

Third Quarter 2021

Labour Market Advance Release



MINISTRY OF
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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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Statistics compiled and disseminated by the MRSD adhere to international standards on official statistics set by the International Labour Organisation and International Monetary Fund.

For insights on the labour market, visit us at stats.mom.gov.sg.

For data requests and queries pertaining to our reports, reach out to us at mom_rsd@mom.gov.sg.

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Notations

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

Abbreviations

- MDW : Migrant Domestic Workers
- MOM : Ministry of Manpower
- SSIC : Singapore Standard Industrial Classification
- excl : Excluding

Highlights

Advance estimates suggest that the labour market performed better in 3Q 2021 compared to 2Q 2021. However, recovery remains uneven across sectors:

- The decline in total employment (excluding Migrant Domestic Workers or MDWs) in 3Q 2021 (-3,400) was significantly gentler than the previous quarter (-16,300). This was due to substantial resident employment growth, particularly in outward-oriented industries. However, industries more directly impacted by ongoing COVID-19 measures such as *Food & Beverages Services* and *Retail Trade* continued to shed workers. We expect this trend to continue into 4Q 2021, since ongoing restrictions on dine-in will impact the F&B sector. However, we could see some turnaround in *Accommodation* and *Air Transport Services* with the expansion of the Vaccinated Travel Lane (VTL) and travel-related activities. Non-resident employment continued to decline at a pace similar to 2Q 2021.
- Unemployment rates declined for the second consecutive month, after a brief uptick in July 2021. In September 2021, a continued 0.1%-point decline was observed for overall (from 2.7% to 2.6%), resident (from 3.6% to 3.5%), and citizen (from 3.8% to 3.7%).
- Retrenchments are expected to remain low in 3Q 2021 (2,000), reflecting a drop from the 2,340 retrenchments seen in the previous quarter.

The *Labour Market Report 3Q 2021*, to be released in mid-December 2021, will provide more details, such as resident and non-resident employment, sectoral breakdowns, number of job vacancies, labour turnover, and re-entry rates among retrenched residents.

For data requests and queries pertaining to our report, reach out to us at mom_rsd@mom.gov.sg.

Overview

Preliminary estimates on employment, unemployment, and retrenchment, showed that the labour market performed better in 3Q 2021 compared to the previous quarter. However, recovery remained uneven across sectors. Total employment declined at a considerably slower pace as resident employment grew more quickly, particularly in outward-oriented industries. Non-resident employment declined at a pace similar to 2Q 2021. The unemployment and retrenchment situation showed signs of improvement as well. Unemployment rates declined for the second consecutive month in September 2021 while the number of retrenchments fell in 3Q 2021.

Employment^{P,1,2}

In 3Q 2021, total employment declined at a considerably slower pace (-3,400) than in 2Q 2021 (-16,300). This was a result of the substantial resident employment expansion seen in the third quarter. Non-resident employment continued to decline at a pace similar to 2Q 2021.³

Total employment growth remained K-shaped in 3Q 2021. Outward-oriented sectors such as *Professional Services*, *Information & Communications*, and *Financial Services* continued to see resident employment increases. On the other hand, *Food & Beverages Services*, *Retail Trade*, and *Accommodation* experienced resident employment declines – a result of the ongoing COVID-19 measures, which affected tourism demand, as well as domestic safe management measures imposed in the third quarter.

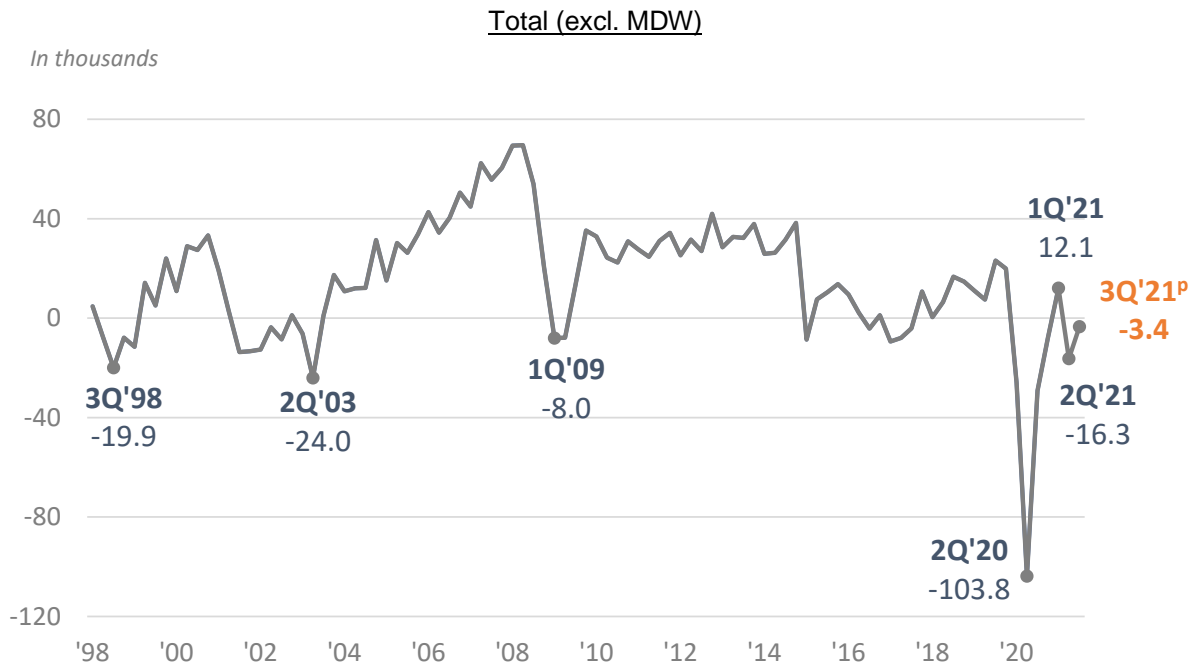
Non-resident employment continued to contract across most sectors, primarily due to the persistent border restrictions in 3Q 2021.

¹ Employment figures cited in this report exclude Migrant Domestic Workers (MDWs).

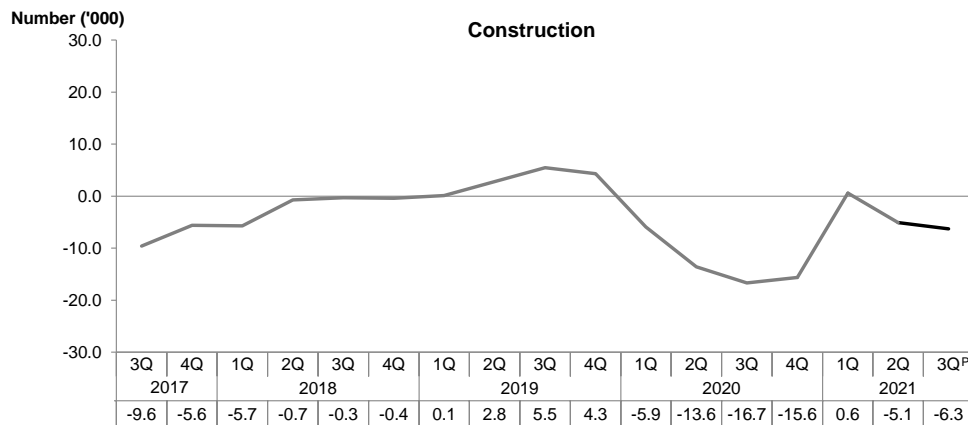
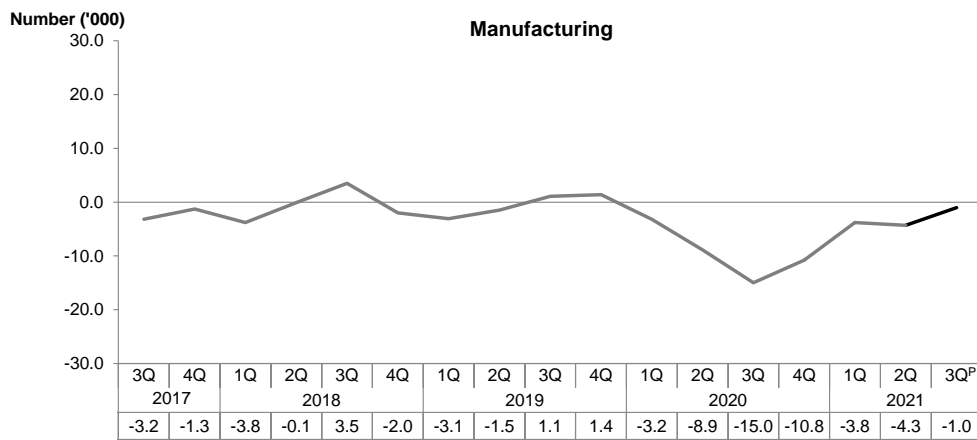
² Based on preliminary estimates, 441,600 persons were employed in *Manufacturing*, 393,000 in *Construction*, and 2,727,400 (2,487,800 excl. MDW) in *Services* in September 2021. Employment totalled 3,587,800 (3,348,300 excl. MDW) in September 2021 (total includes other sectors like agriculture, fishing etc.).

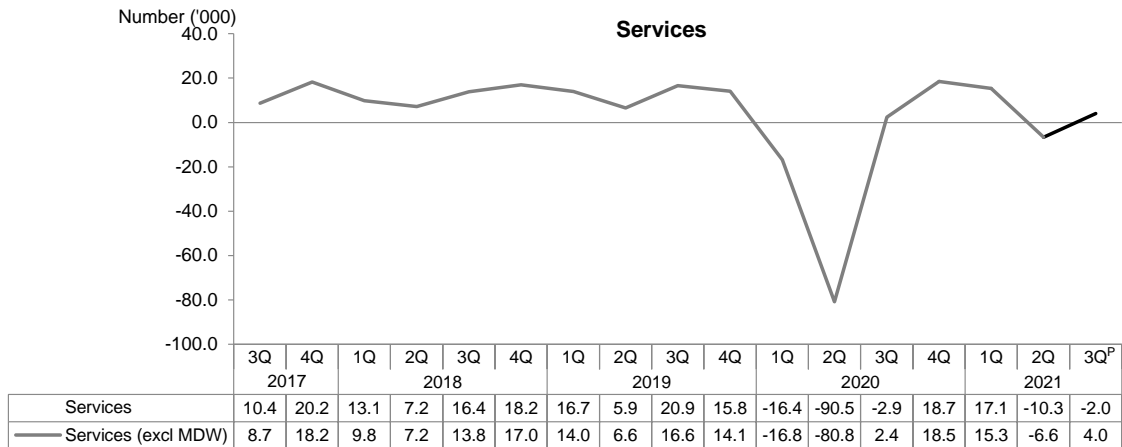
³ As per the Department's usual practice, resident and non-resident quarterly employment change figures will not be released for the Labour Market Advance Release.

Chart 1 Quarterly Employment Change By Sector



By Sector





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

^P: Preliminary

Notes:

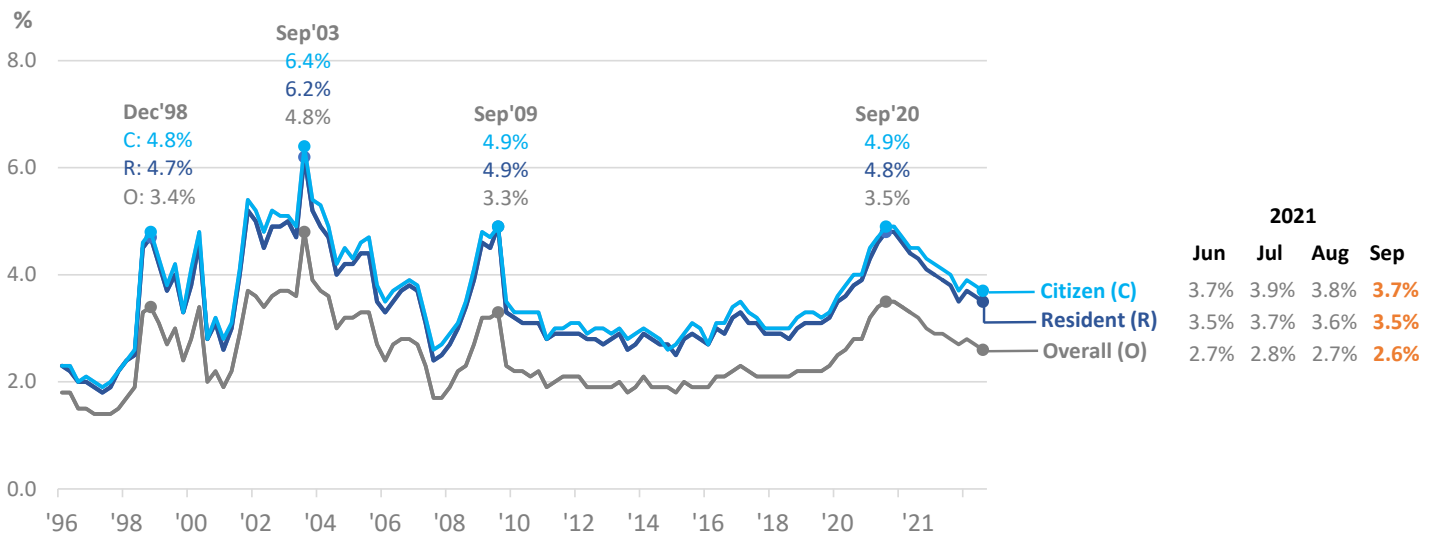
- (1) Data are primarily from administrative records, with the self-employed component estimated from the Labour Force Survey.
- (2) Data for the three major sectors do not add up to the total as the latter includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying, Utilities and Sewerage & Waste Management.
- (3) The industries are classified based on SSIC 2015.
- (4) Employment change refers to the difference between employment level at the end of the reference period and that of the end of the preceding period.
- (5) 1Q and 2Q 2021 data are revised to reflect updates in the pre-approved Letter of Consent (PLOC) numbers.

Unemployment

Unemployment rates declined for the second consecutive month after a brief uptick in July 2021. Since peaking a year ago in September 2020⁴, unemployment rates had been easing steadily. In September 2021, a continued 0.1%-point decline was observed for overall (from 2.7% to 2.6%), resident (from 3.6% to 3.5%), and citizen (from 3.8% to 3.7%).

Over the quarter, the number of unemployed residents⁵ fell from 84,500 in June 2021 to 83,000 in September 2021.

Chart 2 Unemployment Rates (Seasonally Adjusted)



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

⁴ In September 2020, unemployment rates were 3.5%, 4.8%, and 4.9% for overall, resident, and citizen respectively.

⁵ "Residents" refers to Singapore Citizens and Permanent Residents.

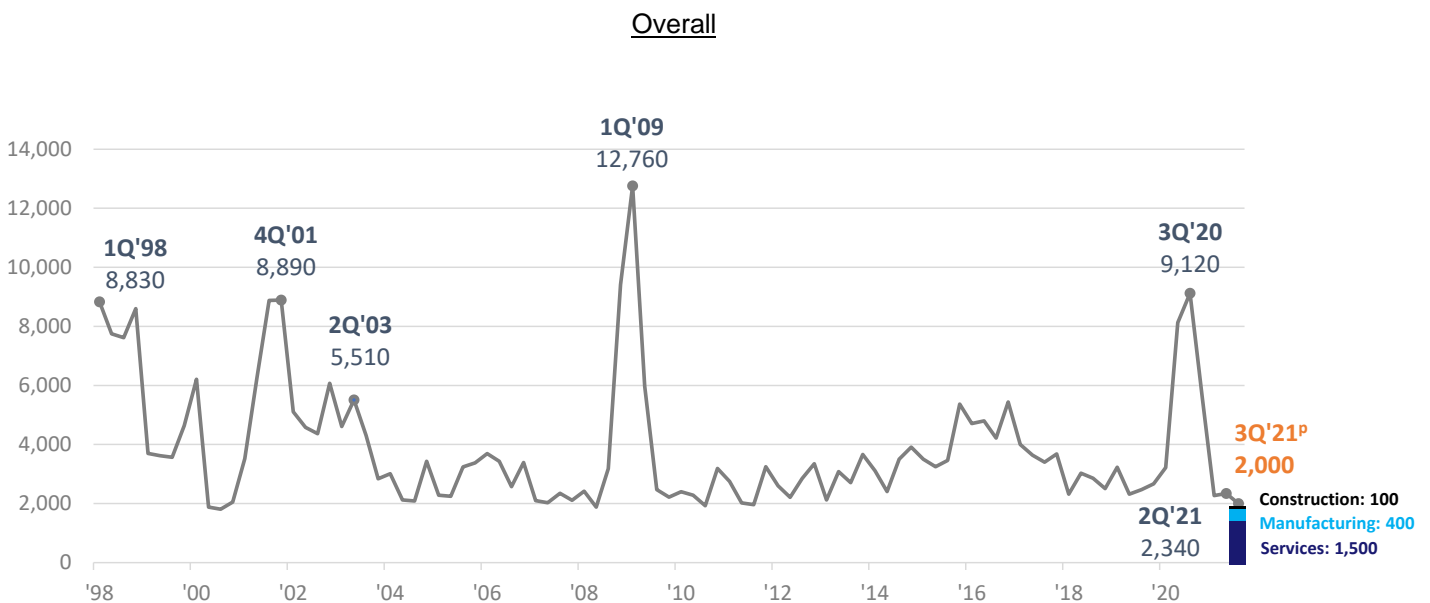
Retrenchment^P

Retrenchments are expected to remain low in 3Q 2021 (2,000) – less than a quarter of the figure recorded during the peak amidst the COVID-19 pandemic⁶. This was also a decline from the 2,340 retrenchments observed in the previous quarter.

Services continued to account for majority of the retrenchments, followed by *Manufacturing* and *Construction*. In general, the number of retrenchments for each sector has remained broadly similar compared to the previous quarter.

Consequently, the likelihood of retrenchments in 3Q 2021 (1.1 retrenched per 1,000 employees) reflected a dip from the 1.3 registered in 2Q 2021.

Chart 3 Quarterly Retrenchments By Sector

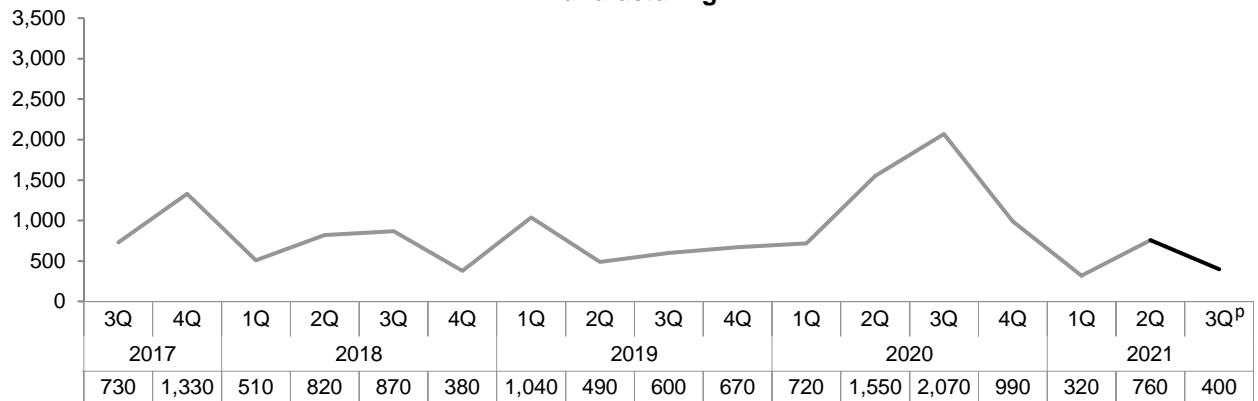


⁶ In 3Q 2020, the number of retrenchments was 9,120 – the highest recorded during the COVID-19 pandemic.

By Sector

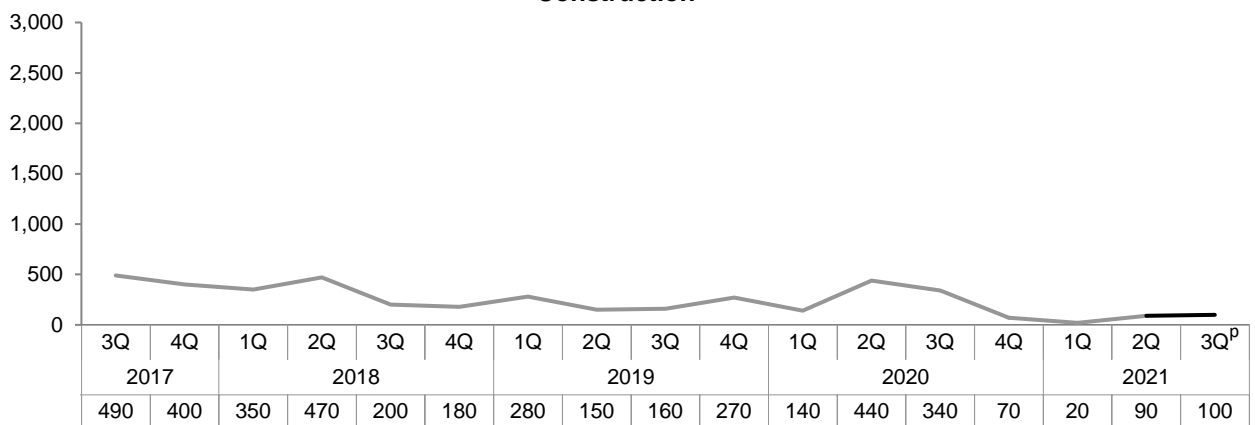
Number

Manufacturing



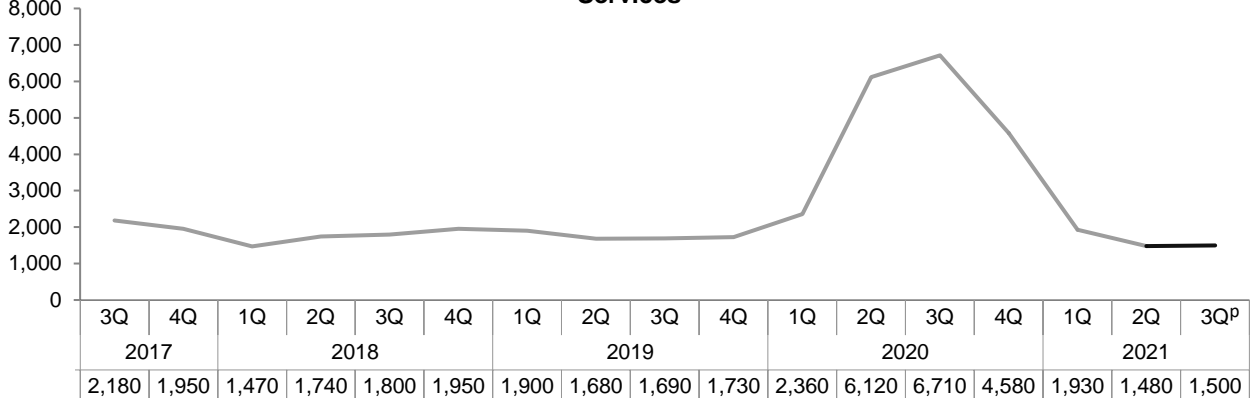
Number

Construction



Number

Services



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

^P: Preliminary

Notes:

- (1) Data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.
- (2) The industries are classified based on SSIC 2015.
- (3) 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.
- (4) Data are rounded to the nearest 10. Hence, they may not add up due to rounding.

Explanatory Notes

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 resident employees are compiled from the Central Provident Fund (CPF) Board's administrative records of active contributors, defined as resident employees who have at least one CPF contribution paid for him/her. A resident 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 resident 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 non-residents working in Singapore are compiled from administrative records of non-residents on valid work passes issued by the Ministry of Manpower. Non-residents 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.

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 obtained from the survey with non-resident 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 falls in the event of a cyclical downturn. Unlike structural and frictional unemployment where the problem is in matching job openings with job seekers, cyclical unemployment occurs when there are not enough jobs to go around.

Unemployment can vary due to changes in demand or supply of manpower. It can decline if more people succeed in securing employment or when the unemployed persons stop looking for a job and leave the labour force either temporarily (e.g. to take up training) or permanently (e.g. to retire). Conversely, unemployment may rise due to increase in labour supply from new entrants or re-entrants to the labour market. It will also rise if more people quit their jobs to look for alternative employment or if there is an increase in layoffs.

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

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

Release Schedule

From July 2020, top-line unemployment rates for overall, residents and citizens for the month will be released on a monthly basis by the first week of the month after next. This availability of top-line unemployment rates on a monthly basis will enable us to detect shifts in the unemployment situation in a more timely manner. The information will be made available on the Ministry of Manpower's statistical portal <https://stats.mom.gov.sg> and in the Jobs Situation Report.

Additional breakdown on unemployment by profile e.g. age, education, will continue to be made available in the Labour Market Reports released at the end of every quarter. This is because variations in the profile of the unemployed are unlikely in the short term.

Data Quality

To ensure data quality, the Department analyses each survey response to identify and resolve inconsistencies that may suggest an inaccurate response. A response rate of at least 85% is achieved for the monthly labour force survey so as to ensure the sample retains its representativeness.

Seasonal Adjustment

The unemployment time series are influenced by seasonality – periodic fluctuations due to recurring calendar-related events such as holidays, and the beginning and end of school terms. Seasonal adjustment removes the influences of these fluctuations and allows users to derive a more meaningful analysis of the trends in a data series, especially for those with strong seasonal patterns.

The seasonally adjusted figures are derived using X-12 ARIMA program which removes seasonal influences in the data series. To ensure a more accurate reflection of seasonally adjusted figures, concurrent seasonal adjustment is also being done and the latest information available will be incorporated.

Revisions

In order to present timely data at the highest frequency, the monthly unemployment figures are subjected to revisions when the latest population figure becomes available or when the seasonal factors are updated with the latest data.

Retrenchments

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.

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.

OTHER RELEASES



UPCOMING ...

Labour Force In Singapore Advance Release 2021	29 Nov - 3 Dec 2021*
Labour Market Report Third Quarter 2021	13-17 Dec 2021*
Labour Force In Singapore 2021	25-28 Jan 2022*
Labour Market Advance Release Fourth Quarter 2021	27-28 Jan 2022*

PAST ...

Labour Market Advance Release Third Quarter 2021	29 Oct 2021
Labour Market Report Second Quarter 2021	15 Sep 2021
Labour Market Advance Release Second Quarter 2021	30 Jul 2021
Singapore Yearbook Of Manpower Statistics 2021	30 Jun 2021
Labour Market Report First Quarter 2021	17 Jun 2021
Labour Market Advance Release First Quarter 2021 Job	28 Apr 2021
Vacancies Report 2020	9 Apr 2021

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**The actual date of release will be indicated at least a week before the scheduled publication date.*