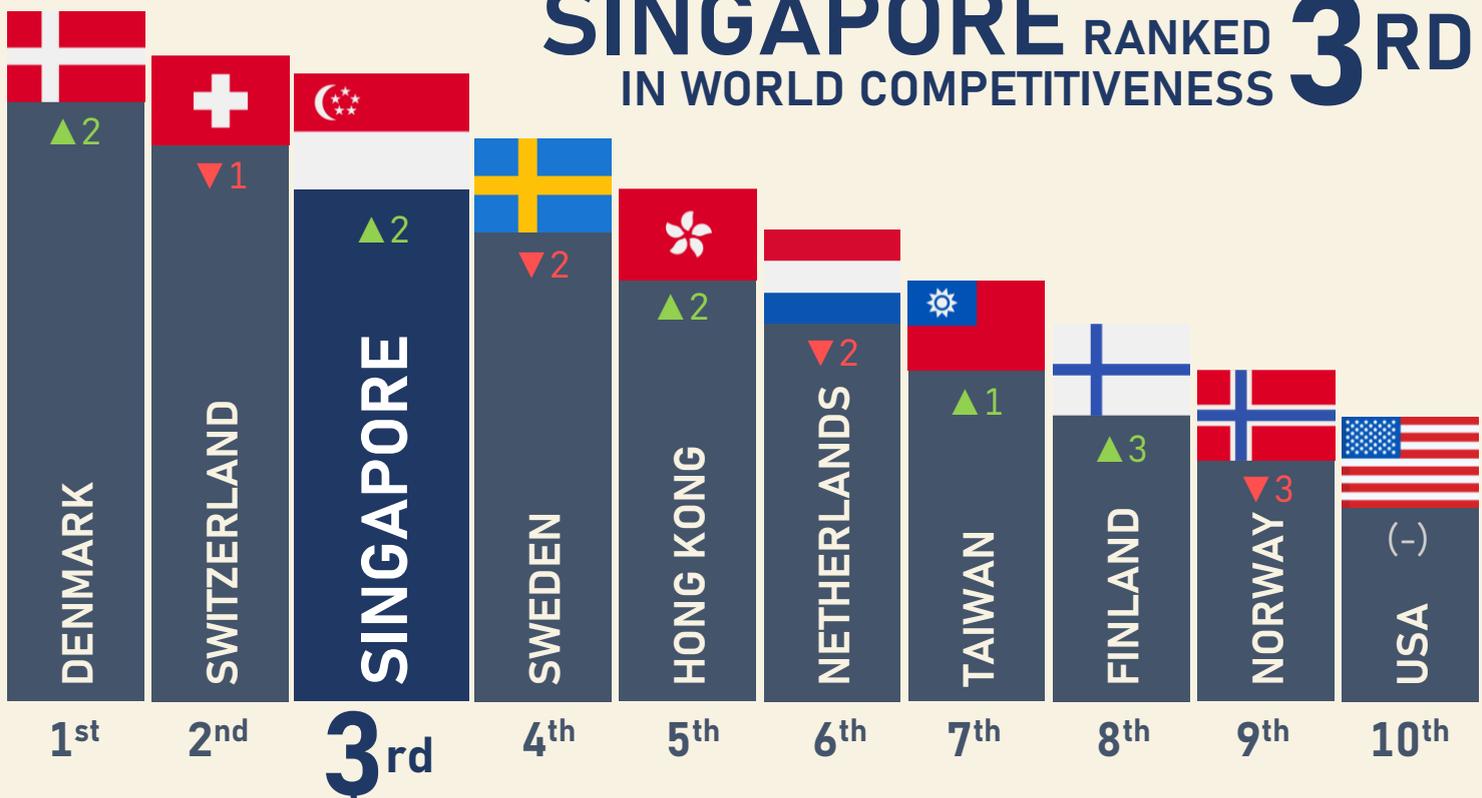


# SINGAPORE RANKED 3<sup>RD</sup> IN WORLD COMPETITIVENESS



## SINGAPORE'S LABOUR MARKET

### LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS

Category	Indicator	Rank	Change
IMPROVED	International Experience	5 <sup>th</sup>	▲3
	Availability of Skilled Labour	8 <sup>th</sup>	▲12
	Competent Senior Managers	8 <sup>th</sup>	▲5
	Apprenticeships	13 <sup>th</sup>	▲7
	Labour Force Size	43 <sup>rd</sup>	▲2
	Compensation Levels*	48 <sup>th</sup>	▲2
NO CHANGE	Labour Force Participation	4 <sup>th</sup>	(-)
	Remuneration of Management	59 <sup>th</sup>	(-)
DECLINED	Working Hours^	10 <sup>th</sup>	▼9
	Attracting & Retaining Talent	24 <sup>th</sup>	▼12
	Employee Training	24 <sup>th</sup>	▼1
	Part-time Employment	37 <sup>th</sup>	▼4
	Female Labour Force	57 <sup>th</sup>	▼27
	Labour Force Growth	60 <sup>th</sup>	▼19

RANKED **12<sup>th</sup>**

DOWN 8 SPOTS FROM 2021

1 <sup>st</sup>		Netherlands	▲1
2 <sup>nd</sup>		Indonesia	▲1
3 <sup>rd</sup>		UAE	▼2
4 <sup>th</sup>		Sweden	▲1
5 <sup>th</sup>		Switzerland	▲1
6 <sup>th</sup>		India	▲9
7 <sup>th</sup>		China	(-)
8 <sup>th</sup>		Ireland	▲10
9 <sup>th</sup>		Qatar	(-)
10 <sup>th</sup>		Norway	▲1
11 <sup>th</sup>		Denmark	▲3
12 <sup>th</sup>		Singapore	▼8

\* An economy where workers in manufacturing receive lower hourly compensation will get a higher score/rank.

^ An economy where workers work longer hours will get a higher score/rank.