Job Vacancies 2015



Manpower Research and Statistics Department Singapore

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JOB VACANCIES 2015

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Notations:

: nil or negligiblen.a. : not applicables : suppressed

List of Abbreviations:

PMETs : Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians

Highlights

- The number of job vacancies declined over the year to 60,000 in September 2015 amid softer economic conditions. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the ratio between the job vacancies and unemployed persons declined for the second consecutive quarter to 116 openings per 100 job seekers in September 2015, from 121 in June and 143 in March 2015.
- The decline in vacancies was broad-based for all occupational groups. However, vacancies remained available for all occupations. Four in ten of job vacancies were for professionals, managers, executives and technicians (PMETs)¹ (23,220 or 43% of total vacancies) such as teaching & training professionals, management executives, commercial & marketing sales executives and software, web & multimedia developers. This was followed by service and sales workers (12,270 or 23%) such as waiters, security guards and shop sales assistants.
- The proportion of vacancies unfilled for at least six months (39%) declined from a year ago (41%). Occupations in higher demand and turnover such as service and sales workers and cleaners, labourers & related workers remained more likely to be hard-to-fill. On the other hand, only about two in every ten PMET openings were unfilled for extended periods.
- Employers indicated unattractive pay, long working hours, physically strenuous job nature and shift work as difficulties in recruiting locals to fill non-PMET openings. On the other hand, unattractive pay and the lack of necessary experience were the common reason for hard-to-fill PMET openings.
- There were vacancies available for all educational levels, with more for both ends of the educational spectrum. Specifically, those requiring at least primary or lower (13,890 or 25%) and university degree qualifications (13,150 or 24%) were most in demand. There were also many openings requiring secondary (10,280 or 19%), diploma & professional qualifications (9,090 or 17%), post-secondary qualifications (4,050 or 7.4%) and lower secondary (4,030 or 7.4%).

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¹ PMETs refer to Managers & Administrators, Professionals and Associate Professionals & Technicians.

Job Vacancies 2015

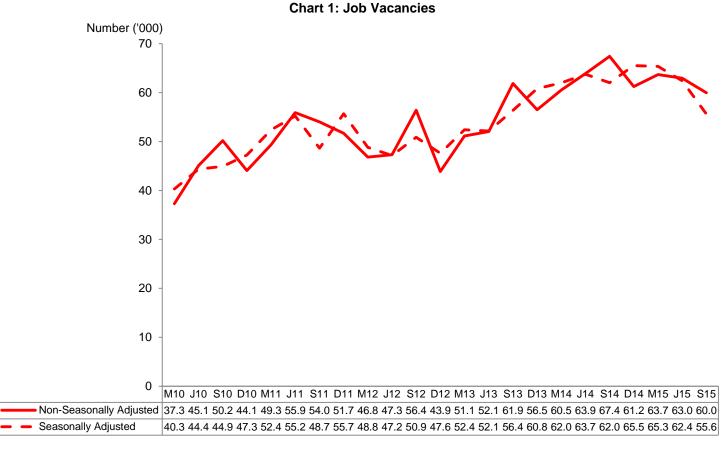
1 Introduction

- 1.1 This annual report analyses the job vacancy situation in 2015, highlighting occupations in demand, top hiring industries, required qualifications and working experience. It also identifies openings that are vacant for extended periods and those employers report hard-to-fill by locals.
- 1.2 Job vacancies are openings for which employers are actively recruiting employees from outside their establishments. These can be new positions created due to business expansions or existing positions that have become vacant arising from staff turnover. Job vacancy statistics measure unmet demand for manpower in the economy and are useful for assessing changes in manpower demand over time. Evaluated with other labour market indicators such as unemployment and wages, trends in vacancy data can help identify areas of persistent labour shortages.
- 1.3 Data on job vacancies for broad occupational groups are collected from the quarterly Labour Market Surveys conducted by the Manpower Research and Statistics Department on private establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector. More comprehensive vacancy information on detailed occupations, industries, qualifications and working experience required are collected annually through the Job Vacancy Survey on positions unfilled as at September. Details of the survey coverage and methodology are in Appendix I.

2 Overview

Job vacancies declined

2.1 Amid softer economic conditions², job vacancies declined over the year to 60,000 in September 2015, from a high of 67,400 a year ago. On a seasonally adjusted basis, job vacancies registered its third consecutive quarter of decline (<u>Chart 1</u>).



Source: Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM Note: Data pertain to private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees and the public sector.

 2 Advance estimates showed that the Singapore economy grew by 2.1% in 2015, compared with 2.9% in 2014. Source: Ministry of Trade and Industry, Singapore.

Job vacancies continued to outnumber job seekers, although ratio has moderated

2.2 On a seasonally adjusted basis, the ratio between job vacancies and unemployed persons declined for the second consecutive quarter to 116 openings per 100 job seekers in September 2015, down from 121 in June and 143 in March.

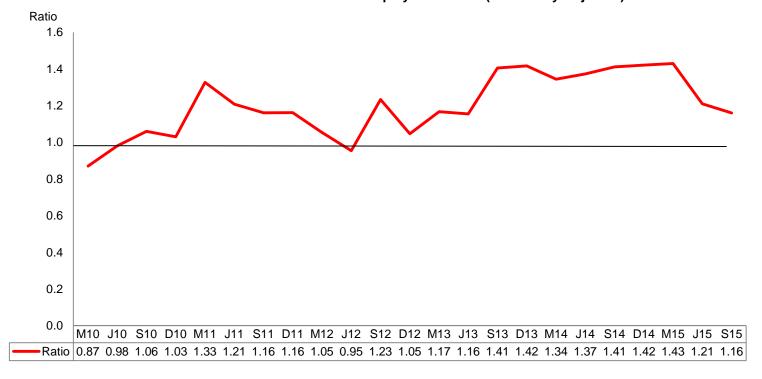


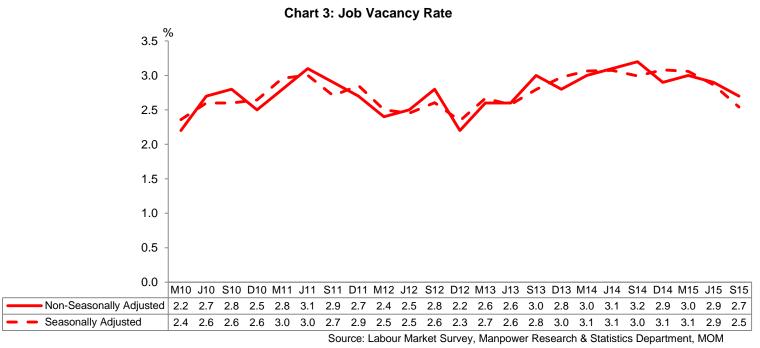
Chart 2: Ratio Of Job Vacancies To Unemployed Persons (Seasonally Adjusted)

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

- (1) Job vacancy to unemployed ratio is calculated by taking the ratio of the estimates of the total job vacancies for the whole economy to the total number of unemployed persons. The job vacancies for the whole economy are estimated assuming that private sector establishments with less than 25 employees have the same vacancy rate as those with 25-49 employees.
- (2) Data have been revised using the latest set of seasonal factors and updated in line with standard seasonal adjustment procedure. The revision is done once a year, taking into account observations for the latest available year.

Job vacancy rate has also declined

2.3 The job vacancy rate refers to the share of vacancies out of total manpower demand³. It measures labour market tightness. The job vacancy rate has declined from 3.2% in September 2014 to 2.7% in September 2015. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the job vacancy rate also edged down from 2.9% in June to 2.5% in September 2015.



Note: Data pertain to private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees and the public sector.

4

³ Total manpower demand refers to the sum of the number of employees and job vacancies at the end of the quarter.

3 By Occupational Group

Job openings were available for all occupational groups

- 3.1 Service & sales workers (12,270 or 23% of total vacancies) remained most sought after, followed by professionals (9,850 or 18%), associate professionals & technicians (9,210 or 17%) and cleaners, labourers & related workers (7,000 or 13%). A listing of specific top ten occupations within each broad occupational category can be found in the occupational matrix (Table 2).
- The decline in vacancies over the year was observed in all occupational groups. Amid softer demand from the domestic-oriented sectors of retail trade and administrative & support services⁴, *service & sales workers* (-19% or -2,800) posted a sharper reduction over the year, with fewer openings for *shop sales assistants* (-1,920), *cashiers & ticket clerks* (-310) and *security guards* (-240). Continued weakness in manufacturing with negative spill-overs to the transportation & storage sector also dampened demand for *plant & machine operators & assemblers* (-21% or -880) and *craftsmen & related trades workers* (-16% or -620) ⁵. *Professionals* (-9.9% or -1,080), *associate professionals & technicians* (-8.8% or -880) and *cleaners, labourers & related workers* (-9.2% or -710) saw smaller declines in percentage terms (Chart 4).

Year-On-Year Change **Share Of Job** Occupation **Number Of Job Vacancies** Percentage Vacancies (%) Number Change (%) 12,270 -2,800 22.5 Service & Sales Workers -18.6 -1,080 9,850 Professionals 18.1 -9.9 9,210 -880 Associate Professionals & Technicians 16.9 -8.8 -710 7,000 12.8 -9.2 Cleaners, Labourers & Related Workers -660 Managers & Administrators 4,160 76 -138 -450 Clerical Support Workers 4,090 7.5 -99 Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers 3,370 6.2 -880 -20.6 Craftsmen & Related Trades Workers -16.0 -620 3,240

Chart 4: Job Vacancies By Occupation, 2015 (As At September)

Source: Job Vacancy Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

Notes:

(1) Job vacancies for Workers Not Classified by Occupation and Agricultural & Fishery Workers are not reflected here.

(2) Data are classified based on Singapore Standard Occupation Classification (SSOC) 2015. Data for past year which were coded based on earlier version of the SSOC were mapped to SSOC 2015 as far as possible to facilitate data comparability.

⁴ The decline in vacancies was more pronounced in retail trade (-42% or -1,920) and administrative & support services (-23% or -1,320).

⁵ Vacancies fell by 22% (-1,840) in manufacturing, and 12% (-460) in transportation & storage sectors.

- 3.3 The bulk of the openings were in services except for *craftsmen & related trades* workers and *plant & machine operators & assemblers* where openings were concentrated in manufacturing (<u>Table 1</u>).
- 3.4 Community, social & personal services⁶ accounted for three in ten vacancies for professionals (32%), associate professionals & technicians (30%) and clerical support workers (28%). In contrast, openings for service & sales workers were concentrated in accommodation & food services (37%), wholesale & retail trade (22%) and administrative & support services (15%). The top occupations in demand in each industry are listed in Annex Table A2.

Table 1: Distribution Of Job Vacancies By Industry And Occupation, 2015 (As At September)

Per Cent

	Managers & Administrators	Professionals	Associate Professionals & Technicians	Clerical Support Workers	Service & Sales Workers	Craftsmen & Related Trades Workers	Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	Cleaners, Labourers & Related Workers
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing	6.9	10.4	13.2	7.0	3.3	39.6	49.1	4.8
Construction	3.9	4.0	4.3	3.4	0.1	27.3	6.1	11.3
Services	87.8	84.6	80.1	89.1	96.6	31.4	43.1	81.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	14.3	5.4	11.8	11.1	22.2	6.7	6.9	3.9
Transportation & Storage	3.2	2.2	3.4	15.8	3.8	7.0	20.8	7.9
Accommodation & Food Services	7.3	0.1	3.8	8.4	37.3	2.5	4.5	22.8
Information & Communications	9.5	10.4	5.6	5.0	0.4	0.7	-	-
Financial & Insurance Services	12.9	15.5	7.9	6.8	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.1
Real Estate Services	3.7	0.9	3.7	4.6	1.9	3.1	0.5	19.5
Professional Services	11.9	15.2	9.7	5.5	1.1	4.0	0.6	1.4
Administrative & Support Services	2.3	2.4	3.9	4.1	14.7	4.3	2.9	20.0
Community, Social & Personal Services	22.7	32.4	30.3	28.0	14.6	2.9	6.4	6.2

Source: Job Vacancy Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

Notes:

- (1) Data may not add up to 100% as the share of job vacancies for the residual "others" category is not reflected here.
- (2) Shaded cells indicate the top three industries with the highest vacancies within each major occupational group.

(3) '-': Nil or negligible.

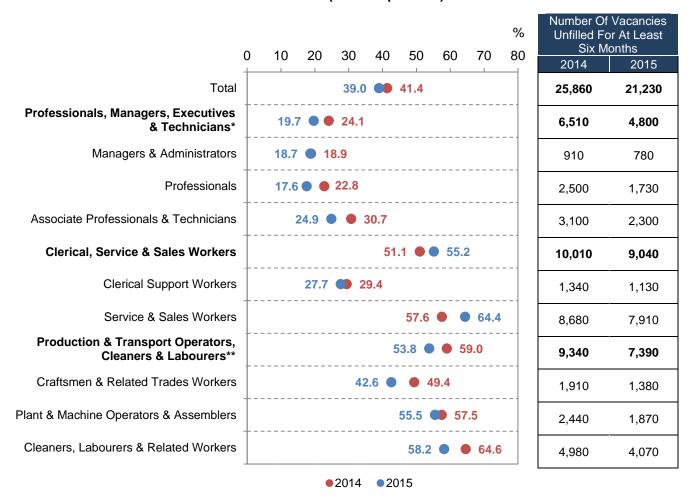
⁶ Community, social & personal services sector includes public administration & education, health & social services and arts, entertainment & recreation.

Non-PMET openings were generally harder to fill

- 3.5 About four in ten (39%) vacancies in September 2015 were unfilled for six months or more. This proportion was down slightly from a year ago (41%). Non PMET job vacancies were generally harder to fill (55%). In particular, close to 60% of vacancies for service & sales workers, cleaners, labourers & related workers and plant & machine operators & assemblers were unfilled for six months or more. On the other hand, only about two in every ten PMET openings (20%) were unfilled for extended periods. The incidence of vacancies unfilled for six months or more had generally decreased over the year, except for service & sales workers which saw the incidence edged up.
- 3.6 Similar patterns were observed when employers were asked to indicate openings which were deemed hard to fill by locals⁷.
- 3.7 A listing of top ten occupations with positions unfilled for at least six months and hard to fill by locals among PMETs and non-PMETs are in Annex Table A5, A6, A7.

⁷ Locals refer to Singapore citizens and Permanent Residents.

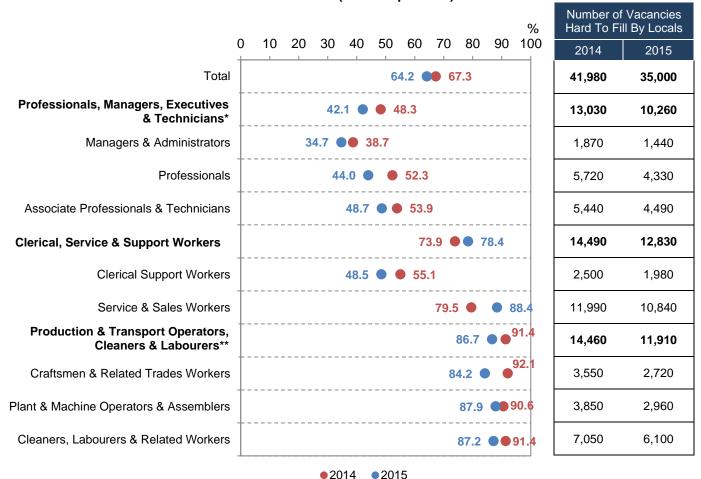
Chart 5: Number And Incidence Of Vacancies Unfilled For At Least Six Months By Occupation, 2014 And 2015 (As At September)



Source: Job Vacancy Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

- (1) * includes Workers Not Classified by Occupation.
- (2) ** includes Agricultural & Fishery Workers.
- (3) Data are classified based on Singapore Standard Occupation Classification (SSOC) 2015. Data for past year which were coded based on earlier versions of the SSOC were mapped to SSOC 2015 as far as possible to facilitate data comparability.

Chart 6: Number And Incidence Of Vacancies Hard-To-Fill By Locals By Occupation, 2014 And 2015 (As At September)



Source: Job Vacancy Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

- (1) * includes Workers Not Classified by Occupation.
- (2) ** includes Agricultural & Fishery Workers.
- (3) Data are classified based on Singapore Standard Occupation Classification (SSOC) 2015. Data for past year which were coded based on earlier version of the SSOC were mapped to SSOC 2015 as far as possible to facilitate data comparability.

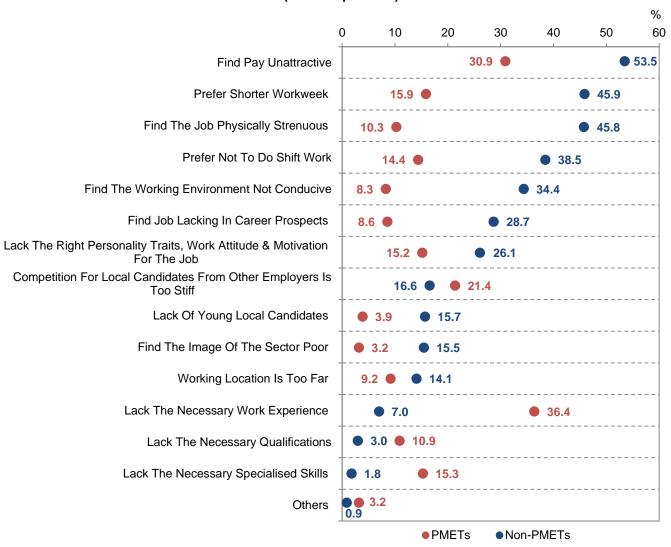
Unattractive pay, long working hours, physically strenuous job nature and shift work were main difficulties in recruiting non-PMETs

3.8 Hard-to-fill vacancies could be due to genuine skills shortages when the supply of suitably qualified workers is less than demand; or job-specific conditions e.g. unattractive pay and working conditions offered by employers. For non-PMET vacancies, employers were more likely to indicate job-specific conditions pertaining to unattractive pay, long workweek (preference for shorter workweek) and physically strenuous (job nature) as the main reasons for hard-to-fill vacancies.

For PMET vacancies, it was a lack of qualified candidates and unattractive pay

- 3.9 PMET openings that were harder to fill were more likely to be due to unattractive pay and the lack of necessary experience.
- 3.10 A listing of the reasons for hard-to-filled vacancies by industry is in Annex A Table A9.

Chart 7: Reasons Vacancies Were Hard To Fill By Locals By Broad Occupational Group, 2015 (As At September)



Source: Job Vacancy Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

Notes:

(2) Figures in chart are expressed as a proportion of the hard-to-fill vacancies.

⁽¹⁾ Establishments are allowed to indicate more than one reason for vacancies being hard to fill by locals.

4 By Qualifications

Job opportunities available for all educational levels, with more for both ends of educational spectrum

4.1 There were vacancies available for all educational levels, with more for both ends of the educational spectrum. One in four of the vacancies (13,890 or 25%) required no/some formal education i.e. primary and below. This was followed closely by openings which required university degree qualifications (13,150 or 24%). There were also openings for secondary (10,280 or 19%) and diploma & professional qualifications (9,090 or 17%) (Chart 8).

Chart 8: Job Vacancies By Minimum Qualifications Required, 2015 (As At September)

		Share Of Job	Year-On-Year Cha	nge
	Number Of Job Vacancies	Vacancies (%)	Number	Percentage Change (%)
Primary or Lower	13,890	25.5	-830	-5.6
University Degree & Above	13,150	24.1	+90	+0.7
Secondary	10,280	18.9	-1,150	-10.1
Diploma & Professional Qualification	9,090	16.7	-2,310	-20.3
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	4,050	7.4	-1,470	-26.7
Lower Secondary	4,030	7.4	-2,260	-35.9

Source: Job Vacancy Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

5 **Top Ten Jobs In Demand**

- 5.1 This section shows the top ten jobs in demand within each occupational category, with additional information on:
 - i) top hiring industries
 - ii) common minimum qualifications
 - working experience required iii)
 - iv) incidence of openings vacant for at least six months
 - wage⁸ data from the Occupational Wage Survey, 2014.⁹ v)

PMETs

Leading the list of top PMET openings were teaching & training professionals¹⁰ 5.2 (1,600), management executives (1,310), commercial & marketing sales executives (1,070) and operations officers (except transport operations) (900). The top ten PMET positions required at least diploma & professional qualification or minimally a degree qualification. Most required job-specific working experience. Employers generally had less difficulty filling the posts.

Clerical, Service & Sales Workers

Apart from receptionists, customer service & information clerks (1,960) and 5.3 general office clerks (960), the top jobs in demand in this occupational group were for service & sales workers such as waiters (2,020), security guards (2,010), shop sales assistants (1,810) and cooks (1,000). Work experience is not commonly required for these positions, and the qualifications required ranged from primary or lower to secondary level.

Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers

5.4 Vacancies for this category spanned a wide range from cleaners and labourer jobs such as material & freight handling workers (760), civil engineering/building construction labourers (730), cleaners & helpers in hotels & related establishments (720), cleaners in other establishments (630), to transport operators & assemblers like heavy truck & lorry drivers (680) and electrical & electronic equipment assemblers (380). Most of these occupations commonly pay a range that is \$2,000.

⁸ Locals employed full-time in these occupations.

⁹ The wage data pertained to full-time resident employees in private sector establishments with at least 25 employees who have CPF contributions in June 2014.

¹⁰ These openings spanned a wide range of teaching and training professionals from primary schools to higher education institutions (e.g. polytechnics and universities).

Table 2(a): Top Ten PMET Vacancies, 2015 (As At September)

							Common	Gross Wage (\$), June 2014	Incidence Of
Occupation	No. Of Top Three Hiring Industries (%) Vacancies					Common Minimum Qualification Required	Working Experience Required	0 5,000 10,000 15,000	Vacancies Unfilled For At Least Six Months (%)
		•	0	50	100			P25 P50 P75	
Teaching & Training Professional	1,600	Community, Social & Personal Svcs				Diploma & Professional Qualification	No Working Experience	•—•	1.3
Management Executive	1,310	Community, Social & Personal Svcs Wholesale & Retail Trade Manufacturing				Diploma & Professional Qualification	No Working Experience	○● ○	10.2
Commercial & Marketing Sales Executive	1,070	Wholesale & Retail Trade Financial & Insurance Svcs Information & Communications				Diploma & Professional Qualification	Job Specific	○● -○	21.9
Operations Officer (Except Transport Operations)	900	Financial & Insurance Svcs Community, Social & Personal Svcs Transportation & Storage				Diploma & Professional Qualification	Job Specific	o ⊕ -○	13.2
Sales & Marketing Manager	670	Wholesale & Retail Trade Professional Svcs Information & Communications				Degree & Above	Job Specific	○	15.2
Software, Web & Multimedia Developer	640	Information & Communications Manufacturing Professional Svcs				Degree & Above	Job Specific	⊶—	22.2
Systems Analyst	510	Information & Communications Financial & Insurance Svcs Community, Social & Personal Svcs				Degree & Above	Job Specific	⊶	11.2
Civil Engineer	510	Community, Social & Personal Svcs Construction Professional Svcs				Degree & Above	No Working Experience	-	14.6
Mechanical Engineering Technician	480	Manufacturing Community, Social & Personal Svcs Administrative & Support Svcs		1		Diploma & Professional Qualification	Job Specific	∘• -○	19.8
Management & Business Consultant	460	Professional Svcs Community, Social & Personal Svcs Financial & Insurance Svcs				Degree & Above	Job Specific	•	9.1

Table 2(b): Top Ten Clerical, Service & Sales Vacancies, 2015 (As At September)

		e z(b). Top Ten Glencal, Sei				Common	Common		Gross W	age (\$),	June 20	14	Incidence Of
Occupation	No. Of Vacancies	Top Three Hiring In	idustries (%)		Minimum Qualification Required	Working Experience Required	0	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	Vacancies Unfilled For At Least Six Months (%)
			0	50	100				P25	P50	P75		
Waiter	2,020	Accommodation & Food Svcs Community, Social & Personal Svcs Manufacturing				Primary or Lower	No Working Experience		~	-			69.5
Security Guard	2,010	Administrative & Support Svcs Real Estate Svcs Community, Social & Personal Svcs				Secondary	No Working Experience						71.7
Receptionist, Customer Service & Information Clerk	1,960	Community, Social & Personal Svcs Transportation & Storage Accommodation & Food Svcs		l		Secondary	No Working Experience			<u> </u>	•—-		36.9
Shop Sales Assistant	1,810	Wholesale & Retail Trade Manufacturing Community, Social & Personal Svcs				Secondary	No Working Experience			<u> </u>	0		61.9
Cook	1,000	Accommodation & Food Svcs Community, Social & Personal Svcs Real Estate Svcs				Primary or Lower	Job Specific			⊶			63.6
Food Service Counter Attendant	960	Accommodation & Food Svcs Manufacturing				Primary or Lower	No Working Experience		0	- ⊸			45.4
General Office Clerk	960	Community, Social & Personal Svcs Manufacturing Wholesale & Retail Trade				Secondary	General Working Experience			⊶			17.7
Sales Supervisor	590	Wholesale & Retail Trade Manufacturing				Secondary	Job Specific			<u></u>	-		92.0
Captain Waiter/Waiter Supervisor	550	Accommodation & Food Svcs Community, Social & Personal Svcs Manufacturing				Lower Secondary	Industry Specific				-		55.8
Healthcare Assistant (Eg Therapy Aide/Assistant)	490	Community, Social & Personal Svcs				Post- Secondary (Non-Tertiary	No Working Experience			○● ○			57.8

Table 2(c): Top Ten Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers Vacancies, 2015 (As At September)

				Common	non Common	Gross Wage (\$	Incidence Of	
Occupation	No. Of Vacancies	Top Three Hiring Industries (%)		Minimum Qualification Required	Working Experience Required	0 1,000 2,000	3,000 4,000	Vacancies Unfilled
		0 50	100			P25 P50) P75	
Material & Freight Handling Worker	760	Transportation & Storage Wholesale & Retail Trade Administrative & Support Svcs		Primary or Lower	No Working Experience	○	-	53.4
Civil Engineering/Building Construction Labourer	730	Construction Manufacturing Professional Svcs		Primary or Lower	Industry Specific	••		36.3
Cleaner & Helper In Hotels & Related Establishments	720	Accommodation & Food Svcs Administrative & Support Svcs Real Estate Svcs		Primary or Lower	No Working Experience	○-● ○		73.6
Heavy Truck & Lorry Driver	680	Transportation & Storage Manufacturing Wholesale & Retail Trade		Primary or Lower	General Working Experience	-	•—	62.2
Cleaner In Other Establishments (Eg Shopping Malls, Schools, Hospitals, Places Of Worship)	630	Administrative & Support Svcs Real Estate Svcs Community, Social & Personal Svcs		Primary or Lower	No Working Experience	-		83.5
Kitchen Assistant	600	Accommodation & Food Svcs Manufacturing Wholesale & Retail Trade		Primary or Lower	No Working Experience	•••		58.3
Cleaner In Open Areas (Eg Bus Stops, Drains, Waterways, Overhead Bridges, Roads, Expressways, Parks, Beaches)	500	s		Primary or Lower	No Working Experience	-		29.6
Industrial Establishment Cleaner	430	Administrative & Support Svcs Real Estate Svcs Manufacturing		Primary or Lower	No Working Experience	••		69.1
Dish Washer / Plate Collector / Table-Top Cleaner	410	Accommodation & Food Svcs Administrative & Support Svcs Construction		Primary or Lower	No Working Experience	••-		72.4
Electrical & Electronic Equipment Assembler	380	Manufacturing		Lower Secondary	No Working Experience	•		51.8

- (1) s: Data have been suppressed because (a) the number covered was too small or (b) the coverage achieved is not deemed to be representative; '-': Nil or negligible.
- (2) Monthly gross wage refers to the sum of the basic wage, overtime payments, commissions, allowances, and other regular cash payments. It is before deduction of employee CPF contributions and personal income tax and excludes employer CPF contributions, bonuses, stock options, other lump sum payments and payments-in-kind. Source: Occupational Wage Survey, 2014.
- (3) Data on cluster occupations (at the 2-4 digit levels) may not represent all occupations within the cluster, only occupations that were captured in the survey. For example, Management and Business Consultants (SSOC 2421) comprise of Management Consultants (24211) and Business Consultants (24212). However, it is possible that the survey captured only Business Consultants. Cluster occupations should therefore be interpreted with caution.
- (4) Shaded cells indicate occupations with incidences of vacancies unfilled for at least six months that were above the overall average.
- (5) Some detailed occupations within the top ten are not listed to maintain confidentiality of information provided by respondents.

6 Concluding Remarks

- Amid softer economic conditions, there were fewer job openings in September 2015 compared to a year ago. While there was a broad-based moderation in vacancies, job opportunities were still available across all occupational levels, with *service & sales workers*, *professionals* and *associate professionals & technicians* remaining most sought after.
- Generally, non-PMET occupations formed a larger proportion of hard-to-fill jobs. Aside from unattractive pay, employers commonly indicated long working hours, physically strenuous job nature and shift work as job characteristics that made non-PMET openings unattractive to locals.

Annex

Table A1: Top Ten Job Vacancies By Occupation, 2015 (As At September)

Managers & Administrators	4,160	Professionals	9,850	Associate Professionals & Technicians	9,210	Clerical Support Workers	4,090
Sales & Marketing Manager	670	Teaching & Training Professional	1,600	Management Executive	1,310	Receptionist, Customer Service & Information Clerk	1,960
Administration Manager	360	Software, Web & Multimedia Developer	640	Commercial & Marketing Sales Executive	1,070	General Office Clerk	960
Budgeting & Financial Accounting Manager (Including Financial Controller)	320	Systems Analyst	510	Operations Officer (Except Transport Operations)	900	Accounting & Bookkeeping Clerk	320
Business Development Manager	320	Civil Engineer	510	Mechanical Engineering Technician	480	Stock Clerk	320
Restaurant Manager	260	Management & Business Consultant	460	Enrolled/ Assistant Nurse (Excluding Registered Nurse)	450	Transport Clerk	80
Human Resource Manager	200	Accountant	460	Government Associate Professional (Excluding Uniformed Officer)	380	Production Clerk	60
Policy & Planning Manager	160	Electronics Engineer	380	Accounting Associate Professional	380	Secretary	60
Building & Construction Project Manager	160	Registered Nurse & Other Nursing Professional	370	Computer Technician (Including IT User Helpdesk Technician)	290	Finance & Insurance Clerk	50
Premises & Facilities Maintenance Manager (Including Building Security Manager)	150	Financial/ Investment Adviser	350	Manufacturing Engineering Technician	270	Clerical Supervisor	40
Financial/ Insurance Services Manager	140	Mechanical Engineer	340	Human Resource Associate Professional	250	Data Entry Clerk	30

Table A1 (Continued): Top Ten Job Vacancies By Occupation, 2015 (As At September)

Service & Sales Workers	12,270	Craftsmen & Related Trade Workers	3,240	Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	3,370	Cleaners, Labourers & Related Workers	7,000
		Workers		Assemblers		Related Workers	
Waiter	2,020	Electrical Mechanic & Fitter	260	Heavy Truck & Lorry Driver	680	Material & Freight Handling Worker	760
Security Guard	2,010	Motor Vehicle Mechanic & Repairer	240	Electrical & Electronic Equipment Assembler	380	Civil Engineering/ Building Construction Labourer	730
Shop Sales Assistant	1,810	Scaffolder	210	Machine-Tool Setter-Operator	340	Cleaner & Helper In Hotels & Related Establishments	720
Cook	1,000	Supervisor/ General Foreman (Building & Related Trades)	200	Car, Taxi, Van & Light Goods Vehicle Driver	270	Cleaner In Other Establishments	630
Food Service Counter Attendant	960	Machinery Mechanic	190	Quality Checker & Tester	210	Kitchen Assistant	600
Sales Supervisor	590	Electrician	190	Motorcycle Delivery Man	180	Cleaner In Open Areas	500
Captain Waiter/ Waiter Supervisor	550	Welder & Flame Cutter	170	Fork Lift Truck Operator	140	Industrial Establishment Cleaner	430
Healthcare Assistant	490	Baker, Pastry & Confectionery Maker	150	Bus Driver	80	Dish Washer/ Plate Collector/ Table-Top Cleaner	410
Cashier & Ticket Clerk	360	Pipe Fitter	110	Laundry & Dry Cleaning Worker (Machine, Non-Household)	80	Food & Beverage Establishment Cleaner	280
Bartender & Barista	340	Building Maintenance Worker	110	Packing/ Bottling/ Labelling Machine Operator	80	Office Cleaner	240

Table A2: Top Ten Job Vacancies By Industry, 2015 (As At September)

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Manufacturing	6,490	Construction	2,990	Wholesale & Retail Trade	6,120	Transportation & Storage	3,250	Accommodation & Food Services	7,420
Electrical & Electronic Equipment Assembler	380	Civil Engineering/ Building Construction Labourer	660	Shop Sales Assistant	1,580	Material & Freight Handling Worker	450	Waiter	1,720
Machine-Tool Setter- Operator	340	Supervisor/ General Foreman (Building & Related Trades)	160	Sales Supervisor	540	Receptionist, Customer Service & Information Clerk	360	Food Service Counter Attendant	850
Industrial & Production Engineer	230	Civil Engineer	150	Commercial & Marketing Sales Executive	300	Heavy Truck & Lorry Driver	240	Cook	830
Manufacturing Engineering Technician	230	Scaffolder	120	Sales & Marketing Manager	220	Motor Vehicle Mechanic & Repairer	160	Kitchen Assistant	480
Quality Checker & Tester	200	Building & Construction Project Manager	120	Sales Demonstrator	180	Stock Clerk	120	Captain Waiter/ Waiter Supervisor	450
Electronics Engineer	190	Heavy Truck & Lorry Driver	100	Beautician	160	Fork Lift Truck Operator	110	Bartender & Barista	310
Mechanical Engineering Technician	190	Electrical Mechanic & Fitter	90	Receptionist, Customer Service & Information Clerk	160	Operations Officer (Except Transport Operations)	80	Cleaner & Helper In Hotels & Related Establishments	300
Mechanical Engineer	130	Electrician	80	Material & Freight Handling Worker	160	Bus Driver	80	Receptionist, Customer Service &Information Clerk	260
Heavy Truck & Lorry Driver	130	Civil Engineering Technician	80	Management Executive	150	General Office Clerk	70	Restaurant Manager	230
Welder & Flame Cutter	120	General Office Clerk	60	Cashier & Ticket Clerk	140	Motorcycle Delivery Man	70	Food/ Drink Stall Assistant	210

Figures refer to the number of job vacancies for the respective occupation.
 Some detailed occupations within the top ten are not listed to maintain confidentiality of information provided by respondents.

Table A2 (Continued): Top Ten Job Vacancies By Industry, 2015 (As At September)

Table 712 (Gentinaec				,		, ,, =	1 -	F /			
Information & Communications	2,210	Financial & Insurance Services	3,160	Real Estate Services	2,490	Professional Services	3,500	Administrative & Support Services	4,380	Community, Social & Personal Services	11,790
Software, Web & Multimedia Developer	290	Financial/ Investment Adviser	330	Cleaner In Other Establishments	250	Accountant	250	Security Guard	1,730	Teaching & Training Professional	1,590
Receptionist, Customer Service & Information Clerk	150	Operations Officer (Except Transport Operations)	310	Cleaner & Helper In Hotels & Related Establishments	170	Management & Business Consultant	180	Cleaner In Other Establishments	270	Management Executive	690
Systems Analyst	140	Compliance Officer/ Risk Analyst (Financial)	210	Receptionist, Customer Service & Information Clerk	140	Commercial & Marketing Sales Executive	120	Industrial Establishment Cleaner	250	Receptionist, Customer Service & Information Clerk	560
Commercial & Marketing Sales Executive	130	Commercial & Marketing Sales Executive	150	Industrial Establishment Cleaner	140	Sales & Marketing Manager	90	Cleaner & Helper In Hotels & Related Establishments	170	Healthcare Assistant	480
Network/ Infrastructure Architect, Engineer & Specialist	90	Financial Analyst	140	Premises & Facilities Maintenance Officer	130	Civil Engineer	80	Dish Washer/ Plate Collector/ Table-Top Cleaner	140	General Office Clerk	390
Sales & Marketing Manager	90	Applications/ Systems Programmer	130	Premises & Facilities Maintenance Manager (Including Building Security Manager)	100	Software, Web & Multimedia Developer	80	Office Cleaner	120	Government Associate Professional (Excluding Uniformed Officer)	350
Computer Technician (Including IT User Helpdesk Technician)	80	Receptionist, Customer Service & Information Clerk	130	Residential Area Cleaner	100	Operations Officer (Except Transport Operations)	80	Residential Area Cleaner	100	Registered Nurse & Other Nursing Professional	290
Chief Information Officer/ Chief Technology Officer/ Chief Security Officer	70	Financial/Insurance Services Manager	110	Security Guard	90	Budgeting & Financial Accounting Manager (Including Financial Controller)	80	Receptionist, Customer Service & Information Clerk	90	Enrolled/ Assistant Nurse (Excluding Registered Nurse)	290
Electronics Engineer	60	Systems Analyst	90	Porter & Related Worker	80	Accounting Associate Professional	70	Gardener, Horticultural & Nursery Farm Worker	80	Administration Manager	240
Information Technology Project Manager	60	Budgeting & Financial Accounting Manager (Including Financial Controller)	80	Civil Engineering Technician	60	Civil Engineering Technician	70	Mechanical Engineering Technician	70	Pre-Primary Education Teacher	210

 ⁽³⁾ Figures refer to the number of job vacancies for the respective industry.
 (4) Some detailed occupations within the top ten are not listed to maintain confidentiality of information provided by respondents.

Table A3: Top Ten Job Vacancies By Minimum Qualifications Required, 2015 (As At September)

Degree & Above	13,150	Diploma & Professional Qualifications	9,090	Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	4,050	Secondary	10,280	Lower Secondary	4,030	Primary or Lower	13,890
Sales & Marketing Manager	560	Teaching & Training Professional	1,120	Enrolled/Assistant Nurse (Excluding Registered Nurse)	370	Receptionist, Customer Service & Information Clerk	1,240	Security Guard	570	Waiter	890
Software, Web & Multimedia Developer	550	Commercial & Marketing Sales Executive	630	Management Executive	270	Shop Sales Assistant	800	Shop Sales Assistant	420	Food Service Counter Attendant	760
Teaching & Training Professional	470	Management Executive	550	Security Guard	260	Waiter	750	Waiter	370	Cleaner in Other Establishments	620
Civil Engineer	470	Operations Officer (Except Transport Operations)	450	Healthcare Assistant	220	Security Guard	650	Cook	210	Cleaner & Helper In Hotel & Related Establishment	620
Systems Analyst	460	Receptionist, Customer Service & Information Clerk	310	General Office Clerk	210	General Office Clerk	570	Captain Waiter/ Waiter Supervisor	180	Cook	570
Management Executive	450	Registered Nurse & Other Nursing Professional	300	Receptionist, Customer Service & Information Clerk	170	Stock Clerk	210	Electrical & Electronic Equipment Assembler	170	Security Guard	530
Management & Business Consultant	450	Mechanical Engineering Technician	260	Mechanical Engineering Technician	130	Healthcare Assistant	200	Receptionist, Customer Service & Information Clerk	140	Shop Sales Assistant	530
Accountant	380	Accounting Associate Professional	260	Electrical Engineering Technician	90	Kitchen Assistant	200	Material & Freight Handling Worker	140	Civil Engineering/ Building Construction Labourer	510
Operations Officer (Except Transport Operations)	370	Computer Technician (Including IT User Helpdesk Technician)	200	Motor Vehicle Mechanic & Repairer	90	Cook	190	Heavy Truck & Lorry Driver	110	Cleaner In Open Areas	500
Commercial & Marketing Sales Executive	350	Manufacturing Engineering Technician	160	Machinery Mechanic	80	Material & Freight Handling Worker	180	Pipe Fitter	100	Heavy Truck & Lorry Driver	440

figures refer to the number of job vacancies for the respective educational category.
 Some detailed occupations within the top ten are not listed to maintain confidentiality of information provided by respondents.

Table A4: Number Of Job Vacancies By Industry And Occupational Group, 2015 (As At September)

	Managers & Administrators	Professionals	Associate Professionals & Technicians	Clerical Support Workers	Service & Sales Workers	Craftsmen & Related Trades Workers	Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	Cleaners, Labourers & Related Workers
Total*	4,160	9,850	9,210	4,090	12,270	3,240	3,370	7,000
Manufacturing	290	1,030	1,220	290	400	1,280	1,660	340
Construction	160	390	390	140	10	890	210	790
Services	3,650	8,330	7,380	3,650	11,850	1,020	1,450	5,730
Wholesale & Retail Trade	590	530	1,090	450	2,730	220	230	270
Transportation & Storage	130	220	310	650	460	230	700	550
Accommodation & Food Services	310	10	350	340	4,580	80	150	1,600
Information & Communications	400	1,020	510	200	50	20	-	-
Financial & Insurance Services	540	1,520	730	280	70	10	20	10
Real Estate Services	150	90	340	190	230	100	20	1,360
Professional Services	490	1,500	900	230	130	130	20	100
Administrative & Support Services	100	240	360	170	1,800	140	100	1,400
Community, Social & Personal Services	940	3,190	2,790	1,150	1,790	100	210	440

 ^{(1) *}Total includes job vacancies from Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying & Utilities which are not reflected here.
 (2) '-': Nil or negligible.

Table A5: Top Ten Occupations With The Highest Number Of Vacancies Unfilled For At Least Six Months, 2015 (As At September)

Occupation		lled For At Least Months	- Occupation	Position Unfilled For At Least Six Months			
Occupation	Number Incidence (%)		Occupation	Number	Incidence (%)		
PMETs	4,800	19.7	Non-PMETs	16,430	54.6		
Enrolled/Assistant Nurse (Excluding Registered Nurse)	420	92.3	Security Guard	1,440	71.7		
Commercial & Marketing Sales Executive	s 240 21.9		Waiter	1,410	69.5		
Registered Nurse & Other Nursing Professional			Shop Sales Assistant	1,120	61.9		
Chef	160	Receptionist, Customer Se & Information Clerk		720	36.9		
Restaurant Manager	150	59.6	Cook	640	63.6		
Software, Web & Multimedia Developer	140	22.2	Sales Supervisor	540	92.0		
Management Executive	130	10.2	Cleaner & Helper In Hotels & Related Establishments	530	73.6		
Operations Officer (Except Transport Operations)	120	13.2	Cleaner In Other Establishments	530	83.5		
Financial/ Investment Advisor	nancial/ Investment Advisor 110 30.6		Food Service Counter Attendant	440	45.4		
Sales & Marketing Manager	100	15.2	Heavy Truck & Lorry Driver	420	62.2		

Note: Some detailed occupations within the top ten are not listed to maintain confidentiality of information provided by respondents.

Table A6: Top Ten PMET Occupations With The Highest Number Of Vacancies Hard To Fill By Locals, 2015 (As At September)

Occupation	Vacancies Hard To Fill By Locals		Top Three Reasons For Hard-To-Fill Vacancies						
	Number Incidence (%)								
PMETs	10,260	42.1	1. Lack The Necessary Work Experience (36.4%) 2. Find Pay Unattractive (30.9%) 3. Competition For Local Candidates From Other Employers Is Too Stiff (21.4%)						
Commercial & Marketing Sales Executive	450	41.8	 Find Pay Unattractive (40.2%) Lack The Necessary Work Experience (36.6%) Lack The Right Personality Traits, Work Attitude And Motivation For The Job (27.9%) 						
Software, Web & Multimedia Developer	430	67.8	 Lack The Necessary Work Experience (52.4%) Lack The Necessary Specialised Skills (28.1%) Find Pay Unattractive (22.0%) 						
Enrolled/ Assistant Nurse (Excluding Registered Nurse)	420	92.3	 Competition For Local Candidates From Other Employers Is Too Stiff (61.8%) Prefer Shorter Workweek (40.1%) Find Pay Unattractive (36.5%) 						
Management Executive	340	25.7	 Find Pay Unattractive (41.2%) Lack The Necessary Work Experience (30.7%) Prefer Not To Do Shift Work (25.7%) 						
Registered Nurse & Other Nursing Professional	330	89.2	 Competition For Local Candidates From Other Employers Is Too Stiff (73.5%) Prefer Not To Do Shift Work (34.0%) Prefer Shorter Workweek (31.0%) 						
Operations Officer (Except Transport Operations)	300	33.1	 Lack The Necessary Work Experience (34.1%) Find Pay Unattractive (30.8%) Lack The Right Personality Traits, Work Attitude And Motivation For The Job (23.7%) 						
Mechanical Engineering Technician	300	62.5	 Find Pay Unattractive (61.3%) Prefer Shorter Workweek (27.9%) Find The Working Environment Not Conducive (25.9%) 						
Electronics Engineer	260	67.6	 Lack The Necessary Work Experience (49.4%) Lack The Necessary Specialised Skills (33.6%) Find Pay Unattractive (30.9%) 						
Systems Analyst	230	44,1	 Lack The Necessary Work Experience (54.7%) Lack The Necessary Specialised Skills (30.7%) Find Pay Unattractive (20.9%) 						
Civil Engineer	220	43.9	 Find The Working Environment Not Conducive (36.5%) Lack The Necessary Work Experience (32.0%) Lack The Necessary Qualifications (27.0%) 						

- Notes:
 (1) Figures in parenthesis are expressed as a percentage of vacancies hard to fill by locals in the respective occupations.
 (2) Some detailed occupations within the top ten are not listed to maintain confidentiality of information provided by respondents.

Table A7: Top Ten Non-PMET Occupations With The Highest Number Of Vacancies Hard To Fill By Locals, 2015 (As At September)

Occupation		Hard To Fill By ocals	Top Three Reasons For Hard-To-Fill Vacancies					
	Number	Incidence (%)						
Non-PMETs	24,740	82.2	1. Find Pay Unattractive (53.5%) 2. Prefer Shorter Workweek (45.9%) 3. Find The Job Physically Strenuous (45.8%)					
Waiter	1,840	90.8	 Find The Job Physically Strenuous (59.7%) Prefer Shorter Workweek (58.3%) Find Pay Unattractive (56.9%) 					
Security Guard	1,770	88.2	 Find Pay Unattractive (52.3%) Find The Job Physically Strenuous (42.8%) Prefer Shorter Workweek (36.6%) 					
Shop Sales Assistant	1,580	87.6	 Find Pay Unattractive (63.3%) Prefer Shorter Workweek (58.1%) Find The Job Physically Strenuous (53.8%) 					
Receptionist, Customer Service & Information Clerk	1,030	52.5	 Find Pay Unattractive (50.1%) Prefer Shorter Workweek (48.5%) Prefer Not To Do Shift Work (46.6%) 					
Food Service Counter Attendant	950	99.6	 Prefer Not To Do Shift Work (87.0%) Find Pay Unattractive (83.2%) Prefer Shorter Workweek (45.4%) 					
Cook	930	92.8	 Find The Job Physically Strenuous (57.8%) Find The Working Environment Not Conducive (50.5%) Find Pay Unattractive (45.0%) 					
Cleaner & Helper In Hotels & Related Establishments	700	96.9	 Find The Job Physically Strenuous (74.7%) Find Pay Unattractive (69.7%) Prefer Not To Do Shift Work (66.5%) 					
Material & Freight Handling Worker	690	90.6	 Find The Job Physically Strenuous (56.5%) Find The Working Environment Not Conducive (53.8%) Find Pay Unattractive (41.9%) 					
Heavy Truck & Lorry Driver	600	88.3	 Find The Job Physically Strenuous (51.2%) Prefer Shorter Workweek (39.5%) Find Pay Unattractive (37.5%) 					
Cleaner in Other Establishments	590	93.5	 Find The Working Environment Not Conducive (79.5%) Find Pay Unattractive (70.8%) Find Job Lacking In Career Prospects (66.7%) 					

Figures in parenthesis are expressed as a percentage of vacancies hard to fill by locals in the respective occupations.
 Some detailed occupations within the top ten are not listed to maintain confidentiality of information provided by respondents.

Table A8: Reasons For Vacancies Hard To Fill By Locals By Occupation, 2015 (As At September)

	Incidence		Reasons For Vacancies Hard to Fill by Locals (%)												
	Of Hard- To-Fill Vacan- cies (%)	Find Pay Unattract- ive	Prefer Shorter Workweek	Find The Job Physically Strenuous	Prefer Not To Do Shift Work	Find The Working Environment Not Conducive	Lack The Right Personality Traits, Work Attitude And Motivation For The Job	Find Job Lacking In Career Prospects	Competition For Local Candidates From Other Employers Is Too Stiff	Lack The Necessary Work Experience	Working Location Is Too Far	Lack Of Young Local Candid ates	Find The Image Of The Sector Poor	Lack The Necessary Specialised Skills	Lack The Necessary Qualifica- tions
Total	64.2	46.9	37.1	35.4	31.4	26.7	22.9	22.8	18.0	15.6	12.7	12.3	11.9	5.8	5.3
PMETs*	42.1	30.9	15.9	10.3	14.4	8.3	15.2	8.6	21.4	36.4	9.2	3.9	3.2	15.3	10.9
Managers & Administrators	34.7	24.0	15.4	12.2	15.3	6.7	18.2	8.4	15.6	50.8	6.2	3.0	3.7	13.4	7.1
Professionals	44.0	22.9	7.4	5.4	6.9	5.1	12.4	4.0	24.7	44.4	5.6	3.1	1.4	20.0	14.0
Associate Professionals & Technicians	48.7	40.8	24.2	14.3	21.3	11.9	16.9	13.2	20.1	24.1	13.7	5.1	4.6	11.4	9.2
Non-PMETs	82.2	53.5	45.9	45.8	38.5	34.4	26.1	28.7	16.6	7.0	14.1	15.7	15.5	1.8	3.0
Clerical, Service & Sales Workers	78.4	58.5	50.8	41.3	46.1	20.2	28.8	28.6	20.9	6.3	11.7	12.7	13.4	1.3	4.6
Clerical Support Workers	48.5	53.1	40.2	18.1	31.9	10.6	25.4	24.9	20.8	9.5	9.6	10.6	9.0	1.1	7.7
Service & Sales Workers	88.4	59.5	52.8	45.5	48.7	22.0	29.4	29.3	20.9	5.7	12.1	13.1	14.3	1.3	4.1
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers**	86.7	48.1	40.6	50.6	30.3	49.6	23.2	28.7	12.0	7.7	16.6	19.0	17.6	2.4	1.2
Craftsmen & Related Trades Workers	84.2	27.9	22.5	50.5	11.3	54.6	15.7	24.2	4.9	15.6	14.8	12.6	10.3	6.1	3.0
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	87.9	56.3	48.9	43.2	38.4	32.5	27.6	28.7	15.8	7.9	20.5	21.3	12.0	3.7	1.0
Cleaners, Labourers & Related Workers	87.2	53.2	45.2	54.9	35.3	54.9	24.4	31.1	13.3	4.1	15.7	20.3	23.6	0.1	0.5

- (1) Incidence of hard-to-fill vacancies (%) refers to the proportion of vacancies that are hard to fill by locals.
- (2) Figures in the table are based on the hard-to-fill vacancies.
- (3) * includes Workers Not Classifiable by Occupation.
 (4) ** includes Agricultural & Fishery Workers.
- (5) Shaded cells indicate the top three reasons for vacancies hard to fill by locals within each occupational group.

Table A9: Reasons For Vacancies Hard To Fill By Locals By Industry, 2015 (As At September)

						oles Hard To			Hard To Fill B	•					
	Incidence Of Hard- To-Fill Vacancies (%)	Find Pay Unattract- ive	Prefer Shorter Workw eek	Find The Job Physically Strenuous	Prefer Not To Do Shift Work	Find The Working Environment Not Conducive	Lack The Right Personality Traits, Work Attitude & Motivation For The Job	Find Job Lacking In Career Prospects	Competition For Local Candidates From Other Employers Is Too Stiff	Lack The Necessary Work Experience	Working Location Is Too Far	Lack Of Young Local Candidates	Find The Image Of The Sector Poor	Lack The Necessary Specialised Skills	Lack The Necessary Qualifica- tions
Total	64.2	46.9	37.1	35.4	31.4	26.7	22.9	22.8	18.0	15.6	12.7	12.3	11.9	5.8	5.3
Manufacturing	78.4	42.9	29.6	35.1	26.9	25.7	18.9	20.4	12.6	17.5	18.6	14.5	7.0	5.0	3.7
Construction	78.4	34.9	27.1	39.0	7.9	56.2	20.3	20.4	6.8	22.5	15.6	9.2	16.2	2.9	7.8
Services	61.5	48.7	39.7	34.8	34.6	23.8	24.1	23.6	20.2	14.7	11.1	11.6	11.9	6.2	5.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	71.0	54.1	46.5	31.2	36.6	8.8	23.9	18.7	15.3	13.7	8.1	10.5	8.6	9.3	3.4
Transportation & Storage	65.4	44.7	44.7	40.9	31.4	40.3	33.6	30.7	20.9	8.5	13.8	22.2	10.8	8.1	5.6
Accommodation & Food Services	89.3	62.0	52.0	56.4	52.9	39.6	36.4	28.2	24.2	9.0	14.4	10.5	18.3	0.7	1.7
Information & Communications	60.5	37.8	19.3	3.4	28.3	1.0	7.0	3.9	10.7	31.6	2.0	1.4	2.5	13.9	6.7
Financial & Insurance Services	33.0	13.2	4.6	5.4	5.8	2.9	13.0	6.3	21.4	50.0	2.1	0.7	1.3	22.3	5.8
Real Estate Services	65.0	47.6	55.0	52.0	44.4	40.8	9.2	28.9	17.7	6.4	7.1	19.1	12.8	0.7	2.7
Professional Services	58.3	29.8	9.3	10.1	9.9	9.3	15.8	6.6	30.0	39.2	5.4	4.4	2.6	12.7	7.9
Administrative & Support Services	85.6	55.8	38.9	39.4	31.9	34.7	24.8	35.1	15.7	4.6	18.2	21.2	23.6	2.9	6.1
Community, Social & Personal Services	37.1	40.3	35.7	20.3	25.3	10.2	17.8	24.4	21.3	14.3	11.0	7.1	5.5	6.3	11.2

⁽¹⁾ Incidence of hard-to-fill vacancies (%) refers to the proportion of vacancies that are hard to fill by locals.

⁽²⁾ Figures in the table are based on the hard-to-fill vacancies.
(3) Shaded cells indicate the top three reasons for vacancies hard to fill by local within each industry.

Table A10: Reasons For Vacancies Hard To Fill By Locals By Minimum Qualifications, 2015 (As At September)

	Reasons For Vacancies Hard-To-Fill By Locals (%)														
	Incidence Of Hard- To-Fill Vacancies (%)	Find Pay Unattract- ive	Prefer Shorter Work Week	Find The Job Physically Strenuous	Prefer Not To Do Shift Work	Find The Working Environment Not Conducive	Lack The Right Personality Traits, Work Attitude And Motivation For The Job	Competition For Local Candidates From Other Employers Is Too Stiff	Find Job Lacking In Career Prospects	Lack The Necessary Work Experience	Working Location Is Too Far	Lack Of Young Local Candidates	Find The Image Of The Sector Poor	Lack The Necessary Specialised Skills	Lack The Necessary Qualifica- tions
Total	64.2	46.9	37.1	35.4	31.4	26.7	22.9	18.0	22.8	15.6	12.7	12.3	11.9	5.8	5.3
Degree & Above	36.7	22.9	5.2	4.3	5.0	4.2	11.1	18.0	4.1	50.2	4.8	2.3	1.3	18.7	13.2
Diploma & Professional Qualification	46.7	36.3	25.5	14.0	20.3	10.2	20.8	21.6	12.6	25.2	12.6	5.2	5.4	13.2	9.4
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	58.9	42.9	30.2	26.1	26.2	22.9	19.8	23.7	23.0	15.7	18.1	11.9	9.8	5.9	13.7
Secondary	73.4	53.0	45.2	41.6	37.1	25.4	26.9	17.4	28.5	12.7	10.5	12.4	12.9	3.2	5.2
Lower Secondary	89.9	49.3	36.2	48.9	34.4	31.3	20.3	16.6	35.7	7.2	11.5	13.3	12.2	1.1	1.7
Primary or Lower	89.1	56.1	50.2	48.8	42.3	41.4	27.1	16.4	26.2	3.1	16.4	18.3	17.8	1.2	0.4

⁽¹⁾ Incidence of hard-to-fill vacancies (%) refers to the proportion of vacancies that are hard to fill by locals.

 ⁽²⁾ Figures in the table are based on the hard-to-fill vacancies.
 (3) Shaded cells indicate the top three reasons for vacancies hard to fill by local within each educational group.

Chart A1: Distribution Of Job Vacancies By Occupation And Working Experience Required, 2015 (As At September)





(1) Data may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

 ^{*} Total includes job vacancies for Workers Not Classified by Occupation and Agricultural & Fishery Workers which are not reflected here.

SURVEY COVERAGE & METHODOLOGY

Introduction

The *Job Vacancy Survey, 2015* was conducted by the Manpower Research and Statistics Department of the Ministry of Manpower under the Statistics Act (Chapter 317). The survey was conducted from 28 September 2015 to 12 November 2015.

Objective

The survey was conducted to collect comprehensive information on job vacancies in the various industries by detailed occupations and minimum qualification required. The survey also asked employers whether the vacancies were (i) unfilled for at least six months, or more, and (ii) hard to fill by locals.

Coverage

The survey covered private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees and the public sector comprising government ministries, organs of state and statutory boards. A total of 14,700 establishments employing 2,016,600 employees responded to the survey, yielding a response rate of 90.7%.

Methodology

The survey was conducted using mail questionnaires. Respondents could submit their returns online, by post, email or fax, with clarifications made over the phone.

Reference Period

The reference date for the survey was 30 September 2015.

Data Collected

Establishments were asked to provide information pertaining to the job vacancies in their establishment:

- Job title
- Number of vacancies
- Minimum qualification required
- Whether working experience was required
- Whether vacancies were vacant for at least 6 months, or more
- Whether vacancies were hard to fill by locals and reasons for this

Classification

The industries of the surveyed establishments were classified according to the Singapore Standard Industrial Classification (SSIC) 2010. Descriptions of job vacancies were classified according to the Singapore Standard Occupational Classification (SSOC) 2015, while the classification of minimum qualification was based on the Singapore Standard Educational Classification (SSEC) 2015.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Job Vacancy

: This refers to the number of unfilled posts for which the establishment is <u>actively recruiting</u> employees from outside the establishment. It <u>exclude</u> positions for which the employees have been appointed, but not yet commenced duty, and positions open only to internal transfers, promotions, etc.

Recruitment action to fill a post <u>includes</u> advertising in newspapers, posting notices on Internet (e.g. online job banks), making 'word of mouth announcements', soliciting employees through employment agencies or job fairs, contacting or interviewing job applicants.

Job Vacancy Rate

This is defined as the number of job vacancies divided by the total demand for manpower as at 30 September 2015. The total demand for manpower is the sum of the number of existing employees and job vacancies.

Minimum Qualification Required

- : The minimum qualification required are categorised into nine broad groups:
- (1) No Formal Qualification / Pre-Primary / Lower Primary
- Never attended school
- Pre-primary / Kindergarten education
- Primary education without Primary School Leaving Examination (PSLE)/Primary School Proficiency Examination (PSPE) certification or their equivalent
- Certificate in Basic Education for Skills Training (BEST) 1 3

(2) Primary

- Primary School Leaving Certificate (PSLE)/Primary School Proficiency Certificate (PSPE) or other certificates of equivalent standard
- Certificate in BEST 4
- At least 3 Workforce Skills Qualifications (WSQ) Statements of Attainment in Workplace Literacy and Numeracy (WPLN) at Level 1 or 2 (e.g. under Employment Skills System (ESS), Employability Skills (ES))

(3) Lower Secondary

- Secondary education without a General Certificate of Education (GCE) 'Ordinary'/'Normal' Level pass or their equivalent
- Certificate in Worker Improvement through Secondary Education (WISE) 1 – 3
- Basic vocational certificates (including Institute of Technical Education (ITE) Basic Vocational Training)
- At least 3 WSQ Statements of Attainment in Workplace Literacy or Numeracy (WPLN) at Level 3 or 4 (e.g. under ESS, ES)

(4) Secondary

- At least 1 GCE 'N' Level pass
- At least 1 GCE 'O' Level pass
- National ITE Certificate (NITEC) (Intermediate) or equivalent (e.g. National Technical Certificate (NTC) Grade 3, Certificate of Vocational Training, BCA Builder Certificate)
- ITE Skills Certificate (ISC) or equivalent (e.g. Certificate of Competency, Certificate in Service Skills)
- At least 3 WSQ Statements of Attainment in Workplace Literacy or Numeracy (WPLN) at Level 5 and above (e.g. under ESS, ES)

 Other certificates or qualifications of equivalent standard (secondary) not elsewhere classified

(5) Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary): General & Vocational

- At least 1 GCE 'Advanced'/'H2' Level pass or equivalent (General)
- National ITE Certificate (NITEC) or equivalent (e.g. Post NITEC, Specialist NITEC, Certificate in Office Skills, National Technical Certificate Grade 2, National Certificate in Nursing, Advanced Builder Certificate)
- Higher NITEC, including Certificate in Business Skills, Industrial Technician Certificate and other polytechnic certificates
- Master NITEC or equivalent (e.g. National Technical Certificate Grade 1)
- Workforce Skills Qualifications (WSQ) Certificate or equivalent
- WSQ Certificate or equivalent
- WSQ Higher Certificate or equivalent
- WSQ Advanced Certificate or equivalent
- Other post-secondary (non-tertiary: General) qualifications, including International Baccalaureate/High School Diploma
- Other post-secondary (non-tertiary: Vocational) certificates,
 (e.g. Singapore Institute of Management (SIM) certificates)
 qualifications

(6) Polytechnic Diploma

- Polytechnic diploma
- Polytechnic advanced diploma (including polytechnic advanced/post/specialist/management/graduate diploma)

(7) Professional Qualification and Other Diploma

- ITE diploma
- Diploma qualifications (e.g. National Institute of Education (NIE) diploma, SIM diploma, LaSelle-SIA diploma, Nanyang Academy of Fine Arts (NAFA) diploma)
- Qualifications awarded by professional bodies
- WSQ diploma
- WSQ specialist diploma
- Other advanced diploma, post-diploma qualifications or equivalent not elsewhere classified

- (8) Bachelor's or Equivalent
- Bachelor's degree or equivalent
- (9) Postgraduate Diploma / Certificate (Excluding Master's And Doctorate)
- Postgraduate diploma (including NIE postgraduate diploma)
- WSQ graduate certificate
- WSQ graduate diploma
- (10) Master's and Doctorate or Equivalent
- Master's or equivalent
- Doctorate or equivalent

FEEDBACK FORM

Report Title: Job Vacancies 2015

1.	How would you rate this	report in terms of:	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor
	a) Relevance to you	ır work		П	/werage	
	b) Providing useful i labour market tre	nsights on prevailing				
	c) Ease of understa	•				
2.	Which area(s) of the rep	ort do you find most use	ful? Please	provide ı	reasons.	
3.	How do you find the leng	th of the report?				
	Too detailed	Just right	To	oo brief		
4.	Overall, how would you i	rate this report?	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor
5.	What additional informat	ion (if any) would you lik	te us to includ	de in our	future issue	s?
6.	Any other comments or s	suggestions you wish to	bring to our a	attention	?	
		Thank you for your	valuable fee	edback		
Naı	me of Officer :		Designa	tion :		
Dep	partment :					
Ple	ase return the above to:	Director				
		Manpower Research	and Statistics	s Departr	ment	
		Ministry of Manpower 18 Havelock Road #0	5-01			
		Singapore 059764				
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		Fax : 6317 1804 Email : mom_rsd@n	nom.gov.sa			

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