

Labour Market Report

Second Quarter

2018



MINISTRY OF
MANPOWER

Manpower Research
and Statistics Department

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LABOUR MARKET REPORT SECOND QUARTER 2018

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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
FDW	: Foreign Domestic Workers
ILO	: International Labour Organisation
IMF	: International Monetary Fund
MOM	: Ministry of Manpower
MTI	: Ministry of Trade and Industry
OECD	: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PMETs	: Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians
Prod & Tpt Op, Cleaners & Labourers	: Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers
SSIC	: Singapore Standard Industrial Classification

Labour Market Report Second Quarter

2018

Unemployment

Unemployment rate rose slightly as more entered labour force to look for work

Unemployment rate (%), seasonally adjusted

● Overall ● Resident ● Citizen



Unemployed persons



67,300 Residents
Jun 2018^p



59,800 Citizens
Jun 2018^p

Resident long-term unemployment rate edged up

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



Employment

Total employment grew

Employment change (excl. FDW)

Employment level (excl. FDW)



3,429,600
Jun 2018

Retrenchment

Retrenchments rose, but remained lower than last year

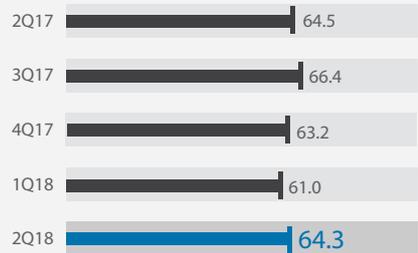
Retrenched employees



Re-entry into Employment

Rate of re-entry into employment improved

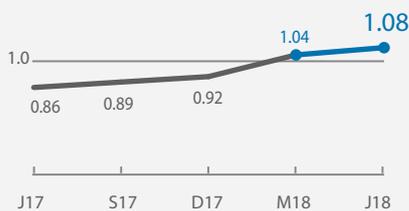
Resident rate of re-entry into employment (6 months post-retrenchment) (%)



Job Vacancy

Ratio of job vacancies to unemployed persons rose

Ratio of job vacancies to unemployed persons, seasonally adjusted



Labour Turnover

Recruitment and resignation rates remained stable

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



p: preliminary

HIGHLIGHTS

- The labour market remained healthy in the second quarter of 2018, as total employment grew and the rate of re-entry into employment among retrenched locals improved for most age and education groups. As vacancies rose, the ratio of job vacancies to unemployed persons continued to increase, even though the unemployment rate rose as more people entered the labour force to look for work. However, there were more retrenchments in the second quarter of 2018, largely due to reorganisation and restructuring. The long-term unemployment rate also edged up, staying within the range observed in the last two years.
- The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose slightly in the second quarter of 2018, at the overall (from 2.0% in March 2018 to 2.1% in June 2018) as well as among residents (from 2.8% to 2.9%) and citizens (from 3.0% to 3.1%), as more people entered the labour force to look for work on the back of continued expansion in economic activities. The increase came after a general downtrend since June 2017, but the unemployment rates remained lower than a year ago.
- Total employment grew by 6,500 in the second quarter of 2018, larger than the increase in the preceding quarter (3,700 or 400 excluding foreign domestic workers (FDW)). The growth continued to come from services (7,200), as increases outweighed the slowing declines in manufacturing (-100) and construction (-700). The services industries that contributed most to employment growth were transportation & storage, information & communications, community, social & personal services, and financial & insurance services.
- Although retrenchments in the second quarter of 2018 (3,030) were higher than the previous quarter (2,320), they remained lower than the same period a year ago (3,640). Business restructuring and reorganisation remained the top reason for retrenchment, while retrenchments due to recession have continued to decline. The six-month re-entry rate among retrenched residents improved in the second quarter of 2018 (64%) after declining in the past two quarters, with broad-based increases across most age and education groups.
- The number of seasonally adjusted job vacancies continued its uptrend since June 2017 to a 3-year high of 56,700 in June 2018. As the increase in unemployed persons was relatively smaller, the seasonally adjusted ratio of job vacancies to unemployed persons trended higher to 108 job vacancies per 100 job seekers in June 2018, from 104 in March 2018.

Overview

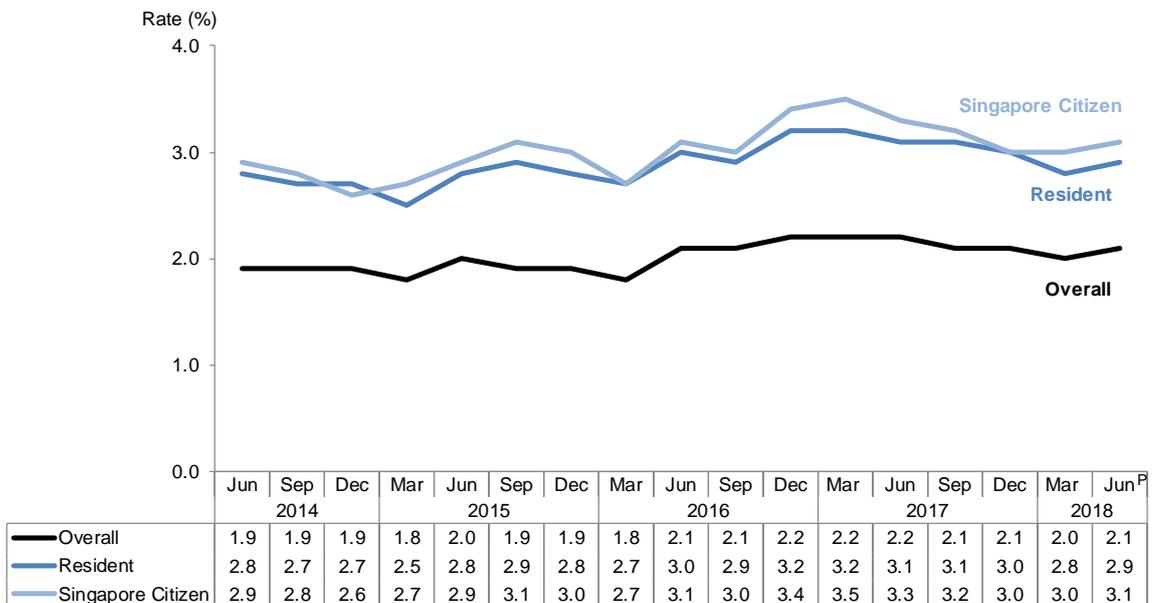
The labour market remained healthy in the second quarter of 2018, as total employment grew and the rate of re-entry into employment among retrenched locals improved for most age and education groups. As vacancies rose, the ratio of job vacancies to unemployed persons continued to increase, even though the unemployment rate rose as more people entered the labour force to look for work. However, there were more retrenchments in the second quarter of 2018, largely due to reorganisation and restructuring. The long-term unemployment rate also edged up, staying within the range observed in the last two years.

Unemployment

Unemployment rate rose slightly as more people entered the labour force

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose slightly at the overall (from 2.0% in March 2018 to 2.1% in June 2018), and for residents (from 2.8% to 2.9%) and citizens (from 3.0% to 3.1%), as more people entered the labour force to look for work on the back of continued expansion in economic activities. The increase came after a general downtrend since June 2017, but the unemployment rates remained lower than a year ago.

Chart 1 Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)



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

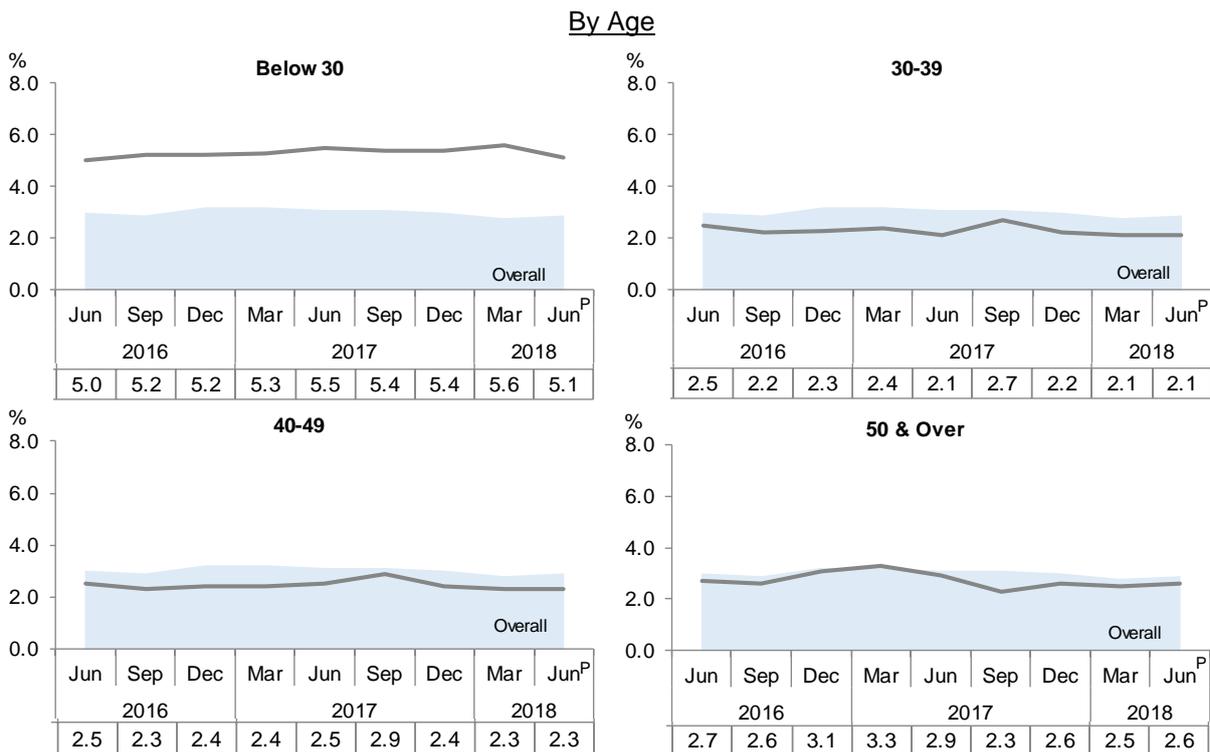
Note: ^P: preliminary

67,300 residents, including 59,800 citizens, were unemployed in June 2018, higher than the levels in March 2018 (residents: 64,800, citizens: 57,600).¹

By age, residents aged below 30 saw a discernible decline in the unemployment rate, after trending up in the last two years. By education, the unemployment rate increased for residents with post-secondary (non-tertiary) and diploma & professional qualifications, with these groups posting above-average rates. Following two consecutive quarters of decline, the rate for degree holders went below-average in June 2018.

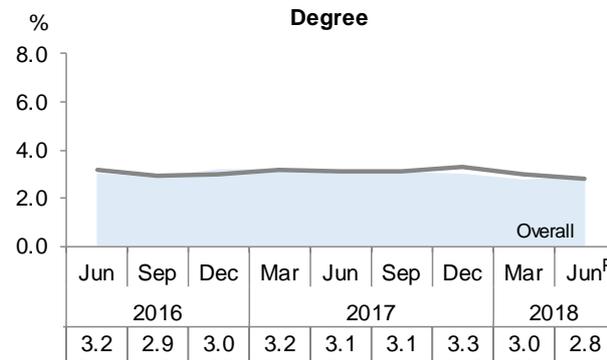
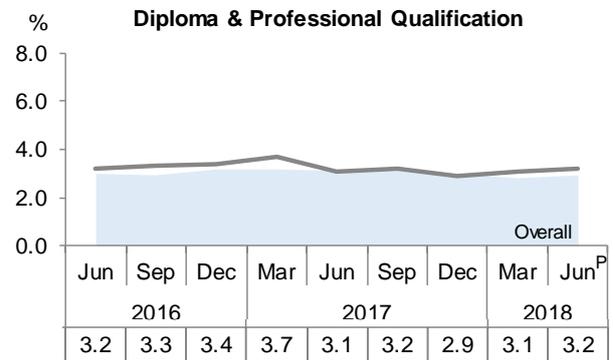
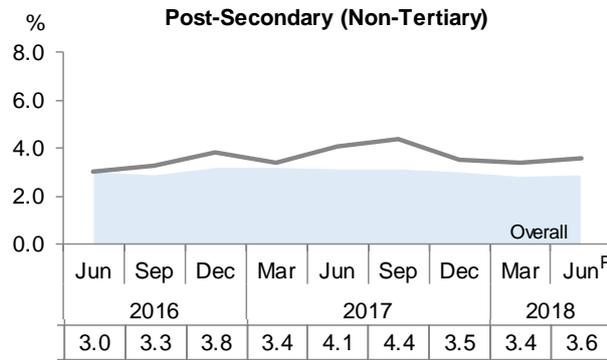
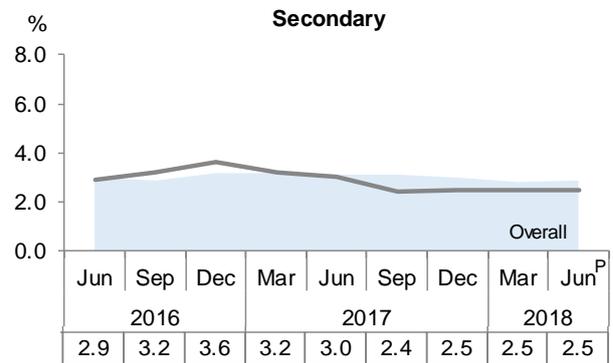
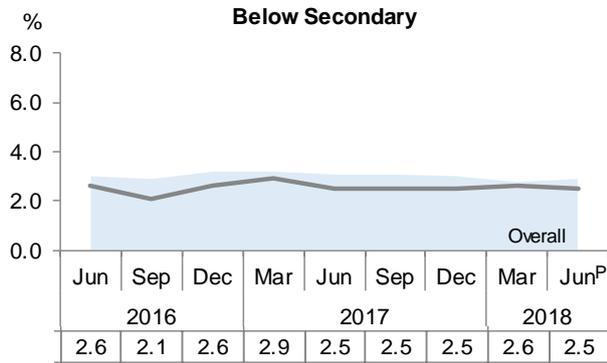
Trends in unemployment rate for residents in the other age and education groups remained similar.

Chart 2 Resident Unemployment Rate By Age And Education (Seasonally Adjusted)



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

By Education



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

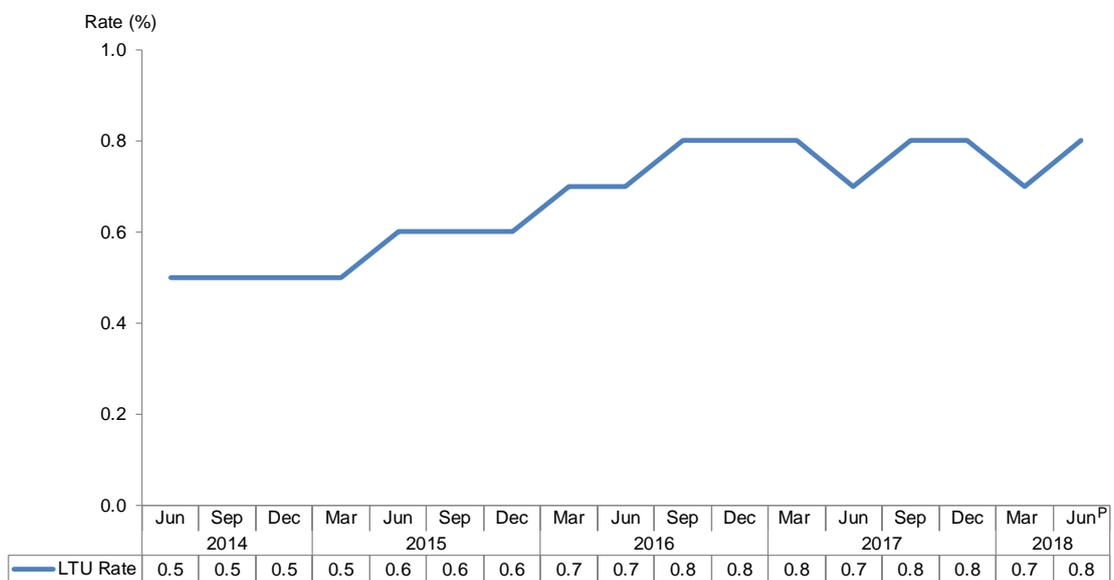
Note:
^P: preliminary

Resident long-term unemployment rate edged up

The seasonally adjusted resident long-term unemployment rate edged up from 0.7% in March 2018 to 0.8% in June 2018, staying within the range observed in the last two years.

The increase was broad-based across age and education groups. Specifically, the long-term unemployment rate of residents aged 50 & over, as well as those with degree qualifications, remained above-average. The long-term unemployment rate also rose for residents in their 30s for the second consecutive quarter, though it remained lower than average.

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

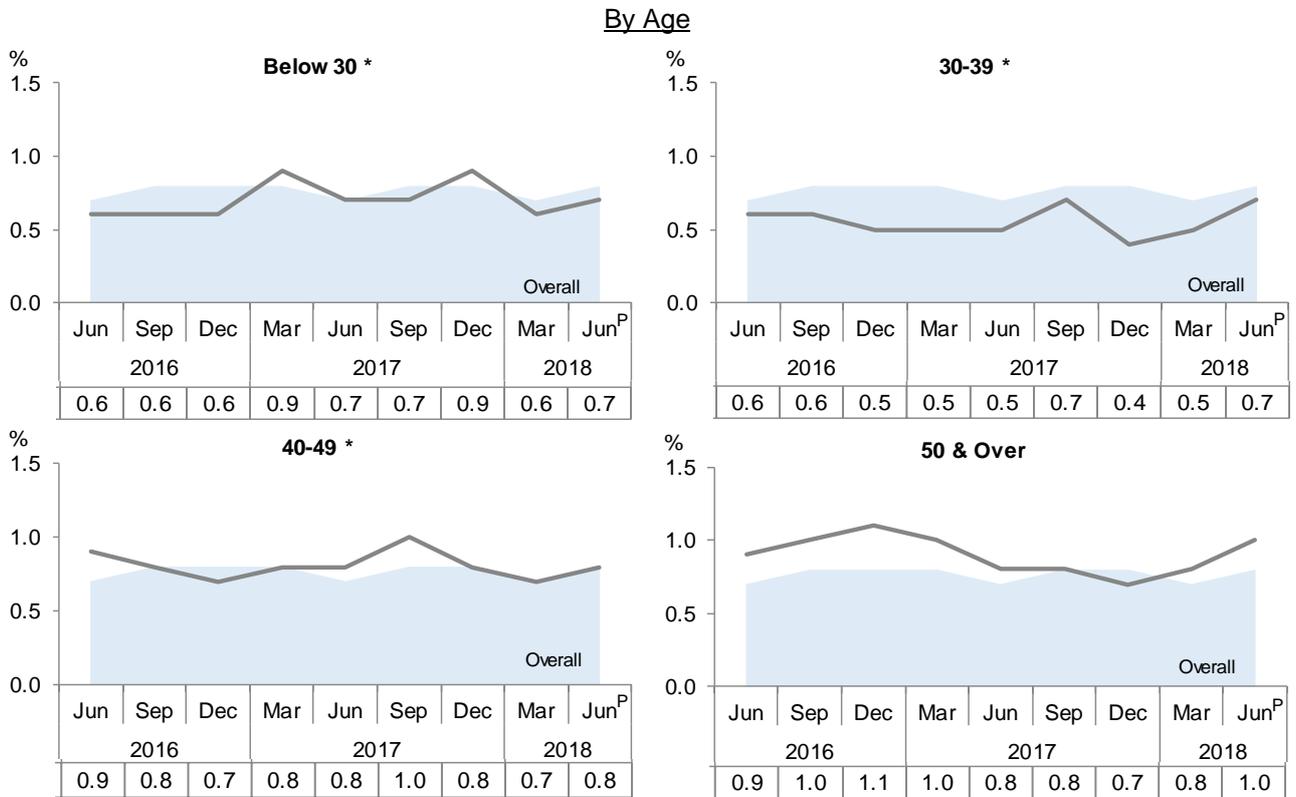


Source: Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

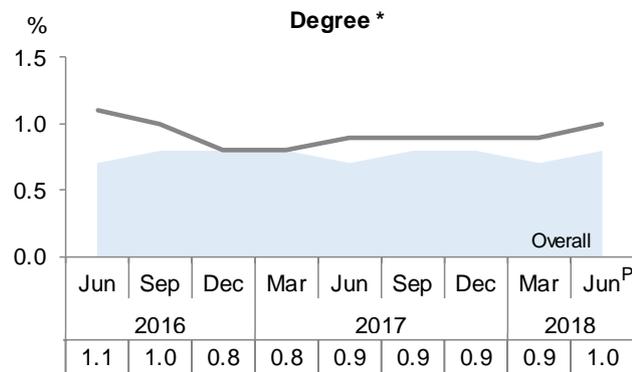
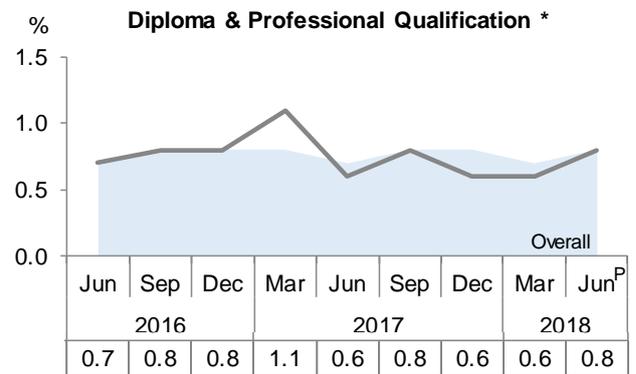
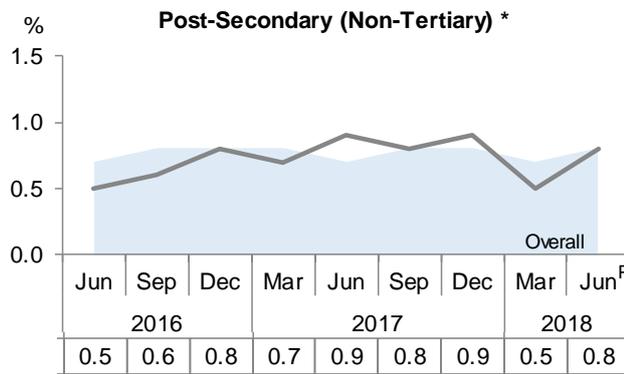
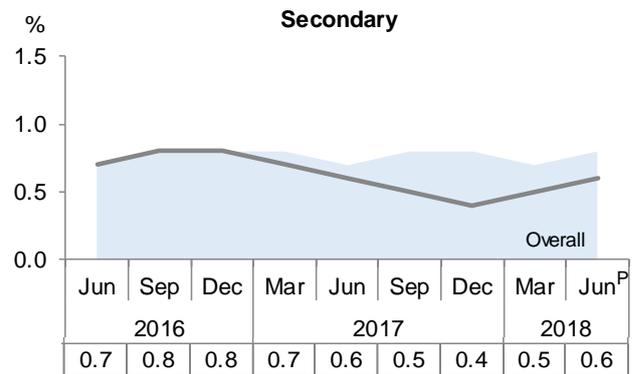
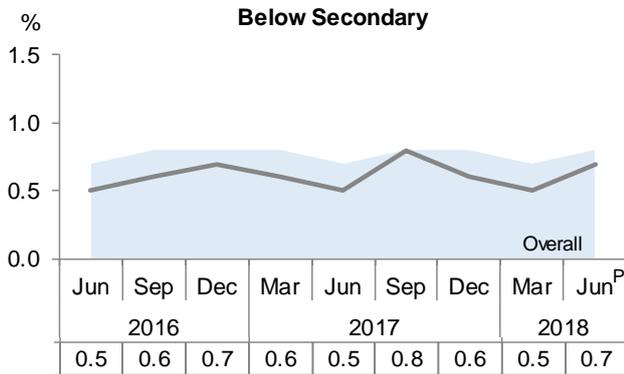
Notes:

- (1) Long-term unemployed refers to those unemployed for at least 25 weeks.
- (2) ^P: preliminary

Chart 4 Resident Long-Term Unemployment Rate By Age And Education
(Seasonally Adjusted)



By Education



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

Notes:

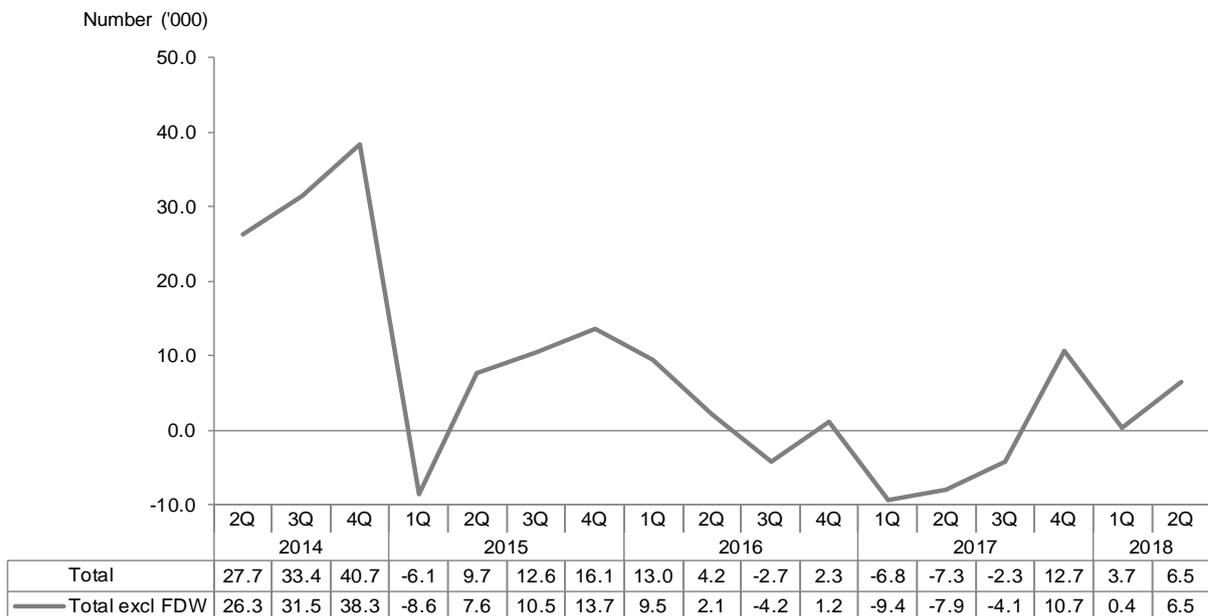
- (1) Long-term unemployed refers to those unemployed for at least 25 weeks.
- (2) * These series are not seasonally adjusted because they have weak or no seasonality.
- (3) ^P: preliminary

Employment

Employment rose, due to services

Total employment grew by 6,500² in the second quarter of 2018, larger than the increase in the preceding quarter (3,700 or 400 excluding foreign domestic workers (FDW)). In all, total employment (excluding FDW) grew by 6,900 in the first half of 2018, broadly similar to the growth of 6,700 in the second half of 2017, and reversing the contraction of 17,300 in the first half of 2017³.

Chart 5 Employment Change



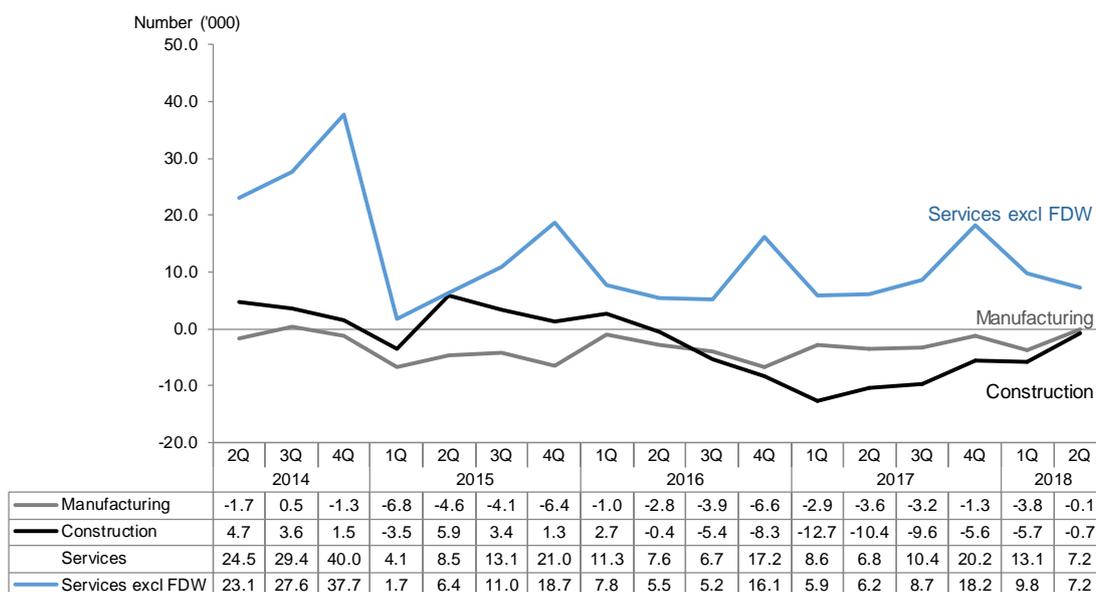
Source: Administrative Records and Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

Notes:

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

² The total employment change was the same as that excluding FDW as there was no net change in the employment of FDW in the second quarter of 2018.

³ Locals contributed to the bulk of the employment growth in the first half of 2018.

Chart 6 Employment Change By Sector

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

Notes:

- (1) Data are primarily from administrative records, with the self-employed component estimated from the Labour Force Survey.
- (2) Data for the three major sectors do not add up to the total as the latter includes agriculture, fishing, quarrying, utilities and sewerage & waste management.
- (3) The industries are classified based on SSIC 2015.

In the second quarter of 2018, services (7,200 excluding FDW) was the main driver of total employment growth. Employment in manufacturing (-100) and construction (-700) continued to contract, though the decline has eased considerably from the preceding quarters.

The employment growth in services was led by transportation & storage (2,600), information & communications (2,400), community, social & personal services (2,100, mainly in health & social services), and financial & insurance services (1,700). These outweighed declines which mainly came from retail trade (-2,400) and accommodation & food services (-1,600). In the next quarter, employment growth in services is expected to be broad-based.⁴

The main industries contributing to employment growth and declines in the first half of 2018 were similar to those in second quarter 2018. Employment growth from services (17,100) was partly negated by declines from manufacturing (-3,900) and construction (-6,400), which were smaller than the other half-yearly contractions seen in the last two years.

⁴ A net weighted balance of +10% of firms in services expected to increase hiring in the third quarter of 2018. This was broad-based across services industries. Source: Business Expectations (Services Sector), Third Quarter 2018, Department of Statistics, MTI.

Table 1 Total Employment Change By Industry

In Thousands

	Quarterly Change						Half-Yearly Change			Employment Level
	2017				2018		2017		2018	
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	1H	2H	1H	Jun 18
Total	-6.8	-7.3	-2.3	12.7	3.7	6.5	-14.1	10.4	10.1	3,679.6
Total (excl FDW)	-9.4	-7.9	-4.1	10.7	0.4	6.5	-17.3	6.7	6.9	3,429.6
Manufacturing	-2.9	-3.6	-3.2	-1.3	-3.8	-0.1	-6.4	-4.5	-3.9	486.1
Construction	-12.7	-10.4	-9.6	-5.6	-5.7	-0.7	-23.1	-15.3	-6.4	445.4
Services	8.6	6.8	10.4	20.2	13.1	7.2	15.4	30.7	20.3	2,720.7
Services (excl FDW)	5.9	6.2	8.7	18.2	9.8	7.2	12.1	26.9	17.1	2,470.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	-4.9	-1.7	-0.1	4.9	-1.8	-1.7	-6.6	4.9	-3.6	486.5
Transportation & Storage	1.4	2.0	0.5	3.3	2.0	2.6	3.3	3.7	4.6	256.8
Accommodation & Food Services	-0.3	-0.4	1.2	2.9	-1.1	-1.6	-0.6	4.1	-2.8	252.0
Information & Communications	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.2	2.4	2.1	1.9	3.7	137.8
Financial & Insurance Services	1.6	1.5	2.1	-0.6	2.2	1.7	3.0	1.5	3.9	192.5
Real Estate Services	0.3	-	0.5	0.9	-	-	0.3	1.4	0.1	86.3
Professional Services	0.5	-0.1	1.8	0.8	1.2	1.4	0.4	2.6	2.6	240.4
Administrative & Support Services	1.3	2.5	-0.4	3.1	2.0	0.4	3.7	2.7	2.4	243.1
Community, Social & Personal Services	7.8	2.0	3.7	4.1	7.4	2.1	9.8	7.8	9.5	825.3
Community, Social & Personal Services (excl FDW)	5.1	1.4	2.0	2.1	4.1	2.1	6.5	4.1	6.2	575.3
Others	0.2	-0.2	0.1	-0.6	0.1	-	-	-0.5	0.1	27.3

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) 'excl FDW' refers to excluding foreign domestic workers.
- (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 industries are classified based on SSIC 2015.

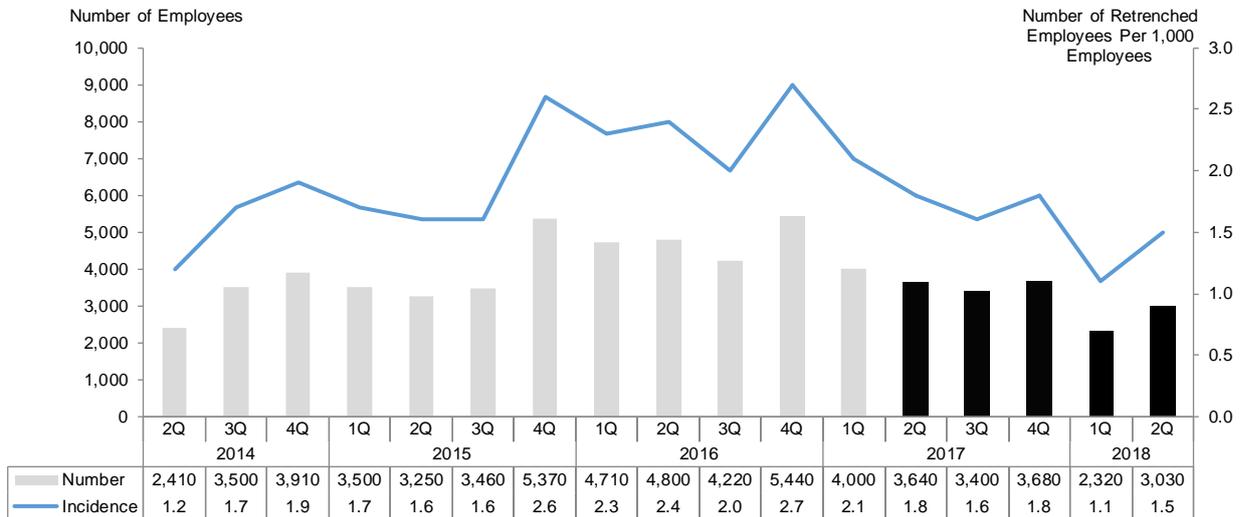
Retrenchment

Retrenchments rose, but remained lower than last year

Although retrenchments in the second quarter of 2018 (3,030) were higher than the previous quarter (2,320), they remained lower than the same period a year ago (3,640). Business restructuring and reorganisation remained the top reason for retrenchment across industries, accounting for close to two-thirds of all retrenchments. On the other hand, retrenchments due to recession have continued to decline.

The increase over the quarter was observed across broad sectors. The bulk of the retrenchments (57%) came from services, mainly in wholesale trade, professional services and financial services.

Chart 7 Retrenchments

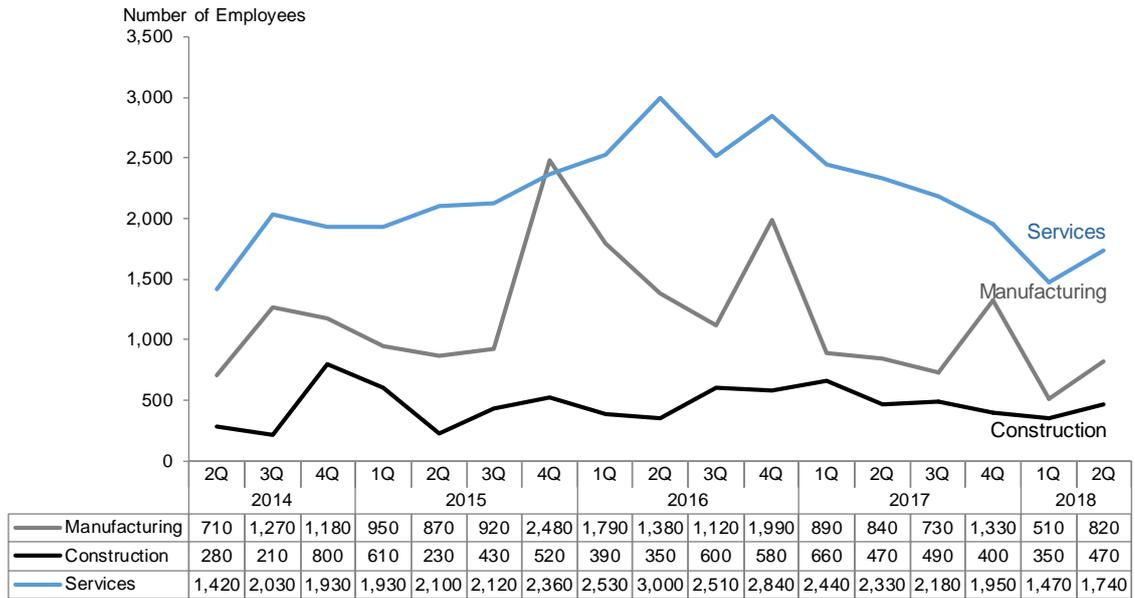


Source: Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

Notes:

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

Chart 8 Retrenchments By Sector



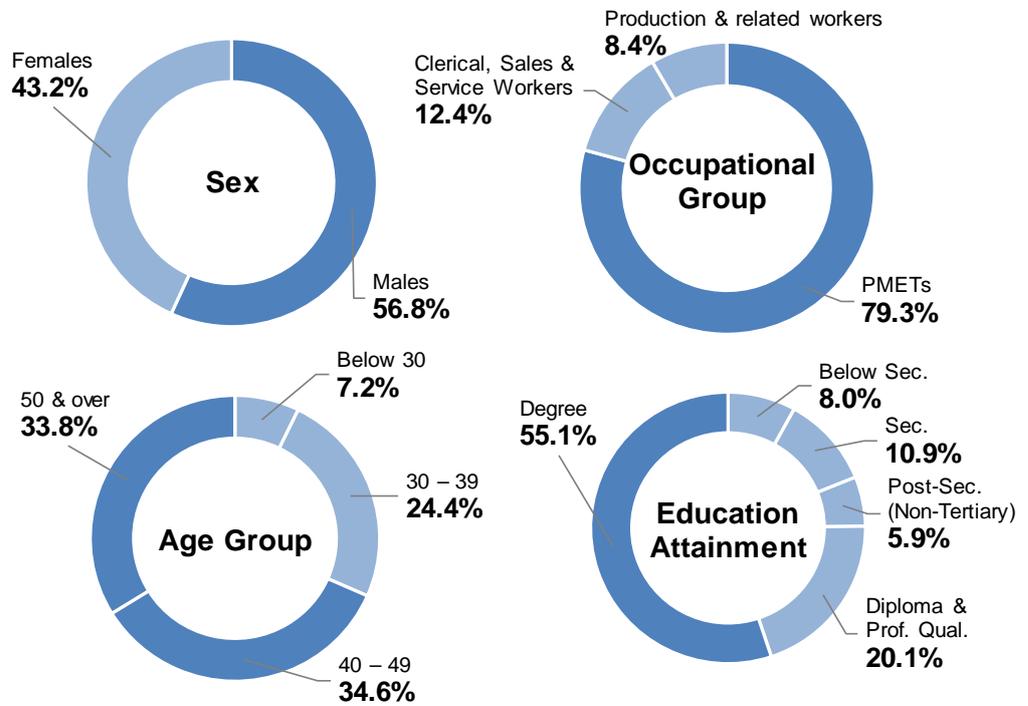
Source: Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

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.

Professionals, managers, executives & technicians (PMETs) formed the majority (79%) of all retrenched residents, and were over-represented relative to their overall workforce composition.

Chart 9 Profile Of Retrenched Residents, Second Quarter 2018



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

Notes:

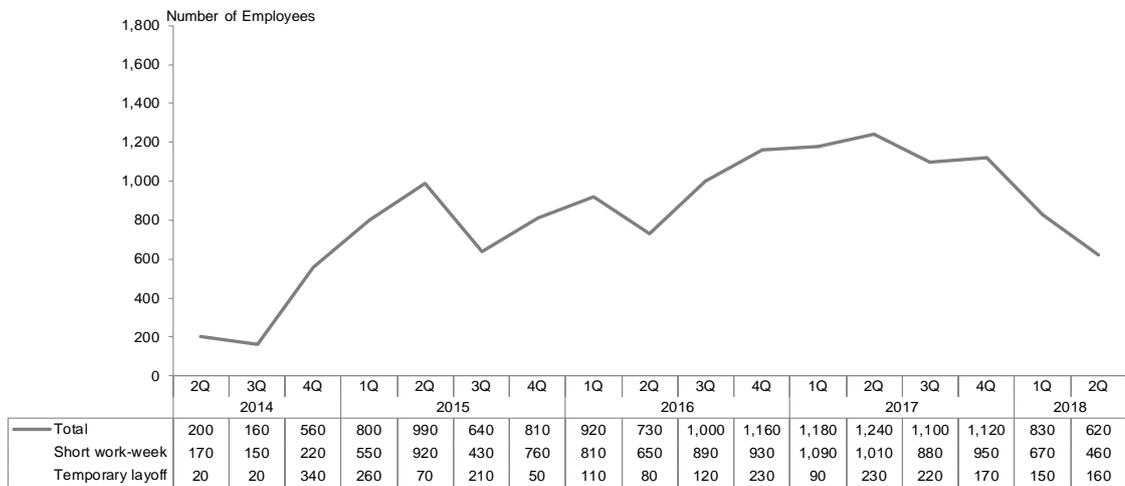
- (1) Data on retrenched residents pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.
- (2) Data may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Fewer employees on short work-week/temporary layoff

The number of employees placed on short work-week or temporary layoff continued to decline in the second quarter of 2018 (620). This reflected the decrease in persons placed on short work-week (from 670 to 460), while temporary layoffs edged up slightly over the quarter (from 150 to 160).

Affected employees were mainly from construction (39%), followed by manufacturing (37%) and services (23%). By occupation, half of the employees were production & related workers (51%), while the remaining were PMETs (39%) and clerical, sales & service workers (10%).

Chart 10 Number of Employees On Short Work-week Or Temporary Layoff



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

Notes:

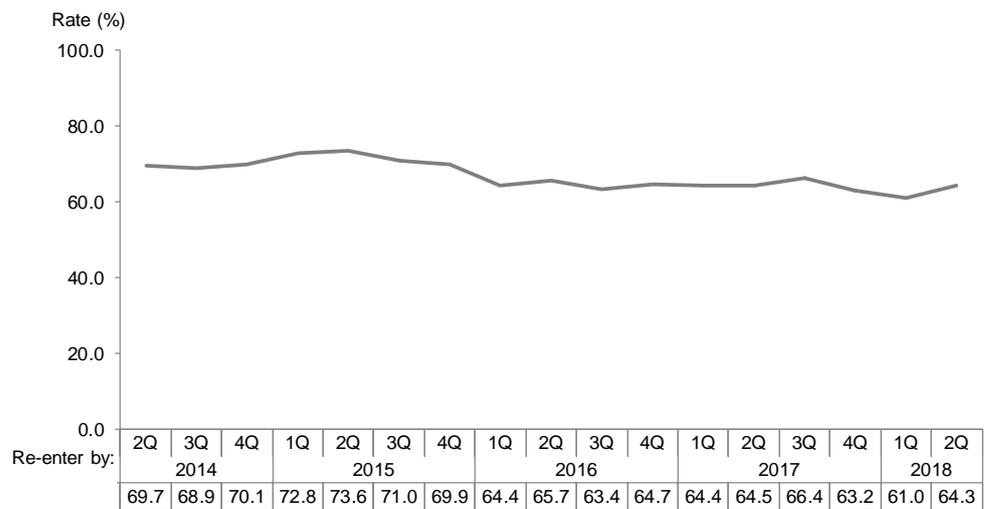
- (1) Data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.
- (2) Data are rounded to the nearest 10. Hence, they may not add up to the total.

Re-entry Into Employment

Rate of re-entry into employment improved

The six-month re-entry rate among retrenched residents improved in the second quarter of 2018 (64%), after declining in the past two quarters. The increase was broad-based across age, occupation and education groups, except for those aged below 30, though their rate (82%) remained above the average.

Chart 11 Quarterly Rate Of Re-entry Into Employment Of Retrenched Residents (6 Months Post-Retrenchment)

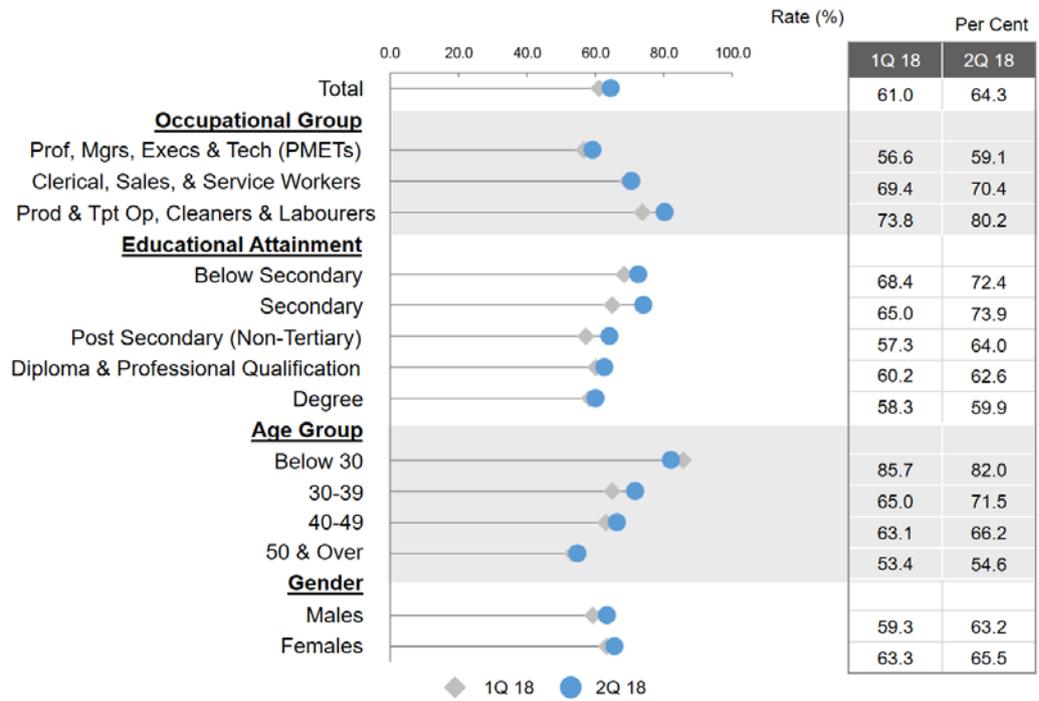


Source: Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM and derived based on data from Central Provident Fund Board

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 2018 refers to residents retrenched in fourth quarter of 2017.
- (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 12 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 2018 for residents retrenched in the third/fourth quarter of 2017 by private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector and re-entered employment, 6 months post-retrenchment.

Job Vacancy

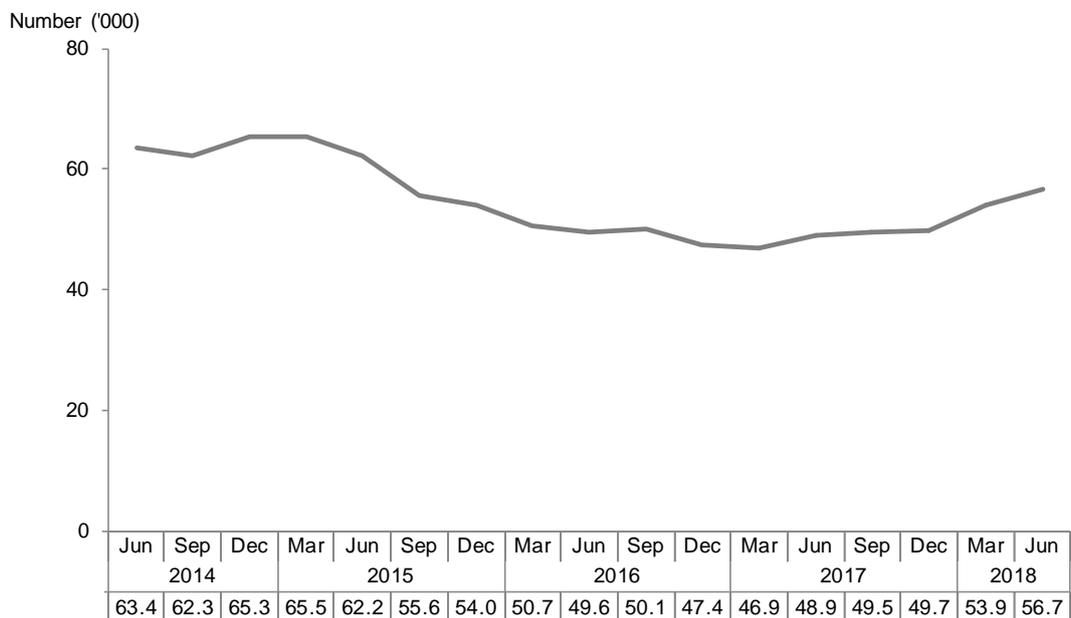
Ratio of job vacancies to unemployed persons rose

The number of seasonally adjusted job vacancies continued its uptrend since June 2017 to a 3-year high of 56,700 in June 2018. As the increase in unemployed persons was relatively smaller, the seasonally adjusted ratio of job vacancies to unemployed persons trended higher to 108 job vacancies per 100 job seekers in June 2018, from 104 in March 2018.

PMETs contributed to the bulk of the increase in job vacancies over the year, in industries such as community, social & personal services (+1,100), professional services (+900) and financial services (+600). Non-PMET openings also rose, mostly in accommodation and community, social & personal services (both +800) and wholesale trade (+700).

In June 2018, 56% of the vacancies were for PMETs, followed by clerical, sales & service workers (24%) and production & related workers (20%).

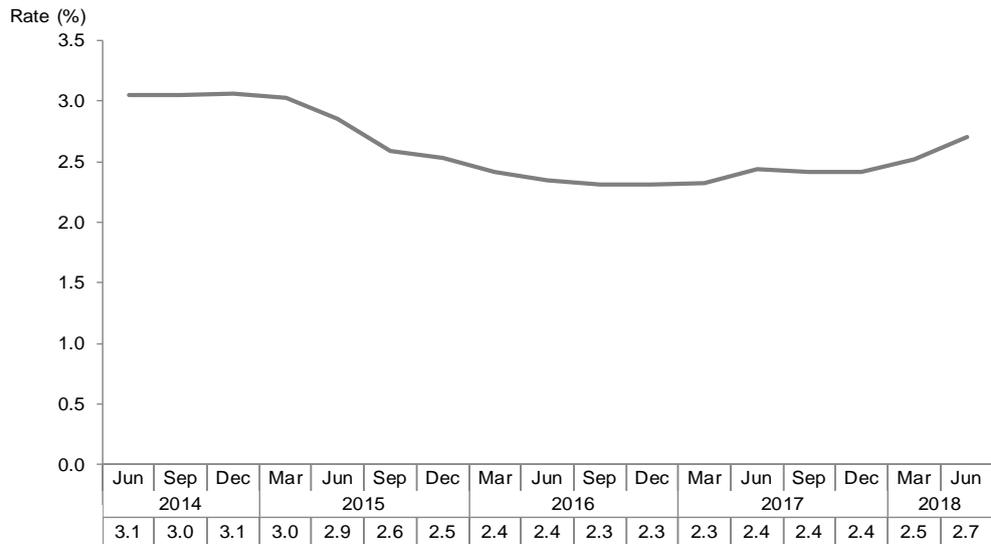
Chart 13 Job Vacancy (Seasonally Adjusted)



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.

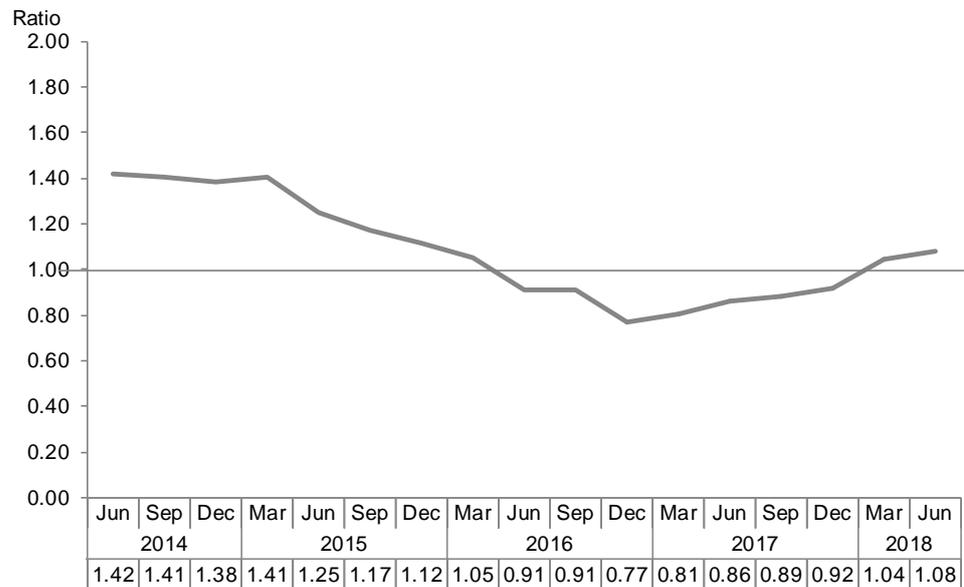
Chart 14 Job Vacancy Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)



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 15 Ratio Of Job Vacancies To Unemployed Persons (Seasonally Adjusted)



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.

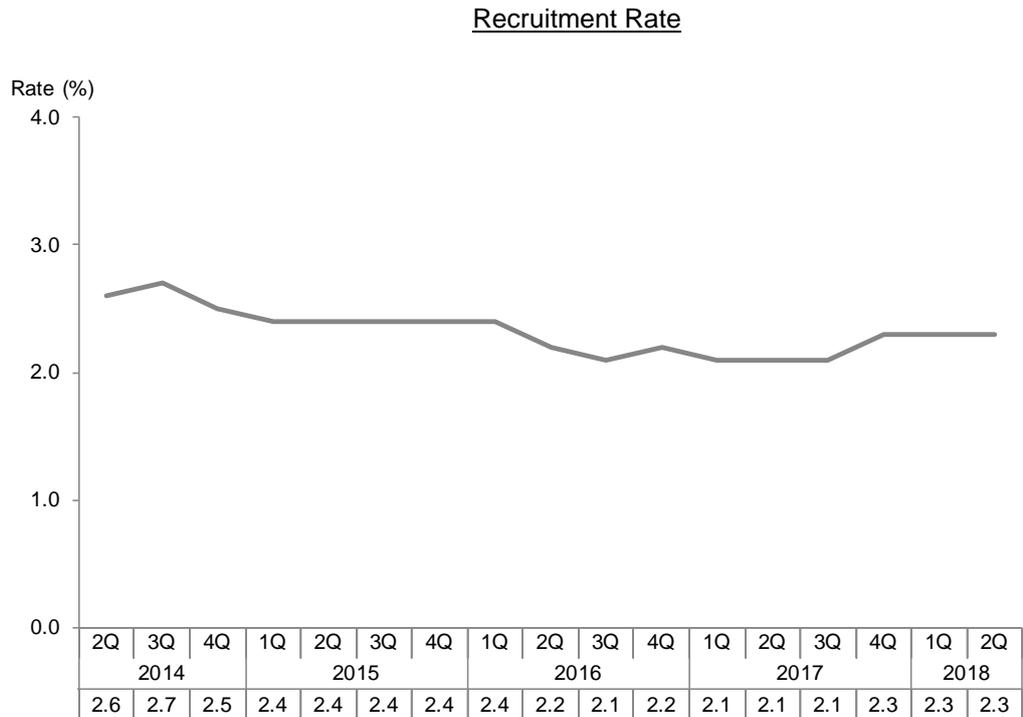
Labour Turnover

Recruitment and resignation rates remained stable

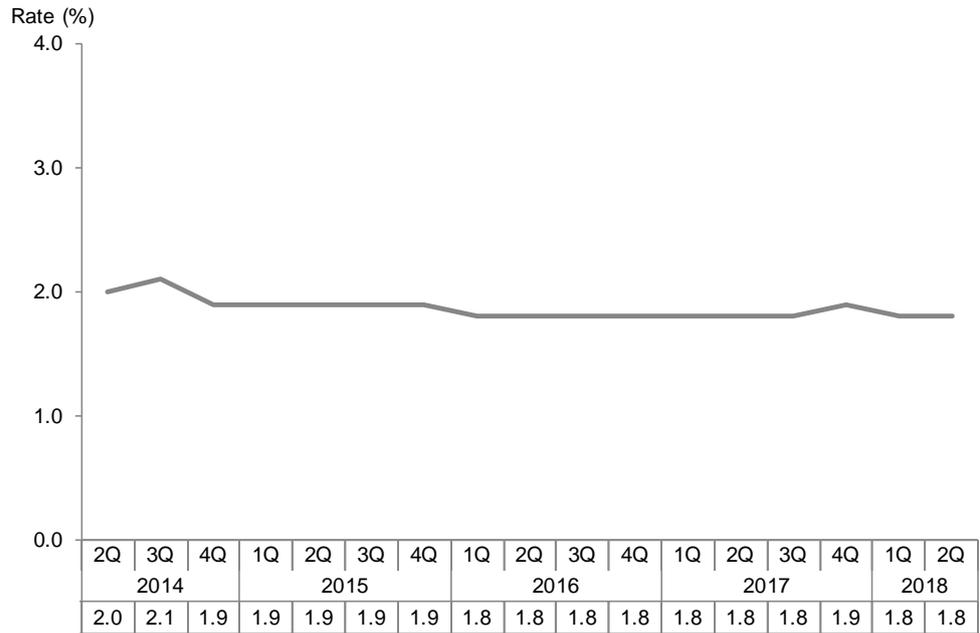
In the second quarter of 2018, both the seasonally adjusted recruitment and resignation rates were unchanged from a quarter ago (2.3% and 1.8% respectively).

Compared to a year ago, trends were mixed across industries. Retail trade, professional services, security & investigation and cleaning & landscaping saw increased churn, while labour turnover declined in food & beverage services and insurance services. By occupation, turnover rates rose across all groups.

Chart 16 Average Monthly Recruitment And Resignation Rates (Seasonally Adjusted)



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.

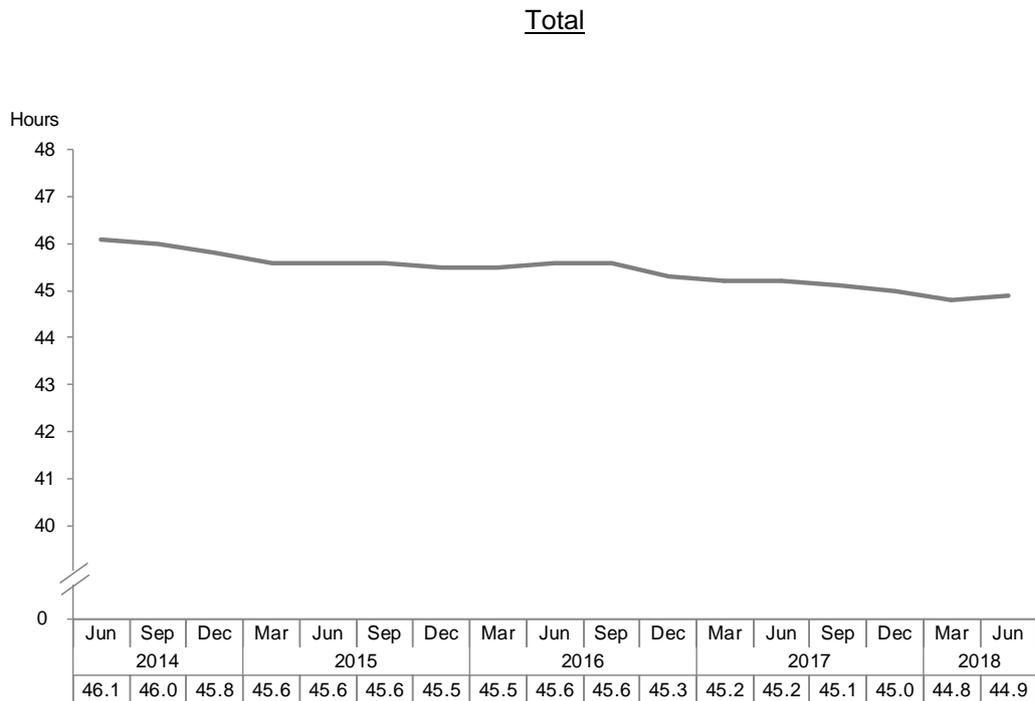
Hours Worked

Paid hours worked per employee edged up

The average total weekly paid hours worked⁵ per employee rose marginally to 44.9 hours in June 2018 from 44.8 hours a quarter ago, reflecting the slight increase in paid overtime hours from 2.8 to 2.9 hours. Nevertheless, the hours worked remained lower than a year ago (total 45.2; overtime: 3.0). The uptick over the quarter was led by retail trade (+0.8), and electronics (+0.5).

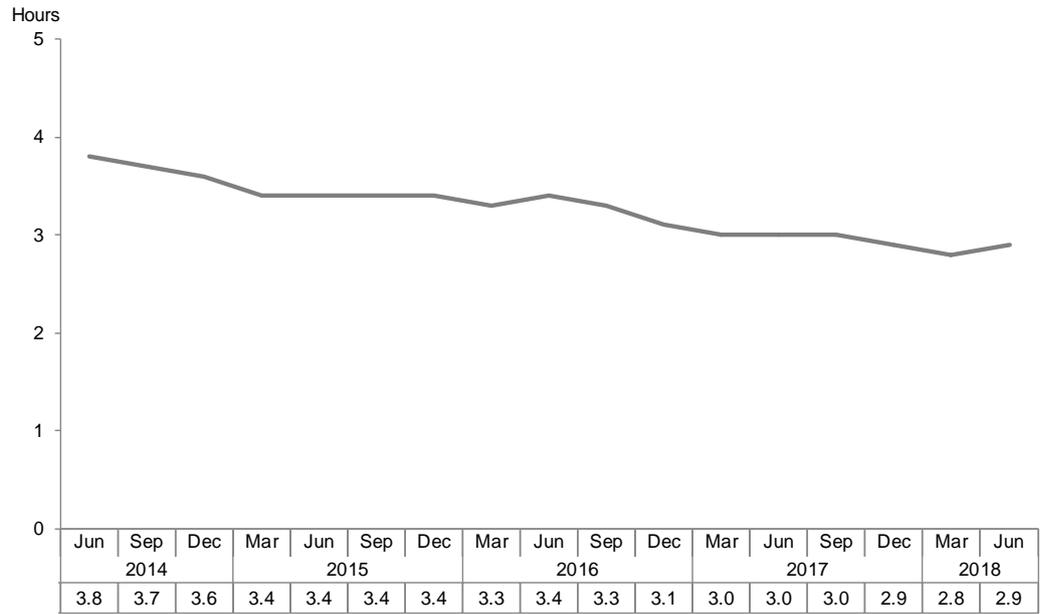
Over the year, sustained increases in paid hours worked were observed in wholesale trade, information & communications and cleaning & landscaping. In contrast, manufacturing and construction continued to record year-on-year decreases in hours worked, though the pace of decline has eased for construction. Within services, the largest decrease occurred in real estate services, marking the seventh consecutive quarter of year-on-year decrease for the sector.

Chart 17 Average Weekly Paid Hours Worked Per Employee



⁵ 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.

About Singapore's unemployment rate

Singapore's unemployment rate is among the lowest compared to the OECD countries, even during periods where there were increases ([Chart A1](#)).

Singapore's low unemployment rate reflects a labour market where most persons who want to find a job are able to do so. However, some may think that our unemployment rate is low because certain groups of jobseekers, such as housewives and retirees, are excluded from the unemployed pool, but this is never the case.

A person is considered unemployed if he or she is:

- not working;
- actively seeking work; and
- available for work

This is regardless of demographic characteristics, including age, gender and marital status. This means that housewives and retirees who are actively looking for and available for work will be counted as unemployed. In addition, how long a person spent searching for a job is also not a factor in determining whether he or she is unemployed. This is why the long-term unemployed will always be included as part of the unemployed pool.

The unemployment definition is in line with the international guidelines recommended by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), and the compilation of unemployment statistics in Singapore adheres strictly to the international standards set by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Unemployment rate typically increases during economic contraction, but can the unemployment rate also rise during times of economic expansion?

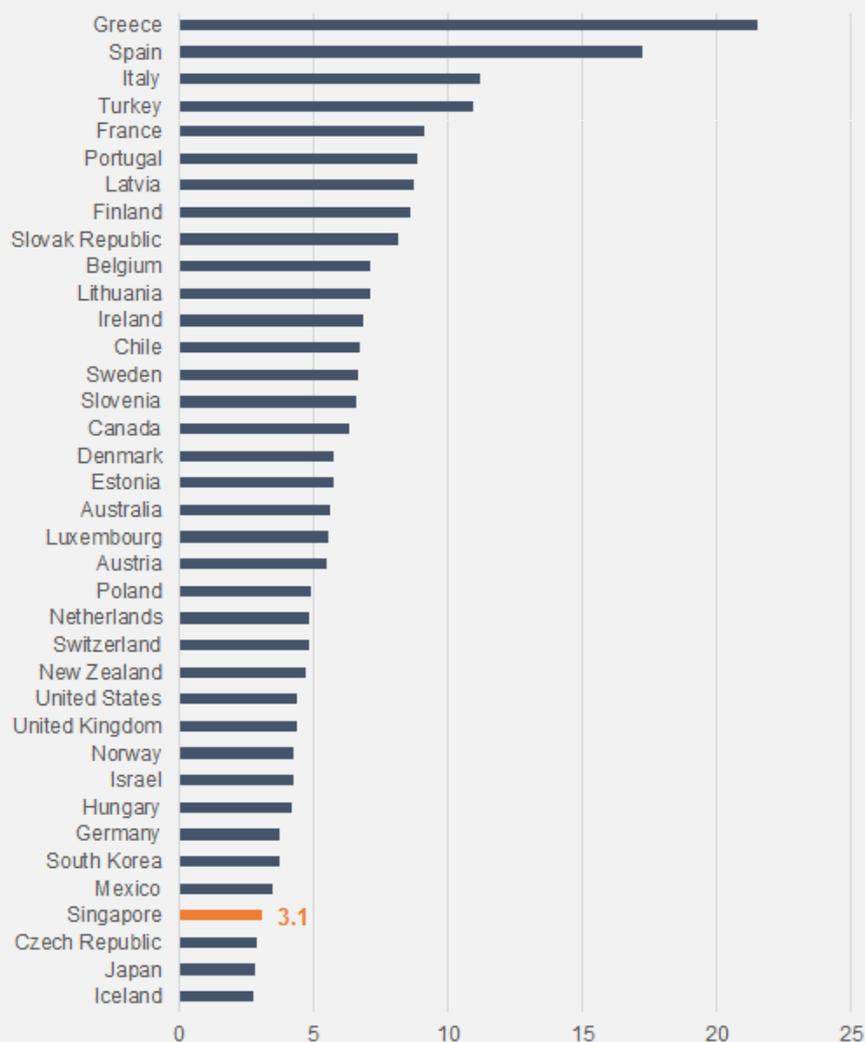
In June 2018, the unemployment rate increased compared to March 2018, after registering the lowest unemployment rate since March 2016. The increase in unemployment rate may seem counterintuitive as the economy has picked up and hiring outlook stays positive. But unemployment rate can still rise in an improving economy, as more persons entered the labour force to look for work but not all of them gets immediately employed. This is commonly referred to as the "encouraged worker effect".

Hence, an increase in unemployment rate need not always be a sign of a weak economy or impending downturn, nor should it be attributed solely to job losses. To gain a more holistic picture on the health of the labour market, an increase in unemployment rate must be read together with other labour market data such as employment, resignation, re-entry into employment and job vacancies. In June 2018, both employment and job vacancies rose, and re-entry into employment also improved.

Is higher unemployment rate always a concern?

Higher unemployment can signal greater job search difficulties. However, this may not be the case. You may have noticed that unemployment among those aged below 30 is typically higher than other age groups. This is because those in this age group are mostly fresh graduates entering the labour market or changing jobs more frequently as they explore their career options. However, their unemployment was mostly transitional – their long-term unemployment rates were usually below the resident average.

Chart A1: Unemployment Rate in 2017 (Aged 15 & Over), %



Sources:

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

Other economies: OECD Stat database

Notes:

1. Data for Singapore pertain to residents and refer to the annual average.

2. Data for Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Norway and Sweden pertain to those aged 15 to 74, Iceland to those aged 16 to 74, and Spain, United Kingdom and United States to those aged 16 & over.

1.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

RESIDENT UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY GENDER, AGE AND HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED

Per Cent

Characteristics	2015	2016	2017	Jun	
				2017	2018 ^P
TOTAL	2.8	3.0	3.1	4.2	3.9
GENDER					
Males	2.7	3.0	3.1	4.0	3.8
Females	2.9	3.0	3.1	4.4	4.1
AGE GROUP (YEARS)					
Below 30	5.1	5.0	5.4	7.8	7.3
30 - 39	1.9	2.3	2.4	3.0	3.0
40 & Over	2.3	2.6	2.7	3.5	3.2
40 - 49	2.4	2.4	2.5	3.2	3.0
50 & Over	2.4	2.7	2.8	3.7	3.4
HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED					
Below Secondary	2.5	2.4	2.6	3.5	3.5
Secondary	2.7	3.1	2.8	4.3	3.7
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	3.0	3.2	3.8	5.1	4.9
Diploma & Professional Qualification	2.9	3.1	3.3	4.1	4.2
Degree	2.8	3.1	3.2	4.2	3.8

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

^P: preliminary

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

1.2 UNEMPLOYMENT

UNEMPLOYED RESIDENTS BY GENDER, AGE AND HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED

In Thousands

Characteristics	2015	2016	2017	Jun	
				2017	2018 ^P
TOTAL	62.5	67.4	70.9	94.4	90.2
GENDER					
Males	33.2	36.2	38.4	49.3	47.4
Females	29.2	31.2	32.6	45.1	42.8
AGE GROUP (YEARS)					
Below 30	22.2	21.8	22.6	32.5	31.1
30 - 39	9.9	11.9	12.6	15.3	15.1
40 & Over	30.4	33.7	35.7	46.7	43.9
40 - 49	12.6	12.8	13.7	17.8	16.7
50 & Over	17.8	20.9	22.0	28.9	27.2
HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED					
Below Secondary	10.6	10.1	10.9	14.1	12.7
Secondary	11.3	12.3	11.1	16.1	13.7
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	7.4	7.5	8.9	13.1	12.8
Diploma & Professional Qualification	12.5	13.2	14.1	17.4	18.8
Degree	20.6	24.2	25.9	33.7	32.2

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

^P : preliminary

Notes :

- 1) Figures for the month are non-seasonally adjusted. Annual figures are the simple averages of the 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

Per Cent

Characteristics	2015	2016	2017	Jun	
				2017	2018 ^P
TOTAL	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
GENDER					
Males	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
Females	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8
AGE GROUP (YEARS)					
Below 30	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7
30 - 39	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7
40 & Over	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0
40 - 49	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8
50 & Over	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.2
HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED					
Below Secondary	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8
Secondary	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8
Diploma & Professional Qualification	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8
Degree	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0

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

^P : preliminary

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

1.4 LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED RESIDENTS BY GENDER, AGE AND HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED

Characteristics	2015	2016	2017	In Thousands	
				Jun	
				2017	2018 ^P
TOTAL	12.7	17.0	17.1	17.3	20.4
GENDER					
Males	7.6	10.6	10.5	10.7	12.3
Females	5.1	6.3	6.6	6.6	8.0
AGE GROUP (YEARS)					
Below 30	1.9	2.4	3.4	3.1	2.9
30 - 39	2.2	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.6
40 & Over	8.5	11.7	10.9	11.4	13.8
40 - 49	3.5	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.1
50 & Over	5.0	7.4	6.4	7.2	9.7
HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED					
Below Secondary	1.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.9
Secondary	2.2	2.9	2.1	2.8	3.1
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	1.4	1.2	1.9	2.2	2.1
Diploma & Professional Qualification	2.0	2.9	3.5	2.7	3.8
Degree	5.4	7.3	7.0	7.0	8.5

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

^P : preliminary

Notes :

- 1) Figures for the month are non-seasonally adjusted. Annual figures are the simple averages of the 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 2015)	Total Employment Change							Total Employment Level in Jun 2018
	2016	2017	2017			2018		
			2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	
TOTAL	16.8	-3.6	-7.3	-2.3	12.7	3.7	6.5	3 679.6
C10-32 MANUFACTURING	-14.4	-10.9	-3.6	-3.2	-1.3	-3.8	-0.1	486.1
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	1.4	2.4	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.2	50.2
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	-1.9	-1.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4	30.1
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	5.3	-4.0	-1.6	-2.0	-0.7	0.6	2.4	62.5
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	-8.4	-2.3	-1.1	-0.8	-0.1	-	-0.6	98.6
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	-1.9	7.5	2.4	1.4	2.4	-1.6	0.1	90.1
C29-30 Transport Equipment	-8.7	-13.5	-3.0	-2.2	-3.2	-3.1	-1.7	90.7
Other Manufacturing Industries	-0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.2	-0.1	63.9
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION	-11.3	-38.3	-10.4	-9.6	-5.6	-5.7	-0.7	445.4
G-U SERVICES	42.8	46.0	6.8	10.4	20.2	13.1	7.2	2 720.7
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	1.3	-1.7	-1.7	-0.1	4.9	-1.8	-1.7	486.5
G46 Wholesale Trade	0.5	-0.6	-0.2	0.7	1.0	-0.2	0.6	322.2
G47 Retail Trade	0.8	-1.1	-1.5	-0.8	3.9	-1.7	-2.4	164.3
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	3.4	7.1	2.0	0.5	3.3	2.0	2.6	256.8
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	4.9	4.4	1.5	0.8	1.0	1.8	1.4	106.9
H50,5222, 5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	-0.7	-0.5	0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	45.6
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	-1.3	1.8	0.1	-0.4	2.0	0.2	0.3	33.4
Other Transportation & Storage Services	0.5	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	1.0	70.9
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	5.3	3.5	-0.4	1.2	2.9	-1.1	-1.6	252.0
I55 Accommodation	-0.8	-	-0.2	1.3	-0.2	-0.5	-0.7	33.9
I56 Food & Beverage Services	6.1	3.4	-0.2	-	3.1	-0.6	-1.0	218.1
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	2.2	4.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.2	2.4	137.8
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	-1.0	-0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.5	40.7
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	3.2	4.3	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.9	97.1
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	5.7	4.5	1.5	2.1	-0.6	2.2	1.7	192.5
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	4.3	1.8	0.7	1.4	-0.9	1.8	1.4	153.5
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	1.4	2.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	39.0
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	-5.1	1.7	-	0.5	0.9	-	-	86.3
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	-0.5	3.0	-0.1	1.8	0.8	1.2	1.4	240.4
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	1.9	2.8	0.4	1.8	0.6	1.5	0.6	123.0
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	-2.5	-1.4	-0.9	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	0.4	59.4
Other Professional Services	0.1	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	-0.1	0.4	58.1
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	9.4	6.5	2.5	-0.4	3.1	2.0	0.4	243.1
N80 Security & Investigation	1.6	2.6	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	47.8
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	7.5	2.7	0.5	-0.1	0.7	0.2	-0.2	75.4
Other Administrative & Support Services	0.3	1.1	1.1	-1.3	2.2	1.2	0.4	119.8
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	21.1	17.6	2.0	3.7	4.1	7.4	2.1	825.3
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	4.9	1.6	-0.4	-	0.4	1.8	-0.1	247.5
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	7.4	5.9	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.9	2.0	162.3
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	-0.6	0.6	-0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	56.6
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	9.5	9.5	1.1	2.4	2.0	3.4	-0.1	358.9
A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*	-0.3	-0.5	-0.2	0.1	-0.6	0.1	-	27.3

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

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

- : nil or negligible

Notes :

- 1) Data are primarily from administrative records, with the self-employed component estimated from the Labour Force Survey.
- 2) Change in employment is the difference in the employment level at the end of the reference period compared with the end of the preceding period.
- 3) Data may not add up to the total due to rounding.

3.1 RETRENCHMENT

RETRENCHED EMPLOYEES BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

Number of Employees

	2015	2016	2017	2017			2018	
				2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
TOTAL	15 580	19 170	14 720	3 640	3 400	3 680	2 320	3 030
INDUSTRY (SSIC 2015)								
C10-32 MANUFACTURING	5 210	6 280	3 790	840	730	1 330	510	820
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	80	330	190	30	30	80	40	70
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	570	410	480	90	60	280	30	90
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	320	360	300	90	50	20	70	40
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	1 780	2 400	930	190	180	180	130	220
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	1 630	1 670	920	170	100	580	110	210
C29-30 Transport Equipment	570	720	820	270	290	110	70	110
Other Manufacturing Industries	260	390	150	10	10	90	70	80
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION	1 780	1 920	2 020	470	490	400	350	470
G-U SERVICES	8 510	10 880	8 900	2 330	2 180	1 950	1 470	1 740
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	2 180	2 380	2 180	500	520	500	450	420
G46 Wholesale Trade	2 150	2 200	1 920	440	490	480	380	390
G47 Retail Trade	30	180	260	70	30	20	70	30
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	690	870	900	170	300	290	120	280
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	60	10	160	-	150	10	10	150
H50,5222, 5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	280	490	300	70	100	40	50	40
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	110	160	20	-	-	-	20	-
Other Transportation & Storage Services	250	220	430	90	40	240	50	80
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	200	350	470	180	120	110	40	40
I55 Accommodation	10	70	120	10	40	50	10	-
I56 Food & Beverage Services	190	280	350	170	80	60	30	40
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	710	970	910	240	250	190	200	210
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	280	570	500	90	170	90	130	110
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	430	400	420	150	70	90	70	100
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	1 760	2 310	1 780	480	440	350	300	330
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	1 710	2 210	1 720	460	440	340	260	320
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	50	90	60	30	-	20	30	10
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	50	90	70	40	20	-	20	40
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	2 290	2 740	1 700	620	250	360	230	340
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	1 180	1 410	860	270	140	150	120	200
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	940	1 050	560	200	80	160	80	90
Other Professional Services	170	280	280	150	30	50	30	60
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	400	340	430	80	120	40	80	50
N80 Security & Investigation	70	20	120	-	-	-	10	-
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	50	60	70	10	50	-	30	-
Other Administrative & Support Services	280	260	250	70	70	40	40	50
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	230	850	460	40	160	110	40	30
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	40	50	40	10	-	20	10	10
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	90	40	50	10	10	10	10	-
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	10	500	240	10	120	-	-	10
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	80	260	130	10	30	70	10	10
A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*	80	100	20	-	-	10	-	-
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	8 550	10 890	8 700	2 200	1 880	2 240	1 500	1 950
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	1 550	2 100	1 550	390	360	300	280	320
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	5 480	6 190	4 480	1 050	1 170	1 130	540	760

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 2018

Number of Employees

Industry (SSIC 2015)	Reasons For Retrenchment							Occupational Group			
	Recession/ Down-turn In Industry	Poor Business/ Business Failure *	High Costs	Reorganisation / Restructuring	Product Line Was Discontinued	Early Completion of Project	Others	Total	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers
TOTAL	420	760	490	1 900	220	60	110	3 030	1 950	320	760
C10-32 MANUFACTURING	120	200	40	380	90	-	110	820	440	60	320
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	-	-	20	70	-	-	-	70	30	-	30
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	-	-	-	10	-	-	80	90	10	10	80
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	40	40	-	-
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	10	190	-	70	10	-	-	220	110	20	90
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	10	-	-	170	70	-	-	210	180	20	10
C29-30 Transport Equipment	40	10	10	20	20	-	30	110	40	-	70
Other Manufacturing Industries	60	10	10	10	-	-	-	80	30	10	40
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION	190	270	230	190	-	20	-	470	70	20	380
G-U SERVICES	110	290	220	1 330	120	30	-	1 740	1 440	240	60
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	20	110	60	320	40	-	-	420	340	70	10
G46 Wholesale Trade	10	100	60	290	30	-	-	390	320	60	10
G47 Retail Trade	-	10	-	20	-	-	-	30	20	20	-
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	20	30	30	240	-	10	-	280	230	20	20
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	150	150	-	-
H50,5222, 5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	10	-	10	30	-	-	-	40	30	10	-
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Transportation & Storage Services	10	20	20	60	-	10	-	80	50	10	20
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	-	10	-	-	30	-	-	40	-	30	10
I55 Accommodation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I56 Food & Beverage Services	-	10	-	-	30	-	-	40	-	30	10
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	30	40	20	140	10	20	-	210	170	40	-
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	30	10	10	50	10	-	-	110	70	40	-
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	-	30	10	80	-	20	-	100	100	-	-
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	-	10	60	330	50	-	-	330	330	10	-
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	-	10	50	320	50	-	-	320	310	10	-
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	10	-	-
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	-	30	-	10	-	-	-	40	10	30	-
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	30	40	50	240	10	-	-	340	310	20	10
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	-	10	40	160	-	-	-	200	190	-	-
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	20	10	-	60	10	-	-	90	70	10	-
Other Professional Services	10	20	-	20	-	-	-	60	40	10	10
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	-	20	10	40	-	-	-	50	40	10	-
N80 Security & Investigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Administrative & Support Services	-	20	10	40	-	-	-	50	40	10	-
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	30	20	10	-
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	10	-	-
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	-	-	-	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.

3.3 RETRENCHMENT OF PERMANENT EMPLOYEES

RETRENCHED PERMANENT EMPLOYEES BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

Number of Employees

	2015	2016	2017	2017			2018	
				2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
TOTAL	13 440	16 810	12 880	3 120	2 920	3 350	2 050	2 760
INDUSTRY (SSIC 2015)								
C10-32 MANUFACTURING	4 790	5 620	3 330	710	590	1 290	440	770
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	80	290	190	30	30	80	20	70
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	560	360	480	90	60	280	20	90
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	310	360	290	90	50	20	70	40
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	1 510	2 240	800	170	160	170	90	220
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	1 630	1 670	920	160	100	580	110	200
C29-30 Transport Equipment	470	450	550	170	170	110	60	90
Other Manufacturing Industries	240	260	110	10	10	50	70	80
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION	770	870	1 190	220	370	230	220	350
G-U SERVICES	7 800	10 230	8 350	2 190	1 960	1 830	1 390	1 640
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	2 100	2 300	2 150	490	510	500	430	400
G46 Wholesale Trade	2 080	2 130	1 900	430	480	470	370	370
G47 Retail Trade	30	170	250	60	30	20	60	30
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	510	720	680	150	160	220	120	270
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	40	-	20	-	10	10	10	150
H50,5222,5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	200	420	290	70	100	40	50	40
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	70	110	20	-	-	-	20	-
Other Transportation & Storage Services	190	190	350	80	40	170	50	80
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	190	320	450	160	120	110	40	40
I55 Accommodation	10	70	120	10	40	50	10	-
I56 Food & Beverage Services	180	250	330	150	80	60	30	40
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	620	920	880	230	240	180	190	160
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	280	530	480	90	170	90	120	80
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	350	390	390	140	70	90	70	90
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	1 700	2 290	1 770	470	440	350	290	330
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	1 660	2 200	1 710	440	440	340	260	320
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	50	90	60	30	-	20	30	10
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	50	70	70	30	20	-	10	40
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	2 150	2 610	1 580	560	220	350	210	320
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	1 170	1 380	830	270	120	150	120	190
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	820	970	480	140	70	150	60	80
Other Professional Services	160	260	270	150	30	50	30	40
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	270	220	400	80	110	40	70	50
N80 Security & Investigation	70	-	120	-	-	-	10	-
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	30	50	50	10	50	-	30	-
Other Administrative & Support Services	170	170	230	70	60	40	30	50
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	210	770	380	30	140	80	30	20
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	40	40	30	10	-	20	10	10
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	80	30	40	10	10	10	10	-
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	10	480	220	10	100	-	-	-
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	80	230	100	10	30	60	10	10
A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*	80	100	10	-	-	-	-	-
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	8 140	10 490	8 420	2 150	1 790	2 190	1 430	1 880
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	1 500	1 940	1 440	340	340	290	260	270
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	3 800	4 390	3 020	640	800	870	370	610

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							
		2015	2016	2017	2017			2018	
					2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
TOTAL		2 140	2 360	1 840	520	480	330	270	270
INDUSTRY (SSIC 2015)									
C10-32	MANUFACTURING	430	660	460	130	140	50	70	50
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	10	40	10	-	-	-	10	-
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	10	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	270	160	130	20	20	10	40	-
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	10	10	10	10	-	-	-	10
C29-30	Transport Equipment	100	270	280	100	120	-	10	30
	Other Manufacturing Industries	20	130	30	-	-	30	-	-
F41-43	CONSTRUCTION	1 010	1 050	830	250	130	160	120	120
G-U	SERVICES	710	650	550	140	220	120	80	100
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	80	70	30	10	10	-	20	20
G46	Wholesale Trade	80	70	20	10	10	-	10	20
G47	Retail Trade	-	10	10	10	-	-	10	-
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	180	150	220	10	140	70	-	-
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	10	-	140	-	140	-	-	-
H50,5222,5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	80	60	-	-	-	-	-	-
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	40	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	60	30	80	10	-	70	-	-
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	10	30	20	20	-	-	-	-
I55	Accommodation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I56	Food & Beverage Services	10	30	20	20	-	-	-	-
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	90	50	40	10	10	10	20	50
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	-	30	10	-	-	-	10	30
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	90	20	20	10	-	10	10	20
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	60	20	10	10	-	-	10	10
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services	60	20	10	10	-	-	10	10
K65 & 662	Insurance Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	140	130	120	60	30	10	20	20
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	10	30	30	-	20	-	-	-
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	120	80	80	60	10	10	10	10
	Other Professional Services	10	20	10	-	-	-	-	10
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	130	120	30	-	10	-	10	-
N80	Security & Investigation	-	20	-	-	-	-	10	-
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	20	10	10	-	-	-	-	-
	Other Administrative & Support Services	110	90	20	-	10	-	10	-
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	30	70	70	10	30	20	10	10
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education	-	10	10	10	-	-	-	-
Q86-88	Health & Social Services	20	10	10	-	-	-	-	-
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	-	20	30	-	20	-	-	-
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	10	30	20	-	10	20	-	-
A,B,D,E,V	OTHERS*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP									
	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	420	400	280	50	90	60	70	70
	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	50	160	110	50	20	10	20	40
	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	1 670	1 800	1 460	420	370	260	180	160

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 EMPLOYEES ON SHORT WORK-WEEK OR TEMPORARY LAY-OFF

EMPLOYEES ON SHORT WORK-WEEK OR TEMPORARY LAY-OFF BY SECTOR AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

Number of Employees

	2015	2016	2017	2017					2018	
				2017			2018			
				2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q		
<u>EMPLOYEES ON SHORT WORK-WEEK OR TEMPORARY LAY-OFF</u>										
TOTAL	810	950	1 160	1 240	1 100	1 120	830	620		
SECTOR										
Manufacturing	530	600	650	710	540	610	400	230		
Construction	170	110	250	280	290	300	150	250		
Services	110	240	250	250	230	220	280	140		
Others*	-	-	10	-	40	-	-	-		
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP										
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	260	260	400	410	400	310	360	240		
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	50	100	110	70	90	120	80	60		
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	500	590	650	760	610	690	390	320		
<u>EMPLOYEES ON SHORT WORK-WEEK</u>										
TOTAL	660	820	980	1 010	880	950	670	460		
SECTOR										
Manufacturing	490	570	650	710	540	580	360	220		
Construction	80	40	110	100	110	170	110	150		
Services	90	200	220	210	200	200	210	90		
Others*	-	-	10	-	40	-	-	-		
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP										
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	250	230	380	380	380	290	280	200		
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	50	90	110	70	80	110	70	50		
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	370	500	500	560	420	550	320	200		
<u>EMPLOYEES ON TEMPORARY LAY-OFF</u>										
TOTAL	150	130	180	230	220	170	150	160		
SECTOR										
Manufacturing	40	30	10	-	-	30	40	10		
Construction	100	70	140	180	190	130	40	100		
Services	10	40	30	40	30	10	70	50		
Others*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP										
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	10	30	20	20	20	20	80	40		
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	-	10	10	-	-	10	10	10		
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	140	90	150	200	200	140	70	120		

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 employees 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

Per Cent

Characteristics	2015	2016	2017	2017			2018	
				2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
TOTAL	71.8	64.5	64.6	64.5	66.4	63.2	61.0	64.3
GENDER								
Males	69.0	62.5	62.0	62.7	65.1	60.0	59.3	63.2
Females	75.0	67.4	67.9	66.8	68.2	66.9	63.3	65.5
AGE GROUP (YEARS)								
Below 30	84.8	80.7	80.7	79.4	81.7	83.1	85.7	82.0
30 - 39	76.3	73.4	72.5	70.9	74.2	73.0	65.0	71.5
40 & Over	67.7	58.7	59.8	59.9	62.3	57.4	57.8	60.0
40 - 49	72.0	64.1	65.7	66.9	68.5	63.5	63.1	66.2
50 & Over	63.5	52.9	53.5	52.2	55.9	50.8	53.4	54.6
HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED								
Below Secondary	80.6	66.3	70.8	70.2	77.6	64.8	68.4	72.4
Secondary	76.8	66.3	67.7	69.9	68.6	60.1	65.0	73.9
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	73.3	65.4	64.0	63.7	63.8	66.4	57.3	64.0
Diploma & Professional Qualification	73.4	69.0	67.7	67.5	67.6	68.2	60.2	62.6
Degree	64.8	60.4	61.1	60.2	62.2	62.4	58.3	59.9
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP PRIOR TO RETRENCHMENT								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	67.0	62.4	62.1	61.9	63.6	62.3	56.6	59.1
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	83.1	71.6	71.6	68.6	73.0	66.9	69.4	70.4
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	78.6	68.4	70.8	74.9	75.0	65.0	73.8	80.2

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

Notes :

- 1) The quarterly rates show the rates of re-entry into employment 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

	2015	2016	2017	Jun	
				2017	2018
TOTAL	59.3	49.5	48.8	50.0	58.3
INDUSTRY (SSIC 2015)					
C10-32 MANUFACTURING	7.0	5.8	6.5	6.2	8.3
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.9
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	1.9	1.9	2.5	2.3	2.4
C29-30 Transport Equipment	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.4
Other Manufacturing Industries	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION	2.9	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.9
G-U SERVICES	48.9	41.3	40.1	41.4	47.5
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	7.2	6.2	5.8	5.9	7.0
G46 Wholesale Trade	4.0	2.8	3.1	2.9	4.0
G47 Retail Trade	3.3	3.4	2.7	3.0	3.0
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	3.8	2.9	3.3	3.7	4.1
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.0
H50,5222, 5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.3
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.2
Other Transportation & Storage Services	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.6
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	7.2	5.7	5.3	5.5	6.1
I55 Accommodation	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.6
I56 Food & Beverage Services	5.4	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.5
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.7
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.9
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	3.7	3.2	4.2	4.2	5.0
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	3.3	2.8	3.7	3.7	4.2
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	2.2	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	4.1	3.3	2.8	2.8	4.0
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	2.5	1.9	1.6	1.7	2.1
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.0
Other Professional Services	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	5.3	4.9	4.7	5.0	4.6
N80 Security & Investigation	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.5
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8
Other Administrative & Support Services	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	12.6	10.8	9.9	10.0	11.9
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	5.9	5.4	4.9	5.2	6.3
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	3.6	3.1	2.7	2.7	3.3
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.2
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.1
A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP					
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	28.6	25.0	25.7	27.5	32.7
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	16.9	13.7	12.3	11.9	13.7
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	13.9	10.9	10.8	10.5	11.8

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

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

Notes :

- 1) Data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.
- 2) Data may not add up to the total due to rounding.
- 3) Figures for the month are non-seasonally adjusted. 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				
				2017	2018			
				2015	2016	2017	2017	2018
TOTAL				2.8	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.8
INDUSTRY (SSIC 2015)								
C10-32	MANUFACTURING			1.8	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.3
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco			2.6	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.9
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing			1.6	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products			1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.7
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment			1.4	1.1	1.5	1.3	2.2
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products			2.3	2.4	3.2	2.8	3.0
C29-30	Transport Equipment			1.4	0.9	1.2	1.1	2.0
	Other Manufacturing Industries			2.0	1.9	1.5	1.6	2.1
F41-43	CONSTRUCTION			0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
G-U	SERVICES			3.5	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.3
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE			2.9	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.9
G46	Wholesale Trade			2.3	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.4
G47	Retail Trade			4.3	4.4	3.6	4.1	4.0
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE			2.4	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.7
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services			2.4	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.5
H50,5222,5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services			1.3	0.7	1.4	2.6	1.0
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services			3.0	2.1	1.9	1.6	3.6
	Other Transportation & Storage Services			2.9	2.7	3.2	3.6	3.2
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES			5.4	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.5
I55	Accommodation			7.3	6.7	6.5	6.5	10.7
I56	Food & Beverage Services			5.0	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.2
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS			3.8	3.9	4.0	4.5	4.7
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing			2.5	3.1	2.7	3.5	2.8
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services			4.8	4.5	4.8	5.3	5.7
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES			2.8	2.4	3.1	3.1	3.5
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services			2.8	2.4	3.1	3.1	3.4
K65 & 662	Insurance Services			2.5	2.6	2.9	3.0	4.1
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES			3.8	2.9	2.2	2.0	2.2
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES			3.0	2.5	2.3	2.3	3.1
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services			3.8	3.0	2.7	2.7	3.6
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services			1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.2
	Other Professional Services			3.5	3.1	2.5	2.8	3.8
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES			3.9	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.2
N80	Security & Investigation			5.6	4.9	4.6	4.2	4.9
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping			3.3	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.7
	Other Administrative & Support Services			2.9	2.7	2.8	3.3	2.8
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES			3.7	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.3
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education			3.4	3.0	2.7	2.9	3.5
Q86-88	Health & Social Services			3.8	3.1	2.7	2.6	3.1
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation			4.8	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.0
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services			3.5	2.7	2.6	2.4	3.3
A,B,D,E,V	OTHERS*			2.3	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.5
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians			2.9	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.2
	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers			3.9	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.3
	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers			1.9	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9

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

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

Notes :

- 1) Data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.
- 2) Figures for the month are non-seasonally adjusted. 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, JUNE 2018

Industry (SSIC 2015)	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	58.3	2.8	32.7	3.2	13.7	3.3	11.8	1.9
C10-32 MANUFACTURING	8.3	2.3	4.8	3.1	0.6	1.9	2.9	1.7
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	0.6	1.9	0.1	1.6	0.2	2.4	0.2	1.7
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	0.3	1.8	0.1	2.1	-	-	0.2	1.6
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	0.8	2.7	0.7	3.2	-	-	0.1	1.4
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	1.9	2.2	0.9	2.8	0.1	1.9	0.9	1.8
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	2.4	3.0	1.7	3.7	0.1	3.0	0.7	2.0
C29-30 Transport Equipment	1.4	2.0	0.9	2.8	0.1	1.2	0.5	1.4
Other Manufacturing Industries	0.8	2.1	0.4	2.8	-	-	0.4	1.8
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION	1.9	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.8	1.2	0.6
G-U SERVICES	47.5	3.3	27.0	3.3	13.0	3.6	7.5	2.9
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	7.0	2.9	2.9	2.5	3.3	3.8	0.8	2.1
G46 Wholesale Trade	4.0	2.4	2.5	2.5	1.0	2.8	0.6	1.8
G47 Retail Trade	3.0	4.0	0.5	2.6	2.3	4.5	0.3	3.4
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	4.1	2.7	0.9	2.0	1.0	2.5	2.2	3.3
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	1.0	2.5	0.2	2.6	0.2	3.6	0.6	2.3
H50,5222, 5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	0.3	1.0	0.2	1.3	-	-	0.1	0.7
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	1.2	3.6	0.2	2.6	0.6	2.6	0.5	11.1
Other Transportation & Storage Services	1.6	3.2	0.3	2.0	0.2	2.3	1.0	4.7
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	6.1	4.5	1.3	4.4	3.4	4.1	1.4	6.1
I55 Accommodation	2.6	10.7	0.6	7.9	1.3	12.2	0.7	12.0
I56 Food & Beverage Services	3.5	3.2	0.6	3.1	2.2	3.0	0.7	4.1
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	3.7	4.7	3.4	5.0	0.2	3.1	-	-
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	0.8	2.8	0.7	2.8	0.1	2.9	-	-
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	2.9	5.7	2.8	6.1	0.1	3.3	-	-
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	5.0	3.5	4.7	3.6	0.2	2.2	-	-
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	4.2	3.4	4.0	3.5	0.1	1.7	-	-
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	0.8	4.1	0.6	4.3	0.1	3.4	-	-
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	1.1	2.2	0.6	2.6	0.2	2.2	0.3	1.6
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	4.0	3.1	3.3	3.4	0.4	3.2	0.3	1.5
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	2.1	3.6	1.9	3.9	0.2	2.3	-	-
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	1.0	2.2	0.7	2.6	-	-	0.2	1.4
Other Professional Services	0.9	3.8	0.7	3.5	0.2	9.8	-	-
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	4.6	3.2	0.9	3.0	1.8	3.9	2.0	2.8
N80 Security & Investigation	1.5	4.9	-	-	1.4	5.1	0.1	7.7
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	1.8	2.7	-	-	0.1	2.0	1.7	2.9
Other Administrative & Support Services	1.3	2.8	0.8	3.6	0.2	2.0	0.2	1.9
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	11.9	3.3	8.9	3.3	2.4	3.5	0.5	2.4
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	6.3	3.5	5.9	3.6	0.3	2.0	0.1	1.9
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	3.3	3.1	2.2	3.0	0.9	3.7	0.2	3.1
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	1.2	3.0	0.4	2.7	0.7	3.6	0.1	1.8
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	1.1	3.3	0.4	2.6	0.5	4.5	0.2	2.6
A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*	0.5	2.5	0.3	2.3	-	-	0.2	2.9

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

		2015	2016	2017	2Q	
					2017	2018
TOTAL		2.4	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.5
INDUSTRY (SSIC 2015)						
C10-32	MANUFACTURING	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.1
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.6
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.1
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.2
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	1.6	1.6	2.5	2.9	2.2
C29-30	Transport Equipment	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.8
	Other Manufacturing Industries	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7
F41-43	CONSTRUCTION	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.3
G-U	SERVICES	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.7
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.7
G46	Wholesale Trade	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.2
G47	Retail Trade	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.1	3.7
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.2
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.7	2.0
H50,5222,5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.4
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0	2.1
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	3.0
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	4.5	3.9	3.7	4.0	4.1
I55	Accommodation	3.5	2.9	2.8	3.3	3.5
I56	Food & Beverage Services	4.7	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.2
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.5
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.9
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	3.0	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.8
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.2
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.2
K65 & 662	Insurance Services	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.2
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.8
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.6
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.1
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	1.8	2.3	1.9	1.8	3.3
	Other Professional Services	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.3
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.5	5.1
N80	Security & Investigation	4.2	3.5	3.7	3.5	4.0
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.4	5.2
	Other Administrative & Support Services	4.8	4.9	5.5	5.7	5.5
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0
Q86-88	Health & Social Services	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	2.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.8
A,B,D,E,V	OTHERS*	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.8
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP						
	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.9
	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.5
	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	3.0

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

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

Notes :

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

7.2 LABOUR TURNOVER

AVERAGE MONTHLY RESIGNATION RATE BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

					Per Cent				
					2015	2016	2017	2Q	
								2017	2018
TOTAL					1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0
INDUSTRY (SSIC 2015)									
C10-32	MANUFACTURING				1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco				2.6	2.6	2.5	3.1	3.3
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing				1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.2
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products				1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment				1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products				1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8
C29-30	Transport Equipment				1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5
	Other Manufacturing Industries				1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
F41-43	CONSTRUCTION				1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0
G-U	SERVICES				2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE				2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.3
G46	Wholesale Trade				1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8
G47	Retail Trade				3.4	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.3
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE				1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services				1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6
H50,5222,5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services				1.1	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services				1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.0
	Other Transportation & Storage Services				2.1	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.1
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES				4.0	3.6	3.6	4.0	3.6
I55	Accommodation				3.0	2.6	2.6	3.2	3.1
I56	Food & Beverage Services				4.3	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.8
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS				1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing				1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services				2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES				1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services				1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5
K65 & 662	Insurance Services				1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.9
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES				3.1	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES				1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services				1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services				1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7
	Other Professional Services				2.1	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.9
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES				3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.7
N80	Security & Investigation				3.1	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.2
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping				4.2	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.5
	Other Administrative & Support Services				2.9	3.3	3.3	3.4	2.7
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES				1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education				0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8
Q86-88	Health & Social Services				1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation				2.2	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services				1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.7
A,B,D,E,V	OTHERS*				1.4	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.4
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP									
	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians				1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4
	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers				2.8	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.8
	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers				2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	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) Figures for the month are non-seasonally adjusted. Annual figures are the simple averages of the figures obtained at quarterly intervals.

7.3 LABOUR TURNOVER

AVERAGE MONTHLY RECRUITMENT RATE AND RESIGNATION RATE BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, SECOND QUARTER 2018

Industry (SSIC 2015)		Per Cent							
		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		2.5	2.0	1.9	1.4	3.5	2.8	3.0	2.5
C10-32 MANUFACTURING		2.1	1.8	1.5	1.3	3.3	2.4	2.5	2.2
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	3.6	3.3	1.8	2.3	5.1	3.8	3.6	3.6
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	2.1	2.2	1.3	1.2	2.5	2.1	2.6	2.9
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	1.3	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.4	0.9	1.7	1.6
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.7	2.3	2.5	1.8
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.2	2.7	1.5	2.9	2.6
C29-30	Transport Equipment	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.3	2.3	1.9
	Other Manufacturing Industries	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.4	3.7	2.1	1.4	1.4
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION		2.3	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.0
G-U SERVICES		2.7	2.1	1.9	1.4	3.6	2.9	3.8	3.0
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.5	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.5
G46	Wholesale Trade	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.4	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.4
G47	Retail Trade	3.7	3.3	2.4	2.1	4.1	3.8	4.6	2.7
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	2.2	1.5	2.1	1.3	2.4	1.5	2.2	1.7
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.3	2.4	2.8	2.0	1.5
H50,5222,5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	1.4	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.9
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	2.1	1.0	2.3	0.5	1.9	1.1	2.8	1.7
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	3.0	2.1	2.4	1.7	3.6	1.9	3.2	2.5
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	4.1	3.6	2.5	2.5	4.6	4.0	4.1	3.6
I55	Accommodation	3.5	3.1	3.0	2.7	4.0	3.5	3.4	2.8
I56	Food & Beverage Services	4.2	3.8	2.3	2.4	4.7	4.1	4.3	3.8
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	2.5	1.8	2.6	1.8	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.4
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	1.9	1.3	1.9	1.2	2.1	1.6	1.3	0.6
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	2.8	2.0	2.9	2.1	2.5	1.9	1.7	1.5
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	2.2	1.6	2.1	1.5	3.1	2.2	1.1	0.9
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services	2.2	1.5	2.2	1.5	3.1	2.3	1.2	0.9
K65 & 662	Insurance Services	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.8	3.0	2.1	0.9	0.9
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	3.8	2.8	2.0	1.4	4.7	3.4	5.5	4.2
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	2.6	1.7	2.2	1.7	2.8	2.2	4.8	1.7
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	2.1	1.7	2.1	1.7	2.7	1.7	0.9	0.9
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	3.3	1.7	2.3	1.6	2.4	3.0	5.5	1.7
	Other Professional Services	2.3	1.9	2.2	1.8	3.9	3.4	2.3	3.5
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	5.1	3.7	3.6	2.0	5.4	3.1	5.5	4.7
N80	Security & Investigation	4.0	3.2	2.4	1.4	4.2	3.4	3.5	2.6
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	5.2	4.5	1.9	1.5	3.6	2.5	5.6	4.9
	Other Administrative & Support Services	5.5	2.7	4.1	2.2	8.8	2.7	5.0	3.8
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.9	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.1
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.0
Q86-88	Health & Social Services	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.1	2.4	1.6	2.2	1.5
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.7
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	2.8	2.7	2.1	1.8	3.7	3.4	2.8	3.4
A,B,D,E,V OTHERS*		1.8	1.4	0.8	0.7	2.2	1.6	3.9	2.8

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 2015)		2015	2016	2017	2017			2018	
					Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun
TOTAL		45.6	45.5	45.1	45.2	45.1	45.0	44.8	44.9
C10-32	MANUFACTURING	49.3	48.9	48.5	48.7	48.3	48.4	48.2	48.4
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	46.6	46.6	46.4	46.9	46.2	46.0	45.9	45.9
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	48.6	48.5	48.6	48.7	49.0	48.3	48.7	48.5
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	44.4	44.9	44.4	44.5	44.3	44.4	44.2	44.4
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	51.1	50.4	50.1	50.1	49.8	50.1	50.0	50.2
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	46.4	47.0	46.9	46.6	46.9	47.2	46.3	46.8
C29-30	Transport Equipment	52.8	51.3	50.6	51.4	50.0	50.6	50.8	50.5
	Other Manufacturing Industries	48.5	48.6	48.5	48.8	48.5	48.3	47.9	48.5
F41-43	CONSTRUCTION	52.1	52.0	50.8	50.8	50.8	50.5	50.5	50.6
G-U	SERVICES	43.1	43.2	43.1	43.1	43.1	42.9	42.9	42.9
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	43.0	42.7	42.8	42.8	42.7	43.0	42.8	43.1
G46	Wholesale Trade	43.4	43.0	43.2	43.1	43.0	43.6	43.3	43.5
G47	Retail Trade	42.1	42.1	42.1	42.3	42.0	41.7	41.5	42.3
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	45.7	45.9	45.5	45.5	45.8	45.5	45.5	45.6
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	46.0	45.9	45.3	45.3	45.5	45.0	44.9	44.9
H50,5222,5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	44.3	44.7	44.3	44.5	44.5	44.2	44.6	44.6
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	45.2	45.7	45.1	45.0	45.8	44.8	45.1	45.0
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	47.0	46.8	46.9	46.7	46.9	47.3	46.9	47.2
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	41.5	42.0	42.2	41.9	42.1	42.1	41.6	41.5
I55	Accommodation	46.4	46.2	46.1	45.9	46.2	46.1	45.8	45.5
I56	Food & Beverage Services	40.4	41.1	41.3	41.0	41.2	41.2	40.8	40.6
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	41.5	41.4	41.5	41.4	41.5	41.8	41.6	41.7
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	41.9	41.7	41.6	41.5	41.5	41.8	41.6	41.6
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	41.2	41.2	41.5	41.3	41.5	41.8	41.6	41.7
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.2	41.1	41.1	41.1
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services	41.2	41.2	41.3	41.3	41.4	41.2	41.3	41.2
K65 & 662	Insurance Services	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.0	40.0
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	44.8	45.0	44.6	45.0	44.5	44.3	43.9	44.1
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	42.9	43.3	43.1	43.2	43.1	42.9	42.9	42.9
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	41.2	41.3	41.2	41.4	41.1	41.1	41.1	40.9
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	45.6	46.5	46.1	46.4	46.0	45.9	46.0	46.2
	Other Professional Services	42.0	42.0	42.4	42.7	42.5	42.0	41.5	41.5
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	46.4	46.6	46.7	46.8	47.1	46.0	46.2	45.9
N80	Security & Investigation	50.5	51.2	52.3	52.2	51.8	52.4	51.9	51.9
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	43.8	44.0	44.4	44.4	45.1	44.1	44.7	44.5
	Other Administrative & Support Services	45.3	44.9	44.5	44.3	44.7	44.3	44.3	43.9
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	42.1	42.1	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.8	41.8	41.8
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education	41.5	41.6	41.4	41.5	41.3	41.2	41.2	41.1
Q86-88	Health & Social Services	41.9	42.0	41.9	41.8	41.8	41.9	42.0	42.0
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	44.2	44.0	43.7	43.7	43.8	43.4	43.9	44.0
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	42.9	42.9	42.8	43.0	43.1	42.1	41.9	42.0
A,B,D,E,V	OTHERS*	45.6	45.7	45.4	45.4	45.5	45.4	45.6	45.5

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

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

Notes :

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

8.2 HOURS WORKED

AVERAGE WEEKLY PAID OVERTIME HOURS WORKED PER EMPLOYEE BY INDUSTRY

		Hours							
Industry (SSIC 2015)		2015	2016	2017	2017			2018	
					Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun
TOTAL		3.4	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9
C10-32	MANUFACTURING	6.3	5.9	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.6
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.4	3.7
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.1	5.6	5.5
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.8
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	7.6	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.8	7.0
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.5	5.1	4.2	4.6
C29-30	Transport Equipment	9.1	7.7	7.1	7.9	6.5	7.2	7.4	7.1
	Other Manufacturing Industries	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.4	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.9
F41-43	CONSTRUCTION	7.6	7.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.6
G-U	SERVICES	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.7
G46	Wholesale Trade	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.6
G47	Retail Trade	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6
H50,5222,5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	2.1	2.6	2.0	1.8	2.7	1.7	1.9	1.9
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.4	3.9
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9
I55	Accommodation	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.1
I56	Food & Beverage Services	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
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	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.6
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	2.9	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.6
	Other Professional Services	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.3	4.2	4.1
N80	Security & Investigation	9.1	9.3	9.8	9.7	9.2	10.3	10.2	10.2
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.9	2.4	2.8	2.8
	Other Administrative & Support Services	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.0
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	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	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2
A,B,D,E,V	OTHERS*	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.8	3.0	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

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.

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 18 ^p	90,200	2,200	2.4%	86,000	94,500
Resident Unemployment Rate	Jun 18 ^p	3.9%	0.09%-pt	2.4%	3.7%	4.1%
JOB VACANCY						
Job Vacancy Number	Jun 18	58,300	1,000	1.6%	56,400	60,200
Job Vacancy Rate	Jun 18	2.8%	0.04%-pt	1.6%	2.7%	2.9%
LABOUR TURNOVER						
Average Monthly Recruitment Rate	2Q 18	2.5%	0.03%-pt	1.0%	2.5%	2.6%
Average Monthly Resignation Rate	2Q 18	2.0%	0.02%-pt	0.9%	2.0%	2.0%
HOURS WORKED						
Average Weekly Paid Overtime Hours Worked Per Employee	Jun 18	2.9	0.03	1.2%	2.8	3.0

Notes:

- (i) Data are non-seasonally adjusted.
- (ii) p: preliminary

FEEDBACK FORM

TITLE OF REPORT: LABOUR MARKET REPORT SECOND QUARTER 2018

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

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

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

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

Too detailed Just right Too brief

4. Overall, how would you rate this publication?

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

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

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

Thank you for your valuable feedback

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