

Singapore Workforce, 2015



**MINISTRY OF
MANPOWER**

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SINGAPORE WORKFORCE, 2015

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Notations

–	: Nil or negligible
%-pt	: Percentage point
^a	: Adjusted figures for 2007
n.a.	: Not applicable
^P	: Preliminary

Abbreviations

APTs	: Associate Professionals & Technicians
Below Sec	: Below Secondary
CLFS	: Comprehensive Labour Force Survey
CPF	: Central Provident Fund
CPI	: Consumer Price Index
Dip & Prof Qual	: Diploma & Professional Qualification
DOS	: Department of Statistics
Excl.	: Excluding
Incl.	: Including
LFPR	: Labour Force Participation Rate
MOM	: Ministry of Manpower
NS	: National Service
p.a.	: Per Annum
PMEs	: Professionals, Managers & Executives
PMETs	: Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians
Post-Sec (Non-Tertiary)	: Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)
Sec	: Secondary
SEC	: Special Employment Credit
SSEC	: Singapore Standard Educational Classification
SSIC	: Singapore Standard Industrial Classification
SSOC	: Singapore Standard Occupational Classification

Highlights

- The resident labour force participation rate (LFPR) rose for the fourth consecutive year to 68.3% in June 2015¹, with generally broad-based gains observed across sex and age groups. Women and older residents continued to post increases in their LFPR, continuing a trend observed over the past years. The increase occurred amid greater availability of flexible work arrangements, and continued tripartite efforts to enhance the employability of older workers. However, LFPR among older residents has risen at a more moderate pace since 2012.
- The employment rate for residents aged 25 to 64 rose further to 80.5% in June 2015 from 79.7% in June 2014, helped by the strong employment gains in the second half of 2014. This continued a broadly consistent uptrend from 75.5% in 2006. The employment rate for women aged 25 to 54 (77.1%) and 55 to 64 (54.2%) continued their uptrend, but at a moderated pace compared to the previous year. The employment rate for men aged 25 to 54 also rose from 92.2% in 2014 to 92.9% in 2015, though their trend over the decade was largely flat. 80.1% of older men aged 55 to 64 were employed in 2015. Their increase in employment rate had moderated from 2012 to 2015, after rising significantly from 71.3% in 2006 to 79.7% in 2012.
- Median income grew strongly in 2015 amid a tight labour market. The nominal median monthly income from work of full-time employed residents (including employer CPF contributions) rose by 4.7% over the year to \$3,949 in June 2015, or 5.4%^P in real terms.
- There was a sustained rise in income at the median and 20th percentile over the last five years. The median income (including employer CPF contributions) of full-time employed residents rose by 32% or 5.7% p.a. in nominal terms from 2010 to 2015, or 16%^P or 3.1% p.a.^P after adjusting for inflation. Amid on-going initiatives to boost income of low-wage workers, income at the 20th percentile of full-time employed residents rose by 26% or 4.7% p.a. in nominal terms, or 11%^P or 2.1% p.a.^P in real terms.
- Unemployment remained low in June 2015,² decreasing over the year for residents aged 25 to 29 and in their 30s and 40s. On the other hand, the unemployment rate rose over the year for older residents aged 50 & over, as well as non-degree holders³ amid slower employment growth in the first half of 2015. Youths aged 15 to 24 also posted higher unemployment rate than a year ago, though largely reflecting the increase among students searching for part-time or vacation jobs.

¹ Unless otherwise stated, data in this report are for June of the respective years.

^P preliminary

² The seasonally adjusted resident unemployment rate was 2.8% in June 2015, similar to a year ago. On a non-seasonally adjusted basis, the resident unemployment rate was 3.8% in June 2015 compared with 3.7% in June 2014.

³ Except for the below-secondary educated whose unemployment rate was unchanged over the year.

Singapore Workforce, 2015

1 Introduction

1.1 This report analyses the key trends and profile of Singapore's resident labour force based on data from the Comprehensive Labour Force Survey conducted in the middle of 2015. A full report of the survey findings will be published in report on *Labour Force in Singapore, 2015* on 28 January 2016. The survey methodology, coverage, concepts and definitions are in [Annex A](#).

2 Labour Force

Sustained increase in labour force participation

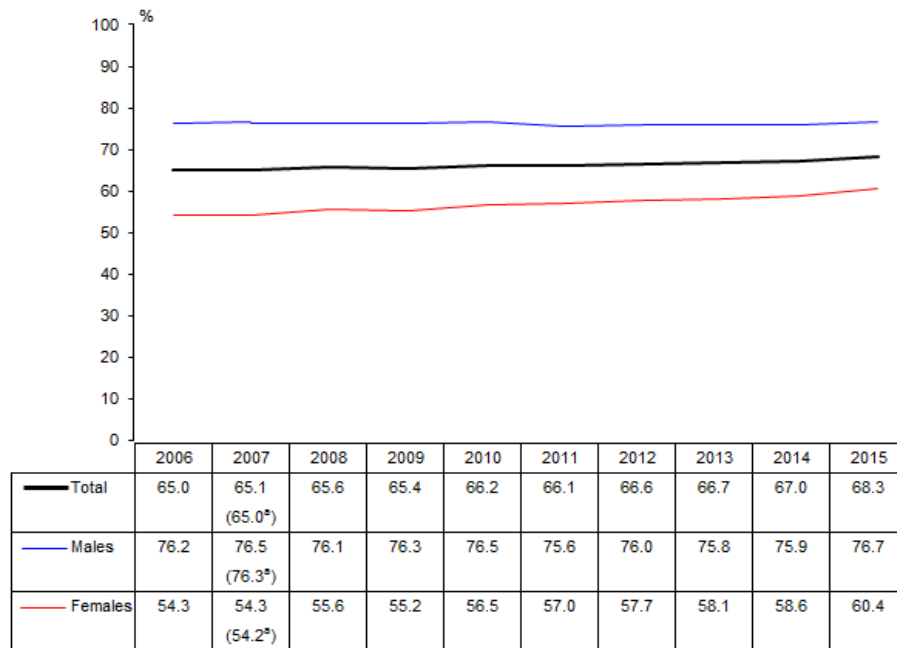
2.1 The resident labour force participation rate (LFPR) rose for the fourth consecutive year to 68.3% in 2015¹ ([Chart 1](#)), with generally broad-based gains observed across sex and age groups. Women and older residents continued to post increases in their LFPR, continuing a trend observed over the past years ([Chart 2](#)). The female LFPR trended upwards from 54.3% in 2006 to 60.4% in 2015 ([Chart 1](#)),² as more entered or stayed on in the labour market amid greater availability of flexible work arrangements for better work-life integration. Reflecting continued tripartite efforts to enhance the employability of older workers³ the LFPR rose significantly from 56.3% in 2006 to 69.5% in 2015 for older residents aged 55 to 64, and from 25.3% to 42.2% for those aged 65 to 69. Most of the increase came in 2006 to 2012, with continued but moderated gains from 2012 to 2015 ([Chart 3](#)).

¹ Unless otherwise stated, data in this report are for June of the respective years.

² In this report, 2006 data was used instead of 2005 for comparison over the decade, as the Comprehensive Labour Force Survey was not conducted in 2005 due to the conduct of the General Household Survey by Department of Statistics.

³ This includes the implementation of re-employment legislation where employers must offer re-employment to eligible employees who turn 62 up to the age of 65, the Special Employment Credit (SEC) to support employers in hiring older Singaporean workers, and more recently the Tripartite Advisory on re-employment of employees from age 65 to 67 issued in September 2014.

Chart 1: Resident Labour Force Participation Rate By Sex, 2006 To 2015 (June)



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

Chart 2: Age-Sex Specific Resident Labour Force Participation Rate, 2006 And 2015 (June)

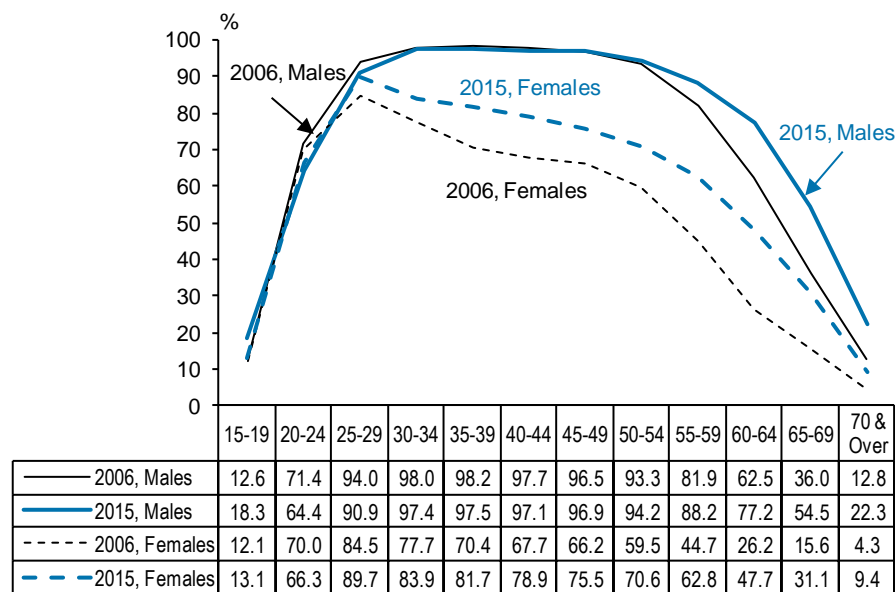
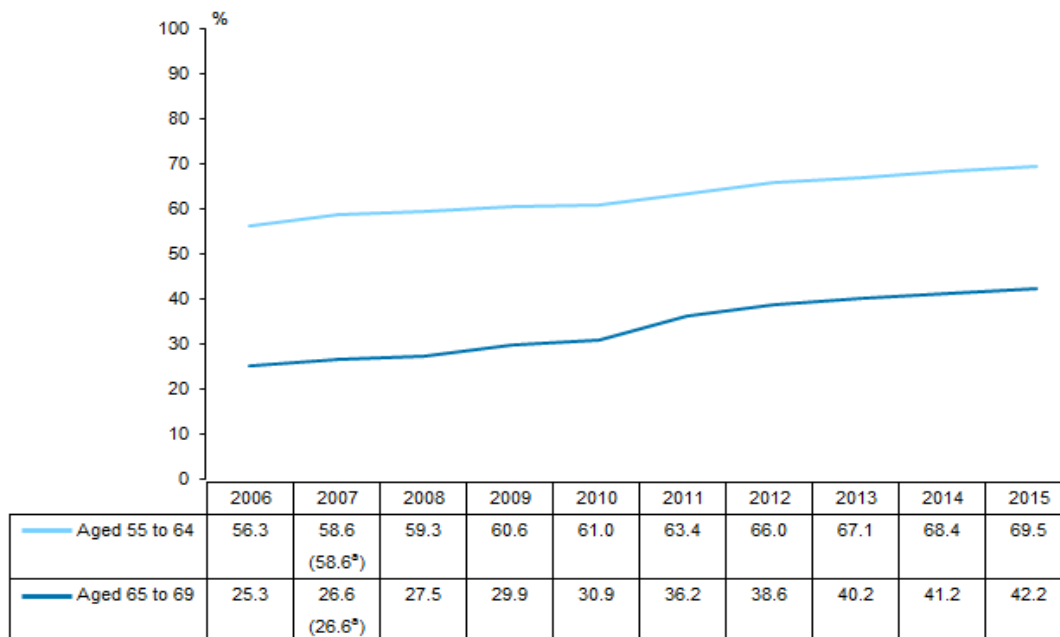


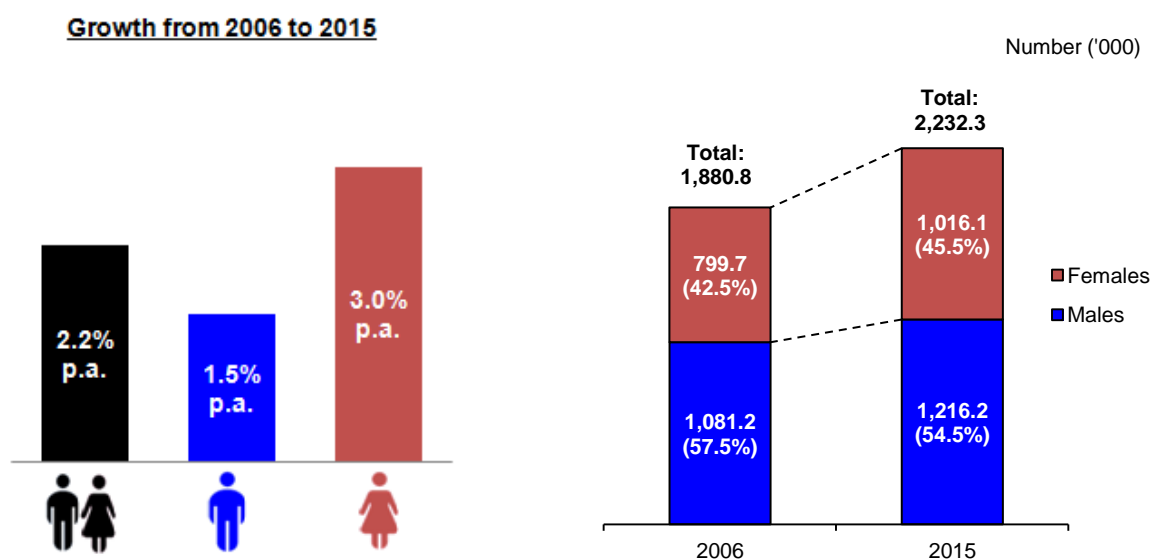
Chart 3: Labour Force Participation Rate Of Resident Population Aged 55 To 64 And 65 To 69, 2006 To 2015 (June)



Note: ^a – Adjusted figures for 2007. See note for [Chart 1](#).

2.2 As LFPR rose significantly for women but was relatively stable for men, the female labour force grew at a faster rate of 3.0% p.a. from 2006 to 2015 than the 1.5% p.a. for males. Consequently, the share of females in the resident labour force rose from 43% in 2006 to 46% in 2015. There were 2.23 million residents in the labour force in June 2015, comprising 1.22 million men and 1.02 million women ([Chart 4](#)).

Chart 4: Resident Labour Force By Sex, 2006 To 2015 (June)

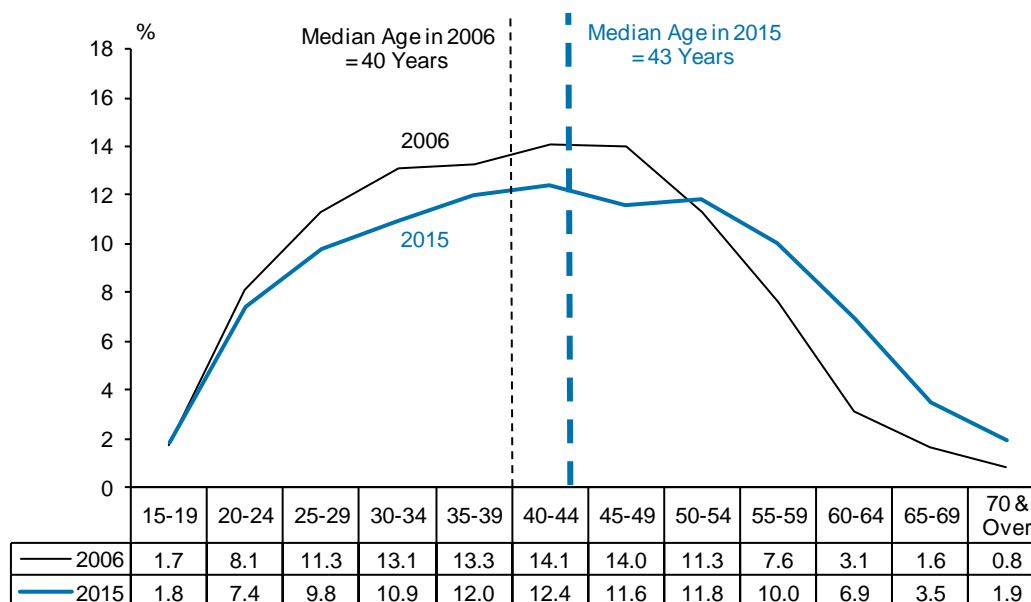


Note: The growth rates are adjusted for the change in the definition of resident population estimates (see note for [Chart 1](#)). The figures were computed based on two sub-periods, 2006 to 2007 (based on old definition) and 2007 to 2015 (based on new definition).

Share of older residents in the labour force continued to rise

2.3 With sustained increase in labour force participation rate for older residents and an ageing population, there were more older residents in the labour force. Around one in three (34%) residents in the labour force in 2015 were aged 50 & over, up from around one in four (24%) in 2006. This included a growing share (12%) who were in their 60s and above, compared with only 5.5% in 2006, as the earlier cohorts of post-war baby boomers progressively crossed the 60-year mark. The median age of residents in the labour force rose to 43 years in 2015 from 40 years in 2006 (Chart 5).

Chart 5: Distribution Of Resident Labour Force By Age, 2006 And 2015 (June)

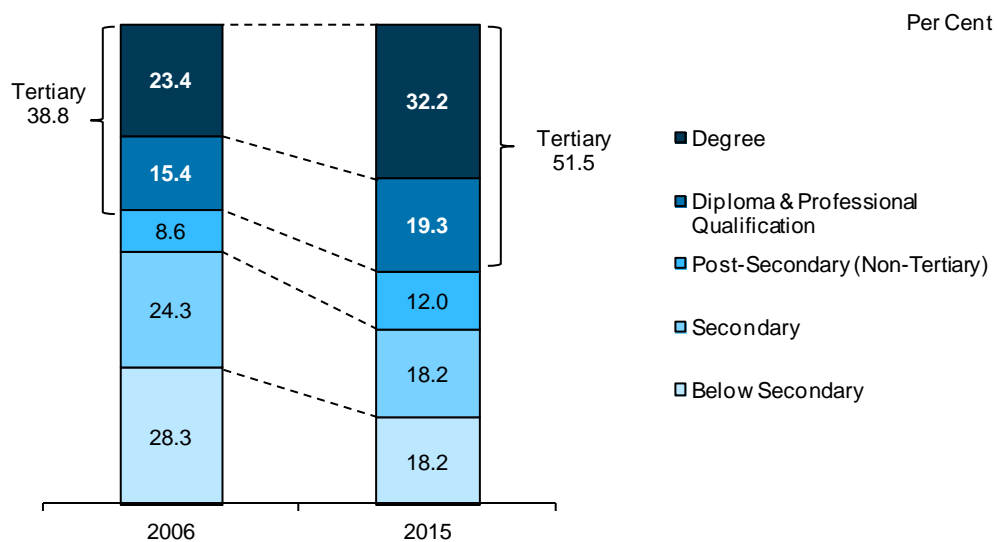


Note: Data for each year may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Slight majority of resident labour force were tertiary-educated

2.4 The education profile of the resident labour force continued to improve, as younger cohorts joining the labour force tend to be better-educated, amid more opportunities for higher education. Slightly more than half (52%) of the resident labour force in 2015 were tertiary-educated, up from 39% in 2006. Most of the increase was from degree holders, whose share in the labour force rose from 23% to 32% over this period (Chart 6).

Chart 6: Distribution Of Resident Labour Force By Highest Qualification Attained, 2006 And 2015 (June)



Note: Data for each year may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

3 Employment

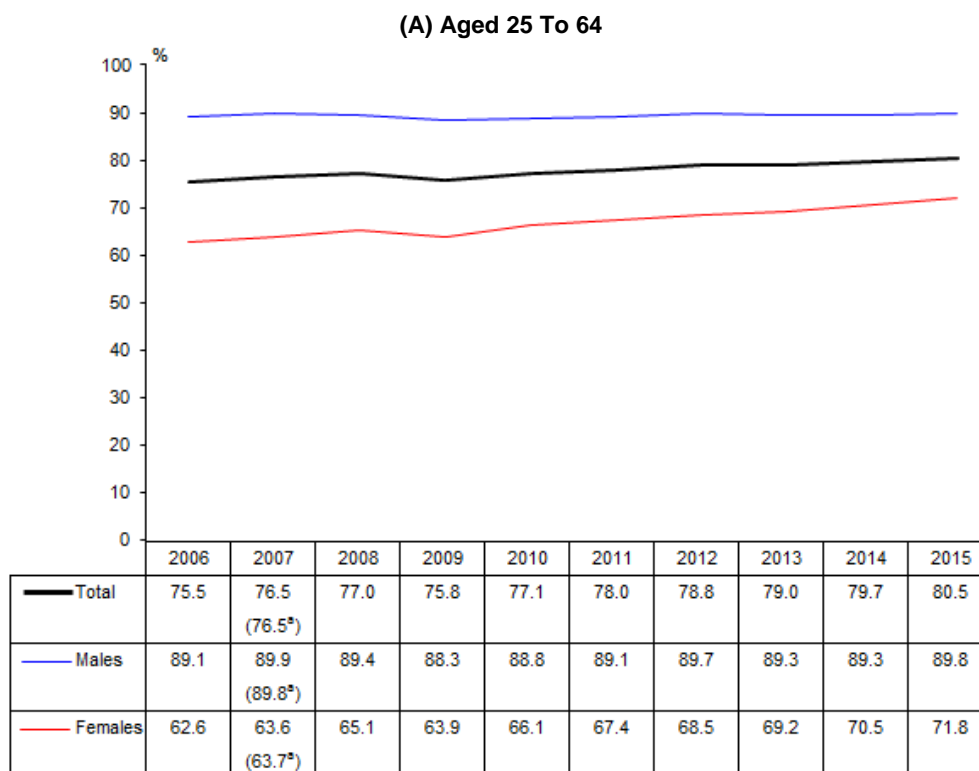
Employment rate rose further, reflecting gains for women and prime-working age men

3.1 The employment rate for residents aged 25 to 64 rose further to 80.5% in 2015 from 79.7% in 2014. This continued a broadly consistent uptrend from 75.5% in 2006 (Chart 7A).

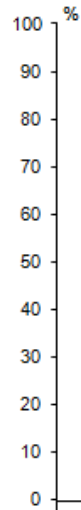
3.2 Employment rate for women and prime-working age men rose over the year. Continuing their uptrend, the employment rates for women aged 25 to 54 (77.1%) and 55 to 64 (54.2%) rose, but at a moderated pace compared to the previous year. The employment rate for men aged 25 to 54 also rose from 92.2% in 2014 to 92.9% in 2015, though their trend over the decade was largely flat (Chart 7B and 7C).

3.3 80.1% of older men aged 55 to 64 were employed in 2015. Their increase in employment rate had moderated from 2012 to 2015, after rising significantly from 71.3% in 2006 to 79.7% in 2012 (Chart 7C). A similar pattern was observed for males aged 65 to 69. As a result, the employment rate for residents aged 65 to 69 continued to rise, but at a slower pace to 40.4% in 2015 from 39.9% in 2014 (Chart 7D).

Chart 7: Resident Employment Rate By Selected Age Groups And Sex, 2006 To 2015 (June)

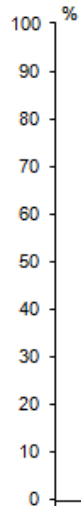


(B) Aged 25 To 54



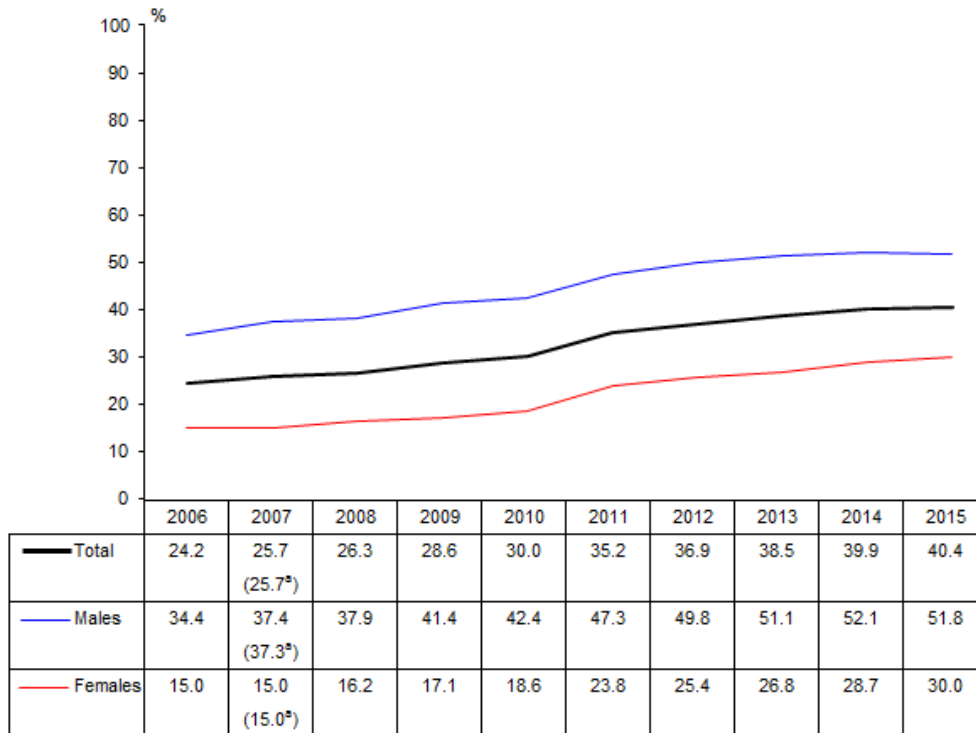
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	80.0	80.8 (80.8 ^a)	81.4	80.1	81.8	82.5	83.0	83.0	83.8	84.7
Males	92.8	93.3 (93.3 ^a)	93.0	91.6	92.4	92.6	92.7	92.4	92.2	92.9
Females	67.8	68.8 (69.0 ^a)	70.4	69.4	71.7	73.0	74.0	74.3	76.0	77.1

(C) Aged 55 To 64



	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	53.7	56.2 (56.2 ^a)	57.2	57.2	59.0	61.2	64.0	65.0	66.3	67.2
Males	71.3	74.0 (73.9 ^a)	73.8	74.7	75.0	76.4	79.7	79.2	80.2	80.1
Females	36.2	38.6 (38.6 ^a)	40.5	40.1	43.4	46.3	48.1	50.9	52.7	54.2

(D) Aged 65 To 69



Note: ^a – Adjusted figures for 2007. See note for [Chart 1](#).

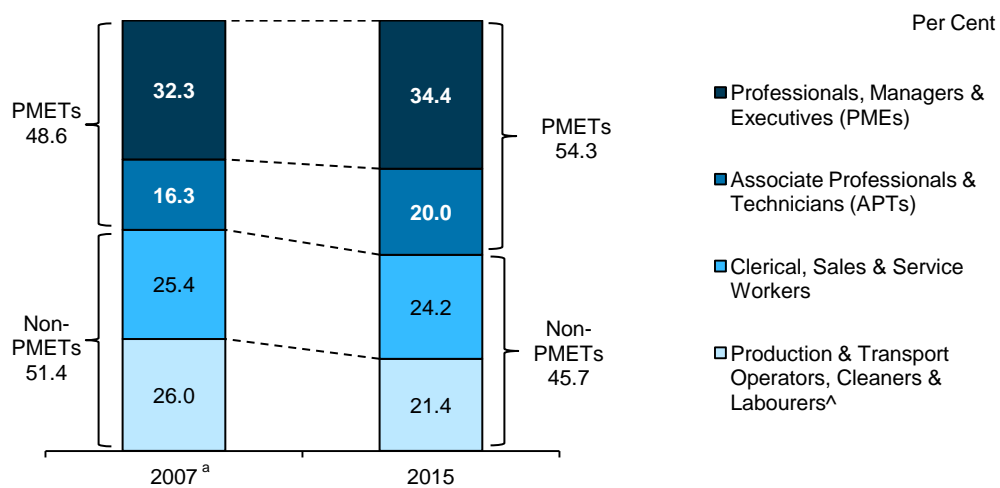
Associate professionals & technicians registered the highest employment growth among the broad occupational groups

3.4 Professionals, managers & executives (PMEs) and associate professionals & technicians (APTs) gained share among employed residents from 2007 to 2015, as they grew faster than non-PMETs.⁴ The share of PME among employed residents rose from 32% in 2007 to 34% in 2015, while that for APTs rose from 16% to 20%, as their employment growth (PMEs: 3.0% p.a., APTs: 4.8% p.a.) was substantially faster than non-PMETs (0.7% p.a.) over this period. This raised the share of professionals, managers, executives & technicians (PMETs) among employed residents from 49% to 54% ([Chart 8](#)).

⁴ The comparison was done from 2007 to 2015, as the Comprehensive Labour Force Survey was not conducted in 2005 due to the conduct of the General Household Survey by Department of Statistics and 2006 data cannot be mapped to the latest version of the SSOC as the occupational data was collected at a less detailed level than that required for the mapping to be done. Correspondingly, the analysis for the sub-periods was based on four-year periods from 2007 to 2011 and 2011 to 2015, instead of the typical five-year period.

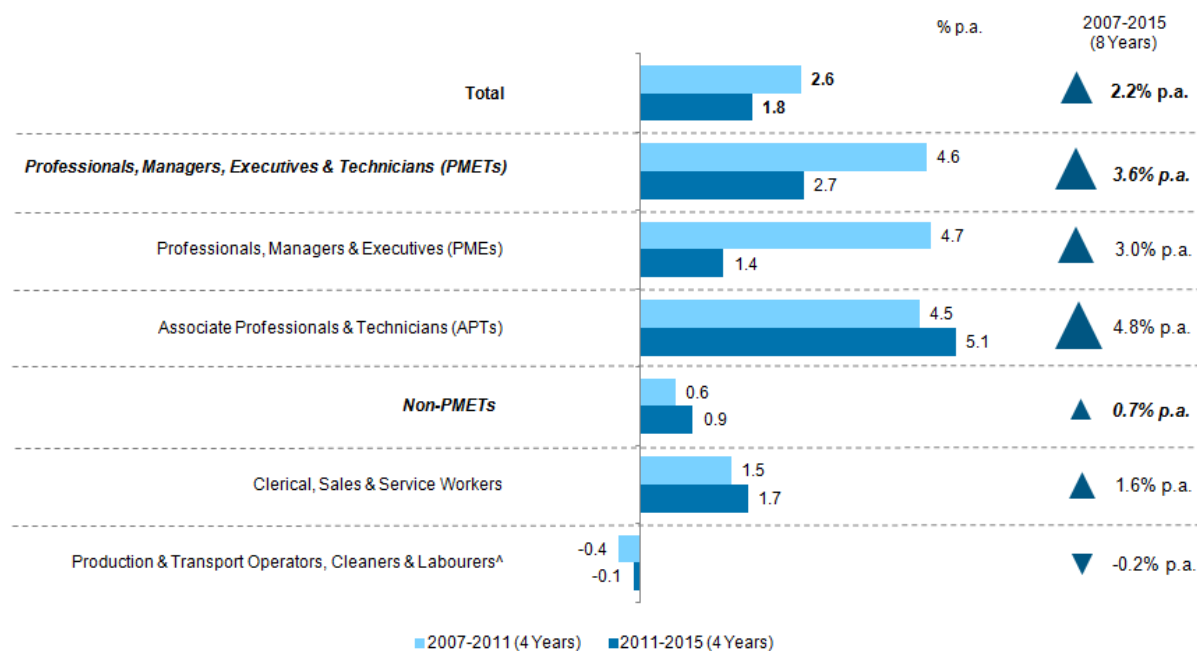
3.5 The number of residents employed in PME jobs continued to increase from 2011 to 2015, though the pace of increase (1.4% p.a.) was slower than from 2007 to 2011 (4.7% p.a.). This occurred as robust hiring in domestic-oriented sectors for the large part of the recent four years mainly benefitted mid- and lower-skilled workers. APTs registered the highest resident employment growth among the broad occupational groups from 2011 to 2015 (5.1% p.a.), and the growth was faster than from 2007 to 2011 (4.5% p.a.). Resident employment growth for clerical, sales & service workers was slightly faster from 2011 to 2015 (1.7% p.a.) than 2007 to 2011 (1.5% p.a.). There was a smaller dip in number of residents employed as production & transport operators, cleaners & labourers in the recent four years (-0.1% p.a.) than the earlier four years (-0.4% p.a.) (Chart 9).

Chart 8: Distribution Of Employed Residents By Broad Occupational Group, 2007 And 2015 (June)



- Notes: (1) PMEs refer to 'Managers, Administrators & Working Proprietors' and 'Professionals', while PMETs further include 'Associate Professionals & Technicians'.
- (2) ^ – Includes Agricultural & Fishery Workers and Workers Not Classifiable by Occupation.
- (3) Data for each year may not add up to 100% due to rounding.
- (4) Data are classified based on Singapore Standard Occupation Classification (SSOC) 2015. Data for past years which were coded based on earlier versions of the SSOC were mapped to SSOC 2015 as far as possible to facilitate data comparability.
- (5) ^a – Adjusted figures for 2007. See note for Chart 1.

Chart 9: Annualised Change In Employed Residents By Broad Occupational Group, 2007 To 2015 (June)



- Notes: (1) PMEs refer to 'Managers, Administrators & Working Proprietors' and 'Professionals', while PMETs further include 'Associate Professionals & Technicians'.
 (2) ^ – Includes Agricultural & Fishery Workers and Workers Not Classifiable by Occupation.
 (3) Data are classified based on Singapore Standard Occupation Classification (SSOC) 2015. Data for past years which were coded based on earlier versions of the SSOC were mapped to SSOC 2015 as far as possible to facilitate data comparability.
 (4) Annualised change for 2007-2011 are computed using adjusted figures for 2007 (see note for [Chart 1](#)).

Part-time employment stabilised, while time-related underemployment continued to fall

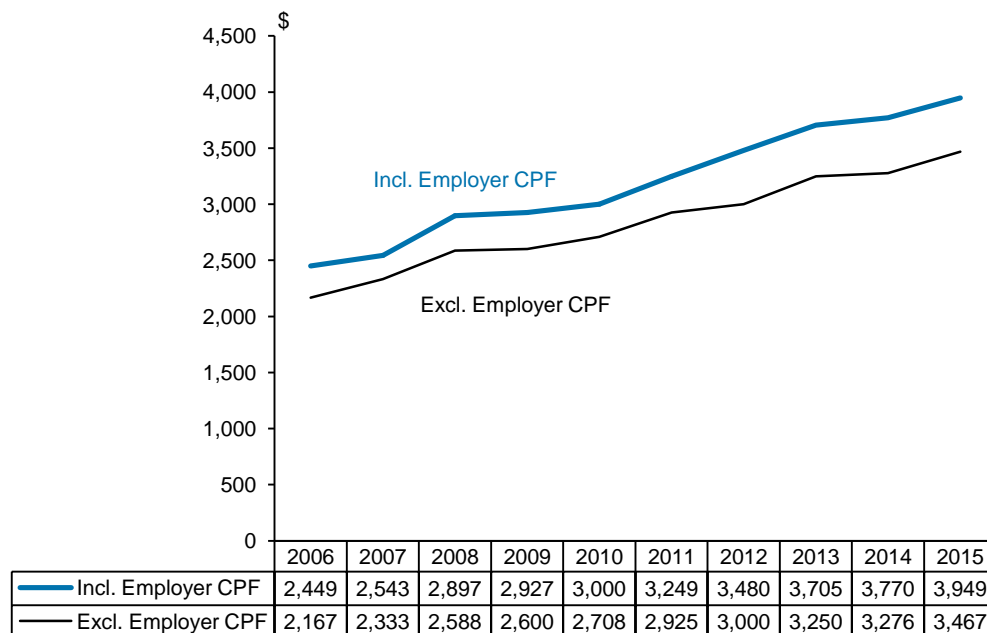
3.6 Part-time employment stabilised, following an uptrend in earlier years.⁵ 223,100 or 10.4% of employed residents were part-timers in 2015, similar to 220,200 or 10.5% in 2014. Among them, part-timers who were willing and available to work additional hours (i.e. time-related underemployed) continued to fall for the fourth successive year to 62,600 or 2.9% of employed residents in 2015, down sharply from 71,400 or 3.4% in 2014. Full-timers still formed the majority (89.6%) of employed residents in 2015.

⁵ The number and incidence of part-timers rose from 156,200 or 8.4% of employed residents in 2009 to 220,200 or 10.5% in 2014.

Strong median income growth in 2015, amid tight labour market

3.7 Median income grew strongly in 2015, amid continued labour market tightness and manpower shortages in some industries.⁶ The nominal median monthly income from work of full-time employed residents (including employer CPF contributions) rose by 4.7% over the year to \$3,949 in June 2015 (Chart 10). After adjusting for negative inflation,⁷ real median income grew at a faster pace of 5.4%^P in 2015.⁸

Chart 10: Median Gross Monthly Income From Work Of Full-Time Employed Residents, 2006 To 2015 (June)



Notes: (1) Data exclude full-time National Servicemen.
 (2) For data in this chart, adjusted figures for 2007 (see note for Chart 1) are the same as the original figures.

Sustained rise in income at the median and 20th percentile over the last five years

3.8 Full-time employed residents registered sustained median income growth (including employer CPF contributions) of 32% from \$3,000 in 2010 to \$3,949 in 2015 in nominal terms, or 5.7% p.a. After adjusting for inflation, real median income grew by 16%^P or 3.1% p.a.^P in the recent five years (Chart 11A). Lower-income earners also saw sustained increase in income over the last five years, amid on-going initiatives to boost their income. Income (including employer CPF contributions) at the 20th percentile of full-time employed

⁶ The Monetary Authority of Singapore's Labour Market Pressure Indicator, which captures the extent of labour market tightness, eased in the second quarter of 2015 but remained higher than its historical average. The vacancy rates for all sectors, except construction and manufacturing, were higher than their 10-year historical average. Source: Macroeconomic Review, October 2015, Monetary Authority of Singapore

⁷ The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for all items is forecasted to fall by around 0.5% in 2015. Source: Monetary Policy Statement, 14 October 2015, Monetary Authority of Singapore

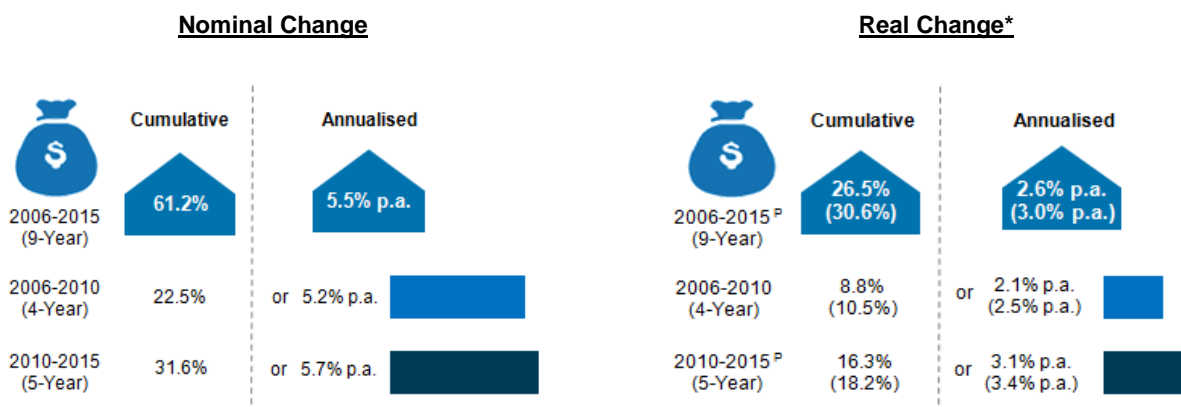
^P preliminary

⁸ Real income growth adjusted using CPI less imputed rentals on owner-occupied accommodation, which relates more directly to the actual spending of households, was 4.7%^P in 2015.

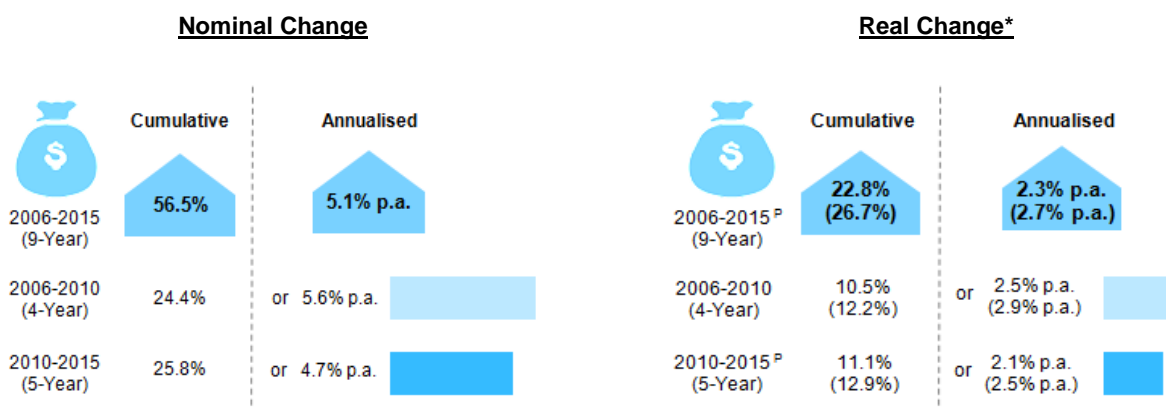
residents rose by 26% from \$1,600 in 2010 to \$2,012⁹ in 2015 in nominal terms, or 4.7% p.a.¹⁰ The increase after adjusting for inflation was 11%^P or 2.1% p.a.^P (Chart 11B).

Chart 11: Change In Gross Monthly Income From Work (Including Employer CPF Contributions) Of Full-Time Employed Residents, 2006 To 2015 (June)

(A) Median (50th Percentile)



(B) 20th Percentile



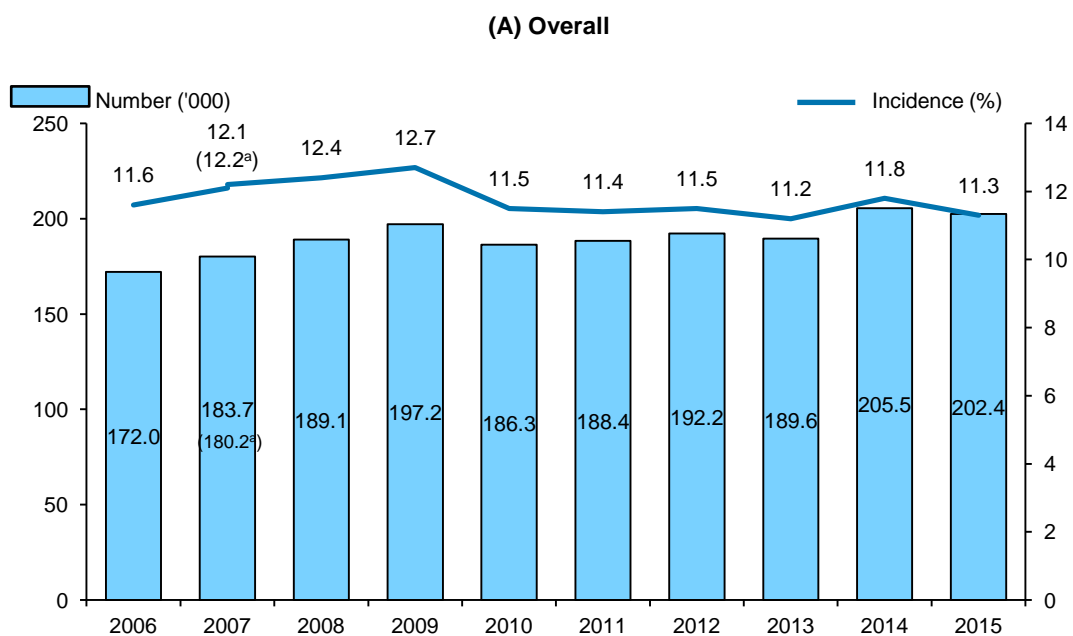
- Notes: (1) Data exclude full-time National Servicemen.
 (2) * – Deflated by Consumer Price Index for all items at 2014 prices (2014 = 100). Figures in brackets are deflated by Consumer Price Index less imputed rentals on owner-occupied accommodation at 2014 prices (2014 = 100).
 (3) ^P – preliminary

⁹ Excluding employer CPF contributions, the income of full-time employed residents at the 20th percentile was \$1,800 in June 2015.
¹⁰ As the data are captured from a sample survey, the income changes for the 20th percentile nearer the end of the income spectrum tend to be more volatile over shorter (e.g. year-on-year) than longer periods (e.g. 5 or 10 years). Studying income at the 20th percentile level over longer periods allows for more meaningful analysis of the income growth, as the year-on-year volatility in the data gets smoothed out.

Contract employment fell, resuming its downtrend after increasing a year ago

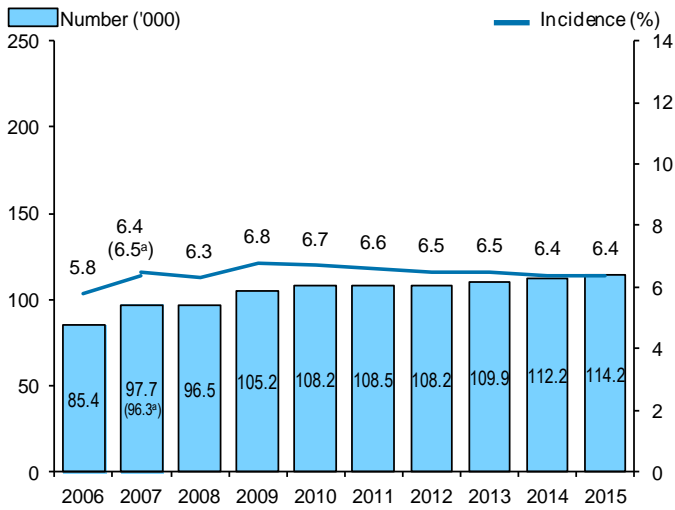
3.9 Contract employment fell in 2015, after an uptick a year ago. Some 202,400 or 11.3% of resident employees were on term contracts¹¹ in 2015, down from 205,500 or 11.8% in 2014 (Chart 12A). This resumed a general downtrend in incidence of term contract employment from the peak in 2009. The decrease in contract employment in the recent year stemmed from a fall in residents on longer-term contracts of at least a year from 93,300 or 5.3% in 2014 to 88,200 or 4.9% in 2015 (Chart 12C). The proportion of resident employees on short-term contracts of less than a year (including casual/on-call workers) stabilised at 6.4% after a slight downtrend since 2009 (Chart 12B).

Chart 12: Resident Employees On Term Contracts¹¹, 2006 To 2015 (June)

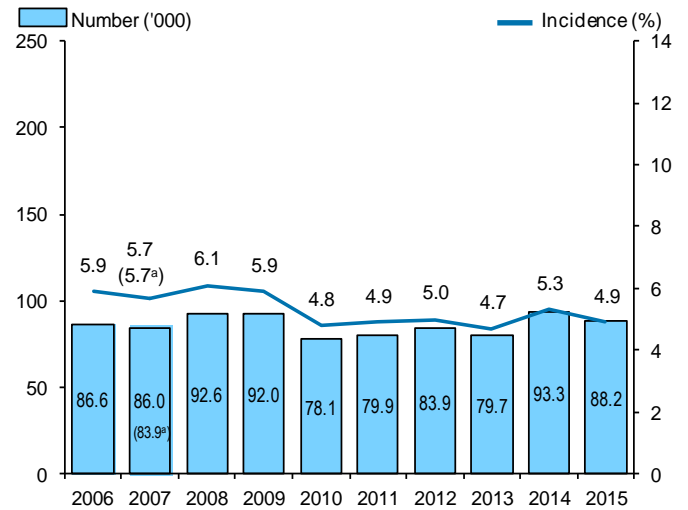


¹¹ Employees on term contracts refer to those on fixed-term contract of employment that will terminate on the expiry of a specific term unless it is renewed, as well as those on casual/on-call employment (i.e. where persons are employed on ad hoc basis, as and when the company requires additional manpower). On the other hand, permanent employees refer to those employed for an unspecified duration, i.e. they are not on term contracts.

**(B) Term Contract Of Less Than 1 Year
(Including Casual/On-Call Employment)**



(C) Term Contract Of 1 Year Or More



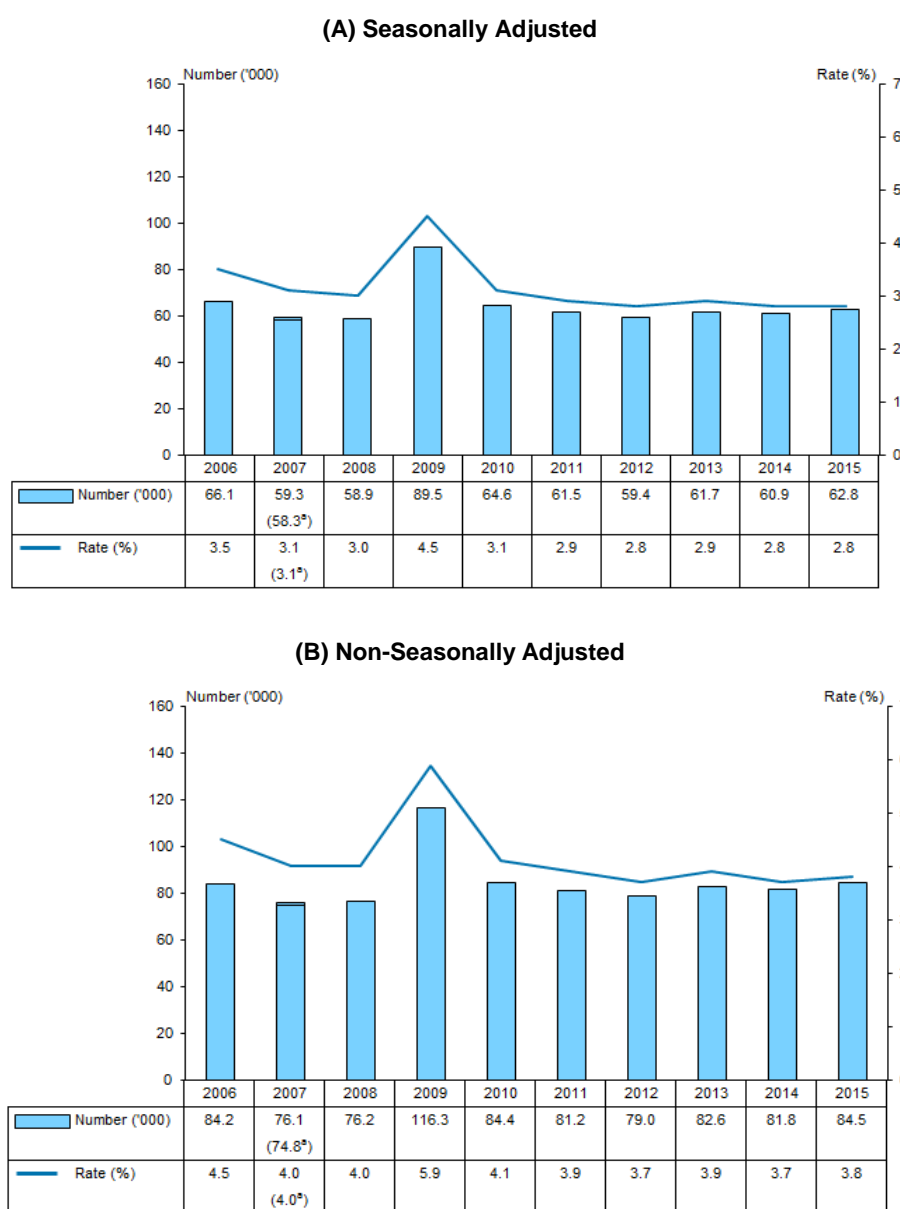
- Notes: (1) Data exclude full-time National Servicemen.
 (2) Incidence refers to employees on term contracts of the specific duration as a percentage of resident employees.
 (3) ^a – Adjusted figures for 2007. See note for [Chart 1](#).
 (4) The sum of the number and incidence in (B) and (C) may not add up to the total in (A) due to rounding.

4 Unemployment

Unemployment stayed low

4.1 The seasonally adjusted resident unemployment rate was 2.8% in June 2015, similar to a year ago. On a non-seasonally adjusted basis, there were 84,500 unemployed residents making up 3.8% of the resident labour force in June 2015, compared with 81,800 or 3.7% in June 2014 (Chart 13).

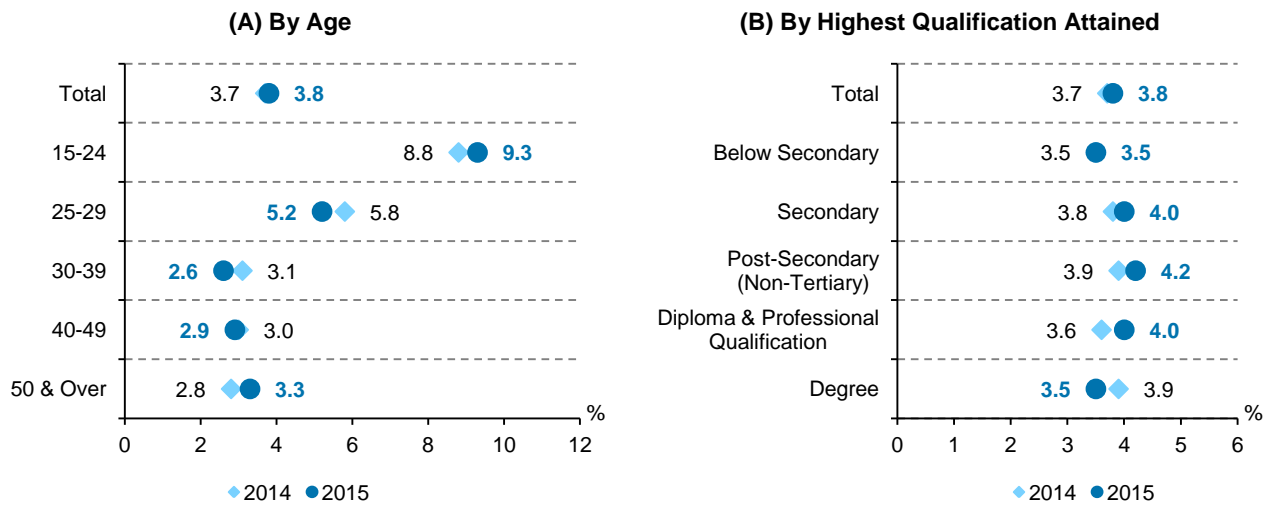
Chart 13: Resident Unemployment Rate And Number, 2006 To 2015 (June)



- Notes: (1) ^a – Adjusted figures for 2007. See note for Chart 1.
 (2) The seasonally adjusted unemployment figures are subject to annual revisions when the latest set of seasonal factors is updated, taking into account observations for the latest available year. Users are advised to check our website, <http://stats.mom.gov.sg>, for the most up-to-date data.

4.2 The unemployment rate decreased over the year for residents aged 25 to 29 and in their 30s and 40s. On the other hand, the unemployment rate rose over the year for older residents aged 50 & over, as well as non-degree holders¹² amid slower employment growth in the first half of 2015. Youths aged 15 to 24 also posted higher unemployment rate than a year ago, though largely reflecting the increase among students searching for part-time or vacation jobs (Chart 14).

Chart 14: Resident Unemployment Rate By Age And Highest Qualification Attained, 2014 And 2015 (June) (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)

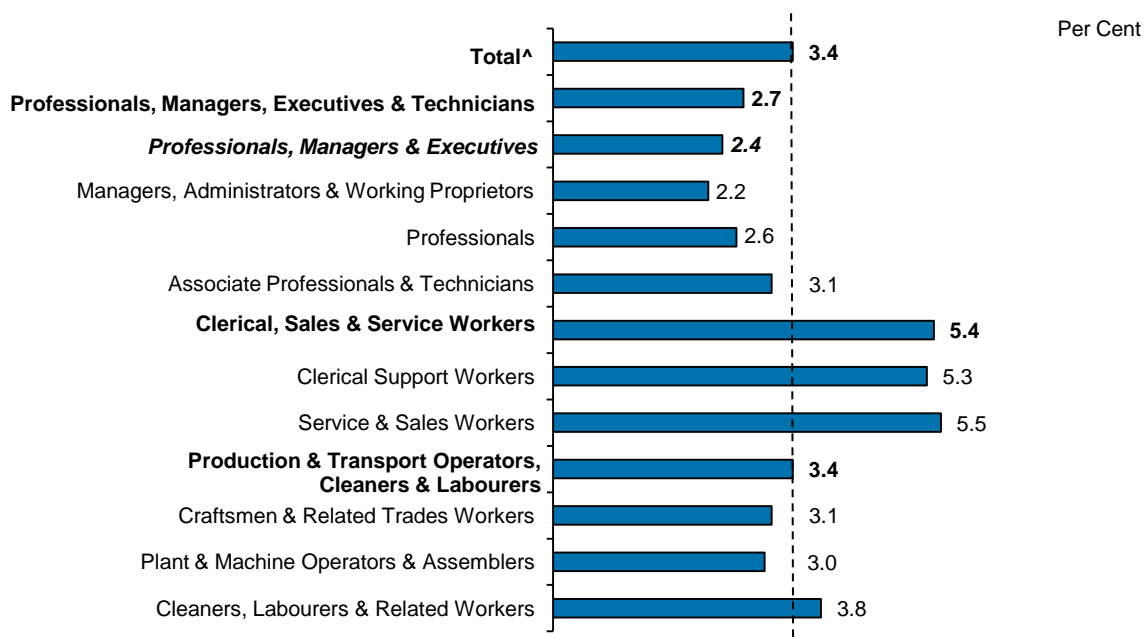


¹² Except for the below-secondary educated whose unemployment rate was unchanged over the year.

4.3 In the rest of this section, we examine the unemployment rate by occupation and industry to understand the extent to which workers from different occupations and industries are vulnerable to unemployment. The data are computed using the previous occupation and industry of unemployed residents with work experience. It should be noted that the unemployed may not necessarily be looking for work in the same occupation or industry that they were previously in.

4.4 Across the broad occupational groups, unemployment rate was lowest among PMEs (2.4%), followed by APTs (3.1%) and production & transport operators, cleaners & labourers (3.4%). Clerical, sales & service workers (5.4%) had the highest unemployment rate, reflecting their faster staff turnover¹³ (Chart 15).

Chart 15: Resident Unemployment Rate By Occupation, June 2015 (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)

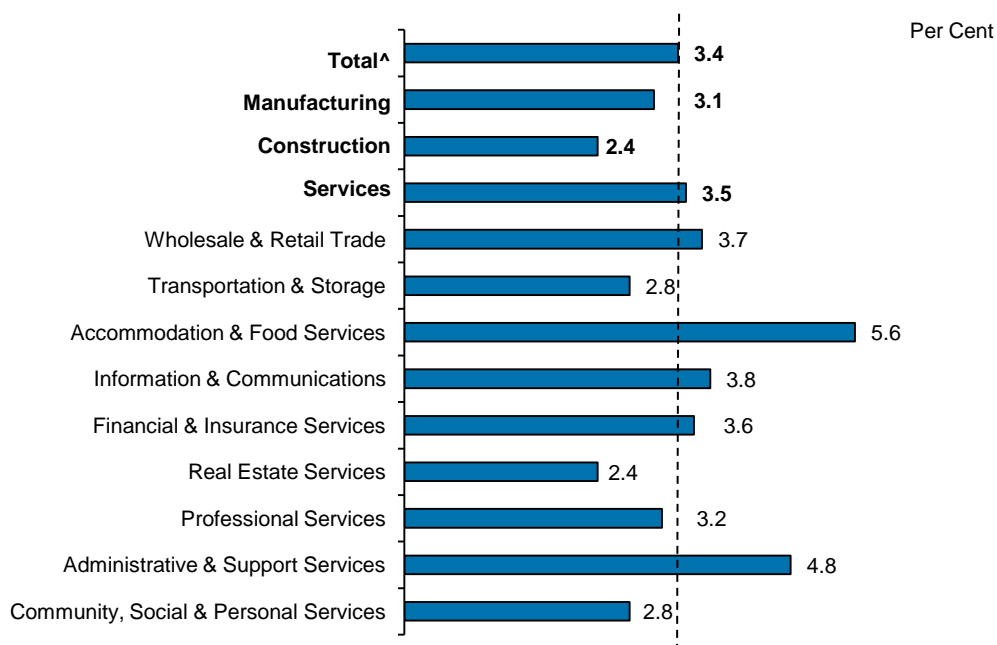


- Notes:
- (1) Data exclude unemployed residents without work experience.
 - (2) The unemployment rate by occupation is obtained by dividing the number of unemployed who previously worked in a given occupation by the sum of the number of workers employed in this occupation and the unemployed who previously worked in the occupation.
 - (3) ^ – Includes Agricultural & Fishery Workers and Workers Not Classifiable by Occupation which are not separately reflected.
 - (4) Professionals, Managers & Executives (PMEs) refer to 'Managers, Administrators & Working Proprietors' and 'Professionals'.

¹³ The average monthly resignation rate for clerical, sales & service workers was 3.2% in the second quarter of 2015, higher than 2.4% for production & transport operators, cleaners & labourers and 1.4% for PMETs. Source: Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

4.5 Pulled up by their faster labour turnover,¹⁴ accommodation & food services (5.6%) and administrative & support services (4.8%) had the highest unemployment rate among the industries in 2015. At the other end, construction (2.4%), real estate services (2.4%), transportation & storage (2.8%) and community, social & personal services (2.8%) had the lowest unemployment rate (Chart 16).

Chart 16: Resident Unemployment Rate By Industry, June 2015 (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)



- Notes:
- (1) Data exclude unemployed residents without work experience.
 - (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.
 - (3) [^] – Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying, Utilities and Sewerage & Waste Management which are not separately reflected.

¹⁴ Accommodation & food services (4.6%) and administrative & support services (3.8%) had among the highest average monthly resignation rate in the second quarter of 2015, substantially above the overall rate (2.1%). Source: Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

5 Persons Outside The Labour Force

Fewer residents were outside the labour force, amid rising labour force participation

5.1 As more residents participated in the labour force, fewer than one in three (31.7%) or 1.03 million residents aged 15 & over were outside the labour force in June 2015, down from 33.0% or 1.07 million a year ago. Reflecting higher opportunity cost of not working among the better educated, less than one in ten (8.8%) residents outside the labour force were degree holders, compared with the large majority (73%) who held secondary (26%) or lower (47%) qualifications. Older residents aged 60 & over many of whom are retired formed the largest share (42%) among residents outside the labour force, followed by youths aged 15 to 24 (29%) most of whom were still schooling ([Table 1](#)).

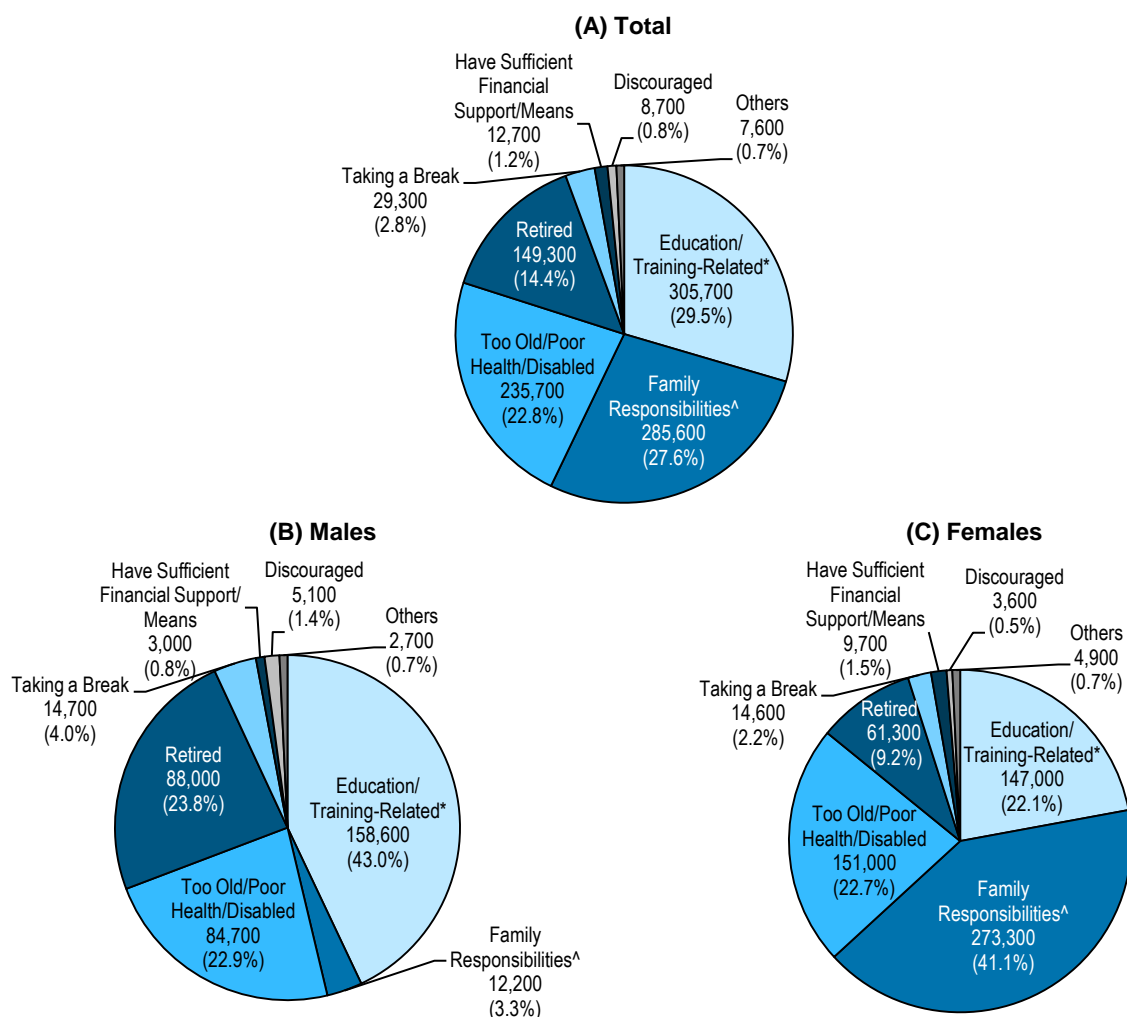
Table 1: Profile Of Residents Outside The Labour Force, June 2015

Characteristics	Total			Males			Females		
	Number	Distribution (%)	Incidence (%)	Number	Distribution (%)	Incidence (%)	Number	Distribution (%)	Incidence (%)
Total	1,034,600	100.0	31.7	369,200	100.0	23.3	665,400	100.0	39.6
Age Group (Years)									
15 – 24	302,200	29.2	59.4	154,500	41.8	58.7	147,700	22.2	60.2
25 – 29	23,700	2.3	9.7	10,800	2.9	9.1	12,800	1.9	10.3
30 – 39	59,000	5.7	10.4	6,800	1.8	2.5	52,200	7.8	17.3
40 – 49	81,500	7.9	13.2	8,900	2.4	3.0	72,600	10.9	22.8
50 – 59	128,700	12.4	20.9	26,800	7.3	8.7	101,900	15.3	33.1
60 & Over	439,500	42.5	61.5	161,400	43.7	48.7	278,100	41.8	72.6
Highest Qualification Attained									
Below Secondary	483,300	46.7	54.3	157,000	42.5	40.0	326,300	49.0	65.6
Secondary	270,700	26.2	40.0	104,700	28.4	33.8	166,000	24.9	45.2
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	103,500	10.0	27.9	45,300	12.3	21.7	58,300	8.8	35.8
Diploma & Professional Qualification	85,700	8.3	16.6	36,400	9.9	13.6	49,300	7.4	19.8
Degree	91,400	8.8	11.3	25,800	7.0	6.3	65,600	9.9	16.2

Note: Data on number and distribution may not add up to the total due to rounding.

5.2 Women formed the majority (64% or 0.67 million) of residents outside the labour force, many of whom cited family responsibilities (housework, childcare, care-giving to families/relatives) (41%) as their main reason for not participating in the labour force. Old age, poor health or disability (23%) and education/training-related reasons (22%) were also commonly cited by females outside the labour force (Chart 17), given their sizable share of older residents and youths. As youths formed an even larger share among males outside the labour force than females (Table 1), a higher proportion of males were outside the labour force due to education/training-related reasons (43%). Retirement was also a more common reason for not participating in the labour force among males (24%) than females (9.2%) (Chart 17), as the latter were more likely to have left the labour market when they were younger to take care of their families.

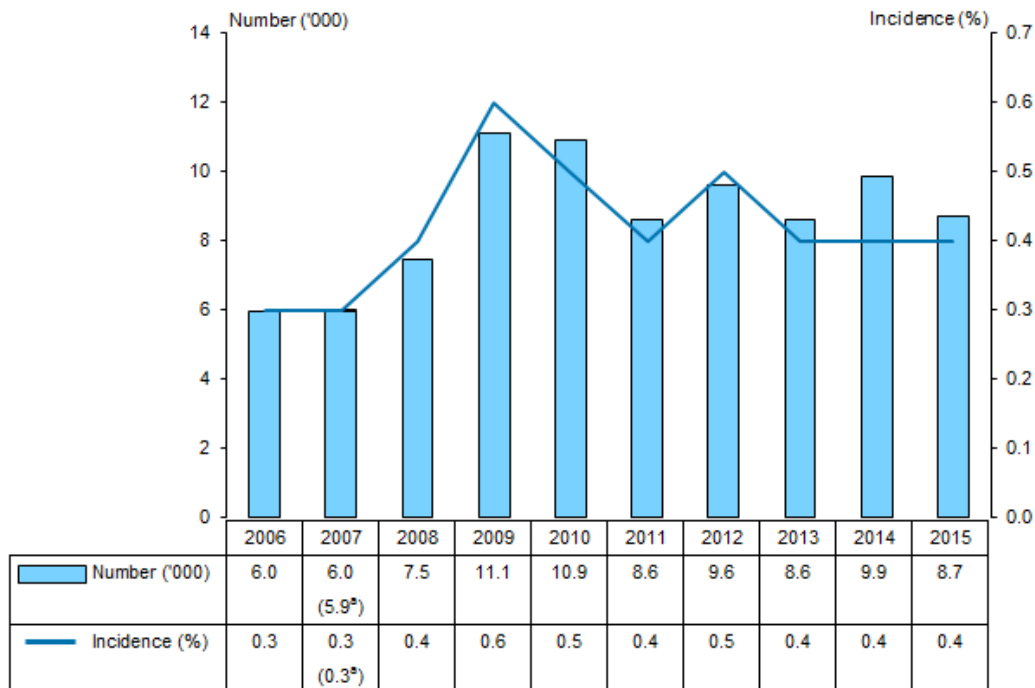
Chart 17: Residents Outside The Labour Force By Main Reason For Not Working And Not Looking For A Job, June 2015



- Notes: (1) * – Includes pursuing full-time study, pursuing part-time study, awaiting for the start of academic year, awaiting NS call-up, awaiting examination results and attending courses/training.
 (2) ^ – Includes housework, childcare and care-giving to families/relatives.
 (3) Data may not add up due to rounding.

5.3 The share of discouraged workers in the resident labour force (inclusive of discouraged workers) was unchanged at a low of 0.4% in the last three years (2013, 2014 and 2015). There were 8,700 residents discouraged from seeking work in 2015, down from 9,900 a year ago ([Chart 18](#)).

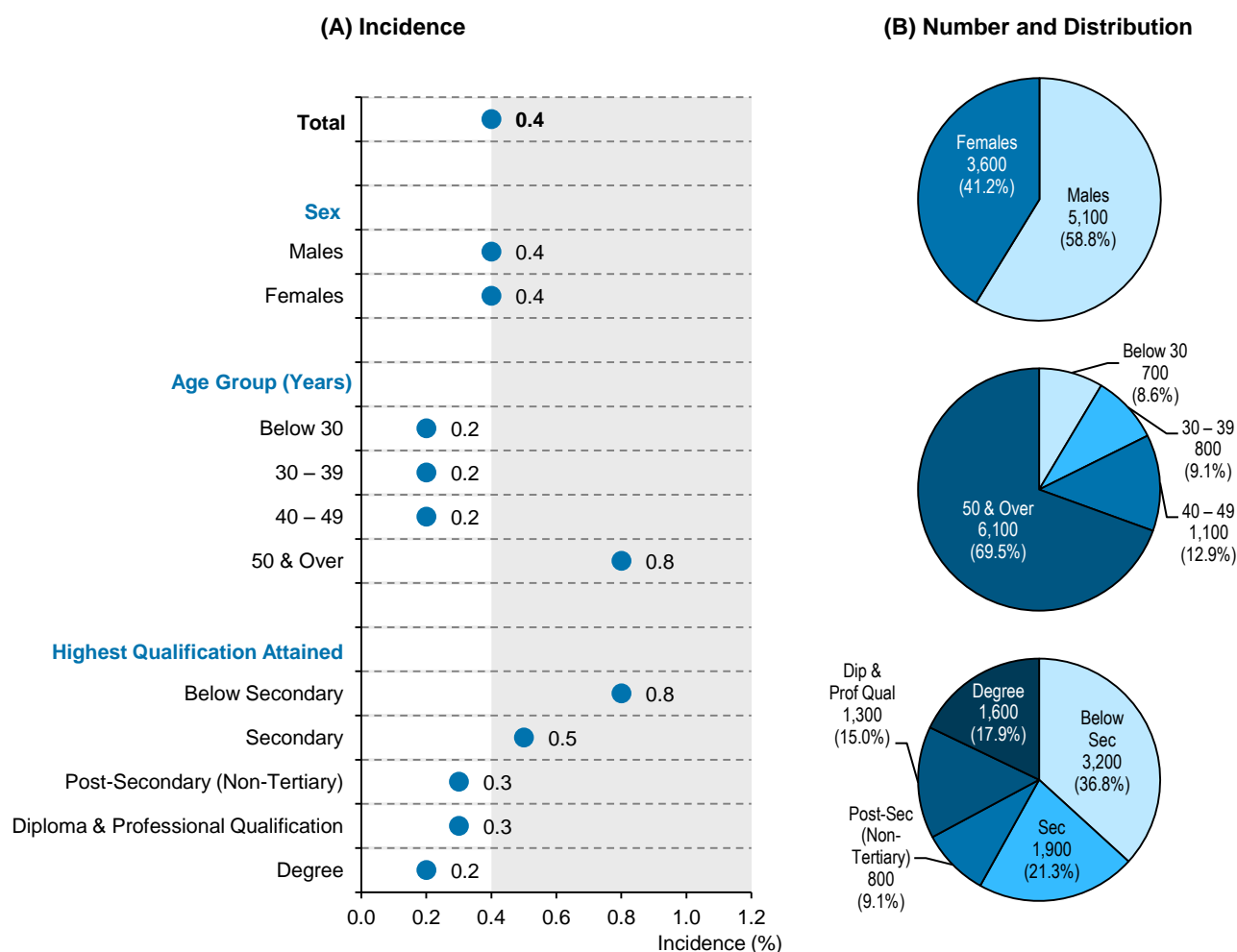
Chart 18: Residents Discouraged From Seeking Work, 2006 To 2015 (June)



- Notes:
- (1) Discouraged workers are persons outside the labour force who were not actively looking for a job because they believed 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) ^a – Adjusted figures for 2007. See note for [Chart 1](#).

5.4 The majority or seven in ten (69%) residents discouraged from seeking work were aged 50 & over, reflecting their higher incidence of being discouraged (0.8%) than other age groups (0.2%). Those with below-secondary (37%) and secondary (21%) qualifications formed the largest groups among those discouraged ([Chart 19](#)).

Chart 19: Profile Of Residents Discouraged From Seeking Work, June 2015



- Notes:
- (1) Discouraged workers are persons outside the labour force who were not actively looking for a job because they believed 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.

5.5 16% or 161,500 residents outside the labour force in 2015 indicated their intention to look for job within the next two years, i.e. they were potential entrants. While the incidence of potential entrants was higher among the better-educated, the lower educated with secondary or lower qualifications still formed nearly half or 47% of the potential entrants, reflecting their larger share among those outside the labour force (Table 2).

5.6 The majority or 60% of residents aged 25 to 29 who were outside the labour force were potential entrants, the highest among the age groups. The incidence of potential entrants was also high among men in their 30s (62%) and 40s (45%), as labour force participation among these groups were typically high and reflecting the traditional role of men as the main breadwinner within their families.

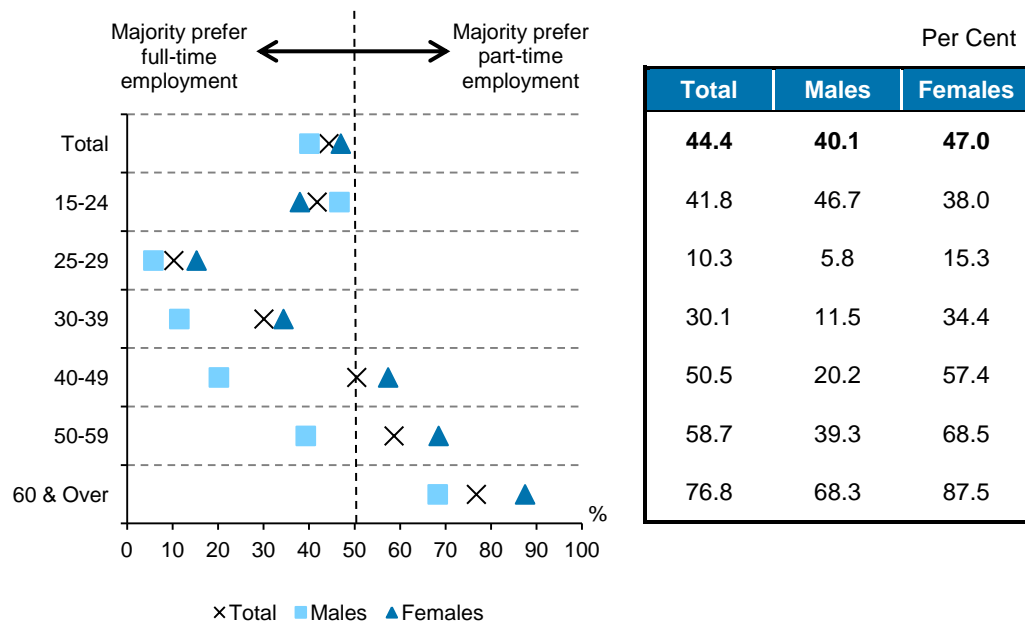
Table 2: Profile Of Resident Potential Entrants Into The Labour Force, June 2015

Characteristics	Total			Males			Females		
	Number	Distribution (%)	Incidence (%)	Number	Distribution (%)	Incidence (%)	Number	Distribution (%)	Incidence (%)
Total	161,500	100.0	15.6	60,500	100.0	16.4	100,900	100.0	15.2
Age Group (Years)									
15 – 24	65,900	40.8	21.8	28,400	47.0	18.4	37,400	37.1	25.3
25 – 29	14,300	8.9	60.5	7,600	12.5	69.8	6,800	6.7	52.7
30 – 39	22,600	14.0	38.3	4,200	6.9	62.0	18,400	18.2	35.3
40 – 49	21,600	13.4	26.5	4,000	6.6	45.1	17,600	17.5	24.3
50 – 59	19,400	12.0	15.1	6,500	10.8	24.3	12,900	12.8	12.6
60 & Over	17,600	10.9	4.0	9,800	16.2	6.1	7,800	7.8	2.8
Highest Qualification Attained									
Below Secondary	31,200	19.3	6.4	12,600	20.9	8.0	18,500	18.4	5.7
Secondary	44,900	27.8	16.6	17,600	29.1	16.8	27,300	27.0	16.4
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	26,000	16.1	25.1	11,200	18.6	24.8	14,800	14.6	25.4
Diploma & Professional Qualification	28,200	17.4	32.9	11,500	19.0	31.6	16,700	16.5	33.8
Degree	31,300	19.4	34.2	7,600	12.5	29.3	23,700	23.5	36.1
Work Experience									
With Work Experience	119,100	73.8	17.7	41,200	68.1	16.5	77,900	77.2	18.3
Without Work Experience	42,400	26.2	11.8	19,300	31.9	16.1	23,000	22.8	9.6
Preference for Full-Time/ Part-Time Employment									
Full-Time	89,800	55.6	n.a.	36,300	59.9	n.a.	53,500	53.0	n.a.
Part-Time	71,700	44.4	n.a.	24,300	40.1	n.a.	47,400	47.0	n.a.

- Notes: (1) Potential entrants refer to persons outside the labour force who intended to look for a job within the next two years.
(2) Incidence refers to potential entrants as a percentage of residents outside the labour force.
(3) n.a. – Not applicable.
(4) Data on number and distribution may not add up to the total due to rounding.

5.7 A slight majority (56% or 89,800) of the potential entrants preferred to work full-time, while the rest (44% or 71,700) preferred part-time work. Most of the potential entrants in the younger prime-working ages, especially males, preferred full-time employment. On the other hand, slightly more than two in three female potential entrants aged 40 & over (67%) and older males aged 60 & over (68%) preferred to work part-time (Chart 20).

Chart 20: Proportion Of Resident Potential Entrants Who Preferred To Work Part-Time By Age Group And Sex, June 2015



Note: Potential entrants refer to persons outside the labour force who intended to look for a job within the next two years.

6 Concluding Remarks

6.1 Employment rate rose further from June 2014 to June 2015, helped by the strong employment gains in the second half of 2014. Median income grew strongly over the year, and there was a sustained increase in income at the median and 20th percentile over the last five years. Unemployment stayed low in June 2015, though it increased over the year among older residents aged 50 & over and non-degree holders.

Survey Coverage and Methodology

1 Introduction

1.1 The 2015 Comprehensive Labour Force Survey is the thirty-eighth 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. This year's survey is conducted as part of the 2015 Comprehensive Household Survey which also incorporated the General Household Survey (conducted every ten years in the years between the Censuses of Population).

1.2 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.

2 Coverage

2.1 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.

3 Concepts and Definitions

3.1 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.

Labour Force Status

Labour Force : This refers to persons aged fifteen 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.

Outside The Labour Force : This refers to persons aged fifteen years and over who are neither employed nor unemployed during the reference period.

Employed Persons

This refers to persons aged fifteen years and over who, during the reference period:

- (i) work for one hour or more either for pay, profit or family gains; or
- (ii) have a job or business to return to but are temporarily absent because of illness, injury, breakdown of machinery at workplace, labour management dispute or other reasons.

Members of the Singapore Armed Force including full-time National Servicemen are included in the persons employed, unless otherwise specified.

Unemployed Persons

This refers to persons aged fifteen 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.

Unemployment Rate

This is defined as the percentage of unemployed persons to the labour force.

Time-Related Underemployed Persons

This refers to persons aged fifteen years and over who normally work less than 35 hours a week but are willing and available to engage in additional work.

Time-Related Underemployment Rate

This is defined as the percentage of time-related underemployed persons to employed persons.

Age-Sex Specific Labour Force Participation Rate

This is defined as the percentage of the labour force to the population in the specific sex and age group.

Age-Sex Specific Employment Rate

This is defined as the percentage of employed persons to the population in the specific sex and age group.

Type of Employment

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

- (i) Full-time : This refers to employment where the normal hours of work is at least 35 hours a week.
- (ii) Part-time : This refers to employment where the normal hours of work is less than 35 hours a week.

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

Employees can be categorised into those employed on term contract or permanent basis.

- (i) Term Contract : Employees on term contracts refer to those on fixed-term contract of employment that will terminate on the expiry of a specific term unless it is renewed, as well as those on casual/ on-call employment (i.e. where persons are employed on ad hoc basis, as and when the company requires additional manpower).
- (ii) Permanent : Permanent employees refer to those employed for an unspecified duration, i.e. they are not on term contracts.

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.

Occupation

This refers to the type of work performed by a person, which may not necessarily be related to his training, skill or professional qualification. In the case of a person who performs two or more kinds of work, his occupation would refer to the one in which he usually works the longest hours during the reference period. The classification of occupations is based on the Singapore Standard Occupational Classification (SSOC), 2015, unless otherwise specified.

Industry

This refers to the major kind of activity undertaken by the establishment, enterprise, firm or organisation in which the person worked during the reference period. It is related to the principal class of goods produced or services rendered by the organisation. The classification of industries is based on the Singapore Standard Industrial Classification (SSIC), 2015 unless otherwise specified.

Highest Qualification Attained

This refers to the highest level or standard which a person has passed or attained either through attendance at an institution of learning or through correspondence or self-study. The classification of highest qualification attained is based on the Singapore Standard Educational Classification (SSEC), 2015.

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.

Residents

Residents (also known as locals) refer to Singapore citizens and Permanent Residents.

4 Planning, Organisation, Fieldwork and Data Verification

4.1 The field operation for the 2015 survey was carried out mainly from 18 May to 31 July 2015. Around 140 temporary interviewers and 20 permanent staff were involved in the survey operation.

4.2 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.

4.3 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.

5 Response

5.1 Of the 33,000 housing units selected in the initial sample, 1,196 households were excluded from the survey as they were unoccupied, non-residential or demolished. A total of 27,804 households responded to the survey, achieving an overall response rate of 87.4%.

6 Reliability of Data

6.1 The results of the survey were grossed up to the resident population in June 2015 (compiled by the Singapore Department of Statistics) using multiple estimation factors.

6.2 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.

6.3 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.

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

6.5 For the 2015 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	2,232,300	6,700	0.3	2,219,200	2,245,500
Employed Residents	2,147,800	6,700	0.3	2,134,600	2,161,000
Unemployed Residents	84,500	2,000	2.3	80,600	88,400
Residents Outside The Labour Force	1,034,600	6,000	0.6	1,022,900	1,046,400
Resident Labour Force Participation Rate	68.3%	0.18%-pt	0.3	68.0%	68.6%
Resident Unemployment Rate	3.8%	0.09%-pt	2.3	3.6%	4.0%

Note: Data are non-seasonally adjusted.

7 Impact of Population Revision on Labour Force Data

7.1 Being a sample survey, data obtained from the Comprehensive Labour Force Survey are grossed up using population estimates from Singapore Department of Statistics (DOS). DOS has refined the resident population estimates for June 2008 onwards to exclude Singapore residents who have been away from Singapore for a continuous period of 12 months or longer. Before June 2008, the labour force data are grossed up using DOS's original resident population estimates which comprise all persons whose usual residence is in Singapore. Hence, the resident labour force data for 2008 onwards are not strictly comparable with those published in earlier years.

7.2 To facilitate comparison with data for 2008 onwards, adjusted labour force estimates for 2007 based on the revised population estimates are published, alongside the original estimates in the key time series tabulations. The adjustment assumes that the proportion of persons overseas for at least 12 months in the 2007 Comprehensive Labour Force Survey was the same as that in the 2008 survey. Adjusted data for 2007 are denoted by the symbol ^a. The impact of the population revision is more significant for level data of large estimates such as the resident labour force or employed residents and less so for rates and proportions derived from level data of the same year as shown below.

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

Note: Data are non-seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 1
KEY CHARACTERISTICS OF RESIDENT LABOUR FORCE, 2006 - 2015 (June)

Mid-Year	Labour Force Participation Rate (%)						Employment Rate (%)					
	Aged 15 and Over			Aged 25 - 64			Aged 15 and Over			Aged 25 - 64		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
2006	65.0	76.2	54.3	78.7	92.7	65.3	62.1	73.0	51.6	75.5	89.1	62.6
2007	65.1	76.5	54.3	79.2	93.0	66.0	62.6	73.7	51.9	76.5	89.9	63.6
2007 ^a	65.0	76.3	54.2	79.2	93.0	66.0	62.5	73.5	51.9	76.5	89.8	63.7
2008	65.6	76.1	55.6	79.7	92.5	67.4	63.0	73.3	53.2	77.0	89.4	65.1
2009	65.4	76.3	55.2	79.9	92.9	67.6	61.6	72.2	51.6	75.8	88.3	63.9
2010	66.2	76.5	56.5	80.0	92.1	68.4	63.5	73.5	54.0	77.1	88.8	66.1
2011	66.1	75.6	57.0	80.7	92.1	69.9	63.5	72.9	54.5	78.0	89.1	67.4
2012	66.6	76.0	57.7	81.4	92.5	70.9	64.1	73.4	55.3	78.8	89.7	68.5
2013	66.7	75.8	58.1	81.7	92.2	71.7	64.1	73.2	55.6	79.0	89.3	69.2
2014	67.0	75.9	58.6	82.3	92.2	73.0	64.5	73.3	56.2	79.7	89.3	70.5
2015	68.3	76.7	60.4	83.1	92.7	74.1	65.7	73.9	58.0	80.5	89.8	71.8

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

TABLE 2
AGE - SEX SPECIFIC RESIDENT LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, 2006 - 2015 (June)
(TOTAL)

Age (Years)	Per Cent										
	2006	2007	2007 ^a	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	65.0	65.1	65.0	65.6	65.4	66.2	66.1	66.6	66.7	67.0	68.3
15 - 19	12.4	13.6	13.6	12.8	11.8	15.4	12.3	12.4	11.8	12.3	15.8
20 - 24	70.7	66.6	66.6	66.5	63.5	65.8	62.8	63.6	61.7	61.8	65.3
25 - 29	89.0	89.9	90.1	88.7	89.3	89.4	89.2	88.3	88.5	89.0	90.3
30 - 34	87.2	87.7	87.9	88.6	88.3	89.0	88.6	89.8	90.1	89.9	90.2
35 - 39	83.8	84.5	84.6	85.6	85.8	86.2	87.3	88.0	88.0	88.8	89.1
40 - 44	82.5	82.9	82.9	83.3	84.4	84.4	84.9	85.4	85.7	87.1	87.6
45 - 49	81.4	80.8	80.9	82.8	82.1	82.4	83.7	84.4	84.5	84.7	85.9
50 - 54	76.8	77.3	77.3	77.5	78.1	78.6	79.7	79.5	80.0	81.8	82.4
55 - 59	63.5	66.0	66.0	66.6	68.4	68.3	70.2	72.4	73.2	74.3	75.5
60 - 64	43.9	46.8	46.7	48.8	50.6	51.0	54.7	58.1	59.7	61.2	62.4
65 - 69	25.3	26.6	26.6	27.5	29.9	30.9	36.2	38.6	40.2	41.2	42.2
70 & Over	7.9	8.0	8.0	9.6	10.5	11.0	12.5	13.1	14.4	15.3	14.9

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

TABLE 2 (continued)
AGE - SEX SPECIFIC RESIDENT LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, 2006 - 2015 (June)
(MALES)

Age (Years)	Per Cent										
	2006	2007	2007 ^a	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	76.2	76.5	76.3	76.1	76.3	76.5	75.6	76.0	75.8	75.9	76.7
15 - 19	12.6	15.2	15.2	13.9	13.0	17.5	14.6	13.8	13.2	14.9	18.3
20 - 24	71.4	67.6	67.5	66.1	65.2	66.2	63.2	64.5	63.2	63.6	64.4
25 - 29	94.0	93.6	93.6	93.3	93.3	93.3	91.8	89.9	89.0	89.4	90.9
30 - 34	98.0	98.3	98.3	98.1	97.7	97.7	97.4	97.2	97.2	97.5	97.4
35 - 39	98.2	98.1	98.1	97.7	97.8	98.0	97.7	98.2	97.5	97.2	97.5
40 - 44	97.7	97.2	97.2	97.5	97.8	96.8	97.1	97.1	97.1	96.8	97.1
45 - 49	96.5	96.6	96.6	96.6	96.4	96.1	96.0	95.6	96.1	96.4	96.9
50 - 54	93.3	94.1	94.0	93.0	93.5	92.6	93.5	93.8	94.0	93.8	94.2
55 - 59	81.9	84.5	84.5	84.9	86.8	85.0	85.7	88.5	87.6	87.5	88.2
60 - 64	62.5	65.6	65.5	64.7	69.5	67.5	71.1	74.6	75.0	77.0	77.2
65 - 69	36.0	38.7	38.7	40.1	43.6	43.7	49.1	52.6	53.4	54.1	54.5
70 & Over	12.8	13.5	13.5	15.9	17.6	17.9	20.5	20.7	22.9	23.7	22.3

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

TABLE 2 (continued)
AGE - SEX SPECIFIC RESIDENT LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, 2006 - 2015 (June)
(FEMALES)

Age (Years)	Per Cent										
	2006	2007	2007 ^a	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	54.3	54.3	54.2	55.6	55.2	56.5	57.0	57.7	58.1	58.6	60.4
15 - 19	12.1	11.7	11.8	11.6	10.4	13.1	9.8	10.9	10.2	9.6	13.1
20 - 24	70.0	65.5	65.6	67.0	61.8	65.3	62.5	62.6	59.9	59.8	66.3
25 - 29	84.5	86.5	86.9	84.5	85.5	85.7	86.7	86.8	88.0	88.6	89.7
30 - 34	77.7	78.2	78.6	80.5	79.9	81.3	81.0	83.3	83.7	83.3	83.9
35 - 39	70.4	71.4	71.7	74.4	75.5	75.2	77.6	78.9	79.4	80.9	81.7
40 - 44	67.7	69.0	69.1	69.9	71.3	72.7	73.9	74.8	75.4	78.1	78.9
45 - 49	66.2	65.5	65.7	68.7	67.9	68.9	71.5	73.4	73.1	73.7	75.5
50 - 54	59.5	60.4	60.5	62.0	63.0	64.9	66.1	65.6	66.5	70.4	70.6
55 - 59	44.7	46.8	46.9	48.0	49.5	51.7	55.1	56.2	59.1	61.4	62.8
60 - 64	26.2	29.2	29.2	33.1	33.0	35.4	38.4	41.7	44.2	45.5	47.7
65 - 69	15.6	15.6	15.6	16.6	17.7	19.1	23.9	26.3	27.9	29.5	31.1
70 & Over	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.8	5.2	6.0	6.6	7.4	8.0	8.8	9.4

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

TABLE 3
RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE AND SEX, 2006 - 2015 (June)
(TOTAL)

Age (Years)	Per Cent										
	2006	2007	2007 ^a	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	62.1	62.6	62.5	63.0	61.6	63.5	63.5	64.1	64.1	64.5	65.7
15 - 19	11.1	12.4	12.4	11.8	10.2	13.8	11.2	11.3	10.9	11.4	14.5
20 - 24	64.6	60.6	60.6	60.2	55.4	59.3	57.1	58.0	55.7	56.2	59.0
25 - 29	84.6	85.6	85.8	83.9	82.6	84.4	85.1	84.2	83.7	83.8	85.5
30 - 34	83.9	85.1	85.3	85.9	84.4	85.9	85.7	87.3	87.3	87.0	87.5
35 - 39	80.7	81.8	82.0	83.3	81.6	83.7	84.7	85.6	85.1	86.2	87.2
40 - 44	79.5	80.3	80.4	80.6	80.5	81.6	82.4	83.1	83.2	84.2	85.2
45 - 49	78.4	78.1	78.2	80.2	78.1	79.9	81.0	81.9	81.9	82.3	83.3
50 - 54	73.6	74.6	74.6	75.0	74.3	75.8	77.0	77.0	77.8	80.0	80.1
55 - 59	60.6	63.3	63.3	64.2	64.6	66.2	67.9	70.3	71.0	72.2	73.1
60 - 64	41.9	44.9	44.9	47.2	47.8	49.4	52.7	56.1	57.7	59.3	60.1
65 - 69	24.2	25.7	25.7	26.3	28.6	30.0	35.2	36.9	38.5	39.9	40.4
70 & Over	7.7	7.9	7.9	9.5	10.0	10.7	12.0	12.6	14.0	14.8	14.4

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

TABLE 3 (continued)
RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE AND SEX, 2006 - 2015 (June)
(MALES)

Age (Years)	Per Cent										
	2006	2007	2007 ^a	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	73.0	73.7	73.5	73.3	72.2	73.5	72.9	73.4	73.2	73.3	73.9
15 - 19	12.0	14.4	14.4	13.6	12.3	16.6	14.0	13.0	12.6	14.2	17.4
20 - 24	66.6	62.5	62.5	61.2	58.0	60.7	58.5	60.2	59.2	59.5	58.9
25 - 29	89.4	88.5	88.5	87.0	85.5	87.8	87.1	84.9	83.5	83.4	85.7
30 - 34	94.4	95.9	95.8	95.7	94.1	94.4	94.4	94.9	94.6	94.7	94.5
35 - 39	95.1	95.7	95.6	95.6	93.5	95.1	95.3	96.4	95.1	94.7	95.5
40 - 44	94.2	94.7	94.6	94.8	94.1	94.0	94.8	94.8	94.5	93.7	94.9
45 - 49	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.7	92.2	93.3	93.4	92.9	93.6	94.0	94.0
50 - 54	89.1	90.8	90.8	89.9	89.1	89.1	90.0	90.9	91.3	91.9	91.7
55 - 59	78.0	80.8	80.8	81.5	81.7	82.1	82.6	85.9	85.2	84.8	85.2
60 - 64	59.5	62.4	62.4	62.6	65.3	65.1	68.4	72.1	71.9	74.8	74.0
65 - 69	34.4	37.4	37.3	37.9	41.4	42.4	47.3	49.8	51.1	52.1	51.8
70 & Over	12.4	13.3	13.3	15.6	16.6	17.3	19.7	19.8	22.0	22.9	21.5

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

TABLE 3 *(continued)*
RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE AND SEX, 2006 - 2015 (June)
(FEMALES)

Age (Years)	Per Cent										
	2006	2007	2007 ^a	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	51.6	51.9	51.9	53.2	51.6	54.0	54.5	55.3	55.6	56.2	58.0
15 - 19	10.2	10.1	10.1	9.9	8.0	10.8	8.0	9.4	8.9	8.4	11.4
20 - 24	62.5	58.6	58.7	59.2	52.4	57.8	55.6	55.5	51.9	52.9	59.1
25 - 29	80.4	83.0	83.4	81.1	79.8	81.1	83.1	83.6	83.8	84.2	85.4
30 - 34	74.8	75.5	75.9	77.4	75.7	78.2	78.2	80.7	80.8	80.4	81.2
35 - 39	67.1	68.6	68.8	71.9	71.5	73.2	75.0	76.0	76.2	78.2	79.9
40 - 44	65.1	66.4	66.5	67.2	67.3	69.9	71.3	72.5	72.9	75.5	76.2
45 - 49	63.3	63.4	63.5	66.4	64.1	66.8	68.8	71.1	70.6	71.3	73.3
50 - 54	57.4	58.4	58.4	60.2	59.8	62.9	64.1	63.4	64.7	68.6	68.5
55 - 59	42.9	45.2	45.2	46.6	47.1	50.3	53.5	54.6	57.1	59.8	60.8
60 - 64	25.2	28.6	28.6	32.0	31.5	34.4	37.1	40.2	43.2	44.0	46.4
65 - 69	15.0	15.0	15.0	16.2	17.1	18.6	23.8	25.4	26.8	28.7	30.0
70 & Over	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.8	5.0	5.9	6.4	7.1	7.9	8.5	9.1

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

TABLE 4
MEDIAN GROSS MONTHLY INCOME FROM WORK OF EMPLOYED RESIDENTS, 2006 - 2015 (June)
 (Exclude Full-Time National Servicemen)

Dollars

Mid-Year	Including Employer CPF			Excluding Employer CPF		
	Total	Full-Time ¹	Part-Time	Total	Full-Time ¹	Part-Time
2006	2,260	2,449	565	2,042	2,167	500
2007	2,449	2,543	583	2,167	2,333	542
2007 ^a	2,449	2,543	582	2,167	2,333	542
2008	2,708	2,897	600	2,450	2,588	600
2009	2,671	2,927	683	2,420	2,600	619
2010	2,817	3,000	745	2,500	2,708	700
2011	3,000	3,249	800	2,633	2,925	750
2012	3,133	3,480	812	2,800	3,000	800
2013	3,364	3,705	885	3,000	3,250	800
2014	3,444	3,770	928	3,000	3,276	827
2015	3,549	3,949	943	3,125	3,467	850

Notes :

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

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Report Title: Singapore Workforce, 2015

1. How would you rate this report in terms of :
- | | Excellent | Good | Average | Poor |
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