



Singapore Yearbook of Manpower Statistics, 2010



MINISTRY OF
MANPOWER

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Ministry of Manpower
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MISSION

*To provide timely and reliable
national statistical information on the labour market
to facilitate informed decision-making within the government and community-at-large*

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PREFACE

The “Singapore Yearbook of Manpower Statistics” contains a wide range of key statistical information on the labour market. These include key data on labour force, job vacancy, wages, redundancy, labour turnover, hours worked, conditions of employment, labour relations, workplace injuries, higher education and skills training. Wherever possible, time-series data from 1999 to 2009 are included. This Yearbook is the 34th edition published by the Manpower Research and Statistics Department of the Ministry of Manpower.

We hope this Yearbook will meet the needs of users for up-to-date and comprehensive manpower statistics. The contents and presentation of the Yearbook are reviewed regularly. We welcome readers’ feedback to help us improve the Yearbook. A detachable “Feedback Form” is enclosed at the end of the publication for readers’ use.

We wish to thank the various government agencies, statutory boards and private organisations for their contributions to this publication. We are also grateful to those who have offered valuable comments and suggestions to improve the Yearbook.

Besides the Yearbook, the Department disseminates national statistical information on the labour market on the Internet at <http://www.mom.gov.sg/mrsd/publication>. For users who have specific data needs, the Department offers personalised assistance on a cost recovery basis.

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June 2010

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Notations

- : nil or negligible
- na : not available / not applicable
- p : preliminary

Abbreviations

- AWS : Annual Wage Supplement
- BCA : Building and Construction Authority
- BEST : Basic Education for Skills Training
- CET : Continuing Education and Training
- CPF : Central Provident Fund
- CPI : Consumer Price Index
- e2i : Employment and Employability Institute
- FY : Fiscal Year
- GDP : Gross Domestic Product
- GRT : Gross Registered Tons
- H1N1 : Hemagglutinin Subtype 1 Neuraminidase Subtype 1
- HR : Human Resource
- IAC : Industrial Arbitration Court
- ICT : Information Communication Technology
- ISC : ITE Skills Certificate
- ISS : Institute of System Science
- IT : Information Technology
- ITE : Institute of Technical Education
- JRP : Job Re-creation Programme
- LLEF : Lifelong Learning Endowment Fund
- MEM : Managing Excess Manpower
- MOM : Ministry of Manpower
- MTI : Ministry of Trade and Industry
- MVC : Monthly Variable Component
- NIE : National Institute of Education
- Nitec : National ITE Certificate
- NSRS : National Skills Recognition System

Abbreviations *(continued)*

NTI	: Nanyang Technological Institute
NTU	: Nanyang Technological University
NTUC	: National Trades Union Congress
NUS	: National University of Singapore
NWC	: National Wages Council
NYP	: Nanyang Polytechnic
Off-JT	: Off-the-Job Training
OJT	: On-the-Job Training
PCP	: Professionals Conversion Programme
PMET	: Professionals, Managers, Executives and Technicians
PSP	: Professional Skills Programme
RP	: Republic Polytechnic
SDF	: Skills Development Fund
SHRI	: Singapore Human Resources Institute
SIM	: Singapore Institute of Management
SLF	: Singapore Labour Foundation
SMU	: Singapore Management University
SP	: Singapore Polytechnic
SPUR	: Skills Programme for Upgrading and Resilience
SSIC	: Singapore Standard Industrial Classification
SSOC	: Singapore Standard Occupational Classification
TP	: Temasek Polytechnic
ULC	: Unit Labour Cost
UniSIM	: Singapore Institute of Management University
WDA	: Singapore Workforce Development Agency
WISE	: Worker Improvement through Secondary Education
WSQ	: Workforce Skills Qualification

LABOUR FORCE

LABOUR FORCE

Source of Data

Statistics on the labour force, employed and unemployed persons are compiled from the Labour Force Survey conducted by the Manpower Research and Statistics Department of the Ministry of Manpower.

The comprehensive mid-year Labour Force Survey effectively covers at least 25,000 private households. The objective of the survey is to collect a wide range of data on the economic activities of the population, including detailed information on employment and unemployment and the characteristics of the labour force and economically inactive persons.

The March, September and December surveys effectively cover at least 6,000 households each. The objective of these surveys is to obtain estimates on unemployment.

As the Labour Force Survey is on households, it excludes workers living in construction worksites, dormitories and workers' quarters at the workplace and persons commuting from abroad to work in Singapore. To achieve full coverage of the labour force in Singapore, data on residents

(i.e. Singapore citizens and permanent residents) from the survey are combined with foreign workforce data compiled from work passes issued by the Ministry of Manpower.

Concepts and Definitions

The **reference period** refers to the full calendar week preceding the date of the survey interview.

Employed persons refer to persons aged 15 years and over who worked for pay, profit or for family gains, as well as those who had a job to return to but were temporarily absent during the reference period.

Unemployed persons refer to persons aged 15 years and over who did not work but were available for work and were actively looking for a job during the reference period. They include persons who were not working but were taking steps to start their own business or taking up a new job after the reference period.

Economically active persons or the **labour force** refers to employed and unemployed persons.

The **age-sex labour force participation rate** is defined as the percentage of economically active persons to the total population in the same age group and sex.

The **unemployment rate** is defined as the percentage of unemployed persons to the total number of economically active persons aged 15 years and over.

A.1 LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, 1999 – 2009
(As At June)

Mid-Year	Labour Force ('000)		Employed ('000)		Unemployed ('000)		Unemployment Rate (%) (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)		Unemployment Rate (%) (Seasonally Adjusted)	
	Total	Residents	Total	Residents	Total	Residents	Total	Residents	Total	Residents
1999	2,208.7	1,595.9	2,129.3	1,518.3	79.4	77.5	3.6	4.9	2.8	3.7
2001	2,330.5	1,644.3	2,267.3	1,582.5	63.2	61.9	2.7	3.8	2.2	3.0
2002	2,320.6	1,667.9	2,223.2	1,573.7	97.4	94.2	4.2	5.6	3.4	4.5
2003	2,312.3	1,706.4	2,208.1	1,605.4	104.2	101.0	4.5	5.9	3.6	4.7
2004	2,341.9	1,733.4	2,238.1	1,632.1	103.8	101.3	4.4	5.8	3.6	4.7
2006	2,594.1	1,880.8	2,505.8	1,796.7	88.3	84.2	3.4	4.5	2.7	3.5
2007	2,750.5	1,918.1	2,670.8	1,842.1	79.7	76.1	2.9	4.0	2.3	3.1
2007 ^a	2,710.3	1,878.0	2,631.9	1,803.2	78.4	74.8	2.9	4.0	2.3	3.1
2008	2,939.9	1,928.3	2,858.1	1,852.0	81.8	76.2	2.8	4.0	2.2	3.0
2009	3,030.0	1,985.7	2,905.9	1,869.4	124.1	116.3	4.1	5.9	3.2	4.5

Notes :

Source : Labour Force Survey, MOM

- 1) Data for 2000 and 2005 are not available as the Labour Force Survey was not conducted in these years due to the conduct of the Census and General Household Survey by Department of Statistics, Ministry of Trade and Industry.
- 2) To facilitate comparison with 2008 onwards, the 2007 Labour Force Survey data have been adjusted based on Singapore Department of Statistics' revised population estimates (released in February 2008) which exclude Singapore residents who have been away from Singapore for a continuous period of 12 months or longer. Adjusted data for 2007 are denoted by the symbol ^a.

A.2 KEY CHARACTERISTICS OF RESIDENT LABOUR FORCE, 1999 – 2009
(As At June)

Mid-Year	Labour Force Participation Rate (%) (Aged 15 and Over)			Employment Rate (%) (Aged 15 and Over)			Employment Rate (%) (Aged 25 – 64)			Median Monthly Income ¹ (\$) (Full-time)		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1999	64.1	77.8	50.7	61.0	74.2	48.1	72.1	88.3	56.3	1,950	2,000	1,690
2001	64.4	77.7	51.6	62.0	74.8	49.6	73.7	89.1	58.8	2,100	2,250	1,950
2002	63.6	77.2	50.6	60.0	72.9	47.7	72.1	87.3	57.3	2,080	2,180	1,950
2003	63.2	76.1	50.9	59.5	71.7	47.8	71.8	86.4	57.7	2,100	2,220	2,000
2004	63.3	75.7	51.3	59.6	71.5	48.1	72.3	86.5	58.5	2,100	2,200	1,990
2006	65.0	76.2	54.3	62.1	73.0	51.6	75.5	89.1	62.6	2,170	2,330	2,000
2007	65.1	76.5	54.3	62.6	73.7	51.9	76.5	89.9	63.6	2,330	2,500	2,170
2007 ^a	65.0	76.3	54.2	62.5	73.5	51.9	76.5	89.8	63.7	2,330	2,500	2,170
2008	65.6	76.1	55.6	63.0	73.3	53.2	77.0	89.4	65.1	2,590	2,710	2,400
2009	65.4	76.3	55.2	61.6	72.2	51.6	75.8	88.3	63.9	2,600	2,710	2,490

¹ Data pertain to full-time employed residents, excluding Full-time National Servicemen.

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.

Notes :

1) Data for 2000 and 2005 are not available as the Labour Force Survey was not conducted in these years due to the conduct of the Census and General Household Survey by Department of Statistics, Ministry of Trade and Industry.

2) To facilitate comparison with 2008 onwards, the 2007 Labour Force Survey data have been adjusted based on Singapore Department of Statistics' revised population estimates (released in February 2008) which exclude Singapore residents who have been away from Singapore for a continuous period of 12 months or longer. Adjusted data for 2007 are denoted by the symbol ^a.

Source : Labour Force Survey, MOM

**A.3 ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE RESIDENTS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER BY
AGE, ACTIVITY STATUS AND SEX, JUNE 2009**

In Thousands

Age (Years)	Total			Employed			Unemployed		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	1,985.7	1,126.8	859.0	1,869.4	1,066.2	803.2	116.3	60.6	55.8
15 – 19	31.8	18.0	13.8	27.5	17.0	10.5	4.2	0.9	3.3
20 – 24	146.3	78.8	67.5	127.5	70.2	57.3	18.8	8.6	10.2
25 – 29	220.7	111.8	108.9	204.1	102.5	101.6	16.6	9.3	7.3
30 – 34	248.3	129.3	119.0	237.3	124.5	112.8	10.9	4.8	6.2
35 – 39	268.9	141.3	127.6	255.7	135.0	120.7	13.1	6.3	6.9
40 – 44	263.2	150.8	112.4	251.2	145.1	106.1	12.0	5.7	6.3
45 – 49	262.0	152.8	109.1	249.3	146.2	103.1	12.7	6.6	6.0
50 – 54	233.2	138.6	94.6	221.9	132.1	89.8	11.3	6.5	4.8
55 – 59	159.5	102.3	57.2	150.7	96.3	54.4	8.8	6.0	2.8
60 – 64	92.1	61.1	31.0	87.1	57.5	29.6	5.1	3.7	1.4
65 and Over	59.9	42.0	17.9	57.1	39.9	17.2	2.8	2.1	0.7

Note :
Data may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Source : Labour Force Survey, MOM

**A.4 ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE RESIDENTS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER BY HIGHEST QUALIFICATION
ATTAINED AND SEX, 1999 AND 2009**
(As At June)

In Thousands

Highest Qualification Attained	1999			2009		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	1,595.9	956.4	639.5	1,985.7	1,126.8	859.0
Primary and Below	332.6	213.6	119.0	272.4	161.7	110.7
Lower Secondary	240.7	166.2	74.6	209.5	131.8	77.7
Secondary	455.5	243.3	212.2	482.2	260.0	222.2
Upper Secondary ¹	158.6	85.6	73.0	249.6	132.5	117.1
Polytechnic Diploma	175.4	106.2	69.2	241.2	146.6	94.7
Degree	233.0	141.5	91.5	530.9	294.3	236.6

¹ Upper Secondary includes other diploma and professional qualifications.

Source : Labour Force Survey, MOM

Note :

Data may not add up to the total due to rounding.

A.5 EMPLOYED RESIDENTS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER BY INDUSTRY, AGE AND SEX, JUNE 2009

In Thousands

SSIC 2005	Industry (SSIC 2005)	Total			15 – 19			20 – 29		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	TOTAL	1,869.4	1,066.2	803.2	27.5	17.0	10.5	331.6	172.7	158.9
C15-36	Manufacturing	293.6	186.7	106.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	34.5	19.9	14.7
F45	Construction	113.8	87.8	26.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	8.6	5.2	3.3
G-V	Services	1,441.1	776.1	665.1	26.9	16.7	10.2	286.0	146.2	139.8
G50-51	Wholesale and Retail Trade	272.4	142.9	129.5	3.9	1.1	2.8	37.4	17.8	19.6
H52-56	Transport and Storage	179.9	139.4	40.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	21.9	11.7	10.2
J58	Hotels and Restaurants	124.9	57.5	67.3	4.6	2.1	2.5	17.3	9.1	8.2
K60-63	Information and Communications	94.3	56.1	38.2	0.7	0.2	0.5	21.5	10.7	10.7
L65-66	Financial Services	121.9	53.9	68.0	0.3	-	0.2	28.9	10.8	18.1
M70-71	Real Estate and Leasing Services	47.7	24.7	23.0	0.1	-	0.1	6.5	2.7	3.9
N73-76	Professional Services	109.6	59.5	50.1	0.7	0.2	0.5	26.8	11.3	15.5
O78	Administrative and Support Services	86.1	46.4	39.7	0.8	0.2	0.5	12.4	5.6	6.8
P80, T94	Public Administration and Education Services	236.3	131.1	105.1	13.4	12.1	1.3	81.1	56.3	24.7
Q85-86	Health and Social Services	76.9	19.1	57.9	0.8	-	0.8	18.4	3.7	14.7
R,S,U,V	Other Community, Social and Personal Services	91.2	45.5	45.7	1.4	0.6	0.8	13.7	6.3	7.4
A,B,D,E,W	Others¹	20.9	15.7	5.2	-	-	-	2.5	1.4	1.1

¹ Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Mining and Quarrying, Utilities and Activities Not Adequately Defined.

Source : Labour Force Survey, MOM

Note :

Data may not add up to the total due to rounding.

A.5 EMPLOYED RESIDENTS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER BY INDUSTRY, AGE AND SEX, JUNE 2009(continued)

In Thousands

SSIC 2005	Industry (SSIC 2005)	30 – 39			40 – 49			50 – 59			60 and Over		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	TOTAL	493.1	259.5	233.5	500.5	291.3	209.2	372.6	228.4	144.2	144.2	97.3	46.8
C15-36	Manufacturing	90.7	54.1	36.6	90.3	59.3	31.0	61.4	40.8	20.6	16.3	12.4	3.9
F45	Construction	26.7	17.9	8.8	40.1	31.6	8.4	30.0	25.6	4.4	8.2	7.2	1.0
G-V	Services	370.8	184.2	186.6	364.0	195.1	168.9	276.0	157.9	118.1	117.5	76.0	41.5
G50-51	Wholesale and Retail Trade	68.1	32.1	36.0	80.9	42.3	38.6	58.2	33.1	25.1	23.9	16.4	7.5
H52-56	Transport and Storage	33.9	22.1	11.9	51.9	41.7	10.2	52.5	45.9	6.6	19.3	17.9	1.4
J58	Hotels and Restaurants	20.3	10.6	9.8	30.2	12.0	18.2	33.3	14.5	18.7	19.2	9.3	9.9
K60-63	Information and Communications	40.0	25.1	14.9	21.7	14.0	7.7	9.0	5.3	3.8	1.4	0.8	0.6
L65-66	Financial Services	46.1	21.1	25.0	28.7	12.8	15.9	14.4	6.6	7.8	3.6	2.6	1.0
M70-71	Real Estate and Leasing Services	13.3	6.3	7.0	13.5	6.8	6.7	9.4	5.5	3.8	4.9	3.4	1.5
N73-76	Professional Services	36.2	19.8	16.4	28.1	16.7	11.3	14.0	8.4	5.6	3.9	3.0	0.9
O78	Administrative and Support Services	16.0	7.7	8.3	21.2	12.0	9.2	20.5	11.0	9.6	15.1	9.9	5.3
P80, T94	Public Administration and Education Services	57.9	26.3	31.7	43.3	18.2	25.1	30.6	13.3	17.3	10.0	4.9	5.0
Q85-86	Health and Social Services	19.4	4.6	14.7	18.7	5.0	13.7	14.0	3.8	10.2	5.7	1.9	3.8
R,S,U,V	Other Community, Social and Personal Services	19.5	8.6	10.9	25.9	13.6	12.3	20.2	10.5	9.7	10.5	5.9	4.7
A,B,D,E,W	Others¹	4.9	3.3	1.5	6.0	5.1	0.9	5.2	4.0	1.1	2.2	1.8	0.5

¹ Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Mining and Quarrying, Utilities and Activities Not Adequately Defined.

Source : Labour Force Survey, MOM

Note :

Data may not add up to the total due to rounding.

A.6 EMPLOYED RESIDENTS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION, AGE AND SEX, JUNE 2009

In Thousands

Occupation (SSOC 2005)	Total			15 – 19			20 – 29		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	1869.4	1066.2	803.2	27.5	17.0	10.5	331.6	172.7	158.9
Managers, Working Proprietors and Senior Officials	291.4	199.3	92.1	-	-	-	16.5	7.9	8.6
Professionals	301.6	178.4	123.2	0.1	-	0.1	68.5	31.7	36.8
Associate Professionals and Technicians	379.7	188.2	191.4	1.5	0.4	1.1	95.1	40.0	55.1
Clerical Workers	238.3	55.1	183.2	4.9	1.0	4.0	50.8	14.7	36.1
Service and Sales Workers	208.8	109.3	99.6	7.4	2.6	4.8	39.7	21.5	18.1
Production Craftsmen and Related Workers	87.3	78.0	9.3	0.2	0.2	-	4.8	4.4	0.3
Plant & Machine Operators and Assemblers	158.5	130.7	27.8	0.2	0.2	-	8.6	7.2	1.4
Cleaners, Labourers and Related Workers	140.3	64.6	75.7	1.2	0.8	0.4	6.6	4.4	2.2
Others ¹	63.5	62.6	0.9	11.8	11.8	-	41.1	40.9	0.1

¹ Includes Agricultural and Fishery Workers and Workers Not Classifiable By Occupation.

Source : Labour Force Survey, MOM

Note :

Data may not add up to the total due to rounding.

A.6 EMPLOYED RESIDENTS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION, AGE AND SEX, JUNE 2009(continued)

In Thousands

Occupation (SSOC 2005)	30 – 39			40 – 49			50 – 59			60 and Over		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	493.1	259.5	233.5	500.5	291.3	209.2	372.6	228.4	144.2	144.2	97.3	46.8
Managers, Working Proprietors and Senior Officials	86.6	51.7	34.9	103.7	73.5	30.3	64.6	49.1	15.6	20.0	17.2	2.8
Professionals	130.2	77.7	52.5	67.1	45.5	21.6	27.8	18.0	9.8	7.9	5.5	2.4
Associate Professionals and Technicians	127.3	61.7	65.6	92.5	48.2	44.3	52.1	30.8	21.3	11.2	7.2	4.0
Clerical Workers	56.4	9.1	47.3	67.3	12.8	54.5	46.8	11.9	34.9	12.1	5.5	6.5
Service and Sales Workers	41.0	21.6	19.4	52.6	26.7	25.9	45.4	23.0	22.4	22.7	13.9	8.8
Production Craftsmen and Related Workers	14.3	12.6	1.7	28.9	25.8	3.1	28.9	25.6	3.3	10.2	9.2	0.9
Plant & Machine Operators and Assemblers	20.9	14.5	6.3	50.3	40.4	9.8	57.3	48.8	8.5	21.2	19.6	1.7
Cleaners, Labourers and Related Workers	11.1	5.6	5.5	34.6	15.3	19.4	48.1	19.7	28.4	38.6	18.9	19.7
Others ¹	5.4	5.1	0.3	3.3	3.0	0.3	1.5	1.4	0.1	0.4	0.3	-

¹ Includes Agricultural and Fishery Workers and Workers Not Classifiable By Occupation.

Source : Labour Force Survey, MOM

Note :

Data may not add up to the total due to rounding.

A.7 EMPLOYED RESIDENTS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION, JUNE 2009

In Thousands

SSIC 2005	Industry	Total	Managers, Working Proprietors and Senior Officials	Professionals	Associate Professionals and Technicians	Clerical Workers	Service and Sales Workers	Production Craftsmen and Related Workers	Plant & Machine Operators and Assemblers	Cleaners, Labourers and Related Workers	Others ²
	TOTAL	1,869.4	291.4	301.6	379.7	238.3	208.8	87.3	158.5	140.3	63.5
C15-36	Manufacturing	293.6	52.7	55.0	62.6	29.6	2.4	32.0	48.9	10.4	-
F45	Construction	113.8	25.6	14.2	13.9	12.3	0.7	29.8	9.6	7.8	-
G-V	Services	1,441.1	210.0	229.9	296.9	194.4	205.2	24.4	98.3	119.8	62.4
G50-51	Wholesale and Retail Trade	272.4	70.2	14.5	35.8	43.4	77.7	5.2	14.2	11.4	-
H52-56	Transport and Storage	179.9	19.4	6.8	27.6	26.7	13.8	3.6	71.6	10.4	-
J58	Hotels and Restaurants	124.9	11.8	0.9	5.1	9.5	49.1	1.3	2.4	44.7	-
K60-63	Information and Communications	94.3	19.3	44.8	17.3	9.4	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.7	-
L65-66	Financial Services	121.9	21.7	31.2	45.4	21.1	0.6	0.2	0.6	1.0	-
M70-71	Real Estate and Leasing Services	47.7	8.1	3.5	22.8	6.3	1.3	1.4	0.4	3.9	-
N73-76	Professional Services	109.6	22.2	38.9	28.5	15.1	0.7	1.5	1.4	1.2	-
O78	Administrative and Support Services	86.1	10.0	2.8	9.5	13.2	22.6	0.6	2.0	25.4	-
P80, T94	Public Administration and Education Services	236.3	9.7	65.6	57.4	21.9	11.8	0.4	1.9	5.6	62.0
Q85-86	Health and Social Services	76.9	4.3	13.3	33.0	15.4	4.4	0.1	0.9	5.5	-
R,S,U,V	Other Community, Social and Personal Services	91.2	13.2	7.6	14.4	12.5	22.2	9.0	2.3	9.8	0.3
A,B,D,E,W	Others¹	20.9	3.2	2.6	6.4	2.1	0.5	1.1	1.7	2.3	1.1

¹ Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Mining and Quarrying, Utilities and Activities Not Adequately Defined.

Source : Labour Force Survey, MOM

² Includes Agricultural and Fishery Workers and Workers Not Classifiable By Occupation.

Note :

Data may not add up to the total due to rounding.

A.8 AGE-SEX SPECIFIC RESIDENT LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, 1999 AND 2009
(As At June)

			Per Cent					
Age (Years)			1999			2009		
			Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total			64.1	77.8	50.7	65.4	76.3	55.2
15	–	19	16.1	17.3	14.8	11.8	13.0	10.4
20	–	24	70.7	70.3	71.1	63.5	65.2	61.8
25	–	29	87.1	94.1	80.8	89.3	93.3	85.5
30	–	34	83.4	98.1	69.3	88.3	97.7	79.9
35	–	39	79.3	98.2	59.8	85.8	97.8	75.5
40	–	44	78.8	97.6	60.1	84.4	97.8	71.3
45	–	49	78.2	96.9	59.6	82.1	96.4	67.9
50	–	54	69.5	92.2	46.7	78.1	93.5	63.0
55	–	59	54.1	76.4	32.4	68.4	86.8	49.5
60	–	64	34.8	51.8	19.4	50.6	69.5	33.0
65	and	Over	12.4	21.5	5.0	17.2	27.1	9.3

Source : Labour Force Survey, MOM

**A.9 UNEMPLOYED RESIDENTS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX, AGE
AND HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED, 1999 – 2009**
(Annual Average)

In Thousands

Characteristics	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	60.8	59.4	62.0	81.0	91.2	78.4	74.9	67.6	56.7	62.9	86.9
Sex											
Males	36.4	37.0	38.7	48.2	52.7	46.2	40.8	37.3	30.8	33.6	46.2
Females	24.4	22.4	23.3	32.8	38.5	32.2	34.1	30.3	25.9	29.3	40.7
Age (Years)											
15 – 29	20.7	18.0	20.0	25.1	28.7	25.9	24.3	21.6	18.0	21.3	27.5
30 – 39	15.6	15.1	15.6	19.6	22.5	16.9	15.5	15.3	12.2	13.2	18.6
40 – 49	15.0	16.6	15.4	21.6	23.9	19.2	18.2	15.6	12.7	13.7	19.6
50 and Over	9.5	9.8	10.9	14.7	16.1	16.4	16.8	15.1	13.8	14.6	21.2
Highest Qualification Attained											
Primary and Below	15.8	16.5	14.7	17.4	17.9	14.3	13.1	11.0	8.5	9.5	12.7
Lower Secondary	12.0	11.2	10.6	13.5	15.9	13.2	13.0	11.0	8.3	9.3	10.9
Secondary	16.8	16.1	16.3	21.9	23.9	20.5	20.2	18.0	15.8	15.2	22.3
Upper Secondary ¹	4.4	5.1	5.4	7.6	9.8	8.5	10.4	8.8	7.1	9.5	13.4
Polytechnic Diploma	4.6	3.8	6.2	7.4	8.2	8.0	5.6	6.4	6.0	6.2	8.1
Degree	7.1	6.6	8.7	13.4	15.5	14.0	12.6	12.3	10.9	13.2	19.5

¹ Upper Secondary includes other diploma and professional qualifications.

Notes :

- 1) The annual average unemployment figures are simple averages of the unemployment figures obtained at quarterly intervals.
- 2) Data may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Source : Labour Force Survey, MOM except for June 2000 (Census of Population) and 2005 (General Household Survey), Singapore Department of Statistics

A.10 RESIDENT UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY SEX, AGE AND HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED, 1999 – 2009
(Annual Average)

Characteristics	Per Cent										
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	3.8	3.7	3.7	4.8	5.2	4.4	4.1	3.6	3.0	3.2	4.3
Sex											
Males	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.8	5.1	4.5	3.9	3.4	2.8	3.0	4.1
Females	3.8	3.5	3.4	4.8	5.3	4.4	4.5	3.7	3.1	3.5	4.7
Age (Years)											
15 – 29	5.2	4.6	5.1	6.6	7.3	6.7	6.2	5.4	4.5	5.2	6.7
30 – 39	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.9	4.5	3.5	3.1	3.0	2.4	2.6	3.6
40 – 49	3.4	3.7	3.4	4.6	4.9	3.8	3.6	3.0	2.4	2.7	3.8
50 and Over	3.4	3.4	3.5	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.4	2.9	2.9	3.9
Highest Qualification Attained											
Primary and Below	4.7	5.1	4.7	5.8	5.8	5.0	4.5	3.8	2.9	3.5	4.6
Lower Secondary	5.0	5.2	4.7	6.0	6.8	5.5	5.9	4.6	3.5	4.3	5.3
Secondary	3.6	3.6	3.5	4.8	5.3	4.6	4.6	3.9	3.4	3.3	4.7
Upper Secondary ¹	2.8	2.3	3.0	3.9	4.5	4.0	4.0	3.6	2.9	3.5	4.7
Polytechnic Diploma	2.7	2.5	3.4	4.1	4.5	4.1	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.7	3.5
Degree	3.1	2.6	2.9	4.1	4.4	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.6

¹ Upper Secondary includes other diploma and professional qualifications.

Note :

The annual average unemployment rates are simple averages of the unemployment rates obtained at quarterly intervals.

Sources : Labour Force Survey, MOM except for June 2000 (Census of Population) and 2005 (General Household Survey), Singapore Department of Statistics

A.11 ANNUAL AND QUARTERLY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, 1999 – 2009

Period	Per Cent										
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Overall (Annual Average)	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.6	4.0	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.1	2.2	3.0
Seasonally Adjusted											
March	3.1	2.7	1.9	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.2	2.4	2.7	1.9	3.2
June	2.8	3.5	2.2	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.3	2.7	2.3	2.2	3.2
September	2.9	2.0	2.8	3.6	4.8	3.0	3.3	2.8	1.7	2.2	3.3
December	2.4	2.3	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.2	2.7	2.8	1.8	2.7	2.3
Residents (Annual Average)	3.8	3.7	3.7	4.8	5.2	4.4	4.1	3.6	3.0	3.2	4.3
Seasonally Adjusted											
March	4.2	3.8	2.6	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.2	3.3	3.7	2.7	4.6
June	3.7	4.7	3.0	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.4	3.5	3.1	3.0	4.5
September	3.9	2.7	3.9	4.9	6.2	4.0	4.4	3.7	2.4	3.3	4.8
December	3.3	3.1	5.2	4.9	5.2	4.2	3.5	3.8	2.5	3.9	3.3

Note :

The annual unemployment rates are simple averages of the non-seasonally adjusted unemployment rates obtained at quarterly intervals.

Sources : Labour Force Survey, MOM except for June 2000 (Census of Population) and 2005 (General Household Survey)
Singapore Department of Statistics

WAGES

WAGES

Source of Data

Statistics on the average monthly earnings are compiled based on the payroll of Central Provident Fund (CPF) contributors.

Statistics on occupational wages are compiled from the Occupational Wage Survey conducted by the CPF Board on behalf of the Ministry of Manpower. The survey covers the wages of CPF contributors in full-time employment in a sample of private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees.

Statistics on total wage change, basic wage change and variable component are compiled from the Survey on Annual Wage Changes conducted by the Manpower Research and Statistics Department of the Ministry of Manpower. The data pertain to full-time private sector employees on the CPF scheme who have been with the establishment for at least a year. The survey covers a sample of private sector establishments each with at least 10 employees.

Wage and wage-related guidelines are provided by the National Wages Council (NWC). The NWC, established in February 1972, is a tripartite body comprising

representatives from government, employers and employees. Although its recommendations are not mandatory, they are widely accepted and followed.

Statistical Note

Changes in occupational wage levels over time should be interpreted with care. The changes not only reflect wage increases paid to the workers but also the changes in composition within the occupational group. For instance, a large increase in new entrants into a particular occupation may depress the average wage level for that occupation. Data may also fluctuate year to year due to sampling variability.

The occupations of the CPF contributors surveyed were based solely on the job titles provided by their employers. This may result in lower wage data for certain occupations especially those requiring professional qualifications, when a significant number of contributors without the necessary qualifications (and earning less than their suitably qualified counterparts) were given such professional titles by their employers.

The wage data compiled exclude bonuses and profit sharing. The wages for certain occupations especially those where performance-based bonuses constitute a significant portion of total wage, would be lower than expected. Examples of such occupations are brokers, dealers and senior management staff.

Wages are determined by a number of factors including the scope, responsibilities and working conditions of the job; and the productivity, qualifications, skills, experience and innate ability of the workers. The state of the labour market in terms of the demand and supply factors also has an influence on the wages paid.

The scope and job responsibilities of CPF contributors classified under the same occupation may vary widely across establishments, especially for occupations like managing director and the various types of managers.

Concepts and Definitions

Nominal monthly earnings refer to all remuneration received before deduction of the employee's CPF contributions and personal income tax. They include basic wage, overtime payments, commissions, allowances and other monetary payments, annual wage supplement (AWS) and

variable bonuses but exclude employer's CPF contributions.

Monthly basic wage refers to the monthly basic pay before deductions of the employee's CPF contributions and personal income tax. It excludes overtime payments, commissions, bonuses, employer's CPF contributions, allowances (e.g. shift, food, housing and transport), other monetary payments and payments-in-kind.

Monthly gross wage refers to all remuneration received by an employee before deductions of the employee's CPF contributions and personal income tax. It includes overtime payments, commissions, allowances (e.g. shift, food, housing and transport) and other regular cash payments; but excludes employer's CPF contributions, bonuses, other lump sum payments and payments-in-kind.

Mean wage refers to the sum of wages of all employees in a specified group divided by the group size.

Median wage refers to the wage where half of the employees earn below and half earn above that amount.

Variable component usually consists of 2 components, namely the annual wage supplement (AWS) and variable bonuses.

Total wage change refers to the change in total wage which is the sum of annual basic wage and variable component.

B.1 AVERAGE (MEAN) MONTHLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYEE BY INDUSTRY, 2006 – 2009

SSIC 2005	Industry	Overall (\$)				Change Over Previous Year (%)		
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
	TOTAL	3,554	3,773	3,977	3,872	6.2	5.4	-2.6
C15-36	Manufacturing	3,618	3,764	3,955	3,966	4.0	5.1	0.3
F45	Construction	2,517	2,646	2,861	2,948	5.1	8.1	3.0
G-V	Services	3,615	3,862	4,069	3,929	6.8	5.4	-3.4
G50-51	Wholesale and Retail Trade	3,101	3,262	3,441	3,418	5.2	5.5	-0.7
H52-56	Transport and Storage	3,525	3,797	3,989	3,914	7.7	5.1	-1.9
J58	Hotels and Restaurants	1,381	1,442	1,504	1,463	4.4	4.3	-2.7
K60-63	Information and Communications	4,745	5,018	5,304	5,253	5.8	5.7	-1.0
L65-66	Financial Services	6,291	6,768	7,153	6,890	7.6	5.7	-3.7
M70-71	Real Estate and Leasing Services	3,053	3,355	3,513	3,273	9.9	4.7	-6.8
N73-76	Professional Services	4,383	4,633	5,004	4,957	5.7	8.0	-0.9
O78	Administrative and Support Services	2,238	2,368	2,418	2,344	5.8	2.1	-3.1
P80-V99	Community, Social and Personal Services	3,831	4,074	4,168	3,857	6.3	2.3	-7.5

Notes :

Source : Derived based on data from Central Provident Fund Board

- 1) Monthly earnings refer to all remuneration received before deduction of the employee's CPF contributions and personal income tax.
They include basic wage, overtime payments, commissions, allowances and other monetary payments, annual wage supplement (AWS) and variable bonuses but exclude employer's CPF contributions.
- 2) Data pertain to all full-time and part-time employees who contribute to the CPF.
All identifiable self-employed persons who had made voluntary contributions are excluded.

B.2 AVERAGE (MEAN) MONTHLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYEE BY INDUSTRY AND SEX, 2006 – 2009

Singapore Dollars

SSIC 2005	Industry	Males				Females			
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
	TOTAL	4,081	4,335	4,560	4,436	2,966	3,148	3,332	3,247
C15-36	Manufacturing	4,218	4,359	4,559	4,510	2,682	2,815	2,974	3,048
F45	Construction	2,774	2,929	3,174	3,250	1,931	2,010	2,157	2,246
G-V	Services	4,178	4,482	4,712	4,557	3,067	3,262	3,450	3,327
G50-51	Wholesale and Retail Trade	3,677	3,885	4,110	4,089	2,497	2,616	2,753	2,736
H52-56	Transport and Storage	3,790	4,089	4,300	4,213	2,999	3,217	3,381	3,342
J58	Hotels and Restaurants	1,551	1,618	1,697	1,673	1,232	1,288	1,338	1,287
K60-63	Information and Communications	5,335	5,651	5,968	5,874	4,042	4,247	4,480	4,444
L65-66	Financial Services	8,231	8,637	8,906	8,604	5,039	5,468	5,886	5,634
M70-71	Real Estate and Leasing Services	3,322	3,621	3,819	3,574	2,763	3,068	3,190	2,959
N73-76	Professional Services	5,208	5,487	5,934	5,851	3,615	3,834	4,123	4,089
O78	Administrative and Support Services	2,369	2,517	2,571	2,464	2,084	2,195	2,239	2,199
P80-V99	Community, Social and Personal Services	4,622	5,000	5,048	4,627	3,236	3,391	3,531	3,308

Notes :

Source : Derived based on data from Central Provident Fund Board

1) Monthly earnings refer to all remuneration received before deduction of the employee's CPF contributions and personal income tax.

They include basic wage, overtime payments, commissions, allowances and other monetary payments, annual wage supplement (AWS) and variable bonuses but exclude employer's CPF contributions.

2) Data pertain to all full-time and part-time employees who contribute to the CPF.

All identifiable self-employed persons who had made voluntary contributions are excluded.

B.3 MONTHLY BASIC AND GROSS WAGES OF SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN ALL INDUSTRIES, JUNE 2009

SSOC 2005	Occupation	Number Covered	Basic Wage (\$)		Gross Wage (\$)	
			Mean	Median	Mean	Median
1	MANAGERS	39,298	7,736	6,000	8,245	6,300
12332	Administration manager	1,207	5,057	5,000	5,649	5,085
12350	Advertising and public relations manager	382	6,463	5,150	6,626	5,175
12331	Budgeting and financial accounting manager	2,199	6,877	6,100	7,101	6,270
12312	Building and construction project manager	1,308	5,262	4,500	5,624	4,800
12391	Business development manager	1,277	7,309	6,100	7,809	6,350
12905	Catering manager	13	3,165	3,200	3,269	3,200
12102	Company director	5,014	11,053	9,733	11,856	10,000
12333	Corporate planning manager	163	7,016	6,103	7,352	6,416
12351	Creative director (Advertising)	51	6,555	4,900	6,981	5,250
12322	Customer service manager	698	6,145	5,325	6,777	5,605
12398	Engineering manager	882	6,935	6,500	7,402	6,950
1220	General manager	3,273	12,389	10,832	13,334	11,500
12324	Hotel service manager	44	3,761	3,150	3,854	3,200
12342	Industrial relations manager	42	5,723	5,021	6,137	5,624
12904	Karaoke pub manager (including disco and nightclubs)	48	2,512	2,680	2,615	2,731
12397	Legal service manager	111	9,525	7,708	9,778	7,940
12902	Lodging services manager	267	3,645	3,200	3,718	3,200

Note : Data pertain to full-time employees in private sector establishments each with at least 25 workers who contribute to CPF.

Source : Occupational Wage Survey, MOM

B.3 MONTHLY BASIC AND GROSS WAGES OF SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN ALL INDUSTRIES, JUNE 2009 (continued)

SSOC 2005	Occupation	Number Covered	Basic Wage (\$)		Gross Wage (\$)	
			Mean	Median	Mean	Median
12395	Logistics manager	358	6,020	5,250	6,262	5,375
12101	Managing director	1,389	18,172	14,740	19,300	15,000
12311	Manufacturing plant and production manager	2,765	5,989	5,619	6,441	6,000
12325	Marketing manager	1,213	6,825	5,700	7,210	6,000
12310	Operations manager	2,470	5,524	4,950	5,738	5,100
12317	Operations manager (Finance)	3,556	7,798	6,968	8,104	7,000
12341	Personnel / Human resource manager	775	6,846	5,954	7,135	6,010
12393	Premises maintenance manager	425	5,274	4,750	5,673	5,008
12315	Procurement manager	645	5,911	5,272	6,248	5,445
12392	Property / Estate manager	628	5,796	5,010	5,888	5,168
12314	Quality assurance manager	418	6,435	5,982	6,787	6,031
12360	Research and development manager	191	6,720	6,033	6,956	6,300
12906	Restaurant manager	443	2,308	2,133	2,407	2,220
12334	Risk management manager	60	7,766	6,626	7,983	6,646
12321	Sales manager	3,485	5,794	5,000	7,050	5,532
12396	Shipping manager	219	5,659	4,650	6,255	4,998
12901	Shop sales manager	779	3,394	3,000	3,690	3,271
12394	Technical manager	544	6,487	5,843	6,908	6,248
12343	Training manager	149	7,050	5,796	7,442	6,060

Source : Occupational Wage Survey, MOM

B.3 MONTHLY BASIC AND GROSS WAGES OF SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN ALL INDUSTRIES, JUNE 2009 (continued)

SSOC 2005	Occupation	Number Covered	Basic Wage (\$)		Gross Wage (\$)	
			Mean	Median	Mean	Median
12313	Transport operations manager	865	5,196	4,753	5,557	5,000
12316	Warehousing manager	134	4,547	3,876	4,773	4,002
2	PROFESSIONALS	33,944	4,951	4,137	5,339	4,375
24101	Accountant	1,479	4,062	3,900	4,110	3,960
24902	Advertising account executive	67	2,938	2,340	3,025	2,500
29313	Advertising copywriter	12	3,048	2,880	3,052	2,880
25011	Advocate and solicitor	393	7,128	5,480	7,218	5,480
21455	Aeronautical engineer	504	4,143	3,814	4,769	4,387
21457	Air-conditioning and refrigeration engineer	107	3,699	3,360	4,016	3,524
21331	Application programmer	635	4,244	3,900	4,368	3,984
21445	Audio and video equipment engineer	640	4,783	4,400	5,120	4,543
24102	Auditor (Accounting)	245	3,934	3,500	4,024	3,640
21473	Automation engineer	136	3,998	3,602	4,127	3,700
21456	Automotive engineer	137	4,783	4,521	4,887	4,521
22122	Biochemist	27	4,005	3,600	4,358	4,000
22111	Biologist	92	4,838	4,290	5,234	4,290
21491	Biomedical engineer	14	4,412	4,149	5,016	4,474
29333	Book editor	19	3,227	3,200	3,297	3,210

Source : Occupational Wage Survey, MOM

B.3 MONTHLY BASIC AND GROSS WAGES OF SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN ALL INDUSTRIES, JUNE 2009 (continued)

SSOC 2005	Occupation	Number Covered	Basic Wage (\$)		Gross Wage (\$)	
			Mean	Median	Mean	Median
21411	Building architect	212	5,806	5,400	5,979	5,500
21423	Building construction engineer	389	4,205	3,710	4,435	3,965
24904	Business analyst	373	5,487	5,150	5,585	5,293
24903	Business management consultant	395	7,117	5,224	7,463	5,551
21447	CAD CAM engineer	107	4,075	3,946	4,170	3,998
21461	Chemical engineer	170	3,938	3,560	4,367	3,973
21463	Chemical engineer (Petrochemicals)	90	5,624	5,827	6,337	6,578
21462	Chemical engineer (Petroleum)	120	6,077	5,917	6,642	6,252
21130	Chemist	198	3,547	3,256	3,934	3,772
21421	Civil engineer	611	4,668	4,100	5,414	4,500
21311	Computer and information systems manager	1,370	7,669	6,895	7,988	7,131
21443	Computer engineer	270	3,920	3,772	4,767	4,952
21312	Computer operations and network manager	523	7,338	6,736	7,453	6,780
24202	Credit analyst	78	4,650	4,200	4,650	4,225
21342	Database administrator	68	4,007	3,976	4,095	4,056
29320	Editor (Newspapers and periodicals)	136	3,442	2,722	3,499	2,755
29331	Editor (Radio, television and video)	92	5,245	3,893	5,513	4,263
21431	Electrical engineer	940	3,867	3,349	4,246	3,500

Source : Occupational Wage Survey, MOM

B.3 MONTHLY BASIC AND GROSS WAGES OF SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN ALL INDUSTRIES, JUNE 2009 (continued)

SSOC 2005	Occupation	Number Covered	Basic Wage (\$)		Gross Wage (\$)	
			Mean	Median	Mean	Median
21448	Electronics & electrical engineer	187	3,912	3,600	4,242	4,000
21441	Electronics engineer	766	3,902	3,735	4,296	4,118
24201	Financial analyst	384	4,989	4,345	5,149	4,500
21498	Food and drink technologist	24	4,253	3,833	4,513	3,866
24203	Fund manager	58	6,192	5,935	6,806	6,530
22211	General physician	179	8,140	7,900	9,652	8,830
21483	Hydrographic surveyor	73	7,161	6,367	10,079	9,618
21493	Industrial health, safety and environment engineer	226	4,976	4,765	6,274	5,853
21452	Industrial machinery and tools engineer	237	4,277	3,960	4,671	4,175
21391	Information technology auditor	10	7,348	7,525	7,429	7,525
21393	Information technology quality assurance specialist	44	3,875	3,692	3,880	3,713
21392	Information technology security specialist	61	4,854	4,270	4,959	4,270
21446	Instrumentation engineer	119	4,823	3,920	5,348	4,600
21482	Land surveyor	61	3,880	3,800	4,114	4,000
25012	Lawyer (except advocate and solicitor)	88	7,694	7,000	7,734	7,000
25013	Legal officer	181	7,810	5,742	8,073	5,742
29121	Librarian	43	4,202	4,087	4,220	4,100
21433	Lift engineer	19	3,853	3,200	4,006	3,550

Source : Occupational Wage Survey, MOM

B.3 MONTHLY BASIC AND GROSS WAGES OF SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN ALL INDUSTRIES, JUNE 2009 (continued)

SSOC 2005	Occupation	Number Covered	Basic Wage (\$)		Gross Wage (\$)	
			Mean	Median	Mean	Median
21471	Manufacturing engineer	809	3,993	3,647	4,272	3,950
21453	Marine engineer	356	4,183	3,500	4,708	3,719
24901	Market research analyst	122	4,699	3,600	5,362	3,640
21492	Materials engineer	30	5,149	4,516	5,440	4,945
21451	Mechanical engineer	1,793	3,900	3,520	4,250	3,761
22251	Medical scientist	77	5,765	5,415	5,856	5,450
29233	Medical social worker	72	3,345	3,127	3,373	3,160
21495	Metallurgist	10	3,149	3,134	3,187	3,134
21333	Multi-media programmer	48	3,593	3,095	3,632	3,136
21341	Network and computer systems administrator	498	3,397	3,200	3,517	3,300
21322	Network systems and data communication analyst	310	4,535	3,920	4,747	4,136
2224	Pharmacist	72	4,041	3,760	4,175	3,866
21432	Power generation and distribution engineer	12	3,889	3,882	3,964	3,972
29391	Producer (Stage, film, television and radio)	37	5,449	5,000	5,476	5,000
21472	Production engineer	352	4,105	3,792	4,588	4,122
29293	Psychologist	25	3,159	2,862	3,213	3,000
21474	QC engineer	869	4,155	3,800	4,366	3,970
21496	Quantity surveyor	594	3,964	3,700	4,097	3,800

Source : Occupational Wage Survey, MOM

B.3 MONTHLY BASIC AND GROSS WAGES OF SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN ALL INDUSTRIES, JUNE 2009 (continued)

SSOC 2005	Occupation	Number Covered	Basic Wage (\$)		Gross Wage (\$)	
			Mean	Median	Mean	Median
21444	Semi-conductor engineer	2,466	4,073	3,832	4,363	4,089
29231	Social worker	85	2,806	2,600	2,809	2,604
21323	Software engineer	2,343	4,123	3,460	4,316	3,500
21425	Soil mechanic and piling engineer	59	3,218	2,781	4,390	4,455
21422	Structural engineer	124	5,860	5,300	6,536	6,030
21481	Surveyor	31	4,159	3,670	4,505	4,101
21321	Systems designer and analyst	1,639	4,359	4,055	4,522	4,180
21332	Systems programmer	529	4,037	4,079	4,112	4,175
23403	Teacher of the mentally handicapped	300	2,837	2,761	2,844	2,761
29314	Technical writer	25	3,870	3,564	3,958	3,600
21442	Telecommunications engineer	282	4,361	3,954	4,723	4,175
24204	Treasury manager	139	7,219	5,800	7,495	6,033
3	ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS AND TECHNICIANS	57,012	3,093	2,651	3,529	2,940
34404	Accounts executive	2,695	2,891	2,750	2,966	2,800
34301	Advertising salesman	10	2,672	2,650	2,744	2,650
31242	Aeronautical engineering technician	560	2,299	2,184	2,895	2,752
34213	After sales service adviser	679	3,059	2,700	4,216	3,390

Source : Occupational Wage Survey, MOM

B.3 MONTHLY BASIC AND GROSS WAGES OF SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN ALL INDUSTRIES, JUNE 2009 (continued)

SSOC 2005	Occupation	Number Covered	Basic Wage (\$)		Gross Wage (\$)	
			Mean	Median	Mean	Median
31561	Air transport service supervisor	101	3,627	3,711	3,723	3,721
31244	Air-conditioning and refrigeration engineering technician	55	2,204	2,168	2,527	2,547
34231	Appraiser and valuer	70	3,072	2,724	3,168	2,900
31275	Architectural draughtsman	230	3,437	3,450	3,500	3,500
34110	Assistant accountant	185	3,030	3,000	3,089	3,014
31005	Assistant chemical engineer	23	2,397	2,064	2,801	2,300
31001	Assistant civil and structural engineer	106	3,206	2,970	3,401	3,153
31002	Assistant electrical engineer	297	2,440	2,264	2,741	2,452
31003	Assistant electronics engineer	1,370	2,399	2,318	2,952	2,770
31006	Assistant manufacturing engineer	162	2,321	2,200	2,600	2,413
31004	Assistant mechanical engineer	369	2,559	2,363	2,809	2,600
31235	Audio and video equipment technician	102	2,331	2,244	2,844	2,610
31264	Automation technician	49	1,705	1,550	2,194	1,990
31243	Automotive engineering technician	260	2,178	2,125	2,527	2,440
34246	Bank officer	3,616	3,442	3,000	3,545	3,153
31296	Broadcasting operations technician	42	2,715	2,532	3,096	3,037
31213	Building technician	667	2,341	2,078	2,544	2,238
34221	Buyer	627	3,137	2,855	3,482	2,925

Source : Occupational Wage Survey, MOM

B.3 MONTHLY BASIC AND GROSS WAGES OF SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN ALL INDUSTRIES, JUNE 2009 (continued)

SSOC 2005	Occupation	Number Covered	Basic Wage (\$)		Gross Wage (\$)	
			Mean	Median	Mean	Median
31251	Chemical engineering technician	269	2,306	2,092	3,647	3,399
31253	Chemical engineering technician (Petrochemicals)	151	2,929	3,035	5,323	5,433
31101	Chemistry technician	320	2,219	2,053	2,882	2,698
32314	Chinese physician	53	2,085	2,133	3,659	2,618
31274	Civil and structural engineering draughtsman	144	2,681	2,600	2,841	2,748
31211	Civil engineering technician	402	3,108	3,122	3,547	3,265
34303	Clearing and forwarding agent	218	4,165	2,800	4,417	3,006
31215	Clerk of works	157	3,478	3,200	3,792	3,500
39531	Commercial artist	29	2,561	2,404	2,612	2,404
34150	Commodities futures broker	84	7,149	3,925	7,274	4,000
31300	Computer systems operator	363	2,443	2,400	2,789	2,685
31233	Computer technician	128	2,159	2,028	2,522	2,248
34401	Corporate planning / affairs executive	82	3,130	3,046	3,174	3,061
34242	Credit officer	162	3,503	3,190	3,659	3,205
34405	Customer service executive	1,770	2,919	2,700	3,047	2,779
3227	Dental nurse	58	1,876	1,722	1,900	1,724
32251	Dietician	33	3,125	2,908	3,125	2,950
39533	Display artist	72	2,431	2,350	2,516	2,422

Source : Occupational Wage Survey, MOM

B.3 MONTHLY BASIC AND GROSS WAGES OF SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN ALL INDUSTRIES, JUNE 2009 (continued)

SSOC 2005	Occupation	Number Covered	Basic Wage (\$)		Gross Wage (\$)	
			Mean	Median	Mean	Median
31271	Draughtsman	203	2,884	2,800	3,085	2,889
31221	Electrical engineering technician	801	2,200	2,113	2,671	2,630
31273	Electrical / Electronics draughtsman	82	2,785	2,595	2,997	2,796
31237	Electronics and electrical engineering technician	74	2,226	2,100	2,360	2,308
31231	Electronics engineering technician	382	2,072	1,939	2,701	2,645
32265	Enrolled / Assistant nurse	738	1,777	1,533	1,977	1,787
39227	Executive secretary	1,346	3,842	3,678	3,907	3,709
34241	Exhibition / Convention organiser / co-ordinator	32	2,574	2,400	2,574	2,400
34247	Finance sales associate professional	108	3,923	2,900	4,201	3,000
31611	Fire and safety officer	595	2,895	2,720	3,338	3,068
31594	Flight operations officer	151	4,948	4,614	5,068	4,640
34130	Foreign exchange dealer and broker	120	9,964	7,744	13,393	10,562
39534	Graphic designer	294	2,385	2,300	2,548	2,383
32121	Horticultural technician	10	2,101	1,715	2,399	2,001
32263	Industrial nurse	19	3,075	2,975	3,456	3,325
39224	Industrial relations officer	60	3,369	3,483	3,568	3,692
31236	Instrumentation technician	124	2,570	2,577	3,066	2,932
34170	Insurance sales agent and broker	42	2,977	2,758	3,075	2,813

Source : Occupational Wage Survey, MOM

B.3 MONTHLY BASIC AND GROSS WAGES OF SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN ALL INDUSTRIES, JUNE 2009 (continued)

SSOC 2005	Occupation	Number Covered	Basic Wage (\$)		Gross Wage (\$)	
			Mean	Median	Mean	Median
34180	Insurance underwriter	155	3,514	3,100	3,553	3,100
39510	Interior designer	37	3,313	3,400	3,331	3,400
33201	Language school teacher	55	2,513	2,500	2,564	2,529
39226	Library officer	39	2,634	2,331	2,692	2,412
31245	Machining and tooling technician	36	2,291	1,989	2,494	2,119
39221	Management executive	3,939	3,016	2,850	3,102	2,902
31261	Manufacturing engineering technician	555	2,245	2,127	2,789	2,543
31276	Marine draughtsman	20	2,493	2,380	2,764	2,557
31512	Marine engineer officer	18	2,062	1,796	2,593	1,850
31524	Marine superintendent (Deck)	16	5,150	5,800	6,240	7,400
31513	Marine superintendent engineer	275	3,182	3,130	3,577	3,600
31272	Mechanical draughtsman	195	2,551	2,240	2,700	2,442
31241	Mechanical engineering technician	2,130	2,124	2,000	2,612	2,473
31291	Mechatronics technician	56	2,350	2,270	3,267	3,431
32301	Medical diagnostic radiographer	108	3,451	3,042	3,692	3,291
32111	Medical science technician	279	3,029	2,931	3,276	3,187
32264	Midwife	17	2,659	2,672	2,719	2,781
39535	Multi-media artist and animator	45	2,592	2,300	2,673	2,489

Source : Occupational Wage Survey, MOM

B.3 MONTHLY BASIC AND GROSS WAGES OF SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN ALL INDUSTRIES, JUNE 2009 (continued)

SSOC 2005	Occupation	Number Covered	Basic Wage (\$)		Gross Wage (\$)	
			Mean	Median	Mean	Median
32230	Occupational therapist	61	3,149	2,864	3,188	2,891
31714	Operations executive (including warehousing and shipping executive)	3,058	3,003	2,813	3,170	2,978
32212	Optician	18	2,271	2,270	2,830	2,866
32211	Optometrist	45	3,476	3,500	3,552	3,725
34403	Paralegal (w/o law degree)	15	3,284	2,650	3,325	2,650
39222	Personnel / Human resource officer	1,186	3,287	3,000	3,365	3,059
31294	Petroleum and natural gas extraction technician	56	2,491	2,443	3,689	3,582
32290	Pharmaceutical assistant / dispenser	153	2,355	2,169	2,417	2,183
39570	Physical fitness instructor	54	1,603	1,500	2,800	2,690
31102	Physics technician	12	2,438	2,179	3,259	2,914
32220	Physiotherapist	156	3,244	3,000	3,268	3,070
31297	Precision optics technician	15	3,331	3,366	3,367	3,366
31612	Premises maintenance officer	533	2,587	2,400	2,671	2,500
33110	Pre-primary education teacher	362	1,624	1,548	1,664	1,555
31712	Production coordinator (including production planner / scheduler)	624	3,191	2,984	3,381	3,142
31262	Production engineering technician	736	2,200	2,025	3,142	2,931
31711	Production executive	483	3,285	3,260	3,634	3,481
39532	Products designer	62	2,866	2,785	2,942	2,800

Source : Occupational Wage Survey, MOM

B.3 MONTHLY BASIC AND GROSS WAGES OF SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN ALL INDUSTRIES, JUNE 2009 (continued)

SSOC 2005	Occupation	Number Covered	Basic Wage (\$)		Gross Wage (\$)	
			Mean	Median	Mean	Median
32261	Professional nurse	1,942	2,523	2,309	2,818	2,614
31715	Property management executive	533	2,872	2,800	2,940	2,830
39225	Public relations officer	338	2,909	2,600	3,063	2,746
34222	Purchasing agent	940	3,183	2,936	3,304	3,000
31265	Quality assurance technician	1,175	2,243	2,105	2,965	2,997
31298	Quantity surveying technician	107	2,272	2,200	2,320	2,206
39212	Research officer	60	3,126	2,900	3,171	2,965
31563	Road transport service supervisor	161	2,746	2,600	3,028	2,855
39228	Sales and marketing executive	2,495	3,100	2,800	3,324	3,000
34212	Sales representative (Medical and pharmaceutical products)	248	3,392	3,002	4,119	3,991
34211	Sales representative (Technical)	2,279	3,288	3,000	5,382	3,748
39302	School counsellor	13	3,846	4,000	3,885	4,000
34120	Securities dealer and broker	83	3,961	3,000	4,069	3,000
31234	Semi-conductor technician	893	2,304	2,090	2,769	2,430
31521	Ship-master	22	4,148	3,752	4,832	4,500
32262	Specialised nurse	156	4,021	4,020	4,283	4,308
32241	Speech therapist	20	3,561	3,312	3,596	3,351
39560	Sports coach	32	3,237	2,800	3,503	3,330

Source : Occupational Wage Survey, MOM

B.3 MONTHLY BASIC AND GROSS WAGES OF SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN ALL INDUSTRIES, JUNE 2009 (continued)

SSOC 2005	Occupation	Number Covered	Basic Wage (\$)		Gross Wage (\$)	
			Mean	Median	Mean	Median
31212	Structural engineering technician	12	2,992	3,340	3,156	3,773
31232	Telecommunications technician	128	2,146	2,008	2,491	2,361
31246	Tool / Mould designer	50	2,450	2,335	2,763	2,615
31564	Traffic supervisor (Ship's cargo)	808	2,347	2,200	2,778	2,778
39223	Training officer	357	3,093	2,800	3,202	2,900
34243	Treasury officer	104	3,923	3,800	3,965	3,910
4	CLERICAL WORKERS	29,846	1,863	1,800	2,001	1,918
42224	Airport receptionist / clerk	262	2,323	2,359	2,562	2,568
41303	Audit clerk	83	2,501	2,507	2,543	2,530
41307	Bank clerk	996	1,993	1,962	2,187	2,195
42121	Bank teller	204	1,624	1,622	1,869	1,810
41305	Billing clerk	1,095	1,970	1,950	2,062	2,044
41301	Bookkeeper	10	2,709	2,465	2,907	2,635
42111	Cashier	1,781	1,157	1,022	1,339	1,238
41000	Clerical supervisor	2,098	2,493	2,410	2,712	2,611
42225	Customer service clerk	2,301	1,780	1,741	1,951	1,900
41130	Data entry operator	147	1,290	1,300	1,354	1,335

Source : Occupational Wage Survey, MOM

B.3 MONTHLY BASIC AND GROSS WAGES OF SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN ALL INDUSTRIES, JUNE 2009 (continued)

SSOC 2005	Occupation	Number Covered	Basic Wage (\$)		Gross Wage (\$)	
			Mean	Median	Mean	Median
41421	Data processing control clerk	72	1,693	1,598	1,946	1,804
41205	Filing clerk	191	1,949	1,654	2,038	1,772
42222	Hotel receptionist	267	1,594	1,576	1,704	1,649
41203	Insurance / Underwriting clerk	269	2,228	2,173	2,379	2,353
41302	Ledger and accounts clerk	2,668	1,972	1,950	2,057	2,022
41202	Legal clerk	150	2,376	2,448	2,436	2,450
41204	Library clerk	54	1,717	1,660	1,770	1,690
41207	Marketing clerk	350	2,001	1,920	2,146	2,055
41521	Material planning clerk	97	1,983	1,872	2,133	2,182
42223	Medical / Dental receptionist	826	1,585	1,578	1,696	1,644
42112	Office cashier	32	1,767	1,752	1,839	1,791
41201	Office clerk	5,669	1,757	1,700	1,847	1,799
41206	Personnel / Human resource clerk	579	1,894	1,900	1,970	1,955
41522	Production planning clerk	392	1,722	1,691	1,984	1,895
41308	Purchasing clerk	421	1,823	1,795	1,963	1,870
42221	Receptionist	590	1,696	1,662	1,745	1,700
41111	Secretary	1,293	2,581	2,550	2,641	2,600
41306	Securities clerk	35	2,326	2,162	2,611	2,412

Source : Occupational Wage Survey, MOM

B.3 MONTHLY BASIC AND GROSS WAGES OF SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN ALL INDUSTRIES, JUNE 2009 (continued)

SSOC 2005	Occupation	Number Covered	Basic Wage (\$)		Gross Wage (\$)	
			Mean	Median	Mean	Median
41511	Shipping clerk	1,333	1,873	1,800	2,029	1,970
4141	Statistical clerk	25	1,592	1,520	1,941	1,814
41512	Stock records clerk	263	1,772	1,800	1,920	1,910
41513	Storekeeper	1,221	1,715	1,650	1,942	1,850
4223	Telephone operator	100	1,480	1,400	1,751	1,550
42210	Travel agency and related clerk	400	2,227	2,100	2,259	2,146
41122	Typist	67	2,730	2,818	2,805	2,938
41304	Wages clerk	27	1,906	2,000	2,040	2,150
5	SERVICE WORKERS AND SHOP AND MARKET SALES WORKERS	22,808	1,485	1,360	2,082	1,786
51250	Bar / Lounge hostess	34	1,123	800	1,174	913
51240	Bartender	75	1,442	1,400	1,638	1,538
51330	Beautician	369	1,595	1,488	2,255	2,198
51231	Captain / Waiter supervisor	490	1,575	1,550	1,773	1,737
51221	Chief / executive cook	100	4,056	3,700	4,225	3,804
51360	Child-care worker	53	1,532	1,455	1,535	1,455
51220	Cook	860	1,841	1,633	1,957	1,786
51232	Fast food preparation and servicing worker	42	829	713	1,049	968

Source : Occupational Wage Survey, MOM

B.3 MONTHLY BASIC AND GROSS WAGES OF SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN ALL INDUSTRIES, JUNE 2009 (continued)

SSOC 2005	Occupation	Number Covered	Basic Wage (\$)		Gross Wage (\$)	
			Mean	Median	Mean	Median
51310	Hair stylist / Hairdresser	213	1,378	1,300	2,006	1,856
52220	Hawker / Stall holder (Other than prepared food or drinks)	307	1,138	1,072	1,177	1,101
52210	Hawker / Stall holder (Prepared food or drinks)	76	1,053	869	1,101	900
51212	House steward	44	1,829	1,790	1,934	1,947
51211	Housekeeper (Hotels and other establishments)	167	2,034	1,800	2,034	1,819
51213	Housekeeping matron	14	1,549	1,328	1,625	1,493
51224	Junior cook	99	1,531	1,370	1,692	1,510
51450	Life guard	12	2,083	1,976	2,161	2,051
5150	Mail distribution worker	834	1,384	1,449	1,602	1,633
51391	Masseur (Non-medical)	169	1,464	1,500	1,859	1,500
51393	Pest exterminator	172	1,112	1,030	1,328	1,204
51440	Private security guard	3,732	929	743	1,438	1,380
52103	Sales demonstrator	19	1,227	1,200	1,827	1,767
52101	Sales supervisor	999	1,644	1,571	2,165	1,930
52102	Shop sales assistant	4,201	1,254	1,150	1,743	1,514
51222	Sous chef (second-in-charge)	153	2,795	2,620	2,902	2,756
51223	Specialty cook	64	2,877	2,600	2,950	2,735

Source : Occupational Wage Survey, MOM

B.3 MONTHLY BASIC AND GROSS WAGES OF SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN ALL INDUSTRIES, JUNE 2009 (continued)

SSOC 2005	Occupation	Number Covered	Basic Wage (\$)		Gross Wage (\$)	
			Mean	Median	Mean	Median
52105	Telemarketer	93	1,834	1,900	2,182	2,167
51130	Tourist guide	10	1,406	1,320	1,687	1,547
51230	Waiter	860	1,079	1,000	1,183	1,135
6	AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERY WORKERS	119	1,620	1,550	1,921	1,680
61030	Livestock and dairy farm worker	91	1,595	1,550	1,935	1,710
7	PRODUCTION CRAFTSMEN AND RELATED WORKERS	9,193	1,926	1,800	2,290	2,150
72323	Aircraft engine mechanic	180	1,821	1,737	2,740	2,624
72440	Audio and video equipment mechanic	11	1,694	1,600	1,707	1,633
74121	Baker	62	1,407	1,328	1,613	1,500
71162	Boiler and pipe insulator	10	1,755	1,902	2,099	2,176
72231	Buffing and polishing machine operator	14	1,159	1,100	1,365	1,145
71291	Building maintenance worker	314	1,626	1,600	1,826	1,688
71180	Building painter	35	1,171	1,166	1,473	1,271
74221	Cabinet and furniture maker	10	1,061	800	1,067	800
71141	Carpenter	121	1,527	1,500	1,780	1,800
73310	Compositor and typesetter	31	1,500	1,530	1,754	1,769
72156	Door, window frame, grill & dry wall installer	20	1,219	1,232	1,372	1,332

Source : Occupational Wage Survey, MOM

B.3 MONTHLY BASIC AND GROSS WAGES OF SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN ALL INDUSTRIES, JUNE 2009 (continued)

SSOC 2005	Occupation	Number Covered	Basic Wage (\$)		Gross Wage (\$)	
			Mean	Median	Mean	Median
72421	Electrical fitter	57	1,683	1,650	2,032	1,734
72422	Electrical lift, escalator and related equipment fitter	129	1,709	1,800	2,233	2,217
72410	Electrician	517	1,690	1,650	1,945	1,828
72431	Electronics fitter	273	1,392	1,285	1,950	1,800
71112	Floor and wall tile setter	28	1,437	1,500	1,580	1,510
74341	Furniture upholsterer	12	1,450	1,476	1,485	1,500
74331	Garment pattern maker	32	1,437	1,400	1,565	1,400
72322	Industrial and office machinery mechanic	361	1,785	1,744	2,177	2,075
73131	Jewellery worker	13	1,456	1,400	1,539	1,405
74404	Leather goods maker / assembler	44	1,281	1,184	1,306	1,217
72331	Machinery fitter	175	1,653	1,650	1,965	1,820
72321	Machinery mechanic	408	1,678	1,618	2,163	1,956
72333	Marine engine fitter	34	1,258	1,382	1,296	1,403
74343	Mattress maker	30	1,121	1,019	1,284	1,106
7411	Meat and fish preparer	103	1,307	1,264	1,453	1,487
72111	Metal moulder	65	1,855	1,900	2,318	2,275
72153	Metal shipwright	60	1,793	1,950	1,888	1,950
72310	Motor vehicle mechanic	836	1,770	1,764	2,370	2,258

Source : Occupational Wage Survey, MOM

B.3 MONTHLY BASIC AND GROSS WAGES OF SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN ALL INDUSTRIES, JUNE 2009 (continued)

SSOC 2005	Occupation	Number Covered	Basic Wage (\$)		Gross Wage (\$)	
			Mean	Median	Mean	Median
71193	Motor vehicle spray painter	27	2,120	2,000	2,503	2,000
72143	Panel beater	29	2,072	2,020	2,683	2,456
74123	Pastry and confectionery maker	23	1,375	1,235	1,539	1,501
72122	Pipe fitter	159	1,434	1,400	1,817	1,735
71150	Plasterer	30	1,324	1,000	1,343	1,000
72121	Plumber	47	1,537	1,500	1,734	1,600
73113	Precision instrument maker, assembler and repairer	17	1,712	1,700	2,103	1,792
72335	Refrigeration and air-conditioning plant installer	53	1,667	1,650	1,954	1,825
72324	Refrigeration and air-conditioning plant mechanic	72	1,724	1,650	2,303	1,985
71123	Reinforcing iron worker	13	1,359	1,399	1,631	1,844
71292	Scaffolder	30	1,624	1,700	2,569	2,581
72141	Sheet metal worker	56	1,673	1,800	1,789	1,872
73340	Silk screen, block and textile printer	21	1,287	1,100	1,440	1,116
71192	Spray painter (except construction and motor vehicles)	22	1,532	1,500	1,645	1,595
71191	Structural steel and ship painter	13	1,021	750	1,104	750
72151	Structural steel worker (Workshop)	155	1,630	1,750	2,234	2,244
71000	Supervisor and general foreman (Building trades)	1,542	2,436	2,300	2,664	2,500
74000	Supervisor and general foreman (Food processing, woodworking, textile, leather and related trades)	66	2,124	2,000	2,348	2,150

Source : Occupational Wage Survey, MOM

B.3 MONTHLY BASIC AND GROSS WAGES OF SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN ALL INDUSTRIES, JUNE 2009 (continued)

SSOC 2005	Occupation	Number Covered	Basic Wage (\$)		Gross Wage (\$)	
			Mean	Median	Mean	Median
72000	Supervisor and general foreman (Metal, machinery and related trades)	1,589	2,432	2,301	2,804	2,724
73000	Supervisor and general foreman (Precision, handicraft, printing and related trades)	40	2,491	2,308	2,927	2,929
72460	Telecommunications installer and servicer	27	1,576	1,555	1,663	1,650
72221	Tool and die maker	130	2,084	2,035	2,575	2,468
73112	Watch and clock repairer	52	2,509	2,695	2,674	2,773
72131	Welder	325	1,790	1,750	2,259	2,160
8	PLANT AND MACHINE OPERATORS AND ASSEMBLERS	14,114	1,549	1,450	2,012	1,809
83243	Ambulance driver	39	1,286	1,260	1,587	1,260
83401	Boatswain	16	1,810	1,847	2,308	2,225
81621	Boiler fireman	19	1,739	1,716	2,516	2,487
8252	Bookbinding and related machine operator	73	1,229	1,200	1,514	1,442
83313	Bulldozer operator	12	1,595	1,658	2,604	2,555
83250	Bus driver	274	1,073	1,000	1,327	1,200
82531	Carton and paper box making machine operator	48	1,147	1,038	1,475	1,300
83241	Chauffeur	349	1,686	1,650	2,256	2,070
8150	Chemical processing plant operator	263	1,818	1,650	2,660	2,265
82124	Concrete mixing plant operator (including concrete mixer operator)	11	1,416	1,130	3,157	3,213

Source : Occupational Wage Survey, MOM

B.3 MONTHLY BASIC AND GROSS WAGES OF SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN ALL INDUSTRIES, JUNE 2009 (continued)

SSOC 2005	Occupation	Number Covered	Basic Wage (\$)		Gross Wage (\$)	
			Mean	Median	Mean	Median
83321	Crane and hoist operator	1,385	2,010	2,050	2,818	2,584
82721	Dairy product processing machine operator	17	1,366	1,120	1,837	1,710
82811	Electrical equipment / component assembler	51	1,224	1,241	1,332	1,331
82821	Electrical / Electronic products quality checker and tester	293	1,135	1,082	1,491	1,423
82812	Electronic equipment / component assembler	2,520	1,018	927	1,415	1,281
82221	Electro-plater	82	1,381	1,429	1,685	1,722
83311	Excavating machine operator	90	2,036	1,965	3,145	2,868
83331	Fork lift truck operator	162	1,495	1,395	1,808	1,700
8275	Fruit, vegetable and nut processing machine operator	17	1,071	880	1,158	1,100
83402	Helmsman	20	1,734	1,800	2,369	2,255
82112	Lathe setter-operator	15	1,645	1,380	1,796	1,612
83260	Lorry driver	2,175	1,523	1,500	1,921	1,800
82000	Machine supervisor and general foreman	1,110	2,541	2,435	2,970	2,870
82822	Mechanical products quality checker and tester	246	1,817	1,748	2,098	2,069
81225	Metal rolling mill worker	15	1,508	1,475	2,006	1,849
82225	Metal sprayer	10	1,836	1,802	2,509	2,354
82111	Metalworking machine setter-operator	476	1,676	1,665	2,089	2,000
82113	Milling machine setter-operator	57	1,719	1,665	2,147	2,155

Source : Occupational Wage Survey, MOM

B.3 MONTHLY BASIC AND GROSS WAGES OF SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN ALL INDUSTRIES, JUNE 2009 (continued)

SSOC 2005	Occupation	Number Covered	Basic Wage (\$)		Gross Wage (\$)	
			Mean	Median	Mean	Median
83000	Mobile machinery supervisor and general foreman	130	2,297	2,098	2,909	2,532
83210	Motorcycle delivery man	32	1,027	920	1,408	1,318
82118	Numerical control machine setter-operator	70	1,631	1,618	2,207	2,089
82532	Paper product making machine operator	124	1,555	1,417	2,284	2,224
82230	Photographic products machine operator	22	1,713	1,493	1,931	1,802
82320	Plastic product machine operator	341	950	880	1,335	1,247
82117	Precision grinding machine setter-operator	117	1,559	1,490	2,026	2,035
82510	Printing machine operator	217	1,585	1,550	2,297	2,290
8231	Rubber products machine operator	53	893	843	1,274	1,153
82227	Sandblaster / Shotblaster (Metal)	11	928	800	963	800
82631	Sewing machine operator	77	1,124	1,000	1,222	1,121
81000	Stationary plant supervisor and general foreman	232	2,916	2,574	3,873	3,569
83271	Trailer-truck driver	610	1,450	1,400	1,961	1,848
83242	Van driver	628	1,450	1,416	1,662	1,601
81241	Wire drawer	15	1,385	1,520	1,490	1,683
9	CLEANERS, LABOURERS AND RELATED WORKERS	15,062	1,016	900	1,132	1,000
91392	Aircraft cleaner	181	745	650	895	750
93413	Aircraft loader	29	1,157	1,139	1,416	1,400

Source : Occupational Wage Survey, MOM

B.3 MONTHLY BASIC AND GROSS WAGES OF SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN ALL INDUSTRIES, JUNE 2009 (continued)

SSOC 2005	Occupation	Number Covered	Basic Wage (\$)		Gross Wage (\$)	
			Mean	Median	Mean	Median
92010	Bell captain	19	1,590	1,500	1,854	1,881
92020	Bellboy / Hotel porter	84	1,130	1,060	1,309	1,172
92051	Building caretaker / Watchman	84	878	750	941	780
92044	Car park attendant	77	992	900	1,311	1,265
91292	Cleaner (Industrial establishment)	589	746	720	923	850
91290	Cleaner supervisor	386	1,294	1,200	1,414	1,300
93300	Construction labourer and related worker	1,084	739	600	768	618
91224	Dishwasher	128	910	815	995	962
92052	Doorman	12	1,247	1,350	1,358	1,409
91223	Food and drink stall assistant	224	868	800	903	800
9141	Garbage Collector	38	643	550	850	734
93111	Gardener	374	963	950	1,004	965
93414	Godown labourer	463	1,450	1,360	1,709	1,640
93901	Hand packer	403	962	900	1,090	1,004
92043	Hospital attendant	802	1,261	1,200	1,358	1,284
91293	Hotel cleaner	22	1,291	1,265	1,415	1,318
92021	Hotel concierge	22	1,817	1,875	1,902	1,900
91222	Kitchen assistant	685	968	800	1,032	900

Source : Occupational Wage Survey, MOM

B.3 MONTHLY BASIC AND GROSS WAGES OF SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN ALL INDUSTRIES, JUNE 2009 (continued)

SSOC 2005	Occupation	Number Covered	Basic Wage (\$)		Gross Wage (\$)	
			Mean	Median	Mean	Median
92042	Laboratory attendant	66	1,493	1,497	1,676	1,584
91210	Laundry and dry cleaning worker	266	958	909	1,067	995
93415	Lorry attendant	308	1,128	1,102	1,413	1,358
93200	Manufacturing labourer and related worker	831	968	800	1,116	857
91310	Motor vehicle cleaner / polisher	134	986	920	1,037	920
91291	Office cleaner	1,849	756	700	809	767
92041	Office / Library attendant	260	1,249	1,209	1,344	1,250
91221	Room steward / Chambermaid	279	1,170	1,110	1,300	1,194
92047	School attendant	13	1,276	1,283	1,416	1,300
91391	Ship and ship tank cleaner	89	796	700	856	700
92048	Sport attendant	17	1,308	1,175	1,454	1,456
93411	Stevedore	27	1,163	1,000	1,296	1,150
93416	Store hand	1,333	1,408	1,375	1,628	1,568
92045	Valet parking attendant	21	984	992	1,046	992

Source : Occupational Wage Survey, MOM

B.4 TOTAL WAGE CHANGE BY INDUSTRY, 2000 – 2009

SSIC 2005	Industry	Per Cent									
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	TOTAL	6.6	1.1	-	1.5	3.6	4.3	4.5	5.9	4.2	-0.4
C15-36	Manufacturing	5.6	0.2	0.6	1.8	3.1	3.7	4.2	4.7	3.4	-0.1
F45	Construction	2.1	-1.5	-0.9	-	1.5	1.9	3.9	5.0	4.2	1.5
G-V	Services	7.7	1.7	-0.2	1.5	4.0	4.7	4.7	6.5	4.5	-0.7
G50-51	Wholesale and Retail Trade	5.8	1.3	1.0	1.7	3.6	3.9	4.5	5.4	3.8	0.4
H52-56	Transport and Storage	7.6	3.5	-5.5	3.4	4.0	7.0	3.2	8.7	1.7	-5.1
J58	Hotels and Restaurants	5.0	0.2	0.2	-	1.9	3.4	3.9	4.7	4.0	0.1
K60-63	Information and Communications	10.3	1.1	-0.1	1.3	3.7	5.3	6.2	5.3	5.8	-1.8
L65-66	Financial Services	11.7	3.0	0.7	-1.1	5.5	6.7	5.9	10.7	8.4	-1.7
M70-71	Real Estate and Leasing Services	5.2	0.3	0.2	0.8	1.5	2.4	3.4	4.9	3.5	-0.5
N73-76	Professional Services	8.9	1.3	0.7	2.4	5.9	5.0	6.8	7.9	6.4	-0.4
O78	Administrative and Support Services	4.2	1.8	0.8	0.5	1.9	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.1	0.7
P80-V99	Community, Social and Personal Services	9.0	0.8	1.7	1.8	5.0	3.2	5.1	6.1	4.3	1.3

Note :

Data pertain to full-time private sector employees on the CPF scheme who have been with the establishments for at least a year. The survey covers private sector establishments each with at least 10 employees.

Source : Survey on Annual Wage Changes, MOM

B.5 BASIC WAGE CHANGE BY INDUSTRY, 2000 – 2009

SSIC 2005	Industry	Per Cent									
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	TOTAL	4.9	2.9	1.8	1.2	2.7	3.1	3.6	4.3	4.4	1.3
C15-36	Manufacturing	4.5	2.4	1.8	1.3	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.7	4.0	0.8
F45	Construction	2.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	1.1	1.7	2.5	3.9	3.9	1.4
G-V	Services	5.4	3.4	2.0	1.3	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.6	4.6	1.4
G50-51	Wholesale and Retail Trade	4.6	3.1	1.8	1.8	2.9	3.1	3.6	4.2	4.3	1.5
H52-56	Transport and Storage	4.6	2.2	3.5	0.2	3.4	2.6	3.5	3.8	4.0	0.4
J58	Hotels and Restaurants	3.4	1.6	1.0	0.8	1.7	2.3	3.1	3.4	3.1	1.7
K60-63	Information and Communications	7.4	4.1	0.9	0.6	3.3	4.3	5.4	5.3	5.2	0.3
L65-66	Financial Services	7.3	5.4	2.0	1.7	3.3	4.9	4.9	7.1	6.4	1.9
M70-71	Real Estate and Leasing Services	3.9	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.9	2.5	3.5	3.7	1.4
N73-76	Professional Services	6.7	4.1	1.8	2.3	3.9	4.3	5.4	5.9	6.4	1.7
O78	Administrative and Support Services	3.9	3.0	0.9	0.5	1.5	2.6	2.9	3.5	3.1	1.2
P80-V99	Community, Social and Personal Services	6.4	4.3	2.2	1.5	2.9	3.4	3.4	4.6	4.4	2.3

Note :

Data pertain to full-time private sector employees on the CPF scheme who have been with the establishments for at least a year.
The survey covers private sector establishments each with at least 10 employees.

Source : Survey on Annual Wage Changes, MOM

B.6 QUANTUM OF VARIABLE COMPONENT PAID BY INDUSTRY, 2000 – 2009

SSIC 2005	Industry	Months of Basic Wage									
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	TOTAL	2.27	2.03	1.77	1.76	1.87	2.06	2.18	2.36	2.31	1.99
C15-36	Manufacturing	2.19	1.93	1.80	1.88	1.97	2.10	2.26	2.43	2.36	2.29
F45	Construction	1.13	0.92	0.87	0.76	0.96	0.99	1.22	1.30	1.27	1.29
G-V	Services	2.46	2.19	1.84	1.80	1.92	2.15	2.23	2.44	2.40	1.96
G50-51	Wholesale and Retail Trade	2.11	1.84	1.81	1.77	1.84	2.09	2.18	2.27	2.13	1.73
H52-56	Transport and Storage	3.01	3.22	1.78	2.14	2.26	2.84	2.73	3.44	3.11	2.50
J58	Hotels and Restaurants	1.32	1.08	0.92	0.84	0.81	1.08	1.19	1.41	1.55	1.10
K60-63	Information and Communications	2.88	2.28	2.06	2.10	2.25	2.35	2.71	2.62	2.65	2.41
L65-66	Financial Services	3.76	3.45	3.26	2.70	3.01	3.12	3.29	3.63	3.74	2.99
M70-71	Real Estate and Leasing Services	1.76	1.53	1.53	1.24	1.16	1.28	1.40	1.72	1.71	1.65
N73-76	Professional Services	2.13	1.72	1.54	1.51	1.77	1.87	2.14	2.50	2.36	1.82
O78	Administrative and Support Services	1.04	0.86	0.74	0.71	0.64	1.20	1.10	1.03	1.08	0.94
P80-V99	Community, Social and Personal Services	2.27	1.78	1.59	1.66	1.84	1.83	2.26	2.39	2.30	2.02

Note :

Data pertain to full-time private sector employees on the CPF scheme who have been with the establishments for at least a year.
The survey covers private sector establishments each with at least 10 employees.

Source : Survey on Annual Wage Changes, MOM

**B.7 PROPORTION OF EMPLOYEES BY NUMBER OF KEY WAGE RECOMMENDATIONS IMPLEMENTED
AND ESTABLISHMENT SIZE, 2004 – 2009**

Proportion of Employees	Period	Some Form of Wage Flexibility	Number of Key Wage Recommendations Implemented				Per Cent
			Three	Two	One	None	
All Industries	December 2009	85.1	17.0	28.4	39.8	14.9	
	December 2008	83.6	17.0	28.1	38.6	16.4	
	December 2007	83.7	19.3	26.8	37.7	16.3	
	December 2006	83.3	20.8	25.3	37.2	16.7	
	December 2005	81.1	21.4	25.9	33.8	18.9	
	June 2005	82.6	22.0	27.2	33.4	17.4	
	December 2004	81.3	15.0	28.5	37.8	18.7	
	June 2004	75.6	12.4	26.7	36.4	24.4	
<u>By Establishment Size</u>							
25 – 199 Employees	December 2009	78.6	5.8	21.9	50.8	21.4	
	December 2008	75.0	6.1	20.5	48.5	25.0	
	December 2007	76.9	5.4	23.1	48.3	23.1	
	December 2006	73.4	6.0	20.0	47.4	26.6	
	December 2005	68.3	5.7	19.3	43.3	31.7	
	June 2005	72.9	8.2	20.7	44.0	27.1	
	December 2004	72.1	4.3	20.2	47.5	27.9	
	June 2004	63.1	3.6	17.5	41.9	36.9	
200 Employees and Over	December 2009	89.9	25.1	33.1	31.7	10.1	
	December 2008	90.4	25.5	34.0	30.9	9.6	
	December 2007	88.6	29.1	29.4	30.1	11.4	
	December 2006	90.1	31.0	29.0	30.2	9.9	
	December 2005	90.2	32.6	30.5	27.1	9.8	
	June 2005	89.7	32.2	31.9	25.6	10.3	
	December 2004	89.2	24.1	35.6	29.5	10.8	
	June 2004	85.0	19.1	33.7	32.2	15.0	

Notes :

Source : Survey on Wage Restructuring, MOM

1) The tripartite partners recommend that firms implement the following 3 wage recommendations to improve wage flexibility and competitiveness :

- (i) implement variable bonus linked to Key Performance Indicators (KPI);
- (ii) introduce the Monthly Variable Component (MVC) in wage structure;
- (iii) narrow the maximum-minimum salary ratio for the majority of their employees to an average of 1.5 or less.

In the survey, establishments are considered to have implemented recommendation (i) if they have formulated and communicated to their employees, the KPI for the payment of the variable bonus; and recommendation (iii) if they have narrowed the salary ratio to 1.5 or less, decided to / in the process of narrowing the salary ratio or all along have a maximum-minimum ratio at 1.5 or less.

2) Data on wage restructuring pertain to private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees. Data are only available from 2004 onwards.

**B.8 PROPORTION OF EMPLOYEES BY KEY WAGE RECOMMENDATIONS IMPLEMENTED
AND ESTABLISHMENT SIZE, 2004 – 2009**

				Per Cent
Proportion of Employees	Period	Variable Bonus Linked to Key Performing Indicators	Monthly Variable Component	Maximum-Minimum Salary Ratio
All Industries	December 2009	53.7	34.7	59.0
	December 2008	54.1	33.8	57.8
	December 2007	51.9	34.7	62.4
	December 2006	52.8	37.2	60.2
	December 2005	54.2	36.0	59.6
	June 2005	53.6	39.4	60.8
	December 2004	47.1	33.5	59.3
	June 2004	42.0	32.9	52.2
<u>By Establishment Size</u>	December 2009	35.8	14.2	62.2
25 – 199 Employees	December 2008	36.4	13.9	57.4
	December 2007	34.2	14.2	62.4
	December 2006	31.5	16.5	57.5
	December 2005	31.4	15.4	52.1
	June 2005	33.8	19.3	56.8
	December 2004	29.1	14.2	57.6
	June 2004	26.1	14.1	47.8
	200 Employees and Over	December 2009	66.9	49.7
December 2008		68.0	49.4	58.1
December 2007		64.6	49.3	62.5
December 2006		67.5	51.5	62.1
December 2005		70.5	50.6	64.8
June 2005		68.1	54.1	63.7
December 2004		62.3	49.8	60.8
June 2004		54.1	47.3	55.5

Notes :

Source : Survey on Wage Restructuring, MOM

1) The tripartite partners recommend that firms implement the following 3 wage recommendations to improve wage flexibility and competitiveness :

- (i) implement variable bonus linked to Key Performance Indicators (KPI);
- (ii) introduce the Monthly Variable Component (MVC) in wage structure;
- (iii) narrow the maximum-minimum salary ratio for the majority of their employees to an average of 1.5 or less.

In the survey, establishments are considered to have implemented recommendation (i) if they have formulated and communicated to their employees, the KPI for the payment of the variable bonus; and recommendation (iii) if they have narrowed the salary ratio to 1.5 or less, decided to / in the process of narrowing the salary ratio or all along have a maximum-minimum ratio at 1.5 or less.

2) Data on wage restructuring pertain to private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees. Data are only available from 2004 onwards.

B.9 NATIONAL WAGES COUNCIL (NWC) GUIDELINES 2010/2011

Strong Tripartism Has Helped Singapore Overcome Downturn

1. During the recent economic downturn, the NWC recommended that employers, unions and the government work together to cut costs and save jobs. We leveraged on our strong tripartite partnership and implemented initiatives such as the Jobs Credit Scheme, Skills Programme for Upgrading and Resilience (SPUR) and measures to manage excess manpower. As a result, Singapore was able to manage the impact of the downturn, minimize job losses, and emerge strongly from the downturn.

2. Our recovery is now strong and broad-based. Employees can look forward to wage increases and bonuses. At the same time, employers, unions and the government must continue to work closely to raise productivity so that wage increases will be sustainable and Singapore businesses remain cost competitive.

2009 Economic and Labour Market Performance

Economy

3. Due to the downturn in the first half of 2009, the Singapore economy contracted by 1.3% in 2009, down from the 1.8% growth in 2008. The contraction was broad-based affecting most segments of the economy. However, the economy started to recover in the second half of 2009, with GDP expanding by 1.8% and 3.8% year-on-year in the third and fourth quarters respectively.

Labour Market

4. In line with the slow down, redundancies hit 23,430 workers in 2009, higher than the 16,880 in 2008, but lower than the 27,570 redundancies in the last downturn in 2001. Overall, total employment grew by 37,600 in 2009, due to gains in the second half. This was significantly lower than the increase of 221,600 in 2008. The seasonally adjusted overall and resident unemployment rate stood at 2.3% and 3.3% respectively in December 2009.

Inflation

5. The consumer price index (CPI) rose by 0.6% in 2009, much lower than the 6.6% in 2008.

Productivity

6. With employment growing amid GDP contraction, labour productivity declined by 3.9% in 2009, compared to the decline of 7.2% in 2008. After 7 consecutive quarters of productivity decline, the third and fourth quarter of 2009 saw productivity gains of 0.6% and 2.7% respectively, resulting from the economic recovery.

Wages

7. Reflecting wage restraint and downturn measures adopted by companies, nominal basic wages rose by 1.3% in 2009, significantly lower than the 4.4% increase in 2008. Nominal total wages declined by 0.4% in 2009, after increasing by 4.2% in 2008. The difference in basic and total wage movements was due to a 14% drop in variable bonus payout from 2.31 months in 2008 to 1.99 months in 2009. Nominal total wages also declined in 1998 during the Asian financial crisis.

8. After adjusting for inflation, real total wages declined by 1.0% while real basic wages rose by 0.7% in 2009. Real total and basic wages have outpaced productivity in the last three years, although over the longer term since the last recession in 2001, real total and basic wages still lagged productivity growth(see Annex A).

Cost Competitiveness

9. Despite falling output, the downturn measures helped mitigate business and labour costs, hence reducing overall unit labour cost (ULC) by 0.7% in 2009, after rising for the previous four years.

Outlook for 2010

10. Singapore's GDP expanded strongly by 15.5% in 1Q2010 on a year-on-year basis. The growth was broad-based. Given this, and the overall improved outlook for external economies for the rest of 2010, the Ministry of Trade & Industry (MTI) expects 7.0% to 9.0% GDP growth in 2010.

11. Continuing the momentum from the last quarter of 2009, total employment in the first quarter of 2010 is estimated to have grown by 34,000^P. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rates fell further from December 2009 to 2.2%^P (overall) and 3.2%^P (resident) in March 2010. With the strong economic recovery, the Ministry of Manpower (MOM) expects a tightening labour market.

12. Overall inflation is forecast to be 2.5% to 3.5% in 2010, higher than the 0.6% in 2009.

^P Preliminary

NWC Guidelines for 2010/2011

Sustainable Wage Increases, Continuous Productivity Improvements

13. The NWC notes that the recovery of the Singapore economy has been strong and broad-based. The tightening labour market will place upward pressure on wages. This is especially so given many employees accepted wage freeze and cuts as well as other cost cutting measures during the downturn to help companies reduce costs and save jobs.

14. The Council also notes that the global economic recovery has become firmer and more broad-based, supported by the improved outlook in the US and continued strength in China. However, there also remain some downside risks in the global economy, owing to the sovereign debt crisis in Europe, and concerns over excessive asset price inflation in emerging Asia. Domestically, companies are also in different stages of recovery, with some still affected by the downturn. Labour productivity has contracted in the last three years, which resulted in wages outpacing productivity growth. There is therefore a pressing need to raise productivity to ensure that wage gains are sustainable. In this respect, wage increases should lag productivity gains in the long term.

15. **The NWC therefore recommends that companies should grant sustainable wage increases to employees, taking into account company performance and prospects.** The NWC also notes that companies have rolled back their wage restraint measures to varying degrees. For companies that have not done so, they should take this into account when deciding on wage increases. In situations where companies still face cost pressures, have yet to fully recover from the downturn, and where built-in wage increase may not be sustainable, they could instead grant employees variable payments.

16. The NWC notes that the employers' CPF contribution rate will be raised by 1 percentage point in two steps: the first 0.5 percentage point increase on 1 September 2010 and the remaining 0.5 percentage point increase on 1 March 2011. **In their wage negotiations, companies and unions should take into account the increase in employers' CPF contribution rate as such contributions are part of the overall wage package.**

17. Our flexible wage system has enabled us to better respond to changes in the economic landscape, weather downturns and save jobs, as well as reward and motivate employees in upturns. **The NWC recommends that companies should continue to maintain and where possible, enhance flexibility in their wage structures, by building up the monthly variable component (MVC) from wage increases, and rewarding employees for their contributions through variable payments linked to performance and productivity.**

18. The NWC notes that the high inflation in 2008 and the downturn in 2009 have especially affected low wage workers. **The NWC recommends that in granting wage increases, companies pay greater attention to low wage workers. For example, companies could include a dollar quantum for built-in wage increases and/or variable payments.**

19. Productivity growth is the basis for sustainable wage growth. **The NWC strongly urges the tripartite partners to work closely together to raise productivity.** The Council notes that the Economic Strategies Committee (ESC) had recommended a target of raising productivity by 2% to 3% per year over the next 10 years. Higher productivity would enhance our competitiveness and translate into sustainable increases in wage levels in the long run.

20. In this respect, the NWC welcomes the Government's initiative to set up the National Productivity and Continuing Education Council to oversee the nation's productivity efforts. **Management must drive productivity measures and proactively look into enhancing productivity in their companies. Companies should reduce their reliance on low-skilled foreign manpower and take advantage of the various government initiatives,** such as the Productivity and Innovation Credit and the National Productivity Fund, to raise productivity.

21. **Companies should also engage unions/employees in the process to seek their support in implementing productivity measures. Companies should share productivity gains with employees which could be in the form of productivity incentives or bonuses,** so that they have a stake in the productivity improvement process. **Companies are also encouraged to formulate appropriate, consistent and transparent Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), in consultation with unions/employees, that take into consideration employees' contributions to productivity gains and to reward employees accordingly.**

Help Vulnerable Segments of the Workforce

22. We should **continue to push ahead with initiatives to enhance the employability and incomes of vulnerable groups, including low wage, contract and casual workers, older workers and, women wanting to join or return to the workforce.** With the economy expected to grow strongly, demand for workers will increase. **The NWC urges companies in need of workers to look at employing and retaining older workers and encouraging more women to join the workforce.**

23. The NWC endorses the Tripartite Guidelines on Re-employment of Older Employees. **The Council strongly urges companies to work with unions/employees to implement re-employment policies and systems as soon as possible by adopting the Guidelines,** so as to be prepared for the implementation of the re-employment legislation in 2012.

24. The NWC urges **the tripartite partners to step up efforts to help low wage workers, including contract and casual workers, so that they can benefit from the enhanced Workfare Income Supplement (WIS) scheme and the Workfare Training Support (WTS) scheme which will be introduced from 1 July 2010. Employers and workers are also urged to tap on these schemes.**

Application of NWC's Recommendations

25. The NWC recommendations cover the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011. They are applicable to all employees – management, executives and rank-and-file employees, unionized and non-unionised companies in both public and private sectors.

26. To facilitate wage negotiation, companies should share relevant information on company performance and business prospect with employees and their representatives.

Conclusion

27. The high level of trust, co-operation and solidarity among the tripartite partners was a core competitive strength that helped Singapore weather the downturn. Through training, the workforce has also upgraded skillsets in preparation for the recovery. Companies should now ride the upturn to achieve strong performance, higher productivity and enhanced competitiveness.

28. Our strong tripartite partnership has enabled Singapore to respond effectively to the downturn and emerge stronger. The NWC is confident that our tripartite partnership will continue to strengthen and play a critical role in the upturn and in Singapore's transformation into a productivity-driven economy, thereby creating inclusive growth to the benefit of the economy, businesses, employees and all Singaporeans.

29. The NWC looks forward to the Government's acceptance of its recommendations.

NATIONAL WAGES COUNCIL
25 MAY 2010

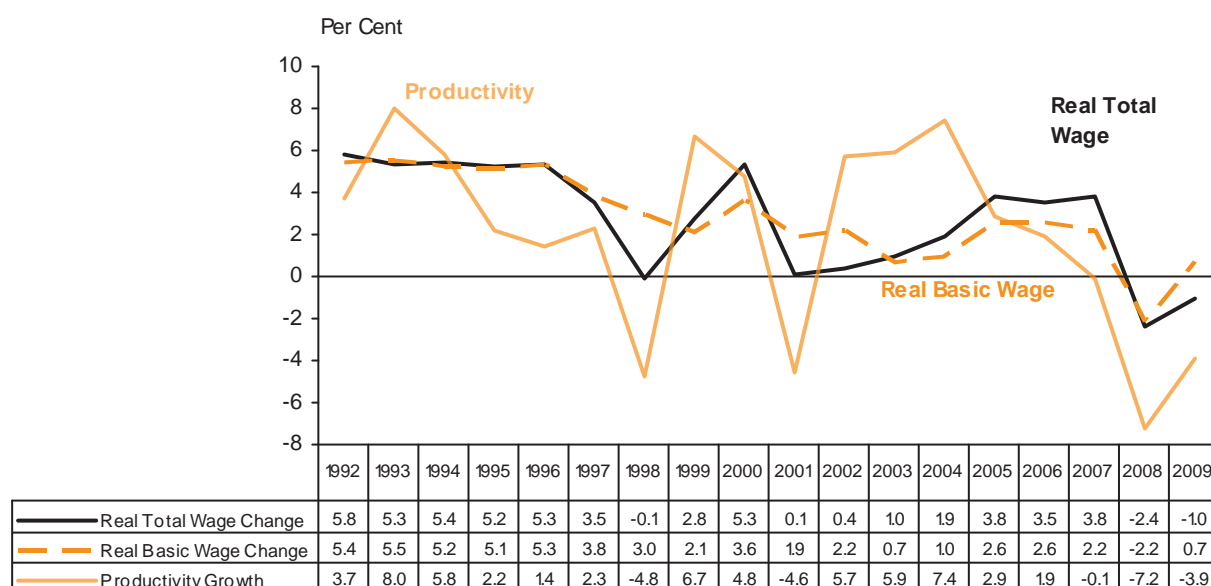
Table 1: Wage Changes in 2008 and 2009

	2008	2009
Total Wage Change		
– Nominal	4.2%	-0.4%
– Real	-2.4%	-1.0%
Basic Wage Change		
– Nominal	4.4%	1.3%
– Real	-2.2%	0.7%
Variable Component Payment (Bonus)	2.31 months	1.99 months

Source : MOM Survey on Annual Wage Changes, 2009

Note : Real wage changes adjusted by CPI : 6.6% (2008), 0.6% (2009).

Figure 1: Annual Change in Productivity and Real Wages, 1992 – 2009



Source : Department of Statistics, MTI (For Productivity Data)

Note : Total and basic wage change data pertain to all employees from 1998 onwards. Before 1998, data pertain to bargainable employees who were also mainly the rank-and-file.

Table 2 : Annualised Growth of Labour Productivity and Real Wages (2001 – 2009)

	Annualised Change (% p.a.)	
	2001 – 2009 (8 years)	2006 – 2009 (3 years)
Labour Productivity Growth	1.5%	-3.8%
Real Total Wage Growth (compared to productivity growth)	1.4% (lagged)	0.1% (outpaced)
Real Basic Wage Growth (compared to productivity growth)	1.2% (lagged)	0.2% (outpaced)

Source : MOM Survey on Annual Wage Changes, 2009 (wage);
Department of Statistics, MTI (labour productivity)

**EMPLOYMENT, HOURS WORKED
AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT**

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS WORKED AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

Source of Data

Employment data are compiled from administrative records of the Central Provident Fund Board and the Ministry of Manpower. The self-employed component is estimated from the Labour Force Survey.

Statistics on hours worked are compiled from establishment surveys conducted by the Manpower Research and Statistics Department of the Ministry of Manpower. Before 2006, the surveys cover private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees. From 2006 onwards, the surveys also include the public sector.

Statistics on employment conditions and practices are compiled from establishment surveys conducted by the Manpower Research and Statistics Department of the Ministry of Manpower. The surveys cover private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees.

Concepts and Definitions

The employment data comprise all persons in employment i.e. employees and the self-employed. However, it excludes

males who are serving their 2-year full-time national service liability in the Singapore Armed Forces, Police and Civil Defence Forces.

Data on the number of local (also known as resident) employees are compiled from the Central Provident Fund (CPF) Board's administrative records of active contributors defined as local employees who have at least one CPF contribution paid for him/her. A local employee is any Singapore citizen or permanent resident who is employed by an employer under a contract of service or other agreement entered into in Singapore. Every local employee and his/her employer are required to make monthly contributions to the CPF which is a compulsory savings scheme to provide workers financial security in old age and helps meet the needs of healthcare, home-ownership, family protection, and asset enhancement.

Data on foreigners working in Singapore are compiled from valid work passes issued by the Ministry of Manpower. Foreigners can work in Singapore only if they have valid work passes issued by the Ministry of Manpower.

The number of self-employed residents is estimated from the Labour Force Survey. The self-employed comprises persons aged 15 years and over who are own account workers, employers or contributing family workers.

Weekly standard hours refer to the number of hours, excluding meal breaks worked by an employee during a normal working week.

Weekly paid overtime hours refer to the number of hours worked by an employee in excess of the standard hours of work for which the employees were paid. It excludes overtime hours worked for which 'time-off' was granted instead of wage payment.

Weekly paid hours refer to the total number of paid hours worked during a week by an employee. It is the sum of standard hours and paid overtime hours worked.

An **establishment** refers to an economic unit that produces goods or services at a single physical location and engages in one, or predominantly one type of economic activity. Thus, each branch of a multi-branch organisation at a different location is conceptually a different establishment. However, if in practice the required statistics are centrally kept such that it is not possible to obtain separate

data for each individual unit or branch, the organisation or enterprise is treated as a single reporting unit and allowed to submit a consolidated return covering all the units or branches.

Part-time working normally refers to employment where the hours of work is less than 35 hours in a week. Employees have pre-arranged start and finish times with the establishment. The work arrangement includes those who work half-day or only some days per week but excludes workers who work 'on and off' and temporary employees who work the normal hours.

Staggered hours refer to the arrangement where employees can vary their starting and finishing hours (eg. start time can vary from 7am to 10am with finish time adjusted accordingly) around compulsory core hours (eg. 10am to 4pm).

Flexitime refer to the arrangement where employees can vary their daily start and finish times to suit their work and personal commitments so long as they work the total hours agreed for an accounting period, usually a week or a month in the office.

Teleworking refers to an arrangement where employees perform work in places other than the office (including employee's home) and the job is

performed using information and communication technologies which can range from personal computers and modems to complex electronic facilities set up for the purpose of networking. Employees under this work arrangement may be required to spend certain “core” times or days in the office.

Homeworking refers to an arrangement where employees undertake work mainly in their homes without using information and communication technologies. Such jobs usually involved production of goods or services. It excludes those who are teleworking.

Job sharing refers to an arrangement where the workload of a full-time job is split between 2 or more people in the office. The jobsharers work at different times, although there may be a time overlap to maintain continuity. They may each work part of the day or week, or alternate weeks (depending on their and their employers’ circumstances) on an ongoing, regular basis. The pay, holidays and other benefits are usually divided in proportion to the number of hours they each work.

Paternity leave refers to the paid leave granted to male employees on the occasion of the birth of a child.

C.1 EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, 2001 – 2009

(As At December)

In Thousands

SSIC 2005	Industry	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	TOTAL	2,171.0	2,148.1	2,135.2	2,206.6	2,319.9	2,495.9	2,730.8	2,952.4	2,990.0
C15-36	Manufacturing	430.1	424.7	419.7	446.7	475.9	517.5	566.8	586.3	542.6
C15-17	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	23.0	24.1	24.4	25.3	27.9	30.1	33.3	34.6	35.5
C22-23	Paper Products and Printing	25.6	25.0	24.7	25.1	26.1	26.8	26.9	27.7	26.1
C24-26	Petroleum, Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products	22.0	22.8	27.0	28.2	29.8	33.3	38.9	49.9	56.9
C27	Rubber and Plastic Products	18.4	17.3	18.2	18.5	17.6	17.7	18.2	16.7	14.8
C30	Fabricated Metal Products	25.5	24.6	24.7	25.7	27.2	29.2	31.1	33.3	30.2
C31	Machinery and Equipment	52.4	52.3	53.0	58.4	63.6	70.0	74.4	72.6	66.9
C32	Electrical Products	11.5	10.3	9.9	9.7	9.7	10.5	10.8	11.6	11.3
C33	Electronic Products	105.1	100.1	97.3	105.1	107.8	111.1	110.5	103.2	90.9
C34	Medical and Precision Instruments	15.4	15.7	14.7	15.9	16.5	15.2	15.6	16.7	16.5
C35	Transport Equipment	78.9	83.2	78.0	86.3	100.5	122.3	152.4	162.7	137.9
C18-21, C28-29, C36	Other Manufacturing Industries	52.2	49.1	47.9	48.5	49.2	51.3	54.7	57.1	55.6
F45	Construction	287.2	252.9	235.4	226.3	235.0	255.5	295.9	360.0	385.0
G-V	Services	1,438.8	1,455.3	1,465.2	1,520.1	1,593.8	1,706.5	1,849.6	1,986.1	2,041.6
G50-51	Wholesale and Retail Trade	325.2	325.1	322.8	333.8	346.4	365.0	384.9	401.3	407.2
G50	Wholesale Trade	190.3	189.9	187.9	196.2	203.8	219.1	237.2	246.2	250.7
G51	Retail Trade	134.9	135.2	134.9	137.6	142.7	145.9	147.6	155.2	156.5
H52-56	Transport and Storage	161.0	164.5	163.9	166.6	173.0	179.0	184.0	197.7	194.0
H52, H552	Land Transport and Supporting Services	64.2	67.0	65.1	66.1	67.6	69.2	72.1	77.1	77.9
H53, H553	Water Transport and Supporting Services	32.6	32.8	33.5	34.0	36.7	38.2	43.6	47.1	45.9
H54, H554	Air Transport and Supporting Services	29.8	30.0	28.8	28.2	27.6	28.5	23.8	25.1	23.5
H551, H555, H559, H56	Other Transport and Storage Services	34.4	34.7	36.4	38.2	41.2	43.1	44.5	48.4	46.8

Note :

Data may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Source : Employment Statistics, MOM

C.1 EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, 2001– 2009 (continued)
(As At December)

In Thousands

SSIC 2005	Industry	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
J58	Hotels and Restaurants	118.1	121.4	123.3	127.5	133.2	145.8	162.1	179.0	180.7
J581	Hotels	27.5	26.4	25.3	25.1	25.8	26.3	26.9	27.1	26.7
J582	Restaurants	90.6	95.0	98.0	102.3	107.3	119.5	135.1	151.9	153.9
K60-63	Information and Communications	64.8	62.7	60.2	63.0	66.6	73.1	79.4	85.1	87.7
K60-61	Broadcasting and Publishing	14.9	14.0	12.5	13.2	13.4	13.9	14.5	14.6	14.7
K62	Telecommunications	18.8	18.6	18.1	18.0	17.5	17.7	18.2	19.2	20.1
K63	IT and Other Information Services	31.1	30.0	29.5	31.8	35.7	41.5	46.7	51.2	52.9
L65-66	Financial Services	101.9	99.9	102.1	108.2	116.0	127.3	149.1	160.6	164.0
L65	Financial Institutions	85.3	82.3	83.8	88.6	94.8	104.4	125.3	135.8	138.6
L66	Insurance	16.6	17.6	18.3	19.6	21.2	22.8	23.8	24.8	25.5
M70-71	Real Estate and Leasing Services	46.5	46.9	46.1	45.9	48.4	52.9	61.4	68.4	72.5
N73-76	Professional Services	106.1	102.4	102.3	106.9	114.6	128.4	150.5	168.6	172.2
N73	Legal, Accounting and Management Services	56.6	55.4	56.0	58.9	62.3	68.1	78.0	84.8	87.9
N74	Architectural and Engineering Services	29.8	27.9	26.8	27.2	29.1	33.9	40.3	47.1	47.3
N75-76	Other Professional Services	19.8	19.1	19.5	20.9	23.1	26.3	32.2	36.7	36.9
O78	Administrative and Support Services	66.6	71.5	76.4	87.3	97.4	113.2	124.1	135.1	140.3
P80-V99	Community, Social and Personal Services	448.6	461.0	468.1	480.8	498.3	522.0	554.1	590.2	623.2
P80, T94	Education and Public Administration	152.3	156.5	160.8	162.1	166.3	172.3	178.6	185.2	198.3
Q85-86	Health and Social Services	58.4	60.4	62.1	64.0	65.4	68.4	74.0	80.6	87.9
R,S,U,V	Other Community, Social and Personal Services	237.9	244.1	245.2	254.8	266.7	281.3	301.6	324.4	336.9
A,B,D,E,W	Others	14.9	15.3	14.9	13.5	15.2	16.4	18.5	20.1	20.8

Note :

Data may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Source : Employment Statistics, MOM

**C.2 AVERAGE WEEKLY PAID HOURS WORKED PER EMPLOYEE BY INDUSTRY, 2001 – 2009
(ALL EMPLOYEES)**

		Hours								
SSIC 2005	Industry	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	TOTAL	46.2	46.0	46.0	46.3	46.5	46.2	46.3	46.3	46.0
C15-36	Manufacturing	48.7	49.0	49.2	49.8	50.2	50.5	50.6	50.2	49.4
C15-17	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	47.3	47.4	47.4	47.1	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.1	46.8
C22-23	Paper Products and Printing	49.2	49.8	50.7	51.0	51.3	51.5	51.1	50.9	50.1
C24-26	Petroleum, Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products	45.1	44.9	44.9	45.4	45.2	45.4	45.5	45.4	45.5
C27	Rubber and Plastic Products	48.7	49.1	49.9	50.7	50.6	50.5	50.2	50.0	49.0
C30	Fabricated Metal Products	50.2	51.0	51.6	51.9	52.6	52.3	52.1	51.6	50.9
C31	Machinery and Equipment	49.8	50.1	50.5	51.5	51.9	52.7	52.9	52.2	50.8
C32	Electrical Products	47.5	48.1	48.0	48.9	48.9	49.8	49.8	48.7	48.0
C33	Electronic Products	45.9	46.7	46.9	47.7	48.1	48.0	48.0	47.0	46.0
C34	Medical and Precision Instruments	47.3	47.7	48.6	49.1	48.8	48.1	47.6	47.5	45.8
C35	Transport Equipment	54.3	52.8	52.3	52.9	53.5	53.4	53.4	53.1	52.3
C18-21, C28-29, C36	Other Manufacturing Industries	49.5	49.4	49.4	50.2	50.4	50.9	50.8	50.8	51.3
F45	Construction	50.9	50.6	51.1	51.7	51.9	51.9	52.2	52.4	52.2
G-V	Services	43.5	43.1	43.1	43.2	43.5	43.3	43.3	43.5	43.3
G50-51	Wholesale and Retail Trade	43.3	43.1	43.1	43.4	43.5	43.2	43.5	43.8	43.7
G50	Wholesale Trade	43.5	43.3	43.3	43.6	43.6	43.4	43.7	43.8	43.8
G51	Retail Trade	42.7	42.6	42.5	42.9	43.1	42.6	43.0	43.7	43.7
H52-56	Transport and Storage	46.2	45.8	45.7	45.7	45.9	45.9	45.6	46.0	45.3
H52, H552	Land Transport and Supporting Services	49.1	49.1	48.6	47.4	47.3	48.2	47.6	48.0	47.6
H53, H553	Water Transport and Supporting Services	45.5	45.1	45.1	45.4	45.6	45.3	44.8	45.2	44.5
H54, H554	Air Transport and Supporting Services	43.6	42.9	43.1	43.6	43.5	43.3	43.5	43.9	43.3
H551, H555, H559, H56	Other Transport and Storage Services	47.3	46.9	46.7	47.0	47.4	47.0	47.0	47.1	46.1

Notes :

- 1) Before 2006, data pertain to private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees (shaded).
From 2006 onwards, data also include the public sector.
- 2) Data refer to the average for the year.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

C.2 AVERAGE WEEKLY PAID HOURS WORKED PER EMPLOYEE BY INDUSTRY, 2001 – 2009 (continued)
(ALL EMPLOYEES)

SSIC 2005	Industry	Hours								
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
J58	Hotels and Restaurants	40.3	38.9	38.4	38.4	38.6	38.9	39.8	41.2	41.1
J581	Hotels	45.5	44.9	45.0	45.4	45.4	45.7	45.7	45.3	44.9
J582	Restaurants	37.2	35.7	35.1	35.3	35.4	36.1	37.5	39.8	40.0
K60-63	Information and Communications	42.4	42.3	42.1	42.0	42.0	41.9	41.9	41.8	41.8
K60-61	Broadcasting and Publishing	42.5	41.9	41.7	41.6	41.4	41.6	41.4	41.6	41.5
K62	Telecommunications	43.4	43.5	43.0	42.6	42.8	42.7	42.8	42.6	42.9
K63	IT and Other Information Services	41.7	41.6	41.7	41.6	41.7	41.6	41.5	41.5	41.5
L65-66	Financial Services	43.0	42.6	42.6	42.9	42.8	42.3	42.0	41.7	41.4
L65	Financial Institutions	43.3	42.9	43.0	43.3	43.2	42.6	42.1	41.8	41.6
L66	Insurance	40.7	40.1	39.9	39.9	39.9	40.1	40.3	40.3	40.2
M70-71	Real Estate and Leasing Services	44.5	44.3	44.8	44.7	45.2	44.2	44.4	44.3	44.4
N73-76	Professional Services	43.4	43.1	43.2	43.5	43.5	44.0	44.0	44.1	43.6
N73	Legal, Accounting and Management Services	41.7	41.4	41.9	41.8	41.7	42.1	42.3	42.1	41.4
N74	Architectural and Engineering Services	46.6	46.5	46.3	47.0	47.8	47.9	46.8	46.9	46.3
N75-76	Other Professional Services	42.3	42.2	42.0	42.3	42.1	42.4	42.5	42.5	42.2
O78	Administrative and Support Services	51.2	50.4	50.1	50.3	50.9	50.8	49.5	48.8	48.6
P80-V99	Community, Social and Personal Services	41.8	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.9	41.9	41.8	41.8	41.8
P80, T94	Education and Public Administration	37.9	37.6	38.1	37.9	39.0	41.4	41.5	41.4	41.5
Q85-86	Health and Social Services	41.8	41.9	41.8	41.9	42.3	42.1	42.1	41.9	41.9
R,S,U,V	Other Community, Social and Personal Services	43.7	43.2	43.0	43.2	43.3	43.0	42.7	43.0	42.9
A,B,D,E	Others¹	47.4	46.2	45.8	46.5	46.7	45.3	45.2	45.3	45.4

¹ Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying, Utilities and Sewerage & Waste Management.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

Notes :

1) Before 2006, data pertain to private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees (shaded).

From 2006 onwards, data also include the public sector.

2) Data refer to the average for the year.

**C.3 AVERAGE WEEKLY PAID OVERTIME HOURS WORKED PER EMPLOYEE BY INDUSTRY, 2001 – 2009
(ALL EMPLOYEES)**

		Hours								
SSIC 2005	Industry	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	TOTAL	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.4
C15-36	Manufacturing	5.7	6.1	6.2	6.8	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.0	6.2
C15-17	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	4.1	4.2	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.4	4.5	3.7
C22-23	Paper Products and Printing	6.0	6.4	7.2	7.5	7.8	7.9	7.6	7.5	6.5
C24-26	Petroleum, Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0
C27	Rubber and Plastic Products	5.3	6.3	6.6	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.7	5.9
C30	Fabricated Metal Products	6.6	7.5	7.9	8.3	8.9	8.7	8.8	8.1	7.1
C31	Machinery and Equipment	6.5	6.8	7.1	8.2	8.5	9.2	9.4	8.7	7.5
C32	Electrical Products	4.5	5.4	5.2	6.6	6.7	7.5	7.5	5.9	5.7
C33	Electronic Products	3.7	4.7	4.8	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	4.6	3.6
C34	Medical and Precision Instruments	4.4	4.9	5.7	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.1	4.0
C35	Transport Equipment	10.3	8.8	8.3	9.0	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.4	8.5
C18-21,C28-29, C36	Other Manufacturing Industries	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.5	6.7	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.2
F45	Construction	6.3	6.0	6.5	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.4
G-V	Services	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5
G50-51	Wholesale and Retail Trade	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.8
G50	Wholesale Trade	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.7
G51	Retail Trade	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.0
H52-56	Transport and Storage	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.5
H52, H552	Land Transport and Supporting Services	6.5	6.4	5.5	4.3	4.2	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.2
H53, H553	Water Transport and Supporting Services	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.6
H54, H554	Air Transport and Supporting Services	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.2
H551,H555, H559,H56	Other Transport and Storage Services	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.0	3.9	4.1	3.2

Notes :

1) Before 2006, data pertain to private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees (shaded).

From 2006 onwards, data also include the public sector.

2) Data refer to the average for the year.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

C.3 AVERAGE WEEKLY PAID OVERTIME HOURS WORKED PER EMPLOYEE BY INDUSTRY, 2001 – 2009 (continued)
(ALL EMPLOYEES)

										Hours
SSIC 2005	Industry	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
J58	Hotels and Restaurants	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
J581	Hotels	1.8	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.2
J582	Restaurants	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2
K60-63	Information and Communications	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
K60-61	Broadcasting and Publishing	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3
K62	Telecommunications	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.0
K63	IT and Other Information Services	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
L65-66	Financial Services	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3
L65	Financial Institutions	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2
L66	Insurance	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
M70-71	Real Estate and Leasing Services	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8
N73-76	Professional Services	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.9
N73	Legal, Accounting and Management Services	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.7
N74	Architectural and Engineering Services	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.3	5.2	4.3	4.2	3.5
N75-76	Other Professional Services	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
O78	Administrative and Support Services	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.0	6.4	5.5	5.2	5.2
P80-V99	Community, Social and Personal Services	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
P80, T94	Education and Public Administration	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Q85-86	Health and Social Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5
R,S,U,V	Other Community, Social and Personal Services	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1
A,B,D,E	Others¹	4.3	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.9	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.8

¹ Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying, Utilities and Sewerage & Waste Management.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

Notes :

1) Before 2006, data pertain to private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees (shaded).

From 2006 onwards, data also include the public sector.

2) Data refer to the average for the year.

**C.4 AVERAGE WEEKLY PAID HOURS WORKED PER EMPLOYEE BY INDUSTRY
AND TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT, 2009**

				Hours
SSIC 2005	Industry	All Employees	Full-time Employees	Part-time Employees
	TOTAL	46.0	46.7	25.2
C15-36	Manufacturing	49.4	49.6	23.2
C15-17	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	46.8	47.9	26.1
C22-23	Paper Products and Printing	50.1	50.2	22.5
C24-26	Petroleum, Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products	45.5	45.6	25.0
C27	Rubber and Plastic Products	49.0	49.2	28.9
C30	Fabricated Metal Products	50.9	51.1	20.8
C31	Machinery and Equipment	50.8	50.9	19.9
C32	Electrical Products	48.0	48.1	20.3
C33	Electronic Products	46.0	46.0	22.4
C34	Medical and Precision Instruments	45.8	45.8	20.5
C35	Transport Equipment	52.3	52.6	21.2
C18-21, C28-29, C36	Other Manufacturing Industries	51.3	51.4	21.0
F45	Construction	52.2	52.3	21.4
G-V	Services	43.3	44.3	25.4
G50-51	Wholesale and Retail Trade	43.7	44.8	29.1
G50	Wholesale Trade	43.8	44.2	24.9
G51	Retail Trade	43.7	46.6	30.1
H52-56	Transport and Storage	45.3	45.7	28.1
H52, H552	Land Transport and Supporting Services	47.6	47.9	25.1
H53, H553	Water Transport and Supporting Services	44.5	44.6	24.9
H54, H554	Air Transport and Supporting Services	43.3	43.5	25.5
H551, H555, H559, H56	Other Transport and Storage Services	46.1	46.9	29.8

Notes :

- 1) Data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.
- 2) Data refer to the average for the year.
- 3) Part-time employees are employees who normally work less than 35 hours in a week, including those who work half-days or only some days per week. They exclude casual workers who work 'on and off', employees on short work-week and temporary employees who work the normal hours.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

**C.4 AVERAGE WEEKLY PAID HOURS WORKED PER EMPLOYEE BY INDUSTRY
AND TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT, 2009 (continued)**

				Hours
SSIC 2005	Industry	All Employees	Full-time Employees	Part-time Employees
J58	Hotels and Restaurants	41.1	46.2	24.4
J581	Hotels	44.9	45.1	25.1
J582	Restaurants	40.0	46.7	24.4
K60-63	Information and Communications	41.8	42.2	20.3
K60-61	Broadcasting and Publishing	41.5	42.7	19.7
K62	Telecommunications	42.9	43.1	22.9
K63	IT and Other Information Services	41.5	41.5	22.2
L65-66	Financial Services	41.4	41.6	19.7
L65	Financial Institutions	41.6	41.8	19.6
L66	Insurance	40.2	40.3	22.1
M70-71	Real Estate and Leasing Services	44.4	45.2	24.9
N73-76	Professional Services	43.6	43.8	23.5
N73	Legal, Accounting and Management Services	41.4	41.6	24.1
N74	Architectural and Engineering Services	46.3	46.4	22.3
N75-76	Other Professional Services	42.2	42.4	22.8
O78	Administrative and Support Services	48.6	49.7	25.7
P80-V99	Community, Social and Personal Services	41.8	42.5	22.9
P80, T94	Education and Public Administration	41.5	41.9	20.1
Q85-86	Health and Social Services	41.9	42.6	23.6
R,S,U,V	Other Community, Social and Personal Services	42.9	44.7	24.7
A,B,D,E	Others¹	45.4	46.0	22.2

¹ Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying, Utilities and Sewerage & Waste Management.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

Notes :

- 1) Data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.
- 2) Data refer to the average for the year.
- 3) Part-time employees are employees who normally work less than 35 hours in a week, including those who work half-days or only some days per week. They exclude casual workers who work 'on and off', employees on short work-week and temporary employees who work the normal hours.

**C.5 AVERAGE WEEKLY STANDARD / PAID OVERTIME HOURS WORKED PER EMPLOYEE BY INDUSTRY
AND TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT, 2009**

SSIC 2005	Industry	Average Weekly Standard Hours Worked			Average Weekly Paid Overtime Hours Worked (of Employees who Worked Overtime)		
		All Employees	Full-time Employees	Part-time Employees	All Employees	Full-time Employees	Part-time Employees
	TOTAL	42.5	43.2	24.8	10.8	11.0	2.1
C15-36	Manufacturing	43.2	43.4	22.5	11.9	11.9	5.4
C15-17	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	43.1	44.1	24.6	9.6	9.7	6.3
C22-23	Paper Products and Printing	43.6	43.6	22.1	10.7	10.7	5.2
C24-26	Petroleum, Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products	42.5	42.5	24.1	8.6	8.6	3.8
C27	Rubber and Plastic Products	43.1	43.3	27.6	11.1	11.1	5.7
C30	Fabricated Metal Products	43.7	43.9	19.9	12.4	12.4	3.3
C31	Machinery and Equipment	43.3	43.4	19.8	12.6	12.6	3.1
C32	Electrical Products	42.3	42.3	20.2	11.9	11.9	0.6
C33	Electronic Products	42.4	42.4	22.3	9.6	9.6	1.7
C34	Medical and Precision Instruments	41.8	41.9	20.5	8.5	8.5	-
C35	Transport Equipment	43.8	44.0	21.0	13.0	13.0	5.6
C18-21, C28-29, C36	Other Manufacturing Industries	44.1	44.2	21.0	13.2	13.2	1.2
F45	Construction	44.8	44.9	21.2	13.1	13.1	4.6
G-V	Services	41.8	42.7	25.0	8.2	8.6	2.0
G50-51	Wholesale and Retail Trade	42.0	42.9	28.8	7.6	7.8	2.1
G50	Wholesale Trade	42.1	42.4	24.6	8.2	8.3	2.5
G51	Retail Trade	41.8	44.2	29.9	6.5	6.9	2.0
H52-56	Transport and Storage	42.8	43.1	27.5	7.7	7.7	4.8
H52, H552	Land Transport and Supporting Services	43.3	43.6	23.1	8.3	8.3	6.9
H53, H553	Water Transport and Supporting Services	43.0	43.0	23.5	7.1	7.1	7.1
H54, H554	Air Transport and Supporting Services	42.2	42.3	25.5	5.5	5.5	0.4
H551, H555, H559, H56	Other Transport and Storage Services	42.9	43.6	29.4	8.5	8.6	3.2

Notes :

- 1) Data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.
- 2) Data refer to the average for the year.
- 3) Part-time employees are employees who normally work less than 35 hours in a week, including those who work half-days or only some days per week. They exclude casual workers who work 'on and off', employees on short work-week and temporary employees who work the normal hours.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

**C.5 AVERAGE WEEKLY STANDARD / PAID OVERTIME HOURS WORKED PER EMPLOYEE BY INDUSTRY
AND TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT, 2009 (continued)**

SSIC 2005	Industry	Average Weekly Standard Hours Worked			Average Weekly Paid Overtime Hours Worked (of Employees who Worked Overtime)		
		All Employees	Full-time Employees	Part-time Employees	All Employees	Full-time Employees	Part-time Employees
J58	Hotels and Restaurants	40.0	44.7	24.2	5.4	7.8	1.2
J581	Hotels	43.7	43.9	24.5	6.9	6.9	3.1
J582	Restaurants	38.8	45.1	24.2	5.0	8.1	1.1
K60-63	Information and Communications	41.4	41.8	19.4	4.8	5.0	2.2
K60-61	Broadcasting and Publishing	41.2	42.5	18.9	3.2	3.7	1.8
K62	Telecommunications	41.9	42.1	21.4	5.5	5.5	4.4
K63	IT and Other Information Services	41.3	41.4	21.6	4.9	4.8	5.1
L65-66	Financial Services	41.2	41.4	19.6	4.2	4.2	2.5
L65	Financial Institutions	41.3	41.6	19.4	4.2	4.3	2.7
L66	Insurance	39.7	39.8	21.9	4.2	4.2	4.1
M70-71	Real Estate and Leasing Services	42.5	43.3	24.8	9.7	9.7	3.1
N73-76	Professional Services	41.7	41.9	23.3	9.5	9.5	4.6
N73	Legal, Accounting and Management Services	40.7	40.9	23.9	8.5	8.5	2.8
N74	Architectural and Engineering Services	42.8	42.9	21.8	9.8	9.8	7.4
N75-76	Other Professional Services	41.4	41.6	22.8	9.0	9.0	1.7
O78	Administrative and Support Services	43.4	44.3	24.2	14.2	14.3	7.0
P80-V99	Community, Social and Personal Services	41.5	42.2	22.6	5.2	5.2	4.6
P80, T94	Education and Public Administration	41.4	41.8	20.1	6.9	6.9	3.7
Q85-86	Health and Social Services	41.4	42.1	23.3	3.9	4.0	2.7
R,S,U,V	Other Community, Social and Personal Services	41.8	43.5	24.3	5.7	5.6	6.5
A,B,D,E	Others¹	42.6	43.2	22.2	8.7	8.7	3.2

¹ Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying, Utilities and Sewerage & Waste Management.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

Notes :

- 1) Data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.
- 2) Data refer to the average for the year.
- 3) Part-time employees are employees who normally work less than 35 hours in a week, including those who work half-days or only some days per week. They exclude casual workers who work 'on and off', employees on short work-week and temporary employees who work the normal hours.

**C.6 PROPORTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS THAT OFFERED FLEXIBLE WORK ARRANGEMENTS AND
PROPORTION OF EMPLOYEES ON FLEXIBLE WORKING ARRANGEMENTS, JUNE 2009**

SSIC 2005	Industry	Per Cent													
		Total		Part-time		Staggered Hours		Flexitime		Teleworking		Homeworking		Job sharing	
		a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
	TOTAL	27.3	6.4	19.9	2.9	5.9	2.3	5.9	1.0	2.6	0.2	1.6	-	0.7	-
C15-36	Manufacturing	20.7	2.5	14.3	0.6	3.1	0.8	4.8	0.9	1.7	0.1	1.1	-	0.6	-
C15-17	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	30.6	7.7	25.6	4.4	1.7	1.2	2.8	1.0	6.1	1.1	0.6	-	-	-
C22-23	Paper Products and Printing	19.3	0.6	15.9	0.6	-	-	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C24-26	Petroleum, Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products	27.5	2.8	18.0	0.2	9.0	2.4	5.4	0.1	1.2	-	4.8	-	1.2	-
C27	Rubber and Plastic Products	8.5	1.5	6.9	1.2	1.5	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C30	Fabricated Metal Products	17.4	1.5	16.5	0.6	-	-	3.6	0.9	-	-	0.9	-	-	-
C31	Machinery and Equipment	25.2	3.5	12.7	0.6	5.5	1.1	8.1	1.6	3.9	0.1	1.3	0.1	1.3	0.1
C32	Electrical Products	6.5	0.1	6.5	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C33	Electronic Products	21.2	2.1	11.9	-	2.5	0.4	10.2	1.5	2.5	-	1.7	0.1	-	-
C34	Medical and Precision Instruments	13.0	4.3	3.7	0.1	7.4	4.0	1.9	-	3.7	0.2	-	-	-	-
C35	Transport Equipment	22.5	2.2	13.8	0.7	4.2	0.8	6.5	0.7	1.4	-	1.4	-	1.2	-
C18-21,C28-29, C36	Other Manufacturing Industries	14.2	0.4	13.7	0.3	0.5	-	0.5	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
F45	Construction	15.4	1.4	8.9	0.4	3.7	0.6	3.9	0.3	1.7	-	1.4	-	1.1	0.1
G-V	Services	33.6	9.5	25.5	4.5	7.7	3.4	7.0	1.2	3.3	0.3	1.7	-	0.7	0.1
G50-51	Wholesale and Retail Trade	27.0	14.3	19.3	6.2	5.1	5.6	7.0	2.3	2.4	0.2	1.2	-	0.2	-
G50	Wholesale Trade	23.0	7.2	14.7	1.3	4.3	3.2	7.4	2.5	2.8	0.2	0.8	-	-	-
G51	Retail Trade	46.2	30.0	41.1	16.9	8.5	10.9	4.8	2.0	0.6	-	3.0	0.1	1.2	0.1
H52-56	Transport and Storage	19.0	4.3	15.1	1.8	5.7	2.0	4.3	0.5	2.2	0.1	-	-	1.1	-
H52, H552	Land Transport and Supporting Services	15.5	1.8	12.4	0.3	3.1	1.4	1.6	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
H53, H553	Water Transport and Supporting Services	23.7	7.5	19.9	0.1	7.1	5.7	7.7	1.6	3.2	-	-	-	3.8	0.1
H54, H554	Air Transport and Supporting Services	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
H551,H555, H559,H56	Other Transport and Storage Services	16.8	5.7	11.8	5.0	7.1	0.4	4.2	-	2.9	0.3	-	-	-	-

a) Based on establishment count.

b) Based on permanent employees and employees on term contract of one year or more.

Note :

Data pertain to private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees.

s: Data have been suppressed due to small number covered

Source : Quality of Workplaces Survey, MOM

**C.6 PROPORTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS THAT OFFERED FLEXIBLE WORK ARRANGEMENTS AND
PROPORTION OF EMPLOYEES ON FLEXIBLE WORKING ARRANGEMENTS, JUNE 2009 (continued)**

Per Cent

SSIC 2005	Industry	Total		Part-time		Staggered Hours		Flexitime		Teleworking		Homeworking		Job sharing	
		a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
J58	Hotels and Restaurants	37.6	17.4	33.8	14.5	4.2	1.8	5.8	1.0	1.1	-	0.9	-	1.1	-
J581	Hotels	35.8	2.2	30.9	1.0	1.2	1.0	4.9	0.1	-	-	-	-	2.5	-
J582	Restaurants	37.8	23.3	34.2	19.8	4.7	2.1	5.9	1.4	1.3	-	1.1	-	0.9	-
K60-63	Information and Communications	44.0	9.0	17.7	2.2	6.4	4.9	15.6	0.9	16.0	0.9	2.8	-	-	-
K60-61	Broadcasting and Publishing	46.4	19.1	20.3	8.1	10.1	6.9	14.5	3.4	10.1	0.6	4.3	-	-	-
K62	Telecommunications	48.0	11.5	26.0	0.9	4.0	9.8	26.0	0.2	20.0	0.6	-	-	-	-
K63	IT and Other Information Services	41.7	2.7	14.1	0.2	5.5	1.1	12.9	0.1	17.2	1.3	3.1	-	-	-
L65-66	Financial Services	40.6	4.8	28.0	0.7	20.8	2.8	8.2	0.7	6.9	0.7	3.1	-	0.6	-
L65	Financial Institutions	38.1	4.0	25.3	0.7	20.2	1.8	8.6	0.8	8.2	0.8	3.9	-	0.8	-
L66	Insurance	50.8	11.2	39.3	0.5	23.0	10.4	6.6	0.3	1.6	-	-	-	-	-
M70-71	Real Estate and Leasing Services	29.5	4.2	22.9	2.4	6.3	1.7	4.4	0.1	1.1	-	-	-	-	-
N73-76	Professional Services	32.7	5.0	23.3	0.5	7.3	1.2	7.5	2.4	5.1	0.8	3.2	-	1.7	0.2
N73	Legal, Accounting and Management Services	41.3	6.0	29.3	0.6	9.1	1.5	8.8	3.5	3.8	-	2.2	-	1.6	0.3
N74	Architectural and Engineering Services	24.3	1.2	18.4	0.2	5.1	0.1	4.0	-	4.8	0.7	5.9	0.1	2.6	-
N75-76	Other Professional Services	29.6	13.7	19.3	0.7	7.4	3.7	11.1	6.0	8.9	3.3	-	-	-	-
O78	Administrative and Support Services	28.2	6.3	22.9	3.9	4.9	2.2	3.0	0.1	1.5	-	2.1	-	-	-
P80-V99	Community, Social and Personal Services	56.7	12.4	47.9	6.3	16.3	4.7	9.6	0.8	1.9	0.2	3.0	0.1	1.3	0.2
P80	Education	57.2	11.9	52.2	9.6	12.3	2.2	5.1	-	-	-	0.7	-	1.4	-
Q85-86	Health and Social Services	66.3	9.3	59.8	3.0	25.0	5.6	6.0	0.6	4.3	-	3.3	-	0.5	-
R,S,U,V	Other Community, Social and Personal Services	52.7	17.4	41.8	8.5	13.9	5.6	12.4	1.8	1.5	0.6	3.5	0.2	1.5	0.6
A,B,D,E	Others¹	20.3	3.3	15.9	0.4	1.4	1.6	1.4	0.5	1.4	0.6	7.2	0.2	-	-

¹ Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying, Utilities and Sewerage & Waste Management.

Source : Quality of Workplaces Survey, MOM

a) Based on establishment count.

b) Based on permanent employees and employees on term contract of one year or more.

Note :

Data pertain to private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees.

**C.7 PROPORTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYEES BY PROVISION
OF NON-STATUTORY PAID LEAVE, JUNE 2009**

SSIC 2005	Industry	Per Cent								
		Paternity Leave	Child Sick Leave		Parental Sick / Care Leave		Marriage Leave		Compassionate Leave	
		a	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
	TOTAL	53.0	16.2	19.9	10.6	14.9	75.4	84.8	88.9	93.7
C15-36	Manufacturing	56.0	14.9	11.1	8.2	9.1	78.6	88.3	87.6	93.5
C15-17	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	50.6	6.1	5.6	8.3	6.1	77.8	87.1	91.7	95.8
C22-23	Paper Products and Printing	58.6	7.6	4.6	1.4	5.4	95.2	95.2	96.6	98.7
C24-26	Petroleum, Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products	74.9	24.6	40.5	18.6	37.1	96.4	96.4	97.0	99.3
C27	Rubber and Plastic Products	83.8	5.4	6.9	2.3	4.9	95.4	96.5	100.0	100.0
C30	Fabricated Metal Products	51.8	15.3	12.4	8.4	6.5	73.1	83.4	86.8	93.5
C31	Machinery and Equipment	58.4	10.6	6.9	2.9	1.5	81.8	90.3	88.6	92.5
C32	Electrical Products	72.7	15.6	7.1	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
C33	Electronic Products	87.3	15.3	1.6	7.6	4.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
C34	Medical and Precision Instruments	94.4	13.0	9.7	5.6	6.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
C35	Transport Equipment	42.5	20.9	15.7	14.4	13.6	64.0	75.8	73.7	84.5
C18-21, C28-29, C36	Other Manufacturing Industries	38.7	13.7	13.2	2.4	8.1	67.9	78.3	92.0	94.2
F45	Construction	37.1	16.6	16.1	11.5	9.3	58.9	70.5	77.1	83.7
G-V	Services	56.6	16.7	24.9	11.4	19.0	79.0	86.8	93.0	96.2
G50-51	Wholesale and Retail Trade	57.5	13.3	16.4	9.1	13.3	83.1	88.5	94.5	96.3
G50	Wholesale Trade	58.6	12.2	11.4	7.7	9.9	84.4	87.4	94.6	96.2
G51	Retail Trade	52.3	18.4	27.2	16.0	21.0	76.7	91.0	93.7	96.5
H52-56	Transport and Storage	57.7	13.8	32.9	5.0	3.7	83.5	87.7	93.5	97.9
H52, H552	Land Transport and Supporting Services	26.4	7.8	3.4	0.8	3.7	79.1	88.6	96.1	98.6
H53, H553	Water Transport and Supporting Services	62.8	14.7	41.4	2.6	3.5	82.1	86.5	91.7	95.6
H54, H554	Air Transport and Supporting Services	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
H551, H555, H559, H56	Other Transport and Storage Services	68.9	17.6	24.7	9.7	7.2	87.0	78.9	93.7	98.0

a) Based on establishment count.

b) Based on permanent employees and employees on term contract of one year or more (Assumes that if the establishment has provided a particular type of non-statutory paid leave, it applies to all its employees).

Note :

Data pertain to private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees.

s: Data have been suppressed due to small number covered

Source: Quality of Workplaces Survey, MOM

**C.7 PROPORTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYEES BY PROVISION
OF NON-STATUTORY PAID LEAVE, JUNE 2009 (continued)**

SSIC 2005	Industry	Per Cent								
		Paternity Leave	Child Sick Leave		Parental Sick / Care Leave		Marriage Leave		Compassionate Leave	
		a	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
J58	Hotels and Restaurants	41.5	11.3	11.9	9.7	9.8	67.0	83.0	84.4	94.4
J581	Hotels	86.4	19.8	12.4	13.6	11.8	92.6	99.0	100.0	100.0
J582	Restaurants	35.0	10.1	11.7	9.2	9.0	63.2	76.7	82.2	92.2
K60-63	Information and Communications	70.2	13.1	31.4	8.9	27.2	85.1	92.5	93.6	94.9
K60-61	Broadcasting and Publishing	63.8	15.9	12.4	13.0	8.5	78.3	95.7	95.7	99.0
K62	Telecommunications	86.0	30.0	55.9	14.0	46.4	94.0	99.2	100.0	100.0
K63	IT and Other Information Services	68.1	6.7	26.5	5.5	25.1	85.3	87.2	90.8	90.1
L65-66	Financial Services	80.5	19.5	21.3	12.9	18.9	95.3	99.2	100.0	100.0
L65	Financial Institutions	75.9	19.5	18.4	7.8	15.7	94.2	99.1	100.0	100.0
L66	Insurance	100.0	19.7	43.3	34.4	44.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
M70-71	Real Estate and Leasing Services	54.6	15.1	27.2	14.4	18.8	78.6	79.7	98.5	97.1
N73-76	Professional Services	64.4	20.4	20.9	13.7	15.3	80.8	86.4	96.3	97.3
N73	Legal, Accounting and Management Services	65.3	16.1	16.8	15.8	19.8	89.3	87.8	97.8	96.2
N74	Architectural and Engineering Services	65.8	26.8	18.0	15.1	10.7	74.3	85.2	96.3	99.0
N75-76	Other Professional Services	59.3	17.8	41.4	5.9	15.9	74.1	86.1	92.6	95.2
O78	Administrative and Support Services	41.2	18.5	31.3	13.4	24.1	61.6	67.1	87.3	90.1
P80-V99	Community, Social and Personal Services	54.9	27.1	36.5	18.9	42.7	77.5	88.4	91.9	96.0
P80	Education	58.7	47.1	59.4	26.1	20.2	73.2	80.0	90.6	93.8
Q85-86	Health and Social Services	72.8	27.7	32.1	45.1	76.3	84.2	96.0	95.1	98.6
R,S,U,V	Other Community, Social and Personal Services	46.5	20.8	23.6	6.0	11.6	76.1	84.3	90.9	94.0
A,B,D,E	Others¹	50.7	17.4	17.6	7.2	3.5	69.6	75.1	87.0	94.4

¹ Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying, Utilities and Sewerage & Waste Management.

Source: Quality of Workplaces Survey, MOM

a) Based on establishment count.

b) Based on permanent employees and employees on term contract of one year or more (Assumes that if the establishment has provided a particular type of non-statutory paid leave, it applies to all its employees).

Note :

Data pertain to private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees.

**LABOUR TURNOVER, REDUNDANCY, JOB
VACANCY AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE**

LABOUR TURNOVER, REDUNDANCY, JOB VACANCY AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Source of Data

Statistics on labour turnover, redundancy and job vacancy are compiled from establishment surveys conducted by the Manpower Research and Statistics Department of the Ministry of Manpower. Before 2006, the surveys cover private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees. From 2006 onwards, the surveys also include the public sector comprising government ministries, organs of state and statutory boards.

Statistics on job seekers attended to and placed are compiled by the Singapore Workforce Development Agency (WDA). Singapore citizens and permanent residents who seek assistance to find employment, can register with the career centres operated by WDA and its partners, comprising the Community Development Councils and Employment and Employability Institute (e2i).

Concepts and Definitions

Average monthly resignation/recruitment rate for a year is the average of the monthly rates during the 4 quarters in the year. The monthly rate during a quarter is defined as the average number of

persons who resigned/ who were recruited in a month during the quarter divided by the average number of employees in the establishment. Resignation refers to the termination of employment initiated by the employee.

The use of average monthly rate is preferred to the cumulative annual rate as the latter is liable to misinterpretation. For example, the annual resignation rate obtained by dividing the **total** number of resignations during the year by the **average** employment during the year could amount to 40 per 100 employees. This might imply that 40% of all employees in January voluntarily left their jobs by the end of December. This is probably not the case as many jobs in a given establishment are vacated and refilled more than once during the year. Over shorter periods of time, the resignation rates have less repetitive counting of employees holding the same jobs.

A **worker made redundant** refers to an employee whose employment was terminated by his employer due to retrenchment or early release of contract due to redundancy.

A **retrenched worker** refers to a permanent employee whose employment was terminated by his employer due to redundancy.

Early release of a contract worker refers to an employee on term contract which was terminated prematurely because of redundancy.

Job vacancy rate for a year is the average of the rates obtained at quarterly intervals in the year. The job vacancy rate is defined as the total number of job vacancies divided by the total demand for labour at the end of the reference quarter. The total demand for labour is defined as the sum of the number of employees and job vacancies at the end of the reference quarter.

To improve the estimation of job vacancy rate, a new imputation methodology was introduced in Q1 2010. Data spanning back to 2006 have been revised using this methodology. Revisions to top-line figures ranged from an increase of 0.1%-point to 0.2%-point.

Job vacancy to unemployed person ratio is calculated by taking the ratio of the estimates of the total number of job vacancies for the whole economy to the total number of unemployed persons.

To improve the estimation of job vacancies to unemployed persons ratio, a new imputation methodology was introduced in Q1 2010. Data spanning back to 2006 have been revised using this methodology.

The seasonally adjusted job vacancies to unemployed persons ratio has also been revised using the latest set of seasonal factors, updated in line with standard adjustment procedure. The revision is done once a year taking into account observations for the latest available year.

Revisions to the job vacancies to unemployed persons ratio resulted in adjustments ranging from -0.01 to +0.16.

D.1 AVERAGE MONTHLY RECRUITMENT RATE BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, 2001 – 2009

										Per Cent
SSIC 2005	Industry	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	TOTAL	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.2
C15-36	Manufacturing	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.5
C15-17	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.1
C22-23	Paper Products and Printing	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.3
C24-26	Petroleum, Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.3
C27	Rubber and Plastic Products	2.2	2.8	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.0	1.8
C30	Fabricated Metal Products	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.2	1.9
C31	Machinery and Equipment	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.7	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.2	1.4
C32	Electrical Products	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
C33	Electronic Products	1.2	2.4	1.9	2.7	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.4
C34	Medical and Precision Instruments	1.7	1.6	1.5	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.4	1.6
C35	Transport Equipment	2.5	1.6	1.2	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	1.9	1.0
C18-21, C28-29, C36	Other Manufacturing Industries	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.4	1.7	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.0
F45	Construction	2.5	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.3	3.7	2.5
G-V	Services	2.8	2.6	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.0	2.4
G50-51	Wholesale and Retail Trade	3.2	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.4	2.6
G50	Wholesale Trade	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.1
G51	Retail Trade	5.5	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.7	3.9
H52-56	Transport and Storage	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.4	1.5
H52, H552	Land Transport and Supporting Services	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.6	1.8
H53, H553	Water Transport and Supporting Services	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.8	1.7
H54, H554	Air Transport and Supporting Services	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.3	0.5
H551, H555, H559, H56	Other Transport and Storage Services	2.4	2.0	1.9	2.6	2.5	2.7	3.2	2.8	1.7

Notes :

1) Before 2006, data pertain to private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees (shaded).

From 2006 onwards, data also include the public sector.

2) Data refer to the average for the year.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

D.1 AVERAGE MONTHLY RECRUITMENT RATE BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, 2001 – 2009 (continued)

										Per Cent
SSIC 2005	Industry	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
J58	Hotels and Restaurants	4.5	4.9	4.6	5.3	4.7	5.1	5.0	4.6	3.8
J581	Hotels	3.0	2.9	2.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.0	2.4
J582	Restaurants	5.4	5.9	5.6	6.1	5.3	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.2
K60-63	Information and Communications	2.5	1.9	1.8	2.4	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.8	1.9
K60-61	Broadcasting and Publishing	2.6	1.8	1.5	2.3	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.3	1.5
K62	Telecommunications	2.2	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.4	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.0
K63	IT and Other Information Services	2.7	2.6	2.4	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.5	2.5
L65-66	Financial Services	1.7	1.4	1.7	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.2	2.4	1.7
L65	Financial Institutions	1.7	1.4	1.7	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.3	2.4	1.6
L66	Insurance	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.5	1.9
M70-71	Real Estate and Leasing Services	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.8	3.9	4.3	3.9	3.7	3.4
N73-76	Professional Services	2.6	2.2	2.3	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.4	2.6
N73	Legal, Accounting and Management Services	2.5	2.3	2.5	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.2	2.9
N74	Architectural and Engineering Services	2.3	1.6	2.2	2.5	3.0	3.7	4.0	3.7	2.5
N75-76	Other Professional Services	3.2	2.7	1.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.2
O78	Administrative and Support Services	5.4	4.9	5.3	5.2	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.3
P80-V99	Community, Social and Personal Services	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.8
P80, T94	Education and Public Administration	2.6	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Q85-86	Health and Social Services	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.2
R,S,U,V	Other Community, Social and Personal Services	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.1	3.3	2.6
A,B,D,E	Others¹	3.8	3.8	3.0	3.3	3.3	2.5	3.4	3.0	3.0
	OCCUPATIONAL GROUP									
	Professionals, Managers, Executives and Technicians	2.0	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.6
	Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.1
	Production and Transport Operators, Cleaners and Labourers	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.3

¹ Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying, Utilities and Sewerage & Waste Management.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

Notes :

1) Before 2006, data pertain to private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees (shaded).

From 2006 onwards, data also include the public sector.

2) Data refer to the average for the year.

D.2 AVERAGE MONTHLY RESIGNATION RATE BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, 2001 – 2009

										Per Cent
SSIC 2005	Industry	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	TOTAL	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8
C15-36	Manufacturing	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5
C15-17	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	2.3	2.0	2.6	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.7
C22-23	Paper Products and Printing	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.5
C24-26	Petroleum, Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.7
C27	Rubber and Plastic Products	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.8
C30	Fabricated Metal Products	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.7
C31	Machinery and Equipment	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.4
C32	Electrical Products	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2
C33	Electronic Products	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.4
C34	Medical and Precision Instruments	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.3
C35	Transport Equipment	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.5
C18-21, C28-29, C36	Other Manufacturing Industries	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.6
F45	Construction	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
G-V	Services	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.9
G50-51	Wholesale and Retail Trade	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.4
G50	Wholesale Trade	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.7
G51	Retail Trade	5.1	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.8
H52-56	Transport and Storage	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.2
H52, H552	Land Transport and Supporting Services	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.3
H53, H553	Water Transport and Supporting Services	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.1
H54, H554	Air Transport and Supporting Services	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5
H551, H555, H559, H56	Other Transport and Storage Services	2.1	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.2	1.7

Notes :

1) Before 2006, data pertain to private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees (shaded).

From 2006 onwards, data also include the public sector.

2) Data refer to the average for the year.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

D.2 AVERAGE MONTHLY RESIGNATION RATE BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, 2001 – 2009 (continued)

										Per Cent
SSIC 2005	Industry	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
J58	Hotels and Restaurants	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.3	3.9	3.9
J581	Hotels	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.4
J582	Restaurants	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.4	4.3
K60-63	Information and Communications	2.1	1.7	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.0	1.5
K60-61	Broadcasting and Publishing	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.4	1.8	1.3
K62	Telecommunications	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.6	0.9
K63	IT and Other Information Services	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.4	1.9
L65-66	Financial Services	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.2
L65	Financial Institutions	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.1
L66	Insurance	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.5
M70-71	Real Estate and Leasing Services	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.7
N73-76	Professional Services	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.6
N73	Legal, Accounting and Management Services	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.3	1.8
N74	Architectural and Engineering Services	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.3
N75-76	Other Professional Services	2.3	1.6	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.7
O78	Administrative and Support Services	4.5	4.0	4.5	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.4
P80-V99	Community, Social and Personal Services	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0
P80, T94	Education and Public Administration	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6
Q85-86	Health and Social Services	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.1
R,S,U,V	Other Community, Social and Personal Services	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.2
A,B,D,E	Others¹	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.0
	OCCUPATIONAL GROUP									
	Professionals, Managers, Executives and Technicians	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.1
	Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.7
	Production and Transport Operators, Cleaners and Labourers	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9

¹ Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying, Utilities and Sewerage & Waste Management.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

Notes :

1) Before 2006, data pertain to private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees (shaded).

From 2006 onwards, data also include the public sector.

2) Data refer to the average for the year.

D.3 AVERAGE MONTHLY RECRUITMENT AND RESIGNATION RATES BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, 2009

Per Cent

SSIC 2005	Industry	Total		Occupational Group					
				Professionals, Managers, Technicians and Executives		Clerical, Sales and Service Workers		Production and Transport Operators, Cleaners and Labourers	
		Recruitment	Resignation	Recruitment	Resignation	Recruitment	Resignation	Recruitment	Resignation
	TOTAL	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.1	3.1	2.7	2.3	1.9
C15-36	Manufacturing	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.0	2.2	2.1	1.5	1.7
C15-17	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	3.1	2.7	1.9	1.3	4.7	4.2	2.4	2.2
C22-23	Paper Products and Printing	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.2	1.6
C24-26	Petroleum, Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products	1.3	0.7	1.4	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.7
C27	Rubber and Plastic Products	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.2	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9
C30	Fabricated Metal Products	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.8
C31	Machinery and Equipment	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.4
C32	Electrical Products	1.8	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.6	1.2	2.4	1.5
C33	Electronic Products	1.4	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.8	2.0
C34	Medical and Precision Instruments	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.5
C35	Transport Equipment	1.0	1.5	1.1	0.8	1.3	2.1	1.0	1.6
C18-21, C28-29, C36	Other Manufacturing Industries	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.3	2.4	1.8	2.0	1.7
F45	Construction	2.5	1.7	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.6	1.6
G-V	Services	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.1	3.2	2.8	3.0	2.5
G50-51	Wholesale and Retail Trade	2.6	2.4	1.4	1.1	3.6	3.4	2.5	2.1
G50	Wholesale Trade	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.1	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.0
G51	Retail Trade	3.9	3.8	1.7	1.5	4.7	4.5	2.4	2.8
H52-56	Transport and Storage	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.4
H52, H552	Land Transport and Supporting Services	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.0	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.3
H53, H553	Water Transport and Supporting Services	1.7	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.2	2.2	1.3
H54, H554	Air Transport and Supporting Services	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5
H551, H555, H559, H56	Other Transport and Storage Services	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.3	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.8

Notes :

- 1) Data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.
- 2) Data refer to the average for the year.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

D.3 AVERAGE MONTHLY RECRUITMENT AND RESIGNATION RATES BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, 2009 (continued)

SSIC 2005	Industry	Total		Occupational Group						Per Cent	
				Professionals, Managers, Technicians and Executives		Clerical, Sales and Service Workers		Production and Transport Operators, Cleaners and Labourers		Recruitment	Resignation
		Recruitment	Resignation	Recruitment	Resignation	Recruitment	Resignation	Recruitment	Resignation		
J58	Hotels and Restaurants	3.8	3.9	2.0	2.1	4.3	4.4	3.1	3.3		
J581	Hotels	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4		
J582	Restaurants	4.2	4.3	2.1	2.0	4.7	4.8	3.5	3.8		
K60-63	Information and Communications	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.4	2.4	2.1	1.5	1.7		
K60-61	Broadcasting and Publishing	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.0	2.8	2.4	0.5	0.5		
K62	Telecommunications	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.3	2.1	1.4		
K63	IT and Other Information Services	2.5	1.9	2.3	1.8	4.0	3.0	5.2	5.4		
L65-66	Financial Services	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.1	1.6	1.4	2.3	1.7		
L65	Financial Institutions	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.3	2.4	1.7		
L66	Insurance	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.4	0.5	-		
M70-71	Real Estate and Leasing Services	3.4	2.7	2.0	1.3	3.5	2.5	4.3	3.7		
N73-76	Professional Services	2.6	1.6	2.1	1.5	3.7	1.9	3.7	1.6		
N73	Legal, Accounting and Management Services	2.9	1.8	2.3	1.7	4.2	2.0	3.8	2.5		
N74	Architectural and Engineering Services	2.5	1.3	1.8	1.2	2.1	1.4	4.0	1.4		
N75-76	Other Professional Services	2.2	1.7	2.0	1.6	3.1	2.8	2.3	1.3		
O78	Administrative and Support Services	4.3	3.4	3.4	2.2	4.6	3.1	4.4	4.3		
P80-V99	Community, Social and Personal Services	1.8	1.0	1.6	0.7	2.5	1.7	2.0	1.4		
P80, T94	Education and Public Administration	1.4	0.6	1.4	0.6	2.0	0.9	0.9	0.3		
Q85-86	Health and Social Services	2.2	1.1	2.0	1.0	2.5	1.5	2.3	1.3		
R,S,U,V	Other Community, Social and Personal Services	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.6	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.3		
A,B,D,E	Others¹	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.5	1.7	1.4	4.7	3.4		

¹ Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying, Utilities and Sewerage & Waste Management.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

Notes :

- 1) Data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.
- 2) Data refer to the average for the year.

D.4 WORKERS MADE REDUNDANT BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, 2001 – 2009

										Number
SSIC 2005	Industry	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	TOTAL	27,570	20,130	17,260	10,640	11,150	13,090	8,590	16,880	23,430
C15-36	Manufacturing	15,680	9,660	7,480	4,700	7,080	8,950	5,510	10,500	13,840
C15-17	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	100	80	170	140	90	130	130	70	10
C22-23	Paper Products and Printing	130	430	220	60	60	40	200	210	190
C24-26	Petroleum, Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products	320	260	270	490	150	120	50	180	230
C27	Rubber and Plastic Products	1,430	710	580	410	670	220	230	710	690
C30	Fabricated Metal Products	880	1,440	670	280	440	720	550	940	1,210
C31	Machinery and Equipment	1,180	990	500	360	390	400	450	980	1,930
C32	Electrical Products	620	800	250	370	370	170	250	660	350
C33	Electronic Products	9,800	4,080	3,780	1,810	4,300	6,510	2,630	5,380	6,130
C34	Medical and Precision Instruments	250	100	210	150	80	80	100	150	400
C35	Transport Equipment	230	280	450	140	30	110	100	830	1,540
C18-21, C28-29, C36	Other Manufacturing Industries	750	500	410	500	500	460	830	380	1,150
F45	Construction	900	1,000	740	410	540	490	70	530	950
G-V	Services	10,780	9,290	8,770	5,220	3,500	3,580	2,980	5,810	8,550
G50-51	Wholesale and Retail Trade	2,970	2,370	2,440	1,260	980	920	1,230	1,480	2,610
G50	Wholesale Trade	2,760	2,120	1,890	1,040	860	870	1,090	1,390	2,430
G51	Retail Trade	210	250	550	220	120	60	130	90	180
H52-56	Transport and Storage	1,100	530	2,090	1,080	290	440	270	550	1,060
H52, H552	Land Transport and Supporting Services	200	50	460	50	30	30	30	70	60
H53, H553	Water Transport and Supporting Services	130	200	680	110	50	100	30	220	300
H54, H554	Air Transport and Supporting Services	320	20	730	800	60	170	120	140	420
H551, H555, H559, H56	Other Transport and Storage Services	450	260	220	120	160	140	90	120	300

Notes :

- 1) Before 2006, data pertain to private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees (shaded).
From 2006 onwards, data also include the public sector.
- 2) Redundancy refers to an employee made redundant due to retrenchment or early release of contract.
- 3) Data are rounded to the nearest 10. Hence, they may not add up to the total.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

D.4 WORKERS MADE REDUNDANT BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, 2001 – 2009 (continued)

										Number
SSIC 2005	Industry	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
J58	Hotels and Restaurants	240	390	430	610	80	230	330	170	210
J581	Hotels	60	240	230	330	–	90	160	30	60
J582	Restaurants	180	150	210	270	80	140	160	140	160
K60-63	Information and Communications	1,690	1,730	880	500	650	610	280	550	680
K60-61	Broadcasting and Publishing	510	310	110	120	180	100	60	100	140
K62	Telecommunications	210	490	250	170	320	410	80	10	110
K63	IT and Other Information Services	980	930	510	210	150	110	140	430	430
L65-66	Financial Services	2,520	2,780	1,550	1,020	690	390	170	1,440	1,830
L65	Financial Institutions	2,390	2,650	1,450	940	670	380	170	1,380	1,770
L66	Insurance	140	130	100	80	20	10	–	60	70
M70-71	Real Estate and Leasing Services	100	220	130	90	80	150	20	70	140
N73-76	Professional Services	1,710	970	760	260	340	270	290	650	1,100
N73	Legal, Accounting and Management Services	1,190	530	250	130	110	110	110	240	490
N74	Architectural and Engineering Services	190	180	370	90	210	110	130	300	440
N75-76	Other Professional Services	320	260	140	40	30	40	50	110	180
O78	Administrative and Support Services	270	110	240	100	70	210	140	450	680
P80-V99	Community, Social and Personal Services	180	200	250	300	310	340	270	450	240
P80, T94	Education and Public Administration	20	10	30	70	10	140	120	110	100
Q85-86	Health and Social Services	20	–	30	10	220	110	40	160	20
R,S,U,V	Other Community, Social and Personal Services	140	180	190	220	80	100	110	190	130
A,B,D,E	Others¹	200	180	270	310	20	70	20	50	90
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP										
	Professionals, Managers, Executives and Technicians	8,720	7,150	6,220	3,450	3,360	3,790	2,670	6,200	9,570
	Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	4,100	3,870	3,840	2,300	1,390	1,460	1,090	1,920	2,530
	Production and Transport Operators, Cleaners and Labourers	14,760	9,110	7,210	4,890	6,400	7,840	4,830	8,770	11,330

¹ Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying, Utilities and Sewerage & Waste Management.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

Notes :

- 1) Before 2006, data pertain to private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees (shaded).
From 2006 onwards, data also include the public sector.
- 2) Redundancy refers to an employee made redundant due to retrenchment or early release of contract.
- 3) Data are rounded to the nearest 10. Hence, they may not add up to the total.

D.5 INCIDENCE OF REDUNDANCY BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, 2001 – 2009

SSIC 2005	Industry	Number Made Redundant Per 1,000 Paid Workers								
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	TOTAL	26.3	19.2	16.7	10.1	10.0	9.8	6.0	10.6	14.2
C15-36	Manufacturing	49.0	30.4	23.6	14.7	20.9	24.2	14.4	25.2	36.3
C15-17	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	8.0	5.5	11.7	9.8	5.8	8.1	7.7	3.7	0.6
C22-23	Paper Products and Printing	8.7	29.6	15.4	4.0	4.4	2.6	12.9	14.1	15.4
C24-26	Petroleum, Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products	16.2	12.6	13.1	23.5	6.9	5.6	2.2	7.7	9.7
C27	Rubber and Plastic Products	79.3	40.5	33.1	23.7	39.2	13.5	14.1	47.7	57.7
C30	Fabricated Metal Products	24.7	44.6	21.6	9.1	13.9	19.1	14.8	24.7	35.1
C31	Machinery and Equipment	33.1	28.3	14.4	9.8	9.9	9.1	9.5	18.1	36.5
C32	Electrical Products	64.4	96.4	32.3	48.8	48.0	20.0	31.9	81.4	38.6
C33	Electronic Products	104.0	46.8	40.4	19.3	43.6	66.1	28.2	57.1	79.7
C34	Medical and Precision Instruments	27.0	10.8	23.4	15.8	8.3	6.4	9.1	10.2	27.5
C35	Transport Equipment	4.8	4.8	8.1	2.5	0.4	1.3	1.0	7.3	14.6
C18-21, C28-29, C36	Other Manufacturing Industries	32.9	23.6	20.3	25.5	26.5	23.4	46.6	19.3	60.8
F45	Construction	5.9	7.0	5.7	3.3	4.3	3.5	0.5	2.8	4.0
G-V	Services	19.1	16.2	15.2	8.8	5.5	4.5	3.4	6.0	8.5
G50-51	Wholesale and Retail Trade	21.9	17.4	18.1	8.9	6.5	6.0	7.3	8.0	13.7
G50	Wholesale Trade	28.3	21.8	20.0	10.7	8.4	8.1	9.2	10.7	18.4
G51	Retail Trade	5.6	6.4	13.6	5.1	2.4	1.2	2.7	1.7	3.1
H52 - H56	Transport and Storage	11.5	5.5	22.0	11.9	3.2	4.3	2.6	4.6	8.8
H52, H552	Land Transport and Supporting Services	10.8	2.4	24.6	3.1	1.7	1.4	1.6	2.9	2.1
H53, H553	Water Transport and Supporting Services	5.6	8.1	27.4	4.6	2.0	3.8	0.9	6.7	8.9
H54, H554	Air Transport and Supporting Services	12.0	0.6	28.6	32.5	2.5	6.8	4.6	4.8	14.9
H551, H555, H559, H56	Other Transport and Storage Services	17.0	10.3	8.5	4.5	5.7	4.6	3.1	3.6	8.8

Notes :

- 1) Before 2006, data pertain to private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees (shaded). From 2006 onwards, data also include the public sector.
- 2) Redundancy refers to an employee made redundant due to retrenchment or early release of contract.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

D.5 INCIDENCE OF REDUNDANCY BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, 2001 – 2009 (continued)

SSIC 2005	Industry	Number Made Redundant Per 1,000 Paid Workers								
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
J58	Hotels and Restaurants	4.6	6.6	7.3	9.7	1.3	3.4	4.4	2.0	2.3
J581	Hotels	2.6	11.7	12.2	17.6	0.2	4.6	8.0	1.4	2.7
J582	Restaurants	6.0	3.9	5.1	6.3	1.8	2.9	3.0	2.2	2.2
K60-63	Information and Communications	44.4	45.2	23.5	13.2	16.3	14.5	6.0	10.5	12.0
K60-61	Broadcasting and Publishing	62.6	35.6	15.0	15.2	24.1	10.9	6.8	8.3	10.0
K62	Telecommunications	16.2	38.7	18.8	13.0	25.0	32.6	5.9	1.1	7.6
K63	IT and Other Information Services	56.5	54.8	31.2	12.4	7.5	5.3	5.8	16.2	15.1
L65-66	Financial Services	34.3	40.7	23.3	14.3	8.9	4.9	1.7	15.5	19.1
L65	Financial Institutions	36.3	44.1	24.9	15.0	9.8	5.3	1.8	16.7	20.8
L66	Insurance	17.4	15.7	11.8	9.4	2.6	1.5	0.3	5.8	6.0
M70-71	Real Estate and Leasing Services	3.7	7.5	4.5	3.0	2.6	3.4	0.4	1.4	2.6
N73-76	Professional Services	31.2	18.3	14.2	4.9	5.9	4.1	3.7	6.9	11.1
N73	Legal, Accounting and Management Services	43.5	20.4	9.7	5.1	3.8	3.7	3.1	5.8	12.0
N74	Architectural and Engineering Services	11.4	10.2	21.8	5.1	11.8	4.9	4.7	7.9	10.2
N75-76	Other Professional Services	31.3	27.2	13.2	3.8	2.2	3.4	3.4	7.2	11.4
O78	Administrative and Support Services	13.8	5.0	9.5	3.5	2.0	4.4	2.4	6.6	9.0
P80-V99	Community, Social and Personal Services	2.6	2.7	3.2	3.8	3.6	1.8	1.3	2.1	1.1
P80, T94	Education and Public Administration	1.5	0.9	2.2	4.3	0.5	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8
Q85-86	Health and Social Services	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.3	5.5	2.3	0.8	2.9	0.3
R,S,U,V	Other Community, Social and Personal Services	5.6	7.0	6.9	8.2	2.7	2.9	3.1	5.1	3.1
A,B,D,E	Others¹	18.7	15.6	23.2	28.3	1.4	3.9	1.2	2.1	3.9
	OCCUPATIONAL GROUP									
	Professionals, Managers, Executives and Technicians	25.6	20.7	17.5	9.4	8.5	7.3	4.7	9.9	14.7
	Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	15.7	15.1	15.1	8.9	5.1	4.7	3.4	5.5	6.9
	Production and Transport Operators, Cleaners and Labourers	33.1	20.5	16.8	11.5	14.3	15.6	8.8	14.1	17.9

¹ Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying, Utilities and Sewerage & Waste Management.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

Notes :

- 1) Before 2006, data pertain to private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees (shaded).
From 2006 onwards, data also include the public sector.
- 2) Redundancy refers to an employee made redundant due to retrenchment or early release of contract.

D.6 RETRENCHED WORKERS BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, 2001 – 2009

										Number
SSIC 2005	Industry	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	TOTAL	25,840	19,090	16,400	10,190	10,290	12,600	7,680	13,920	20,160
C15-36	Manufacturing	14,440	9,140	7,230	4,480	6,810	8,810	5,270	8,480	12,110
C15-17	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	100	80	170	140	90	130	120	50	10
C22-23	Paper Products and Printing	130	430	210	50	60	40	190	210	190
C24-26	Petroleum, Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products	310	250	270	490	140	120	50	180	220
C27	Rubber and Plastic Products	1,220	650	540	400	670	210	230	700	610
C30	Fabricated Metal Products	850	1,420	660	280	410	700	520	790	950
C31	Machinery and Equipment	1,140	960	480	340	380	400	390	680	1,460
C32	Electrical Products	620	800	250	370	370	170	240	660	340
C33	Electronic Products	8,900	3,780	3,720	1,650	4,090	6,470	2,550	4,210	5,790
C34	Medical and Precision Instruments	220	100	210	140	80	40	100	150	360
C35	Transport Equipment	220	190	330	120	20	100	90	510	1,080
C18-21, C28-29, C36	Other Manufacturing Industries	730	490	400	500	490	440	790	340	1,090
F45	Construction	700	850	630	370	210	390	20	240	440
G-V	Services	10,500	9,010	8,280	5,020	3,260	3,330	2,380	5,170	7,530
G50-51	Wholesale and Retail Trade	2,960	2,310	2,290	1,240	920	890	810	1,340	2,390
G50	Wholesale Trade	2,740	2,070	1,740	1,020	800	840	690	1,280	2,230
G51	Retail Trade	210	240	550	220	120	60	120	70	160
H52-56	Transport and Storage	1,070	480	2,010	1,030	280	430	260	470	830
H52, H552	Land Transport and Supporting Services	180	40	460	50	30	30	20	20	50
H53, H553	Water Transport and Supporting Services	130	170	670	60	50	100	20	210	190
H54, H554	Air Transport and Supporting Services	320	20	660	800	60	170	120	130	370
H551, H555, H559, H56	Other Transport and Storage Services	440	260	220	120	150	120	90	110	210

Notes :

1) Before 2006, data pertain to private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees (shaded).

From 2006 onwards, data also include the public sector.

2) Data are rounded to the nearest 10. Hence, they may not add up to the total.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

D.6 RETRENCHED WORKERS BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, 2001 – 2009 (continued)

										Number
SSIC 2005	Industry	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
J58	Hotels and Restaurants	230	380	430	580	80	230	310	150	190
J581	Hotels	50	230	220	330	–	90	150	30	60
J582	Restaurants	180	150	210	250	70	130	160	120	130
K60-63	Information and Communications	1,620	1,700	790	460	590	590	210	490	610
K60-61	Broadcasting and Publishing	490	300	110	110	180	100	60	100	140
K62	Telecommunications	190	490	250	170	320	400	80	10	100
K63	IT and Other Information Services	940	910	440	180	90	90	70	380	370
L65-66	Financial Services	2,500	2,760	1,530	1,010	690	390	160	1,410	1,800
L65	Financial Institutions	2,360	2,640	1,440	930	660	380	160	1,350	1,740
L66	Insurance	140	130	100	80	20	10	–	60	70
M70-71	Real Estate and Leasing Services	100	220	120	90	80	150	20	70	70
N73-76	Professional Services	1,610	900	650	260	310	250	280	560	1,030
N73	Legal, Accounting and Management Services	1,130	470	240	130	100	110	110	220	460
N74	Architectural and Engineering Services	180	170	300	80	180	100	130	240	390
N75-76	Other Professional Services	310	260	120	40	30	40	50	110	170
O78	Administrative and Support Services	250	100	220	80	60	90	100	270	410
P80-V99	Community, Social and Personal Services	170	170	230	280	270	320	240	410	220
P80, T94	Education and Public Administration	20	10	30	70	10	130	110	100	90
Q85-86	Health and Social Services	20	–	30	10	220	110	30	150	10
R,S,U,V	Other Community, Social and Personal Services	130	150	170	210	40	90	90	160	110
A,B,D,E	Others¹	200	80	270	310	10	70	10	30	80
	OCCUPATIONAL GROUP									
	Professionals, Managers, Executives and Technicians	8,460	7,010	5,950	3,370	3,170	3,720	2,490	5,820	9,090
	Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	3,970	3,770	3,700	2,260	1,310	1,400	1,030	1,790	2,240
	Production and Transport Operators, Cleaners and Labourers	13,410	8,310	6,750	4,560	5,820	7,480	4,150	6,320	8,830

¹ Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying, Utilities and Sewerage & Waste Management.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

Notes :

- 1) Before 2006, data pertain to private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees (shaded).
From 2006 onwards, data also include the public sector.
- 2) Data are rounded to the nearest 10. Hence, they may not add up to the total.

D.7 INCIDENCE OF RETRENCHMENT BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, 2001 – 2009

SSIC 2005	Industry	Number Retrenched Per 1,000 Paid Workers								
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	TOTAL	24.7	18.2	15.8	9.7	9.3	9.5	5.3	8.7	12.2
C15-36	Manufacturing	45.1	28.7	22.8	14.0	20.1	23.8	13.7	20.3	31.8
C15-17	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	7.8	5.5	11.7	9.6	5.8	8.1	6.8	2.6	0.6
C22-23	Paper Products and Printing	8.5	29.4	15.0	3.7	4.4	2.5	12.4	14.0	14.8
C24-26	Petroleum, Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products	16.0	12.6	13.0	23.5	6.8	5.6	2.2	7.5	9.3
C27	Rubber and Plastic Products	67.7	37.4	31.0	23.3	39.2	12.7	14.1	47.0	51.0
C30	Fabricated Metal Products	23.8	43.8	21.5	9.1	13.0	18.7	14.0	20.8	27.7
C31	Machinery and Equipment	31.8	27.5	14.0	9.4	9.7	9.0	8.2	12.6	27.7
C32	Electrical Products	64.4	96.4	31.5	48.4	47.4	20.0	30.4	80.7	37.7
C33	Electronic Products	94.5	43.3	39.8	17.6	41.5	65.6	27.3	44.7	75.3
C34	Medical and Precision Instruments	24.4	10.8	23.4	15.7	7.6	3.0	9.1	10.2	24.9
C35	Transport Equipment	4.8	3.2	5.9	2.1	0.4	1.2	0.9	4.4	10.2
C18-21, C28-29, C36	Other Manufacturing Industries	32.0	23.1	20.2	25.3	25.7	22.8	44.7	17.5	57.3
F45	Construction	4.6	5.9	4.8	3.0	1.6	2.8	0.1	1.2	1.8
G-V	Services	18.6	15.7	14.3	8.4	5.1	4.2	2.7	5.4	7.5
G50-51	Wholesale and Retail Trade	21.8	17.0	16.9	8.8	6.1	5.8	4.8	7.2	12.5
G50	Wholesale Trade	28.1	21.3	18.4	10.5	7.9	7.8	5.8	9.9	16.9
G51	Retail Trade	5.6	6.1	13.5	5.0	2.4	1.2	2.4	1.2	2.7
H52-56	Transport and Storage	11.2	5.1	21.2	11.3	3.0	4.1	2.5	3.9	6.8
H52, H552	Land Transport and Supporting Services	9.8	2.0	24.6	3.0	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.7	2.0
H53, H553	Water Transport and Supporting Services	5.4	6.7	27.1	2.5	1.8	3.8	0.9	6.4	5.8
H54, H554	Air Transport and Supporting Services	12.0	0.6	26.1	32.5	2.3	6.8	4.5	4.4	13.1
H551, H555, H559, H56	Other Transport and Storage Services	16.8	10.2	8.4	4.4	5.4	4.0	3.1	3.2	6.4

Note :

- 1) Before 2006, data pertain to private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees (shaded).
- 2) From 2006 onwards, data also include the public sector.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

D.7 INCIDENCE OF RETRENCHMENT BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, 2001 – 2009 (continued)

SSIC 2005	Industry	Number Retrenched Per 1,000 Paid Workers								
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
J58	Hotels and Restaurants	4.4	6.5	7.3	9.3	1.2	3.3	4.1	1.8	2.1
J581	Hotels	2.5	11.3	12.1	17.5	0.2	4.6	7.3	1.3	2.7
J582	Restaurants	5.7	3.9	5.1	5.7	1.7	2.8	3.0	1.9	1.9
K60-63	Information and Communications	42.5	44.4	21.3	12.1	14.7	14.0	4.5	9.4	10.8
K60-61	Broadcasting and Publishing	60.5	34.6	14.6	14.1	24.1	10.8	6.7	8.2	9.9
K62	Telecommunications	15.2	38.6	18.6	13.0	25.0	32.4	5.8	0.9	7.3
K63	IT and Other Information Services	54.0	53.8	26.6	10.6	4.4	4.3	3.0	14.2	13.1
L65-66	Financial Services	34.0	40.5	23.0	14.2	8.8	4.8	1.6	15.2	18.9
L65	Financial Institutions	36.0	43.9	24.6	15.0	9.7	5.3	1.7	16.3	20.5
L66	Insurance	17.2	15.7	11.5	9.0	2.6	1.2	0.3	5.6	6.0
M70-71	Real Estate and Leasing Services	3.6	7.4	4.1	2.9	2.4	3.2	0.4	1.4	1.3
N73-76	Professional Services	29.5	16.9	12.2	4.7	5.4	3.9	3.7	6.0	10.4
N73	Legal, Accounting and Management Services	41.1	17.8	9.2	5.1	3.7	3.6	3.1	5.3	11.4
N74	Architectural and Engineering Services	10.3	10.0	17.4	4.8	10.1	4.4	4.7	6.3	9.1
N75-76	Other Professional Services	30.4	27.0	11.3	3.8	2.2	3.4	3.4	7.0	11.2
O78	Administrative and Support Services	12.6	4.3	8.9	2.9	1.7	1.8	1.7	3.9	5.4
P80-V99	Community, Social and Personal Services	2.5	2.3	3.0	3.6	3.1	1.7	1.2	2.0	0.9
P80, T94	Education and Public Administration	1.3	0.9	1.9	4.2	0.5	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.7
Q85-86	Health and Social Services	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.3	5.5	2.2	0.6	2.9	0.2
R,S,U,V	Other Community, Social and Personal Services	5.3	5.9	6.4	7.6	1.3	2.5	2.7	4.4	2.8
A,B,D,E	Others¹	18.7	7.1	22.6	28.2	1.2	3.9	0.5	1.4	3.7
	OCCUPATIONAL GROUP									
	Professionals, Managers, Executives and Technicians	24.8	20.2	16.7	9.2	8.0	7.2	4.4	9.3	14.0
	Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	15.2	14.7	14.6	8.7	4.8	4.5	3.2	5.1	6.1
	Production and Transport Operators, Cleaners and Labourers	30.1	18.7	15.8	10.8	13.0	14.9	7.5	10.2	13.9

¹ Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying, Utilities and Sewerage & Waste Management.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

Note :

- 1) Before 2006, data pertain to private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees (shaded).
- 2) From 2006 onwards, data also include the public sector.

D.8 JOB VACANCY RATE BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, 2001 – 2009

										Per Cent
SSIC 2005	Industry	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	TOTAL	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.7	2.3	2.6	2.4	1.8
C15-36	Manufacturing	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.2
C15-17	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	0.9	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.4
C22-23	Paper Products and Printing	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.0	0.7
C24-26	Petroleum, Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.4
C27	Rubber and Plastic Products	0.8	2.1	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.6	2.3	2.0	1.4
C30	Fabricated Metal Products	1.0	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.4	2.2	2.0	1.5	1.0
C31	Machinery and Equipment	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.9	1.9	2.9	3.1	1.9	1.1
C32	Electrical Products	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.1
C33	Electronic Products	0.7	1.4	1.2	1.7	2.2	2.5	1.9	1.3	1.2
C34	Medical and Precision Instruments	1.5	1.2	1.4	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.7	2.1	1.3
C35	Transport Equipment	2.9	2.5	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.3
C18-21, C28-29, C36	Other Manufacturing Industries	1.3	1.7	2.5	1.5	1.1	2.0	2.2	1.1	1.5
F45	Construction	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.5	1.6	0.8
G-V	Services	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.9	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.3
G50-51	Wholesale and Retail Trade	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.4	2.0	2.4	2.1	1.6
G50	Wholesale Trade	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.7	2.3	1.8	1.3
G51	Retail Trade	2.1	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.1
H52-56	Transport and Storage	2.6	2.6	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.8	3.1	2.1	1.4
H52, H552	Land Transport and Supporting Services	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.6	2.9	3.1	1.5
H53, H553	Water Transport and Supporting Services	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.9	3.5	4.1	3.8	1.4	0.7
H54, H554	Air Transport and Supporting Services	4.0	4.2	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.8	3.8	2.8	2.9
H551, H555, H559, H56	Other Transport and Storage Services	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.0

Notes :

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

- 1) Before 2006, data pertain to private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees (shaded). From 2006 onwards, data also include the public sector.
- 2) Data refer to the average for the year.
- 3) To improve the estimation of job vacancy rate, a new imputation methodology was introduced in Q1 2010. Data spanning back to 2006 have been revised using this methodology. Revisions to top-line figures ranged from an increase of 0.1%-point to 0.2%-point.

D.8 JOB VACANCY RATE BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, 2001 – 2009 (continued)

										Per Cent
SSIC 2005	Industry	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
J58	Hotels and Restaurants	2.5	2.1	1.7	2.5	2.6	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.3
J581	Hotels	4.0	3.1	2.9	3.2	2.9	4.2	4.1	3.0	2.3
J582	Restaurants	1.5	1.6	1.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.3
K60-63	Information and Communications	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.8	2.9	1.6
K60-61	Broadcasting and Publishing	2.2	2.7	1.3	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.3	1.3
K62	Telecommunications	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.4	2.0	2.3	1.8	1.5
K63	IT and Other Information Services	1.9	1.3	1.9	2.2	1.8	2.7	3.1	3.7	1.8
L65-66	Financial Services	2.3	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.5	1.8	1.3
L65	Financial Institutions	2.3	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.7	2.4	1.6	1.2
L66	Insurance	2.2	1.1	1.4	1.1	2.1	2.2	2.9	3.9	2.2
M70-71	Real Estate and Leasing Services	1.7	1.6	0.8	1.4	1.2	1.6	2.1	1.9	1.8
N73-76	Professional Services	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.6	2.0	2.8	3.5	2.8	1.8
N73	Legal, Accounting and Management Services	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.6	2.9	3.5	2.5	2.1
N74	Architectural and Engineering Services	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.3	2.7	3.5	3.0	1.5
N75-76	Other Professional Services	2.1	1.3	0.9	2.8	3.9	3.0	3.6	3.0	2.0
O78	Administrative and Support Services	2.9	1.7	1.3	2.3	3.6	3.8	4.3	3.9	2.8
P80-V99	Community, Social and Personal Services	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.7	3.0	3.4	4.1	4.0
P80, T94	Education and Public Administration	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.9	3.3	3.8	5.1	5.0
Q85-86	Health and Social Services	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.6
R,S,U,V	Other Community, Social and Personal Services	1.8	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.9	2.6	3.1	2.7	2.3
A,B,D,E	Others¹	2.6	3.4	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.0	1.7
	OCCUPATIONAL GROUP									
	Professionals, Managers, Executives and Technicians	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.3
	Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.1
	Production and Transport Operators, Cleaners and Labourers	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.2

¹ Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying, Utilities and Sewerage & Waste Management.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

Notes :

- 1) Before 2006, data pertain to private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees (shaded). From 2006 onwards, data also include the public sector.
- 2) Data refer to the average for the year.
- 3) To improve the estimation of job vacancy rate, a new imputation methodology was introduced in Q1 2010. Data spanning back to 2006 have been revised using this methodology. Revisions to top-line figures ranged from an increase of 0.1%-point to 0.2%-point.

D.9 JOB VACANCIES AND JOB VACANCY RATE BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, 2009

SSIC 2005	Industry	Total		Occupational Group					
				Professionals, Managers, Technicians and Executives		Clerical, Sales and Service Workers		Production and Transport Operators, Cleaners and Labourers	
		Vacancies ('000)	Vacancy Rate (%)	Vacancies ('000)	Vacancy Rate (%)	Vacancies ('000)	Vacancy Rate (%)	Vacancies ('000)	Vacancy Rate (%)
TOTAL		30.4	1.8	15.1	2.3	8.0	2.1	7.3	1.2
C15-36	Manufacturing	4.7	1.2	1.5	1.3	0.4	1.2	2.8	1.2
C15-17	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	0.3	1.4	-	1.2	0.1	1.7	0.1	1.3
C22-23	Paper Products and Printing	0.1	0.7	-	0.8	-	0.7	0.1	0.6
C24-26	Petroleum, Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products	0.3	1.4	0.2	1.7	-	0.9	0.1	1.1
C27	Rubber and Plastic Products	0.2	1.4	-	0.7	-	2.1	0.1	1.6
C30	Fabricated Metal Products	0.3	1.0	0.1	1.1	-	0.9	0.2	0.9
C31	Machinery and Equipment	0.6	1.1	0.2	1.3	-	0.8	0.3	1.0
C32	Electrical Products	0.1	1.1	-	0.8	-	0.4	0.1	1.5
C33	Electronic Products	0.9	1.2	0.4	1.1	-	0.4	0.5	1.4
C34	Medical and Precision Instruments	0.2	1.3	0.1	1.3	-	0.7	0.1	1.3
C35	Transport Equipment	1.4	1.3	0.3	1.7	0.1	1.4	1.0	1.2
C18-21, C28-29, C36	Other Manufacturing Industries	0.3	1.5	0.1	1.8	0.1	2.2	0.2	1.3
F45	Construction	1.8	0.8	0.6	1.7	0.1	0.7	1.1	0.6
G-V	Services	23.5	2.3	12.8	2.6	7.5	2.3	3.2	1.6
G50-51	Wholesale and Retail Trade	3.0	1.6	0.9	1.2	1.7	1.9	0.4	1.2
G50	Wholesale Trade	1.7	1.3	0.7	1.2	0.7	1.5	0.4	1.2
G51	Retail Trade	1.3	2.1	0.2	1.5	1.0	2.4	0.1	1.2
H52-56	Transport and Storage	1.7	1.4	0.7	2.1	0.4	1.1	0.6	1.2
H52, H552	Land Transport and Supporting Services	0.4	1.5	-	0.5	0.1	1.6	0.3	1.7
H53, H553	Water Transport and Supporting Services	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.8	-	0.3	0.1	0.7
H54, H554	Air Transport and Supporting Services	0.8	2.9	0.5	7.6	0.3	1.4	-	1.0
H551, H555, H559, H56	Other Transport and Storage Services	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.2

Notes :

- 1) Data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.
- 2) Data refer to the average for the year.
- 3) Number of job vacancies may not add up to the total due to rounding.
- 4) To improve the estimation of job vacancies and job vacancy rate, a new imputation methodology was introduced in Q1 2010. Data spanning back to 2006 have been revised using this methodology.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

D.9 JOB VACANCIES AND JOB VACANCY RATE BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, 2009(continued)

SSIC 2005	Industry	Total		Occupational Group					
				Professionals, Managers, Technicians and Executives		Clerical, Sales and Service Workers		Production and Transport Operators, Cleaners and Labourers	
		Vacancies ('000)	Vacancy Rate (%)	Vacancies ('000)	Vacancy Rate (%)	Vacancies ('000)	Vacancy Rate (%)	Vacancies ('000)	Vacancy Rate (%)
J58	Hotels and Restaurants	2.1	2.3	0.2	1.6	1.5	2.4	0.4	2.8
J581	Hotels	0.5	2.3	0.1	1.6	0.3	2.4	0.2	2.7
J582	Restaurants	1.6	2.3	0.1	1.5	1.2	2.4	0.3	2.9
K60-63	Information and Communications	0.9	1.6	0.8	1.7	0.1	1.4	-	0.3
K60-61	Broadcasting and Publishing	0.2	1.3	0.2	1.5	-	1.0	-	0.1
K62	Telecommunications	0.2	1.5	0.2	1.7	-	1.1	-	1.2
K63	IT and Other Information Services	0.5	1.8	0.4	1.7	0.1	2.4	-	0.6
L65-66	Financial Services	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.2	1.0	-	1.3
L65	Financial Institutions	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.3	0.2	1.0	-	1.3
L66	Insurance	0.2	2.2	0.2	2.7	-	1.2	-	-
M70-71	Real Estate and Leasing Services	1.0	1.8	0.5	2.7	0.2	2.0	0.4	1.2
N73-76	Professional Services	1.9	1.8	1.1	1.6	0.4	2.3	0.4	2.2
N73	Legal, Accounting and Management Services	0.9	2.1	0.5	1.7	0.3	2.7	0.1	4.0
N74	Architectural and Engineering Services	0.6	1.5	0.3	1.3	-	0.6	0.3	2.1
N75-76	Other Professional Services	0.3	2.0	0.2	2.0	0.1	3.5	-	1.3
O78	Administrative and Support Services	2.1	2.8	0.2	1.8	1.4	4.0	0.5	1.8
P80-V99	Community, Social and Personal Services	9.5	4.0	7.4	4.5	1.6	3.1	0.5	2.2
P80, T94	Education and Public Administration	7.0	5.0	6.1	5.3	0.9	4.4	0.1	1.6
Q85-86	Health and Social Services	1.5	2.6	1.1	2.8	0.3	2.1	0.1	2.6
R,S,U,V	Other Community, Social and Personal Services	0.9	2.3	0.3	2.0	0.4	2.4	0.2	2.4
A,B,D,E	Others¹	0.4	1.7	0.2	2.3	-	1.3	0.1	1.3

¹ Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying, Utilities and Sewerage & Waste Management.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

Notes :

- 1) Data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.
- 2) Data refer to the average for the year.
- 3) Number of job vacancies may not add up to the total due to rounding.
- 4) To improve the estimation of job vacancies and job vacancy rate, a new imputation methodology was introduced in Q1 2010. Data spanning back to 2006 have been revised using this methodology.

**D.10 JOB VACANCY TO UNEMPLOYED PERSON RATIO, 1999 – 2009
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)**

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Annual Average	0.65	0.94	0.55	0.36	0.27	0.40	0.47	0.71	1.10	0.93	0.52
March	0.47	0.83	0.87	0.35	0.29	0.35	0.44	0.68	0.81	1.30	0.36
June	0.57	0.72	0.64	0.40	0.27	0.34	0.45	0.73	0.95	1.02	0.38
September	0.68	1.30	0.36	0.37	0.21	0.47	0.43	0.66	1.23	0.87	0.51
December	0.89	0.92	0.32	0.31	0.30	0.42	0.56	0.77	1.39	0.52	0.82

Note :

Source : Ministry of Manpower

To improve the estimation of job vacancies to unemployed persons ratio, a new imputation methodology was introduced in Q1 2010. Data spanning back to 2006 have been revised using this methodology. The seasonally adjusted job vacancies to unemployed persons ratio has also been revised using the latest set of seasonal factors, updated in line with standard adjustment procedure. The revision is done once a year taking into account observations for the latest available year. Revisions to the job vacancies to unemployed persons ratio resulted in adjustments ranging from -0.01 to +0.16.

D.11 JOB SEEKERS ATTENDED TO AT CAREER CENTRES BY AGE AND EDUCATION, 2003– 2009

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	32,545	117,135	97,587	75,736	59,406	61,451	142,514
Age (Years)							
Under 20	na	na	3,124	2,313	1,558	1,412	2,066
20 – 29	na	na	18,438	13,096	10,186	10,509	25,529
30 – 39	na	na	21,341	14,780	10,915	10,988	26,813
40 – 49	na	na	29,914	23,029	16,870	17,454	39,750
50 – 59	na	na	20,472	17,490	14,378	14,920	34,582
60 and Over	na	na	4,298	5,028	5,499	6,168	13,774
Education							
Primary and Below	na	na	23,278	19,034	14,285	14,281	27,892
Secondary	na	na	53,849	42,155	33,210	34,736	75,034
Post Secondary	na	na	8,647	6,540	5,424	5,730	14,542
Diploma	na	na	7,435	4,880	3,840	3,723	13,447
Degree	na	na	4,378	3,127	2,647	2,981	11,599

Notes :

- 1) Data for 2003 cover the period from September to December.
- 2) na : Data are not available as the classification system under the Public Employment System was developed in 2004.
- 3) Singapore Workforce Development Agency (WDA), set up in September 2003, had taken over the provision of employment services from the Ministry of Manpower. Local job seekers can go to career centres operated by WDA and its partners, comprising the Community Development Councils and Employment and Employability Institute (e2i).

Source : Singapore Workforce Development Agency

D.12 JOB SEEKERS PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT BY CAREER CENTRES BY AGE AND EDUCATION, 2003 – 2009

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	9,689	27,184	27,487	22,125	16,726	13,581	24,112
Age (Years)							
Under 20	na	na	890	723	528	366	472
20 – 29	na	na	5,622	3,979	3,122	2,532	4,622
30 – 39	na	na	6,023	4,348	3,236	2,539	4,862
40 – 49	na	na	8,350	6,897	5,032	4,014	7,188
50 – 59	na	na	5,544	4,944	3,647	3,054	5,352
60 and Over	na	na	1,058	1,234	1,161	1,076	1,616
Education							
Primary and Below	na	na	6,453	5,457	4,204	3,412	5,117
Secondary	na	na	15,128	12,876	9,314	7,588	12,500
Post Secondary	na	na	2,407	1,858	1,546	1,265	2,702
Diploma	na	na	2,279	1,319	1,045	837	2,227
Degree	na	na	1,220	615	617	479	1,566

Notes :

Source : Singapore Workforce Development Agency

- 1) Data for 2003 cover the period from September to December.
- 2) na : Data are not available as the classification system under the Public Employment System was developed in 2004.
- 3) Singapore Workforce Development Agency (WDA), set up in September 2003, had taken over the provision of employment services from the Ministry of Manpower. Local job seekers can go to career centres operated by WDA and its partners, comprising the Community Development Councils and Employment and Employability Institute (e2i).

LABOUR RELATIONS

LABOUR RELATIONS

Source of Data

Statistics on employers' and employees' trade unions and trade disputes are compiled by the Labour Relations and Workplaces Division of the Ministry of Manpower.

The Labour Relations and Workplaces Division monitors the industrial relations situation and provides mediation and conciliation services for the settlement of trade disputes. The Division also investigates complaints on infringements of the Employment Act which governs the terms and conditions of employment.

Statistics on collective agreements and Industrial Arbitration Court awards are obtained from the Industrial Arbitration Court (IAC).

IAC was set up in 1960 under the Industrial Relations Act. Its functions include the registration and certification of collective agreements, hearing and determination of trade disputes and handing down of awards and interpretation and enforcement of terms of awards and collective agreements.

Concepts and Definitions

A **trade union** is a group or association of workers or employers whose principal objective is to regulate relations between workers and employers for all or any of the following purposes:

- promote good industrial relations;
- improve the working conditions of workers or enhance their economic and social status; and
- raise the productivity for the benefit of workers, employers and the overall economy.

A **trade dispute** refers to any dispute between and among workers and employers relating to employment, non-employment, the terms of employment or the conditions of work.

A **collective agreement** is an agreement between employers and employees on employment, non-employment, the terms of employment

or the conditions of work. The duration of a collective agreement is specified and by law shall not be less than 2 years or more than 3 years.

An **Industrial Arbitration Court award** refers to an award made by the IAC, and includes a collective agreement and a memorandum of the terms which have been certified by the President of the IAC in accordance with the provision of the Industrial Relations Act.

E.1 NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS' TRADE UNIONS BY MEMBERSHIP SIZE, 1999 – 2009
(At Year-end)

Size of Trade Union (Number of Members)	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Under 50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
50 – 249	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
250 and Over	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Source : Labour Relations and Workplaces Division, MOM

E.2 MEMBERSHIP OF EMPLOYERS' TRADE UNIONS BY MEMBERSHIP SIZE, 1999 – 2009
(At Year-end)

Size of Trade Union (Number of Members)	Number										
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	1,807	1,827	1,971	2,047	2,052	1,981	1,950	2,258	2,308	2,423	2,571
Under 50	16	15	15	16	15	15	15	15	18	21	23
50 – 249	134	134	143	125	122	119	115	113	119	120	130
250 and Over	1,657	1,678	1,813	1,906	1,915	1,847	1,820	2,130	2,171	2,282	2,418

Source : Labour Relations and Workplaces Division, MOM

E.3 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES' TRADE UNIONS BY MEMBERSHIP SIZE, 1999 – 2009
(At Year-end)

Size of Trade Union (Number of Members)	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	76	72	71	70	68	68	68	69	68	66	65
Under 50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50 – 249	9	8	8	7	5	6	6	8	6	9	6
250 – 999	26	26	20	21	22	21	21	20	20	15	18
1,000 – 4,999	24	20	25	22	22	22	23	23	23	23	19
5,000 – 9,999	8	9	6	7	6	6	5	4	5	3	5
10,000 and Over	9	9	12	13	13	13	13	14	14	16	17

Source : Labour Relations and Workplaces Division, MOM

E.4 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES' TRADE UNIONS BY INDUSTRY, 1999 – 2009
(At Year-end)

Industry (SSIC 1990)	1999	Industry (SSIC 2005)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	76	TOTAL	72	71	70	68	68	68	69	68	66	65
Manufacturing	20	Manufacturing	17	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Construction	2	Construction	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Commerce	3	Wholesale and Retail Trade	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Hotels and Restaurants	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Transport, Storage and Communications	17	Transport, Storage and Communications	14	14	14	14	14	14	16	16	15	15
Financial, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services; and Community, Social and Personal Services	29	Financial Services	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
		Business and Real Estate Services	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	3	3	2
		Community, Social and Personal Services	24	24	24	23	23	23	24	23	22	22
Others ¹	5	Others ¹	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Source : Labour Relations and Workplaces Division, MOM

¹ Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying, Utilities and Activities Not Adequately Defined.

E.5 MEMBERSHIP OF EMPLOYEES' TRADE UNIONS BY MEMBERSHIP SIZE, 1999 – 2009
(At Year-end)

Size of Trade Union (Number of Members)	Number										
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	289,707	314,478	338,311	389,676	417,166	443,893	450,004	463,384	495,046	517,197	526,089
Under 50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50 – 249	1,386	1,257	1,224	1,045	674	893	893	1,325	944	1,648	861
250 – 999	14,977	15,415	10,104	10,837	12,123	11,612	11,451	10,993	11,016	8,553	10,757
1,000 – 4,999	54,902	45,931	54,887	45,642	49,538	52,103	58,726	63,076	61,799	61,529	47,789
5,000 – 9,999	58,011	68,315	39,730	40,902	36,536	36,542	33,456	27,093	35,452	19,655	30,571
10,000 and Over	160,431	183,560	232,366	291,250	318,295	342,743	345,478	360,897	385,835	425,812	436,111

Source : Labour Relations and Workplaces Division, MOM

E.6 MEMBERSHIP OF EMPLOYEES' TRADE UNIONS BY INDUSTRY, 1999 – 2009
(At Year-end)

Industry (SSIC 1990)	1999	Industry (SSIC 2005)	Number									
			2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	289,707	TOTAL	314,478	338,311	389,676	417,166	443,893	450,004	463,384	495,046	517,197	526,089
Manufacturing	82,714	Manufacturing	82,686	87,948	97,229	99,221	103,861	103,790	106,071	114,462	117,690	116,517
Construction	10,164	Construction	12,841	14,513	18,074	21,540	23,347	23,121	23,407	24,342	25,509	25,317
Commerce	14,667	Wholesale and Retail Trade	31,037	36,537	50,052	60,724	70,885	73,682	74,510	80,252	84,254	78,819
		Hotels and Restaurants	20,719	22,777	26,830	29,872	34,212	34,579	35,789	37,209	37,113	37,276
Transport, Storage and Communications	62,193	Transport, Storage and Communications	65,841	68,961	74,059	74,109	74,589	76,434	78,989	84,888	90,881	92,430
Financial, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services; and Community, Social and Personal Services	74,746	Financial Services	15,876	16,911	18,562	18,390	18,890	18,943	18,998	20,177	20,787	22,068
		Business and Real Estate Services	1,405	1,455	1,814	2,140	2,494	3,131	3,657	4,150	5,379	11,739
		Community, Social and Personal Services	58,026	57,789	60,771	61,135	62,810	63,272	66,648	70,373	74,121	80,840
Others ¹	45,223	Others ¹	26,047	31,420	42,285	50,035	52,805	53,052	55,315	59,193	61,463	61,083

¹ Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying, Utilities and Activities Not Adequately Defined.

Source : Labour Relations and Workplaces Division, MOM

E.7 INDUSTRIAL STOPPAGES, 1999 – 2009

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of Industrial Stoppages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source : Labour Relations and Workplaces Division, MOM

E.8 TRADE DISPUTES REFERRED TO THE CONCILIATION SECTION BY NATURE OF TRADE DISPUTES, 1999 – 2009

Nature of Trade Disputes	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	246	231	266	260	252	182	163	163	133	118	166
Wage Increase and Conditions of Service	132	142	128	126	140	100	92	74	82	53	72
Retrenchment Benefits	33	19	37	48	27	18	11	14	6	14	34
Bonus or Gratuity	24	19	27	25	25	18	17	30	15	12	13
Other Industrial Matters (e.g. Sales Commission and Shift Allowances)	57	51	74	61	60	46	43	45	30	39	47

Source : Labour Relations and Workplaces Division, MOM

E.9 TRADE DISPUTES REFERRED TO THE CONCILIATION SECTION BY INDUSTRY, 1999 – 2009

Industry	SSIC 1990	SSIC 2000					SSIC 2005				
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	246	231	266	260	252	182	163	163	133	118	166
Manufacturing	77	89	116	89	75	75	64	41	47	46	78
Construction	2	–	5	–	2	8	8	4	3	1	9
Commerce	65	44	29	44	60	22	21	45	19	20	25
Transport, Storage and Communications	23	27	27	34	29	33	31	40	44	33	28
Financial, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services; and Community, Social and Personal Services	79	71	88	93	86	42	38	33	20	18	15
Others ¹	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	11

¹ Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying, Utilities and Activities Not Adequately Defined.

Source : Labour Relations and Workplaces Division, MOM

E.10 CLAIMS REGISTERED WITH THE INDIVIDUAL DISPUTES SECTION BY NATURE OF CLAIMS, 1999 – 2009

Nature of Claims	Number										
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	14,143	11,561	19,107	20,753	15,493	11,817	11,395	13,878	10,937	12,536	19,455
Arrears of Wages	6,244	5,087	8,107	9,689	6,690	6,422	5,623	5,986	4,771	6,634	11,793
Wages in Lieu of Notice	827	687	1,295	885	906	865	991	1,104	932	758	938
Wages in Lieu of Annual Leave	790	562	1,122	809	589	432	618	854	673	505	547
Wages for Work on Rest Days	771	389	688	325	435	126	217	250	395	333	380
Wages for Work on Holidays	848	488	1,126	702	578	251	400	692	498	437	512
Overtime Wages	1,147	829	1,575	2,005	1,080	1,171	883	1,358	913	931	1,297
Sick Leave Wages	141	244	419	463	585	185	219	949	380	304	300
Maternity Allowance	17	12	28	25	15	20	45	48	37	36	70
Other Claims	3,358	3,263	4,747	5,850	4,615	2,345	2,399	2,637	2,338	2,598	3,618

Source : Labour Relations and Workplaces Division, MOM

E.11 COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS CERTIFIED BY TYPE OF WORKERS COVERED, 1999 – 2009

Type of Workers Covered	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	376	437	407	348	377	397	348	399	440	354	384
Professionals, Managers, Executives and Technicians	41	68	40	43	42	47	59	65	75	62	81
Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	74	103	62	58	71	50	52	61	60	44	51
Production and Transport Operators, Cleaners and Labourers	60	54	72	42	47	60	34	56	36	36	29
Others (combination of 2nd and 3rd categories)	201	212	233	205	217	240	203	217	269	212	223

Source : Industrial Arbitration Court, MOM

E.12 COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS CERTIFIED BY TYPE OF ORGANISATIONS, 1999 – 2009

Type of Organisations	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	376	437	407	348	377	397	348	399	440	354	384
Private Enterprise	369	426	398	339	366	383	340	389	427	348	371
Statutory Board	5	9	9	8	10	14	8	9	13	6	12
Government	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	1

Source : Industrial Arbitration Court, MOM

**E.13 TRADE DISPUTES REFERRED TO THE INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION COURT BY
NATURE OF TRADE DISPUTES, 1999 – 2009**

Nature of Trade Disputes	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	20	15	23	18	38	26	22	16	16	11	16
Variations of Awards / Collective Agreements	12	8	18	15	31	15	16	14	11	10	10
Continuation of Awards / Collective Agreements	4	1	3	–	4	6	3	1	1	–	2
Non-compliance of Awards / Collective Agreements	2	–	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	1
Interpretation of Awards / Collective Agreements	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Claim for Salary, Terms and Conditions of Service, including Fringe Benefits	–	4	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	1	2
Retrenchment	2	1	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
Recognition	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dismissal / Victimisation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Contempt of Court (section 57)	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Directed by Minister	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1
Collective Agreement be varied to conform with an Award	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–

Source : Industrial Arbitration Court, MOM

E.14 INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION COURT AWARDS BY NATURE OF TRADE DISPUTES, 1999 – 2009

Nature of Trade Disputes	Number										
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	12	9	18	17	30	18	16	15	14	10	12
Variations of Awards / Collective Agreements	12	8	17	15	29	16	16	14	11	10	10
Continuation of Awards / Collective Agreements	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Non-compliance of Awards / Collective Agreements	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Interpretation of Awards / Collective Agreements	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Proposals for Salary, Terms and Conditions of Service, including Fringe Benefits	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Retrenchment	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Recognition	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dismissal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Contempt of Court Awards	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Referee Appeal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Directed by Minister	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1

Source : Industrial Arbitration Court, MOM

E.15 INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION COURT AWARDS BY TYPE OF WORKERS COVERED, 1999 – 2009

Type of Workers Covered	Number										
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	12	9	18	17	30	18	16	15	14	10	12
Professionals, Managers, Executives and Technicians	1	–	4	1	1	4	3	5	4	1	5
Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	1	–	3	4	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
Production and Transport Operators, Cleaners and Labourers	2	–	5	2	1	1	2	–	2	–	–
Others (combination of 2nd and 3rd categories)	8	9	6	10	27	10	10	9	6	8	6

Source : Industrial Arbitration Court, MOM

E.16 INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION COURT AWARDS BY TYPE OF ORGANISATIONS, 1999 – 2009

Type of Organisations	Number										
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	12	9	18	17	30	18	16	15	14	10	12
Private Enterprise	12	9	18	16	30	18	14	15	14	10	12
Statutory Board	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Government	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Source : Industrial Arbitration Court, MOM

WORKPLACE INJURIES AND OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

WORKPLACE INJURIES AND OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

Source of Data

Data on factories, workplace injuries and occupational diseases are compiled by the Occupational Safety and Health Division of the Ministry of Manpower in the administration of legal requirements under the Workplace Safety and Health Act. Data on factories are collected from employers and occupiers when they apply for factory notification or factory registration. Data on workplace injuries and occupational diseases are compiled based on incident reports made by employers, occupiers and medical practitioners in the fulfilment of their obligations under the Workplace Safety and Health (Incident Reporting) Regulations which was enacted on 1 March 2006.

The Occupational Safety and Health Division monitors and enforces safety and health standards in workplaces. It also promotes self-regulation in workplaces and the management of safety and health through industry ownership and good risk management.

Coverage

The types of workplace injuries and occupational diseases covered in the reported statistics include the following:

- Workplace injuries sustained by employees and resulting in more than 3 consecutive days of medical leave;
- Workplace injuries sustained by employees and resulting in at least 24 hours of hospitalisation;
- Workplace accidents resulting in the death of employees, self-employed persons and persons not at work;
- Workplace accidents resulting in the injury of self-employed persons and persons not at work who have to be taken to the hospital for treatment; and
- Occupational diseases listed in the Third Schedule of the Workplace Safety and Health Act.

Concepts and Definitions

A **workplace accident** is an unexpected and unplanned occurrence, arising out of or in connection with work which results in one or more workers incurring a personal injury, disease (acute) or death.

A **workplace injury** is any personal injury, disease (acute) or death resulting from a workplace accident.

An **occupational disease** is a disease (chronic) contracted as a result of an exposure over a period of time to risk factors arising from work activity.

The **workplace injury rate** refers to the number of fatal and non-fatal workplace injuries per 100,000 persons employed.

The **workplace fatality rate** refers to the number of workplace fatalities per 100,000 persons employed.

The **workplace accident frequency rate** refers to the number of workplace accidents per million man-hours worked.

The **workplace accident severity rate** refers to the number of man-days lost to workplace accidents per million man-hours worked.

An **occupational disease incidence** refers to the number of chronic occupational diseases confirmed by the Ministry of Manpower per 100,000 persons employed.

The degree of disablement of a workplace injury is defined as:

- **fatal** if it results in death;
- **permanent disablement** if it is an injury, other than fatal, which results in the complete loss or loss of use of any member or part of a member of the body; and
- **temporary disablement** if it is an injury, other than fatal and permanent disablement, which results in more than 3 days of medical leave, or at least 24 hours of hospitalisation.

A **confirmed case of occupational disease** is one where there is definite evidence that the worker suffers from a disease which is related to his occupation.

F.1 FACTORIES REGISTERED UNDER THE FACTORIES ACT / WORKPLACE SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT BY INDUSTRY, 2000 – 2009

(At Year-end)

SSIC 2005	Industry	Number									
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	TOTAL	16,801	16,693	16,698	16,455	16,695	17,233	18,467	20,499	21,458	20,953
C15-36 (excluding C352)	Manufacturing (excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing)	9,004	9,037	9,047	9,146	9,420	9,356	9,517	10,187	10,550	10,322
C352	Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	88	88	88	89	88	87	96	97	103	116
F45	Construction	5,005	4,668	4,430	3,975	3,814	4,152	5,023	6,098	6,420	6,251
	Services										
G50-51	Wholesale and Retail Trade	93	90	81	77	131	210	246	259	259	251
J58	Hotels and Restaurants	170	197	200	200	210	211	212	218	227	226
H52-56, K60-63	Transport, Storage and Communications	744	815	911	979	1,024	1,045	1,180	1,242	1,344	1,302
L65-66, M70-71, N73-76, O78	Business and Real Estate Services	202	234	263	303	344	492	532	692	830	796
P80-V99	Community, Social and Personal Services	1,371	1,444	1,558	1,565	1,551	1,630	1,419	1,448	1,455	1,434
	Others ¹	124	120	120	121	113	50	242	258	270	255

¹ Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying, Utilities and Activities Not Adequately Defined.

Source : Occupational Safety and Health Division, MOM

F.2 WORKPLACE SAFETY AND HEALTH INDICATORS BY INDUSTRY, 2009

SSIC 2005	Industry	Workplace Fatality Rate	Workplace Injury Rate	Accident Frequency Rate	Accident Severity Rate	Occupational Disease Incidence
		per 100,000 employed persons		per million man-hours worked		per 100,000 employed persons
	TOTAL	2.9	446	1.8	112	19.3
C15-36 (excluding C352)	Manufacturing (excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing)	2.6	608	2.4	115	67.0
C15-17	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	–	879	3.6	84	22.5
C22-23	Paper Products and Printing	–	567	2.1	94	34.5
C24-25	Petrochemical	2.0	161	0.6	64	26.2
C27	Rubber and Plastic Products	–	466	1.8	31	54.1
C28	Non-metallic Mineral Products	42.6	4,340	15.1	1,263	–
C29-32	Metalworking ¹	5.4	1,072	4.0	208	129.5
C33	Electronic Products	–	166	0.7	13	5.5
C35 (excluding C352)	Transport Equipment	–	390	1.6	29	333.3
C361	Furniture	–	990	3.6	92	38.1
C352, H55322, H55395	Marine ²	11.1	417	1.4	274	24.8
F45	Construction	8.1	741	2.7	247	8.1
E41-43	Water Supply, Sewerage and Waste Management	10.1	707	2.9	317	30.3

Source : Occupational Safety and Health Division, MOM

¹ Includes Manufacture of Basic Metals, Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment and Electrical Machinery & Apparatus.² Includes Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing, Marine Surveying Services (other than classification societies), Salvaging of Distressed Vessels and Cargo and Works carried out at the anchorage.

Notes :

1) Figures are based on incident reports made under the Workplace Safety and Health (Incident Reporting) Regulations.

2) Workplace Fatality Rate and Injury Rate are victim-based while Accident Frequency Rate are incident-based.

F.2 WORKPLACE SAFETY AND HEALTH INDICATORS BY INDUSTRY, 2009 (continued)

SSIC 2005	Industry	Workplace Fatality Rate	Workplace Injury Rate	Accident Frequency Rate	Accident Severity Rate	Occupational Disease Incidence
		per 100,000 employed persons		per million man-hours worked		per 100,000 employed persons
G50-51	Wholesale and Retail Trade	0.2	106	0.5	16	0.5
G50	Wholesale Trade	0.4	102	0.4	19	0.4
G51	Retail Trade	–	114	0.5	11	0.6
H52-56	Transport and Storage	1.5	342	1.4	72	30.4
H52	Land Transport	–	156	0.6	14	9.4
H54	Air Transport	–	1,458	6.7	207	–
H55	Warehousing and Support Activities for Transport	3.4	591	2.5	138	63.3
H5552	Services Allied to Transport of Goods	–	325	1.2	29	–
J58	Hotels and Restaurants	1.1	428	2.0	58	3.9
J581	Hotels	3.7	1,146	4.9	158	7.5
J582	Restaurants	0.6	303	1.5	39	3.2
K60-63	Information and Communications	–	27	0.1	2	–
L65-66	Financial and Insurance Activities	–	50	0.2	4	1.2
M70-71	Real Estate, Rental and Leasing Activities	–	196	0.8	13	–
N73-76	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2.3	93	0.4	71	4.1
O78	Administrative and Support Services Activities	2.9	135	0.5	79	2.1
P80-V99	Community, Social and Personal Services	–	132	0.6	12	6.1
Q85	Health Activities	–	339	1.5	33	8.0

Notes :

Source : Occupational Safety and Health Division, MOM

- 1) Figures are based on incident reports made under the Workplace Safety and Health (Incident Reporting) Regulations.
- 2) Workplace Fatality Rate and Injury Rate are victim-based while Accident Frequency Rate is incident-based.
- 3) Data pertaining to Water Transport and Landscape Care & Maintenance Service Activities are not indicated as the injury numbers are too small (i.e. less than 10) for meaningful analysis.

F.3 TOP ACCIDENT TYPES LEADING TO WORKPLACE INJURIES BY INDUSTRY, 2009

SSIC 2005	Industry	Top Accident Types								Number
		Fall from Heights	Slips & Trips	Struck by Falling Objects	Struck by Moving Objects	Caught in or Between Objects	Cut / Stabbed by Objects	Over-exertion / Strenuous Movement	Strike Against Objects	
	TOTAL	1,656	1,222	1,436	1,394	1,363	1,341	755	694	
C15-36 (excluding C352)	Manufacturing (excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing)	238	191	336	388	516	400	155	179	
C15-17	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	24	33	31	34	52	67	18	19	
C22-23	Paper Products and Printing	13	15	s	14	53	21	11	13	
C24-25	Petrochemical	15	s	s	s	17	s	s	s	
C27	Rubber and Plastic Products	s	s	12	10	19	s	s	s	
C28	Non-metallic Mineral Products	18	14	36	32	34	31	10	16	
C29-32	Metalworking ¹	95	60	198	212	253	164	62	80	
C33	Electronic Products	18	30	10	s	30	14	12	14	
C35 (excluding C352)	Transport Equipment	13	s	s	14	s	10	s	s	
C361	Furniture	s	s	s	21	13	40	s	s	
	Other Manufacturing	30	17	27	37	37	42	22	16	
C352, H55322, H55395	Marine ²	71	27	101	82	87	39	13	24	
F45	Construction	503	196	494	465	386	285	152	181	
E41-43	Water Supply, Sewerage and Waste Management	s	10	s	s	11	s	s	s	

Source : Occupational Safety and Health Division, MOM

¹ Includes Manufacture of Basic Metals, Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment and Electrical Machinery & Apparatus.² Includes Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing, Marine Surveying Services (other than classification societies), Salvaging of Distressed Vessels and Cargo and Works carried out at the anchorage.

s : Suppressed because the injury numbers are too small (i.e. less than 10) for meaningful analysis.

Notes :

1) Figures are based on incident reports made under the Workplace Safety and Health (Incident Reporting) Regulations.

2) Figures are victim-based.

3) Figures include both fatal and non-fatal injuries.

F.3 TOP ACCIDENT TYPES LEADING TO WORKPLACE INJURIES BY INDUSTRY, 2009 (continued)

SSIC 2005	Industry	Top Accident Types								Number
		Fall from Heights	Slips & Trips	Struck by Falling Objects	Struck by Moving Objects	Caught in or Between Objects	Cut / Stabbed by Objects	Over-exertion / Strenuous Movement	Strike Against Objects	
G50-51	Wholesale and Retail Trade	77	48	47	42	33	62	55	45	
G50	Wholesale Trade	47	31	25	28	22	30	38	22	
G51	Retail Trade	30	17	22	14	11	32	17	23	
H52-56	Transport and Storage	108	79	90	93	83	35	103	40	
H52	Land Transport	10	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	
H53	Water Transport	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	
H54	Air Transport	s	12	s	s	s	s	29	s	
H55	Warehousing and Support Activities for Transport	94	58	77	82	74	30	56	28	
H5552	Services Allied to Transport of Goods	15	s	11	11	13	s	s	s	
J58	Hotels and Restaurants	57	146	61	33	31	205	51	48	
J581	Hotels	30	58	25	17	12	77	23	24	
J582	Restaurants	27	88	36	16	19	128	28	24	
K60-63	Information and Communications	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	
L65-66	Financial and Insurance Activities	16	s	12	s	s	10	11	s	
M70-71	Real Estate, Rental and Leasing Activities	22	28	13	11	11	24	14	s	
N73-76	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	25	16	26	18	21	21	s	11	
N763	Veterinary Activities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
O78	Administrative and Support Services Activities	29	20	22	18	19	36	17	s	
O7842	Landscape Care and Maintenance Service Activities	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	
P80-V99	Community, Social and Personal Services	119	166	67	55	64	80	86	64	
Q85	Health Activities	13	45	17	14	12	17	29	18	
	Others	374	285	156	175	92	136	83	82	

s : Suppressed because the injury numbers are too small (i.e. less than 10) for meaningful analysis.

Source : Occupational Safety and Health Division, MOM

Notes :

- 1) Figures are based on incident reports made under the Workplace Safety and Health (Incident Reporting) Regulations.
- 2) Figures are victim-based.
- 3) Figures include both fatal and non-fatal injuries.

F.4 WORKPLACE INJURIES BY INDUSTRY AND DEGREE OF DISABLEMENT, 2009

SSIC 2005	Industry	Total	Fatal	Number	
				Permanent Disablement	Temporary Disablement
	TOTAL	10,834	70	126	10,638
C15-36 (excluding C352)	Manufacturing (excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing)	2,587	11	46	2,530
C15-17	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	312	–	9	303
C22-23	Paper Products and Printing	148	–	1	147
C24-25	Petrochemical	80	1	2	77
C27	Rubber and Plastic Products	69	–	2	67
C28	Non-metallic Mineral Products	204	2	1	201
C29-32	Metalworking ¹	1,192	6	22	1,164
C33	Electronic Products	151	–	1	150
C35 (excluding C352)	Transport Equipment	82	–	–	82
C361	Furniture	104	–	3	101
	Other Manufacturing	245	2	5	238
C352, H55322, H55395	Marine ²	487	13	12	462
F45	Construction	2,853	31	44	2,778
E41-43	Water Supply, Sewerage and Waste Management	70	1	–	69
G50-51	Wholesale and Retail Trade	433	1	3	429
G50	Wholesale Trade	255	1	3	251
G51	Retail Trade	178	–	–	178

Source : Occupational Safety and Health Division, MOM

¹ Includes Manufacture of Basic Metals, Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment and Electrical Machinery & Apparatus.² Includes Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing, Marine Surveying Services (other than classification societies), Salvaging of Distressed Vessels and Cargo and Works carried out at the anchorage.

Notes :

1) Figures are based on incident reports made under the Workplace Safety and Health (Incident Reporting) Regulations.

2) Figures are victim-based.

F.4 WORKPLACE INJURIES BY INDUSTRY AND DEGREE OF DISABLEMENT, 2009 (continued)

SSIC 2005	Industry	Total	Fatal	Number	
				Non-fatal	
				Permanent Disablement	Temporary Disablement
H52-56	Transport and Storage	663	3	3	657
H52	Land Transport	50	-	-	50
H53	Water Transport	s	-	-	s
H54	Air Transport	70	-	-	70
H55	Warehousing and Support Activities for Transport	523	3	3	517
H5552	Services Allied to Transport of Goods	75	-	2	73
J58	Hotels and Restaurants	773	2	3	768
J581	Hotels	306	1	-	305
J582	Restaurants	467	1	3	463
K60-63	Information and Communications	24	-	-	24
L65-66	Financial and Insurance Activities	82	-	-	82
M70-71	Real Estate, Rental and Leasing Activities	142	-	-	142
N73-76	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	161	4	2	155
N763	Veterinary Activities	-	-	-	-
O78	Administrative and Support Services Activities	189	4	1	184
O7842	Landscape Care and Maintenance Service Activities	s	1	-	s
P80-V99	Community, Social and Personal Services	823	-	4	819
Q85	Health Activities	212	-	-	212
	Others	1,547	-	8	1,539

Source : Occupational Safety and Health Division, MOM

s : Suppressed because injury numbers are too small (i.e. less than 10) for meaningful analysis.

Notes :

1) Figures are based on incident reports made under the Workplace Safety and Health (Incident Reporting) Regulations.

2) Figures are victim-based.

F.5 WORKPLACE INJURIES BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT AND DEGREE OF DISABLEMENT, 2009

Type of Accident	Total	Fatal	Number	
			Non-fatal	
			Permanent Disablement	Temporary Disablement
TOTAL	10,834	70	126	10,638
Fall from Heights	1,656	24	-	1,632
Slips and Trips	1,222	3	5	1,214
Struck by Falling Objects	1,436	21	20	1,395
Struck by Moving Objects	1,394	6	13	1,375
Caught in or Between Objects	1,363	4	69	1,290
Cut / Stabbed by Objects	1,341	-	16	1,325
Over-exertion / Strenuous Movement	755	-	-	755
Strike Against Objects	694	-	2	692
Exposure to / Contact with Extreme Temperatures	258	2	-	256
Stepping on Objects	167	-	1	166
Exposed to / Contact with Harmful Substances	122	4	-	118
Exposure to / Contact with Biological Materials	83	-	-	83
Fire / Explosions	76	-	-	76
Electrocution	41	2	-	39
Others	226	4 ^a	-	222

Source : Occupational Safety and Health Division, MOM

^a Includes 2 fatalities due to collapse of tower crane, 1 fatality due to drowning and 1 fatality due to lightning.

Notes :

- 1) Figures are based on incident reports made under the Workplace Safety and Health (Incident Reporting) Regulations.
- 2) Figures are victim-based.

F.6 WORKPLACE INJURIES BY AGENCY OF ACCIDENT AND DEGREE OF DISABLEMENT, 2009

Number

Agency of Accident	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	
			Permanent Disablement	Temporary Disablement
TOTAL	10,834	70	126	10,638
Industrial Machines	1,154	7	53	1,094
Metalworking Machines	173	1	9	163
Machinery used in Construction/Building Industry	149	5	5	139
Other Machines	832	1	39	792
Lifting Equipment	479	19	9	451
Transport Equipment/Vehicles	808	6	6	796
Hand Tools (Electrical and Non-electrical)	1,018	–	18	1,000
Working Equipment	195	1	–	194
Working Environment	2,457	21	9	2,427
Floors and Other Level Surfaces	1,451	8	4	1,439
Scaffolding and Staging	263	1	5	257
Materials, Substances and Radiations	2,828	10	25	2,793
Metal Items	1,967	3	20	1,944
Other Materials, Substances and Radiations	861	7	5	849
Others	1,895	6	6	1,883

Notes :

Source : Occupational Safety and Health Division, MOM

1) Figures are based on incident reports made under the Workplace Safety and Health (Incident Reporting) Regulations.

2) Figures are victim-based.

F.7 CONFIRMED CASES OF CHRONIC OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES BY TYPE OF DISEASES, 2000 – 2009

Type of Diseases	Number									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	527	546	504	495	380	517	657	602	855	468
Noise Induced Deafness	366	359	339	300	251	391	535	490	743	380
Early	354	345	323	294	247	384	527	485	741	375
Compensable	12	14	16	6	4	7	8	5	2	5
Occupational Skin Disease	93	118	99	67	81	84	89	59	66	56
Excessive Absorption of Chemicals	22	36	12	20	6	24	5	3	11	16
Chemical Poisoning	1	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	8	–
Barotrauma	28	–	10	8	6	5	5	17	5	1
Compressed Air Illness	1	–	20	8	4	5	3	2	7	–
Occupational Lung Disease ¹	5	8	3	1	2	4	2	3	5	3
Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorder	3	3	6	10	7	3	8	25	5	3
Others	8	22	4	81 ^a	23 ^b	1	10	3	5	9

¹ Refers to occupational asthma, silicosis and asbestosis.

Source : Occupational Safety and Health Division, MOM

^a Includes 77 work-related SARS cases.

^b Includes 20 work-related SARS cases.

Notes :

1) Figures are based on incident reports made under the Workplace Safety and Health (Incident Reporting) Regulations.

2) Figures are victim-based.

F.8 CONFIRMED CASES OF CHRONIC OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES BY TYPE OF DISEASES AND INDUSTRY, 2009

SSIC 2005	Industry	Total	Number									
			Noise Induced Deafness	Occupational Skin Disease	Excessive Absorption of Chemicals	Chemical Poisoning	Barotrauma	Compressed Air Illness	Occupational Lung Disease ¹	Work-related Musculo-skeletal Disorder	Others	
	TOTAL	468	380	56	16	–	–	1	–	3	3	9
C15-36 (excluding C352)	Manufacturing (excluding shipbuilding & ship repairing)	285	256	15	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
C15-17	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	8	5	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
C22-23	Paper Products & Printing	9	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
C24-25	Petrochemical	13	10	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
C27	Rubber & Plastic Products	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
C29-32	Metalworking ²	144	133	6	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
C34	Medical & Precision Instruments	11	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
C35 (excluding C352)	Transport Equipment	70	68	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Manufacturing	22	16	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
C352, H55322, H55395	Marine ³	29	24	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
F45	Construction	31	14	15	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
E41-43	Water Supply, Sewerage & Waste Management	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
G50-51	Wholesale & Retail Trade	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
H52-56	Transport & Storage	59	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
H52	Land Transport	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

¹ Refers to occupational asthma, silicosis and asbestosis.

Source : Occupational Safety and Health Division, MOM

² Includes Manufacture of Basic Metals, Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment and Electrical Machinery & Apparatus.

³ Includes Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing, Marine Surveying Services (other than classification societies), Salvaging of Distressed Vessels and Cargo and Works carried out at the anchorage.

Notes :

1) Figures are based on incident reports made under the Workplace Safety and Health (Incident Reporting) Regulations.

2) Figures are victim-based.

F.8 CONFIRMED CASES OF CHRONIC OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES BY TYPE OF DISEASES AND INDUSTRY, 2009(continued)

SSIC 2005	Industry	Total	Noise Induced Deafness	Occupational Skin Disease	Excessive Absorption of Chemicals	Chemical Poisoning	Barotrauma	Compressed Air Illness	Occupational Lung Disease ¹	Number	
										Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorder	Others
H53	Water Transport	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
H54	Air Transport	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
H55	Warehousing & Support Activities for Transport	56	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
H5552	Services Allied to Transport of Gds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
J58	Hotels & Restaurants	7	–	5	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
J581	Hotels	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
J582	Restaurants	5	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
K60-63	Information & Communications	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
L65-66	Financial & Insurance Activities	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
M70-71	Real Estate, Rental & Leasing Activities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
N73-76	Professional, Scientific & Technical Activities	7	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1
N763	Veterinary Activities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
O78	Administrative & Support Svces Activities	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
O7842	Landscape Care & Maintenance Svce Activities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
P80-V99	Community, Social & Personal Svces	38	18	16	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Q85	Health Activities	5	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
	Others	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

¹ Refers to occupational asthma, silicosis and asbestosis.

Source : Occupational Safety and Health Division, MOM

Notes :

- 1) Figures are based on incident reports made under the Workplace Safety and Health (Incident Reporting) Regulations.
- 2) Figures are victim-based.

F.9 NUMBER OF WORK INJURY COMPENSATION CLAIMS AND TOTAL COMPENSATION AWARDED (\$M), 2005-2009

Year	Temporary Incapacity*		Permanent Incapacity*			Fatal		Total		
	No. of Cases	MC Wages (\$million)	No. of Cases	MC Wages (\$million)	PI Compensation (\$million)	No. of Cases	Death Compensation (\$million)	No. of Cases	MC Wages (\$million)	PI/ Death Compensation (\$million)
2005	9,941	3.83	5,004	4.83	50.88	97	8.98	15,042	8.66	59.86
2006	10,066	3.77	5,672	7.18	54.41	79	7.42	15,817	10.95	61.83
2007	9,602	3.82	5,227	8.08	50.54	98	8.55	14,927	11.90	59.09
2008	8,813	3.98	5,094	8.23	53.79	75	7.31	13,982	12.21	61.10
2009	6,286	4.16	5,035	9.13	64.18	110	11.50	11,431	13.29	75.68

Source : Occupational Safety and Health Division, MOM

* includes Occupational Diseases

Note :

1) MC wages indicated in the table above are computed based on the number of days of medical/hospitalisation leave captured by MOM.

SOCIAL SECURITY

SOCIAL SECURITY

Source of Data

Statistics on Central Provident Fund (CPF) members are compiled by the Central Provident Fund Board.

Both the employer and the employee make monthly contributions to the CPF. The employer is liable to pay the total CPF contribution, and is entitled to recover the employee's contribution from the employee's wages.

Definitions and Notes

An **active CPF member** refers to a person who has at least one employment CPF contribution paid for him for the current or any of the preceding 3 months.

All CPF members have 3 accounts with the CPF Board – the Ordinary, Medisave and Special Accounts. Savings in the Ordinary Account can be used to buy a home, pay for CPF insurance (such as Dependants' Protection Scheme and Home Protection Scheme), investment and education. Medisave savings can be used for hospitalisation expenses, approved medical insurance and certain outpatient treatments while savings in the Special Account are reserved for old age and investment in retirement-related financial products.

G.1 CENTRAL PROVIDENT FUND CONTRIBUTION RATES, 1999 – 2009

Period	Contribution Rates			Credited Into			Per Cent
	Total	By Employer	By Employee	Ordinary Account	Special Account	Medisave	
	(% of Wage)	(% of Wage)	(% of Wage)	(% of Contribution)	(% of Contribution)	(% of Contribution)	
Jan 1999 – Mar 2000							
Up to 35 years	30.0	10.0	20.0	24.0	–	6.0	
Above 35 – 45 years	30.0	10.0	20.0	23.0	–	7.0	
Above 45 – 55 years	30.0	10.0	20.0	22.0	–	8.0	
Above 55 – 60 years	16.5	4.0	12.5	8.5	–	8.0	
Above 60 – 65 years	9.5	2.0	7.5	1.5	–	8.0	
Above 65 years	7.0	2.0	5.0	–	–	7.0	
Apr 2000 – Dec 2000							
Up to 35 years	32.0	12.0	20.0	24.0	2.0	6.0	
Above 35 – 45 years	32.0	12.0	20.0	23.0	2.0	7.0	
Above 45 – 55 years	32.0	12.0	20.0	22.0	2.0	8.0	
Above 55 – 60 years	17.0	4.5	12.5	9.0	–	8.0	
Above 60 – 65 years	10.0	2.5	7.5	2.0	–	8.0	
Above 65 years	7.5	2.5	5.0	–	–	7.5	
Jan 2001– Sep 2003							
Up to 35 years	36.0	16.0	20.0	26.0	4.0	6.0	
Above 35 – 45 years	36.0	16.0	20.0	23.0	6.0	7.0	
Above 45 – 55 years	36.0	16.0	20.0	22.0	6.0	8.0	
Above 55 – 60 years	18.5	6.0	12.5	10.5	–	8.0	
Above 60 – 65 years	11.0	3.5	7.5	2.5	–	8.5	
Above 65 years	8.5	3.5	5.0	–	–	8.5	

Source : Central Provident Fund Board

G.1 CENTRAL PROVIDENT FUND CONTRIBUTION RATES, 1999 – 2009 (continued)

Period	Contribution Rates			Credited Into			Per Cent
	Total	By Employer	By Employee	Ordinary Account	Special Account	Medisave	
	(% of Wage)	(% of Wage)	(% of Wage)	(% of Contribution)	(% of Contribution)	(% of Contribution)	
Oct 2003 – Dec 2004							
Up to 35 years	33.0	13.0	20.0	22.0	5.0	6.0	
Above 35 – 45 years	33.0	13.0	20.0	20.0	6.0	7.0	
Above 45 – 55 years	33.0	13.0	20.0	18.0	7.0	8.0	
Above 55 – 60 years	18.5	6.0	12.5	10.5	–	8.0	
Above 60 – 65 years	11.0	3.5	7.5	2.5	–	8.5	
Above 65 years	8.5	3.5	5.0	–	–	8.5	
Jan 2005 – Dec 2005							
Up to 35 years	33.0	13.0	20.0	22.0	5.0	6.0	
Above 35 – 45 years	33.0	13.0	20.0	20.0	6.0	7.0	
Above 45 – 50 years	33.0	13.0	20.0	18.0	7.0	8.0	
Above 50 – 55 years	30.0	11.0	19.0	15.0	7.0	8.0	
Above 55 – 60 years	18.5	6.0	12.5	10.5	–	8.0	
Above 60 – 65 years	11.0	3.5	7.5	2.5	–	8.5	
Above 65 years	8.5	3.5	5.0	–	–	8.5	
Jan 2006 – Jun 2007							
Up to 35 years	33.0	13.0	20.0	22.0	5.0	6.0	
Above 35 – 45 years	33.0	13.0	20.0	20.0	6.0	7.0	
Above 45 – 50 years	33.0	13.0	20.0	18.0	7.0	8.0	
Above 50 – 55 years	27.0	9.0	18.0	12.0	7.0	8.0	
Above 55 – 60 years	18.5	6.0	12.5	10.5	–	8.0	
Above 60 – 65 years	11.0	3.5	7.5	2.5	–	8.5	
Above 65 years	8.5	3.5	5.0	–	–	8.5	

Source : Central Provident Fund Board

G.1 CENTRAL PROVIDENT FUND CONTRIBUTION RATES, 1999 – 2009 (continued)

Period	Per Cent			Ratio of Contribution		
	Contribution Rates			Credited Into		
	Total (% of Wage)	By Employer (% of Wage)	By Employee (% of Wage)	Ordinary Account (Ratio of Contribution)	Special Account (Ratio of Contribution)	Medisave (Ratio of Contribution)
From Jul 2007 ¹						
Up to 35 years	34.5	14.5	20.0	0.6667	0.1449	0.1884
Above 35 – 45 years	34.5	14.5	20.0	0.6088	0.1739	0.2173
Above 45 – 50 years	34.5	14.5	20.0	0.5509	0.2028	0.2463
Above 50 – 55 years	28.5	10.5	18.0	0.4562	0.2456	0.2982
Above 55 – 60 years	20.0	7.5	12.5	0.5750	–	0.4250
Above 60 – 65 years	12.5	5.0	7.5	0.2800	–	0.7200
Above 65 years	10.0	5.0	5.0	0.1000	–	0.9000

¹ Contribution and allocation rates for employees with monthly wages exceeding \$1,500.

Source : Central Provident Fund Board

G.2 ACTIVE CENTRAL PROVIDENT FUND MEMBERS BY AGE, 1999 – 2009
(At Year-end)

Age (Years)	Number										
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	1,224,470	1,272,856	1,269,641	1,283,707	1,282,984	1,324,368	1,381,068	1,461,949	1,544,954	1,610,135	1,644,610
Up to 20	31,611	34,953	27,879	28,938	27,217	31,043	33,966	38,904	43,983	40,525	38,868
> 20 – 25	108,708	110,964	103,879	103,394	100,595	103,049	104,414	107,080	108,241	110,304	109,731
> 25 – 30	199,422	199,945	196,886	191,651	184,165	184,345	189,032	193,241	200,908	207,848	211,691
> 30 – 35	196,202	197,514	195,161	197,659	199,700	205,099	210,064	217,622	220,024	222,751	227,543
> 35 – 40	192,417	197,265	195,532	193,411	190,360	190,883	195,483	203,069	213,271	222,403	229,255
> 40 – 45	174,637	182,364	183,042	183,299	182,950	187,208	193,116	200,957	206,662	209,045	207,976
> 45 – 50	136,446	145,868	151,621	156,912	160,607	166,943	174,146	182,958	191,567	198,041	201,766
> 50 – 55	91,467	104,808	109,868	113,686	116,534	122,919	131,438	143,962	157,335	168,101	174,193
> 55 – 60	46,095	46,406	50,583	58,686	64,579	73,399	84,888	95,428	105,928	116,120	122,262
Above 60	47,361	52,707	55,149	56,032	56,263	59,463	64,505	78,710	97,018	114,984	121,311
Unspecified	104	62	41	39	14	17	16	18	17	13	14

Note :

Data exclude self-employed persons.

Source : Central Provident Fund Board

G.3 ACTIVE CENTRAL PROVIDENT FUND MEMBERS BY MONTHLY WAGE LEVEL, 1999 – 2009

(At Year-end)

Monthly Wage Level	Number										
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	1,224,470	1,272,856	1,269,641	1,283,707	1,282,984	1,324,368	1,381,068	1,461,949	1,544,954	1,610,135	1,644,610
Below \$400	48,381	47,672	46,281	40,401	40,277	40,794	42,966	48,733	58,726	62,066	65,141
\$ 400 – \$ 799	97,498	100,326	100,310	113,662	116,493	114,020	121,049	133,898	146,542	152,382	146,080
\$ 800 – \$ 999	61,788	57,268	54,177	53,177	53,622	60,353	62,876	67,235	71,432	74,407	74,568
\$1,000 – \$1,499	212,570	193,204	184,939	181,343	179,102	178,516	175,922	178,482	180,959	173,860	178,611
\$1,500 – \$1,999	208,539	203,955	202,393	198,290	196,138	195,621	191,461	192,377	189,476	185,346	191,810
\$2,000 – \$2,999	277,942	292,231	295,076	296,554	294,303	300,828	315,050	324,409	316,855	325,843	339,826
\$3,000 – \$4,499	169,839	196,383	198,248	204,921	206,512	219,558	234,202	254,837	266,493	288,875	293,976
\$4,500 and Above	146,259	179,664	188,164	195,317	196,490	214,613	237,525	261,963	314,384	347,306	354,492
Unspecified	1,654	2,153	53	42	47	65	17	15	87	50	106

Note :
Data exclude self-employed persons.

Source : Central Provident Fund Board

G.4 ACTIVE CENTRAL PROVIDENT FUND MEMBERS BY INDUSTRY AND SEX, 2007 – 2009

(At Year-end)

SSIC 2005	Industry	2007			2008			2009		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	TOTAL	1,544,954	813,340	731,574	1,610,135	845,189	764,945	1,644,610	863,813	780,797
C15-36	Manufacturing	275,446	169,713	105,731	273,202	169,519	103,683	261,762	164,959	96,803
F45	Construction	84,091	58,121	25,969	88,521	61,279	27,242	93,125	65,360	27,765
G-V	Services									
G50-51	Wholesale and Retail Trade	269,691	137,314	132,371	276,237	139,983	136,253	281,007	140,936	140,071
H52-56	Transport and Storage	104,875	69,816	35,057	109,441	72,030	37,411	108,687	71,521	37,166
J58	Hotels and Restaurants	84,381	39,466	44,914	90,286	41,765	48,521	93,695	42,554	51,141
K60-63	Information and Communications	57,058	31,447	25,608	59,275	33,034	26,241	61,886	35,314	26,572
L65-66	Financial and Insurance Activities	118,994	49,625	69,365	128,044	53,860	74,184	129,000	54,954	74,046
M70-71	Real Estate, Rental and Leasing Activities	36,166	18,664	17,502	38,346	19,623	18,723	41,089	20,932	20,157
N73-76	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	108,773	52,596	56,169	119,280	58,249	61,031	123,434	61,071	62,363
O78	Administrative and Support Service Activities	99,743	53,408	46,334	106,424	57,621	48,803	108,211	59,564	48,647
P-V	Other Service Activities	291,441	123,551	167,878	305,684	128,017	177,667	326,793	136,037	190,756
A, B, D, E	Others ¹	14,295	9,619	4,676	15,395	10,209	5,186	15,921	10,611	5,310

¹ Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying, Utilities and Activities Not Adequately Defined.

Source : Central Provident Fund Board

Notes :

- 1) Data for males and females do not add up to the total due to unspecified gender.
- 2) Data exclude self-employed persons.

HIGHER EDUCATION AND SKILLS TRAINING

HIGHER EDUCATION AND SKILLS TRAINING

Source of Data

Statistics on graduates from the institutions of higher learning in Singapore are provided by the National University of Singapore, Nanyang Technological University (including National Institute of Education), Singapore Management University, Singapore Institute of Management, Singapore Polytechnic, Ngee Ann Polytechnic, Temasek Polytechnic, Nanyang Polytechnic and Republic Polytechnic.

Statistics on persons who completed or participated in the vocational or professional skills training courses are provided by the Institute of Technical Education, Singapore Workforce Development Agency, Building and Construction Authority Academy, Ong Teng Cheong Labour Leadership Institute, Institute of Systems Science (National University of Singapore) and Singapore Human Resources Institute.

The **National University of Singapore** (NUS) was established in August 1980 with the merger of the University of Singapore (founded in 1962) and Nanyang University (founded in 1955).

NUS has 14 faculties, namely:

- Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences;
- Faculty of Dentistry;
- Faculty of Engineering;
- Faculty of Law;
- Faculty of Science;
- School of Computing;
- School of Design and Environment;
- Duke-NUS Graduate Medical School Singapore;
- NUS Business School;
- NUS Graduate School of Integrative Sciences and Engineering;
- Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy;
- University Scholars Programme;
- Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine; and
- Yong Siew Toh Conservatory of Music.

The NUS Graduate School for Integrative Sciences and Engineering, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy and Duke-NUS Graduate Medical School Singapore offer higher degree courses only.

There is also a teaching institute known as the Institute of Systems Science.

NUS has also established specialist research institutes and centres to promote research and advanced training in areas of strategic importance to the nation's development such as translational medicine, nanoscience and

nanotechnology, quantum information and technology, environment and water technology, interactive and digital media, maritime research and transportation, logistics and supply chain management, and defence-related research.

The **Nanyang Technological University** (NTU) is a research-intensive university with globally acknowledged strengths in science and engineering. The University has roots that go back to 1955 when Nanyang University was set up. In 1981, Nanyang Technological Institute (NTI) was established on the premises of the former Nanyang University. In 1991, NTI was inaugurated as NTU with the absorption of the National Institute of Education. The alumni rolls of the former Nanyang University were transferred to NTU in 1996.

The University is organised into 4 colleges with 12 schools, and 3 autonomous entities as follows:

Colleges

College of Engineering:

- School of Chemical and Biomedical Engineering;
- School of Civil and Environmental Engineering;
- School of Computer Engineering;
- School of Electrical and Electronic Engineering;

- School of Materials Science and Engineering; and
- School of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering.

College of Business

- Nanyang Business School

College of Science:

- School of Biological Sciences; and
- School of Physical and Mathematical Sciences.

College of Humanities, Arts & Social Sciences:

- School of Art, Design and Media;
- School of Humanities and Social Sciences; and
- Wee Kim Wee School of Communication and Information.

Autonomous entities

- National Institute of Education (NIE);
- S Rajaratnam School of International Studies; and
- Earth Observatory of Singapore.

The schools offer undergraduate programmes as well as a range of graduate programmes leading to the degrees of Master, Doctor of Philosophy and graduate diplomas.

To facilitate multi-disciplinary research and advanced training, NTU has set up the Earth Observatory of Singapore, Singapore Centre on Environmental Life

Sciences Engineering, Nanyang Environment and Water Research Institute, Energy Research Institute at NTU, Institute for Media Innovation, Nanyang Centre for Public Administration, Institute of Catastrophe Risk Management, Institute of Sustainable and Applied Infodynamics, Nanyang Institute for Engineering in Medicine, and a structural genomics laboratory. NTU has also started a life sciences graduate school at its one-north campus since January 2009.

The **Singapore Management University** (SMU) incorporated in 2000, is Singapore's third university. The University is known for its American-style pedagogy which uses the MBA approach to teaching undergraduates in small seminar-style classes.

SMU comprises 6 schools, namely:

- Lee Kong Chian School of Business;
- School of Accountancy;
- School of Economics;
- School of Information Systems;
- School of Law; and
- School of Social Sciences.

SMU has a wide postgraduate offering and focuses on producing multi-disciplinary, industry-relevant faculty research. SMU houses the Wharton-SMU Research Centre, many research institutes and centres in close collaboration with industry partners. Public and customised

programmes are available through SMU's Executive and Professional Education arm.

The **Singapore Institute of Management** (SIM Group) was founded in 1964 as a membership society under the Economic Development Board and today, has over 33,000 corporate and individual members. The SIM Group's core services include the following:

- SIM University (UniSIM) is the first privately-funded local university approved by the Ministry of Education to issue university degrees. UniSIM's 4 schools offer more than 50 academic programmes in various disciplines. Its current enrolment is close to 11,000 students.
- SIM Global Education offers overseas degree programmes through its partnerships with established international universities and institutions from the US, UK, Australia and Switzerland. With an enrolment of over 19,500, SIM Global Education offers more than 60 full-time and part-time academic programmes at postgraduate, undergraduate, diploma and certificate levels.
- SIM Professional Development trains more than 11,000 professionals

annually through its 600 seminars, workshops and conferences.

The **Singapore Polytechnic** (SP), founded on 27 October 1954, is the first polytechnic to be established in Singapore.

SP offers full-time and part-time studies leading to diploma, advanced diploma, specialist diploma and other post-diploma qualifications in various fields, including Applied Arts, Aerospace, Architecture & Built Environment, Business & Finance, Chemical & Life Sciences, Communication, Design, Digital Media, Infocomm Technology, Engineering, Health & Nutrition, Management, Maritime, Optometry and Social Sciences.

In FY 2009, the Polytechnic offered a range of 46 full-time courses at diploma level.

In addition, advanced diploma and specialist diploma courses are also available for polytechnic graduates and working professionals to upgrade themselves.

The **Ngee Ann Polytechnic** (Ngee Ann) assumed its name in April 1982. It was initially established as a private institution in 1963 under the name of Ngee Ann College. It became a public

institution and was renamed Ngee Ann Technical College in 1968.

The Polytechnic offers 46 full-time diploma courses, 12 part-time diploma courses, 2 advanced diploma courses and 6 specialist diploma courses.

In 2009, a total of 29 runs of 23 short courses and 38 runs of 16 Workforce Skills Qualification System (WSQ) courses were conducted through the Polytechnic's Continuing Education and Training (CET) Academy. These courses were aimed at upgrading the skills and knowledge of the general workforce. In addition, Ngee Ann conducted 32 runs of 22 customised in-company training programmes based on the specific training needs of the organisations concerned.

The **Temasek Polytechnic** (TP) was established on 6 April 1990. It is organised into 7 schools, namely Applied Science, Business, Design, Engineering, Humanities & Social Sciences, Informatics & IT, and Tourism Academy at Sentosa. They offered a total of 51 diploma courses in 2009. TP also conducts part-time courses for working adults.

The **Nanyang Polytechnic** (NYP) was established in 1992 to provide quality education and training opportunities for

school leavers. The Polytechnic currently has 7 schools offering a wide range of courses in Business Management, Chemical & Life Sciences, Design, Engineering, Health Sciences, Information Technology, and Interactive & Digital Media.

NYP offers a host of full-time diploma courses for pre-employment training and various continuing education courses at advanced diploma, specialist diploma and certificate course levels.

The **Republic Polytechnic** (RP) was established on 1 August 2002. It has 6 schools and 1 centre offering 30 diploma courses in Information and Communications Technology, Engineering, Applied Science, Technology for the Arts, Sports, Health & Leisure, Hotel & Hospitality, and Culture & Communication. RP seeks to nurture innovation and entrepreneurial learning in an environment that develops problem-solving process skills and a life-long learning attitude.

The **Institute of Technical Education** (ITE) was established on 1 April 1992 as a post-secondary institution which provides pre-employment training for secondary school leavers and Continuing Education and Training (CET) for adult learners.

ITE offers full-time training and traineeship programmes to school leavers, and skills training and academic education programmes to adult learners. Employees can also undergo On-the-Job Training in companies which are Certified On-the-Job Training Centres. In addition, ITE conducts skills evaluation tests for public candidates and instructional skills and related programmes for industry trainers.

Full-time training is offered to secondary school leavers with the GCE 'O' and 'N' qualifications in Engineering, Business & Services, Design & Media, Infocommunications Technology, and Applied & Health Sciences. The full-time courses lead to the award of the Higher National ITE Certificate (*Higher Nitec*) and National ITE Certificate (*Nitec*).

Traineeship is an 'earn-as-you-learn' scheme for secondary school leavers. It has 2 training components, namely On-the-Job Training (OJT) and Off-the-Job Training (Off-JT). OJT is conducted by the sponsoring companies on their premises. Off-JT could be provided by ITE, industry training centres or companies certified by ITE as Approved Training Centres.

Adult learners may choose from a range of *Master Nitec*, *Higher Nitec*, *Nitec* and ITE Skills Certificate (ISC) courses to upgrade their skills. All these programmes

are offered in modules, giving adults the flexibility to sign up for training based on their needs.

For adult learners who wish to upgrade themselves academically, an option offered by ITE is the part-time General Education Programme from Secondary One Normal to GCE 'N' and GCE 'O', which provides adult learners the opportunity to acquire academic qualifications which are otherwise obtained through the formal school system.

The Basic Education for Skills Training (BEST) Programme and the Worker Improvement through Secondary Education (WISE) Programme were phased out in December 2008 and February 2009 respectively.

The **Singapore Workforce Development Agency** (WDA) enhances the competitiveness and employability of workers by helping them acquire skills to adapt to a changing economy.

To achieve this, WDA works with various industry leaders, labour unions, employers, economic agencies, professional associations and training organisations.

WDA also supports the growth of Singapore industries by building a pipeline

of competent workers through the constant upgrading of workers' skills and raising industrial performance standard.

The Singapore Workforce Skills Qualifications System (WSQ) launched in October 2005, opens up avenues for adult workers to obtain nationally recognised and industry-relevant qualifications. The WSQ emphasises flexible competency-based adult learning, open access to skills upgrading and clear career progression pathways for workers to upgrade.

The WSQ is anchored on the development of skills and competencies linked to occupational structures, in close consultation with industries. Under the WSQ, competency standards, assessment strategies and training curriculum incorporating adult learning principles, are established for each key industry.

In 2009, WDA developed another 2 WSQ frameworks in Wafer Fabrication and Textile & Fashion Technology. WDA has shifted its focus towards implementing and promoting adoption of the frameworks. Together with earlier frameworks rolled out since 2005, WDA has to-date developed over 24 WSQ frameworks covering all the key sectors of the economy.

In addition, WDA has established nearly 50 CET centres to provide skills training for various sectors such as

aerospace, tourism, security and new areas like the creative industries.

WDA introduced the Professionals Conversion Programme (PCP) in April 2007 to help professionals, managers, executives and technicians (PMETs) convert and upgrade their skills and make career switches in sectors, such as precision engineering, aerospace, healthcare, community & social services and training. As at December 2009, PCP had assisted about 2,200 trainees who had successfully completed training or who are undergoing training since the start of the PCP.

Since January 2009, the National Trades Union Congress (NTUC) has consolidated its CET efforts including the Job Re-creation Programme (JRP), career assistance and placement, and the implementation of WDA programmes such as Skills Programme for Upgrading and Resilience, etc under its Employment and Employability Institute (e2i). In 2009, e2i assisted more than 53,000 workers in industries such as Construction, Food & Beverage, Retail, Tourism and Security.

The Skills Development Fund (SDF) was set up in 1979 through collecting the Skills Development Levy from employers. The SDF provides course fee subsidies to employers and training institutions to support the skills upgrading of Singapore's workforce. Over the years, the SDF has helped

Singapore companies develop a strong training culture and strengthened the concept of lifelong learning so that workers can keep up with the changing demands of the employment landscape.

The Lifelong Learning Endowment Fund (LLEF) was set up in March 2001, with an initial capital of \$500 million. Through further capital contributions from the Government, the capital sum of the LLEF stood at \$3.0 billion as at FY 2009¹, generating annual interest earnings of about \$120 million². WDA taps on the LLEF to fund lifelong learning initiatives, including employment facilitation for unemployed Singaporeans through its career centres operated in collaboration with the Community Development Councils; development of Singapore's Continuing Education & Training (CET) infrastructure and capability under the WSQ, and learning outreach and promotion. The LLEF complements the SDF to ensure a holistic approach to the upgrading of Singapore's workforce.

The **Building and Construction Authority** (BCA) was established in April 1999 and its mission is to shape a safe, high quality, sustainable and friendly built environment.

¹ Period from April 2009 to March 2010

² Based on 4% per annum

BCA Academy is the education and research arm of BCA. It provides quality training, learning and research programmes for the advancement of the building industry and the development of an excellent built environment. It plays a key role in ensuring that the skills and expertise required to shape a safe, high quality, sustainable, and friendly built environment are readily available. The Academy aims to serve as the national centre for the training and education of craftsmen, technical and professional personnel for the industry, and for research and development on the built environment.

The **Ong Teng Cheong Labour Leadership Institute** was founded as the Singapore Institute of Labour Studies in 1990 by the National Trades Union Congress (NTUC). In 2002, the Institute changed its name to Ong Teng Cheong Institute of Labour Studies to commemorate the contributions of the late Mr. Ong Teng Cheong, a former Secretary-General of the NTUC and President of the Republic of Singapore. In 2009, the institute integrated with NTUC Leadership Development Department and took on its present name to create the hub for labour leadership development and advancing tripartism.

The Institute is guided by a Board of Governors comprising senior leaders from the government, trade unions, industry and

academia. The Institute offers various programmes as follows:

- Continuing Professional Development Programmes;
- International Programmes;
- Progressive Leadership Development Programmes;
- Public Courses; and
- Union-Management Programmes.

The **Institute of Systems Science** (ISS) of the National University of Singapore is an IT knowledge transfer institute promoting and fostering IT manpower development. Its education programmes, from master, graduate diploma to professional short courses and seminars, have trained over 60,000 IT professionals and management executives in strategic IT management, IT project management, and software technologies and engineering best practices.

Established in 1981, ISS's initial focus was on the development of a strong and cohesive, industry-oriented educational programme to help organisations accelerate their computerisation process. It now aims to deliver quality lifelong Information Communication Technology (ICT) learning to professionals and senior executives through a combination of e-Learning and classroom activities. Above and beyond training, ISS also provides research and consulting services.

The **Singapore Human Resources Institute** (SHRI) is a not-for-profit professional HR body in Singapore, representing over 3,000 human resource professionals. Founded in 1965, SHRI is committed to promulgate sound, effective and appropriate HR practices and maintain high standards of professionalism in human resource management and development. It also seeks to foster a culture of continual learning that will ensure the development of Singapore's human capital into a highly educated, skilled and employable one.

The Institute offers lifelong learning opportunities through courses ranging from Basic Certificate in HRM to the Master of HR, MBA and Master of Applied Finance. With a wide selection of programmes covering human capital management, financial services and risk management, SHRI also provides corporate training and learning to executives and professionals.

H.1 GRADUATES FROM INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY INSTITUTION AND COURSE, 1999 – 2009

Institution/Course	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
National University of Singapore	7,813	8,532	9,191	9,633	9,111	9,123	8,881	8,559	8,692	9,116	9,194
Arts and Social Sciences ¹	2,209	2,233	2,380	2,551	1,981	1,722	1,718	1,772	1,664	1,693	1,689
School of Business ²	995	1,163	1,294	1,103	810	563	490	508	626	805	806
Computing ³	573	877	677	980	941	1,113	933	842	787	643	814
Dentistry	37	38	39	45	44	51	52	45	55	53	62
Design and Environment ⁴	376	423	479	599	627	557	592	594	590	682	585
Engineering ⁵	1,498	1,911	2,280	2,268	2,434	2,548	2,547	2,132	2,260	2,312	2,321
Bioengineering								39	47	57	63
Civil	82	231	181	189	197	174	193	139	146	118	90
Chemical	128	130	164	180	211	227	234	255	305	285	317
Computer			50	83	113	89	110	91	79	96	76
Electrical/Electronics	324	623	400	435	554						
Electrical						545	508	413	441	392	422
Electronics						69	74	50	88	68	76
Environmental		48	31	31	29	34	44	31	37	41	30
Industrial and Systems Engineering							39	38	48	54	64
Mechanical/Manufacturing	208	356	270	298	398						
Mechanical						425	434	345	372	388	404
Manufacturing						12	9	6	3	9	3

¹ Data include graduates of higher degree programmes from Regional English Language Centre.

Source : National University of Singapore

² In 2002, the Faculty of Business Administration was renamed School of Business.

³ Data include graduates of higher degree and graduate diploma programmes from Institute of Systems Science.

⁴ On 1 June 2000, the Faculty of Architecture and Building/Real Estate was renamed School of Design and Environment.

⁵ While the total for the Faculty of Engineering comprises graduates of first degree, higher degree and graduate diploma programmes, the breakdown by discipline pertains to first degree graduates only.

Notes :

1) Data include both graduates of first degree, higher degree and graduate diploma programmes (where applicable), regardless of whether the student pursued the programme on a full-time or part-time basis.

2) Cells are shaded for the years where the course has yet to commence or produce graduates, or was not offered.

H.1 GRADUATES FROM INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY INSTITUTION AND COURSE, 1999 – 2009 (continued)

Institution/Course	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Law	227	238	232	266	235	247	335	340	395	437	480
Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine ⁶	354	378	370	485	441	525	595	576	598	679	574
Yong Siew Toh Conservatory of Music Science ⁷								1	43	49	27
Applied Science						217	120	107	117	106	92
Computer and Information Sciences ⁸ Science ⁹	1,075	1,032	951	793	896	973	875	866	966	975	1,037
Pharmacy	91	45	63	69	63	89	85	81	86	87	98
Design and Technology Institute						35	49	22			
Institute of BioEngineering and Nanotechnology						1					
Institute of Molecular Agrobiology				6	1						
Laboratories for Information Technology					4	1	3				
Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy							42	49	83	126	171
NUS Graduate School for Integrative Sciences and Engineering										29	43
Singapore-MIT Alliance		36	43	107	141	93	55	66	34	37	46
Temasek Defence Systems Institute						54	77	66	82	79	31
Temasek Life Sciences Laboratory					3						
The Logistics Institute-Asia Pacific					27	23	20	11	10	14	14

⁶ On 3 July 2005, the Faculty of Medicine was renamed Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine.

Source : National University of Singapore

⁷ Data include graduates of higher degree programmes from Institute of Molecular and Cell Biology and Institute of Materials Research and Engineering. While the total for the Faculty of Science comprises graduates of first and higher degree programmes, the breakdown by discipline pertains to first degree graduates only.

⁸ In 1999, the Department of Computer and Information Sciences was established as a Faculty, School of Computing.

⁹ Data pertain to first degree graduates only i.e. BSc or BSc(Hons)

Notes :

1) Data include both graduates of first degree, higher degree and graduate diploma programmes (where applicable), regardless of whether the student pursued the programme on a full-time or part-time basis.

2) Cells are shaded for the years where the course has yet to commence or produce graduates, or was not offered.

H.1 GRADUATES FROM INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY INSTITUTION AND COURSE, 1999 – 2009 (continued)

Institution/Course	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Nanyang Technological University	4,207	4,500	4,816	4,968	5,420	5,387	6,057	6,386	7,120	6,993	7,470
Accountancy	779	745	741	767	746	616	631	562	684	649	694
Art, Design & Media											92
Arts (Honours)					36	47	33				
Arts with Diploma in Education	150	104	155	172	210	141	3				
Arts (Education)					38	117	236	275	190	141	216
Biomedical Sciences											3
Biological Sciences								94	171	177	202
Business	658	619	610	540	470	441	481	500	548	506	495
Chemistry and Biological Chemistry										1	102
Chinese										2	66
Communication Studies	112	114	116	121	115	143	146	141	169	164	164
Economics										53	79
Engineering	1,842	1,985	2,085	2,125	2,462	2,626	2,483	2,635	3,097	3,128	2,694
Aerospace Engineering											83
Bioengineering									83	91	106
Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering										153	188
Civil Engineering	249	322	267	286	249	152	186	221	242	183	159
Computer Engineering ¹	331	292	279	169	361	440	528	534	518	337	260
Computer Science									35	100	98
Electrical and Electronic Engineering	691	684	858	957	1,008	1,051	870	923	1,045	1,006	793
Environmental Engineering									79	104	115
Maritime Studies										57	49
Materials Engineering ¹	121	151	130	87	144	207	205	268	258	289	275
Mechanical Engineering	450	536	551	626	700	776	694	689	837	808	568

¹ The degree comes under Engineering wef Academic Year 1999 cohort.

Source : Nanyang Technological University

Note :

Cells are shaded for the years where the course has yet to commence or produce graduates, or was not offered.

H.1 GRADUATES FROM INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY INSTITUTION AND COURSE, 1999 – 2009 (continued)

Institution/Course	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
English										1	47
Mathematical Sciences										4	50
Physics and Applied Physics										2	20
Psychology											68
Science (Honours)					14	23	15	1			
Science (Education)						19	118	116	72	84	132
Science with Diploma in Education	52	46	55	54	63	65	7				
Sociology											38
Master of Accountancy	1	2	4	1	3	–	3	–	–	–	–
Master of Applied Science	20	29	–	1	–	–	–	3	1	–	1
Master of Arts		4	1	1	1	1	3	11	26	32	31
Master of Business	16	26	16	36	18	8	15	7	5	4	1
Master of Business Administration	164	175	228	204	181	185	256	285	256	208	215
Master of Communication Studies	3	2	2	2	4	3	6	2	–	–	7
Master of Engineering	96	226	289	315	161	108	153	87	63	79	96
Master of Management in Hospitality									16	17	22
Master of Mass Communication	15	15	9	21	20	29	29	37	55	38	50
Master of Philosophy	8	6	21	9	7	19					
Master of Public Administration								54	55	53	82
Master of Science	213	315	400	476	646	623	1,207	1,257	1,315	1,297	1,534
PhD	32	48	54	94	108	85	145	223	301	273	224
PhD in Business	1	2									
Graduate Diploma	45	37	30	29	117	88	87	96	96	80	45

Note :

Source : Nanyang Technological University

Cells are shaded for the years where the course has yet to commence or produce graduates, or was not offered.

H.1 GRADUATES FROM INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY INSTITUTION AND COURSE, 1999 – 2009 (continued)

Institution/Course	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
National Institute of Education	1,697	1,929	2,185	2,300	2,807	2,629	2,212	2,451	2,786	2,587	2,727
Doctor of Philosophy	9	8	15	14	12	19	13	20	10	13	19
Master of Arts	37	52	47	69	58	51	103	73	95	124	110
Master in Educational Administration									84	28	29
Master of Education	21	19	18	38	29	27	81	107	108	224	359
Master of Science	9	6	11	14	8	7	27	22	19	44	66
Postgraduate Diploma in Education	1,000	978	1,042	953	1,433	1,399	1,299	1,525	1,392	1,259	1,189
Postgraduate Diploma of Teaching in Higher Education	18	–	–	–							
Diploma in Art Education	5	6	3	12	15	18	27	14	31	47	35
Diploma in Education	327	443	602	678	694	612	145	166	445	369	491
Diploma in Home Economics Education	5	6	8	56	55	51	40	42	17	19	18
Diploma in Music Education									7	12	14
Diploma in Physical Education	47	60	31	34	27	40	14	8	41	36	37
Diploma in Special Education	21	21	15	28	24	29	38	54	172	83	70
Diploma in Chinese/Malay/Tamil Language Education			106	81	133	95	98	47			
Leaders in Education Programme ¹	44	27	27	39	28	34	39	39	39	39	40
Management and Leadership in Schools ²	154	303	260	284	291	247	288	334	326	290	250

¹ Before 2000, the course was offered as Diploma in Educational Administration.

It was later replaced by Leaders in Education Programme in 2000.

² Before 1999, the course was offered as Further Professional Diploma in Education.

It was later replaced by Diploma in Departmental Management due to curriculum changes in 1999

before renaming to Management and Leadership in Schools in July 2007.

Note :

Cells are shaded for the years where the course has yet to commence or produce graduates, or was not offered.

Source : National Institute of Education

H.1 GRADUATES FROM INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY INSTITUTION AND COURSE, 2003 – 2009 (continued)

Institution/Course	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Singapore Management University	99	343	396	597	933	1,197	1,382
Bachelor of Accountancy	1	21	68	83	151	182	202
Bachelor of Business Management	77	301	267	422	495	561	537
Bachelor of Science (Economics)		1	2	39	99	122	134
Bachelor of Science (Information Systems Management)				6	79	136	142
Bachelor of Social Science					2	62	95
Master of Professional Accounting						23	36
Master of Science in Applied Economics				3	2	2	1
Master of Science in Applied Finance	21	20	22	–	41	50	158
Master of Science in Economics					7	–	11
Master of Science in Finance				4	3	7	13
Master of Science in Wealth Management			37	40	54	52	50
Master of Science in Management							3

Notes :

1) Double degrees are counted once only, based on their primary degree.

2) Cells are shaded for the years where the course has yet to commence or produce graduates, or was not offered.

Source : Singapore Management University

H.1 GRADUATES FROM INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY INSTITUTION AND COURSE, 1999 – 2009 (continued)

Institution/Course	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Singapore Institute of Management	4,571	4,486	4,155	4,241	4,827	5,069	5,006	4,296	5,433	6,051	6,229
Accountancy	110	163	148	190	160	155	149	136	169	224	205
Business	3,564	3,248	2,899	2,929	3,167	2,989	2,824	2,420	3,648	4,280	4,764
Chinese Language					120	198	296	58	74	20	
Computer Science / IT	325	395	445	470	513	633	445	181	292	392	366
Construction Management	82	133	108	124	105	177	89	82	55	82	119
Design					14	11	12	22	25	33	43
Early Childhood Studies	38	41	91	64	171	131	132	18	60	30	2
Education and Training (Human Resource Development)	26	5	41	2	54	17	27	13	27		21
English Language	123	150	144	139	148	319	549	765	791	780	401
Health Sciences	173	189	148	164	208	239	247	243	232	84	174
Mass Communication	36	56	52	55	71	70	81	61	60	126	134
Mathematics	94	106	79	87	70	68	44				
Psychology				17	26	62	111				
Professional Education								297			

Notes :

- 1) Data include programmes of all levels from Certificate to Doctoral.
- 2) From 2006 onwards, data pertain to graduates from SIM Global Education.
- 3) Cells are shaded for the years where the course has yet to commence or produce graduates, or was not offered.

Source : Singapore Institute of Management

H.1 GRADUATES FROM INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY INSTITUTION AND COURSE, 1999 – 2009 (continued)

Institution/Level	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Singapore Institute of Management	4,571	4,486	4,155	4,241	4,827	5,069	5,006	4,296	5,433	6,051	6,229
Doctoral	4	5	1	2	3	–	4	–	3	–	1
Masters	246	220	211	190	220	192	197	96	112	67	131
Bachelor	1,607	1,778	1,872	2,033	2,067	2,469	2,307	2,358	3,177	3,916	4,211
Bachelor (OUC) ¹	472	569	584	635	810	942	742				
Graduate Diploma	875	662	595	421	832	463	35				
Graduate Diploma (OUC) ¹							422				
Diploma	765	734	590	670	570	581	393	763	1,155	1,130	1,346
Diploma (OUC) ¹				12	16	43	385				
Certificate	602	518	302	278	289	308	437	782	986	938	540
Certificate/Modular (OUC) ¹					20	71	84				
Professional Education								297			

¹ No more qualification were awarded by Open University Centre (OUC) from 2006 onwards.

Source : Singapore Institute of Management

Notes :

1) From 2006 onwards, data pertain to graduates from SIM Global Education.

2) Cells are shaded for the years where the course has yet to commence or produce graduates, or was not offered.

H.1 GRADUATES FROM INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY INSTITUTION AND COURSE, 2006 - 2009 (continued)

Course/Level	2006	2007	2008	2009
SIM University	410	454	855	1,162
Business	21	31	122	196
Finance		5	32	65
Marketing		8	36	45
Communication Studies		15	22	35
Tamil Language				24
English	71	96	135	175
Psychology	41	48	112	139
Mathematics	49	55	89	95
Computer Science/IT	228	185	244	228
Biomedical Engineering			19	22
Electronics			20	81
Multimedia Technology & Design		11	24	49
Technology Entrepreneurship				8
SIM University	410	454	855	1,162
Graduate Diploma & Master				8
Bachelor	410	454	855	1,154

Notes :

- 1) Data include programmes of all levels from Bachelor to PostGraduate.
- 2) Cells are shaded for the years where the course has yet to commence or produce graduates, or was no longer offered.

Source : SIM University

H.1 GRADUATES FROM INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY INSTITUTION AND COURSE, 1999 - 2009 (continued)

Institution/Course	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Singapore Polytechnic	5,397	5,217	5,203	4,996	4,813	5,236	5,275	4,895	4,595	4,896	5,012
Accountancy/Banking and Financial Services	355	353	305	310	315	312	303	275	286	314	314
Architecture and Building ¹	421	444	389	334	302	301	321	323	303	329	333
Biotechnolog/Life Science	109	115	115	118	136	211	179	158	165	175	214
Business	539	490	558	628	584	459	459	406	427	409	503
Chemical Process Technology	471	438	509	504	473	477	476	400	467	424	417
Computer Studies	400	349	362	378	470	687	687	574	560	611	635
Engineering ²	2,895	2,768	2,683	2,473	2,228	2,586	2,598	2,527	2,146	2,364	2,376
Aeronautical Engineering							116	158	178	185	203
Aerospace Electronics								114	143	148	157
Bioelectronics										77	69
Bioengineering											35
Civil and Structural Engineering	227	204	212	179	168	176	157	138	153	143	132
Computer and Network Technology						237	229	183	145	159	165
Electrical Engineering	488	499	489	455	378	352	357	310	257	324	355
Electronics, Computer and Communication Engineering	800	759	639	649	673	582	542	443	418	346	282
Information Communication Technology						239	269	220	141	134	141
Instrumental and Control Engineering	67	68	69	66	51	6					
Manufacturing/Production Engineering	167	146	109	79	24	25					
Marine Engineering	95	85	106	91	104	87	109	100	96	115	105
Material Engineering	38	31	36	35	3						
Mechanical Engineering	567	565	571	515	442	401	404	400	323	337	282
Mechatronics	141	128	125	143	134	198	163	148	112	125	142
Nautical Studies / Maritime Transportation	172	218	208	213	259	163	206	177	180	179	164
Optometry / Contact Lens Practice	35	42	74	38	46	40	46	55	61	91	56

¹ Data include graduates from Quantity Surveying.

² Data for specific fields of studies refer to diploma graduates only.

Note :

Cells are shaded for the years where the course has yet to commence or produce graduates, or was not offered.

Source : Singapore Polytechnic

H.1 GRADUATES FROM INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY INSTITUTION AND COURSE, 1999 – 2009 (continued)

Institution/Course	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Ngee Ann Polytechnic	4,335	4,187	4,257	4,399	4,210	4,289	4,143	4,089	4,014	4,504	4,582
Accountancy	495	486	399	424	431	415	365	319	305	298	309
Banking and Financial Services	124	115	109	113	122	119	105	117	111	119	138
Biomedical Lab Technology								20	21	19	17
Biomedical Science		5	13	14	33	29	32	64	74	89	83
Biotechnology	80	69	89	106	115	152	162	148	133	132	16
Building	301	360	343	360	342	334	288	271	283	282	272
Business Information Technology						112	151	137	144	136	108
Business Studies	527	473	408	407	424	420	436	445	451	422	375
Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering ¹										120	117
Chemical Engineering ¹	23	64	76	105	143	142	157	124	138	10	
Chinese Studies										75	75
Early Childhood Education				82	104	107	111	131	159	184	177
Engineering	2,206	1,930	2,073	1,897	1,604	1,564	1,391	1,435	1,357	1,570	1,584
Aerospace Technology								60	73	79	80
Biomedical						41	43	39	36	72	76
Electrical	529	448	466	419	381	301	259	219	217	248	267
Electronic	662	615	658	604	545	587	524	468	432	449	456
Engineering Informatics						73	67	74	70	79	74
Marine and Offshore Technology ²				149	68	79	49	74	60	69	84
Shipbuilding & Offshore Engineering ²	95	127	131	1							
Mechanical	657	492	528	453	353	238	202	201	180	198	206
Mechatronic	127	124	168	149	137	135	95	121	97	136	112
Network Systems and Security ³										63	71

¹ Chemical Engineering has been renamed Chemical & Biomolecular Engineering in 2005.

Source : Ngee Ann Polytechnic

² Shipbuilding and Offshore Engineering has been renamed Marine and Offshore Technology in 2001.

³ Internetworking and Communications has been renamed Network Systems & Security in 2007.

Note :

Cells are shaded for the years where the course has yet to commence or produce graduates, or is no longer offered.

H.1 GRADUATES FROM INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY INSTITUTION AND COURSE, 1999 – 2009 (continued)

Institution/Course	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Internetworking and Communications ³							53	77	76	13	
Product Design and Innovation										64	69
Quality Management and Engineering ⁴						110	99	102	116	100	89
Quality Assurance Engineering ⁴	136	124	122	122	120						
Film, Sound and Video	69	95	91	92	88	79	94	85	85	95	75
Health Sciences (Nursing)										147	269
Horticulture and Landscape Management			36	40	41	30	51	31	36	34	45
Information Technology ⁵						403	356	291	259	278	244
Information Technology (Computer Studies) ⁵			293	413	403	42	3				
Computer Studies ⁵	332	321									
Logistics Engineering and Management ⁶			76	72	78	74	86	76	78	3	
Logistics Management ⁶										72	98
Mass Communication	178	200	175	177	196	177	181	181	192	196	193
Mobile Business Solutions ⁷										74	72
Mobile Computing ⁷							83	107	97	21	1
Molecular Biotechnology											117
Multimedia and Animation ⁸										66	78
Multimedia Computing ⁸		69	76	97	86	90	91	107	91	8	
Pharmacy Science											38
Tourism and Resort Management										54	81

³ Internetworking and Communications has been renamed Network Systems & Security in 2007.

Source : Ngee Ann Polytechnic

⁴ Quality Assurance has been renamed Quality Management and Engineering in 2003.

⁵ Computer Studies has been renamed to IT (Computer Studies) and subsequently to Information Technology in 2001.

⁶ Logistics Engineering and Management has been renamed Logistics Management in 2005.

⁷ Mobile Computing has been renamed Mobile Business Solutions in 2007.

⁸ Multimedia Computing has been renamed Multimedia and Animation in 2006.

Note :

Cells are shaded for the years where the course has yet to commence or produce graduates, or was not offered.

H.1 GRADUATES FROM INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY INSTITUTION AND COURSE, 1999 – 2009 (continued)

Institution/Course	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Temasek Polytechnic	3,335	3,543	3,690	3,837	4,102	3,633	3,718	3,928	4,566	4,817	4,848
Accounting and Finance	124	127	124	144	131	122	129	137	129	125	132
Apparel Design and Merchandising	49	47	46	43	45	36	46	51	55	55	52
Applied Food Science and Nutrition	111	112	78	100	85	108	134	121	114	111	102
Aviation Management & Services											79
Baking & Culinary Science											34
Biomedical Informatics and Engineering					69	75	72	69	87	81	71
Biomedical Science				55	82	94	102	102	124	91	120
Biotechnology	80	83	75	27	57	68	59	77	108	118	74
Business	290	298	289	241	212	225	201	234	264	251	310
Business Information Technology				216	215	198	180	168	234	137	106
Business Process and Systems Engineering						116	101	123	169	187	164
Chemical Engineering		111	101	104	90	112	130	124	118	121	113
Communications and Media Management					53	60	82	91	89	84	88
Computer Engineering	118	129	123	111	121	113	107	72	99	115	111
Consumer Science and Technology		38	48	52	40	41	17	21	20	19	27
Culinary & Catering Management										56	54
Cyber & Digital Security										52	65

Notes :

- 1) Year refers to Academic Year. E.g. for AY2007, graduates refer to those who completed their courses in October 2007 and April 2008.
- 2) Cells are shaded for the years where the course has yet to commence or produce graduates, or was not offered.

Source : Temasek Polytechnic

H.1 GRADUATES FROM INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY INSTITUTION AND COURSE, 1999 – 2009 (continued)

Institution/Course	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Electronics	486	328	577	404	536	240	308	291	348	393	345
Environment Design											30
Financial Business Informatics										69	83
Game & Entertainment Technology										47	57
Hospitality & Tourism Business								53	115	173	172
Hospitality & Tourism Management								245	255	237	290
Hospitality Management	111	96	104	107	107	117	113	3			
Info-Communications				200	198	178	171	194	205	224	180
Information Management ¹						81	66	87	2	1	
Information Studies ¹	74	85	70	61	72	1					
Information Technology (3-year programme)	353	363	263	196	233	154	164	199	283	210	134
Integrated Facility Design & Management										78	94
Intelligent Building Technology	102	175	168	160	178	119	151	130	175	167	139
Interactive Media Design	40	54	52	63	68	54	73	74	34	53	44
Interior Architecture and Design	34	36	37	32	51	39	40	45	50	59	26
Internet & Multimedia Development ²									94	129	98
Internet Computing ²		207	297	275	268	181	223	125	22		

¹ With effect from Academic Year (AY) 2002/2003 intake, Information Studies was renamed as Information Management.

Source : Temasek Polytechnic

² With effect from AY 2005/2006 intake, Internet and Multimedia Development replaced Internet Computing and was renamed to Interactive Media Informatics in AY2008/2009 intake.

Notes :

1) Year refers to Academic Year. E.g. for AY2007, graduates refer to those who completed their courses in October 2007 and April 2008.

2) Cells are shaded for the years where the course has yet to commence or produce graduates, or was not offered.

H.1 GRADUATES FROM INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY INSTITUTION AND COURSE, 1999 – 2009 (continued)

Institution/Course	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Law and Management ³				115	96	102	88	103	121	96	108
Legal Studies ³	100	85	97								
Leisure & Resort Management										95	173
Logistics & Operations Management	130	137	127	119	108	126	120	144	110	108	111
Marketing	135	125	119	109	125	104	130	113	135	112	96
Mechatronics	334	248	343	305	336	237	224	305	311	361	379
Media & Communication Technology											55
Microelectronics	133	139	108	113	111	116	140	114	98	96	70
Mobile & Wireless Computing						61	74	90	185	144	115
Moving Images									44	60	54
Product & Industrial Design	21	29	30	40	33	28	31	37	64	36	47
Product Engineering	124	107	73	69	40	40	8	1			
Quality Engineering & Management	113	109	87	113	86	22					
Retail & Hospitality Design											27
Retail Management									81	93	83
Telecommunications	126	135	117	129	120	132	104	93	136	90	24
Tourism Management	86	78	80	84	80	65	74	5			
Veterinary Technology											30
Visual Communication	61	62	57	50	56	68	56	87	88	83	82

³ With effect from AY 2000/2001 intake, Legal Studies was renamed as Law and Management.

Source : Temasek Polytechnic

Notes :

- 1) Year refers to Academic Year. E.g. for AY2007, graduates refer to those who completed their courses in October 2007 and April 2008.
- 2) Cells are shaded for the years where the course has yet to commence or produce graduates, or was not offered.

H.1 GRADUATES FROM INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY INSTITUTION AND COURSE, 1999 – 2009 (continued)

Institution/Course	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Nanyang Polytechnic	2,656	3,027	3,475	4,019	3,998	4,510	5,067	5,011	5,359	5,187	5,381
Diploma in Accountancy and Finance							86	113	131	117	113
Diploma in Accountancy and Taxation	86	82	101	84	70	97	4				
Diploma in Banking and Financial Management	77	92	92	186	222	242	14	3			
Diploma in Banking and Financial Services									114	105	107
Diploma in Biomedical Engineering										47	53
Diploma in Business and Commerce	46	21	17	12	21	4	1				
Diploma in Business Informatics				126	175	193	253	216	221	195	195
Diploma in Business Management	138	169	212	193	228	298	318	396	332	362	325
Diploma in Chemical and Pharmaceutical Technology							131	139	144	142	136
Diploma in Community Services Management		39	41	32	38	5	2				
Diploma in Correctional Administration						36	–	–	29	–	–
Diploma in Dental Hygiene and Therapy								26	26	22	15
Diploma in Diagnostic Radiography	21	11	13	16	19	15	39	53	71	49	47
Diploma in Digital Entertainment Technology									33	71	95
Diploma in Digital Media Design	49	72	101	140	142	149	143	118	187	169	148
Diploma in Electronics, Computer and Communications Engineering	532	576	597	624	539	617	616	505	544	611	564
Diploma in Electronics, Computer and Control Engineering											
Diploma in Engineering Informatics		151	250	243	238	322	355	380	246	264	272
Diploma in Financial Services							175	164	8	2	
Diploma in Food Science											51

Note :

Cells are shaded for the years where the course has yet to commence or produce graduates, or was not offered.

Source : Nanyang Polytechnic

H.1 GRADUATES FROM INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY INSTITUTION AND COURSE, 1999 – 2009 (continued)

Institution/Course	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Diploma in Hospitality & Resort Management											88
Diploma in Industrial Design				32	37	40	40	27	37	47	48
Diploma in Information Technology	178	149	182	267	283	295	394	372	270	276	243
Diploma in Manufacturing Engineering	362	232	330	303	245	335	260	176	200	229	274
Diploma in Marketing	79	86	86	120	149	149	129	129	172	92	108
Diploma in Mechatronics Engineering	225	258	250	268	173	222	205	210	225	242	286
Diploma in Media Studies and Management									55	54	57
Diploma in Molecular Biotechnology						84	108	129	142	139	128
Diploma in Multimedia and Infocomm Technology	48	45	118	236	265	349	460	392	313	325	296
Diploma in Nursing	506	464	549	569	472	557	701	792	1,127	907	730
Diploma in Occupational Therapy	18	18	15	13	17	19	32	35	53	34	32
Diploma in Physiotherapy	23	24	30	25	16	17	33	33	46	37	38
Diploma in Precision Engineering					55	75	110	67	59	45	66
Diploma in Product Design and Development		30	41								
Diploma in Radiation Therapy	–	7	13	5	11	9	9	11	18	13	7
Diploma in Risk and Insurance Management	75	66	92	15	1	1					
Diploma in Sport and Wellness Management	37	28	27	40	36	43	40	49	54	56	50
Advanced Diploma in Case Management							14	16	–	–	–
Advanced Diploma in Insurance Practice	3	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Advanced Diploma in International Business		11	17	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Advanced Diploma in Management					21	43	–	–	–	–	–
Advanced Diploma in Health Sciences (Palliative Care)							12	–	11	–	–
Advanced Diploma in Nursing	112	191	158	162	228	32	237	249	265	186	382

Note :

Cells are shaded for the years where the course has yet to commence or produce graduates, or was not offered.

Source : Nanyang Polytechnic

H.1 GRADUATES FROM INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY INSTITUTION AND COURSE, 1999 – 2009 (continued)

Institution/Course	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Advanced Diploma in Sonography	–	18	–	–	11	–	15	–	–	–	25
Advanced Diploma in Strategic Management of Human Resources	23	21	22	19	15	–	–	–	–	–	–
Advanced Diploma in Strategic Marketing Management	18	22	26	24	19	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specialist Diploma in Clinical Trials Management										32	–
Specialist Diploma in Counselling									26	2	25
Specialist Diploma in E-Commerce		124	88	111	52	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specialist Diploma in Embedded Systems									42	61	70
Specialist Diploma in Fund Management and Administration										79	43
Specialist Diploma in Games Development									23	–	18
Specialist Diploma in Hospitality and Resort Management										85	51
Specialist Diploma in Immunology & Infectious Diseases											10
Specialist Diploma in Infocomm Technology			7	142	85	57	2	–	–	–	–
Specialist Diploma in Information Technology Security					47	85	80	70	43	88	137
Specialist Diploma in Insurance Studies						49	48	84	40	–	–
Specialist Diploma in Nursing ¹ (Diabetes Nurse Educator)					20	34	–	13	13	–	–
Specialist Diploma in Radiology Nursing									12	–	–
Specialist Diploma in Retail Management											17
Specialist Diploma in Strategic Brand Management					21	14	1	16	12	–	–
Specialist Diploma in Supply Chain Management					27	23	–	17	15	2	31
Specialist Diploma in Workplace Health Promotion								11	–	–	–

¹ Post Diploma Certificate in Nursing has been renamed Specialist Diploma in Nursing (Diabetes Nurse Educator) in 2007.

Source : Nanyang Polytechnic

Note :

Cells are shaded for the years where the course has yet to commence or produce graduates, or is no longer offered.

H.1 GRADUATES FROM INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY INSTITUTION AND COURSE, 2006 – 2009 (continued)

Institution/Course	2006	2007	2008	2009
Republic Polytechnic	619	928	1,551	2,106
Diploma in Aerospace Avionics				64
Diploma in Biomedical Electronics			183	122
Diploma in Biomedical Electronics Engineering	–	120	–	2
Diploma in Biomedical Sciences	182	250	234	228
Diploma in Biotechnology			112	135
Diploma in Business Applications			176	180
Diploma in Business Computing	113	200	212	181
Diploma in Communications and Automation Electronics			105	109
Diploma in Electronics Engineering	110	87	5	–
Diploma in Industrial and Operations Management			118	150
Diploma in Industrial and Systems Engineering	73	83	1	–
Diploma in Information Technology	141	188	207	193
Diploma in Integrated Events Management				108
Diploma in IT Service Management				36
Diploma in Materials Science			85	82
Diploma in New Media			113	100
Diploma in Pharmaceutical Sciences				92
Diploma in Sonic Arts				40
Diploma in Sports & Exercise Sciences				78
Diploma in Sports & Leisure Management				106
Diploma in Supply Chain Management				60
Diploma in Technology & Arts Management				40

Note :

Cells are shaded for the years where the course has yet to commence or produce graduates, or was not offered.

Source : Republic Polytechnic

H.2 KEY STATISTICS ON GRADUATES FROM INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, 2007 – 2009^P

Institutions	Employment Rate (%)									Monthly Gross Starting Salary (\$) of Graduates in Full-time Permanent Employment					
	Full-time Permanent			Part-time/Temporary			Total			2007		2008		2009 ^P	
	2007	2008	2009 ^P	2007	2008	2009 ^P	2007	2008	2009 ^P	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Universities	89.8	87.3	84.7	4.7	4.0	5.8	94.5	91.3	90.6	2,867	2,750	2,955	2,850	2,829	2,700
Polytechnics															
Fresh Graduates	75.3	68.5	62.8	17.7	21.3	25.7	93.0	89.8	88.5	1,805	1,700	1,854	1,800	1,776	1,700
Post-NS Graduates	82.3	76.0	71.1	10.4	11.8	16.6	92.7	87.8	87.7	2,171	2,000	2,152	2,000	2,130	2,000
ITE															
Fresh Graduates	71.1	61.9	57.6	21.8	26.3	23.5	92.9	88.3	81.1	1,273	1,217	1,345	1,300	1,228	1,200
Post-NS Graduates	79.8	76.4	78.4	14.2	14.4	10.0	93.9	90.8	88.4	1,554	1,400	1,697	1,600	1,541	1,500

Notes :

- 1) Employment rate refers to the proportion of economically active graduates (i.e. graduates who have entered the labour market) who were employed as at the reference date, approximately 6 months after completing their final examinations.
- 2) Full-time permanent employment refers to employment of at least 35 hours a week and where the employment is not temporary. It includes those on contracts of one year or more. Before 2009, full-time employment refers to employment where normal hours of work is 30 hours or more.
- 3) Part-time or temporary employment refers to employment of less than 35 hours a week and where employment is casual, interim or seasonal. It includes those on contracts of less than one year.
- 4) Monthly gross starting salary comprises the basic salary, fixed allowances, overtime pay and commissions. Bonuses are excluded.
- 5) Fresh graduates refer to those who had completed their studies in the year and were not liable for National Service (NS) after graduation or had already completed their NS.
- 6) Post-NS graduates refer to male graduates who had completed their studies about 2 years earlier. For example, 2009 data pertain to male graduates who completed their full-time NS between April 2008 and March 2009 for Polytechnics and ITE graduates.
- 7) Universities refer to Nanyang Technological University (NTU), National University of Singapore (NUS) and Singapore Management University (SMU).
- 8) Polytechnics refer to Nanyang Polytechnic (NYP), Ngee Ann Polytechnic (NP), Republic Polytechnic (RP), Singapore Polytechnic (SP) and Temasek Polytechnic (TP).

**H.3 SCHOOL LEAVERS WHO COMPLETED FULL-TIME AND TRAINEESHIP PROGRAMMES AT
INSTITUTE OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, 1999 – 2009**

Type of Training	Number										
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	8,501	8,427	8,263	7,751	8,201	8,633	9,083	10,247	10,486	10,819	11,323
Engineering											
Higher National ITE Certificate (<i>Higher Nitec</i>) ¹	1,124	1,349	1,229	1,383	1,486	1,651	1,334	1,272	1,411	1,657	1,659
National ITE Certificate (<i>Nitec</i>)	a	a	a	a	a	a	3,850	4,303	3,976	3,954	4,088
Business and Services²											
Higher National ITE Certificate (<i>Higher Nitec</i>)	597	625	619	446	649	868	880	922	1,326	1,422	1,530
National ITE Certificate (<i>Nitec</i>) ³	2,004	1,531	1,468	1,477	1,424	1,575	1,996	2,251	2,174	2,255	2,536
ITE Skills Certificate (ISC) ⁴	138	113	196	106	24	38					
Info-Communications Technology											
Higher National ITE Certificate (<i>Higher Nitec</i>)	a	a	a	a	a	a	224	284	403	447	469
National ITE Certificate (<i>Nitec</i>)	a	a	a	a	a	a	799	1,215	1,196	1,084	1,041
Technical Skills											
National ITE Certificate (<i>Nitec</i>) ⁵	4,306	4,416	4,477	4,024	4,404	4,288	a	a	a	a	a
ITE Skills Certificate (ISC) ⁶	332	393	274	315	214	213	a	a	a	a	a

¹ Before 2005, data include Info-Communications Technology programmes.

Source : Institute of Technical Education

² In 2006, Business Studies and Services was renamed as Business and Services.

³ Includes Service Skills (Office, Retail and Tourism), Nursing, Beauty Therapy, Culinary Skills, Food and Beverage, Fitness Training, Accommodation Operations, Spa and Aesthetic Therapy and Hairstyling.

⁴ Includes Travel Services, Retailing, Health Care (In-patient and Out-patient), Computer Operations and Logistics.

⁵ Includes Engineering and Info-Communications Technology programmes.

⁶ Includes ITE Skills Certificate (formerly National Technical Certificate 3) and Certificate of Vocational Training.

^a Before 2005, *Nitec* and ISC of Technical Skills consisted of *Nitec* and ISC from both Engineering and Info-Communications Technology. From 2005 onwards, *Nitec* and ISC are classified back from Technical skills to Engineering and Info-Communications Technology.

Note :

Cells are shaded for the years where courses under this certificate level were not offered.

**H.4 WORKERS WHO COMPLETED SKILLS TRAINING PROGRAMMES AT
INSTITUTE OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, 1999 – 2009**

Type of Training	Number										
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	28,075	27,704	33,665	34,206	22,035	17,967	20,041	16,903	14,820	12,330	11,525
Engineering											
Higher National ITE Certificate (<i>Higher Nitec</i>)	301	230	309	345	333	393	356	326	178	177	191
National ITE Certificate (<i>Nitec</i>)	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	1,056	672	540	496
ITE Skills Certificate (ISC)	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	3,582	4,110	4,983	5,141
Business and Services¹											
Higher National ITE Certificate (<i>Higher Nitec</i>)	1,955	2,574	2,669	2,070	1,146	693	499	349	362	345	300
National ITE Certificate (<i>Nitec</i>)	3,188	3,164	2,654	2,513	1,410	681	408	380	626	385	197
ITE Skills Certificate (ISC)							675	643	964	550	408
Info-Communications Technology											
Higher National ITE Certificate (<i>Higher Nitec</i>)	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	42	23	19	18
National ITE Certificate (<i>Nitec</i>)	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	42	33	33	27
Technical Skills											
Master National ITE Certificate (<i>Master Nitec</i>)	52	27	52	33	35	13	–	–	–	–	–
National ITE Certificate (<i>Nitec</i>)	16,061	16,606	21,481	19,604	12,563	9,470	8,401	a	a	a	a
ITE Skills Certificate (ISC)	4,650	2,417	2,683	3,426	2,606	2,617	3,449	a	a	a	a
Others											
Short and Customised Courses ²	1,868	2,686	3,817	6,215	3,942	4,100	6,253	10,483	7,852	5,298	4,747

¹ In 2006, Business Studies and Services was renamed as Business and Services.

Source : Institute of Technical Education

² In 2006, Continuing Training was renamed as "Short Courses"

^a Before 2006, *Nitec* and ISC of Technical Skills consist of *Nitec* and ISC from both Engineering and Info-Communications Technology.

From 2006 onwards, *Nitec* and ISC are classified back from Technical skills to Engineering and Info-Communications Technology.

Notes :

1) Data refer to the number of workers who graduated or completed their programmes, unless otherwise stated.

2) Before 2006, data for *Nitec* (Technical Skills) were based on number completed in each module. The skills training programmes are offered in modular format of 6-monthly duration. A worker may attend more than one module per year.

3) Cells are shaded for the years where courses under this certificate level were not offered.

**H.5 PERSONS WHO COMPLETED CONTINUING ACADEMIC EDUCATION COURSES AT
INSTITUTE OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, 1999 - 2009**

Type of Training	Number										
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	35,030	31,604	28,608	29,468	23,476	19,799	14,974	16,599	12,812	8,429	2,814
Basic Education for Skills Training (BEST)	15,200	14,735	14,912	11,571	9,052	7,155	7,134	8,949	7,067	3,804	
Worker Improvement through Secondary Education (WISE)	10,010	8,901	7,385	7,190	5,907	5,081	3,198	3,999	2,725	1,913	
Continuing Education (Secondary and Pre-University)	9,820	7,968	6,311	10,707	8,517	7,563	4,642	3,651	3,020	2,712	2,814

Notes :

Source: Institute of Technical Education

1) Data refer to the number of continuing academic education places taken up and completed by workers.

The BEST and WISE programmes are offered in modular format of 6-monthly duration. A worker may attend more than one module per year.

2) Continuing Education for Pre-University level has been phased out in year 2008.

3) Cells are shaded for the years where courses under this certificate level were not offered.

**H.6 PERSONS WHO PASSED SKILLS EVALUATION TESTS AND PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS AT
INSTITUTE OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, 1999 – 2009**

Type of Training	Number										
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	8,951	8,762	8,598	6,849	4,670	5,473	7,658	8,756	5,802	5,645	4,492
Skills											
National Technical Certificate ¹	5,024	6,049	5,964	4,332	66						
Certificate of Competency ¹	3,277	2,245	2,253	1,897	369						
Skills Evaluation Certificate Level 2 ²				229	722	626	245				
Skills Evaluation Certificate Level 1 ²				209	3,376	4,729	2,993				
Skills Evaluation Test Level 2 ³							198	408	606	565	408
Skills Evaluation Test Level 1 ³							4,153	8,276	5,044	5,032	4,084
Service Skills											
Certificate in Service Skills ⁴	2	9	31	10							
Worker Education											
Basic Education for Skills Training (BEST) ⁵	202	157	114	33	54	47	27	47	64	26	
Worker Improvement through Secondary Education (WISE) ⁵	446	302	236	139	83	71	42	25	88	22	

Source : Institute of Technical Education

¹ Data include Public Trade Tests and Examinations leading to a National Technical Certificate or Certificate of Competency for the marine and process industries.

² Skills Evaluation Certification Tests were implemented in July 2002 to replace the Public Trade Tests leading to National Technical Certificate and Certificate of Competency.

³ Skills Evaluation Tests were implemented in July 2005 to replace the Skills Evaluation Certification Tests.

⁴ Wef 2003, Certificate in Service Skills tests are subsumed under Skills Evaluation Certificate Level 1 and 2.

⁵ BEST and WISE public examinations were phased out in 2009.

Note:

Cells are shaded for the years where the certificate is not introduced yet or replaced / subsumed by other certificates.

**H.7 VALUE OF ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING PLACES COMMITTED UNDER THE SKILLS DEVELOPMENT FUND
BY TYPE OF TRAINING, 1999 – 2008**

Type of Training	1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
	Value of Assistance Committed (\$)	Training Places Committed	Value of Assistance Committed (\$)	Training Places Committed	Value of Assistance Committed (\$)	Training Places Committed	Value of Assistance Committed (\$)	Training Places Committed	Value of Assistance Committed (\$)	Training Places Committed
TOTAL	86,569,955	575,240	97,016,204	599,102	111,890,279	647,679	108,841,951	651,274	93,229,187	562,331
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Productivity and Quality-related Skills	13,805,967	157,082	19,791,723	154,591	13,659,280	143,836	15,663,208	171,847	14,695,471	143,856
	(15.9)	(27.3)	(20.4)	(25.8)	(12.2)	(22.2)	(14.4)	(26.4)	(15.8)	(25.6)
Computer-related Skills	11,449,262	109,356	19,878,202	162,228	21,585,237	155,989	10,334,928	98,440	8,544,590	89,598
	(13.2)	(19.0)	(20.5)	(27.1)	(19.3)	(24.1)	(9.5)	(15.1)	(9.2)	(15.9)
Technical Production and Engineering Skills	15,903,102	73,684	15,761,482	75,097	19,094,251	79,284	8,705,451	81,277	6,594,492	51,969
	(18.4)	(12.8)	(16.2)	(12.5)	(17.1)	(12.2)	(8.0)	(12.5)	(7.1)	(9.2)
Technical Service Skills	24,685,341	146,511	25,056,440	136,529	39,011,159	179,605	45,240,708	204,636	42,884,034	194,894
	(28.5)	(25.5)	(25.8)	(22.8)	(34.9)	(27.7)	(41.6)	(31.4)	(46.0)	(34.7)
Management and Supervisory Skills	10,120,868	70,226	7,999,889	57,651	11,154,066	68,791	11,041,004	74,496	8,401,584	65,438
	(11.7)	(12.2)	(8.2)	(9.6)	(10.0)	(10.6)	(10.1)	(11.4)	(9.0)	(11.6)
Trade and Craft Skills	9,643,291	10,278	7,395,233	4,180	6,375,427	10,443	10,994,151	10,104	7,403,230	7,013
	(11.1)	(1.8)	(7.6)	(0.7)	(5.7)	(1.6)	(10.1)	(1.6)	(7.9)	(1.2)
Others	962,124	8,103	1,133,235	8,826	1,010,859	9,731	6,862,501	10,474	4,705,786	9,563
	(1.1)	(1.4)	(1.2)	(1.5)	(0.9)	(1.5)	(6.3)	(1.6)	(5.0)	(1.7)

Notes :

- 1) The period refers to financial year beginning on 1 April and ending on 31 March the following year.
- 2) Figures in parenthesis are percentages.
- 3) Figures exclude BEST, WISE and Vocational Training Scheme (VTS).

Source : Singapore Workforce Development Agency

**H.7 VALUE OF ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING PLACES COMMITTED UNDER THE SKILLS DEVELOPMENT FUND
BY TYPE OF TRAINING, 1999 – 2008 (continued)**

Type of Training	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Value of Assistance Committed (\$)	Training Places Committed	Value of Assistance Committed (\$)	Training Places Committed	Value of Assistance Committed (\$)	Training Places Committed	Value of Assistance Committed (\$)	Training Places Committed	Value of Assistance Committed (\$)	Training Places Committed
TOTAL	85,816,796	536,803	98,897,896	474,467	104,927,975	368,764	99,935,021	384,461	110,900,403	430,278
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Productivity and Quality-related Skills	11,714,666	121,841	7,278,386	95,570	8,822,131	80,675	6,434,668	67,854	6,452,015	77,242
	(13.7)	(22.7)	(7.4)	(20.1)	(8.4)	(21.9)	(6.4)	(17.6)	(5.8)	(18.0)
Computer-related Skills	9,164,527	84,663	5,631,681	60,655	4,347,861	39,310	3,779,113	33,027	3,199,827	29,149
	(10.7)	(15.8)	(5.7)	(12.8)	(4.1)	(10.7)	(3.8)	(8.6)	(2.9)	(6.8)
Technical Production and Engineering Skills	6,212,417	55,917	4,321,817	28,659	2,511,157	17,874	5,253,770	18,357	10,437,207	19,288
	(7.2)	(10.4)	(4.4)	(6.0)	(2.4)	(4.8)	(5.3)	(4.8)	(9.4)	(4.5)
Technical Service Skills	38,717,579	186,300	57,835,738	216,253	60,887,440	171,258	59,976,593	202,811	50,437,027	214,964
	(45.1)	(34.7)	(58.5)	(45.6)	(58.0)	(46.4)	(60.0)	(52.8)	(45.5)	(50.0)
Management and Supervisory Skills	10,022,155	67,936	7,559,978	57,802	9,338,117	45,143	7,899,737	49,265	7,043,780	50,100
	(11.7)	(12.7)	(7.6)	(12.2)	(8.9)	(12.2)	(7.9)	(12.8)	(6.4)	(11.6)
Trade and Craft Skills	7,088,758	6,250	13,528,780	6,442	14,736,405	6,404	13,491,537	5,703	17,077,831	8,434
	(8.3)	(1.2)	(13.7)	(1.4)	(14.0)	(1.7)	(13.5)	(1.5)	(15.4)	(2.0)
Others	2,896,694	13,896	2,741,516	9,086	4,284,864	8,100	3,099,602	7,444	16,252,715	31,101
	(3.4)	(2.6)	(2.8)	(1.9)	(4.1)	(2.2)	(3.1)	(1.9)	(14.7)	(7.2)

Notes :

Source : Singapore Workforce Development Agency

- 1) The period refers to financial year beginning on 1 April and ending on 31 March the following year.
- 2) Figures in parenthesis are percentages.
- 3) Figures exclude BEST, WISE and Vocational Training Scheme (VTS).

H.8 TRAINING PLACES COMPLETED UNDER SKILLS REDEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME , 2000 – 2009

	Number									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Training Places Completed	13,100	15,000	42,300	51,700	33,300	44,900	77,900	78,500	69,500	187,464

Source : Singapore Workforce Development Agency

H.9 KEY NATIONAL SKILLS RECOGNITION SYSTEM INDICATORS, 2000 – 2009

	Number									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
New Industries Implementing National Skills Recognition System	33	20	14	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Skills Standards Developed	24	172	213	183	93	19	19	–	–	–
Assessments Completed	2,033	5,627	45,730	69,070	269,277	37,517	24,181	12,945	13,929	11,385

Source : Singapore Workforce Development Agency

H.10 WORKERS TRAINED UNDER SINGAPORE WORKFORCE SKILLS QUALIFICATIONS SYSTEM, 2004 – 2009

	Number					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Workers Trained	359	10,301	31,298	67,524	95,638	204,098

Source : Singapore Workforce Development Agency

H.11 PROFESSIONALS CONVERSION PROGRAMME, 2007 – 2009

	2007	2008	2009
Number of Trainees	750	1,300	2,200

Source : Singapore Workforce Development Agency

H.12 KEY INDICATORS OF EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYABILITY INSTITUTE (e2i), 2005 – 2009

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total Number of Workers Assisted	7,200	12,000	15,000	20,616	53,347
Number of Workers Placed	4,600	8,900	7,339	11,709	17,127
Number of Workers Upgraded in Jobs	-	3,100	3,549	8,907	36,220

Note:

Source : Singapore Workforce Development Agency

Before 2009, workers were assisted under the Job Re-creation Programme (JRP). JRP was subsumed under e2i in Jan 2009.

**H.13 WORKERS WHO COMPLETED SKILLS TRAINING PROGRAMMES AT
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY ACADEMY, 1999 – 2009**

Programme	Number										
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Training Programme											
Skills Training	11,006	9,182	5,474	3,747	3,123	2,684	2,929	4,143	5,896	7,271	6,410
Supervisory and Management Training	3,293	3,575	3,212	4,078	2,939	4,953	5,154	7,437	12,338	15,514	14,892
Trade Test											
Workers Tested	104,447	67,346	44,060	16,136	10,422	11,303	18,375	29,189	91,358	110,669	32,171
Workers Certified	63,023	35,889	26,268	9,058	5,373	8,276	12,420	19,201	60,281	75,474	21,307

Source : Building and Construction Authority Academy

**H.14 UNION LEADERS WHO COMPLETED CERTIFICATES PROGRAMMES AT
ONG TENG CHEONG LABOUR LEADERSHIP INSTITUTE, 1999 – 2009**

Programme	Number										
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Basic Certificate in Human Resources Management					20	105	88	79	89	136	42
Basic Certificate in Industrial Relations	462	482	352	347	382	384	434	473	342	324	258
Intermediate Certificate in Human Resources Management						15	7	48		18	22
Intermediate Certificate in Industrial Relations	224	279	189	173	253	200	176	221	208	215	206
Certificate in Leadership					49	74	106	82	39	105	22
Advanced Certificate in Industrial Relations	10	39	49	54	52	56	42	48	50	38	52
Advanced Certificate in Leadership					9	19	16		14		–
Diploma in Employment Relations	29	38	31	29	47	59	41	68	43	38	17
Professional Diploma in Employment Relations										24	25

Notes :

Source : Ong Teng Cheong Labour Leadership Institute

- 1) Statistics are compiled for completed courses instead of enrolment (i.e. upon completion of all modules)
- 2) Cells are shaded for the years where the course under this certificate level has yet to commence or produce graduates, or was not offered.

H.15 PERSONS WHO COMPLETED COURSES AT INSTITUTE OF SYSTEMS SCIENCE, 1999 – 2009

Course	Number										
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	3,040	3,887	3,156	3,596	4,851	3,003	4,311	3,704	2,747	2,466	3,141
Graduate Diploma in Systems Analysis ¹	63	63	63	74	60	41	39	58	73	89	182
Master of Technology (Knowledge Engineering)	28	37	31	36	35	40	34	38	33	33	21
Master of Technology (Software Engineering)	60	74	87	82	117	95	88	90	93	83	122
Executive Curriculum	353	155	274	371	238	248	169	207	285	426	713
Management Curriculum	713	1,697	1,084	1,327	2,901	1,639	2,718	2,074	1,218	1,147	1,147
Technical Curriculum	1,217	1,743	1,442	1,028	1,212	642	635	1,015	796	636	750
Technology Update Seminars	606	118	152	677	271	284	625	222	249	52	206
Certificate in Systems Analysis			23	1	17	14	3				

¹ Diploma in Systems Analysis has been renamed Graduate Diploma in Systems Analysis since 2000.

Source : Institute of Systems Science, NUS

Note:

Cells are shaded for the years where the course under this certificate level has yet to commence or produce graduates, or was not offered.

H.16 PERSONS WHO COMPLETED COURSES AT SINGAPORE HUMAN RESOURCES INSTITUTE, 1999 – 2009

Course	Number										
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	439	537	456	647	785	940	878	696	735	1,187	1,017
School of Human Capital Management											
Basic Certificate in Human Resource Management	60	115	80	109	79	89	64	37	111	139	110
Certificate in Human Resource Management	124	149	102	84	85	71	57	48	99	143	134
Diploma in Business and Human Resource Management	136	164	84	144	139	121	86	155	108	178	139
Graduate Certificate in Human Capital Management											12
Graduate Diploma in Human Capital Management	65	65	115	145	135	94	105	91	80	213	187
Bachelor of Commerce (Mgt and HRM/HR and IR)	42	44	35	67	54	39	36	38	33	38	18
Master of Human Resource Management			2	25	21	12	6	3	19	12	1
Graduate Certificate in Training and Development											9
Graduate Certificate in Train-the-Trainer & Internal Consultant											4
Graduate Diploma in Training and Development							44	56	32	53	54
Certificate in Payroll Administration					50	63	13	28	19	29	72
Professional Certificate in Compensation and Benefits Management	6	–	23	44	33	41	7	–	–	–	–
Diploma in Compensation and Benefits Management							23	25	28	38	66
Certificate in Applied Psychology	6	–	15	29	13	37	26	24	14	–	–
Advanced Certificate in Applied Psychology									11		
Diploma in Applied Psychology									7		

Source : Singapore Human Resources Institute

Note :

Cells are shaded for the years where the course has yet to commence or produce graduates, or was not offered.

H.16 PERSONS WHO COMPLETED COURSES AT SINGAPORE HUMAN RESOURCES INSTITUTE, 1999 – 2009 (continued)

Course	Number										
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Certificate in Organisational Counselling							2				
Diploma in Organisational Counselling							8	9			
Certificate in Organisational Psychology										3	–
Diploma in Organisational Psychology										22	22
Diploma in Environmental Safety and Health Management							19	14	18	57	42
Professional Basic Certificate in People/Supervisory Skills						172	185	40	20	–	–
Professional Certificate in Condominium and Complex Management						13					
School of Financial Services											
Certificate in Financial Services					52	56	32	33	41	69	49
Skills Certification					30	16	11	–	–	–	–
Advanced Certificate in Banking Services							22	–	17	–	–
Diploma in Banking and Finance					17	39	71	48	41	87	45
Diploma in Investment					43	42	30	18	24	52	33
Bachelor of Commerce (Banking and Management)							5	9			
Master of Applied Finance					26	26	20	20	13	54	20
Master of Finance					6	9					
Master of Financial Planning					2	–	6				

Note :

Cells are shaded for the years where the course has yet to commence or produce graduates, or was not offered.

Source : Singapore Human Resources Institute

KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

I.1 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY, 2005 – 2009
(At Current Market Prices)

Million Dollars

Industry (SSIC 2005)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
GDP AT CURRENT MARKET PRICES	208,763.7	230,509.2	266,405.1	273,537.2	265,057.9
Goods Producing Industries	63,082.8	69,246.4	72,829.4	67,483.5	66,140.6
Manufacturing	53,463.9	58,954.5	61,039.3	52,473.7	48,910.2
Construction	6,275.3	6,542.1	7,898.2	11,342.4	13,585.0
Utilities	3,237.0	3,643.4	3,782.1	3,557.8	3,537.8
Other Goods Industries ¹	106.6	106.4	109.8	109.6	107.6
Services Producing Industries	130,038.9	144,222.7	169,841.8	181,303.3	173,603.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	34,441.4	40,406.7	47,160.5	48,805.7	44,458.3
Transport and Storage	20,797.0	20,899.8	25,151.4	25,397.9	22,162.8
Hotels and Restaurants	4,145.0	4,706.2	5,417.5	6,013.9	5,449.4
Information and Communications	8,012.8	8,489.8	8,979.5	9,621.3	9,820.6
Financial Services	21,378.9	24,305.0	30,553.4	31,119.4	30,614.0
Business Services	20,799.3	23,680.9	29,296.3	35,078.9	35,397.8
Other Services Industries	20,464.5	21,734.3	23,283.2	25,266.2	25,700.9
Ownership of Dwellings	6,145.8	7,168.8	8,214.1	10,518.6	11,434.5
Gross Value Added At Basic Prices	199,267.5	220,637.9	250,885.3	259,305.4	251,178.9
Add : Taxes on Products	9,496.2	9,871.3	15,519.8	14,231.8	13,879.0

¹ Comprise Agriculture, Fishing and Quarrying.

Source : Singapore Department of Statistics

I.2 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY, 2005 – 2009

(At 2005 Market Prices)

Million Dollars

Industry (SSIC 2005)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
GDP AT 2005 MARKET PRICES	208,763.7	226,802.8	246,161.9	250,549.7	247,334.2
Goods Producing Industries	63,082.8	69,791.4	74,587.7	73,503.8	72,431.7
Manufacturing	53,463.9	59,838.0	63,393.0	60,738.5	58,226.7
Construction	6,275.3	6,439.3	7,514.3	9,024.2	10,486.2
Utilities	3,237.0	3,404.0	3,567.6	3,633.3	3,612.5
Other Goods Industries ¹	106.6	110.1	112.8	107.8	106.3
Services Producing Industries	130,038.9	140,463.6	153,131.4	160,494.1	158,204.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	34,441.4	37,674.4	40,765.0	42,035.1	38,592.4
Transport and Storage	20,797.0	22,135.9	23,604.0	24,115.7	22,432.6
Hotels and Restaurants	4,145.0	4,424.2	4,713.8	4,751.3	4,678.1
Information and Communications	8,012.8	8,368.4	8,769.5	9,303.0	9,410.3
Financial Services	21,378.9	24,003.5	27,406.2	28,972.8	29,342.4
Business Services	20,799.3	22,635.8	25,781.7	28,193.4	29,458.8
Other Services Industries	20,464.5	21,221.4	22,091.2	23,122.8	24,289.7
Ownership of Dwellings	6,145.8	6,277.0	6,257.5	6,200.0	6,229.9
Gross Value Added At Basic Prices	199,267.5	216,532.0	233,976.6	240,197.9	236,865.9
Add : Taxes on Products	9,496.2	10,270.8	12,185.3	10,351.8	10,468.3

¹ Comprise Agriculture, Fishing and Quarrying.

Source : Singapore Department of Statistics

I.3 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT DEFLATORS BY INDUSTRY, 2005 – 2009
(2005 = 100)

Industry (SSIC 2005)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
GDP AT MARKET PRICES	100.0	101.6	108.2	109.2	107.2
Goods Producing Industries	100.0	99.2	97.6	91.8	91.3
Manufacturing	100.0	98.5	96.3	86.4	84.0
Construction	100.0	101.6	105.1	125.7	129.6
Utilities	100.0	107.0	106.0	97.9	97.9
Other Goods Industries ¹	100.0	96.6	97.3	101.7	101.2
Services Producing Industries	100.0	102.7	110.9	113.0	109.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade	100.0	107.3	115.7	116.1	115.2
Transport and Storage	100.0	94.4	106.6	105.3	98.8
Hotels and Restaurants	100.0	106.4	114.9	126.6	116.5
Information and Communications	100.0	101.5	102.4	103.4	104.4
Financial Services	100.0	101.3	111.5	107.4	104.3
Business Services	100.0	104.6	113.6	124.4	120.2
Other Services Industries	100.0	102.4	105.4	109.3	105.8
Ownership of Dwellings	100.0	114.2	131.3	169.7	183.5
Gross Value Added At Basic Prices	100.0	101.9	107.2	108.0	106.0
Add : Taxes on Products	100.0	96.1	127.4	137.5	132.6

¹ Comprise Agriculture, Fishing and Quarrying.

Source : Singapore Department of Statistics

I.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, 2005 – 2009
(2009 = 100)

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009			
						1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr
ALL ITEMS	90.4	91.3	93.2	99.4	100.0	100.2	99.2	100.1	100.4
Food	86.8	88.1	90.7	97.7	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.9	100.1
Food Excl Prepared Meals	83.9	85.5	88.9	97.5	99.9	100.4	99.7	99.5	100.0
Prepared Meals	89.1	90.3	92.2	97.9	100.0	99.7	99.9	100.1	100.2
Clothing and Footwear	96.3	97.0	97.6	99.0	99.9	99.4	98.8	100.7	100.5
Housing	84.1	86.4	86.7	98.3	100.0	102.3	98.7	99.4	99.6
Accommodation	81.2	81.8	83.1	94.9	100.0	101.6	99.7	99.9	98.8
Fuel and Utilities	90.4	100.0	98.3	115.8	100.0	107.1	92.5	96.3	104.0
Transport	98.3	96.7	99.1	103.2	100.0	96.7	97.8	102.2	103.3
Public Road Transport	89.8	92.7	95.9	101.6	100.0	101.9	99.3	99.3	99.3
Communications	99.7	98.8	99.5	99.7	99.9	100.5	100.6	100.3	98.3
Education and Stationery	93.1	94.8	96.0	99.2	100.0	99.8	99.9	100.2	100.2
Health Care	88.4	89.2	92.9	98.0	100.0	99.9	99.7	100.1	100.2
Recreation and Others	93.1	93.8	96.8	100.3	100.0	100.8	99.9	99.2	100.0

Source : Singapore Department of Statistics

I.5 LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY CHANGE BY INDUSTRY, 2005 – 2009

Industry (SSIC 2005)	Per Cent				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL¹	2.9	1.9	-0.1	-7.2	-3.9
Total¹ (excluding Construction)	2.7	2.1	0.0	-6.6	-3.4
Goods Producing Industries²	3.5	3.0	-3.0	-12.1	-2.4
Manufacturing	2.9	3.9	-3.1	-10.9	1.6
Construction	0.0	-3.5	4.3	-0.8	3.2
Services Producing Industries²	3.1	1.7	1.0	-3.5	-4.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	5.8	4.8	2.2	-1.9	-9.9
Transport and Storage	3.2	2.8	4.0	-4.9	-7.3
Hotels and Restaurants	4.9	-0.3	-4.5	-9.4	-5.0
Information and Communications	2.1	-3.8	-4.6	-1.8	-3.1
Financial Services	1.6	3.8	-0.2	-6.0	-0.6
Business Services	0.4	-1.4	0.4	-3.9	-0.2
Other Services Industries	1.0	-1.6	-1.4	-1.9	-0.5

¹ Based on Gross Domestic Product At 2005 Market Prices.

² Based on Gross Value Added At 2005 Basic Prices.

Sources : Singapore Department of Statistics and
Manpower Research and Statistics Department,
Ministry of Manpower

I.6 KEY MANUFACTURING INDICATORS, 1999 – 2009

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 ^p
Number of Establishments	3,928	4,044	4,041	8,609	8,597	8,725	8,037	7,892	8,166	8,640	na
Number of Workers	338,885	344,610	345,141	357,247	351,109	357,836	369,610	381,909	404,057	435,154	406,182
Remuneration (S\$m)	11,219	12,453	12,665	12,965	12,962	13,476	14,301	15,255	16,597	17,736	16,317
Materials (S\$m)	80,625	93,607	76,724	81,266	86,036	107,160	125,257	136,542	147,493	160,889	118,476
Manufacturing Output (S\$m)	133,577	158,746	132,991	141,431	150,779	182,579	208,652	229,541	243,442	253,765	204,992
Total Output (S\$m)	136,937	163,721	138,323	147,296	158,697	191,636	217,086	237,880	253,381	263,886	213,700
Value Added (S\$m)	30,355	39,030	32,018	36,459	37,130	46,394	49,043	54,127	56,021	47,252	43,972
Direct Exports (S\$m)	85,360	93,861	84,209	88,384	98,725	116,751	134,647	141,065	152,318	168,051	140,088

Notes :

- 1) Before 2002, data are compiled based on manufacturing establishments with at least 10 workers.
From 2002 onwards, data include manufacturing establishments with less than 10 workers.
- 2) Establishments in rubber processing are excluded.

Source : Economic Development Board

I.7 KEY TOURISM INDICATORS, 1999 – 2009

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 ^p
VISITOR ARRIVALS											
All Places of Residence	6,958,201	7,691,399	7,522,163	7,567,110	6,127,029	8,328,658	8,943,029	9,751,141	10,284,545	10,116,054	9,681,259
South-East Asia	2,223,971	2,427,668	2,522,922	2,532,887	2,307,124	3,085,853	3,341,721	3,577,365	3,724,736	3,571,408	3,683,939
USA	351,459	385,585	343,805	327,648	250,656	333,156	371,440	399,786	408,885	396,631	370,536
Europe	1,049,993	1,127,872	1,114,632	1,101,868	877,339	1,070,790	1,125,354	1,210,024	1,265,644	1,322,250	1,307,297
Oceania	564,498	616,564	656,482	644,113	475,581	682,408	752,459	824,411	898,025	957,007	936,488
Others	2,768,280	3,133,710	2,884,322	2,960,594	2,216,329	3,156,451	3,352,055	3,739,555	3,987,255	3,868,758	3,382,999
LENGTH OF STAY											
Average (Days)	3.18	3.16	3.19	3.08	3.18	3.21	3.38	3.38	3.63	3.96	3.96
TOURIST HOTELS											
Number of Hotels	99	104	103	101	98	102	103	103	98	97	96
Number of Rooms	29,683	30,469	30,472	30,468	29,917	30,300	30,445	30,686	30,087	30,100	29,354
Occupancy Rate (%)	74.9	83.5	76.3	74.4	67.2	80.6	83.8	85.2	87.0	81.0	76.4
Room Revenue (\$m)	923	1,085	1,067	993	752	1,017	1,216	1,504	1,858	2,102	1,507
RECEIPTS (\$m)	9,568	10,081	9,122	8,831	6,937	9,800	10,871	12,395	14,122	14,800	12,400

Source : Singapore Tourism Board

I.8 KEY TRANSPORT INDICATORS, 1999 – 2009

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Aircraft Landings ¹	82,970	86,853	89,706	87,379	77,173	92,436	102,035	107,132	110,352	115,930	120,184
Vessel Arrivals ² (over 75 GRT)	141,523	145,383	146,265	142,745	135,386	133,185	130,318	128,922	128,568	131,695	130,575
Total Sea Cargo ('000 tonnes)	325,902	325,591	313,487	335,156	347,694	393,418	423,268	448,504	483,616	515,415	472,300

¹ Data refer to commercial aircraft movements at Changi Airport only.

² Includes all sea-going vessels and regional ferries above 75 GRT.

Sources : Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore
Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore

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