing Industries	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.4
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9
G-U SERVICES	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.1
G46 Wholesale Trade	2.0	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.6
G47 Retail Trade	4.0	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.2
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4
H50,5222, 5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7
Other Transportation & Storage Services	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.1
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	4.3	4.0	3.6	3.9	4.0
I55 Accommodation	3.0	3.0	2.6	3.1	3.2
I56 Food & Beverage Services	4.6	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.1
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.6
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.3
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.9
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.8
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.6
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.6
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6
Other Professional Services	1.7	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.4
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	4.0	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.5
N80 Security & Investigation	3.7	3.1	2.8	3.1	2.9
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	4.7	4.2	4.1	4.6	4.0
Other Administrative & Support Services	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.3
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.9
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.0
A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.0
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP					
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.8
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.3	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 2017

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	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.2	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.3
C10-32 MANUFACTURING	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.1	2.9	2.6	2.3	1.9
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	3.4	3.1	1.7	1.8	5.2	4.7	3.2	2.8
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.1	2.9	2.4	1.8	2.1
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.7	1.4	1.4
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	2.9	1.7	1.5	1.2	2.1	0.9	4.7	2.3
C29-30 Transport Equipment	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.7
Other Manufacturing Industries	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.0	2.3	2.3	1.6	1.6
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.4	1.9	1.9
G-U SERVICES	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.3	3.2	2.8	3.2	2.8
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	2.3	2.1	1.5	1.3	3.2	3.1	2.2	2.2
G46 Wholesale Trade	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.2	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1
G47 Retail Trade	3.1	3.2	1.7	1.7	3.7	3.8	2.4	2.5
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.3	2.2	1.6
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.4
H50,5222, 5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	1.9	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.8	1.6	2.4	0.9
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.4
Other Transportation & Storage Services	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.6	2.7	2.2	2.7	2.5
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	4.0	4.0	2.5	2.7	4.5	4.4	3.9	3.9
I55 Accommodation	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.4
I56 Food & Beverage Services	4.1	4.1	2.2	2.5	4.6	4.6	4.1	4.1
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	2.2	1.6	2.0	1.6	4.1	1.8	2.5	3.3
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.2	4.5	1.6	3.0	4.3
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	2.4	1.9	2.4	1.8	2.9	2.3	2.4	3.1
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	2.0	1.4	1.9	1.4	2.8	2.3	1.9	0.3
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	1.9	1.4	1.8	1.3	2.9	2.1	2.0	0.2
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	2.4	1.8	2.3	1.6	2.8	2.5	1.7	1.3
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	3.5	2.8	1.7	1.4	3.4	2.9	5.0	4.1
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.5	2.5	2.1	1.9	1.4
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.8	2.2	1.5	1.3
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.5
Other Professional Services	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.3	1.0
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	4.5	3.5	3.7	2.0	4.6	3.2	4.8	4.2
N80 Security & Investigation	3.5	2.9	4.8	2.4	3.6	3.1	0.5	0.4
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	4.4	4.0	1.8	1.3	4.9	3.2	4.5	4.2
Other Administrative & Support Services	5.7	3.3	3.9	2.1	8.7	3.7	6.1	4.8
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.8	2.1	1.7	2.0	2.1
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.4
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	1.8	1.1	1.6	1.0	2.3	1.4	1.9	1.8
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.5	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.2
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.4	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.9
A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.5	1.9	2.1	2.7	1.8

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

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

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

		Hours							
Industry (SSIC 2010)		2014	2015	2016	2016			2017	
					Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun
TOTAL		46.0	45.6	45.5	45.6	45.6	45.3	45.2	45.2
C10-32	MANUFACTURING	49.7	49.3	48.9	49.0	48.9	48.5	48.5	48.7
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	47.0	46.6	46.6	46.4	46.7	47.0	46.4	46.9
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	49.3	48.5	48.5	48.3	48.7	49.1	48.6	48.7
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	44.5	44.4	44.9	45.1	45.1	44.8	44.4	44.6
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	52.1	51.0	50.3	50.7	50.0	49.9	50.2	49.9
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	46.8	46.4	47.0	46.7	47.2	47.2	46.7	46.7
C29-30	Transport Equipment	52.4	52.7	51.3	51.8	51.4	49.6	50.6	51.5
	Other Manufacturing Industries	49.2	48.5	48.7	48.6	48.5	49.0	48.3	48.8
F41-43	CONSTRUCTION	52.9	52.1	52.0	52.3	52.2	51.4	51.0	50.8
G-U	SERVICES	43.2	43.1	43.2	43.1	43.2	43.2	43.2	43.1
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	43.1	43.0	42.7	42.7	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.8
G46	Wholesale Trade	43.6	43.4	43.0	42.9	43.1	43.1	43.0	43.0
G47	Retail Trade	42.0	42.1	42.1	42.2	42.2	42.1	42.3	42.3
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	45.8	45.7	45.9	46.0	46.0	45.7	45.4	45.5
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	46.9	46.0	45.9	46.1	45.5	45.5	45.6	45.3
H50,5222,5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	44.5	44.3	44.7	44.6	45.3	44.3	44.0	44.6
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	45.0	45.2	45.7	45.9	45.8	46.1	45.0	45.0
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	46.7	47.1	46.9	47.2	47.0	46.7	46.5	46.8
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	42.0	41.5	42.0	41.6	42.3	42.1	42.6	41.9
I55	Accommodation	46.5	46.4	46.2	46.0	46.2	46.4	46.2	45.9
I56	Food & Beverage Services	40.9	40.4	41.1	40.7	41.4	41.0	41.7	41.0
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	41.5	41.5	41.4	41.4	41.3	41.4	41.5	41.4
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	41.9	41.9	41.7	41.6	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.5
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.3	41.1	41.1	41.3	41.3
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.2	41.1	41.1
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services	41.3	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.3	41.3	41.3
K65 & 662	Insurance Services	40.2	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.0	40.2	40.1	40.1
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	44.5	44.8	45.0	45.1	45.0	44.5	44.7	45.0
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	43.1	42.9	43.3	43.4	43.3	43.2	43.1	43.2
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	41.2	41.2	41.3	41.3	41.3	41.5	41.4	41.4
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	46.2	45.6	46.5	46.9	46.8	45.9	46.1	46.4
	Other Professional Services	41.7	42.0	42.0	41.8	41.8	42.3	42.4	42.7
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	47.3	46.4	46.6	46.5	46.5	47.1	47.1	46.9
N80	Security & Investigation	52.1	50.5	51.2	50.7	51.1	52.9	52.6	52.2
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	44.6	43.8	44.0	44.1	44.3	43.8	44.3	44.4
	Other Administrative & Support Services	45.2	45.3	45.0	45.1	44.6	45.2	44.7	44.5
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	42.0	42.1	42.1	42.0	42.2	42.1	42.0	41.9
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education	41.3	41.5	41.6	41.5	41.7	41.6	41.5	41.5
Q86-88	Health & Social Services	41.9	41.9	42.0	41.8	42.4	41.9	41.9	41.8
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	43.8	44.2	44.0	44.2	44.1	43.6	43.6	43.7
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	43.5	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.6	43.4	43.0	43.0
A,B,D,E,V	OTHERS*	45.6	45.6	45.7	45.5	45.7	45.7	45.4	45.4

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

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

Notes :

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

8.2 HOURS WORKED

AVERAGE WEEKLY PAID OVERTIME HOURS WORKED PER EMPLOYEE BY INDUSTRY

		Hours							
Industry (SSIC 2010)		2014	2015	2016	2016			2017	
					Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun
TOTAL		3.7	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0
C10-32	MANUFACTURING	6.7	6.3	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.8
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.2
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.8	5.2	5.4
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.5
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	8.6	7.6	6.8	7.3	6.6	6.4	6.9	6.6
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	4.8	4.3	4.7	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.2	4.4
C29-30	Transport Equipment	8.8	9.0	7.7	8.3	7.9	6.1	7.1	8.0
	Other Manufacturing Industries	6.3	5.9	6.1	6.2	5.8	6.2	5.8	6.4
F41-43	CONSTRUCTION	8.2	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.1	6.9	6.6
G-U	SERVICES	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
G46	Wholesale Trade	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
G47	Retail Trade	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.2	2.7	2.4	2.6
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	4.0	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.8
H50,5222,5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.8	1.5	1.4	1.8
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	1.8	2.1	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.9	1.7	1.8
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	4.2	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.4	3.6
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9
I55	Accommodation	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.3
I56	Food & Beverage Services	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	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	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.4
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	3.7	2.9	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.2	3.4	3.6
	Other Professional Services	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	5.3	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.8
N80	Security & Investigation	10.3	9.1	9.3	8.9	9.1	9.9	9.9	9.7
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	2.6	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.4
	Other Administrative & Support Services	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.6
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Q86-88	Health & Social Services	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	1.7	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.2
A,B,D,E,V	OTHERS*	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.9

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

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

Notes :

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

Explanatory Notes

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

¹ Population figures for each quarter will be finalised in the next quarter. Unemployment data are therefore subject to the latest available population estimates.

increase in labour supply from new entrants or re-entrants to the labour market. It will also rise if more people quit their jobs to look for alternative employment or if there is an increase in layoffs.

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

Employment

Source

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

Coverage

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 i.e. the increase in employment in expanding establishments only.

Retrenchment^R

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

Retrenchment refers to

- i) termination of permanent employees due to redundancy; and
- ii) early termination of term contract employees due to redundancy.

In the public sector, it includes those who left service under the Special Resignation Scheme².

Uses and Limitations

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

The number of retrenched persons (flow) should not be confused with persons unemployed (stock). Not all retrenched persons 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 retrenched resident workers 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. With effect from the first quarter of 2010, 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 retrenched workers who went into self or informal employment or undergo training while looking for a job.

^R Previously known as Redundancy.

² The Special Resignation Scheme (introduced in April 1988) allows redundant non-deployable Civil Service or Statutory Board employees to leave their organisations with compensation.

Concepts and Definitions

Re-entry rate is defined as the proportion of retrenched residents who re-entered employment. The re-entry rate (6 months post-retrenchment) refers to the re-entry rate in a quarter for the residents retrenched six months ago. For example, the re-entry rate for the first quarter 2017 shows the proportion of residents retrenched in the third quarter of 2016 who had re-entered employment six months after they were retrenched. The annual average re-entry rate is the simple average of the quarterly figures.

Uses and Limitations

This indicator measures the prospects of re-entry into employment of retrenched workers. 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 17 ^P	94,500	2,200	2.3%	90,200	98,700
Resident Unemployment Rate	Jun 17 ^P	4.2%	0.10%-pt	2.3%	4.0%	4.4%
JOB VACANCY						
Job Vacancy Number	Jun 17	50,000	600	1.3%	48,700	51,300
Job Vacancy Rate	Jun 17	2.5%	0.03%-pt	1.3%	2.4%	2.5%
LABOUR TURNOVER						
Average Monthly Recruitment Rate	2Q 17	2.2%	0.02%-pt	1.1%	2.2%	2.2%
Average Monthly Resignation Rate	2Q 17	1.9%	0.02%-pt	1.0%	1.9%	1.9%
HOURS WORKED						
Average Weekly Paid Overtime Hours Worked Per Employee	Jun 17	3.0	0.03	1.0%	3.0	3.1

^P preliminary

Note: Data are non-seasonally adjusted.

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TITLE OF REPORT: LABOUR MARKET REPORT SECOND QUARTER 2017

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

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

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Too detailed Just right Too brief

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

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