# Labour Force in Singapore
# Advance Release 2022

Manpower Research and Statistics Department
Singapore

December 2022

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LABOUR FORCE IN SINGAPORE ADVANCE RELEASE 2022

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# NOTATIONS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| %-pt | : | Percentage point |
| n.a. | : | Not applicable/ Not available |
| P | : | Preliminary |

# ABBREVIATIONS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Below Sec | : | Below Secondary |
| CLFS | : | Comprehensive Labour Force Survey |
| COVID-19 | : | Coronavirus Disease 2019 |
| CPF | : | Central Provident Fund |
| CPI | : | Consumer Price Index |
| CSSWs | : | Clerical, Sales & Service Workers |
| Dip & Prof Qual | : | Diploma & Professional Qualification |
| ILO | : | International Labour Organisation |
| Incl. | : | Including |
| LFPR | : | Labour Force Participation Rate |
| MOM | : | Ministry of Manpower |
| NS | : | National Service |
| OECD | : | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development |
| p.a. | : | Per Annum |
| PMETs | : | Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians |
| Post-Sec (Non-Tertiary) | : | Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary) |
| PTOCLs | : | Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers |
| Sec | : | Secondary |
| SSEC | : | Singapore Standard Educational Classification |
| SSIC | : | Singapore Standard Industrial Classification |
| SSOC | : | Singapore Standard Occupational Classification |
| WIS | : | Workfare Income Supplement |
| Yrs | : | Years |

# HIGHLIGHTS

The resident labour force saw continued improvements in 2022, with most indicators returning to or performing better than pre-COVID levels.

The employment rate rose for the second consecutive year to 67.5%, as Singapore recovered from COVID-19. The rate in 2022 was higher than the pre-COVID rate of 65.2% in 2019. The rise in the recent year reflected the increase in employment rates of men and women aged 25 to 64. Among employed residents, the share in PMET roles continued to increase to 64%, reflecting the highly educated workforce and sustained employment growth in sectors such as *Information & Communications*, *Financial & Insurance Services* and *Professional Services*.

Resident unemployment improved across occupational groups to around pre-COVID levels. Declines were observed in both the unemployment rate (PMET: -0.8%-points, non-PMET: -0.7%-points) and long-term unemployment rate (PMET: -0.3%-points, non-PMET: -0.2%-points), as residents' job search outcomes improved with the continued economic recovery.

Other indicators related to labour-underutilisation also recovered. The time-related under-employment rate eased to 3.0%, back to pre-COVID levels. Fewer residents were discouraged from seeking work in 2022 (from 0.5% to 0.4%). For both indicators, declines were broad-based, including older workers who were more affected during the height of the pandemic. Additionally, among employees, the share in non-permanent jobs also fell to levels seen before the pandemic (11%), with the scale-back of COVID-related temporary jobs alongside the relaxation of pandemic-related restrictions and the tight labour market.

Nominal income at the median and 20$^{th}$ percentile continued to rise and outstripped higher inflation. Real median income rose 2.1% over the year, though it was lower than the annualised rate in the pre-COVID years (2014-2019: 3.8% p.a.). Lower-wage workers saw stronger income growth, supported by tripartite initiatives such as the Progressive Wage Model (PWM). At the 20$^{th}$ percentile, real income grew by 4.8% in 2022, faster than the previous year (4.4%) as well as pre-COVID years (2014-2019: 4.4% p.a.). With this, the P20 to P50 income ratio rose from 0.53 in 2021 to 0.55 in 2022, the highest since 2004.

# LABOUR FORCE IN SINGAPORE ADVANCE RELEASE 2022

## 1. Introduction

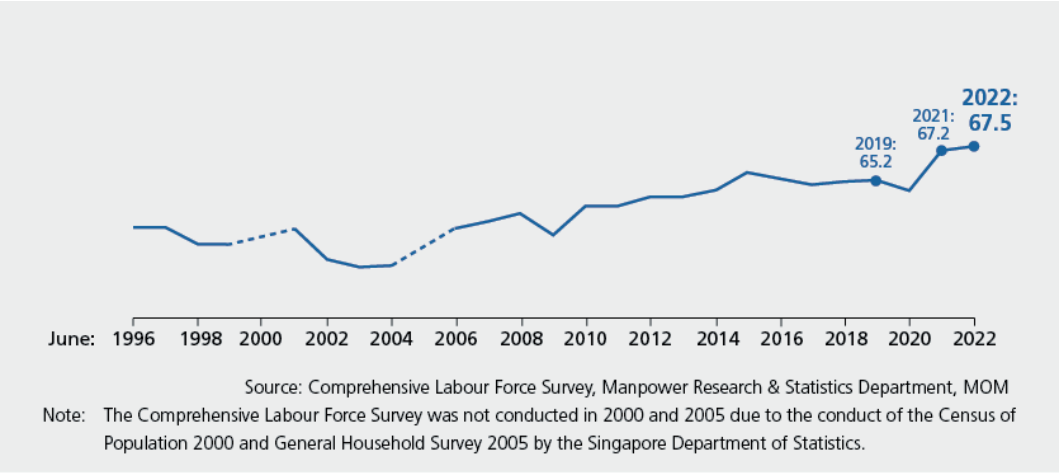
1.1 The Labour Force In Singapore Advance Release[1] provides early findings from the Comprehensive Labour Force Survey (CLFS). Unlike the Monthly Labour Force Surveys, the CLFS is run annually with a larger sample, longer survey duration, and measures a wider range of labour market indicators. The breadth and depth of information from the CLFS enables a comprehensive review on the performance of the resident population, with key findings distilled in this annual report. In this year's report, we highlight the continued recovery of the resident labour force from the impact of the pandemic and assess the patterns of improvement in relation to longer-term structural trends.

## 2. Labour Force

### Employment rate further increased in 2022

2.1 After a sharp rise in 2021, the employment rate for residents aged 15 & over continued to increase to 67.5% in 2022, 2.3%-points above the pre-COVID rate in 2019. The sustained increase was due to more unemployed residents finding employment, as unemployment rates have returned to pre-COVID levels. When ranked against Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries, Singapore's employment rate ranked high, in third place. By sex, while Sweden and New Zealand have higher female employment rates than Singapore, their corresponding rate among males were lower.

**Chart 1 Employment rate of residents aged 15 and over**
Per Cent

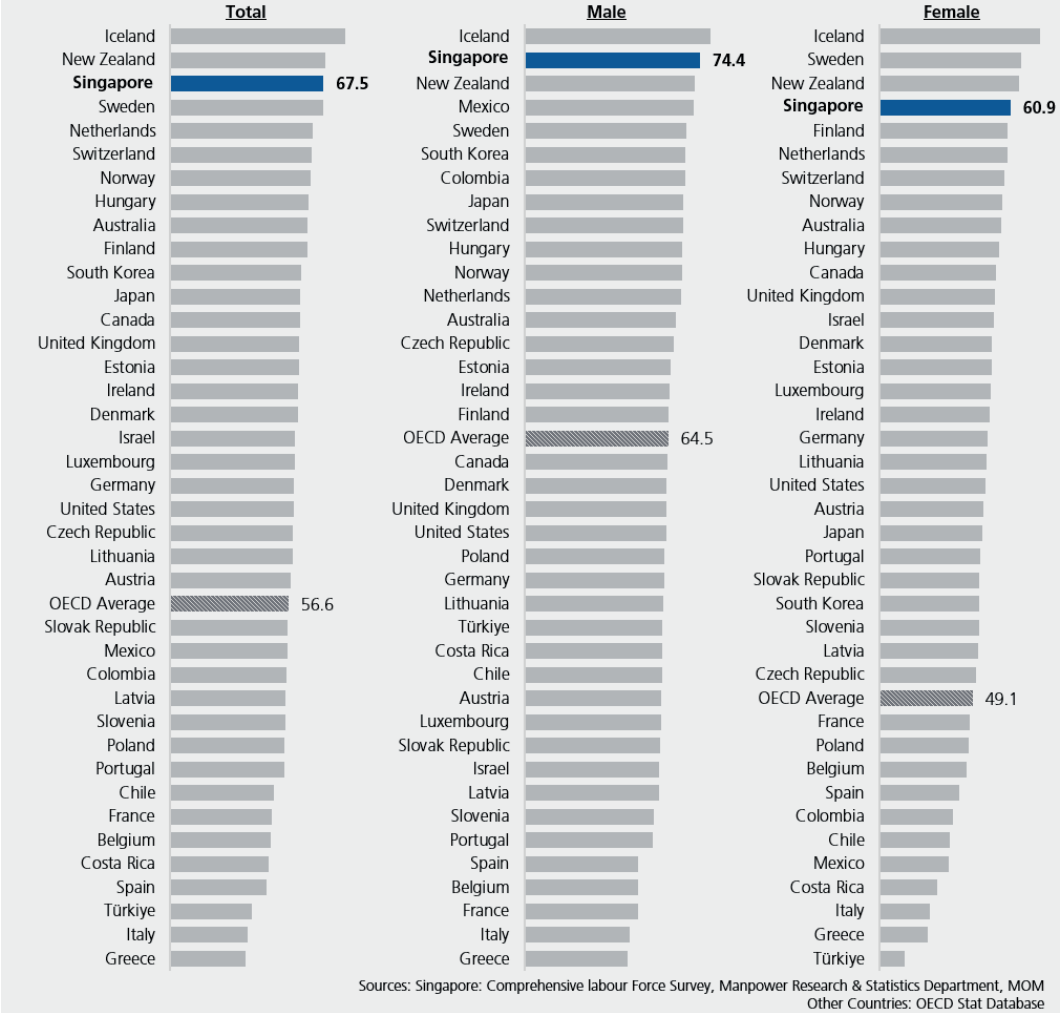



Source: Comprehensive Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM
Note: The Comprehensive Labour Force Survey was not conducted in 2000 and 2005 due to the conduct of the Census of Population 2000 and General Household Survey 2005 by the Singapore Department of Statistics.

[1] Data in this report are for June periods and pertain to residents (comprising Singapore citizens and permanent residents) aged 15 & over, unless stated otherwise. The survey coverage, methodology, concepts and definitions are in Annex A.

## Chart 2 Employment rate (aged 15 and over) in Singapore and OECD Countries

Per Cent




Sources: Singapore: Comprehensive labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM
Other Countries: OECD Stat Database

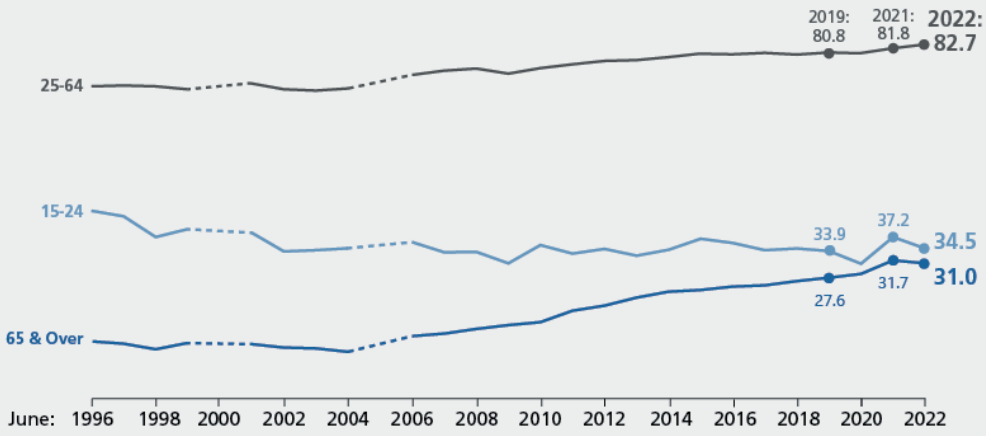
Notes: (1) Data for Singapore pertain to the resident population aged 15 & over, and are for the period of June.
(2) Data are based on latest available figures for the respective countries, i.e. 2022 for Singapore and 2021 for OECD countries.

2.2 More of our residents aged 25 to 64 (82.7%) were in employment in 2022 compared to the previous year (81.8%) and a decade ago (78.8%). While the employment rate has improved over the year for both women (75.1% to 76.2%) and men (88.9% to 89.6%) in this age group, women saw a larger increase in their employment rate over the longer term. The increased involvement of women in the workforce reflects their rising educational profile as well as efforts to promote more progressive gender attitudes and facilitative workplace practices (e.g. flexi-work arrangement).

2.3 While the employment rate of seniors aged 65 & over in 2022 (31.0%) has eased from 2021 (31.7%) following a surge in the previous year, it still rose on average between 2019 and 2022 (+1.1%-points per year), higher than the average annual increase in the earlier period (+0.9%-points per year between 2012 and 2019). Building on sustained efforts to raise employability of seniors, the progressive increase in re-employment ages will help more older workers who wish to continue working remain at work.

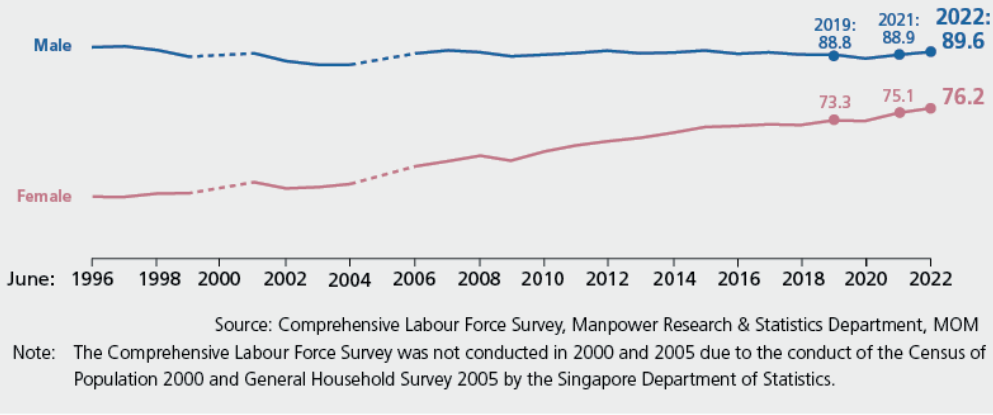
2.4 For youths aged 15 to 24, their peak in employment rate in 2021 was influenced by the COVID-19 situation. It fell from a two-decade high of 37.2% in 2021 to 34.5% in 2022, with fewer students taking on part-time or temporary work on the side. In general, the employment rate of youths tends to be relatively lower than residents aged 25 to 64, as the majority of them are in education or training.

**Chart 3 Resident employment rate by age**
Per Cent




Source: Comprehensive Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM
Note: The Comprehensive Labour Force Survey was not conducted in 2000 and 2005 due to the conduct of the Census of Population 2000 and General Household Survey 2005 by the Singapore Department of Statistics.

**Chart 4 Employment rate of residents aged 25 to 64 by sex**
Per Cent

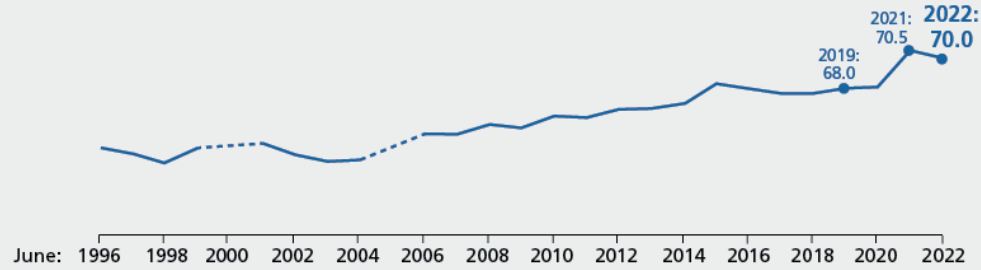



Source: Comprehensive Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM
Note: The Comprehensive Labour Force Survey was not conducted in 2000 and 2005 due to the conduct of the Census of Population 2000 and General Household Survey 2005 by the Singapore Department of Statistics.

**Labour force participation rate fell slightly in 2022, but remained above pre-COVID rates**

2.5 Seven in ten (70.0%) of our residents aged 15 and over were in the labour force. This has eased slightly from the high in 2021 (70.5%) when temporary pandemic-related roles (e.g. *temperature screeners, safe distancing ambassadors*) had drawn in more residents outside the labour force than a typical year. Nevertheless, the labour force participation rate in 2022 was still higher than pre-COVID times. Going forward, the increase in overall labour force participation will likely moderate given the ageing population.

**Chart 5 Labour force participation rate of residents aged 15 and over**
Per Cent

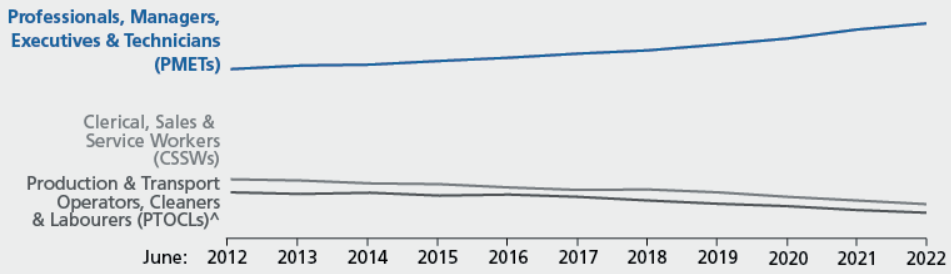



Source: Comprehensive Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM
Note: The Comprehensive Labour Force Survey was not conducted in 2000 and 2005 due to the conduct of the Census of Population 2000 and General Household Survey 2005 by the Singapore Department of Statistics.

### Sustained rise in the PMET share in the resident workforce

2.6 The share of professionals, managers, executives & technicians (PMETs) among employed residents rose to 64% in 2022, supported by robust manpower demand in the year from outward-oriented sectors of *Information & Communications*, *Financial & Insurance Services* and *Professional Services*. The increase is a continuation of its longer-term upward trajectory, alongside improvements in the educational profile of the workforce. On the other hand, the share of workers in production & related positions dipped, though the pace (-0.4%-points) eased from 2021 (-1.5%-points) and was on par with the average decline before the pandemic (-0.4%-points per year).

**Chart 6 Employed residents by occupation**
Per Cent




| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PMETs | 52.4 | 53.1 | 53.5 | 54.4 | 55.2 | 56.2 | 57.0 | 58.4 | 59.9 | 62.1 | 63.6 |
| CSSWs | 25.4 | 25.1 | 24.4 | 24.2 | 23.4 | 22.8 | 22.9 | 22.2 | 21.1 | 20.2 | 19.3 |
| PTOCLs^ | 22.2 | 21.8 | 22.1 | 21.4 | 21.4 | 21.0 | 20.2 | 19.4 | 19.1 | 17.6 | 17.2 |

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

Notes: (1) Data are classified based on Singapore Standard Occupational Classification (SSOC) 2020. Data before year 2020 which were coded based on earlier versions of the SSOC were mapped to SSOC 2020 as far as possible to facilitate data comparability.

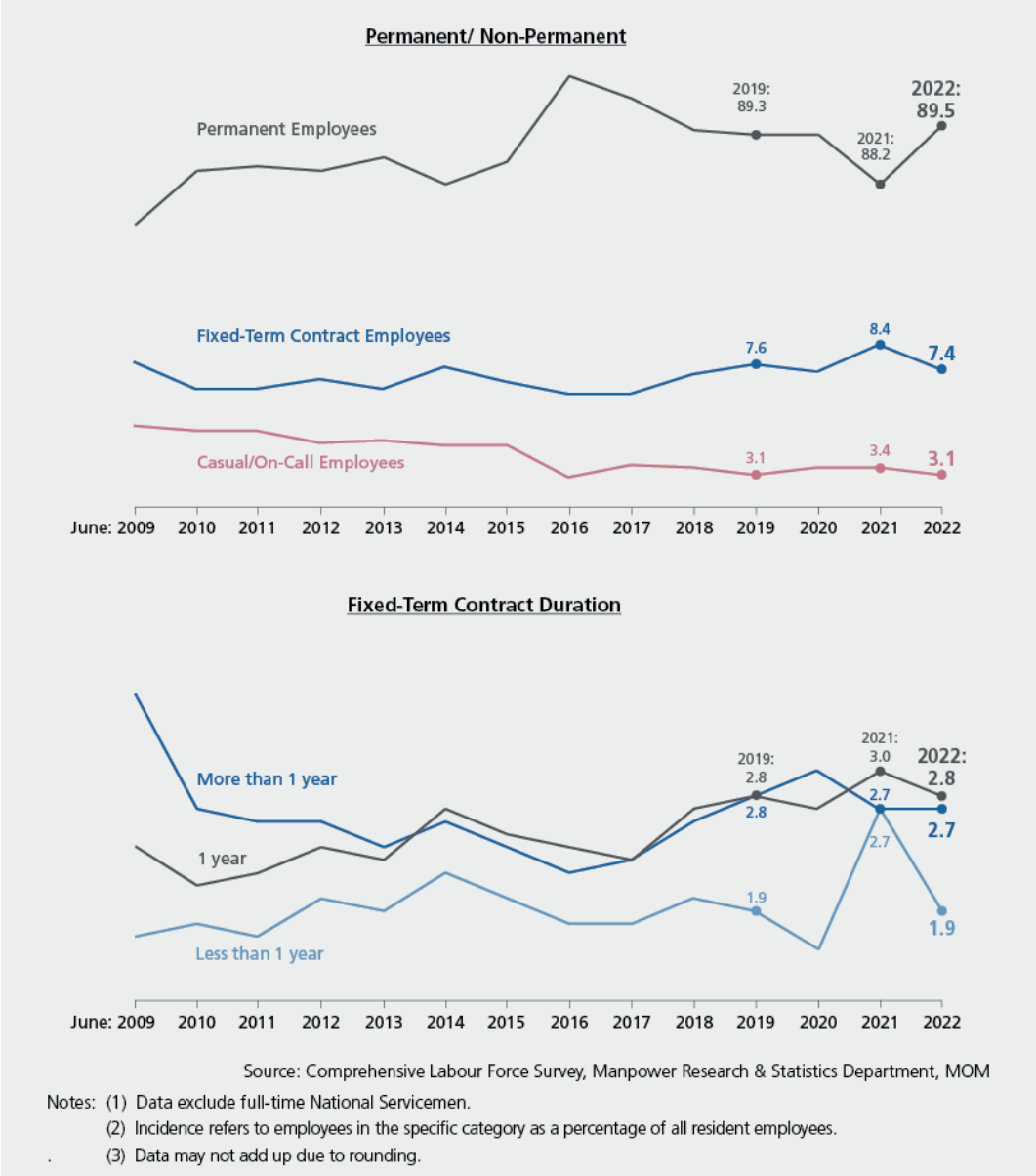
(2) ^ – Includes Agricultural & Fishery Workers and Workers Not Elsewhere Classified.

(3) Data for each year may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

### Lower share of employees in non-permanent positions

2.7 The vast majority of resident employees were in permanent jobs. Even in recessionary years, permanent employees formed around nine in ten of all resident employees. With the economic recovery and tight labour market, there was a smaller proportion of workers in non-permanent employment in 2022. The share of resident employees on fixed-term contracts (7.4%) and in casual/on-call work (3.1%) declined back to pre-COVID levels. Among term-contract employees specifically, the decline was largely from those on shorter contracts of less than a year.

**Chart 7 Incidence of resident employees by type of employment**
Per Cent

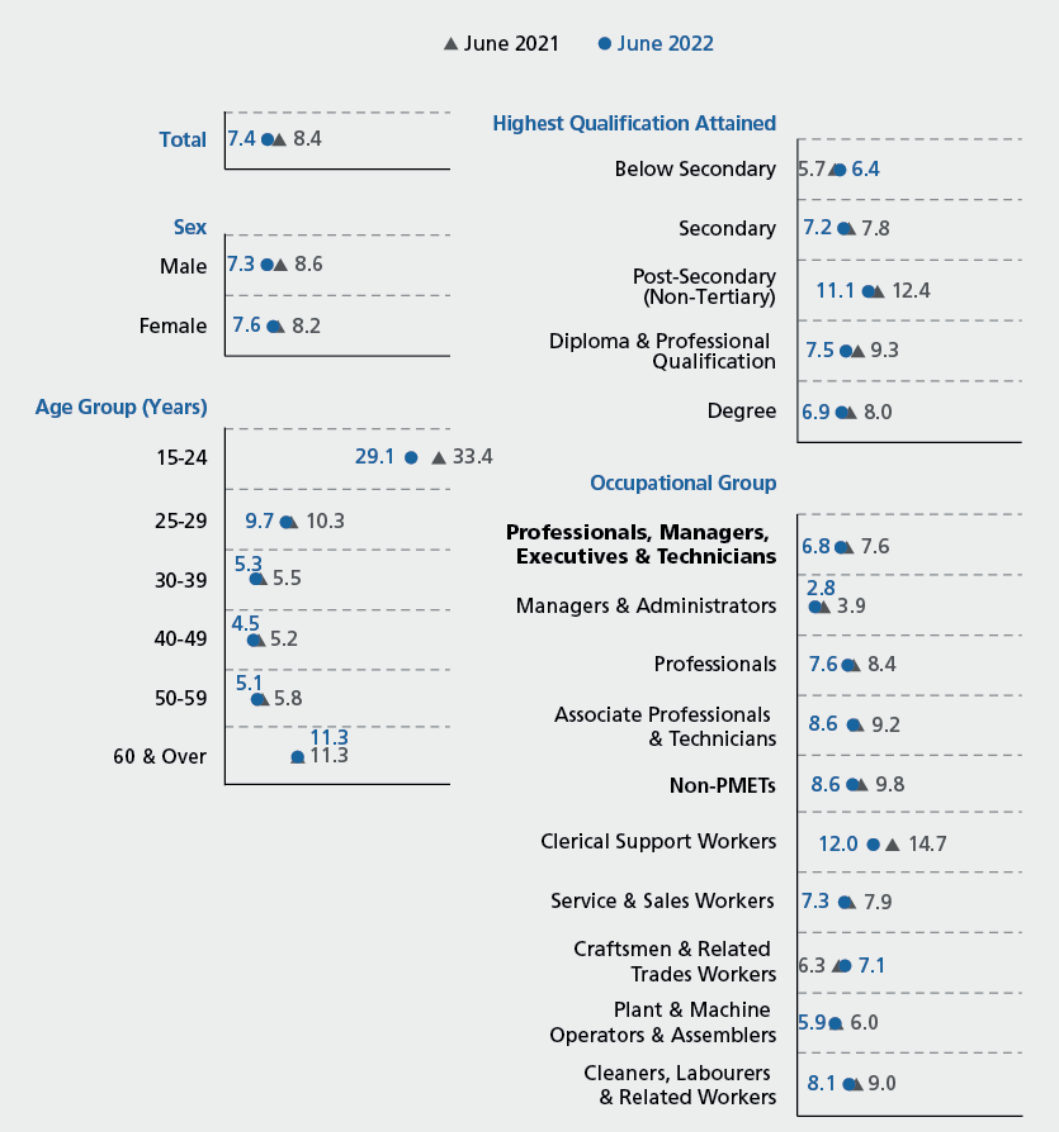


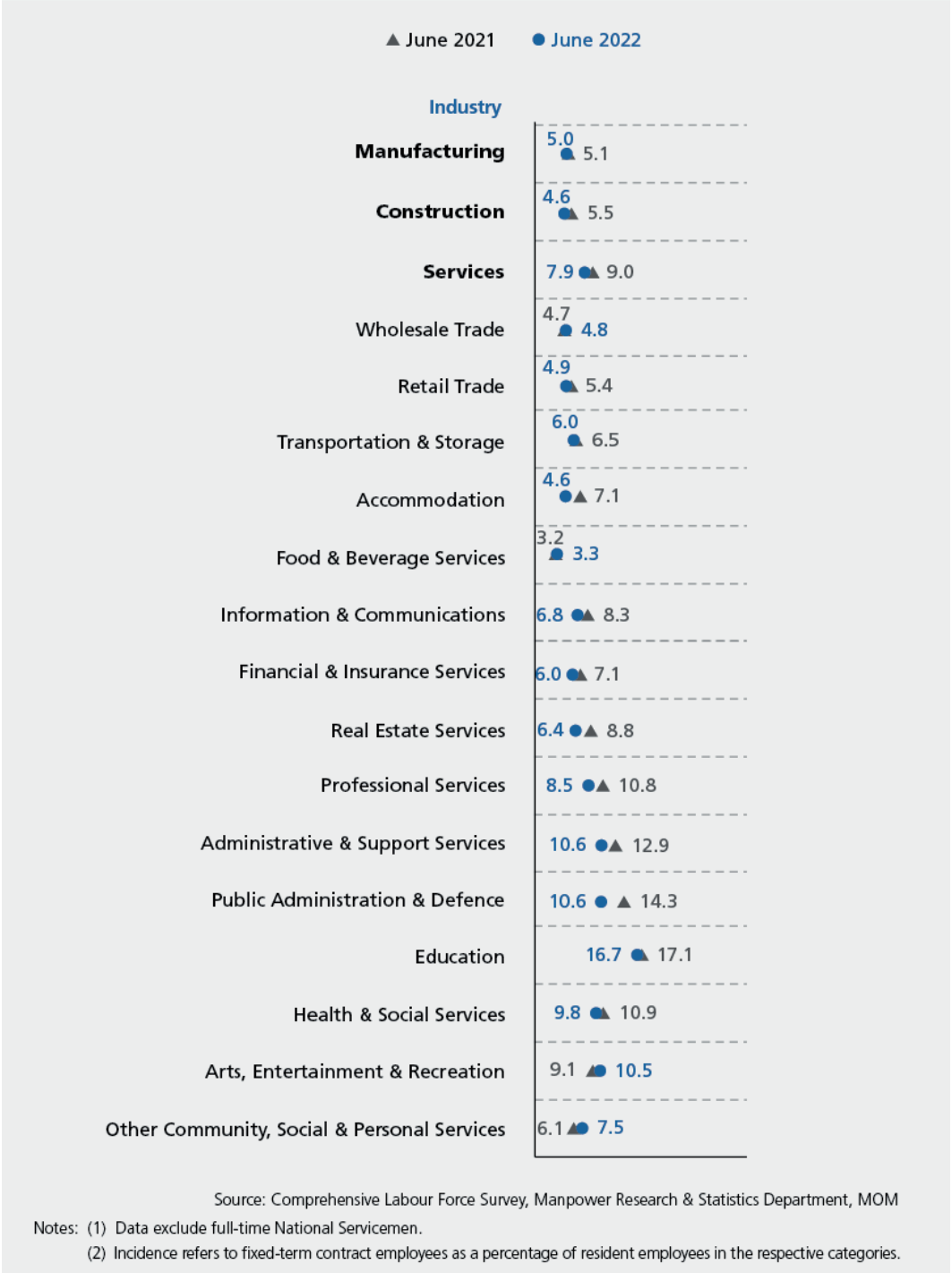

Source: Comprehensive Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

Notes: (1) Data exclude full-time National Servicemen.
(2) Incidence refers to employees in the specific category as a percentage of all resident employees.
(3) Data may not add up due to rounding.

2.8 With the scale-back of pandemic-related contract jobs, there was a more pronounced decline in the incidence of fixed-term contract employees in sectors that had earlier seen larger increases, e.g. *Public Administration & Defence*, *Accommodation*, *Health & Social Services* and *Real Estate Services*. In growth sectors like *Professional Services*, *Financial & Insurance Services*, and *Information & Communications*, the incidence of fixed-term contract employees has also declined as the labour market grew tighter in 2022. Taking these trends together, the proportion of fixed-term contract employees declined across most age, sex, and education groups.

**Chart 8 Incidence of fixed-term contract resident employees by characteristics**
Per Cent






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

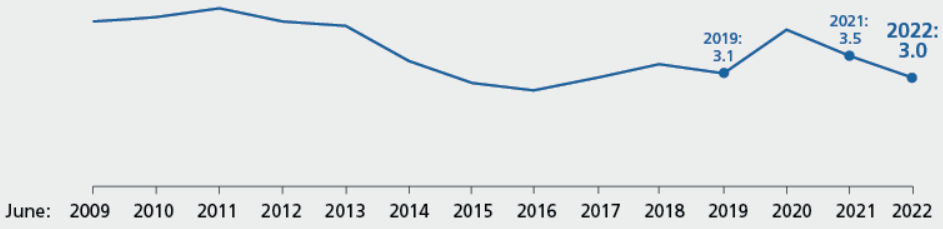
Notes: (1) Data exclude full-time National Servicemen.

(2) Incidence refers to fixed-term contract employees as a percentage of resident employees in the respective categories.

### Time-related under-employment rate fell to around pre-COVID levels

2.9 Alongside the improvement in job search outcomes, the resident time-related under-employment rate declined from 3.5% in 2021 to 3.0% in 2022 and was back to the pre-COVID range. Most groups saw declines, with notable improvements among those who were more adversely affected by the pandemic as business activities resumed — those in their 50s and older, those with non-tertiary qualifications, as well as among *service & sales workers* and *cleaners, labourers & related workers*. The relaxation of pandemic-related restrictions and the re-opening of borders meant that more part-time workers in consumer-facing and tourism-related sectors such as *Food & Beverage Services*, *Retail Trade*, *Accommodation*, and *Arts, Entertainment & Recreation* were able to work the number of hours they desired.

**Chart 9 Resident time-related under-employment rate**
Per Cent




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

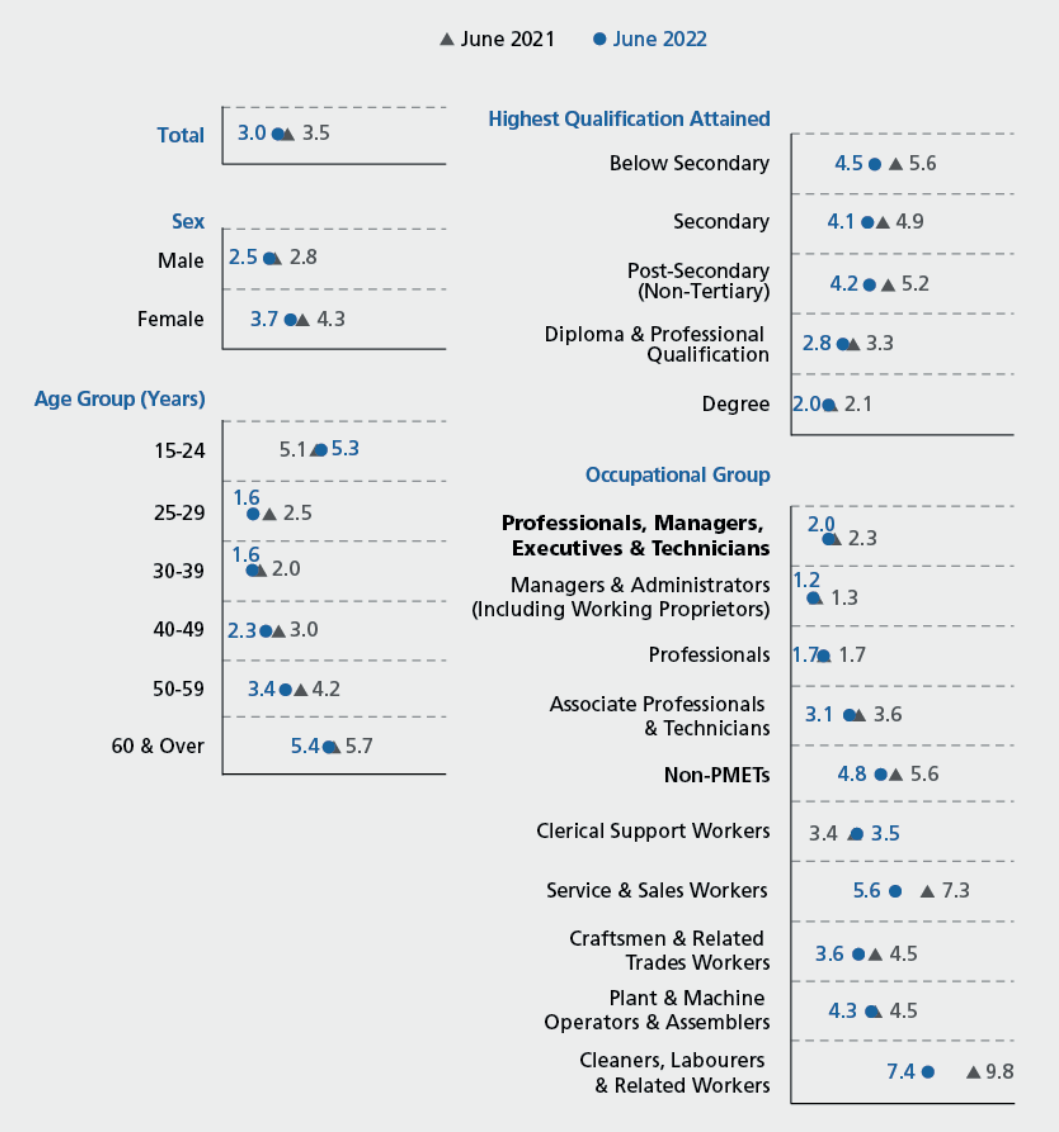
Notes: (1) Time-related under-employed persons refer to part-timers (i.e. those whose normal hours of work are fewer than 35 a week) who are willing and available to work additional hours.

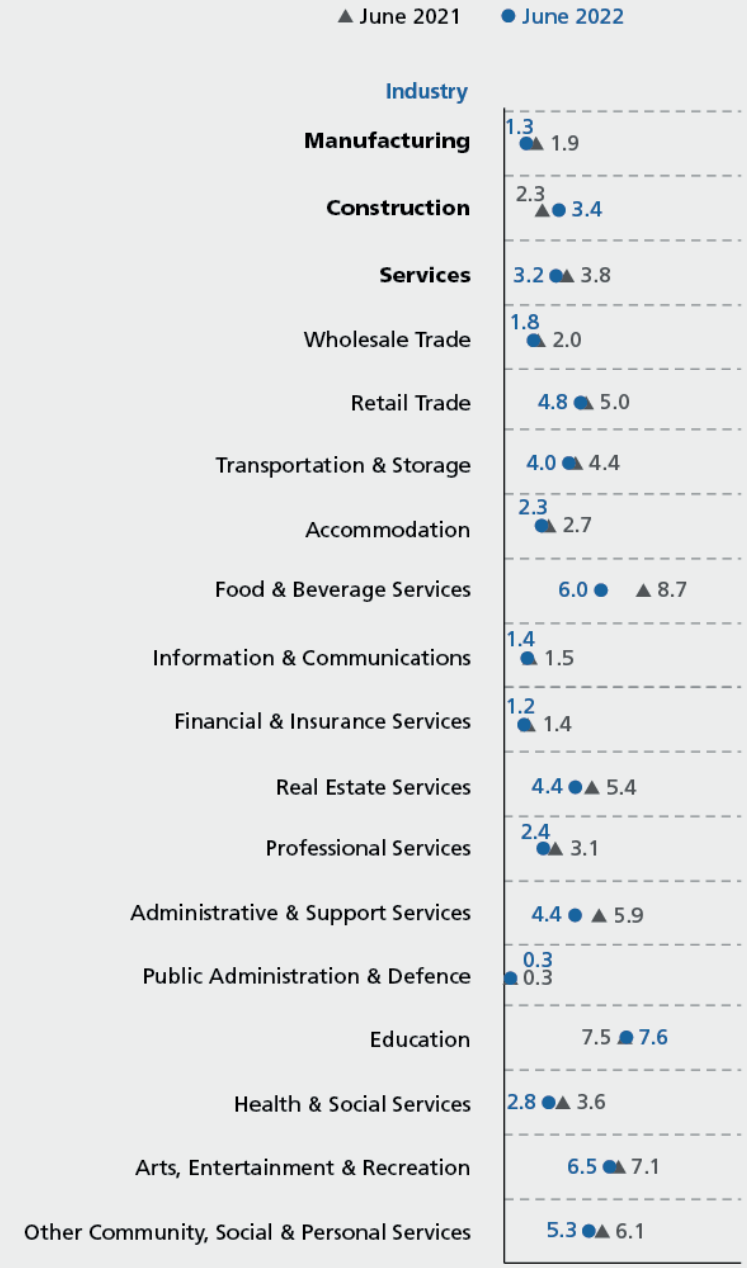
(2) Time-related under-employment rate refers to time-related under-employed persons as a percentage of all employed persons.

(3) Comparable data series starts from 2009 onwards, when the definition of part-time employment was revised to align with the corresponding change in the Employment Act.

## Chart 10 Resident time-related under-employment rate by characteristics

Per Cent






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

Note: See notes 1 and 2 for Chart 9.

# 3. Usual Hours Worked

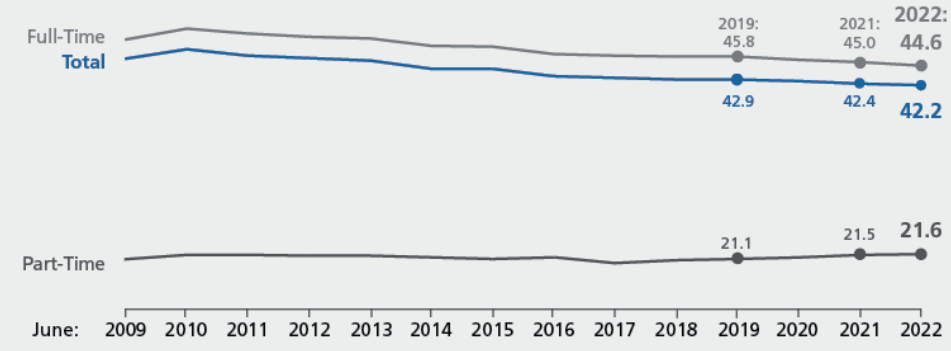
### Average usual hours worked of full-timers continued to decline

3.1 The average weekly usual hours worked among employed residents declined in 2022, continuing the downward trend observed since 2010. Similar to last year, the overall decline was driven by the falling hours of full-timers who formed a large majority of employed residents. This outweighed the slight increase in hours among part-timers as consumer-facing sectors such as *Food & Beverage Services* and *Retail Trade,* which have a higher reliance on part-time workers, experienced a pick-up in business when COVID-19 domestic restrictions eased significantly. Similarly, as workplace activities normalised in 2022, the share of employed residents who had worked from home fell (34%), compared to a year ago (49%)[2] during the Heightened Alert phases.

3.2 Among full-time employed residents, the decline in usual hours worked was observed across most industries, with the exception of *Accommodation* and *Arts, Entertainment & Recreation* which saw a surge in demand as tourism activities resumed in 2022. To support the pick-up in business activities associated with the relaxation of pandemic-related restrictions, workers in *Administrative & Support Services* (both full- and part-timers) also put in more hours of work in 2022.

**Chart 11 Average (mean) usual hours worked per week of employed residents by nature of employment**

Hours Per Week




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

Note: Data exclude full-time National Servicemen.

2 In the Report on Labour Force in Singapore 2021, the 46% refers to the proportion of employed residents who worked from home at any time during the last four weeks due to the COVID-19 situation. It is different from the 2021's percentage cited in this report, which refers to the proportion who had worked from home at any time in the four weeks preceding the date of the survey interview.

# 4. Income

### Income growth held up despite high inflation

4.1 The nominal median (P50) income of full-time employed residents grew by 8.3% from $4,680 in 2021 to $5,070 in 2022, rising at a faster rate than in the previous year (3.2%). Even after adjusting for inflation,[3] real median income growth was 2.1%[P] in 2022, an improvement from 0.9% in 2021. However, real median income growth in 2022 was still lower than that in the years preceding the pandemic (2014-2019: 3.8% p.a.) when inflation was lower.

### Income at the 20th percentile (P20) rose faster than at the median, narrowing the gap between P20 and the median incomes

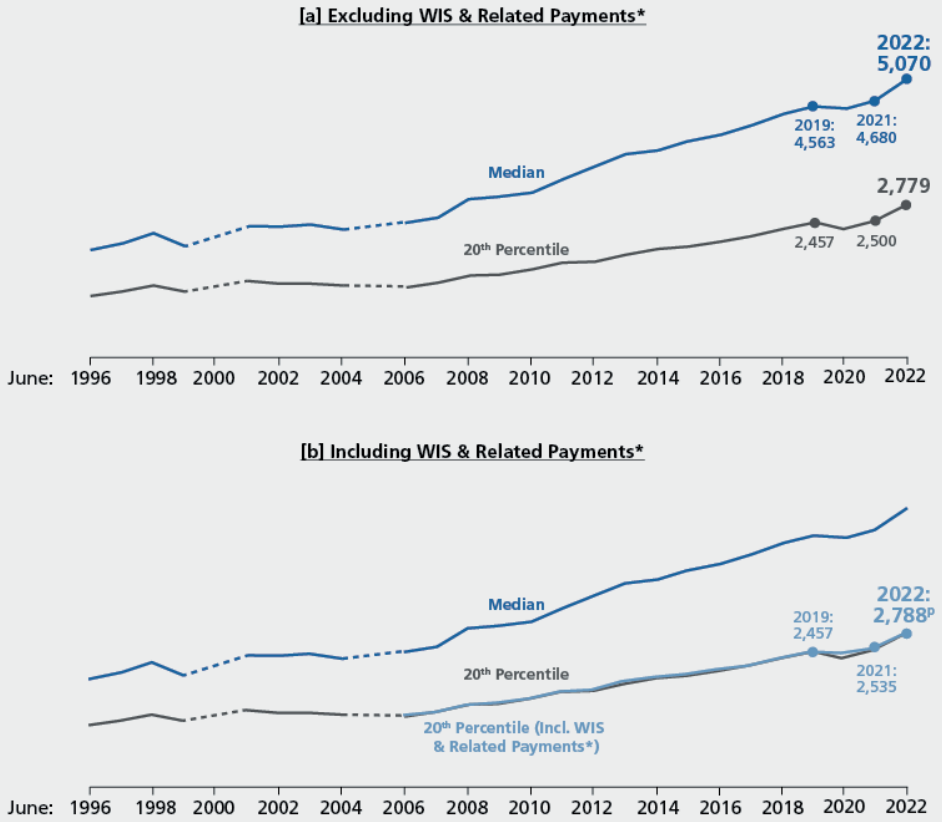
4.2 Lower-wage workers saw stronger income growth than the median worker, supported by tripartite initiatives such as the Progressive Wage Model to uplift lower-wage workers. Real income at the 20th percentile grew at a steady pace of 4.8%[P] in 2022, faster than the previous year (4.4%) as well as the pre-COVID years (2014-2019: 4.4% p.a.).[4] As a result, the gap between the P20 and P50 incomes has narrowed. The P20 to P50 income ratio increased from 0.53 in 2021 to 0.55 in 2022, the highest since 2004.

4.3 Notwithstanding the robust income growth in 2022, over the longer-term of 2017 to 2022, real P20 and P50 incomes grew slower than the preceding five years of 2012 to 2017, weighed down by the effects of the pandemic. Nonetheless, P20 income growth was consistently higher than that at the median for both periods. This meant that the gap between lower- and middle-income earners has been narrowing over the decade.

[3] Inflation based on the Consumer Price Index for all items is forecasted to come in at around 6% in 2022. Source: Monetary Authority of Singapore.
[P] Preliminary as the full-year Consumer Price Index (CPI) data for 2022 is not available yet.
[4] With the strong growth in nominal income at the 20th percentile, the impact of Workfare Income Supplement (WIS)-related payouts on the 20th percentile income level was smaller in 2022. From 1 Jan 2023, there will be enhancements to the WIS, including a rise in the qualifying monthly income cap for WIS.

## Chart 12 Gross monthly income from work (including employer CPF contributions) of full-time employed residents

Dollars




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

Notes: (1) * – Includes Workfare Income Supplement (WIS), Workfare Special Payment (WSP), Workfare Bicentennial Bonus, Workfare Bonus and Workfare Special Bonus, which started from 2006.

(2) p – Preliminary, based on latest available data for WIS and related payments.

(3) Data exclude full-time National Servicemen.

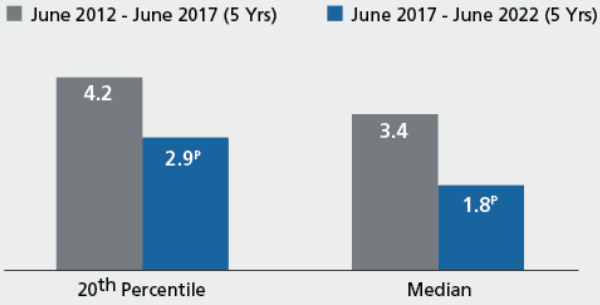
(4) The Comprehensive Labour Force Survey was not conducted in 2000 and 2005 due to the conduct of the Census of Population 2000 and General Household Survey 2005 by the Singapore Department of Statistics.

(5) Before 2009, full-time refers to employment where the normal hours of work is at least 30 hours per week. From 2009 onwards, it refers to employment where the normal hours of work is at least 35 hours per week.

(6) As data are captured from a sample survey, year-on-year income changes are prone to fluctuations and hence should always be interpreted with caution. Income growth studied over longer periods (e.g. 5 or 10 years) smooths out these fluctuations and hence provide a more direct indication of income growth.

**Chart 13 Annualised change in real* gross monthly income from work (including employer CPF contributions) of full-time employed residents**

Per Cent Per Annum




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

Notes: (1) Data exclude full-time National Servicemen.
(2) * – Deflated by Consumer Price Index (CPI) for all items at 2019 prices (2019 = 100).
(3) P – Preliminary as the full-year CPI data for 2022 is not available yet.

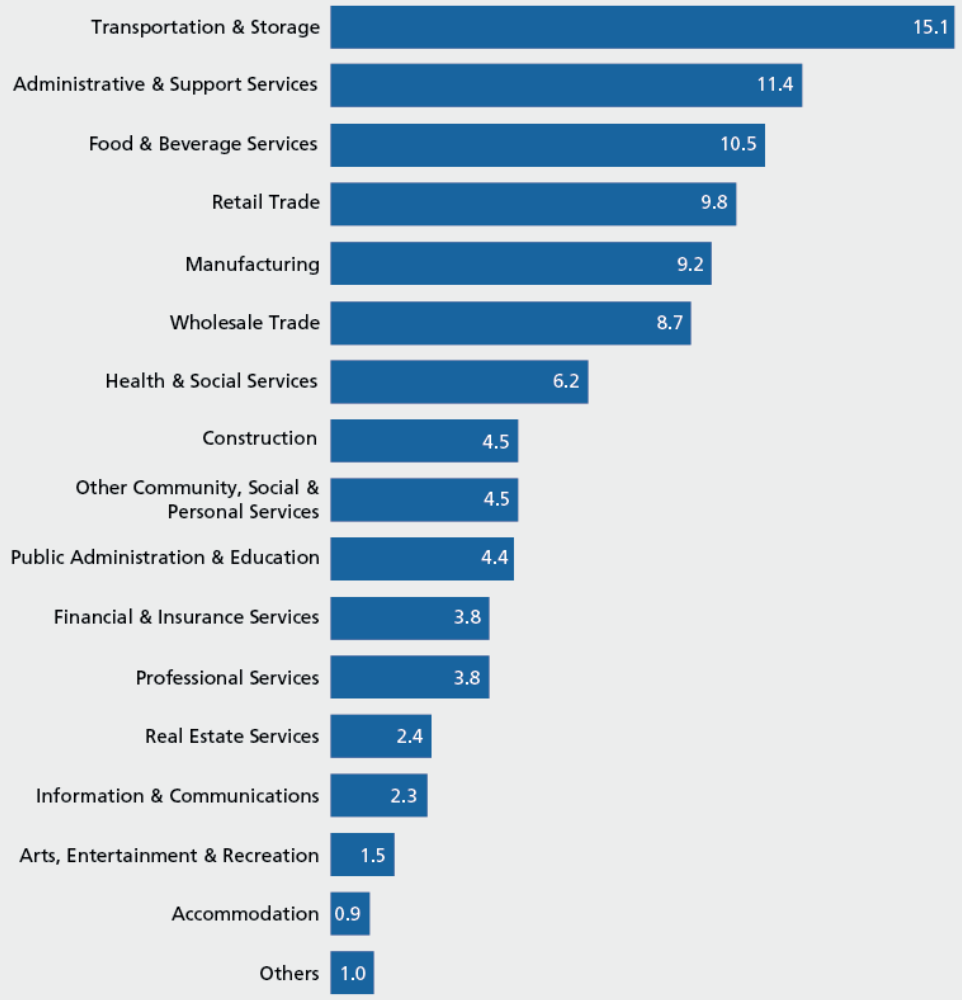
4.4 Among the lower-wage workers[5] in 2022 (416,100), the share in self-employment declined from 25% in 2021 to 18% in 2022. This meant that the relaxation of pandemic restrictions facilitated in-person business and social activities, which in turn increased revenues for the self-employed.

4.5 The top industries that lower-wage workers were commonly employed in are *Transportation & Storage* (15%) (e.g. *taxi drivers*, *private-hire car drivers*), *Administrative & Support Services* (11%) (e.g. *cleaners*, *security officers*) and *Food & Beverage Services* (11%) (e.g. *food & drink stall assistants*, *hawkers*, *waiters*).

[5] Proxied by full-time employed residents earning less than or equal to the 20th percentile gross monthly income (excluding employer CPF contributions), which was $2,492 in June 2022.

## Chart 14 Distribution of full-time employed residents with gross monthly income from work (excluding employer CPF contributions) at or below $2,492 by industry, June 2022

Per Cent



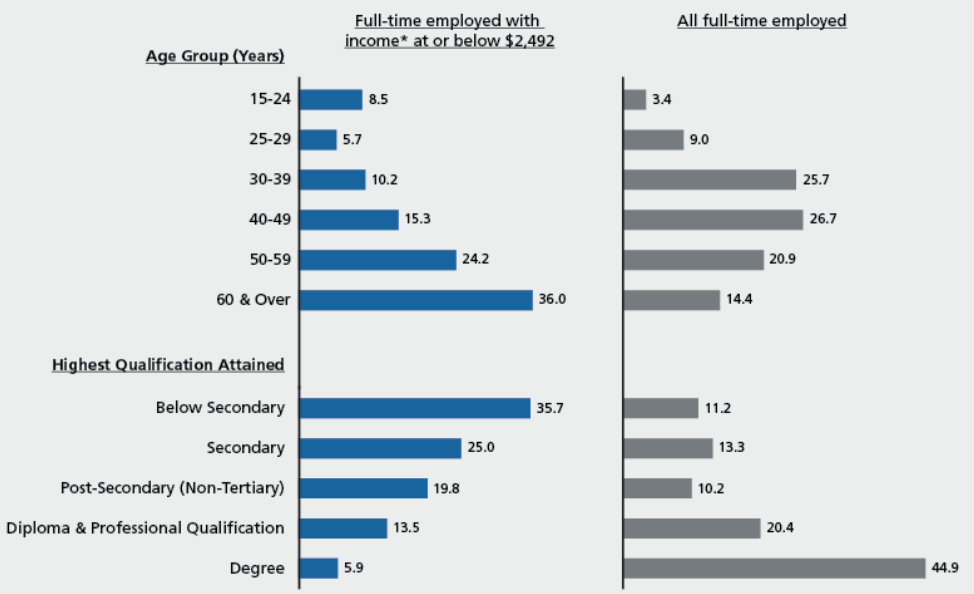

Source: Comprehensive Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

Notes: (1) Data exclude full-time National Servicemen.
(2) Others include Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying, Utilities and Sewerage & Waste Management.
(3) Data may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

4.6 More than half of the lower-wage workers were older workers aged 50 & over, or those with secondary or lower qualifications. They made up a higher share among lower-wage workers than among all full-time employed residents. This underscores the need for reskilling and upskilling, so that their skillsets remain relevant to the current needs of the labour market.

## Chart 15 Distribution of full-time employed residents by age group and highest qualification attained, June 2022

Per Cent




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

Notes: (1) Data exclude full-time National Servicemen.
(2) * – Based on gross monthly income from work (excluding employer CPF contributions).
(3) Data by age/highest qualification attained may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

# 5. Unemployment[6]

### Unemployment rates fell for both PMETs and non-PMETs to pre-COVID rates

5.1 With the economic recovery and easing of pandemic-related restrictions, the resident unemployment rate (non-seasonally adjusted)[7] for both PMETs (2.6%) and non-PMETs (4.4%) continued to improve over the year (from 3.4% and 5.1% in 2021 respectively). The resident long-term unemployment rates for PMETs (0.5%) and non-PMETs (0.7%) similarly declined to pre-COVID levels as workers saw better job search outcomes in 2022.

5.2 Among PMETs, most age groups saw their unemployment rates fall back to pre-COVID range. The rising job opportunities in 2022 also renewed confidence among the young to change jobs. There was an uptick in unemployment rate among younger PMETs below 30 years old, with more leaving their previous jobs due to unmet expectations at work.[8] However, their long-term unemployment rate remained steady over the year at 0.3%, indicating that they did not face increased difficulties in securing employment.

5.3 Unemployment rates fell among non-PMETs of most age groups, to the pre-COVID range. The exception was non-PMETs in their 30s who saw a rise in their unemployment rate (6.8%), and was a tad above the peak of the pandemic in 2020 (6.5%). Their elevated unemployment rate was not due to a job loss, but because more had left their job to take care of their families and due to unmet expectations at work.[9] Non-PMETs in this age group, along with other age groups, have also seen an improvement over the year in their long-term unemployment rate.

[6] Top-line seasonally adjusted unemployment rates are reported on a monthly basis, with breakdown by age and education available quarterly. With a larger sample size, the Comprehensive Labour Force Survey enables us to collect additional information of unemployment rates by occupation and industry. For analysis of unemployment trends at the top-line and by age, highest qualification attained and sex, please refer to the Monthly Unemployment Situation and quarterly Labour Market Reports.

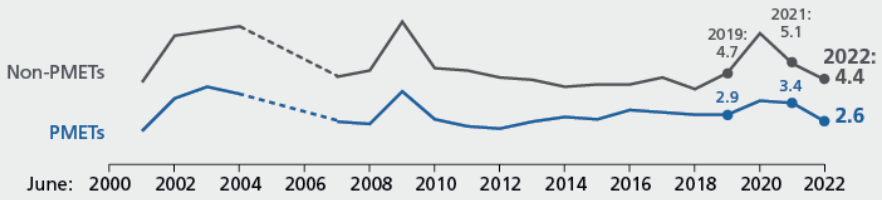
[7] The PMET and non-PMET unemployment rates are non-seasonally adjusted figures and refer to June periods. They should not be analysed alongside quarterly unemployment rates, which are adjusted for seasonality to facilitate quarter-on-quarter analysis.

[8] There was an increase in the share of unemployed PMETs aged below 30 who left their last job due to low pay or lack of interest.

[9] There was an increase in the share of unemployed non-PMETs aged 30 to 39 who left their last job due to low pay, poor career prospects or to provide care for their household or families.

## Chart 16 Unemployment rate of resident PMETs and non-PMETs

Per Cent




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

Notes: (1) Data exclude unemployed residents without work experience and are non-seasonally adjusted. They should not be analysed alongside quarterly unemployment rates, which are adjusted for seasonality to facilitate quarter-on-quarter analysis.

(2) The unemployment rate by occupation is obtained by dividing the number of unemployed who previously worked in a given occupation by the sum of the number of workers employed in this occupation and the unemployed who previously worked in the occupation.

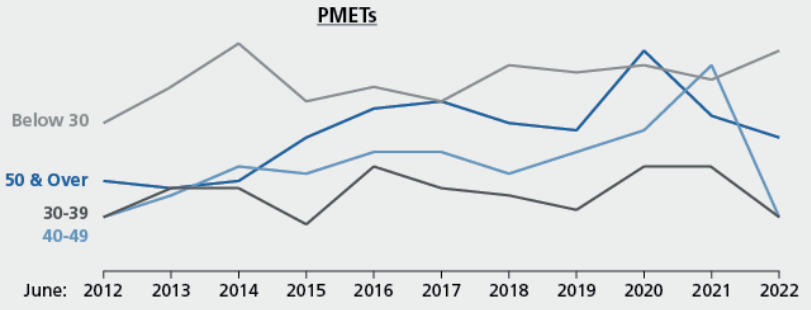
(3) Data are classified based on Singapore Standard Occupational Classification (SSOC) 2020. Data before year 2020 which were coded based on earlier versions of the SSOC were mapped to SSOC 2020 as far as possible to facilitate data comparability.

(4) The Comprehensive Labour Force Survey was not conducted in 2005 due to the conduct of General Household Survey 2005 by the Singapore Department of Statistics.

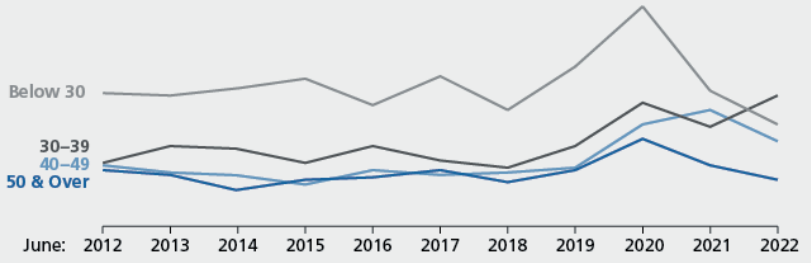
(5) Data for 2006 are not available, as the level of occupational detail collected in 2006 did not support mapping to the latest version of the SSOC.

## Chart 17 Unemployment rate of resident PMETs and non-PMETs by age

Per Cent




| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Below 30 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 4.3 |
| 30-39 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.0 |
| 40-49 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 2.0 |
| 50 & Over | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 3.1 |



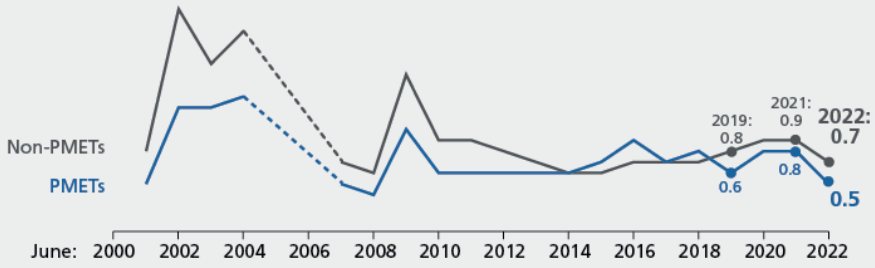

| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Below 30 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 6.4 | 7.6 | 6.2 | 8.0 | 10.5 | 7.0 | 5.6 |
| 30–39 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 6.8 |
| 40–49 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 4.9 |
| 50 & Over | 3.7 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 5.0 | 3.9 | 3.3 |

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

Note: See notes 1 to 3 for Chart 16.

## Chart 18 Long-term unemployment rate of resident PMETs and non-PMETs

Per Cent




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

Notes: (1) Data exclude unemployed residents without work experience and are non-seasonally adjusted. They should not be analysed alongside quarterly long-term unemployment rates, which are adjusted for seasonality to facilitate quarter-on-quarter analysis.

(2) The long-term unemployment rate by occupation is obtained by dividing the number of long-term unemployed who previously worked in a given occupation by the sum of the number of workers employed in this occupation and the unemployed who previously worked in the occupation.

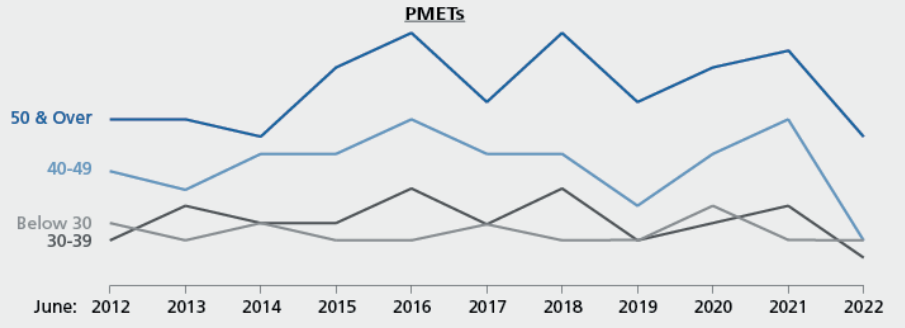
(3) Data are classified based on Singapore Standard Occupational Classification (SSOC) 2020. Data before year 2020 which were coded based on earlier versions of the SSOC were mapped to SSOC 2020 as far as possible to facilitate data comparability.

(4) The Comprehensive Labour Force Survey was not conducted in 2005 due to the conduct of General Household Survey 2005 by the Singapore Department of Statistics.

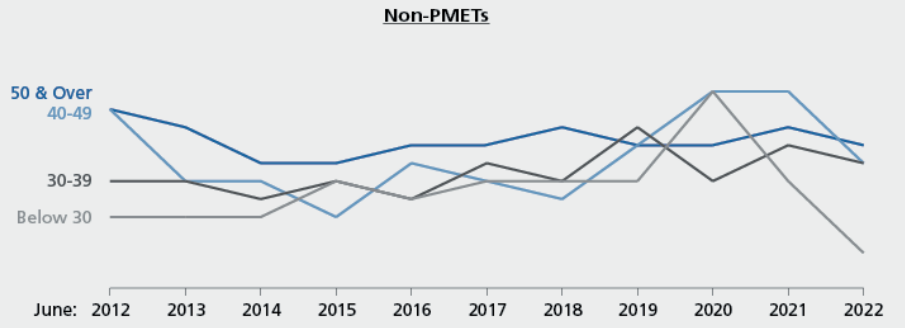
(5) Data for 2006 are not available, as the level of occupational detail collected in 2006 did not support mapping to the latest version of the SSOC.

## Chart 19 Long-term unemployment rate of resident PMETs and non-PMETs by age

Per Cent




| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Below 30 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 30-39 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| 40-49 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.3 |
| 50 & Over | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 0.9 |




| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Below 30 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| 30-39 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| 40-49 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.7 |
| 50 & Over | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 |

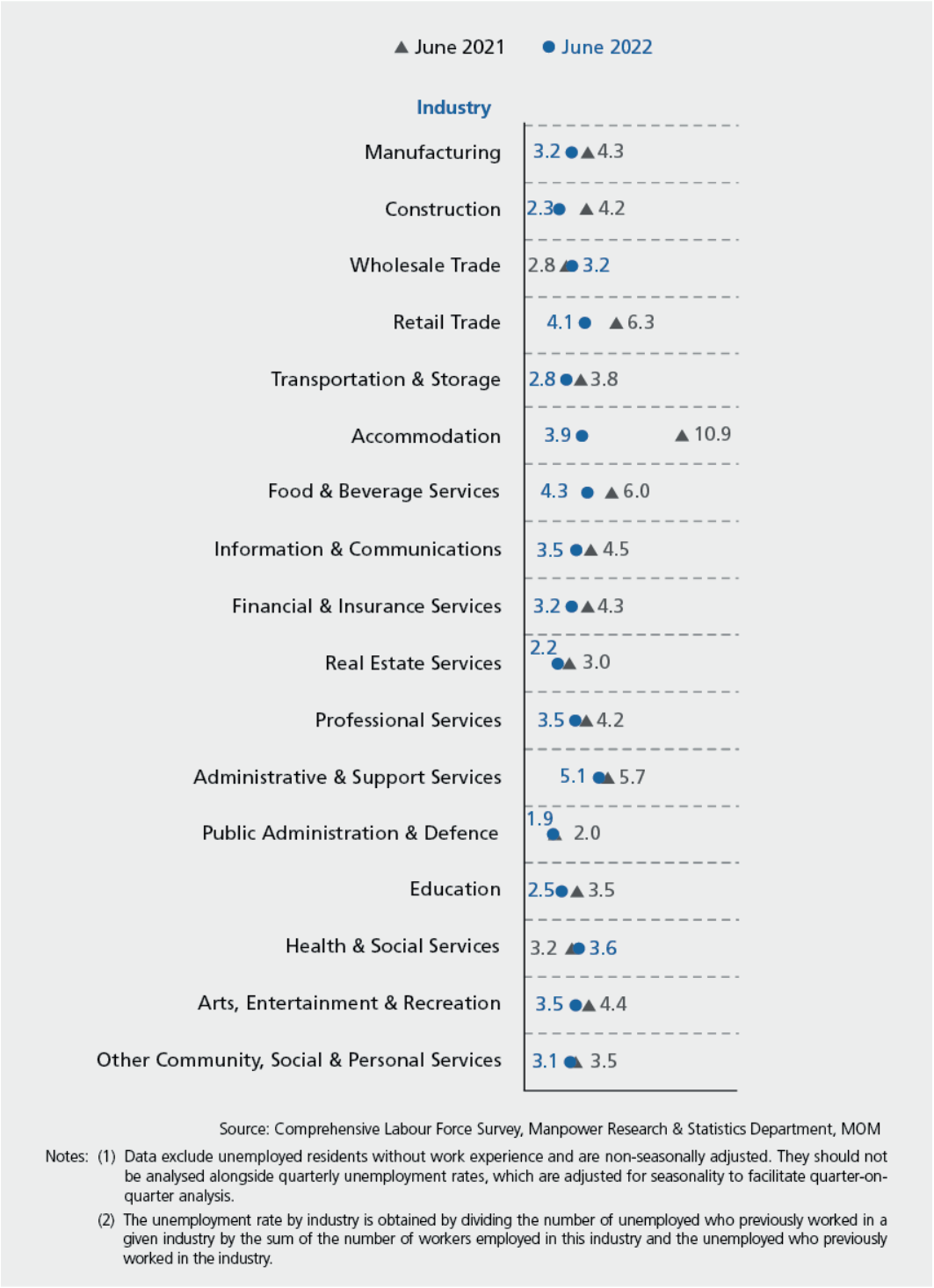
Source: Comprehensive Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

Note: See notes 1 to 3 for Chart 18.

5.4 Unemployment rates fell across most industries. Sectors which were previously more impacted by pandemic-related restrictions continued to see strong improvements, e.g. *Retail Trade, Food & Beverage Services, Accommodation, Arts, Entertainment & Recreation.*

## Chart 20 Resident unemployment rate by industry

Per Cent




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

Notes: (1) Data exclude unemployed residents without work experience and are non-seasonally adjusted. They should not be analysed alongside quarterly unemployment rates, which are adjusted for seasonality to facilitate quarter-on-quarter analysis.

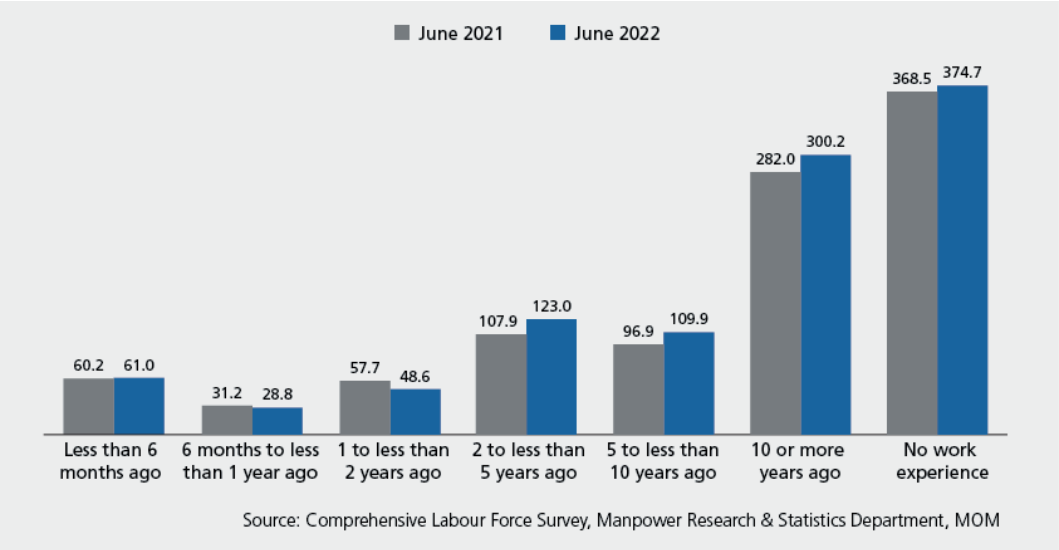
(2) The unemployment rate by industry is obtained by dividing the number of unemployed who previously worked in a given industry by the sum of the number of workers employed in this industry and the unemployed who previously worked in the industry.

# 6. Persons Outside the Labour Force

**Increase in residents outside the labour force would have been higher if not for the economic recovery and the Government's hiring support measures**

6.1 There were 1.05 million residents who were outside the labour force in 2022, an increase from 1.00 million in 2021, but still lower than in pre-COVID years.[10] There were two main drivers of this pattern. First, the economic recovery and measures to support hiring of residents in the last two years have drawn in more of the new entrants — the number of residents outside the labour force who had not worked before was about 0.37 million in 2021 and 2022, much lower than the 0.44 million in 2019. Second, there was greater retention of workers who would have otherwise left the workforce recently — there were fewer residents outside the labour force who had left their job within the last two years. However, for those who had earlier exited before the pandemic i.e. at least two years ago, they were likely to remain outside the labour force.

**Chart 21 Residents outside the labour force by when left last job**
Number ('000)



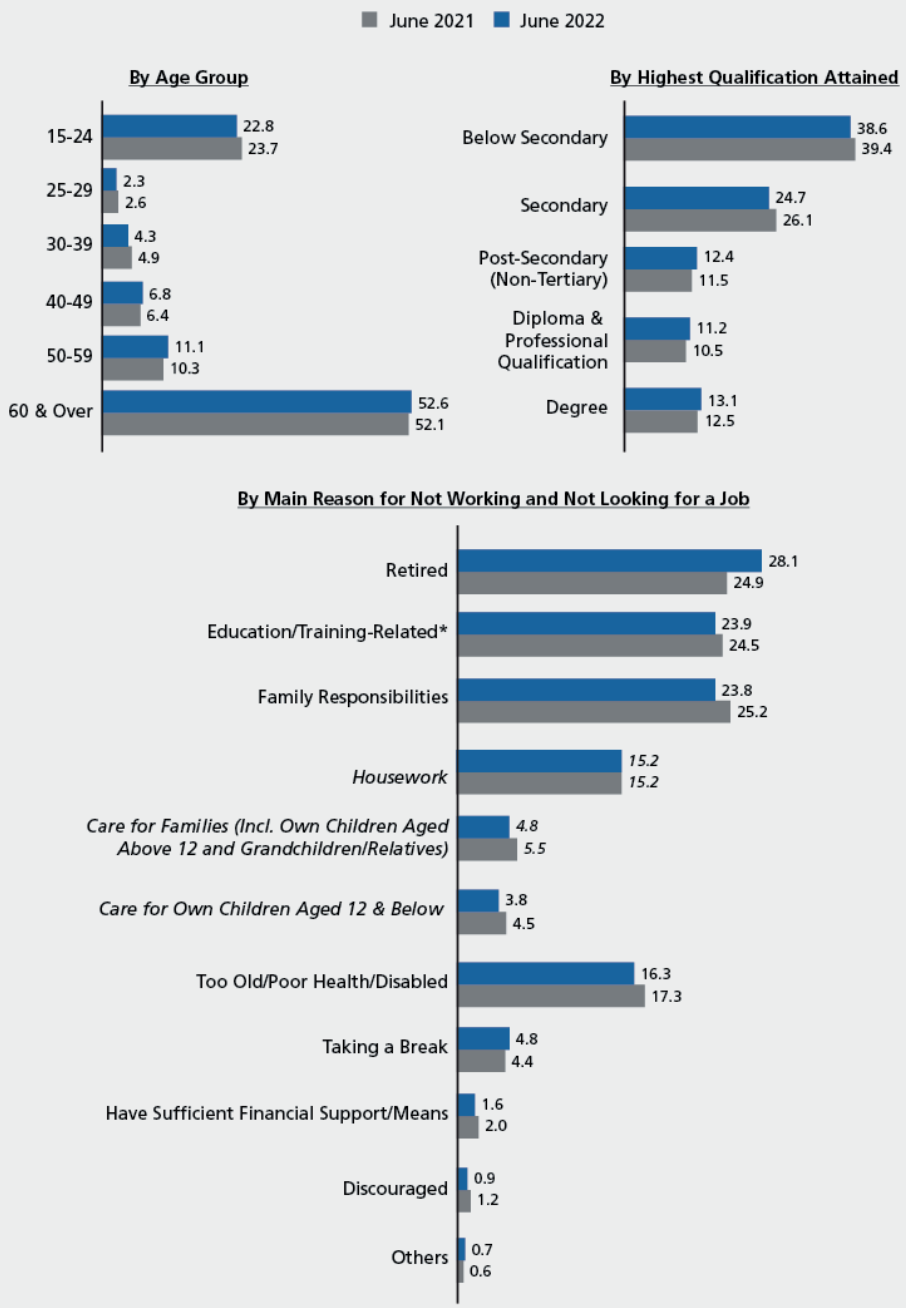
Source: Comprehensive Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

6.2 With an ageing population, 28% of those outside the labour force in 2022 cited retirement as the main reason, up from 25% in 2021. Taking care of one's family, while still a top reason for being outside the labour force, was less common compared to before (25% to 24%). The improvement was among those who were caregivers of young children aged 12 & below (4.5% to 3.8%) and for other family members (5.5% to 4.8%). The growing prevalence of flexible work arrangements, as employers and their workers adapt to the pandemic, has likely helped caregivers fulfil their responsibilities at home and at work.

[10] In 2019, 1.09 million residents (or 32.0%) were outside the labour force. In 2018, it was 1.09 million (or 32.3%).

## Chart 22 Profile of residents outside the labour force

Per Cent




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

Notes: (1) * – Includes pursuing full-time study, pursuing part-time study, awaiting for the start of academic year, awaiting national service (NS) call-up, awaiting examination results and attending courses/training.

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

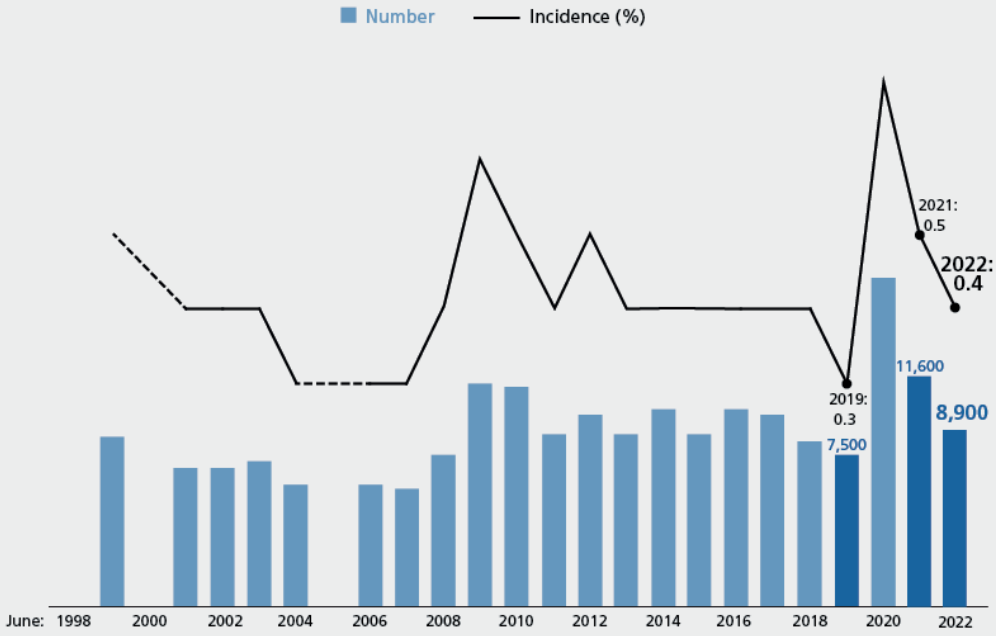
(3) Others refer to less common reasons for being outside the labour force, such as doing voluntary/community work.

(4) Data for each group may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

### Number and incidence of discouraged workers fell, especially among older residents

6.3 After a sharp increase during the height of the pandemic in 2020, the number and incidence of discouraged workers, i.e. those not looking for work because they feel their job search will not yield results, continued to improve from 11,600 or 0.5% of the resident labour force in 2021, to 8,900 or 0.4% in 2022.

**Chart 23 Residents discouraged from seeking work**




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

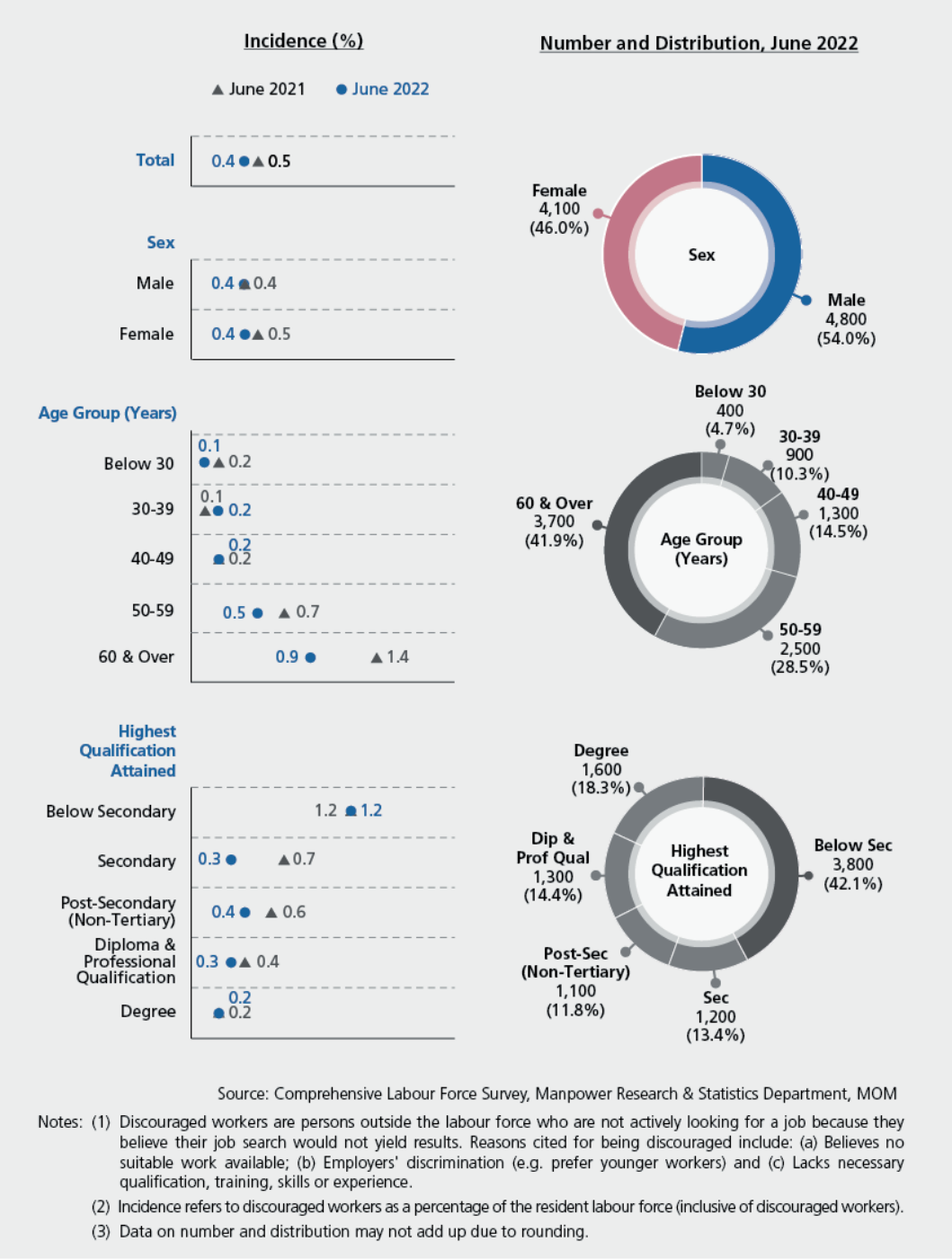
Notes: (1) Discouraged workers are persons outside the labour force who are not actively looking for a job because they believe their job search would not yield results. Reasons cited for being discouraged include: (a) Believes no suitable work available; (b) Employers' discrimination (e.g. prefer younger workers) and (c) Lacks necessary qualification, training, skills or experience.

(2) Incidence refers to discouraged workers as a percentage of the resident labour force (inclusive of discouraged workers).

(3) The Comprehensive Labour Force Survey was not conducted in 2000 and 2005 due to the conduct of the Census of Population 2000 and General Household Survey 2005 by the Singapore Department of Statistics.

6.4 The improvement in incidence of discouraged workers was broad-based, it either declined or stayed low for most age and education groups. In particular, older residents aged 60 & over saw a substantial improvement, from 1.4% in 2021 to 0.9% in 2022. While the incidence of discouraged workers among the less educated with below secondary qualifications was unchanged at 1.2%, this was still slightly above its pre-COVID average (0.9% in 2018 and 2019).

## Chart 24 Profile of residents discouraged from seeking work




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

Notes: (1) Discouraged workers are persons outside the labour force who are not actively looking for a job because they believe their job search would not yield results. Reasons cited for being discouraged include: (a) Believes no suitable work available; (b) Employers' discrimination (e.g. prefer younger workers) and (c) Lacks necessary qualification, training, skills or experience.

(2) Incidence refers to discouraged workers as a percentage of the resident labour force (inclusive of discouraged workers).

(3) Data on number and distribution may not add up due to rounding.

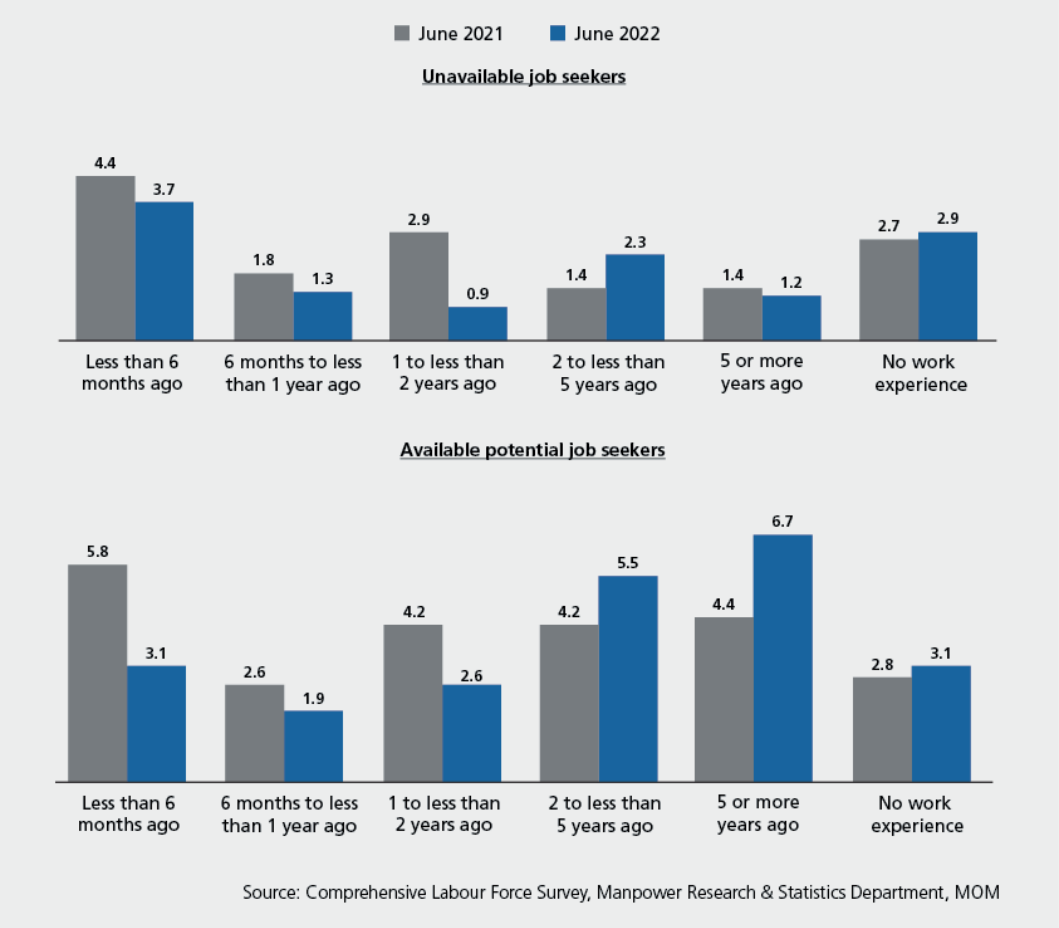
### There were fewer residents outside the labour force with relatively stronger labour market attachment

6.5 The International Labour Organisation (ILO) developed two new indicators in recent years to identify residents outside the labour force with relatively stronger labour market attachment. They are "*unavailable job seekers*" – those who are actively looking for work but are currently not available for work as yet, and "*available potential job seekers*" – those who are not actively looking for jobs but want to and are available to work.

6.6 The number of residents outside the labour force with relatively stronger labour market attachment decreased. For unavailable job seekers, the number continued to fall from 14,500 in 2021 (1.4% of residents outside the labour force) to 12,300 (1.2%). Likewise, the number of available potential job seekers decreased from 23,900 (2.4%) to 22,900 (2.2%), though it remained above 2019 levels (20,700 or 1.9%). The decreases were driven by residents who left their jobs less than two years ago and who remained outside the labour force.

**Chart 25 Unavailable job seekers and available potential job seekers by when left last job**

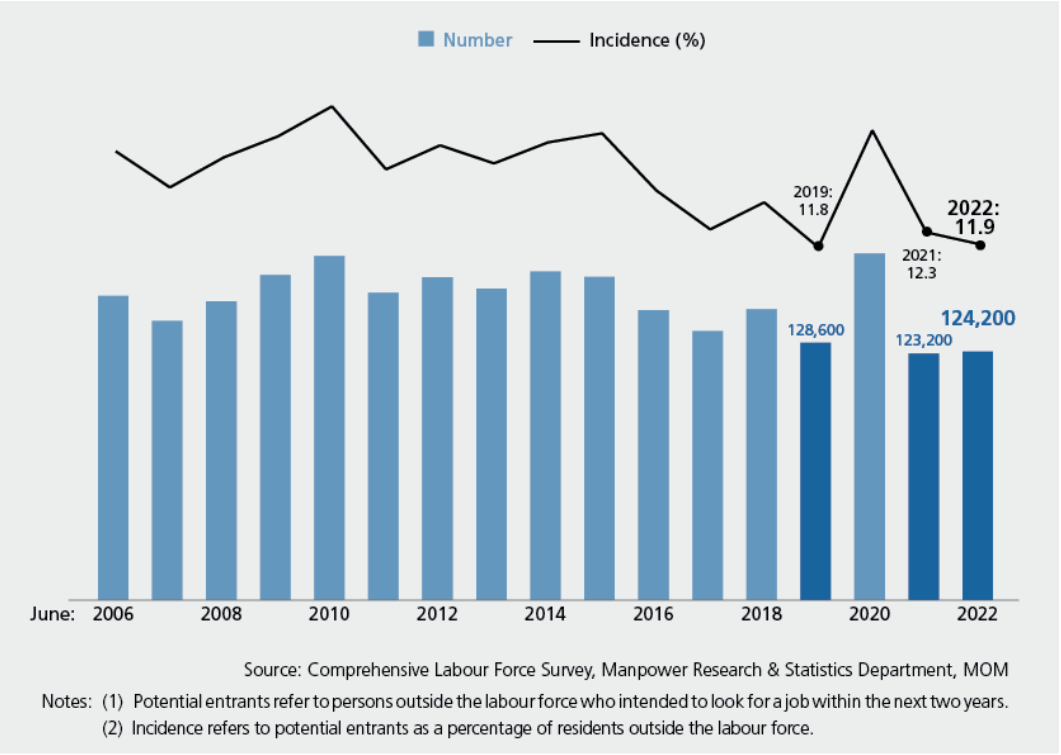
Number ('000)




**The incidence of potential entrants continued to fall, following the longer-term trend**

6.7 The number of potential entrants (124,200), which refers to residents who intended to look for jobs within the next two years, edged up slightly from 2021. However, it remained below the typical levels before the pandemic. Normalised by the number of residents outside the labour force, the incidence of potential entrants fell to 11.9%, continuing the downward trend that began in 2011. Overall, the recent trends on potential entrants suggest that compared to the earlier years, we have drawn in more residents who were at the margins of the labour force and had intentions to enter.

## Chart 26 Resident potential entrants into the labour force




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

Notes: (1) Potential entrants refer to persons outside the labour force who intended to look for a job within the next two years.
(2) Incidence refers to potential entrants as a percentage of residents outside the labour force.

6.8 The incidence of potential entrants remained higher among younger residents, although it edged down over the year among those aged 25 to 29 (from 48% in 2021 to 45% in 2022). In contrast, the incidence of potential entrants was 28% among those in their 40s, and was lower for the older ages (50s: 19%, 60 & over: 3.8%). This reflects the inclination for those outside the labour force to stay out as they age.

6.9 Females (11%) were less likely than males (13%) to be a potential entrant. However, because of the relatively larger number of females outside the labour force, females made up about six in ten of all potential entrants, and these females were mainly in their 40s and over. Mature females who are potential entrants preferred part-time over full-time employment, because taking a break or caring for their family were the top main reasons for being outside the labour force.

**Annex A**

# SURVEY COVERAGE AND METHODOLOGY

## Introduction

1 The 2022 Comprehensive Labour Force Survey (CLFS) is the forty-fifth in the series of mid-year labour force surveys conducted in Singapore by the Manpower Research and Statistics Department of the Ministry of Manpower. The objective of the survey is to collect data on the economic activities of the population, including detailed information on employment and unemployment as well as characteristics of persons in and outside the labour force.

2 The survey is conducted under the Statistics Act (Chapter 317) which empowers the Director of the Manpower Research and Statistics Department to collect information from survey respondents. The Act also guarantees the confidentiality of individual information obtained from the survey.

## Coverage

3 The survey covers private households in Singapore. It excludes workers living in construction worksites, dormitories and workers' quarters at the workplace and persons commuting from abroad to work in Singapore.

## Concepts and Definitions

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Reference Period** | This refers to the week preceding the date of the survey interview. |
| **Residents** | Residents refer to Singapore citizens and Permanent Residents. |
| **Labour Force Status** | **Labour Force**<br>▸ This refers to persons aged 15 years and over who are either employed (i.e. working) or unemployed (i.e. actively looking for a job and available for work) during the reference period.<br><br>**Outside the Labour Force**<br>▸ This refers to persons aged 15 years and over who are neither employed nor unemployed during the reference period. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Employed Persons** | This refers to persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference period:<br>(i) work for one hour or more either for pay or profit; or<br>(ii) have a job or business to return to but are temporarily absent because of illness, injury, breakdown of machinery at workplace, labour management dispute or other reasons.<br><br>Members of the Singapore Armed Forces including full-time National Servicemen are included in the persons employed, unless otherwise specified. |
| **Unemployed Persons** | This refers to persons aged 15 years and over who are not working but are actively looking for a job and available for work during the reference period. They include persons who are not working but are taking steps to start their own business or taking up a new job after the reference period. |
| **Labour Force Participation Rate** | This is defined as the percentage of the labour force to the population. |
| **Employment Rate** | This is defined as the percentage of employed persons to the population. |
| **Unemployment Rate** | This is defined as the percentage of unemployed persons to the labour force. |
| **Duration of Unemployment** | This refers to the number of complete weeks between the date when action was first taken to look for a job and the date of the survey interview. |
| **Long-Term Unemployed Persons** | This refers to persons aged 15 years and over who have been unemployed for 25 weeks or more. |
| **Long-Term Unemployment Rate** | This is defined as the percentage of long-term unemployed persons to the labour force. |
| **Time-Related Under-Employed Persons** | This refers to persons aged 15 years and over who normally work less than 35 hours a week but are willing and available to engage in additional work. |
| **Time-Related Under-Employment Rate** | This is defined as the percentage of time-related under-employed persons to employed persons. |
| **Gross Monthly Income from Work** | This refers to income earned from employment. For employees, it refers to the gross monthly wages or salaries before deduction of employee CPF contributions and personal income tax. It comprises basic wages, overtime pay, commissions, tips, other allowances and one-twelfth of annual bonuses. For self-employed persons, gross monthly income refers to the average monthly profits from their business, trade or profession (i.e. total receipts less business expenses incurred) before deduction of income tax. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Nature of Employment** | Employed persons can be categorised into those working on full-time or part-time basis.<br><br>**Full-Time**<br>▸ This refers to employment where the normal hours of work is at least 35 hours a week.<br><br>**Part-Time**<br>▸ This refers to employment where the normal hours of work is less than 35 hours a week.<br><br>Before 2009, full-time refers to employment where the normal hours of work is at least 30 hours a week while part-time refers to employment where the normal hours of work is less than 30 hours a week. From 2009 onwards, the threshold between full-time and part-time was revised from 30 hours to 35 hours to align with the revised definition in the Employment Act. |
| **Type of Employment** | Employees can be categorised into those employed on casual/on-call, fixed-term contract or permanent basis.<br><br>**Casual/On-Call**<br>▸ Casual/on-call employees refer to those employed on ad hoc basis, as and when the company requires additional manpower.<br><br>**Fixed-Term Contract**<br>▸ Employees on fixed-term contract refer to those whose employment will terminate on the expiry of a specific term unless it is renewed.<br><br>**Permanent**<br>▸ Permanent employees refer to those employed for an unspecified duration, i.e. they are neither casual/on-call employees nor on fixed-term contract. |
| **Usual Hours Worked** | This refers to the number of hours that employed persons usually work in a typical week, regardless of whether they are paid for it. The concept of usual hours of work differs from that of normal hours of work referred to in contractual arrangements. For workers who have just started work during the reference period, usual hours of work refers to the number of hours per week they are expected to work in that job. For multiple jobholders, it should be aggregated from the hours spent in all the jobs. |
| **Unavailable Job Seekers** | This refers to persons outside the labour force who are actively looking for a job but are not available for work during the reference period. |
| **Available Potential Job Seekers** | This refers to persons outside the labour force who are not actively looking for a job, but wanted employment and available for work during the reference period. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Discouraged Workers** | This refers to persons outside the labour force who are not actively looking for a job because they believe their job search would not yield results. Reasons cited for being discouraged include believes that there is no suitable work available, employers' discrimination and lack of necessary qualifications, training, skills or experience. |
| **Potential Entrants** | This refers to persons outside the labour force who intended to look for a job within the next two years. |
| **Highest Qualification Attained** | This refers to the highest grade or standard of education a person has passed or the highest level of education where a certificate, diploma or degree is awarded by an educational or training institution. The classification of highest qualification attained is based on the Singapore Standard Educational Classification (SSEC) 2020. |
| **Occupation** | This refers to the type of work performed by workers during the reference period, which may not necessarily be related to their training, skill or professional qualification. In the case of workers who perform two or more kinds of work, their occupation would refer to the one in which they usually work the longest hours during the reference period. The classification of occupations is based on the Singapore Standard Occupational Classification (SSOC) 2020, unless otherwise specified. |
| **Industry** | This refers to the major kind of economic activity or the nature of business of the firm, organisation or establishment in which the person is employed during the reference period. For self-employed persons, industry refers to the kind of economic activity or nature of business they are operating. The classification of industries is based on the Singapore Standard Industrial Classification (SSIC) 2020, unless otherwise specified. |

# Planning, Organisation, Fieldwork and Data Verification

5 The field operation for the 2022 survey was carried out from 25 April 2022 to 31 July 2022. Around 150 temporary interviewers and 20 permanent staff were involved in the survey operations.

6 The majority of the households completed the survey through telephone or internet. Households that did not respond through these options were enumerated through face-to-face interviews.

7 The work of the interviewers was closely monitored to ensure the quality of the data collected. Supervisors conducted checks by calling up selected households to verify the information collected. The data were subjected to consistency and verification checks before tabulation.

# Response

8 Of the 33,000 housing units selected in the initial sample, 2,197 were excluded from the survey as they were unoccupied, non-residential or demolished. A total of 26,183 households responded to the survey, achieving an overall response rate of 85.0%.

# Reliability of Data

9 The results of the survey were grossed up to the resident population in June 2022 (compiled by the Singapore Department of Statistics) using multiple estimation factors.

10 In a sample survey, inferences about the target population are drawn from the data collected from the sample. Errors due to extension of the conclusions based on one sample to the entire population are known as sampling errors. The sampling error of an estimate is the extent of variation between the estimated value obtained from a sample and the true value from the population. Factors influencing the sampling error include the sample size, the sample design, method of estimation, the variability of the population and the characteristics studied.

11 A common measure of the sampling error of an estimate is its standard error, which is a measure of the variation among the estimates derived from all possible samples. An alternative measure is the relative standard error of an estimate which indicates the standard error relative to the magnitude of the estimate. As a general rule, the smaller the group whose size is estimated or from which an estimate is being derived, the less precise that estimate is.

12 A sample estimate and an estimate of its standard error can be used to construct an interval that will, at specified levels of confidence, include the true value. By statistical convention, the confidence level has been set at 95%.

13 For the 2022 survey, the estimated sampling errors of the main resident labour force estimates were as follows:

| | Estimate | Standard Error | Relative Standard Error (%) | 95% Confidence Interval | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Lower | Upper |
| Resident Labour Force | 2,438,000 | 8,400 | 0.3 | 2,421,600 | 2,454,300 |
| Employed Residents | 2,350,400 | 8,400 | 0.4 | 2,333,900 | 2,366,900 |
| Unemployed Residents | 87,600 | 2,500 | 2.8 | 82,700 | 92,400 |
| Residents Outside the Labour Force | 1,046,100 | 7,400 | 0.7 | 1,031,600 | 1,060,700 |
| Resident Labour Force Participation Rate | 70.0% | 0.21%-pt | 0.3 | 69.6% | 70.4% |
| Resident Employment Rate (Aged 15 & over) | 67.5% | 0.21%-pt | 0.3 | 67.1% | 67.9% |
| Resident Employment Rate (Aged 25 to 64) | 82.7% | 0.21%-pt | 0.2 | 82.3% | 83.1% |
| Resident Unemployment Rate | 3.6% | 0.10%-pt | 2.8 | 3.4% | 3.8% |

Note: Data are non-seasonally adjusted. They pertain to those aged 15 & over, unless otherwise stated.

**Annex B**

## TABLE 1

## KEY CHARACTERISTICS OF RESIDENT LABOUR FORCE, 2012 - 2022 (JUNE)

| June | Labour Force Participation Rate (%) | | | | | | Employment Rate (%) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Aged 15 and Over | | | Aged 25 - 64 | | | Aged 15 and Over | | | Aged 25 - 64 | | |
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 2012 | 66.6 | 76.0 | 57.7 | 81.4 | 92.5 | 70.9 | 64.1 | 73.4 | 55.3 | 78.8 | 89.7 | 68.5 |
| 2013 | 66.7 | 75.8 | 58.1 | 81.7 | 92.2 | 71.7 | 64.1 | 73.2 | 55.6 | 79.0 | 89.3 | 69.2 |
| 2014 | 67.0 | 75.9 | 58.6 | 82.3 | 92.2 | 73.0 | 64.5 | 73.3 | 56.2 | 79.7 | 89.3 | 70.5 |
| 2015 | 68.3 | 76.7 | 60.4 | 83.1 | 92.7 | 74.1 | 65.7 | 73.9 | 58.0 | 80.5 | 89.8 | 71.8 |
| 2016 | 68.0 | 76.2 | 60.4 | 83.3 | 92.2 | 74.9 | 65.3 | 73.3 | 57.7 | 80.3 | 89.0 | 72.1 |
| 2017 | 67.7 | 76.0 | 59.8 | 83.6 | 92.7 | 75.1 | 64.9 | 73.0 | 57.2 | 80.7 | 89.4 | 72.4 |
| 2018 | 67.7 | 75.6 | 60.2 | 83.1 | 92.0 | 74.8 | 65.1 | 72.8 | 57.8 | 80.3 | 88.9 | 72.3 |
| 2019 | 68.0 | 75.4 | 61.1 | 83.8 | 92.0 | 76.1 | 65.2 | 72.4 | 58.3 | 80.8 | 88.8 | 73.3 |
| 2020 | 68.1 | 75.4 | 61.2 | 84.1 | 92.0 | 76.6 | 64.5 | 71.7 | 57.7 | 80.3 | 87.9 | 73.2 |
| 2021 | 70.5 | 77.2 | 64.2 | 85.4 | 92.7 | 78.6 | 67.2 | 73.8 | 61.0 | 81.8 | 88.9 | 75.1 |
| 2022 | 70.0 | 77.0 | 63.4 | 85.5 | 92.5 | 78.9 | 67.5 | 74.4 | 60.9 | 82.7 | 89.6 | 76.2 |

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

## TABLE 2

## RESIDENT LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE BY AGE AND SEX, 2012 - 2022 (JUNE)

(TOTAL)

Per Cent

| Age (Years) | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | **66.6** | **66.7** | **67.0** | **68.3** | **68.0** | **67.7** | **67.7** | **68.0** | **68.1** | **70.5** | **70.0** |
| 15 - 19 | 12.4 | 11.8 | 12.3 | 15.8 | 15.3 | 14.2 | 15.2 | 15.1 | 13.8 | 15.7 | 15.8 |
| 20 - 24 | 63.6 | 61.7 | 61.8 | 65.3 | 62.3 | 62.2 | 61.3 | 61.0 | 56.0 | 62.4 | 57.3 |
| 25 - 29 | 88.3 | 88.5 | 89.0 | 90.3 | 90.3 | 90.2 | 90.0 | 90.1 | 90.4 | 90.4 | 89.3 |
| 30 - 34 | 89.8 | 90.1 | 89.9 | 90.2 | 90.8 | 91.8 | 91.0 | 92.3 | 92.3 | 93.4 | 93.7 |
| 35 - 39 | 88.0 | 88.0 | 88.8 | 89.1 | 89.7 | 89.8 | 89.0 | 89.6 | 90.4 | 91.2 | 91.7 |
| 40 - 44 | 85.4 | 85.7 | 87.1 | 87.6 | 88.2 | 87.7 | 88.8 | 88.7 | 89.0 | 90.6 | 89.8 |
| 45 - 49 | 84.4 | 84.5 | 84.7 | 85.9 | 86.3 | 86.8 | 86.5 | 87.9 | 87.4 | 88.3 | 89.1 |
| 50 - 54 | 79.5 | 80.0 | 81.8 | 82.4 | 81.4 | 82.8 | 82.0 | 82.3 | 82.2 | 84.8 | 84.2 |
| 55 - 59 | 72.4 | 73.2 | 74.3 | 75.5 | 75.8 | 74.9 | 75.1 | 75.0 | 75.9 | 77.7 | 78.0 |
| 60 - 64 | 58.1 | 59.7 | 61.2 | 62.4 | 62.8 | 63.6 | 62.2 | 63.9 | 65.0 | 65.9 | 67.5 |
| 65 - 69 | 38.6 | 40.2 | 41.2 | 42.2 | 43.2 | 43.4 | 45.3 | 46.1 | 48.7 | 50.9 | 49.4 |
| 70 & Over | 13.1 | 14.4 | 15.3 | 14.9 | 15.0 | 16.2 | 17.0 | 17.6 | 19.4 | 21.3 | 21.7 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *15 - 24* | *37.8* | *36.2* | *37.5* | *40.6* | *39.4* | *38.2* | *38.1* | *38.3* | *36.0* | *41.3* | *37.7* |
| *25 - 64* | *81.4* | *81.7* | *82.3* | *83.1* | *83.3* | *83.6* | *83.1* | *83.8* | *84.1* | *85.4* | *85.5* |
| *25 - 54* | *85.7* | *85.9* | *86.7* | *87.4* | *87.6* | *88.0* | *87.7* | *88.3* | *88.5* | *89.9* | *89.7* |
| *55 - 64* | *66.0* | *67.1* | *68.4* | *69.5* | *69.7* | *69.5* | *68.9* | *69.9* | *70.7* | *71.7* | *72.9* |
| *65 & Over* | *22.0* | *23.8* | *25.2* | *25.8* | *26.5* | *26.8* | *27.8* | *28.7* | *30.1* | *32.9* | *32.1* |

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

**TABLE 2** *(continued)*

**RESIDENT LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE BY AGE AND SEX, 2012 - 2022 (JUNE)**

(MALE)

Per Cent

| Age (Years) | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | **76.0** | **75.8** | **75.9** | **76.7** | **76.2** | **76.0** | **75.6** | **75.4** | **75.4** | **77.2** | **77.0** |
| 15 - 19 | 13.8 | 13.2 | 14.9 | 18.3 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.4 | 17.5 | 16.8 | 17.6 | 19.4 |
| 20 - 24 | 64.5 | 63.2 | 63.6 | 64.4 | 62.6 | 62.7 | 60.3 | 59.3 | 54.9 | 59.0 | 57.4 |
| 25 - 29 | 89.9 | 89.0 | 89.4 | 90.9 | 90.0 | 90.7 | 90.7 | 90.0 | 89.7 | 90.2 | 87.5 |
| 30 - 34 | 97.2 | 97.2 | 97.5 | 97.4 | 97.0 | 97.4 | 97.8 | 96.8 | 96.8 | 97.0 | 97.6 |
| 35 - 39 | 98.2 | 97.5 | 97.2 | 97.5 | 97.8 | 97.6 | 97.2 | 97.8 | 97.2 | 97.4 | 98.0 |
| 40 - 44 | 97.1 | 97.1 | 96.8 | 97.1 | 97.2 | 97.0 | 97.2 | 97.3 | 97.4 | 97.1 | 97.4 |
| 45 - 49 | 95.6 | 96.1 | 96.4 | 96.9 | 96.3 | 96.6 | 95.4 | 96.0 | 96.1 | 96.3 | 96.1 |
| 50 - 54 | 93.8 | 94.0 | 93.8 | 94.2 | 92.9 | 94.4 | 92.8 | 93.9 | 93.2 | 94.2 | 93.8 |
| 55 - 59 | 88.5 | 87.6 | 87.5 | 88.2 | 88.7 | 88.0 | 88.0 | 87.3 | 87.1 | 89.5 | 88.6 |
| 60 - 64 | 74.6 | 75.0 | 77.0 | 77.2 | 76.9 | 77.8 | 75.7 | 76.7 | 77.8 | 79.2 | 79.2 |
| 65 - 69 | 52.6 | 53.4 | 54.1 | 54.5 | 55.7 | 54.8 | 57.3 | 57.6 | 59.8 | 61.1 | 59.8 |
| 70 & Over | 20.7 | 22.9 | 23.7 | 22.3 | 22.1 | 24.8 | 24.6 | 25.4 | 27.5 | 29.7 | 29.6 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *15 - 24* | *39.1* | *37.7* | *39.5* | *41.3* | *41.0* | *40.5* | *39.2* | *38.6* | *36.6* | *40.4* | *40.1* |
| *25 - 64* | *92.5* | *92.2* | *92.2* | *92.7* | *92.2* | *92.7* | *92.0* | *92.0* | *92.0* | *92.7* | *92.5* |
| *25 - 54* | *95.4* | *95.3* | *95.3* | *95.7* | *95.2* | *95.7* | *95.2* | *95.3* | *95.1* | *95.5* | *95.4* |
| *55 - 64* | *82.3* | *81.9* | *82.7* | *83.2* | *83.2* | *83.2* | *82.2* | *82.3* | *82.7* | *84.2* | *84.1* |
| *65 & Over* | *32.4* | *34.9* | *36.0* | *36.0* | *37.0* | *37.1* | *38.2* | *38.7* | *40.1* | *42.8* | *41.5* |

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

**TABLE 2** *(continued)*

**RESIDENT LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE BY AGE AND SEX, 2012 - 2022 (JUNE)**

(FEMALE)

Per Cent

| Age (Years) | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | **57.7** | **58.1** | **58.6** | **60.4** | **60.4** | **59.8** | **60.2** | **61.1** | **61.2** | **64.2** | **63.4** |
| 15 - 19 | 10.9 | 10.2 | 9.6 | 13.1 | 12.4 | 10.2 | 11.6 | 12.4 | 10.6 | 13.7 | 12.3 |
| 20 - 24 | 62.6 | 59.9 | 59.8 | 66.3 | 62.0 | 61.6 | 62.4 | 62.9 | 57.3 | 66.1 | 57.1 |
| 25 - 29 | 86.8 | 88.0 | 88.6 | 89.7 | 90.6 | 89.6 | 89.4 | 90.1 | 91.1 | 90.5 | 91.1 |
| 30 - 34 | 83.3 | 83.7 | 83.3 | 83.9 | 85.3 | 86.9 | 84.9 | 88.3 | 88.2 | 90.1 | 90.0 |
| 35 - 39 | 78.9 | 79.4 | 80.9 | 81.7 | 82.3 | 82.9 | 81.8 | 82.7 | 84.4 | 85.4 | 86.0 |
| 40 - 44 | 74.8 | 75.4 | 78.1 | 78.9 | 80.2 | 78.9 | 81.0 | 81.2 | 81.4 | 84.7 | 83.2 |
| 45 - 49 | 73.4 | 73.1 | 73.7 | 75.5 | 77.2 | 77.7 | 78.1 | 80.3 | 78.8 | 80.6 | 82.7 |
| 50 - 54 | 65.6 | 66.5 | 70.4 | 70.6 | 70.3 | 71.2 | 71.5 | 71.3 | 71.6 | 76.2 | 75.2 |
| 55 - 59 | 56.2 | 59.1 | 61.4 | 62.8 | 63.1 | 61.8 | 62.1 | 63.3 | 64.8 | 66.6 | 67.1 |
| 60 - 64 | 41.7 | 44.2 | 45.5 | 47.7 | 48.8 | 49.9 | 49.4 | 50.8 | 52.6 | 53.6 | 56.1 |
| 65 - 69 | 26.3 | 27.9 | 29.5 | 31.1 | 31.4 | 32.9 | 33.7 | 35.3 | 38.2 | 40.6 | 39.4 |
| 70 & Over | 7.4 | 8.0 | 8.8 | 9.4 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 11.3 | 11.5 | 13.1 | 14.5 | 15.5 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *15 - 24* | *36.4* | *34.5* | *35.4* | *39.8* | *37.7* | *35.7* | *36.9* | *37.9* | *35.4* | *42.3* | *35.1* |
| *25 - 64* | *70.9* | *71.7* | *73.0* | *74.1* | *74.9* | *75.1* | *74.8* | *76.1* | *76.6* | *78.6* | *78.9* |
| *25 - 54* | *76.6* | *77.1* | *78.7* | *79.6* | *80.6* | *80.8* | *80.8* | *81.9* | *82.4* | *84.7* | *84.4* |
| *55 - 64* | *49.7* | *52.4* | *54.2* | *55.9* | *56.4* | *56.1* | *55.9* | *57.7* | *59.0* | *59.9* | *61.6* |
| *65 & Over* | *13.7* | *14.8* | *16.3* | *17.6* | *18.0* | *18.2* | *19.2* | *20.2* | *21.7* | *24.2* | *24.0* |

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

## TABLE 3

## RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE AND SEX, 2012 - 2022 (JUNE)

(TOTAL)

Per Cent

| Age (Years) | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | **64.1** | **64.1** | **64.5** | **65.7** | **65.3** | **64.9** | **65.1** | **65.2** | **64.5** | **67.2** | **67.5** |
| 15 - 19 | 11.3 | 10.9 | 11.4 | 14.5 | 14.1 | 13.2 | 14.2 | 13.6 | 12.1 | 14.7 | 14.8 |
| 20 - 24 | 58.0 | 55.7 | 56.2 | 59.0 | 56.5 | 54.9 | 55.1 | 53.8 | 47.9 | 55.7 | 52.2 |
| 25 - 29 | 84.2 | 83.7 | 83.8 | 85.5 | 85.5 | 85.4 | 85.0 | 84.7 | 84.2 | 85.0 | 84.4 |
| 30 - 34 | 87.3 | 87.3 | 87.0 | 87.5 | 88.0 | 89.5 | 88.2 | 89.5 | 89.1 | 89.8 | 90.7 |
| 35 - 39 | 85.6 | 85.1 | 86.2 | 87.2 | 86.5 | 86.9 | 86.5 | 87.3 | 86.8 | 88.2 | 89.1 |
| 40 - 44 | 83.1 | 83.2 | 84.2 | 85.2 | 85.5 | 84.7 | 86.5 | 86.0 | 85.8 | 86.8 | 87.8 |
| 45 - 49 | 81.9 | 81.9 | 82.3 | 83.3 | 83.3 | 84.2 | 83.5 | 84.7 | 83.7 | 83.5 | 86.1 |
| 50 - 54 | 77.0 | 77.8 | 80.0 | 80.1 | 78.8 | 79.4 | 79.3 | 79.2 | 78.3 | 81.7 | 81.5 |
| 55 - 59 | 70.3 | 71.0 | 72.2 | 73.1 | 73.0 | 72.1 | 72.7 | 72.1 | 72.4 | 74.7 | 75.5 |
| 60 - 64 | 56.1 | 57.7 | 59.3 | 60.1 | 60.8 | 61.6 | 60.4 | 62.3 | 62.0 | 63.5 | 65.4 |
| 65 - 69 | 36.9 | 38.5 | 39.9 | 40.4 | 41.5 | 41.7 | 43.8 | 44.6 | 45.9 | 49.0 | 47.5 |
| 70 & Over | 12.6 | 14.0 | 14.8 | 14.4 | 14.4 | 15.8 | 16.2 | 16.8 | 18.5 | 20.4 | 21.1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *15 - 24* | *34.4* | *32.8* | *34.2* | *36.8* | *35.8* | *34.1* | *34.5* | *33.9* | *30.9* | *37.2* | *34.5* |
| *25 - 64* | *78.8* | *79.0* | *79.7* | *80.5* | *80.3* | *80.7* | *80.3* | *80.8* | *80.3* | *81.8* | *82.7* |
| *25 - 54* | *83.0* | *83.0* | *83.8* | *84.7* | *84.5* | *84.9* | *84.7* | *85.1* | *84.6* | *86.0* | *86.7* |
| *55 - 64* | *64.0* | *65.0* | *66.3* | *67.2* | *67.3* | *67.1* | *66.8* | *67.6* | *67.5* | *69.0* | *70.6* |
| *65 & Over* | *21.0* | *22.9* | *24.3* | *24.7* | *25.5* | *25.8* | *26.8* | *27.6* | *28.5* | *31.7* | *31.0* |

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

**TABLE 3** *(continued)*

**RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE AND SEX, 2012 - 2022 (JUNE)**

(MALE)

Per Cent

| Age (Years) | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | **73.4** | **73.2** | **73.3** | **73.9** | **73.3** | **73.0** | **72.8** | **72.4** | **71.7** | **73.8** | **74.4** |
| 15 - 19 | 13.0 | 12.6 | 14.2 | 17.4 | 17.4 | 17.4 | 17.9 | 16.5 | 15.9 | 16.9 | 18.8 |
| 20 - 24 | 60.2 | 59.2 | 59.5 | 58.9 | 58.2 | 56.7 | 55.3 | 53.8 | 48.7 | 54.5 | 53.0 |
| 25 - 29 | 84.9 | 83.5 | 83.4 | 85.7 | 83.9 | 84.9 | 85.1 | 83.4 | 82.1 | 84.2 | 82.8 |
| 30 - 34 | 94.9 | 94.6 | 94.7 | 94.5 | 94.3 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 94.2 | 93.5 | 93.3 | 95.0 |
| 35 - 39 | 96.4 | 95.1 | 94.7 | 95.5 | 94.9 | 94.5 | 94.5 | 95.7 | 93.9 | 94.2 | 95.4 |
| 40 - 44 | 94.8 | 94.5 | 93.7 | 94.9 | 94.4 | 94.4 | 94.9 | 95.3 | 94.4 | 93.8 | 95.2 |
| 45 - 49 | 92.9 | 93.6 | 94.0 | 94.0 | 93.4 | 94.0 | 92.3 | 92.9 | 92.6 | 91.6 | 93.0 |
| 50 - 54 | 90.9 | 91.3 | 91.9 | 91.7 | 90.1 | 90.5 | 89.5 | 90.7 | 88.8 | 90.8 | 90.8 |
| 55 - 59 | 85.9 | 85.2 | 84.8 | 85.2 | 85.4 | 84.4 | 85.4 | 83.6 | 83.2 | 86.3 | 85.6 |
| 60 - 64 | 72.1 | 71.9 | 74.8 | 74.0 | 74.5 | 75.1 | 73.2 | 74.7 | 73.9 | 75.9 | 76.7 |
| 65 - 69 | 49.8 | 51.1 | 52.1 | 51.8 | 53.1 | 52.2 | 55.1 | 55.6 | 56.5 | 58.7 | 57.5 |
| 70 & Over | 19.8 | 22.0 | 22.9 | 21.5 | 21.4 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 24.1 | 26.0 | 28.2 | 28.7 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *15 - 24* | *36.6* | *35.4* | *37.1* | *38.1* | *38.4* | *37.2* | *36.5* | *35.3* | *33.0* | *37.6* | *37.5* |
| *25 - 64* | *89.7* | *89.3* | *89.3* | *89.8* | *89.0* | *89.4* | *88.9* | *88.8* | *87.9* | *88.9* | *89.6* |
| *25 - 54* | *92.7* | *92.4* | *92.2* | *92.9* | *91.9* | *92.3* | *91.9* | *92.0* | *91.0* | *91.5* | *92.4* |
| *55 - 64* | *79.7* | *79.2* | *80.2* | *80.1* | *80.3* | *80.0* | *79.7* | *79.4* | *78.8* | *81.0* | *81.3* |
| *65 & Over* | *30.9* | *33.4* | *34.7* | *34.3* | *35.5* | *35.6* | *36.4* | *37.2* | *37.8* | *41.0* | *40.1* |

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

**TABLE 3** *(continued)*

**RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE AND SEX, 2012 - 2022 (JUNE)**

(FEMALE)

Per Cent

| Age (Years) | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | **55.3** | **55.6** | **56.2** | **58.0** | **57.7** | **57.2** | **57.8** | **58.3** | **57.7** | **61.0** | **60.9** |
| 15 - 19 | 9.4 | 8.9 | 8.4 | 11.4 | 10.6 | 8.7 | 10.1 | 10.4 | 7.9 | 12.4 | 10.8 |
| 20 - 24 | 55.5 | 51.9 | 52.9 | 59.1 | 54.5 | 52.8 | 54.8 | 53.8 | 47.0 | 57.0 | 51.1 |
| 25 - 29 | 83.6 | 83.8 | 84.2 | 85.4 | 87.0 | 86.0 | 84.9 | 86.0 | 86.3 | 85.8 | 86.1 |
| 30 - 34 | 80.7 | 80.8 | 80.4 | 81.2 | 82.4 | 84.6 | 82.2 | 85.3 | 85.0 | 86.5 | 86.6 |
| 35 - 39 | 76.0 | 76.2 | 78.2 | 79.9 | 78.7 | 80.0 | 79.5 | 80.1 | 80.6 | 82.5 | 83.3 |
| 40 - 44 | 72.5 | 72.9 | 75.5 | 76.2 | 77.6 | 75.6 | 78.7 | 78.0 | 77.8 | 80.3 | 81.4 |
| 45 - 49 | 71.1 | 70.6 | 71.3 | 73.3 | 74.1 | 75.0 | 75.4 | 77.1 | 75.1 | 75.7 | 79.7 |
| 50 - 54 | 63.4 | 64.7 | 68.6 | 68.5 | 67.9 | 68.2 | 69.3 | 68.3 | 68.3 | 73.2 | 72.8 |
| 55 - 59 | 54.6 | 57.1 | 59.8 | 60.8 | 60.8 | 59.8 | 59.8 | 61.1 | 61.7 | 63.8 | 65.1 |
| 60 - 64 | 40.2 | 43.2 | 44.0 | 46.4 | 47.1 | 48.6 | 48.2 | 49.5 | 50.7 | 51.9 | 54.4 |
| 65 - 69 | 25.4 | 26.8 | 28.7 | 30.0 | 30.4 | 32.0 | 32.8 | 34.2 | 35.8 | 39.4 | 37.9 |
| 70 & Over | 7.1 | 7.9 | 8.5 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 12.6 | 14.0 | 15.0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *15 - 24* | *32.1* | *29.9* | *31.3* | *35.3* | *33.0* | *30.7* | *32.4* | *32.3* | *28.7* | *36.7* | *31.3* |
| *25 - 64* | *68.5* | *69.2* | *70.5* | *71.8* | *72.1* | *72.4* | *72.3* | *73.3* | *73.2* | *75.1* | *76.2* |
| *25 - 54* | *74.0* | *74.3* | *76.0* | *77.1* | *77.6* | *77.9* | *78.0* | *78.8* | *78.6* | *80.8* | *81.4* |
| *55 - 64* | *48.1* | *50.9* | *52.7* | *54.2* | *54.5* | *54.4* | *54.2* | *55.9* | *56.4* | *57.7* | *59.8* |
| *65 & Over* | *13.2* | *14.4* | *15.9* | *17.0* | *17.4* | *17.8* | *18.8* | *19.6* | *20.6* | *23.4* | *23.1* |

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

## TABLE 4

## MEDIAN GROSS MONTHLY INCOME FROM WORK OF EMPLOYED RESIDENTS AGED FIFTEEN YEARS AND OVER BY NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT, 2012 - 2022 (JUNE)

( Exclude Full-Time National Servicemen )

Dollars

| June | Including Employer CPF | | | Excluding Employer CPF | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Full-Time | Part-Time | Total | Full-Time | Part-Time |
| 2012 | 3,133 | 3,480 | 812 | 2,800 | 3,000 | 800 |
| 2013 | 3,364 | 3,705 | 885 | 3,000 | 3,250 | 800 |
| 2014 | 3,444 | 3,770 | 928 | 3,000 | 3,276 | 827 |
| 2015 | 3,549 | 3,949 | 943 | 3,125 | 3,467 | 850 |
| 2016 | 3,680 | 4,056 | 1,000 | 3,250 | 3,500 | 938 |
| 2017 | 3,803 | 4,232 | 1,000 | 3,300 | 3,749 | 1,000 |
| 2018 | 3,949 | 4,437 | 1,053 | 3,467 | 3,800 | 1,000 |
| 2019 | 4,095 | 4,563 | 1,090 | 3,561 | 4,000 | 1,000 |
| 2020 | 4,095 | 4,534 | 1,130 | 3,573 | 4,000 | 1,000 |
| 2021 | 4,180 | 4,680 | 1,170 | 3,683 | 4,000 | 1,042 |
| 2022 | 4,680 | 5,070 | 1,287 | 4,083 | 4,500 | 1,200 |

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

## TABLE 5

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF RESIDENT PMETs AND NON-PMETs AGED FIFTEEN YEARS AND OVER BY AGE, 2012 - 2022 (JUNE)

Per Cent

| Occupation ( SSOC 2020 ) / Age ( Years ) | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PMETs** | **2.3** | **2.6** | **2.8** | **2.7** | **3.1** | **3.0** | **2.9** | **2.9** | **3.5** | **3.4** | **2.6** |
| 15 - 29 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 4.3 |
| 30 - 39 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.0 |
| 40 - 49 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 2.0 |
| 50 & Over | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 3.1 |
| **Non - PMETs** | **4.5** | **4.4** | **4.1** | **4.2** | **4.2** | **4.5** | **4.0** | **4.7** | **6.4** | **5.1** | **4.4** |
| 15 - 29 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 6.4 | 7.6 | 6.2 | 8.0 | 10.5 | 7.0 | 5.6 |
| 30 - 39 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 6.8 |
| 40 - 49 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 4.9 |
| 50 & Over | 3.7 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 5.0 | 3.9 | 3.3 |

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

Notes :

1) Data exclude unemployed residents without work experience and are non-seasonally adjusted.

2) The unemployment rate by occupation is obtained by dividing the number of unemployed who previously worked in a given occupation by the sum of the number of workers employed in this occupation and the unemployed who previously worked in the occupation.

3) Data are classified based on Singapore Standard Occupational Classification (SSOC) 2020. Data before year 2020 which were coded based on earlier versions of the SSOC were mapped to SSOC 2020 as far as possible to facilitate data comparability.

## TABLE 6

## LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF RESIDENT PMETs AND NON-PMETs AGED FIFTEEN YEARS AND OVER BY AGE, 2012 - 2022 (JUNE)

Per Cent

| Occupation ( SSOC 2020 ) / Age ( Years ) | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PMETs** | **0.6** | **0.6** | **0.6** | **0.7** | **0.9** | **0.7** | **0.8** | **0.6** | **0.8** | **0.8** | **0.5** |
| 15 - 29 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 30 - 39 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| 40 - 49 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.3 |
| 50 & Over | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 0.9 |
| **Non - PMETs** | **0.8** | **0.7** | **0.6** | **0.6** | **0.7** | **0.7** | **0.7** | **0.8** | **0.9** | **0.9** | **0.7** |
| 15 - 29 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| 30 - 39 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| 40 - 49 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.7 |
| 50 & Over | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 |

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

Notes :

1) Data exclude unemployed residents without work experience and are non-seasonally adjusted.

2) The long-term unemployment rate by occupation is obtained by dividing the number of long-term unemployed who previously worked in a given occupation by the sum of the number of workers employed in this occupation and the unemployed who previously worked in the occupation.

3) Data are classified based on Singapore Standard Occupational Classification (SSOC) 2020. Data before year 2020 which were coded based on earlier versions of the SSOC were mapped to SSOC 2020 as far as possible to facilitate data comparability.

## TABLE 7

## RESIDENTS OUTSIDE THE LABOUR FORCE AGED FIFTEEN YEARS AND OVER BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS AND SEX, JUNE 2022

| Characteristics | Total | | | Male | | | Female | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number ( '000 ) | Share (%) | Incidence (%) | Number ( '000 ) | Share (%) | Incidence (%) | Number ( '000 ) | Share (%) | Incidence (%) |
| **Total** | **1,046.1** | **100.0** | **30.0** | **388.4** | **100.0** | **23.0** | **657.7** | **100.0** | **36.6** |
| **Age (Years)** | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 - 24 | 238.3 | 22.8 | 62.3 | 118.8 | 30.6 | 59.9 | 119.5 | 18.2 | 64.9 |
| 25 - 29 | 24.4 | 2.3 | 10.7 | 14.4 | 3.7 | 12.5 | 10.0 | 1.5 | 8.9 |
| 30 - 39 | 45.0 | 4.3 | 7.3 | 6.5 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 38.5 | 5.9 | 12.0 |
| 40 - 49 | 71.6 | 6.8 | 10.6 | 10.4 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 61.2 | 9.3 | 17.0 |
| 50 - 59 | 116.3 | 11.1 | 18.9 | 27.2 | 7.0 | 8.9 | 89.1 | 13.5 | 28.8 |
| 60 & Over | 550.6 | 52.6 | 57.1 | 211.1 | 54.3 | 46.4 | 339.5 | 51.6 | 66.6 |
| **Highest Qualification Attained** | | | | | | | | | |
| Below Secondary | 403.5 | 38.6 | 56.6 | 137.4 | 35.4 | 44.3 | 266.2 | 40.5 | 66.1 |
| Secondary | 257.9 | 24.7 | 43.1 | 94.2 | 24.2 | 34.2 | 163.7 | 24.9 | 50.7 |
| Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary) | 129.7 | 12.4 | 31.8 | 57.1 | 14.7 | 25.9 | 72.6 | 11.0 | 38.7 |
| Diploma & Professional Qualification | 117.6 | 11.2 | 19.2 | 50.0 | 12.9 | 16.1 | 67.6 | 10.3 | 22.3 |
| Degree | 137.4 | 13.1 | 11.9 | 49.8 | 12.8 | 8.7 | 87.6 | 13.3 | 15.1 |

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

Note :
1) Incidence refers to residents outside the labour force as a percentage of the resident population in the respective groups.

## TABLE 8

## RESIDENT POTENTIAL ENTRANTS AGED FIFTEEN YEARS AND OVER BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS AND SEX, JUNE 2022

| Characteristics | Total | | | Male | | | Female | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number ( '000 ) | Share (%) | Incidence (%) | Number ( '000 ) | Share (%) | Incidence (%) | Number ( '000 ) | Share (%) | Incidence (%) |
| **Total** | **124.2** | **100.0** | **11.9** | **49.0** | **100.0** | **12.6** | **75.3** | **100.0** | **11.4** |
| **Age (Years)** | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 - 24 | 32.8 | 26.4 | 13.8 | 14.6 | 29.8 | 12.3 | 18.2 | 24.2 | 15.2 |
| 25 - 29 | 11.1 | 8.9 | 45.4 | 7.4 | 15.2 | 51.8 | 3.6 | 4.8 | 36.3 |
| 30 - 39 | 16.6 | 13.3 | 36.8 | 3.3 | 6.7 | 50.1 | 13.3 | 17.7 | 34.6 |
| 40 - 49 | 20.2 | 16.2 | 28.2 | 4.5 | 9.2 | 42.9 | 15.7 | 20.8 | 25.6 |
| 50 - 59 | 22.6 | 18.2 | 19.4 | 8.4 | 17.1 | 30.7 | 14.2 | 18.9 | 16.0 |
| 60 & Over | 21.0 | 16.9 | 3.8 | 10.8 | 22.1 | 5.1 | 10.2 | 13.6 | 3.0 |
| **Highest Qualification Attained** | | | | | | | | | |
| Below Secondary | 16.8 | 13.5 | 4.2 | 7.5 | 15.3 | 5.5 | 9.3 | 12.3 | 3.5 |
| Secondary | 21.2 | 17.1 | 8.2 | 7.4 | 15.0 | 7.8 | 13.8 | 18.4 | 8.4 |
| Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary) | 21.4 | 17.2 | 16.5 | 9.3 | 19.0 | 16.3 | 12.0 | 16.0 | 16.6 |
| Diploma & Professional Qualification | 28.9 | 23.2 | 24.5 | 12.7 | 25.9 | 25.4 | 16.2 | 21.5 | 23.9 |
| Degree | 36.1 | 29.0 | 26.2 | 12.1 | 24.7 | 24.3 | 24.0 | 31.8 | 27.3 |
| **Work Experience** | | | | | | | | | |
| With Work Experience | 95.0 | 76.5 | 14.1 | 36.4 | 74.4 | 13.3 | 58.6 | 77.8 | 14.8 |
| Without Work Experience | 29.2 | 23.5 | 7.8 | 12.5 | 25.6 | 11.0 | 16.7 | 22.2 | 6.4 |
| **Preference for Full-Time / Part-Time Employment** | | | | | | | | | |
| Full-Time | 78.7 | 63.3 | n.a. | 33.5 | 68.5 | n.a. | 45.1 | 60.0 | n.a. |
| Part-Time | 45.6 | 36.7 | n.a. | 15.4 | 31.5 | n.a. | 30.1 | 40.0 | n.a. |

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

Note :
1) Incidence refers to potential entrants as a percentage of residents outside the labour force.

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