

Labour Force in Singapore Advance Release 2017



**MINISTRY OF
MANPOWER**

Manpower Research and Statistics Department
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LABOUR FORCE IN SINGAPORE ADVANCE RELEASE 2017

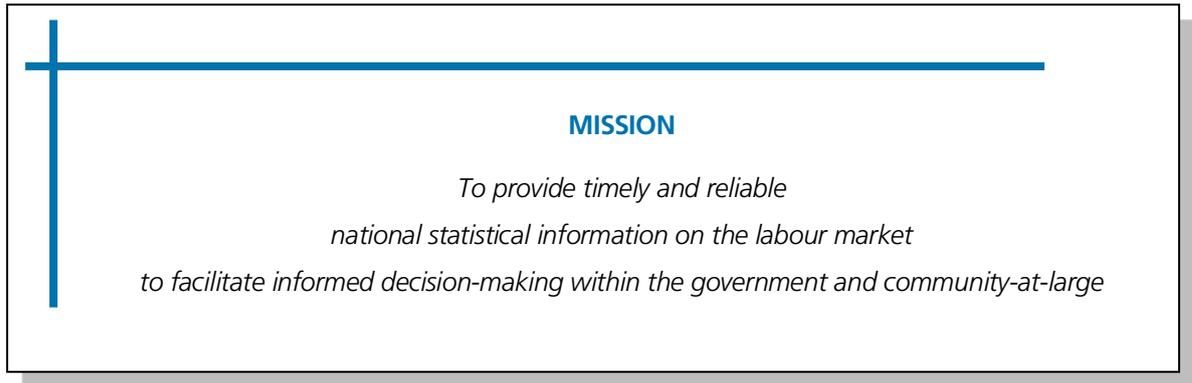
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NOTATIONS

–	: Nil or negligible
%-pt	: Percentage point
n.a.	: Not applicable/ Not available
^P	: Preliminary

ABBREVIATIONS

Below Sec	: Below Secondary
CPF	: Central Provident Fund
CSP	: Career Support Programme
CSSWs	: Clerical, Sales & Service Workers
Dip & Prof Qual	: Diploma & Professional Qualification
DOS	: Department of Statistics
GDP	: Gross Domestic Product
LFPR	: Labour Force Participation Rate
LTUR	: Long-Term Unemployment Rate
MOM	: Ministry of Manpower
NS	: National Service
OECD	: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
p.a.	: Per Annum
PCP	: Professional Conversion Programme
PMETs	: Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians
Post-Sec (Non-Tertiary)	: Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)
PTOCLs	: Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers
Sec	: Secondary
SSEC	: Singapore Standard Educational Classification
SSIC	: Singapore Standard Industrial Classification
SSOC	: Singapore Standard Occupational Classification
UR	: Unemployment Rate
Yrs	: Years

HIGHLIGHTS

- The employment rate continued to increase from June 2016 to June 2017 for residents aged 25 to 64 (from 80.3% to 80.7%) and residents aged 65 and over (from 25.5% to 25.8%). Over the same period, the employment rate for those aged 15 and over declined, reflecting population ageing, and a decline in the employment rate for residents aged 15 to 24 as a result of the higher propensity of youths to postpone entry into the labour force.
- With the improvement in economic conditions and demand for higher-skilled manpower, the median income (including employer CPF contributions) of full-time employed residents rose faster year-on-year, by 4.3% in June 2017 compared to 2.7% in June 2016 in nominal terms, and 3.7%^p compared to 3.3% in real terms.
- Over the last five years from June 2012 to June 2017, real income at the 20th percentile grew at a sustained pace of 4.2% p.a.^p, supported by Government initiatives to raise the income of low-wage workers. The increase was also faster than at the median (3.4% p.a.^p). Real income growth at both the median and 20th percentile were significantly faster than in the preceding five years.
- The unemployment and long-term unemployment rates¹ for PMETs showed signs of improvement in June 2017, after trending up in recent years. This could have been aided by enhancements to Adapt & Grow programmes which assist PMETs secure employment. On the other hand, the unemployment rate for non-PMETs rose in June 2017 as job vacancies for non-PMETs continued to decline. However, they are unlikely to be unemployed for long, as their long-term unemployment rate was unchanged.
- The labour force participation rate (LFPR) for residents aged 15 and over declined slightly from 68.0% in June 2016 to 67.7% in June 2017, following sustained increases over the decade. Similar to the drop in overall employment rate, this is due to the ageing population and higher propensity of youths to postpone entry into the labour force as they pursue further education. There is no evidence that more unemployed gave up looking for work, as the number of discouraged workers fell slightly from 9,900 in June 2016 to 9,500 in June 2017, and stayed low at 0.4% of the resident labour force² since June 2013.
- The number of residents outside the labour force who intended to look for jobs in the next two years has declined steadily since June 2015 to a new low in June 2017 (134,500 or 12% of residents outside the labour force).

^p preliminary

¹ Non-seasonally adjusted

² Inclusive of discouraged workers

LABOUR FORCE IN SINGAPORE ADVANCE RELEASE 2017

1. Introduction

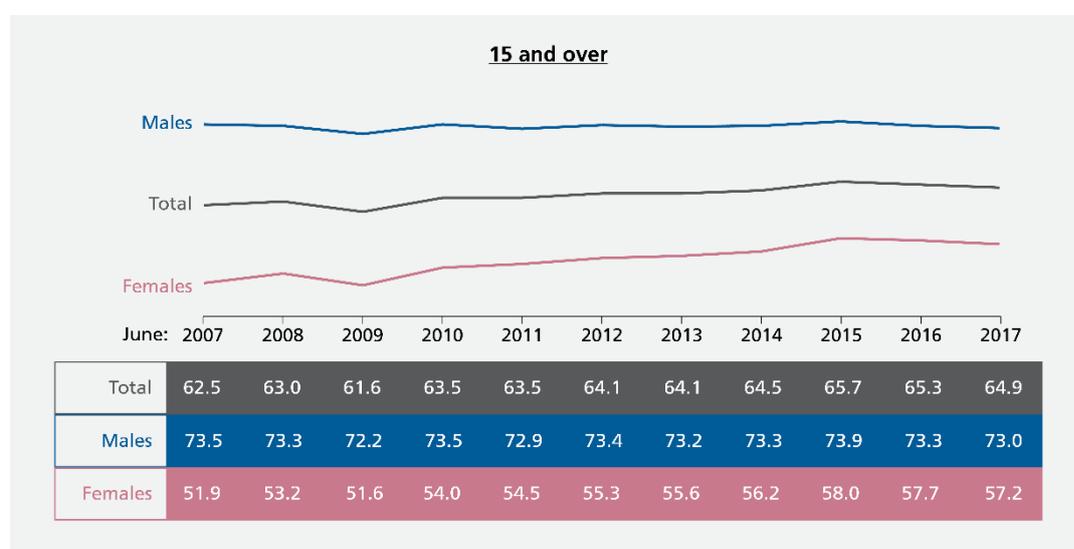
1.1 This report analyses the key trends of the resident labour force in Singapore, based on data from the Comprehensive Labour Force Survey conducted in mid-2017. The data are for June periods of each year and pertain to residents aged 15 and over, unless stated otherwise. A final report of the survey findings will be published in report on *Labour Force in Singapore 2017* on 26 January 2018. The survey methodology, coverage, concepts and definitions are in [Annex A](#).

2. Labour Force Trends

Employment rate for residents aged 25 to 64, and 65 and over, continued their uptrend in June 2016 – June 2017

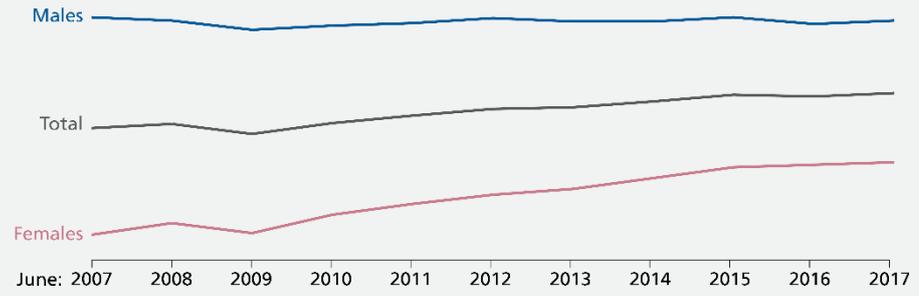
2.1 The employment rate for residents aged 25 to 64 continued to increase, from 80.3% in 2016 to 80.7% in 2017. Likewise, the employment rate for residents aged 65 and over increased from 25.5% to 25.8%. The employment rate for those aged 15 and over declined, reflecting population ageing³ and a decline in employment rate for youths aged 15 to 24 from 35.8% to 34.1% as a result of the higher propensity of youths to pursue further education and postpone entry into the labour force.

Chart 1 Resident employment rate by selected age groups and sex
Per Cent



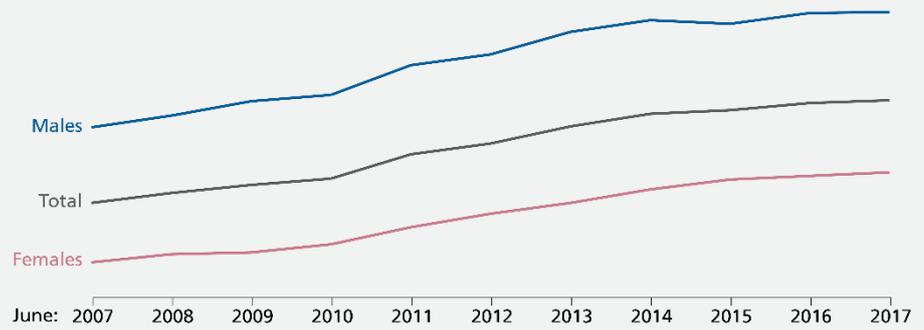
³ There was a continued increase in the share of the resident working-age (aged 15 and over) population aged 55 to 64 (from 12.3% in 2007 to 16.5% in 2016 and 16.7% in 2017) and 65 and over (10.5% in 2007 to 14.6% in 2016 and 15.3% in 2017), and their employment rates were typically lower than the prime working-age groups. On the other hand, the share of youths aged 15 to 24 and prime working-age residents aged 25 to 54 among the resident working-age population declined further. Source: Singapore Department of Statistics, Ministry of Trade & Industry.

25 to 64



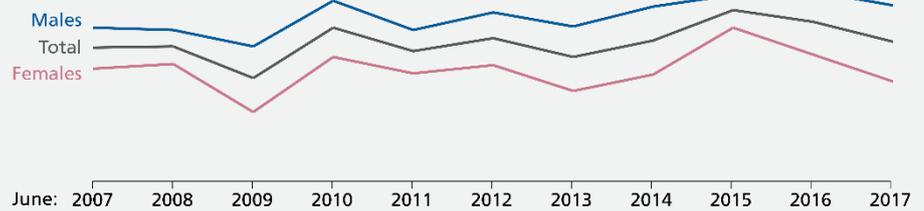
June:	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	76.5	77.0	75.8	77.1	78.0	78.8	79.0	79.7	80.5	80.3	80.7
Males	89.8	89.4	88.3	88.8	89.1	89.7	89.3	89.3	89.8	89.0	89.4
Females	63.7	65.1	63.9	66.1	67.4	68.5	69.2	70.5	71.8	72.1	72.4

65 and over



June:	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	14.4	15.5	16.4	17.1	19.8	21.0	22.9	24.3	24.7	25.5	25.8
Males	22.8	24.1	25.7	26.4	29.7	30.9	33.4	34.7	34.3	35.5	35.6
Females	7.8	8.7	8.9	9.8	11.7	13.2	14.4	15.9	17.0	17.4	17.8

15 to 24



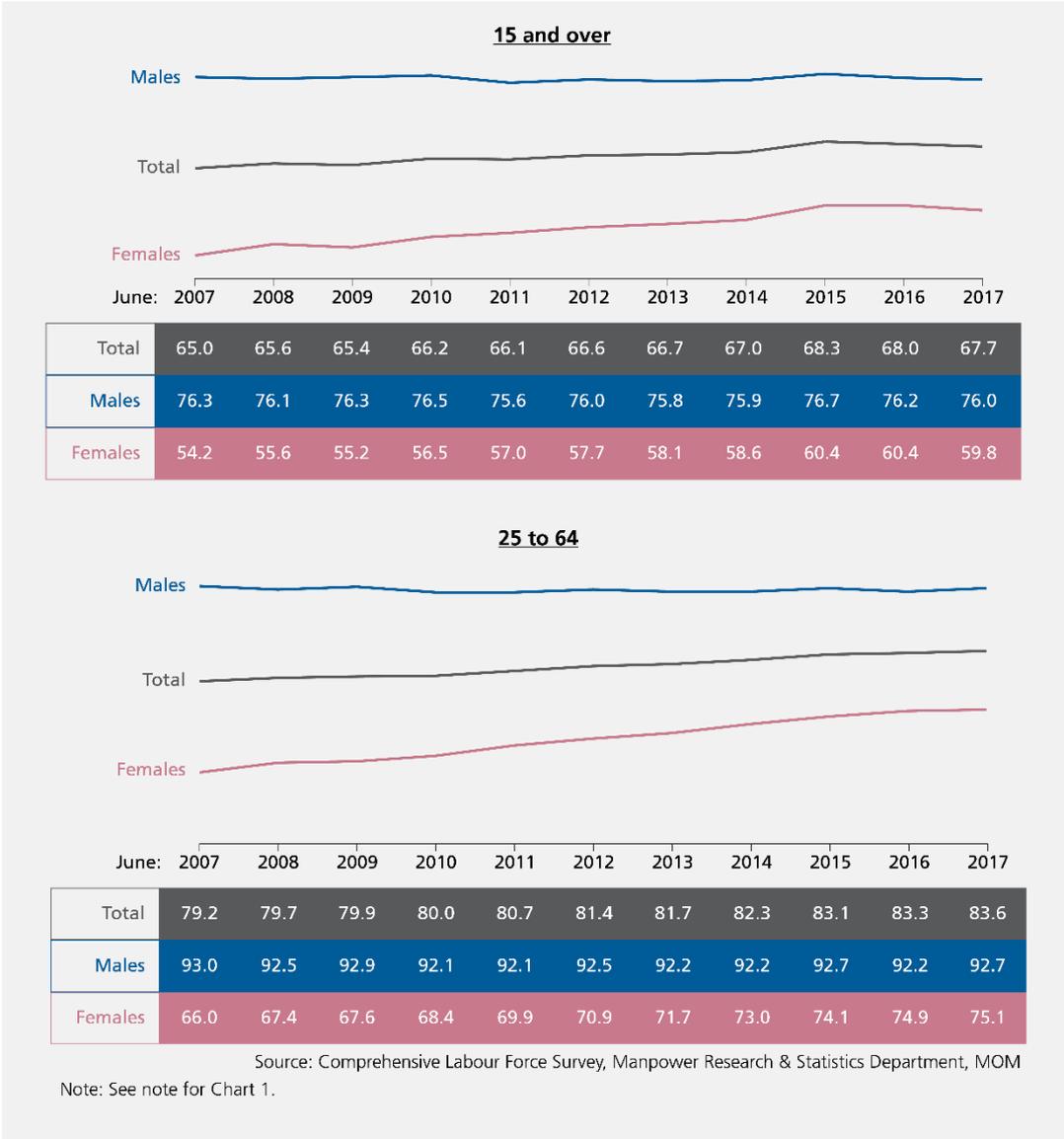
June:	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	33.6	33.7	31.0	35.3	33.3	34.4	32.8	34.2	36.8	35.8	34.1
Males	35.3	35.1	33.7	37.6	35.1	36.6	35.4	37.1	38.1	38.4	37.2
Females	31.8	32.2	28.1	32.8	31.4	32.1	29.9	31.3	35.3	33.0	30.7

Source: Comprehensive Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM
 Note: June 2007 data have been adjusted based on latest revised population estimates from DOS to facilitate comparison with June 2008 onwards.

Overall labour force participation rate dipped due to population ageing and youths postponing entry into the labour force due to studies

- 2.2 The labour force participation rate (LFPR) for residents aged 15 and over declined slightly from 68.0% in 2016 to 67.7% in 2017, following sustained increases over the decade. Similar to employment rate, this is due to population ageing as more residents shifted into the older age groups with significantly lower LFPR, as well as the higher propensity of youths to postpone entry into the labour force.
- 2.3 For residents aged 25 to 64, LFPR increased over the same period for both males and females. While LFPR for males has held steady at around 92%-93% in the last ten years, the LFPR for females continued to rise, from 74.9% in 2016 to 75.1% in 2017, albeit at a slower pace.

Chart 2 Resident labour force participation rate by selected age groups and sex
Per Cent

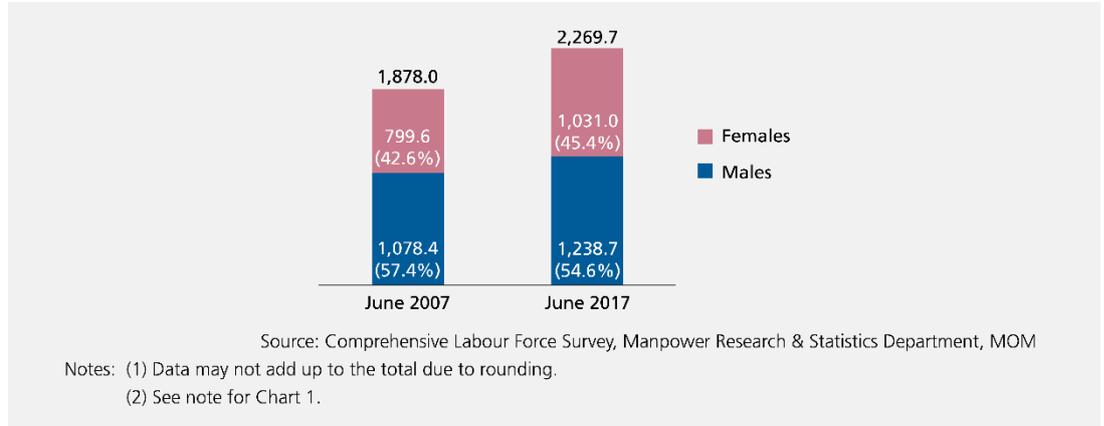


Female share of the labour force rose

2.4 With the general uptrend in female LFPR and stable male LFPR over the decade, females made up a higher share in the resident labour force in 2017 (45%) than in 2007 (43%). There were 2.27 million residents in the labour force in 2017, comprising 1.24 million men and 1.03 million women.

Chart 3 Resident labour force by sex

Number ('000)

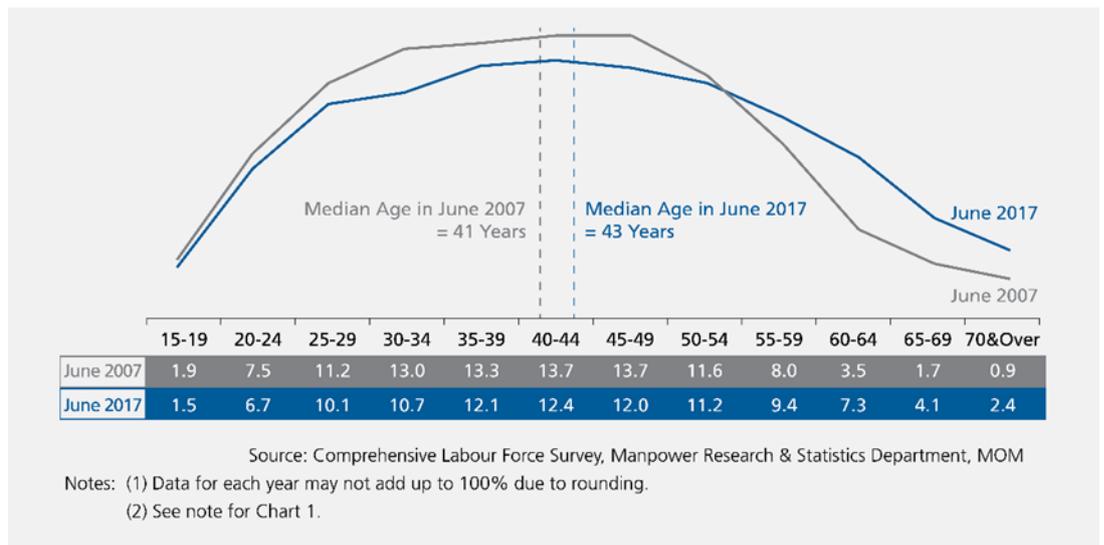


Labour force continued to age

2.5 Reflecting the shift of the post-war baby boomers towards older age groups and the uptrend in LFPR for older residents over the decade, the share of those aged 60 and over in the resident labour force rose substantially from 6.1% in 2007 to 14% in 2017. The median age of residents in the labour force rose from 41 years in 2007 to 43 years in 2017.

Chart 4 Age distribution of resident labour force

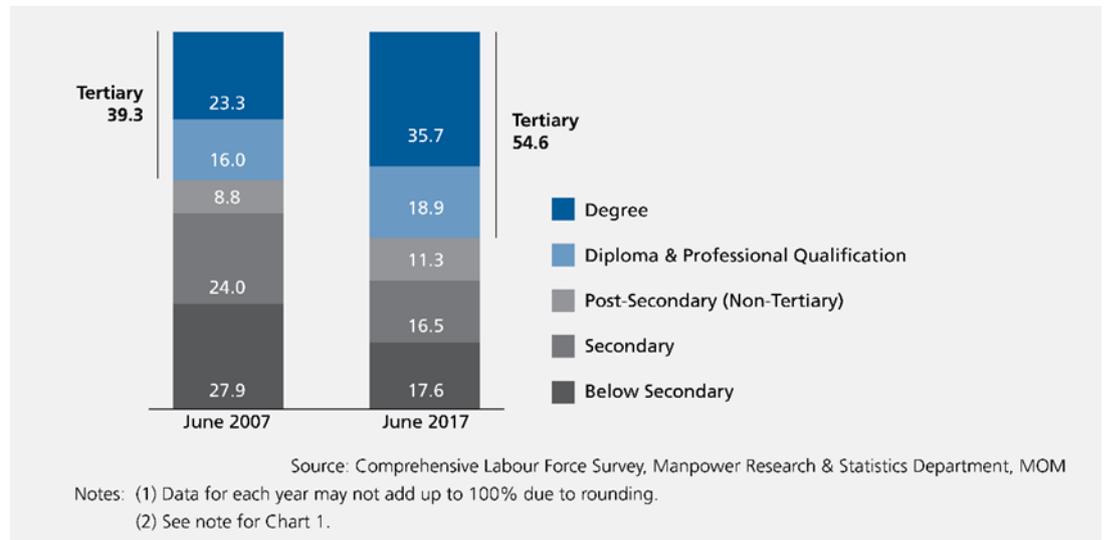
Per Cent



Shift towards a tertiary-educated labour force

- 2.6 The education profile of the resident labour force continued to improve. 55% of the resident labour force in 2017 had tertiary qualifications, up from 39% in 2007. Most of the increase was from degree holders, whose share in the labour force rose from 23% in 2007 to 36% in 2017.

Chart 5 Highest qualification attained of resident labour force
Per Cent

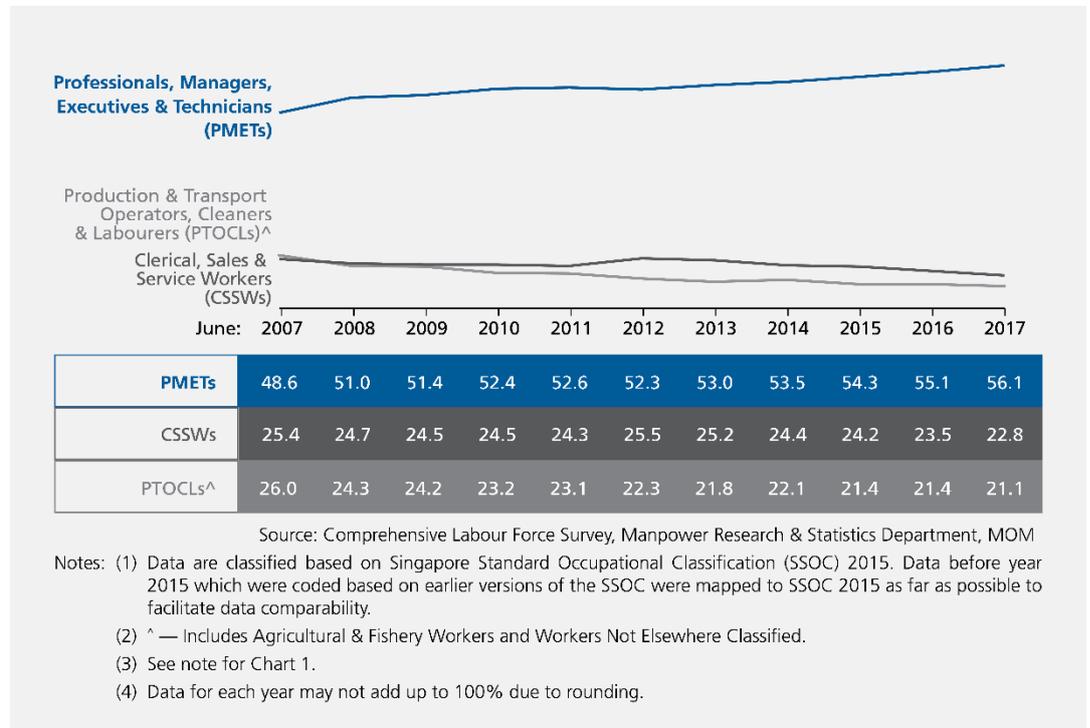


PMET share among employed residents rose

- 2.7 The share of professionals, managers, executives & technicians (PMETs) among employed residents has trended up over the decade from 49% in 2007 to 56% in 2017, with a faster pace of increase since 2015. Over the decade, there was a decline in the share of clerical, sales & service workers (25% to 23%) and production & transport operators, cleaners & labourers (26% to 21%) among employed residents.

Chart 6 Occupational distribution of employed residents

Per Cent

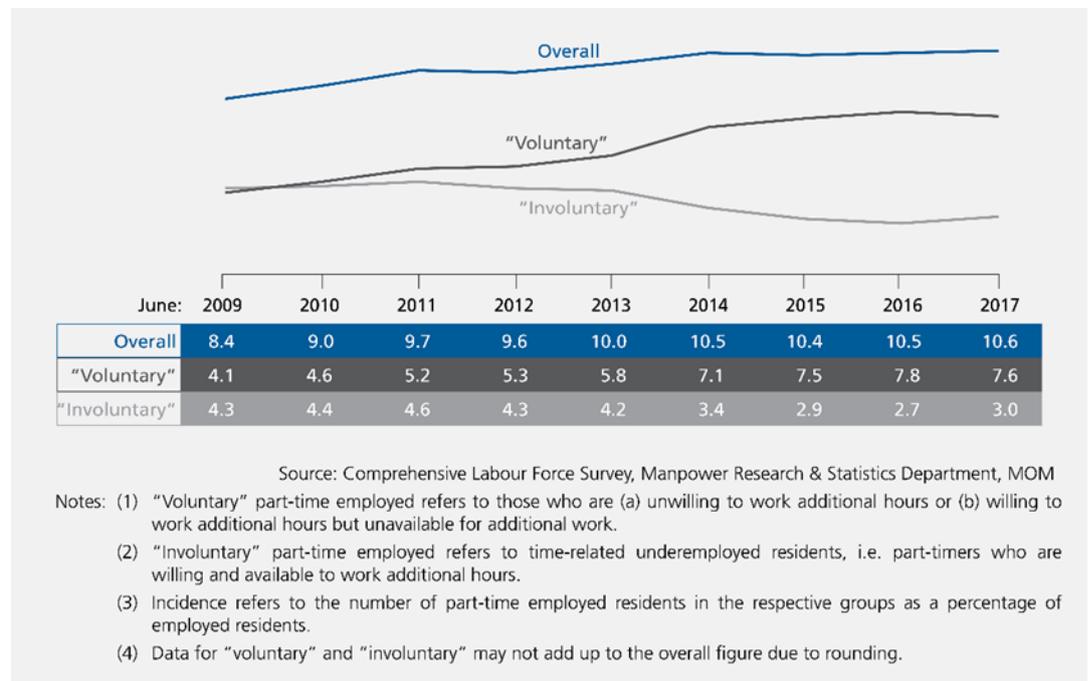


Slight increase in part-timers who were willing and available to work additional hours

2.8 The share of part-timers among employed residents remained stable at 10.6% in 2017. However, the time-related underemployment rate⁴ or “involuntary” part-time rate rose from 2.7% in 2016 to 3.0% in 2017, after declining steadily from 2011.

Chart 7 Incidence of part-time employment among employed residents

Per Cent

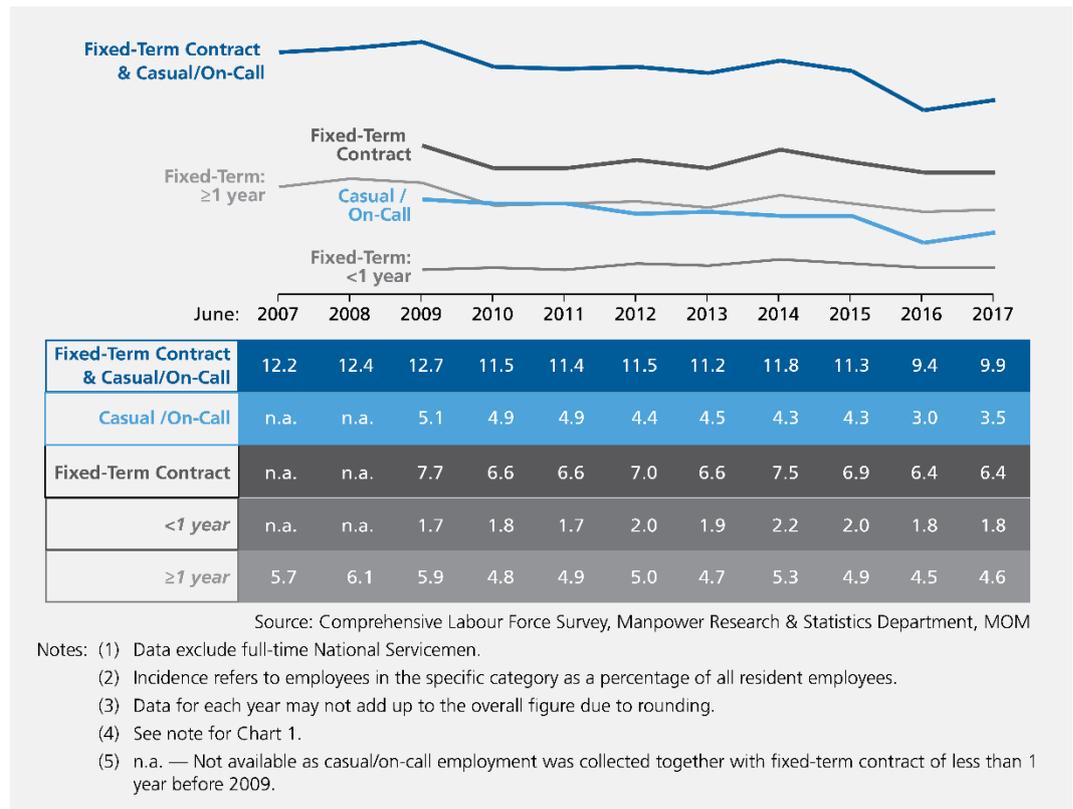


⁴ Refers to the proportion of employed residents working part-time but willing and available to work additional hours.

Proportion of resident employees on fixed-term contracts stayed low

2.9 The proportion of resident employees on fixed-term contracts and casual/on-call employment⁵ rose slightly to 9.9% in 2017, after registering a sharp decline in 2016 when industries with higher reliance on short-term workers cut back on manpower due to less optimistic business conditions. The increase in 2017 was mainly driven by a higher proportion of casual/on-call workers (from 3.0% to 3.5%) while the proportion for those on fixed-term contracts remained unchanged at a low of 6.4%.

Chart 8 Incidence of resident employees on fixed-term contracts and casual/on-call employment⁵
Per Cent



⁵ Employees on fixed-term contracts refer to those whose employment will terminate on the expiry of a specific term unless it is renewed, while casual/on-call employees refer to those employed on ad hoc basis, as and when the company requires additional manpower. On the other hand, permanent employees refer to those employed for an unspecified duration, i.e. they are neither casual/on-call employees nor on fixed-term contracts.

3. Income

Higher real median income growth in 2017

3.1 As economic conditions and demand for higher-skilled manpower improved,⁶ median income grew at a faster pace in 2017. Year-on-year, the nominal median monthly income (including employer CPF contributions) for full-time employed residents increased by 4.3% to \$4,232 in 2017, or 3.7%^P in real terms (i.e. after adjusting for inflation). This was faster than the growth of 2.7% (nominal) and 3.3% (real) in 2016.

Chart 9 Median gross monthly income from work (including employer CPF contributions) of full-time employed residents

Dollars

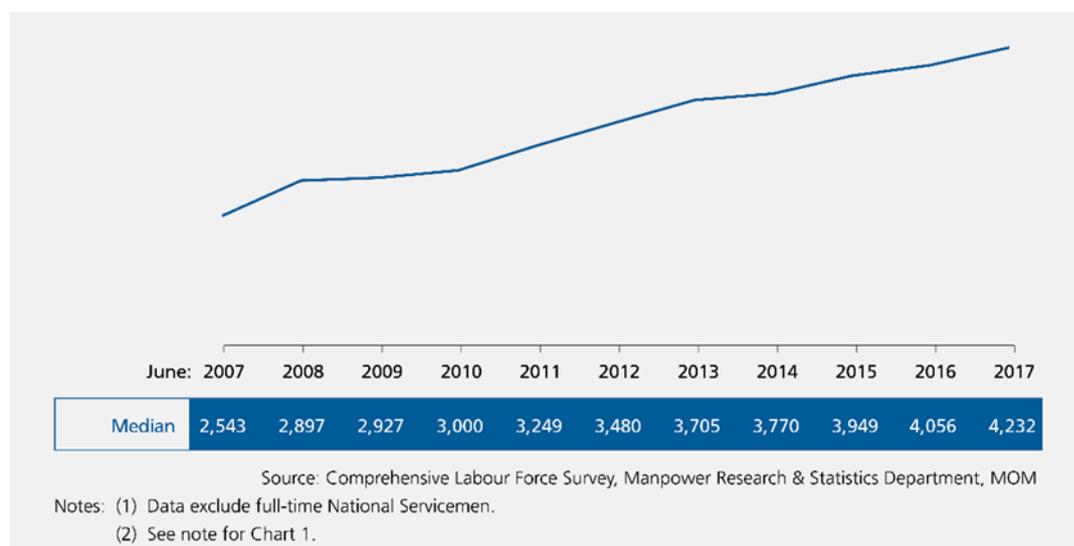
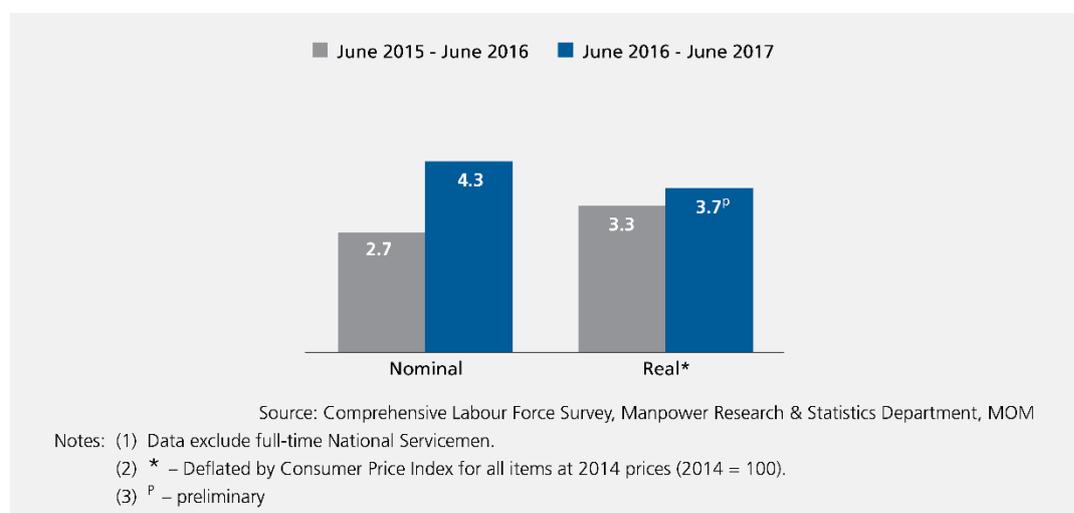


Chart 10 Year-on-year change in median gross monthly income from work (including employer CPF contributions) of full-time employed residents

Per Cent



⁶ Real GDP grew by 2.4% in the twelve months ending June 2017, compared with 1.8% in the same period ending June 2016. PMET job vacancies increased from 26,300 in June 2016 to 27,500 in June 2017, while non-PMET job vacancies declined further from 24,200 to 22,500. Source: Singapore Department of Statistics, Ministry of Trade and Industry (for GDP) and Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM (for job vacancies).

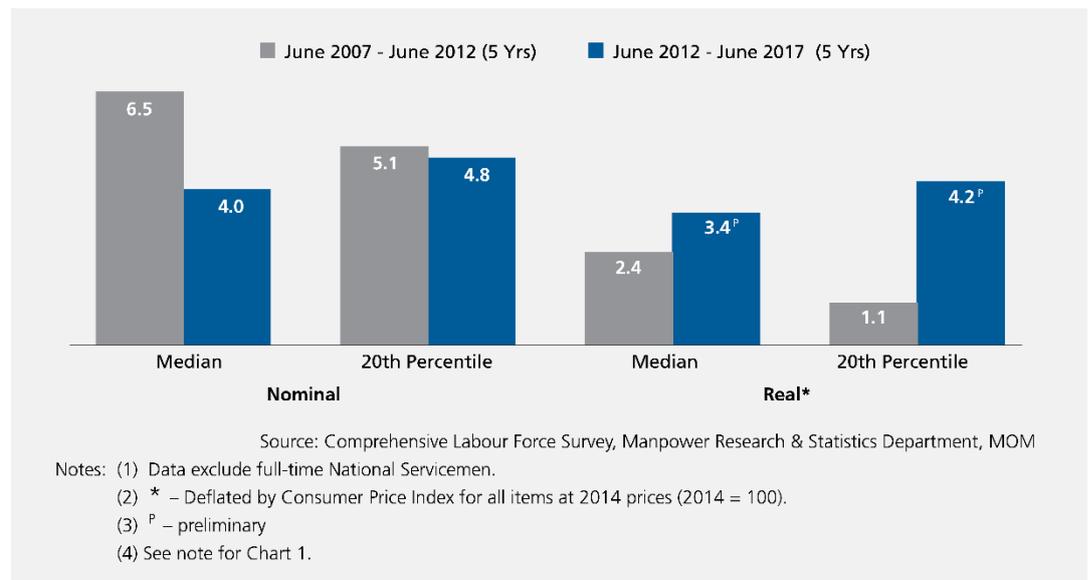
^P preliminary

Income growth at the 20th percentile higher than median

- 3.2 Over the last five years from 2012 to 2017, the median income for full-time employed residents rose by 4.0% p.a. in nominal terms from \$3,480 to \$4,232, or 3.4% p.a.^P in real terms. Supported by initiatives to raise the income of low-wage workers in recent years,⁷ the income growth at the 20th percentile of full-time employed residents was faster than at the median. The 20th percentile income rose by 4.8% p.a. in nominal terms from \$1,740 in 2012 to \$2,200⁸ in 2017, or 4.2% p.a.^P in real terms.⁹
- 3.3 Real income growth at both the median and 20th percentile were significantly faster than the growth in the preceding five years (i.e. 2007 to 2012), supported by lower inflation.

Chart 11 Annualised change in gross monthly income from work (including employer CPF contributions) of full-time employed residents

Per Cent Per Annum



⁷ This includes the National Wages Council's quantitative wage recommendations for low-wage workers and the Progressive Wage Model for the cleaning, security and landscape sectors.

⁸ Excluding employer CPF contributions, the income of full-time employed residents at the 20th percentile was \$2,000 in June 2017.

⁹ As the data are captured from a sample survey, the income changes for the 20th percentile nearer the end of the income spectrum tend to be more volatile over shorter (e.g. year-on-year) than longer periods (e.g. 5 or 10 years). Studying income at the 20th percentile level over longer periods allows for more meaningful analysis of the income growth, as the year-on-year volatility in the data gets smoothed out.

4. Unemployment

The unemployment rate remained higher than a year ago

- 4.1 The seasonally adjusted resident unemployment rate rose from 3.0% in June 2016 to 3.1% in June 2017, even though there was sign of improvement in the second quarter of 2017.¹⁰ The seasonally adjusted long-term unemployment rate, which captures those who were unemployed for 25 weeks or longer, held steady at 0.7% in June 2017, following a general uptrend since 2015¹¹ amid on-going restructuring. On a non-seasonally adjusted basis,¹² the unemployment rate also rose from 4.1% in June 2016 to 4.2% in June 2017, while the long-term unemployment rate was unchanged at 0.8% over the same period.

Chart 12 Resident unemployment and long-term unemployment rate

Per Cent



¹⁰ The seasonally adjusted resident unemployment rate declined quarter-on-quarter from 3.2% in March 2017 to 3.1% in June 2017. Source: Labour Market Report, Second Quarter 2017, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM.

¹¹ The seasonally adjusted resident long-term unemployment rate generally trended up on a quarter-on-quarter basis since June 2015. Source: Labour Market Report, Second Quarter 2017, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM.

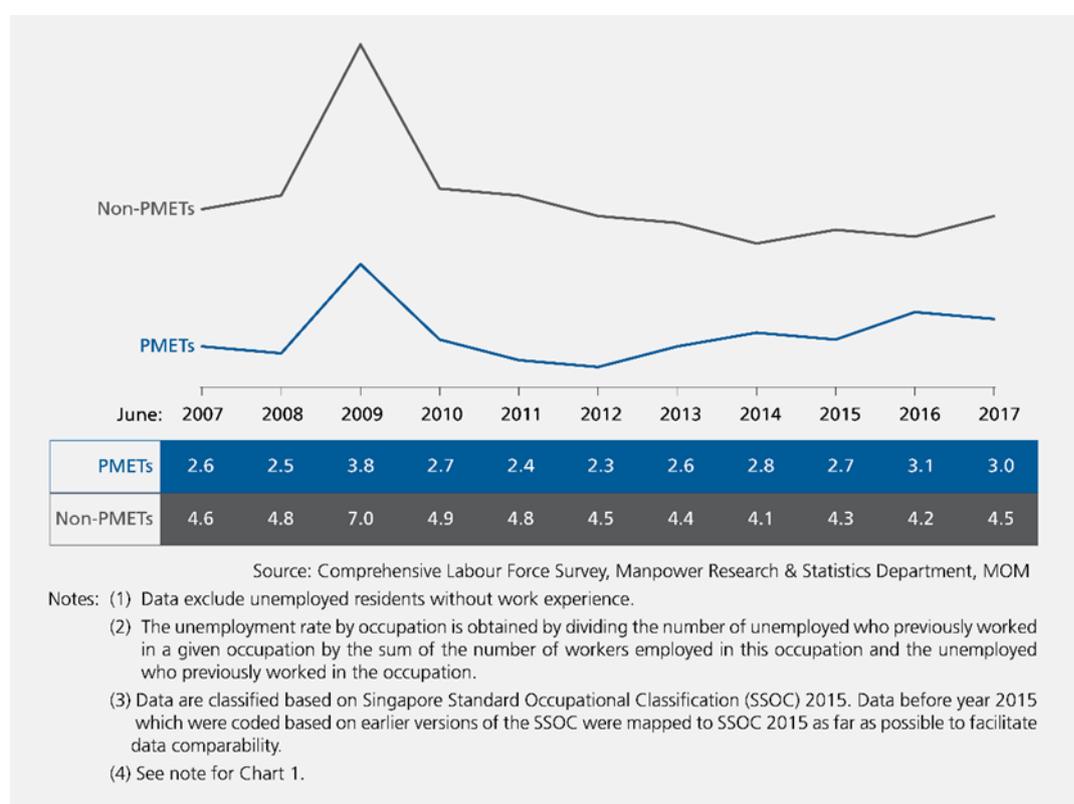
¹² Data for the remaining sections on unemployment are non-seasonally adjusted.

The unemployment and long-term unemployment rates for PMETs showed signs of improvement

- 4.2 The unemployment rate for PMETs fell slightly from 3.1% in 2016 to 3.0% in 2017, after trending up from 2012. The long-term unemployment rate for PMETs also improved from 0.9% in 2016 to 0.7% in 2017. This could have been aided by enhancements to Adapt & Grow programmes which assist PMETs, especially those aged 40 and over, in securing employment.¹³ With the improvement, the long-term unemployment rate for PMETs was similar to non-PMETs in 2017, after surpassing them in the previous two years.
- 4.3 On the other hand, the unemployment rate for non-PMETs rose in 2017 after posting a general improvement from 2009, as they found it harder to secure a job with the continued decline in non-PMET job vacancies.¹⁴ Nevertheless, the long-term unemployment rate for non-PMETs remained unchanged at 0.7% in 2017.

Chart 13 Resident unemployment rate by broad occupational group

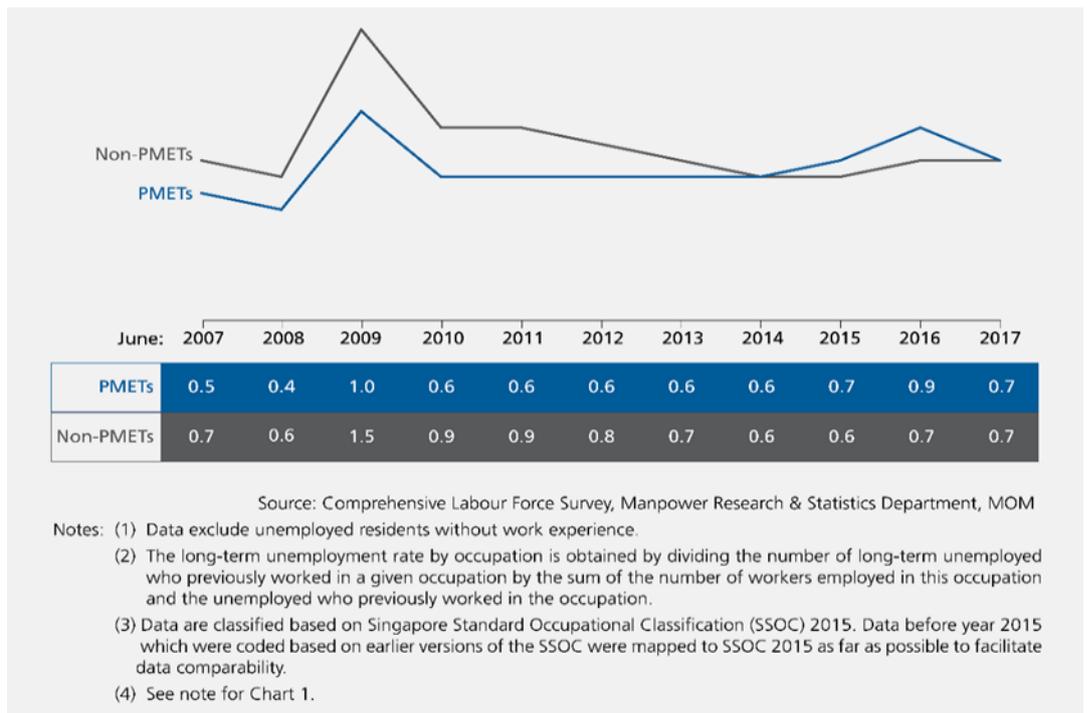
Per Cent



¹³ The enhancements to the Adapt & Grow initiative includes (i) higher wage support for a longer duration to employers under the Career Support Programme (CSP) if they hire PMETs aged 40 and over who had been unemployed for at least 12 months, (ii) raising the wage support to employers who hire PMETs aged 40 to 49 who had been unemployed for at least 6 months to the same level as those aged 50 and over, and (iii) extending the CSP to all PMETs who had been unemployed for at least 6 months regardless of their age or whether they were made redundant. The salary support cap for jobs offered under the Professional Conversion Programmes (PCPs) was also increased to encourage employers to offer more PCP jobs at the mid-level.

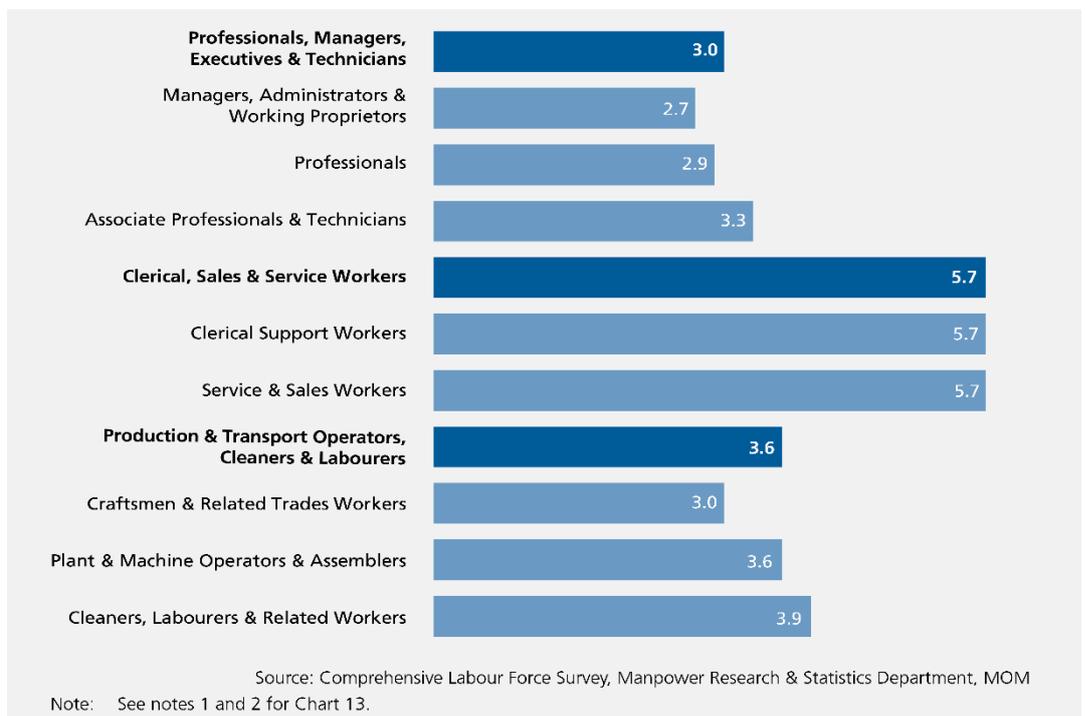
¹⁴ Job vacancies for non-PMETs fell from 24,200 in June 2016 to 22,500 in June 2017, continuing the downtrend from 34,800 in June 2014. Source: Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM.

Chart 14 Resident long-term unemployment rate by broad occupational group
Per Cent



4.4 PMETs were less prone to unemployment than non-PMETs. Among non-PMETs, the unemployment rate was higher for clerical, sales & service workers (5.7%) than production & transport operators, cleaners & labourers (3.6%), reflecting their faster staff turnover.¹⁵

Chart 15 Resident unemployment rate by occupation, June 2017
Per Cent

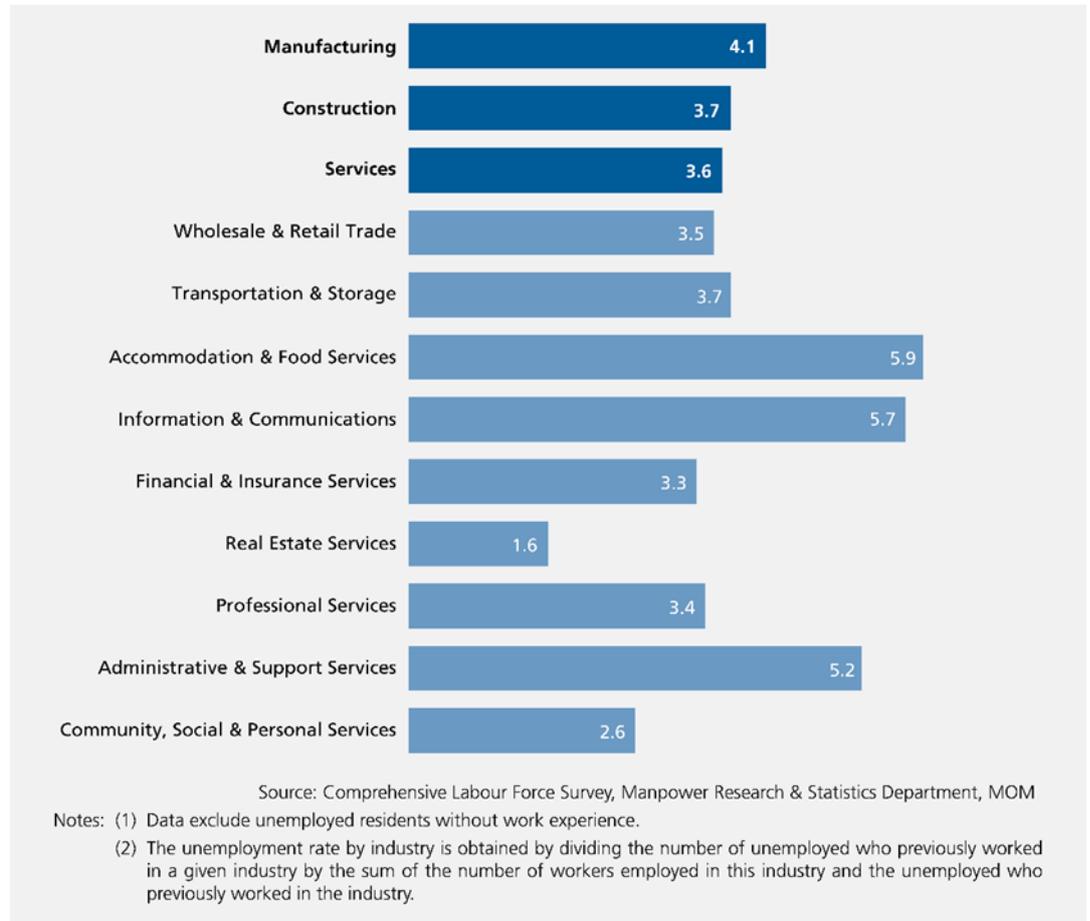


¹⁵ The average monthly recruitment and resignation rates were 3.2% and 2.8% respectively for clerical, sales & service workers in the second quarter of 2017, higher than 2.5% and 2.3% for production & transport operators, cleaners & labourers. Source: Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

4.5 Across industries, the unemployment rate was higher in accommodation & food services (5.9%) and administrative & support services (5.2%) due to their faster labour turnover¹⁶, as well as information & communications (5.7%).

Chart 16 Resident unemployment rate by industry, June 2017

Per Cent



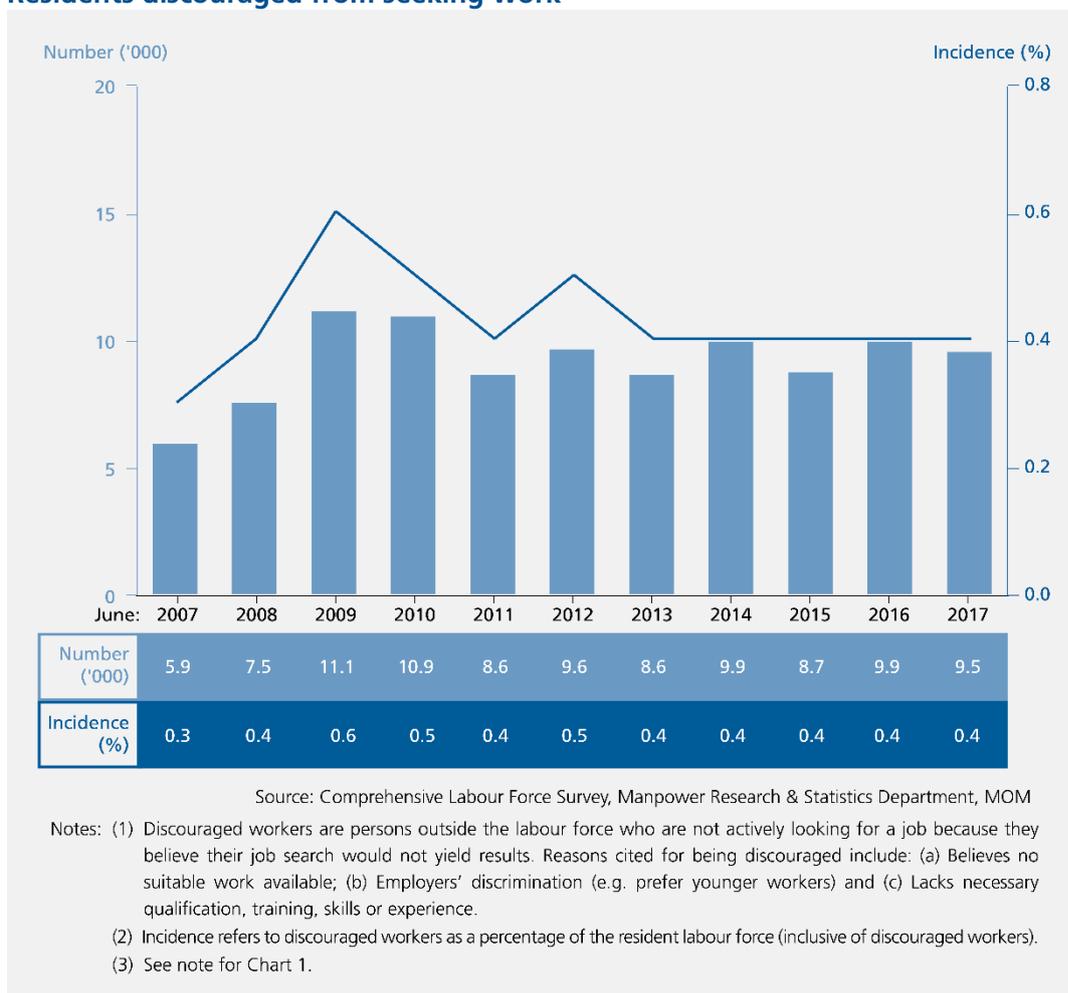
¹⁶ The average monthly recruitment and resignation rates for accommodation & food services (4.0% each) and administrative & support services (4.5% and 3.5% respectively) were among the highest across industries in the second quarter of 2017, substantially above the overall rate (2.2% and 1.9% respectively). Source: Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

5. Persons Outside the Labour Force

Slight decline in number of discouraged workers

- 5.1 There is no evidence that the dip in LFPR was due to more unemployed residents giving up their job search. The number of discouraged workers¹⁷ fell slightly from 9,900 in 2016 to 9,500 in 2017. The incidence of discouraged workers has stayed low at 0.4% of the resident labour force (inclusive of discouraged workers) since 2013.

Chart 17 Residents discouraged from seeking work

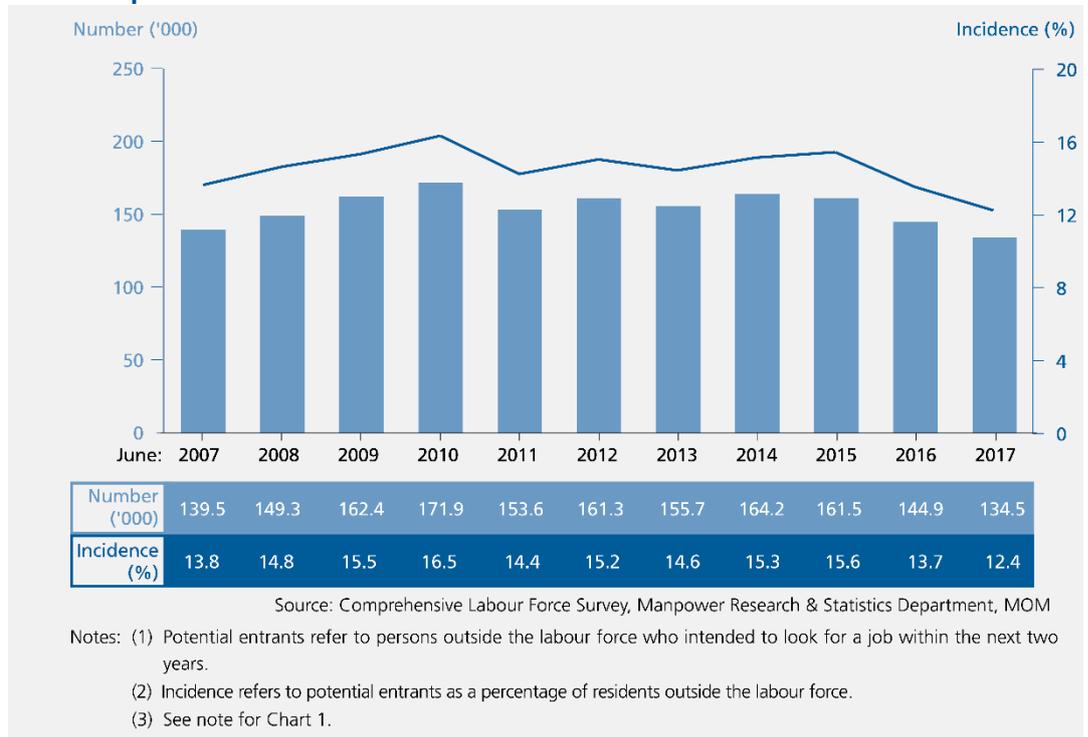


¹⁷ Discouraged workers are persons outside the labour force who are not actively looking for a job because they believe their job search would not yield results. Reasons cited for being discouraged include: (a) Believes no suitable work available; (b) Employers' discrimination (e.g. prefer younger workers) and (c) Lacks necessary qualification, training, skills or experience.

Pool of potential entrants fell to a new low

5.2 Fewer residents outside the labour force intended to look for jobs in the next two years. The number of potential entrants declined steadily since 2015 to a new low¹⁸ of 134,500 (or 12% of residents outside the labour force) in 2017.

Chart 18 Resident potential entrants into the labour force



¹⁸ Since the start of comparable data series from 2006.

Residents outside the labour force tend to be females, older and less educated

5.3 With the ageing population, the share of older residents aged 60 and over among residents outside the labour force rose from 35% in 2007 to 46% in 2017, the largest across the age groups. Youths aged 15 to 24 also formed a sizable share (28%) among residents outside the labour force, given that many of them were still schooling. As the older residents tend to be less-educated, the large majority of residents outside the labour force held below secondary (46%) and secondary (25%) qualifications. However, the proportion who held below secondary qualifications has trended down from 58% in 2007, due to the improvement in the educational profile of the population.

Table 1 Profile of residents outside the labour force, June 2017

Characteristics	Total			Males			Females		
	Number	Distribution (%)	Incidence (%)	Number	Distribution (%)	Incidence (%)	Number	Distribution (%)	Incidence (%)
Total	1,083,500	100.0	32.3	391,400	100.0	24.0	692,100	100.0	40.2
Age Group (Years)									
15 - 24	304,100	28.1	61.8	153,000	39.1	59.5	151,000	21.8	64.3
25 - 29	25,000	2.3	9.8	11,800	3.0	9.3	13,200	1.9	10.4
30 - 39	52,800	4.9	9.3	6,700	1.7	2.5	46,100	6.7	15.3
40 - 49	80,900	7.5	12.8	9,800	2.5	3.2	71,200	10.3	21.7
50 - 59	124,500	11.5	21.0	25,800	6.6	8.7	98,600	14.3	33.3
60 & Over	496,200	45.8	61.3	184,300	47.1	49.0	311,900	45.1	72.0
Highest Qualification Attained									
Below Secondary	499,600	46.1	55.6	164,700	42.1	41.9	334,900	48.4	66.2
Secondary	269,800	24.9	41.9	107,300	27.4	36.0	162,500	23.5	47.0
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	111,200	10.3	30.2	45,600	11.6	22.1	65,700	9.5	40.4
Diploma & Professional Qualification	97,100	9.0	18.4	39,500	10.1	14.6	57,500	8.3	22.5
Degree	105,800	9.8	11.6	34,300	8.8	7.4	71,500	10.3	15.8

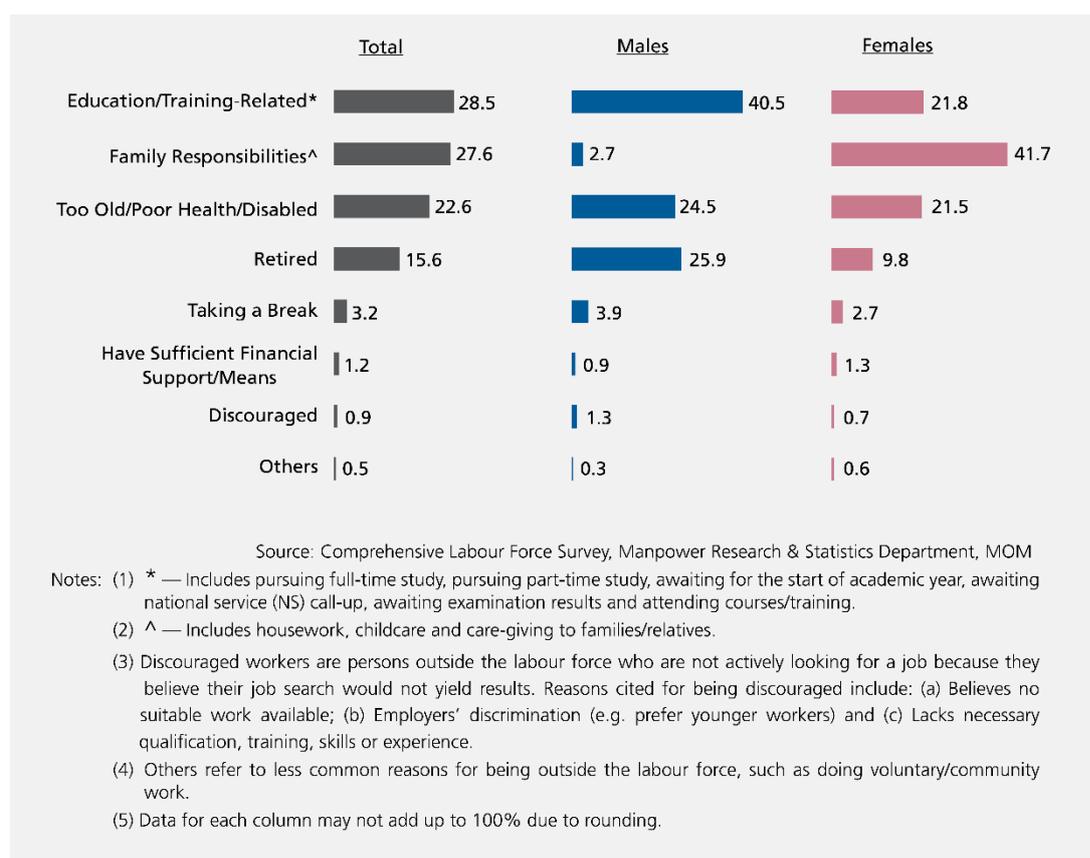
Source: Comprehensive Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

Notes: (1) Data on number and distribution may not add up to the total due to rounding.
(2) Incidence refers to residents outside the labour force as a percentage of the resident population in the respective groups.

5.4 Women were more likely than men to stay outside the labour force, and they made up 64% of residents outside the labour force in 2017. Family responsibilities (42%) was the top reason which kept females outside the labour force, while males tend to be outside the labour force due to education/training-related reasons (40%). Old age, poor health or disability was also a common reason cited (males: 24%, females: 21%), given the older profile of residents outside the labour force. Retirement was a more common reason among males (26%) than females (9.8%) as the latter were more likely to have left the labour market when they were younger to take care of their families.

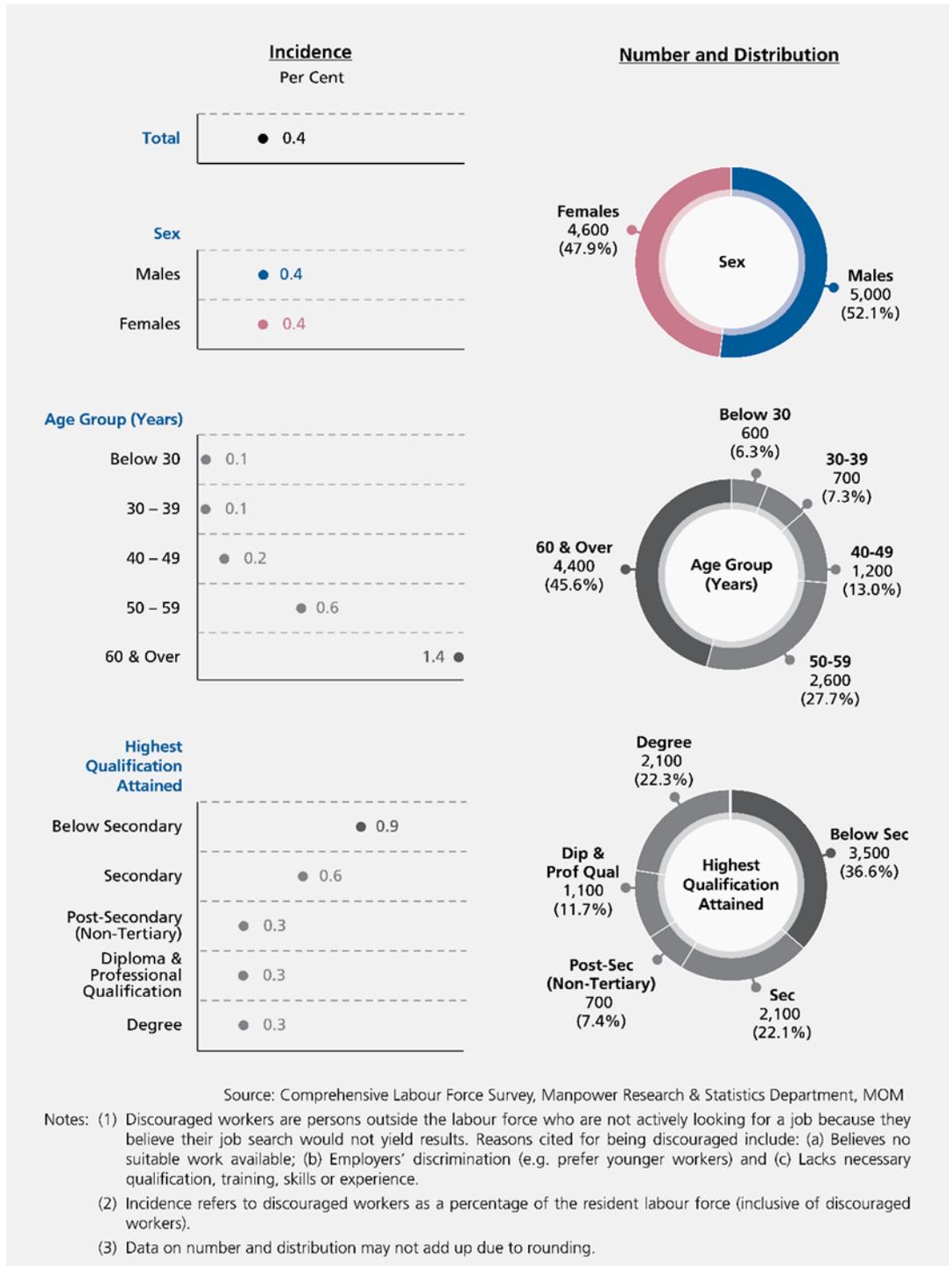
Chart 19 Residents outside the labour force by main reason for not working and not looking for a job, June 2017

Per Cent



5.5 The pool of discouraged workers among residents outside the labour force was small. Reflecting their higher incidence of being discouraged from seeking work, older residents aged 60 and over (46%) as well as those with below secondary (37%) qualifications formed the largest groups among discouraged workers.

Chart 20 Profile of residents discouraged from seeking work, June 2017



5.6 Of the 134,500 potential entrants aged 15 and over in 2017, most were aged 15 to 24 (34%) and 50 and over (28%), even though their incidence of potential entrants were relatively lower. 62% of the potential entrants were females, and the incidence of potential entrants was higher among females in the 25 to 49 age groups. However, their incidence was still lower than men as some females may choose to stay outside the labour force due to family commitments. Tertiary-educated residents have higher incidence of potential entrants than those with non-tertiary qualifications.

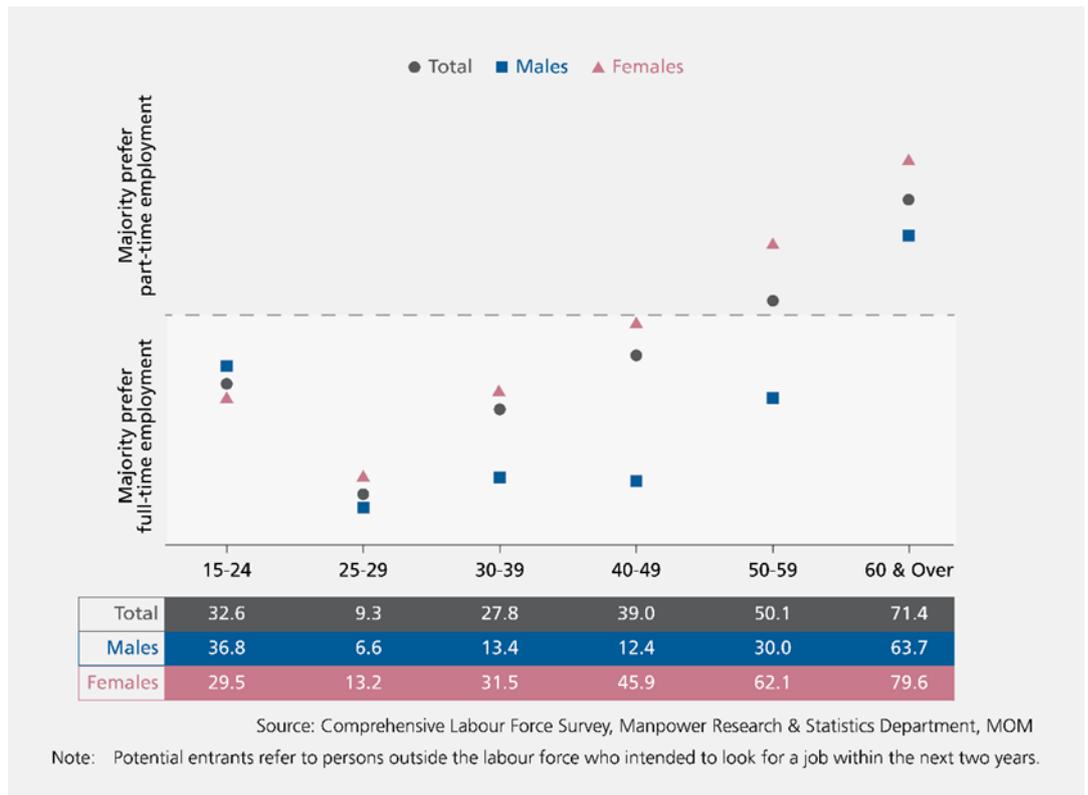
Table 2 Profile of resident potential entrants into the labour force, June 2017

Characteristics	Total			Males			Females		
	Number	Distribution (%)	Incidence (%)	Number	Distribution (%)	Incidence (%)	Number	Distribution (%)	Incidence (%)
Total	134,500	100.0	12.4	51,100	100.0	13.0	83,500	100.0	12.1
Age Group (Years)									
15 - 24	46,300	34.4	15.2	19,300	37.8	12.6	26,900	32.3	17.8
25 - 29	12,200	9.0	48.7	7,200	14.1	61.2	5,000	6.0	37.6
30 - 39	18,400	13.7	34.8	3,800	7.4	56.8	14,600	17.5	31.6
40 - 49	20,600	15.3	25.5	4,200	8.3	43.3	16,400	19.6	23.0
50 - 59	18,900	14.0	15.2	7,100	13.8	27.3	11,800	14.2	12.0
60 & Over	18,200	13.5	3.7	9,500	18.5	5.1	8,800	10.5	2.8
Highest Qualification Attained									
Below Secondary	26,300	19.5	5.3	11,600	22.7	7.0	14,700	17.6	4.4
Secondary	29,800	22.1	11.0	10,000	19.6	9.3	19,800	23.7	12.2
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	20,600	15.3	18.5	8,700	17.0	19.1	11,900	14.2	18.1
Diploma & Professional Qualification	27,300	20.3	28.2	11,100	21.8	28.2	16,200	19.4	28.2
Degree	30,600	22.7	28.9	9,700	18.9	28.2	20,900	25.1	29.2
Work Experience									
With Work Experience	101,100	75.1	15.3	35,900	70.3	14.0	65,200	78.1	16.1
Without Work Experience	33,500	24.9	7.9	15,200	29.7	11.3	18,300	21.9	6.4
Preference for Full-Time / Part-Time Employment									
Full-Time	82,700	61.5	n.a.	34,300	67.2	n.a.	48,400	58.0	n.a.
Part-Time	51,800	38.5	n.a.	16,800	32.8	n.a.	35,000	42.0	n.a.

Source: Comprehensive Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM
 Notes: (1) Potential entrants refer to persons outside the labour force who intended to look for a job within the next two years.
 (2) Incidence refers to potential entrants as a percentage of residents outside the labour force.
 (3) n.a. — Not applicable.
 (4) Data on number and distribution may not add up to the total due to rounding.

5.7 39% or 51,800 potential entrants preferred to work part-time. Preference for part-time employment was higher among older potential entrants aged 60 and over and females aged 50 to 59. Unlike in the past, more female potential entrants aged 40 to 49 in 2017 preferred working full-time (54%) than part-time (46%). Full-time employment was also preferred by most of the potential entrants in the younger prime working-ages, especially among males.

Chart 21 Proportion of resident potential entrants who preferred to work part-time by age group and sex, June 2017
Per Cent



6. Concluding Remarks

- 6.1 The employment rate has continued to increase for residents aged 25 to 64 and those aged 65 and over, while it fell among those aged 15 to 24 due to their higher propensity to pursue further education and postpone entry into the labour force. Real median income rose faster in 2017 as the economy and demand for higher-skilled manpower improved. At the same time, the unemployment and long-term unemployment rates for PMETs showed signs of improvement, helped by the strengthening of job search and training support for this group.
- 6.2 Population ageing and the higher propensity of youths to postpone entry into the labour force will continue to exert downward pressure on Singapore's LFPR, even if the participation rates in various age groups continue to increase. To maintain and further strengthen our LFPR, which is already one of the highest compared with OECD countries, we will need to press on with efforts to allow older workers to remain in employment longer, and make available more flexible work arrangements, especially for those with caregiving responsibilities.

SURVEY COVERAGE AND METHODOLOGY

Introduction

- 1 The 2017 Comprehensive Labour Force Survey is the fortieth in the series of mid-year labour force surveys conducted in Singapore by the Manpower Research and Statistics Department of the Ministry of Manpower. The objective of the survey is to collect data on the economic activities of the population, including detailed information on employment and unemployment as well as characteristics of persons in and outside the labour force.
- 2 The survey is conducted under the Statistics Act (Chapter 317) which empowers the Director of the Manpower Research and Statistics Department to collect information from survey respondents. The Act also guarantees the confidentiality of individual information obtained from the survey.

Coverage

- 3 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.

Concepts and Definitions

- 4 The concepts and definitions used in the survey conform to international guidelines recommended by the International Labour Organisation. The terms and definitions used are as follows:

Reference Period	This refers to the week preceding the date of the survey interview.
Residents	Residents (also known as locals) refer to Singapore citizens and Permanent Residents.
Labour Force Status	<p>Labour Force</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ This refers to persons aged 15 years and over who are either employed (i.e. working) or unemployed (i.e. actively looking for a job and available for work) during the reference period. <p>Outside the Labour Force</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ This refers to persons aged 15 years and over who are neither employed nor unemployed during the reference period.

Employed Persons	<p>This refers to persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) work for one hour or more either for pay, profit or family gains; or (ii) have a job or business to return to but are temporarily absent because of illness, injury, breakdown of machinery at workplace, labour management dispute or other reasons. <p>Members of the Singapore Armed Forces including full-time National Servicemen are included in the persons employed, unless otherwise specified.</p>
Unemployed Persons	<p>This refers to persons aged 15 years and over who are not working but are actively looking for a job and available for work during the reference period. They include persons who are not working but are taking steps to start their own business or taking up a new job after the reference period.</p>
Labour Force Participation Rate	<p>This is defined as the percentage of the labour force to the population.</p>
Employment Rate	<p>This is defined as the percentage of employed persons to the population.</p>
Unemployment Rate	<p>This is defined as the percentage of unemployed persons to the labour force.</p>
Duration of Unemployment	<p>This refers to the number of complete weeks between the date when action was first taken to look for a job and the date of the survey interview.</p>
Long-Term Unemployed Persons	<p>This refers to persons aged 15 years and over who have been unemployed for 25 weeks or more.</p>
Long-Term Unemployment Rate	<p>This is defined as the percentage of long-term unemployed persons to the labour force.</p>
Time-Related Underemployed Persons	<p>This refers to persons aged 15 years and over who normally work less than 35 hours a week but are willing and available to engage in additional work.</p>
Time-Related Underemployment Rate	<p>This is defined as the percentage of time-related underemployed persons to employed persons.</p>
Discouraged Workers	<p>This refers to persons outside the labour force who are not actively looking for a job because they believe their job search would not yield results. Reasons cited for being discouraged include believes that there is no suitable work available, employers' discrimination and lack of necessary qualifications, training, skills or experience.</p>
Potential Entrants	<p>This refers to persons outside the labour force who intended to look for a job within the next two years.</p>

Highest Qualification Attained	This refers to the highest level or standard which a person has passed or attained either through attendance at an institution of learning or through correspondence or self-study. The classification of highest qualification attained is based on the Singapore Standard Educational Classification (SSEC) 2015.
Occupation	This refers to the type of work performed by a person, which may not necessarily be related to his training, skill or professional qualification. In the case of a person who performs two or more kinds of work, his occupation would refer to the one in which he usually works the longest hours during the reference period. The classification of occupations is based on the Singapore Standard Occupational Classification (SSOC) 2015, unless otherwise specified.
Industry	This refers to the major kind of activity undertaken by the establishment, enterprise, firm or organisation in which the person worked during the reference period. It is related to the principal class of goods produced or services rendered by the organisation. The classification of industries is based on the Singapore Standard Industrial Classification (SSIC) 2015 unless otherwise specified.
Gross Monthly Income from Work	This refers to income earned from employment. For employees, it refers to the gross monthly wages or salaries before deduction of employee CPF contributions and personal income tax. It comprises basic wages, overtime pay, commissions, tips, other allowances and one-twelfth of annual bonuses. For self-employed persons, gross monthly income refers to the average monthly profits from their business, trade or profession (i.e. total receipts less business expenses incurred) before deduction of income tax.

Type of Employment Employed persons can be categorised into those working on full-time or part-time basis.

Full-time

- ▶ This refers to employment where the normal hours of work is at least 35 hours a week.

Part-time

- ▶ This refers to employment where the normal hours of work is less than 35 hours a week.

Before 2009, full-time refers to employment where the normal hours of work is at least 30 hours a week while part-time refers to employment where the normal hours of work is less than 30 hours a week. From 2009 onwards, the threshold between full-time and part-time was revised from 30 hours to 35 hours to align with the revised definition in the Employment Act.

Employees can be categorised into those employed on casual/on-call, fixed-term contract or permanent basis.

Casual/On-call

- ▶ Casual/on-call employees refer to those employed on ad hoc basis, as and when the company requires additional manpower.

Fixed-Term Contract

- ▶ Employees on fixed-term contracts refer to those whose employment will terminate on the expiry of a specific term unless it is renewed.

Permanent

- ▶ Permanent employees refer to those employed for an unspecified duration, i.e. they are neither casual/on-call employees nor on fixed-term contracts.
-

Planning, Organisation, Fieldwork and Data Verification

- 5 The field operation for the 2017 survey was carried out mainly from 22 May to 31 July 2017. Around 150 temporary interviewers and 15 permanent staff were involved in the survey operations.
- 6 The majority of the households completed the survey through telephone or internet. Households that did not respond through these options were enumerated through face-to-face interviews.
- 7 The work of the interviewers was closely monitored to ensure the quality of the data collected. Supervisors conducted checks by calling up selected households to verify the information collected. The data were subjected to consistency and verification checks before tabulation.

Response

- 8 Of the 33,000 housing units selected in the initial sample, 1,522 households were excluded from the survey as they were unoccupied, non-residential or demolished. A total of 27,916 households responded to the survey, achieving an overall response rate of 88.7%.

Reliability of Data

- 9 The results of the survey were grossed up to the resident population in June 2017 (compiled by the Singapore Department of Statistics) using multiple estimation factors.
- 10 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.
- 11 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. As a general rule, the smaller the group whose size is estimated or from which an estimate is being derived, the less precise that estimate is.
- 12 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%.
- 13 For the 2017 survey, the estimated sampling errors of the main resident labour force estimates were as follows:

	Estimate	Standard Error	Relative Standard Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower	Upper
Resident Labour Force	2,269,700	7,000	0.3	2,256,000	2,283,400
Employed Residents	2,175,300	7,000	0.3	2,161,500	2,189,000
Unemployed Residents	94,400	2,200	2.3	90,200	98,600
Residents Outside the Labour Force	1,083,500	6,300	0.6	1,071,100	1,095,800
Resident Labour Force Participation Rate	67.7%	0.18%-pt	0.3	67.3%	68.1%
Resident Employment Rate of Population Aged 25 to 64	80.7%	0.19%-pt	0.2	80.3%	81.1%
Resident Unemployment Rate	4.2%	0.10%-pt	2.3	4.0%	4.4%

Note: Data are non-seasonally adjusted.

Impact of Population Revision on Labour Force Data

- 14 Being a sample survey, data obtained from the Comprehensive Labour Force Survey are grossed up using population estimates from Singapore Department of Statistics (DOS). DOS has refined the resident population estimates for June 2008 onwards to exclude Singapore residents who have been away from Singapore for a continuous period of 12 months or longer. Before June 2008, the labour force data are grossed up using DOS's original resident population estimates which comprise all persons whose usual residence is in Singapore. Hence, the resident labour force data for 2008 onwards are not strictly comparable with those published in earlier years.
- 15 To facilitate comparison with data for 2008 onwards, adjusted labour force estimates for 2007 based on the revised population estimates are published. The adjustment assumes that the proportion of persons overseas for at least 12 months in the 2007 Comprehensive Labour Force Survey was the same as that in the 2008 survey. The impact of the population revision is more significant for level data of large estimates such as the resident labour force or employed residents and less so for rates and proportions derived from level data of the same year as shown below.

	June 2007 (a)	June 2007 (adjusted) (b)	Difference (b) – (a)
Resident Labour Force	1,918,100	1,878,000	-40,100
Employed Residents	1,842,100	1,803,200	-38,900
Unemployed Residents	76,100	74,800	-1,300
Residents Outside The Labour Force	1,026,500	1,009,200	-17,300
Resident Labour Force Participation Rate (%)	65.1	65.0	-0.1
Resident Unemployment Rate (%)	4.0	4.0	–
Resident Employment Rate of Population Aged 25-64 (%)	76.5	76.5	–

Note: Data are non-seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 1
KEY CHARACTERISTICS OF RESIDENT LABOUR FORCE, 2007 - 2017 (JUNE)

June	Labour Force Participation Rate (%)						Employment Rate (%)					
	Aged 15 and Over			Aged 25 - 64			Aged 15 and Over			Aged 25 - 64		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
2007	65.0	76.3	54.2	79.2	93.0	66.0	62.5	73.5	51.9	76.5	89.8	63.7
2008	65.6	76.1	55.6	79.7	92.5	67.4	63.0	73.3	53.2	77.0	89.4	65.1
2009	65.4	76.3	55.2	79.9	92.9	67.6	61.6	72.2	51.6	75.8	88.3	63.9
2010	66.2	76.5	56.5	80.0	92.1	68.4	63.5	73.5	54.0	77.1	88.8	66.1
2011	66.1	75.6	57.0	80.7	92.1	69.9	63.5	72.9	54.5	78.0	89.1	67.4
2012	66.6	76.0	57.7	81.4	92.5	70.9	64.1	73.4	55.3	78.8	89.7	68.5
2013	66.7	75.8	58.1	81.7	92.2	71.7	64.1	73.2	55.6	79.0	89.3	69.2
2014	67.0	75.9	58.6	82.3	92.2	73.0	64.5	73.3	56.2	79.7	89.3	70.5
2015	68.3	76.7	60.4	83.1	92.7	74.1	65.7	73.9	58.0	80.5	89.8	71.8
2016	68.0	76.2	60.4	83.3	92.2	74.9	65.3	73.3	57.7	80.3	89.0	72.1
2017	67.7	76.0	59.8	83.6	92.7	75.1	64.9	73.0	57.2	80.7	89.4	72.4

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

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

TABLE 2
AGE - SEX SPECIFIC RESIDENT LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, 2007 - 2017 (JUNE)
(TOTAL)

Age (Years)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Per Cent
Total	65.0	65.6	65.4	66.2	66.1	66.6	66.7	67.0	68.3	68.0	67.7	
15 - 19	13.6	12.8	11.8	15.4	12.3	12.4	11.8	12.3	15.8	15.3	14.2	
20 - 24	66.6	66.5	63.5	65.8	62.8	63.6	61.7	61.8	65.3	62.3	62.2	
25 - 29	90.1	88.7	89.3	89.4	89.2	88.3	88.5	89.0	90.3	90.3	90.2	
30 - 34	87.9	88.6	88.3	89.0	88.6	89.8	90.1	89.9	90.2	90.8	91.8	
35 - 39	84.6	85.6	85.8	86.2	87.3	88.0	88.0	88.8	89.1	89.7	89.8	
40 - 44	82.9	83.3	84.4	84.4	84.9	85.4	85.7	87.1	87.6	88.2	87.7	
45 - 49	80.9	82.8	82.1	82.4	83.7	84.4	84.5	84.7	85.9	86.3	86.8	
50 - 54	77.3	77.5	78.1	78.6	79.7	79.5	80.0	81.8	82.4	81.4	82.8	
55 - 59	66.0	66.6	68.4	68.3	70.2	72.4	73.2	74.3	75.5	75.8	74.9	
60 - 64	46.7	48.8	50.6	51.0	54.7	58.1	59.7	61.2	62.4	62.8	63.6	
65 - 69	26.6	27.5	29.9	30.9	36.2	38.6	40.2	41.2	42.2	43.2	43.4	
70 & Over	8.0	9.6	10.5	11.0	12.5	13.1	14.4	15.3	14.9	15.0	16.2	
15 - 24	36.9	37.1	35.6	39.2	36.7	37.8	36.2	37.5	40.6	39.4	38.2	
25 - 64	79.2	79.7	79.9	80.0	80.7	81.4	81.7	82.3	83.1	83.3	83.6	
25 - 54	83.7	84.2	84.5	84.8	85.4	85.7	85.9	86.7	87.4	87.6	88.0	
55 - 64	58.6	59.3	60.6	61.0	63.4	66.0	67.1	68.4	69.5	69.7	69.5	
65 & Over	14.8	16.1	17.2	17.6	20.4	22.0	23.8	25.2	25.8	26.5	26.8	

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

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

TABLE 2 (continued)
AGE - SEX SPECIFIC RESIDENT LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, 2007 - 2017 (JUNE)
(MALES)

Age (Years)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Per Cent										
Total	76.3	76.1	76.3	76.5	75.6	76.0	75.8	75.9	76.7	76.2	76.0
15 - 19	15.2	13.9	13.0	17.5	14.6	13.8	13.2	14.9	18.3	18.0	18.0
20 - 24	67.5	66.1	65.2	66.2	63.2	64.5	63.2	63.6	64.4	62.6	62.7
25 - 29	93.6	93.3	93.3	93.3	91.8	89.9	89.0	89.4	90.9	90.0	90.7
30 - 34	98.3	98.1	97.7	97.7	97.4	97.2	97.2	97.5	97.4	97.0	97.4
35 - 39	98.1	97.7	97.8	98.0	97.7	98.2	97.5	97.2	97.5	97.8	97.6
40 - 44	97.2	97.5	97.8	96.8	97.1	97.1	97.1	96.8	97.1	97.2	97.0
45 - 49	96.6	96.6	96.4	96.1	96.0	95.6	96.1	96.4	96.9	96.3	96.6
50 - 54	94.0	93.0	93.5	92.6	93.5	93.8	94.0	93.8	94.2	92.9	94.4
55 - 59	84.5	84.9	86.8	85.0	85.7	88.5	87.6	87.5	88.2	88.7	88.0
60 - 64	65.5	64.7	69.5	67.5	71.1	74.6	75.0	77.0	77.2	76.9	77.8
65 - 69	38.7	40.1	43.6	43.7	49.1	52.6	53.4	54.1	54.5	55.7	54.8
70 & Over	13.5	15.9	17.6	17.9	20.5	20.7	22.9	23.7	22.3	22.1	24.8
15 - 24	37.9	37.5	37.4	40.7	37.6	39.1	37.7	39.5	41.3	41.0	40.5
25 - 64	93.0	92.5	92.9	92.1	92.1	92.5	92.2	92.2	92.7	92.2	92.7
25 - 54	96.4	96.1	96.2	95.8	95.7	95.4	95.3	95.3	95.7	95.2	95.7
55 - 64	77.4	76.6	79.4	77.7	79.2	82.3	81.9	82.7	83.2	83.2	83.2
65 & Over	23.5	25.0	27.1	27.3	30.9	32.4	34.9	36.0	36.0	37.0	37.1

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

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

TABLE 2 (continued)
AGE - SEX SPECIFIC RESIDENT LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, 2007 - 2017 (JUNE)
(FEMALES)

Age (Years)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Per Cent										
Total	54.2	55.6	55.2	56.5	57.0	57.7	58.1	58.6	60.4	60.4	59.8
15 - 19	11.8	11.6	10.4	13.1	9.8	10.9	10.2	9.6	13.1	12.4	10.2
20 - 24	65.6	67.0	61.8	65.3	62.5	62.6	59.9	59.8	66.3	62.0	61.6
25 - 29	86.9	84.5	85.5	85.7	86.7	86.8	88.0	88.6	89.7	90.6	89.6
30 - 34	78.6	80.5	79.9	81.3	81.0	83.3	83.7	83.3	83.9	85.3	86.9
35 - 39	71.7	74.4	75.5	75.2	77.6	78.9	79.4	80.9	81.7	82.3	82.9
40 - 44	69.1	69.9	71.3	72.7	73.9	74.8	75.4	78.1	78.9	80.2	78.9
45 - 49	65.7	68.7	67.9	68.9	71.5	73.4	73.1	73.7	75.5	77.2	77.7
50 - 54	60.5	62.0	63.0	64.9	66.1	65.6	66.5	70.4	70.6	70.3	71.2
55 - 59	46.9	48.0	49.5	51.7	55.1	56.2	59.1	61.4	62.8	63.1	61.8
60 - 64	29.2	33.1	33.0	35.4	38.4	41.7	44.2	45.5	47.7	48.8	49.9
65 - 69	15.6	16.6	17.7	19.1	23.9	26.3	27.9	29.5	31.1	31.4	32.9
70 & Over	4.2	4.8	5.2	6.0	6.6	7.4	8.0	8.8	9.4	9.8	9.6
15 - 24	35.7	36.7	33.7	37.5	35.7	36.4	34.5	35.4	39.8	37.7	35.7
25 - 64	66.0	67.4	67.6	68.4	69.9	70.9	71.7	73.0	74.1	74.9	75.1
25 - 54	71.6	73.0	73.5	74.4	75.7	76.6	77.1	78.7	79.6	80.6	80.8
55 - 64	39.9	41.8	42.1	44.7	47.8	49.7	52.4	54.2	55.9	56.4	56.1
65 & Over	8.0	8.9	9.3	10.0	11.9	13.7	14.8	16.3	17.6	18.0	18.2

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

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

TABLE 3
RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE AND SEX, 2007 - 2017 (JUNE)
(TOTAL)

Age (Years)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Per Cent
Total	62.5	63.0	61.6	63.5	63.5	64.1	64.1	64.5	65.7	65.3	64.9	
15 - 19	12.4	11.8	10.2	13.8	11.2	11.3	10.9	11.4	14.5	14.1	13.2	
20 - 24	60.6	60.2	55.4	59.3	57.1	58.0	55.7	56.2	59.0	56.5	54.9	
25 - 29	85.8	83.9	82.6	84.4	85.1	84.2	83.7	83.8	85.5	85.5	85.4	
30 - 34	85.3	85.9	84.4	85.9	85.7	87.3	87.3	87.0	87.5	88.0	89.5	
35 - 39	82.0	83.3	81.6	83.7	84.7	85.6	85.1	86.2	87.2	86.5	86.9	
40 - 44	80.4	80.6	80.5	81.6	82.4	83.1	83.2	84.2	85.2	85.5	84.7	
45 - 49	78.2	80.2	78.1	79.9	81.0	81.9	81.9	82.3	83.3	83.3	84.2	
50 - 54	74.6	75.0	74.3	75.8	77.0	77.0	77.8	80.0	80.1	78.8	79.4	
55 - 59	63.3	64.2	64.6	66.2	67.9	70.3	71.0	72.2	73.1	73.0	72.1	
60 - 64	44.9	47.2	47.8	49.4	52.7	56.1	57.7	59.3	60.1	60.8	61.6	
65 - 69	25.7	26.3	28.6	30.0	35.2	36.9	38.5	39.9	40.4	41.5	41.7	
70 & Over	7.9	9.5	10.0	10.7	12.0	12.6	14.0	14.8	14.4	14.4	15.8	
15 - 24	33.6	33.7	31.0	35.3	33.3	34.4	32.8	34.2	36.8	35.8	34.1	
25 - 64	76.5	77.0	75.8	77.1	78.0	78.8	79.0	79.7	80.5	80.3	80.7	
25 - 54	80.8	81.4	80.1	81.8	82.5	83.0	83.0	83.8	84.7	84.5	84.9	
55 - 64	56.2	57.2	57.2	59.0	61.2	64.0	65.0	66.3	67.2	67.3	67.1	
65 & Over	14.4	15.5	16.4	17.1	19.8	21.0	22.9	24.3	24.7	25.5	25.8	

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

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

TABLE 3 (continued)
RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE AND SEX, 2007 - 2017 (JUNE)
(MALES)

Age (Years)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Per Cent
Total	73.5	73.3	72.2	73.5	72.9	73.4	73.2	73.3	73.9	73.3	73.0	
15 - 19	14.4	13.6	12.3	16.6	14.0	13.0	12.6	14.2	17.4	17.4	17.4	
20 - 24	62.5	61.2	58.0	60.7	58.5	60.2	59.2	59.5	58.9	58.2	56.7	
25 - 29	88.5	87.0	85.5	87.8	87.1	84.9	83.5	83.4	85.7	83.9	84.9	
30 - 34	95.8	95.7	94.1	94.4	94.4	94.9	94.6	94.7	94.5	94.3	95.0	
35 - 39	95.6	95.6	93.5	95.1	95.3	96.4	95.1	94.7	95.5	94.9	94.5	
40 - 44	94.6	94.8	94.1	94.0	94.8	94.8	94.5	93.7	94.9	94.4	94.4	
45 - 49	93.4	93.7	92.2	93.3	93.4	92.9	93.6	94.0	94.0	93.4	94.0	
50 - 54	90.8	89.9	89.1	89.1	90.0	90.9	91.3	91.9	91.7	90.1	90.5	
55 - 59	80.8	81.5	81.7	82.1	82.6	85.9	85.2	84.8	85.2	85.4	84.4	
60 - 64	62.4	62.6	65.3	65.1	68.4	72.1	71.9	74.8	74.0	74.5	75.1	
65 - 69	37.3	37.9	41.4	42.4	47.3	49.8	51.1	52.1	51.8	53.1	52.2	
70 & Over	13.3	15.6	16.6	17.3	19.7	19.8	22.0	22.9	21.5	21.4	24.1	
15 - 24	35.3	35.1	33.7	37.6	35.1	36.6	35.4	37.1	38.1	38.4	37.2	
25 - 64	89.8	89.4	88.3	88.8	89.1	89.7	89.3	89.3	89.8	89.0	89.4	
25 - 54	93.3	93.0	91.6	92.4	92.6	92.7	92.4	92.2	92.9	91.9	92.3	
55 - 64	73.9	73.8	74.7	75.0	76.4	79.7	79.2	80.2	80.1	80.3	80.0	
65 & Over	22.8	24.1	25.7	26.4	29.7	30.9	33.4	34.7	34.3	35.5	35.6	

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

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

TABLE 3 (continued)
RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE AND SEX, 2007 - 2017 (JUNE)
(FEMALES)

Age (Years)	Per Cent										
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	51.9	53.2	51.6	54.0	54.5	55.3	55.6	56.2	58.0	57.7	57.2
15 - 19	10.1	9.9	8.0	10.8	8.0	9.4	8.9	8.4	11.4	10.6	8.7
20 - 24	58.7	59.2	52.4	57.8	55.6	55.5	51.9	52.9	59.1	54.5	52.8
25 - 29	83.4	81.1	79.8	81.1	83.1	83.6	83.8	84.2	85.4	87.0	86.0
30 - 34	75.9	77.4	75.7	78.2	78.2	80.7	80.8	80.4	81.2	82.4	84.6
35 - 39	68.8	71.9	71.5	73.2	75.0	76.0	76.2	78.2	79.9	78.7	80.0
40 - 44	66.5	67.2	67.3	69.9	71.3	72.5	72.9	75.5	76.2	77.6	75.6
45 - 49	63.5	66.4	64.1	66.8	68.8	71.1	70.6	71.3	73.3	74.1	75.0
50 - 54	58.4	60.2	59.8	62.9	64.1	63.4	64.7	68.6	68.5	67.9	68.2
55 - 59	45.2	46.6	47.1	50.3	53.5	54.6	57.1	59.8	60.8	60.8	59.8
60 - 64	28.6	32.0	31.5	34.4	37.1	40.2	43.2	44.0	46.4	47.1	48.6
65 - 69	15.0	16.2	17.1	18.6	23.8	25.4	26.8	28.7	30.0	30.4	32.0
70 & Over	4.1	4.8	5.0	5.9	6.4	7.1	7.9	8.5	9.1	9.4	9.4
15 - 24	31.8	32.2	28.1	32.8	31.4	32.1	29.9	31.3	35.3	33.0	30.7
25 - 64	63.7	65.1	63.9	66.1	67.4	68.5	69.2	70.5	71.8	72.1	72.4
25 - 54	69.0	70.4	69.4	71.7	73.0	74.0	74.3	76.0	77.1	77.6	77.9
55 - 64	38.6	40.5	40.1	43.4	46.3	48.1	50.9	52.7	54.2	54.5	54.4
65 & Over	7.8	8.7	8.9	9.8	11.7	13.2	14.4	15.9	17.0	17.4	17.8

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

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

TABLE 4
MEDIAN GROSS MONTHLY INCOME FROM WORK OF EMPLOYED RESIDENTS AGED FIFTEEN YEARS AND OVER BY NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT,
2007 - 2017 (JUNE)
 (Exclude Full-Time National Servicemen)

June	Including Employer CPF			Excluding Employer CPF		
	Total	Full-Time ¹	Part-Time	Total	Full-Time ¹	Part-Time
2007	2,449	2,543	582	2,167	2,333	542
2008	2,708	2,897	600	2,450	2,588	600
2009	2,671	2,927	683	2,420	2,600	619
2010	2,817	3,000	745	2,500	2,708	700
2011	3,000	3,249	800	2,633	2,925	750
2012	3,133	3,480	812	2,800	3,000	800
2013	3,364	3,705	885	3,000	3,250	800
2014	3,444	3,770	928	3,000	3,276	827
2015	3,549	3,949	943	3,125	3,467	850
2016	3,680	4,056	1,000	3,250	3,500	938
2017	3,803	4,232	1,000	3,300	3,749	1,000

Dollars

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

Notes :

- 1) Before 2009, full-time employment refers to employment where the normal hours of work is at least 30 hours per week. From 2009 onwards, it refers to employment where the normal hours of work is at least 35 hours per week.
- 2) June 2007 data have been adjusted based on latest revised population estimates from DOS to facilitate comparisons with June 2008 onwards.

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