

LABOUR MARKET

THIRD QUARTER 2011



**MINISTRY OF
MANPOWER**

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*To provide timely and reliable
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Notations

-	: nil or negligible
%-pt	: percentage point
^P	: provisional
Q	: Quarter
M	: March
J	: June
S	: September
D	: December
n.a.	: not applicable/not available
s.a.	: seasonally adjusted

Abbreviations

CPF	: Central Provident Fund
CPI	: Consumer Price Index
DOS	: Department of Statistics
EDB	: Economic Development Board
excl	: Excluding
GDP	: Gross Domestic Product
IT	: Information Technology
LTU	: Long-Term Unemployment/Long-Term Unemployed
Mfg	: Manufacturing
MOM	: Ministry of Manpower
MTI	: Ministry of Trade and Industry
PMETs	: Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians
Prod & Tpt Op, Cleaners & Labourers	: Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers
Prof, Mgrs, Execs & Tech	: Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians
SSIC	: Singapore Standard Industrial Classification
UBC	: Unit Business Cost
UEN	: Unique Entity Number
ULC	: Unit Labour Cost

Highlights

- The third quarter of 2011 saw strong employment growth (31,900), up from the preceding quarter (24,800) and the third quarter last year (20,500).
- Unemployment dropped slightly, after increasing in the previous quarter. The seasonally adjusted overall unemployment rate declined from 2.1% in June 2011 to 2.0% in September 2011. Similarly, the unemployment rate for residents dipped from 3.0% to 2.9% and for Singapore citizens from 3.1% to 3.0% over the same period. Long-term unemployment remained low. 19% or 9,800 of the unemployed residents in September 2011 had been looking for work for at least 25 weeks, down from 21% or 11,200 a year ago. These long-term unemployed residents formed 0.5% of the resident labour force in September 2011, unchanged from a year ago.
- Layoffs of workers in the third quarter remained low, though workers on short workweek/temporary layoff have risen¹. 1,960 workers were made redundant in the third quarter of 2011, slightly lower than the 2,020 in the preceding quarter. The number of workers on short work-week/temporary lay-off rose substantially from 180 in the second quarter to 660 in the third quarter, the highest since the first quarter of 2010.
- Job vacancies have declined¹. The seasonally adjusted job vacancies declined over the quarter (-13%) in September 2011, departing from the rising trend over the past nine quarters. Along with the decline in unemployment, the seasonally adjusted ratio of job vacancies to unemployed persons at 1.15 in September 2011 was largely unchanged from the 1.16 a quarter ago.
- The employment outlook for the fourth quarter of 2011 has softened, as employers scale back hiring in anticipation of weaker economic conditions ahead. The net weighted balance of services firms expecting to expand headcount moderated to 7% in the fourth quarter of 2011 from 17% in the previous quarter. In manufacturing, a net weighted 2% of firms expect to reduce employment in the fourth quarter of 2011, in contrast to a net weighted 10% that expect to increase employment in the third quarter of 2011.
- Driven mainly by a rebound in manufacturing, labour productivity grew over the year by 2.3% in the third quarter of 2011, a reversal from the decline of 2.4% in the previous quarter. Nominal average (mean) monthly earnings rose over the year by 5.4% in the third quarter of 2011, lower than the 6.0% growth in the preceding quarter. After taking into account headline inflation, real average monthly earnings slipped by 0.2%, the first decline after six consecutive quarters of year-on-year growth. Over the first nine months of 2011, average monthly earnings rose by 6.7% in nominal and 1.5% in real terms.

¹ Data pertain to private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees and the public sector.

Overview

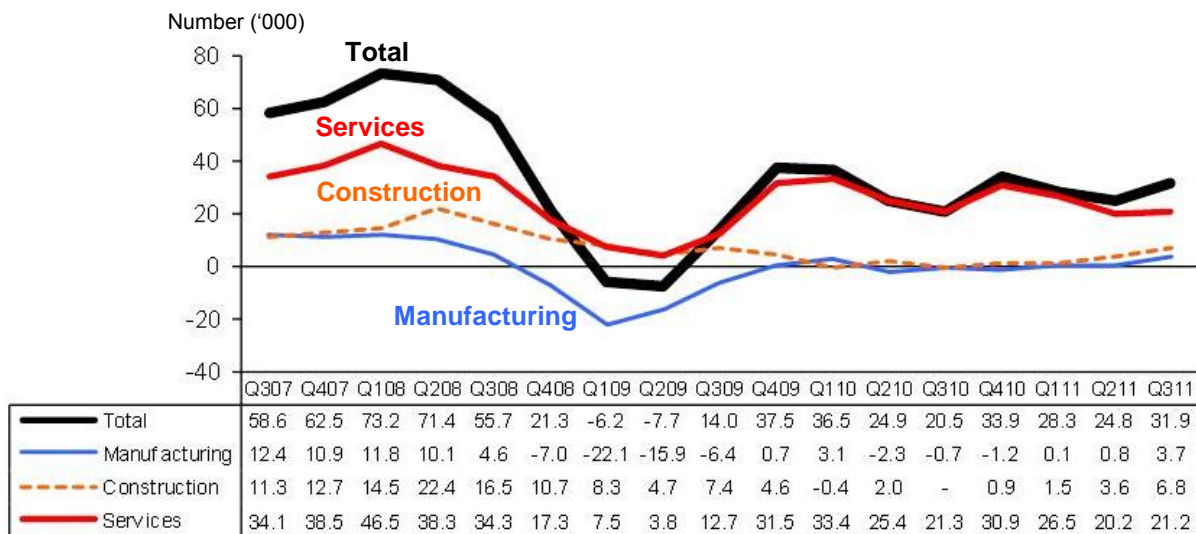
Employment growth was strong and unemployment dipped in the third quarter of 2011. Nevertheless, job openings declined in September and the employment outlook for the fourth quarter has softened, as employers turn cautious in anticipation of weaker economic conditions ahead.

Employment

Employment growth strengthened

Total employment grew by 31,900 in the third quarter of 2011, higher than the gains of 24,800 in the preceding quarter and 20,500 in the third quarter last year. Over the first nine months this year, total employment grew by 85,000, slightly higher than the gains of 82,000 in the same period in 2010.

Chart 1: Employment Change By Sector



Note: Data for the three major sectors do not add up to the total as the latter includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying, Utilities and Sewerage & Waste Management.

The bulk of the employment gains in the third quarter of 2011 came from services (21,200), slightly higher than in the preceding quarter (20,200). Supported by public sector projects, construction workforce rose by 6,800, higher than the gains of 3,600 in the previous quarter. Manufacturing registered gains of 3,700, up from 800 in the preceding quarter.

Table 1: Total Employment Change By Industry

Industry	2010		2011		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Total	20.5	33.9	28.3	24.8	31.9
Manufacturing	-0.7	-1.2	0.1	0.8	3.7
Construction	-	0.9	1.5	3.6	6.8
Services	21.3	30.9	26.5	20.2	21.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2.8	7.9	3.4	3.0	3.7
Transport & Storage	1.5	2.4	1.6	2.9	1.8
Hotels & Restaurants	2.2	8.9	0.3	0.5	3.4
Information & Communications	2.3	0.9	2.5	2.5	1.9
Financial Services	4.5	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.8
Real Estate & Leasing Services	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.3
Professional Services	4.3	-2.3	4.4	1.4	2.8
Administrative & Support Services	1.9	2.3	1.5	4.6	-
Community, Social & Personal Services	1.3	7.4	9.0	2.5	4.4
Others	-	3.3	0.2	0.2	0.2

"-": nil or negligible

Notes:

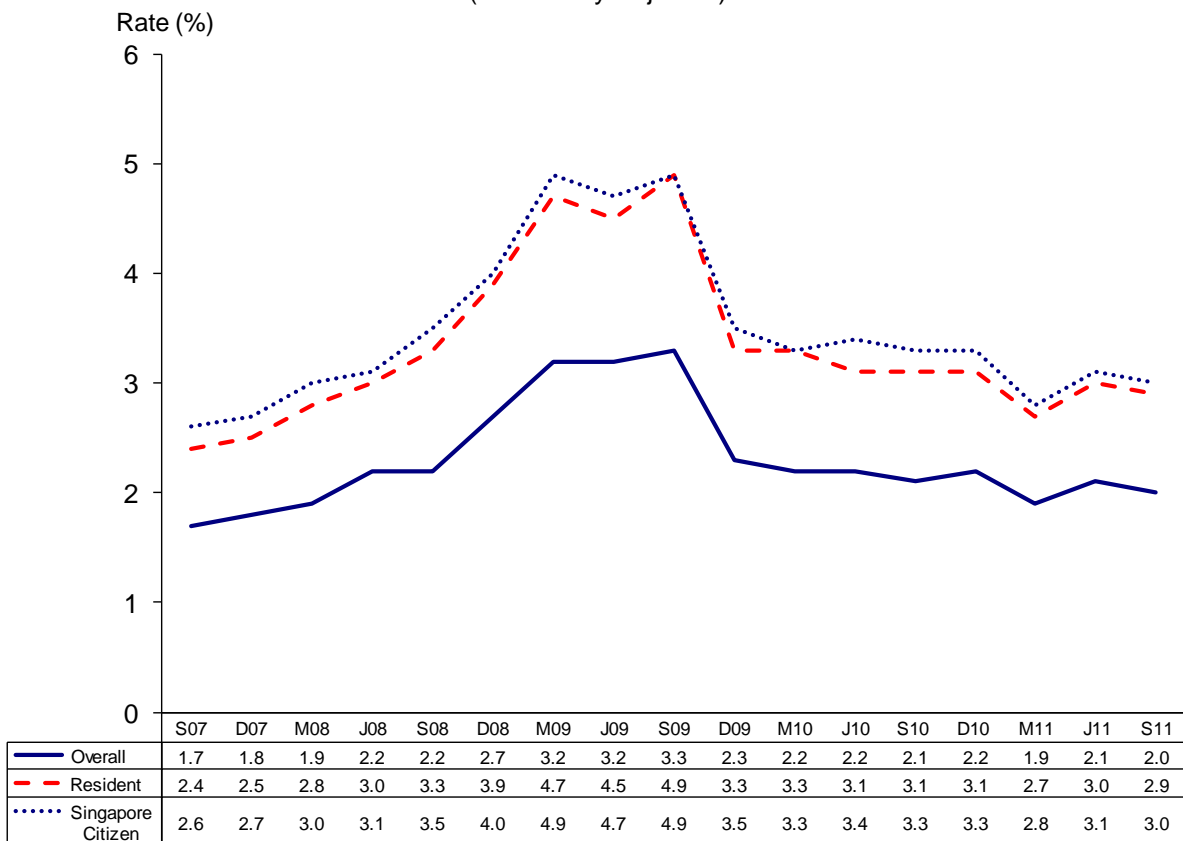
- (1) "Others" include Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying, Utilities and Sewerage & Waste Management.
- (2) Data may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Unemployment

Unemployment dropped slightly, after increasing in the previous quarter

The seasonally adjusted overall unemployment rate declined slightly from 2.1% in June 2011 to 2.0% in September 2011. Similarly, the unemployment rate for residents dipped from 3.0% to 2.9% and for Singapore citizens from 3.1% to 3.0% over the same period. An estimated 52,600 residents including 45,700 Singapore citizens were unemployed in September 2011. The seasonally adjusted figures were 61,400 for residents and 53,200 for citizens, slightly lower than 62,600 and 55,000 respectively in June 2011.

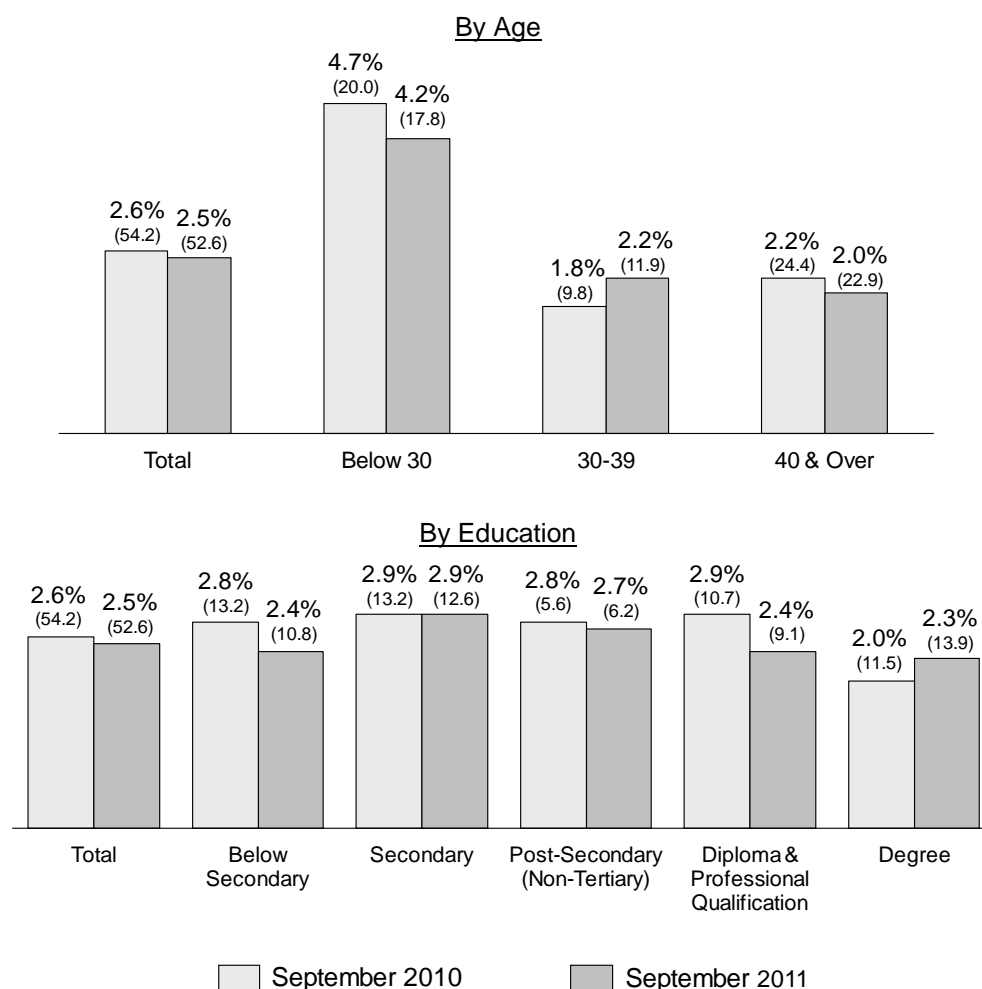
Chart 2: Unemployment Rate
(Seasonally Adjusted)



On a non-seasonally adjusted basis, the resident unemployment rate edged down to 2.5% in September 2011 from 2.6% a year ago. Unemployment improved over the year across the education groups, except those with secondary education whose unemployment rate was unchanged at 2.9%, and degree holders whose rate rose from 2.0% to 2.3%. Notwithstanding the increase, degree holders still had the lowest unemployment rate among the education groups. Reflecting their large composition in the resident labour force, degree holders formed the largest group among the unemployed residents at 13,900 or 26% in September 2011. The next largest group were those with secondary qualifications (12,600 or 24%).

Younger residents aged below 30 and mature residents aged 40 & over posted improvements in unemployment rate over the year, compared with an increase for those in their 30s. The improvement for younger residents (from 4.7% to 4.2%) was larger than that for mature residents (from 2.2% to 2.0%), after the former experienced a more modest improvement from the recessionary high in the preceding year.² Mature residents aged 40 & over formed the largest group among resident job seekers at 22,900 or 43% in September 2011.

Chart 3: Resident Unemployment Rate And Number By Age And Education
(Non-Seasonally Adjusted)



Note: Figures in brackets refer to the number of unemployed in thousands. They may not add up to the total due to rounding.

² The unemployment rate for residents aged below 30 fell from 5.7% in September 2009 to 4.7% in September 2010, slower than the decrease from 3.7% to 1.8% for those in their 30s and 3.8% to 2.2% for residents aged 40 & over.

Long-term unemployment remained low. 19% or 9,800 of the unemployed residents in September 2011 had been looking for work for at least 25 weeks, down from 21% or 11,200 a year ago. These long-term unemployed residents formed 0.5% of the resident labour force in September 2011, unchanged from a year ago.

Chart 4: Resident Long-Term Unemployment Rate
(Non-Seasonally Adjusted)

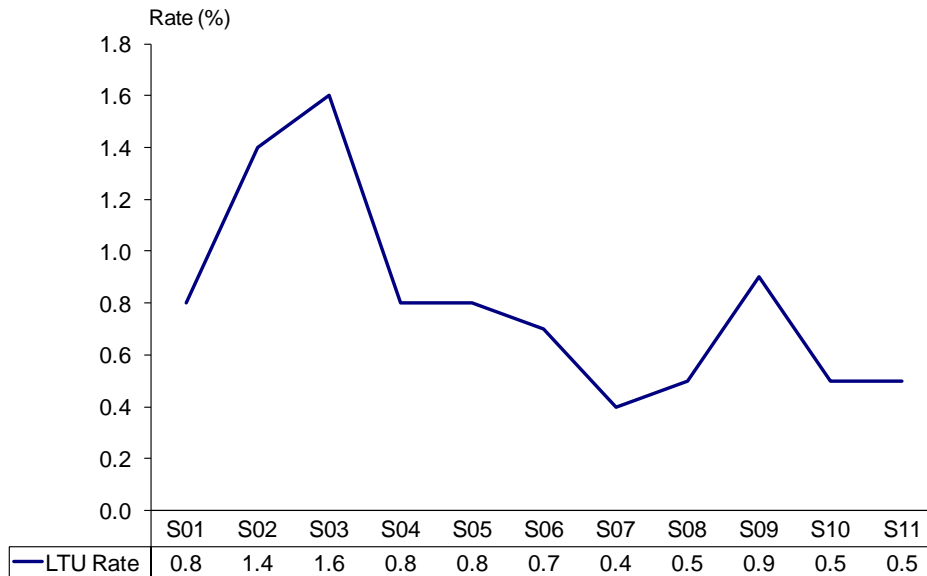
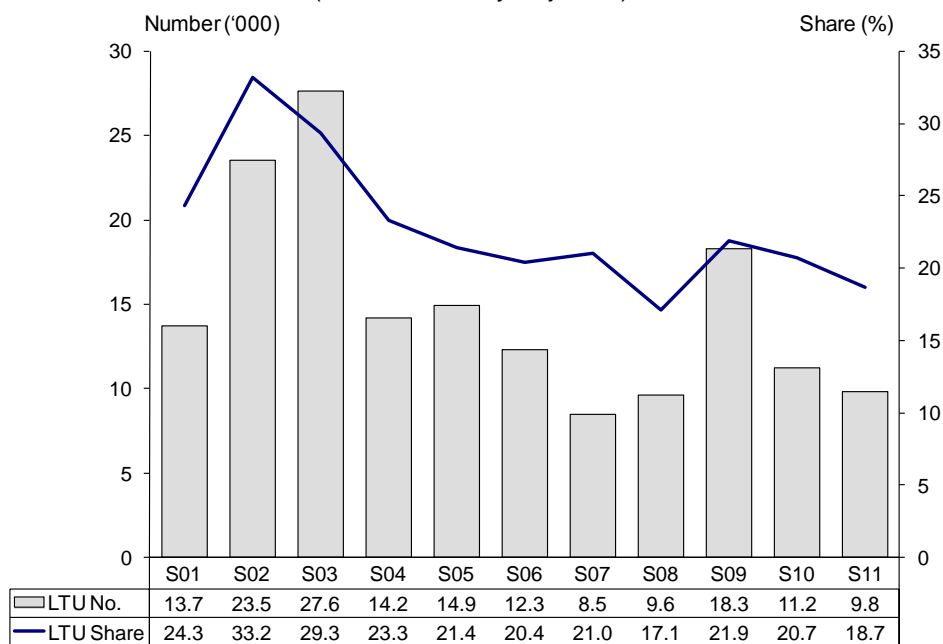


Chart 5: Number And Share Of Resident Long-Term Unemployed
(Non-Seasonally Adjusted)



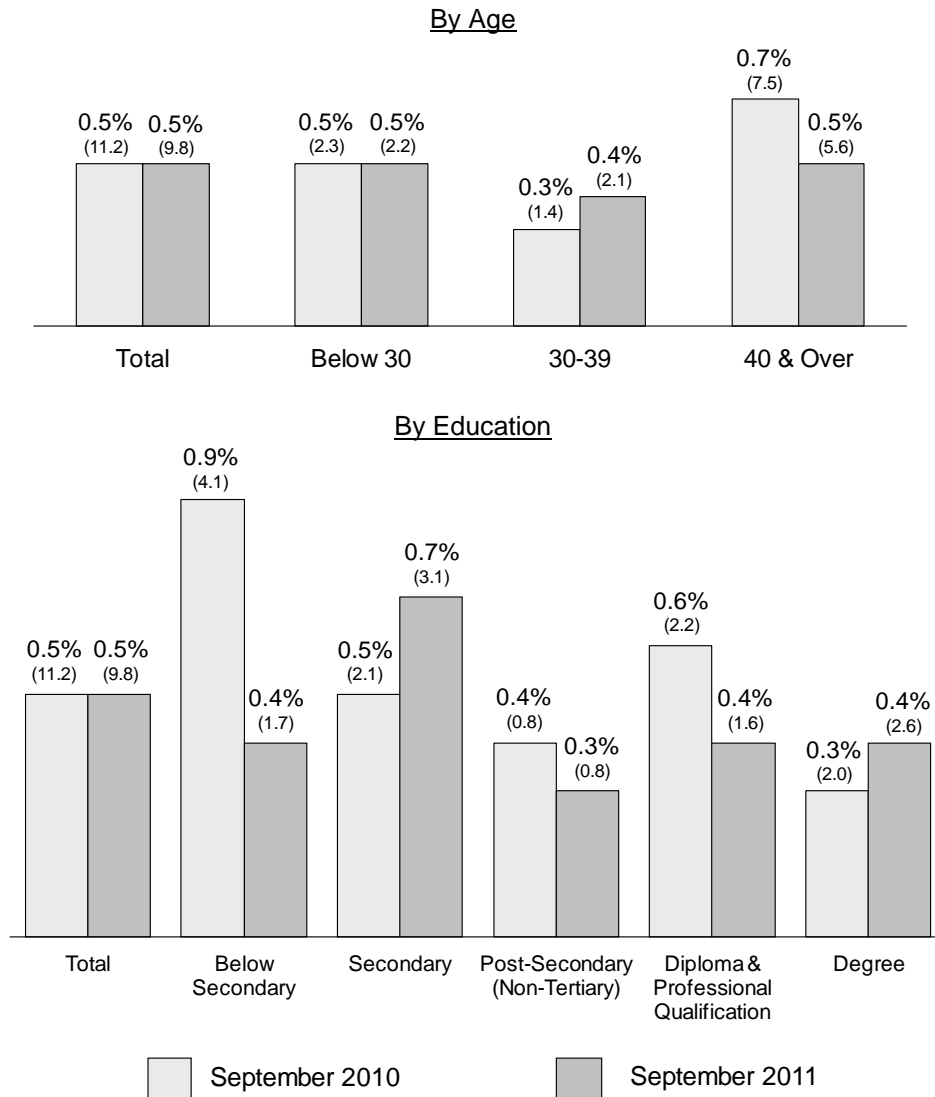
Notes to Charts 4 and 5:

- (1) Long-term unemployed refers to those unemployed for at least 25 weeks.
- (2) The share represents the long-term unemployed as a proportion of unemployed residents.

The long-term unemployment rate for the education groups showed mixed patterns. The rate for the below-secondary, post-secondary and diploma & professional qualification groups declined over the year, but was balanced by the increase for degree holders and those with secondary education.

Similarly, the improvement in long-term unemployment rate for mature residents aged 40 & over was offset by the increase for those in their 30s, while the rate for those younger was unchanged. This resulted in a narrowing of the long-term unemployment differential by age over the year.

Chart 6: Resident Long-Term Unemployment Rate And Number By Age And Education (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)



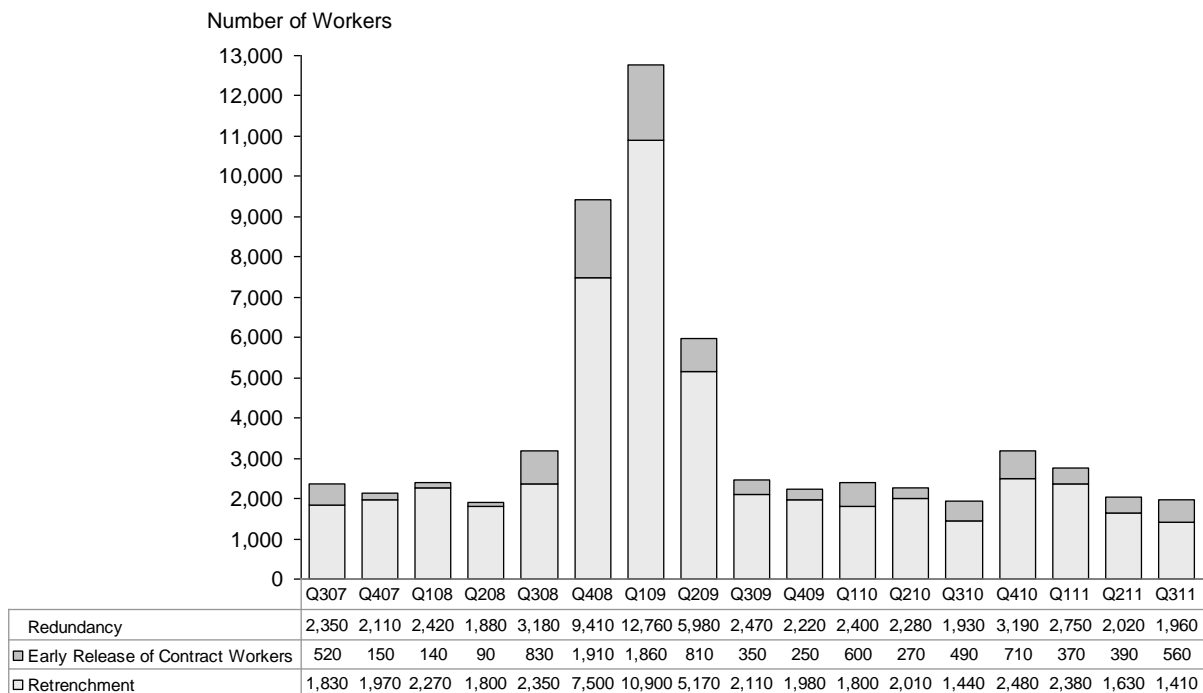
Note: Figures in brackets refer to the number of long-term unemployed in thousands. They may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Redundancy

Redundancies remained low, but workers on short work-week/temporary layoff rose substantially

At 1,960, the number of workers made redundant in the third quarter of 2011 was slightly lower than the 2,020 in the preceding quarter. While layoffs from manufacturing (from 620 to 780) and services (from 1,020 to 1,060) increased, they were offset by the decline in construction (from 380 to 90) ([Chart 9](#)). Cumulatively, 6,740 workers were made redundant in the first nine months of 2011, broadly comparable to the 6,610 in the corresponding period in 2010.

Chart 7: Redundancies



Notes:

- (1) Data pertain to private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees and the public sector.
- (2) Data are rounded to the nearest 10. Hence they may not add up to the total.

Professionals, managers, executives and technicians (PMETs) (850 or 43%) and production & related workers (870 or 44%) each accounted for slightly over four in ten of the workers laid off in the quarter. Clerical, sales and service workers formed the remaining 240 or 12%.

Close to six in ten (57%) of the residents laid off were aged 40 & over and three in ten (30%) were in their thirties. The remaining 14% were aged below 30, disproportionately lower than their representation in the workforce (19%).

Nearly six in ten (59%) residents made redundant in the third quarter of 2011 were previously holding PMET jobs. Production & related workers formed another 23% of the residents laid off. Clerical, sales & service workers were the least affected, as they formed 19% of the residents laid off, lower than their workforce composition at 28%.

Table 2: Profile Of Residents Made Redundant And Resident Employees

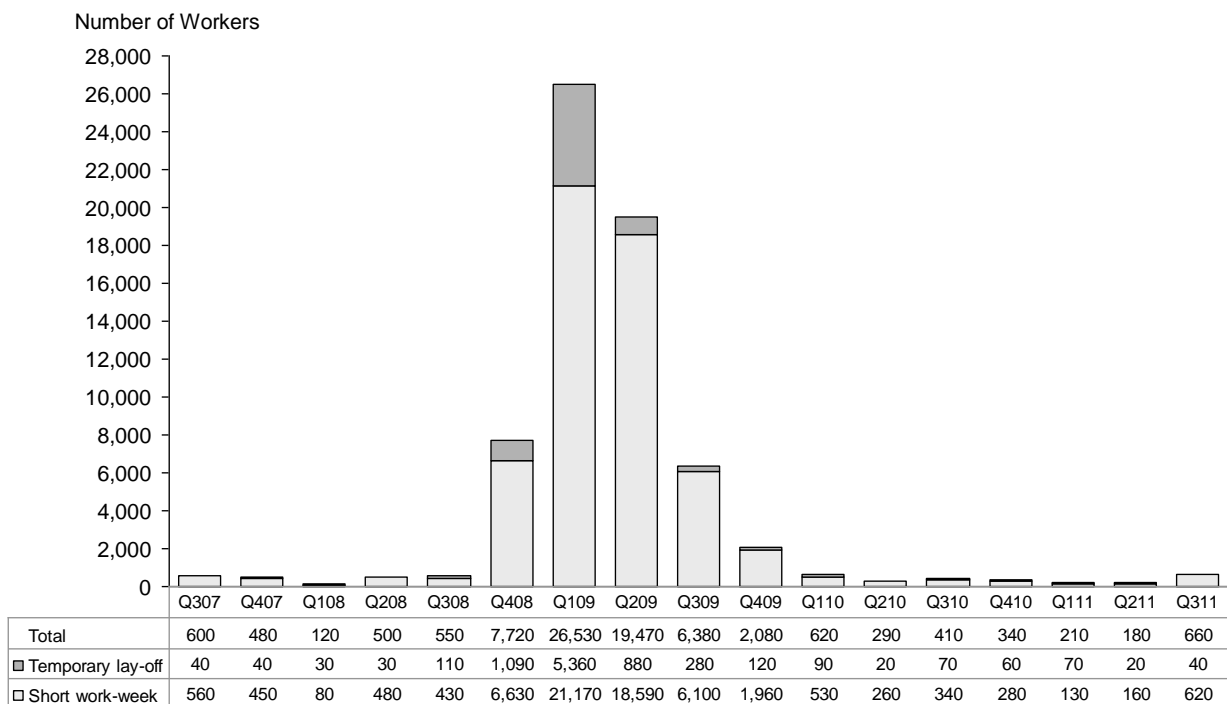
Characteristics	Per Cent	
	Residents Made Redundant, Q3 2011	Resident Employees Jun 2011
Total	100.0	100.0
<u>Gender</u>		
Males	52.6	52.1
Females	47.4	47.9
<u>Age Group</u>		
Below 30	13.5	19.0
30 – 39	29.5	27.6
40 & Over	57.1	53.5
<u>Educational Attainment</u>		
Below Secondary	20.6	20.2
Secondary	19.3	19.5
Post Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	8.1	11.0
Diploma & Professional Qualification	12.8	18.5
Degree	39.2	30.8
<u>Occupational Group</u>		
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	58.5	51.7
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	18.9	27.7
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	22.6	20.6

- Notes: (1) Data on residents made redundant pertain to private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees and the public sector.
(2) Data on resident employees exclude full-time National Servicemen
(3) Data may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Workers on short work-week/temporary lay-off rose substantially

Although redundancies remained low, the number of workers on short work-week or temporary lay-off rose substantially from 180 in the second quarter to 660 in the third quarter, the highest since the first quarter of 2010. This was driven mainly by the increase in services (from 40 to 480), coupled with a more modest rise in manufacturing (from 120 to 160). The corresponding figure for construction was unchanged at 20.

Chart 8: Number Of Workers On Short Work-Week Or Temporary Lay-Off



Notes: (1) Data pertain to private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees and the public sector.

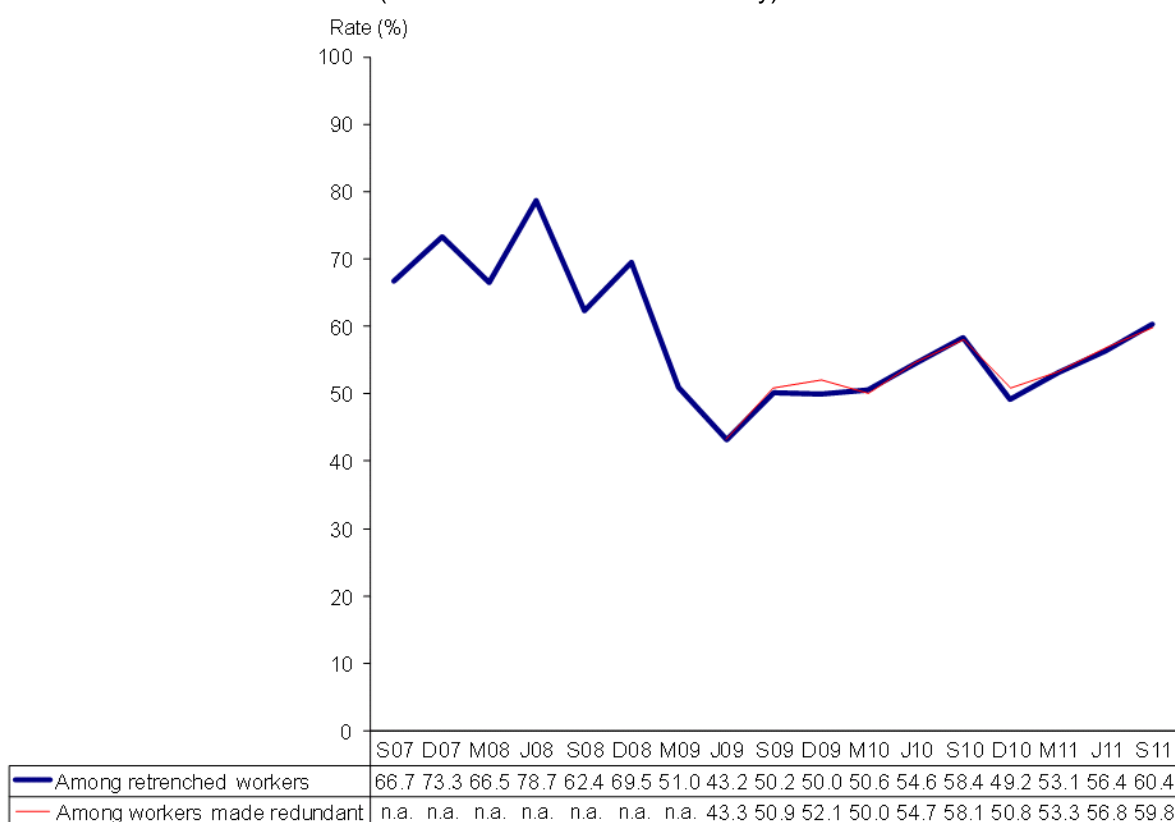
(2) Data are rounded to the nearest 10. Hence, they may not add up to the total.

Re-entry Into Employment³

Rate of re-entry into employment rose but remained below pre-crisis level

CPF records showed that six in ten residents laid off in the second quarter of 2011 secured employment by September 2011. This rate of re-entry into employment within six months of redundancy rose for the third consecutive quarter. Nevertheless, it remained below the high of 67% to 79% in the first half of 2008 before the recession.

Chart 9: Rate Of Re-Entry Into Employment Of Residents Made Redundant (Within 6 Months Of Redundancy)



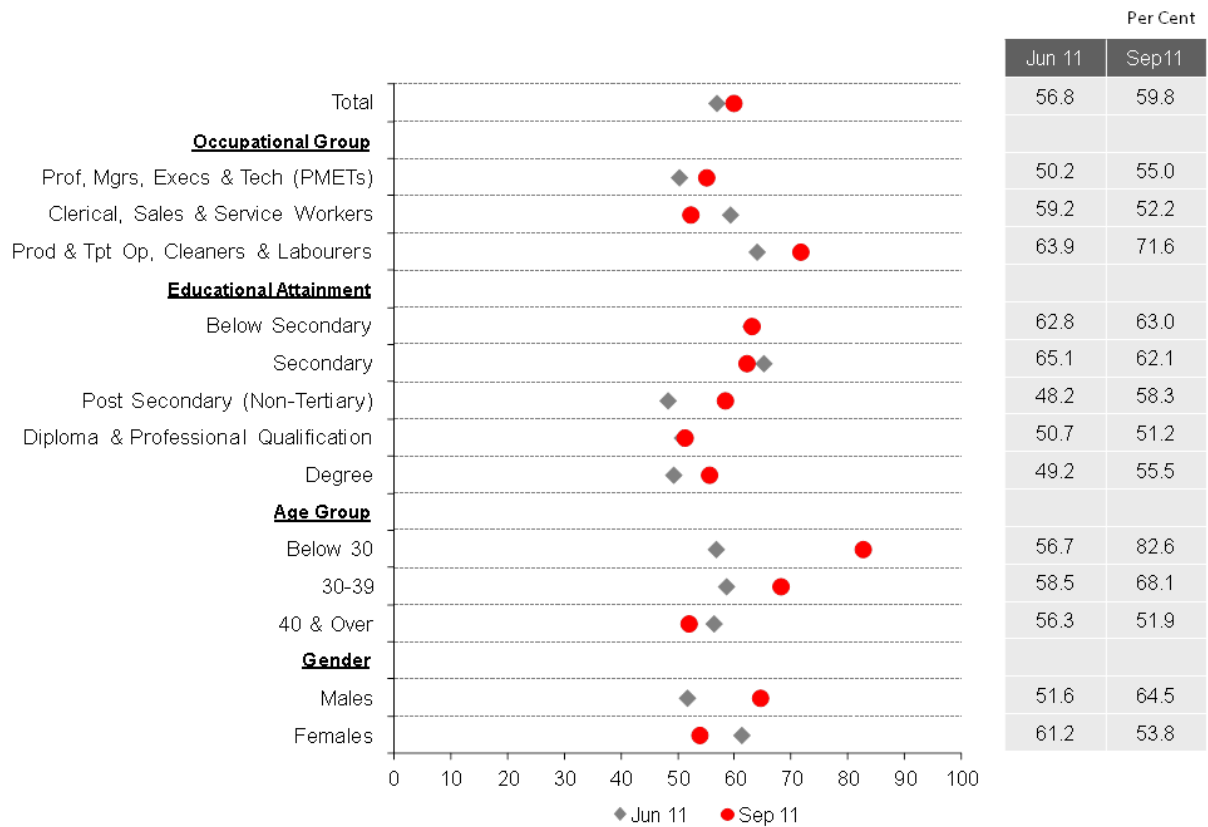
n.a.: not available

Note: Data refer to re-entry rates as at end of quarter for residents made redundant in the previous quarter.

³ " The "Re-employment" (of laid-off workers) series was renamed "Re-entry into Employment" to avoid confusion with the use of the term "Re-employment" in the Retirement and Re-employment Act, which refers to the re-employment of workers past the retirement age.

The re-entry rate of residents aged below 30 registered the largest increase from 57% to 83%. Residents in their 30s (from 59% to 68%) and those previously in production & related jobs (from 64% to 72%) also saw significant improvements over the quarter.

Chart 10: Rate Of Re-Entry Into Employment Of Residents Made Redundant (Within 6 Months Of Redundancy)



Note: Data pertain to residents who were made redundant by private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector in Q1 11/Q2 11 but re-entered employment by June 11/ September 11 respectively.

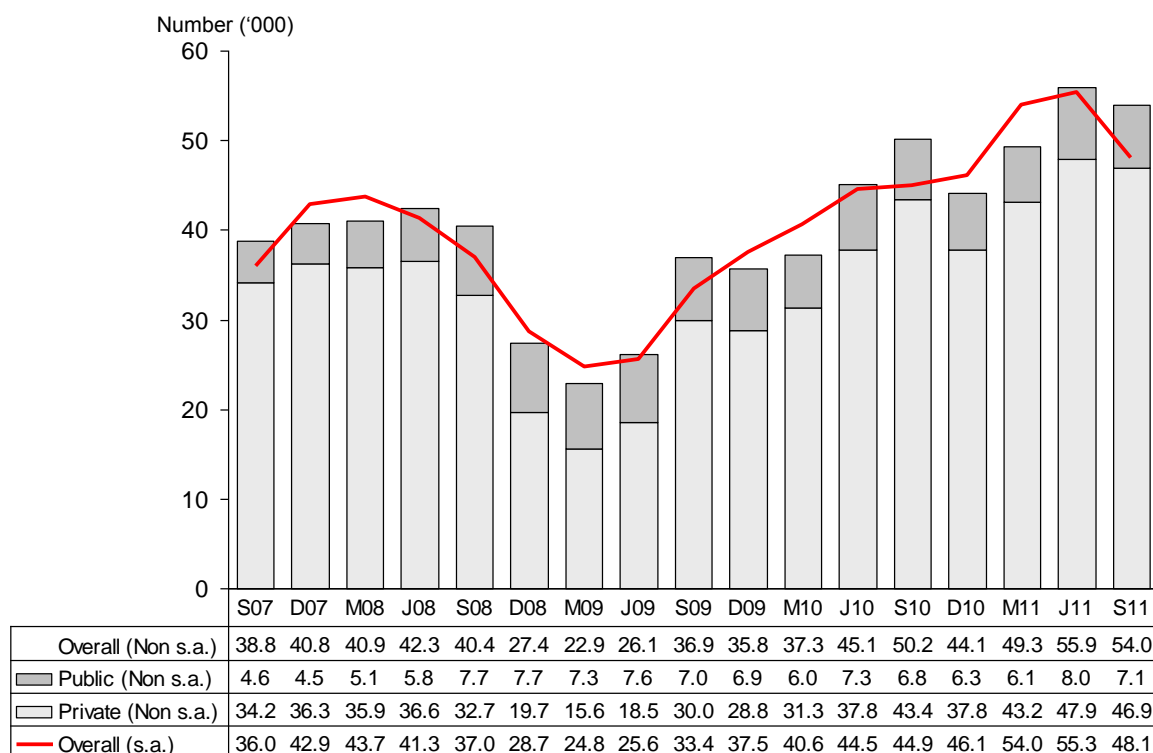
It should be noted that re-entry into employment data are cohort-specific. Two different cohorts of workers laid off could yield different re-entry rates depending on the profile of the workers involved. Also, the data based on CPF records do not capture workers who went into self or informal employment or undergo training while looking for a job.

Job Vacancy

Job vacancies declined over the quarter

Job openings have declined as employers scale back on hiring, given the economic uncertainties. Job vacancies dropped by 3.4% over the quarter to 54,000 in September 2011, but remained 7.6% higher than a year ago. After adjusting for seasonality, job vacancies registered its first quarterly decline (-13%) since March 2009, departing from the rising trend following the recovery from the last recession. Correspondingly, the seasonally adjusted job vacancy rate, which measures vacancies relative to total manpower demand, eased to 2.7% in September 2011 from the 3.0% in the previous two quarters.

Chart 11: Job Vacancies



Non s.a. – Non-seasonally adjusted

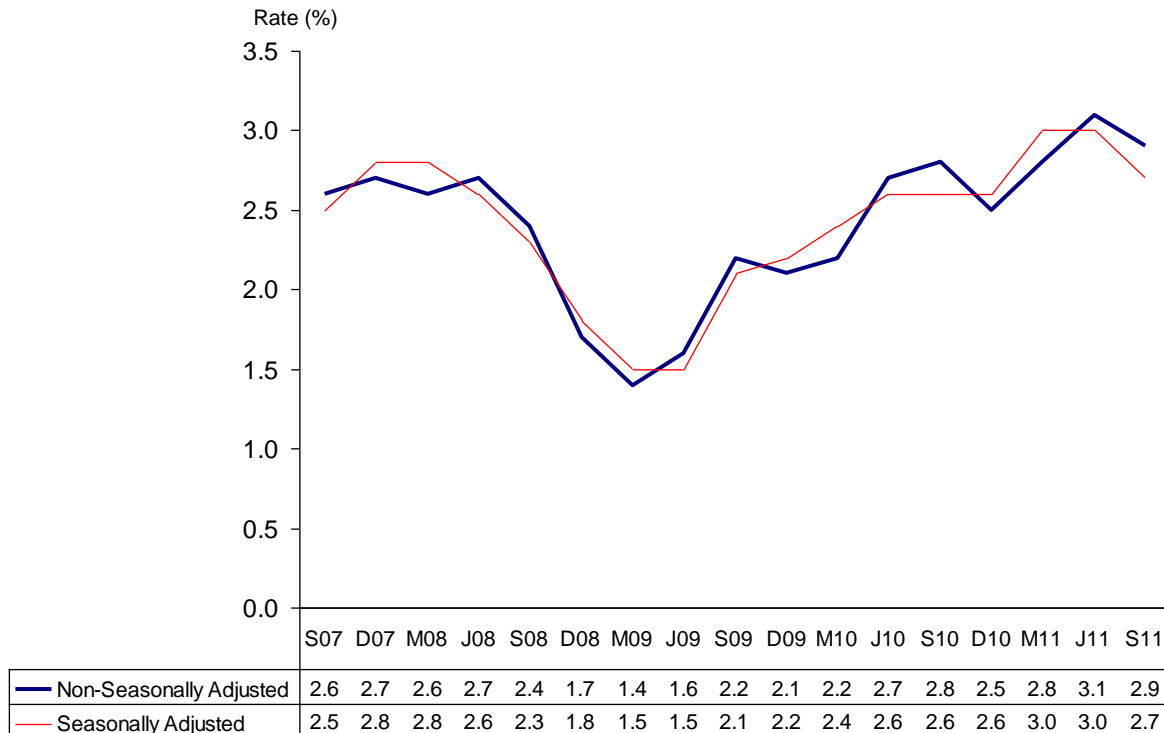
s.a. – Seasonally adjusted

Notes:

(1) Data pertain to private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees and the public sector.

(2) Data may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Chart 12: Job Vacancy Rate



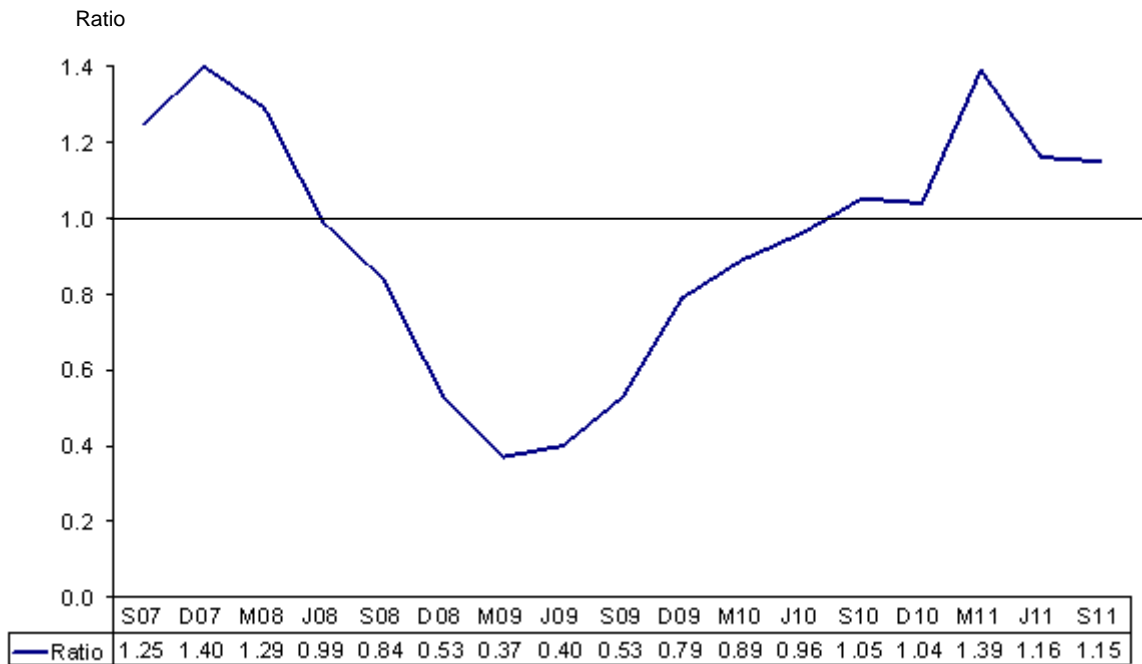
Note: Data pertain to private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees and the public sector.

Services contributed 41,200 or 76% of total vacancies in September 2011. The majority of vacancies in services came from community, social & personal services (11,400 or 21% of all vacancies), followed by wholesale & retail trade (6,400 or 12%), hotels & restaurants (5,100 or 9.4%) and administrative & support services (4,500 or 8.4%). Manufacturing contributed 8,400 or 15% and construction, 3,700 or 6.9% of the total job vacancies.

The highest number of vacancies was for professionals, managers, executives & technicians (22,000 or 41% of total vacancies). This was followed by openings for production & transport operators, cleaners and labourers (16,100 or 30%) and clerical, sales and services workers (15,800 or 29%).

Along with the decline in unemployment, the seasonally adjusted ratio of job vacancies to unemployed persons at 1.15 in September 2011 was largely unchanged from the 1.16 a quarter ago.

Chart 13: Ratio Of Job Vacancies To Unemployed Persons (Seasonally Adjusted)



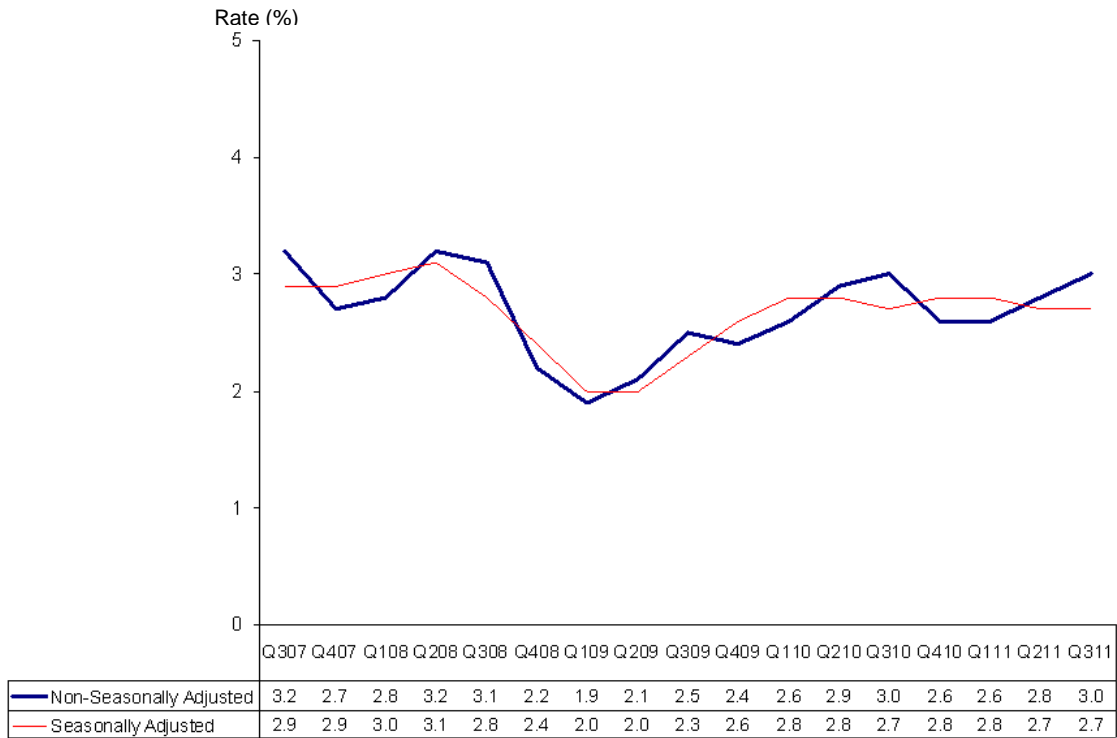
Labour Turnover

The underlying recruitment rate held steady while resignation rate edged up in the third quarter

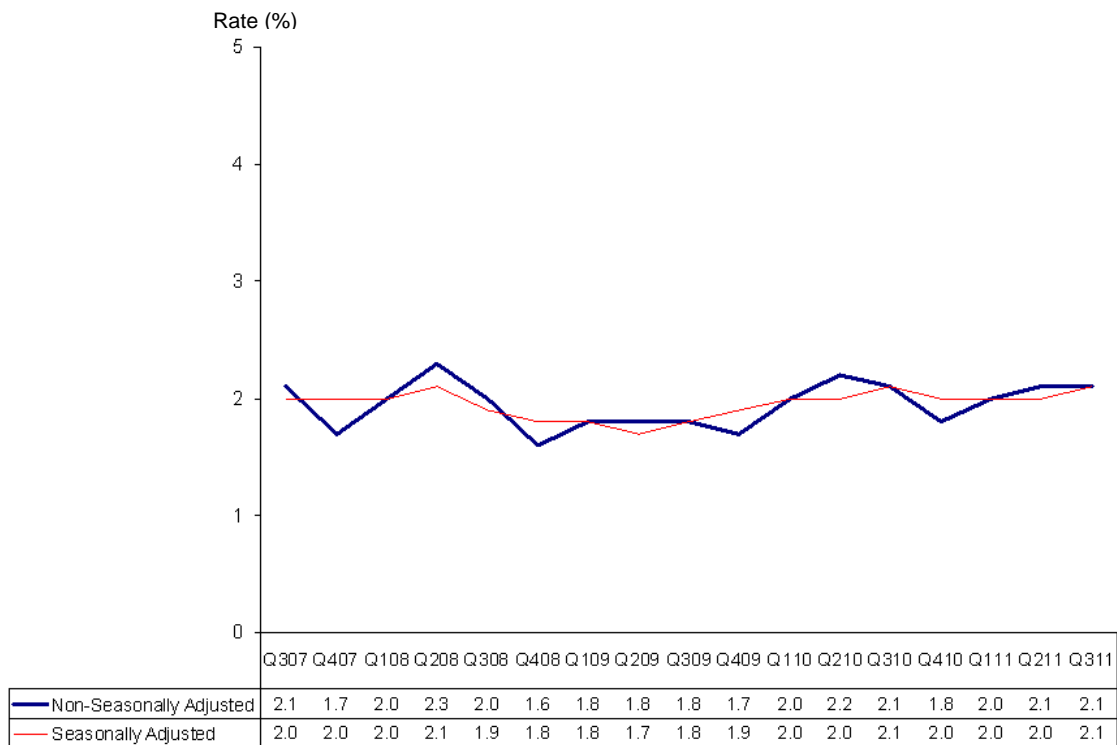
The average monthly recruitment rate held steady at a seasonally adjusted 2.7% in the third quarter of 2011. In contrast, the average monthly resignation rate increased over the quarter by 0.1%-point to a seasonally adjusted 2.1%. On a non-seasonally adjusted basis, both recruitment and resignation rates were unchanged from a year ago.

Chart 14: Average Monthly Recruitment And Resignation Rates

Average Monthly Recruitment Rate



Average Monthly Resignation Rate



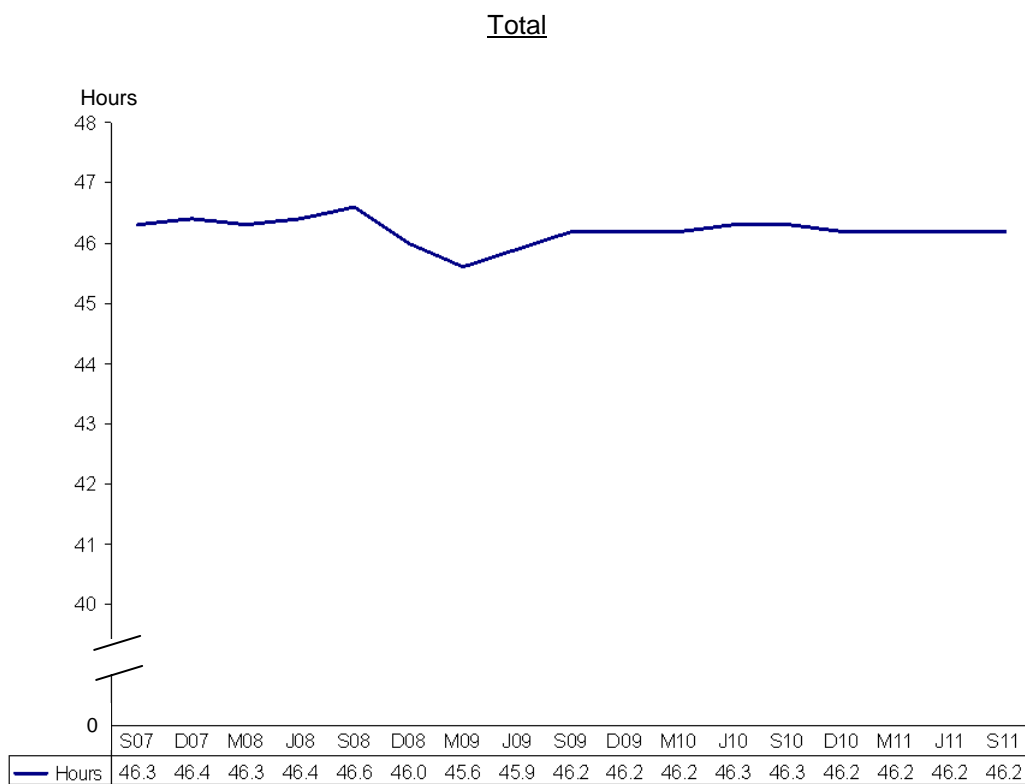
Notes: Data pertain to private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees and the public sector.

Hours Worked

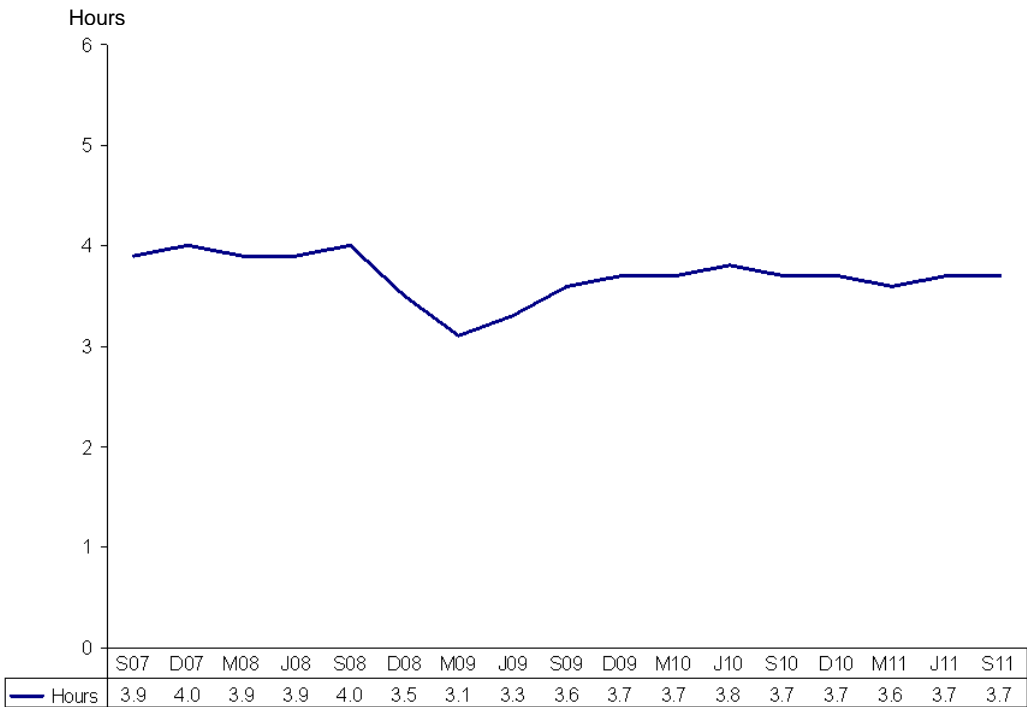
Paid hours remained stable

The total and overtime paid hours worked per week averaged 46.2 hours and 3.7 hours respectively in the third quarter of 2011. These have broadly stabilised since September 2009, after rising from the recessionary low in March 2009 (total paid hours: 45.6 hours, paid overtime: 3.1 hours).

Chart 15: Average Weekly Paid Hours Worked Per Employee



Overtime



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

Earnings And Productivity

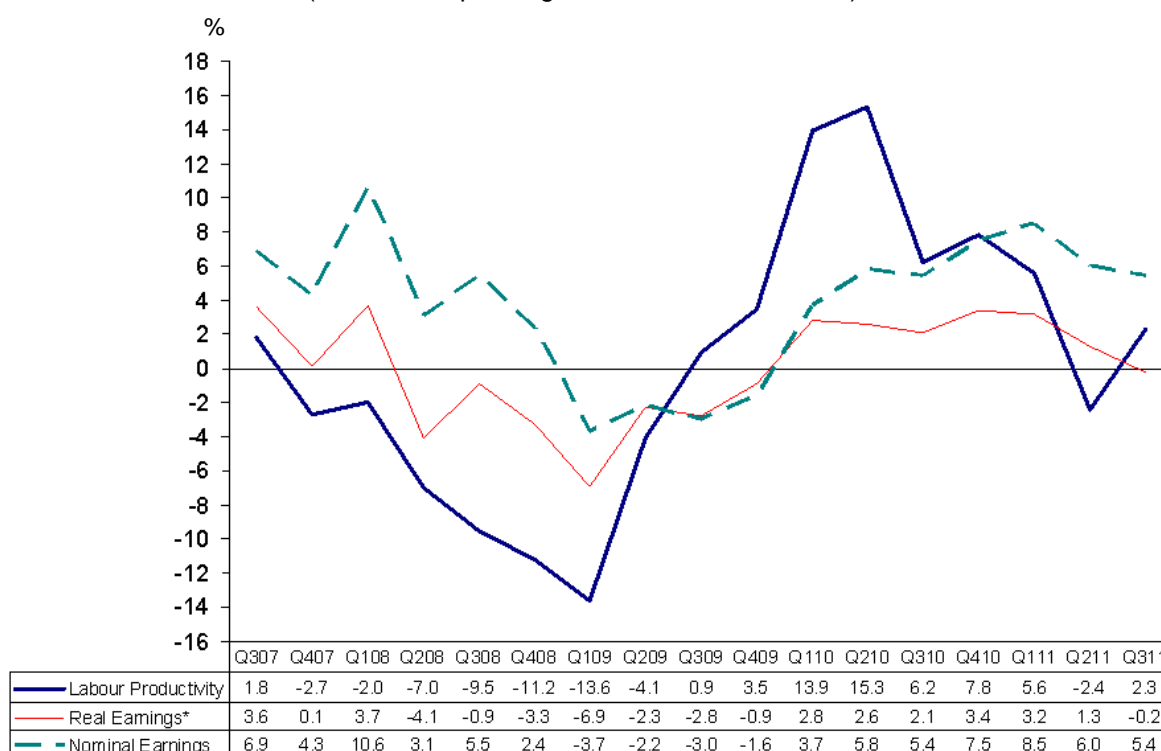
Labour productivity improved, after declining in the previous quarter

Driven mainly by a rebound in manufacturing, labour productivity grew over the year by 2.3% in the third quarter in 2011, a reversal from the decline of 2.4% in the previous quarter.

Nominal average (mean) monthly earnings rose over the year by 5.4% in the third quarter of 2011, lower than the 6.0% growth in the preceding quarter. After taking into account headline inflation, real average monthly earnings slipped by 0.2%, the first decline after six consecutive quarters of year-on-year growth.⁴

Over the first nine months of 2011, nominal average monthly earnings rose over the year by 6.7%, higher than the 4.9% increase in the same period a year ago. Reflecting the higher inflation this year, the growth in real terms was 1.5% compared with 2.4% in the same period of 2010.⁵

Chart 16: Change In Average (Mean) Monthly Earnings And Labour Productivity
(Over Corresponding Period Of Previous Year)



* deflated by Consumer Price Index (CPI) at 2009 prices (2009=100)

Sources: Singapore Department of Statistics, Ministry of Trade and Industry (Labour Productivity)

Derived based on data from Central Provident Fund Board (Nominal and Real Earnings)

⁴ Headline inflation in the third quarter in 2011 was 5.5%, higher than the 4.7% in the preceding quarter (Source: Department of Statistics).

⁵ Headline Inflation in the first nine months of 2011 was 5.1%, higher than the 2.4% recorded in the same period a year ago (Source: Department of Statistics).

Table 3: Change In Labour Productivity And Average (Mean) Monthly Earnings, Third Quarter 2011
(Over Corresponding Period Of Previous Year)

Industry (SSIC 2005)	Change in Labour Productivity	Industry (SSIC 2010)	Per Cent	
			Change in Average (Mean) Monthly Earnings	
			Nominal	Real*
Total	2.3	Total	5.4	-0.2
<i>Total (excl Construction)</i>	2.4	<i>Total (excl Construction)</i>	5.4	-0.2
Manufacturing	14.0	Manufacturing	4.6	-0.9
Construction	-2.1	Construction	4.4	-1.1
Services	-0.9	Services	5.5	-0.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	-4.4	Wholesale & Retail Trade	5.5	-0.2
Transport & Storage	-0.2	Transportation & Storage	9.6	3.8
Hotels & Restaurants	-0.8	Accommodation & Food Services	2.2	-3.2
Information & Communications	-6.8	Information & Communications	4.8	-0.8
Financial Services	3.7	Financial & Insurance Services	5.1	-0.5
Business Services	-2.4	Business Services	3.7	-1.8
Community, Social & Personal Services	0.4	Community, Social & Personal Services	6.0	0.3

* Deflated by the corresponding year's Consumer Price Index (2009 = 100)

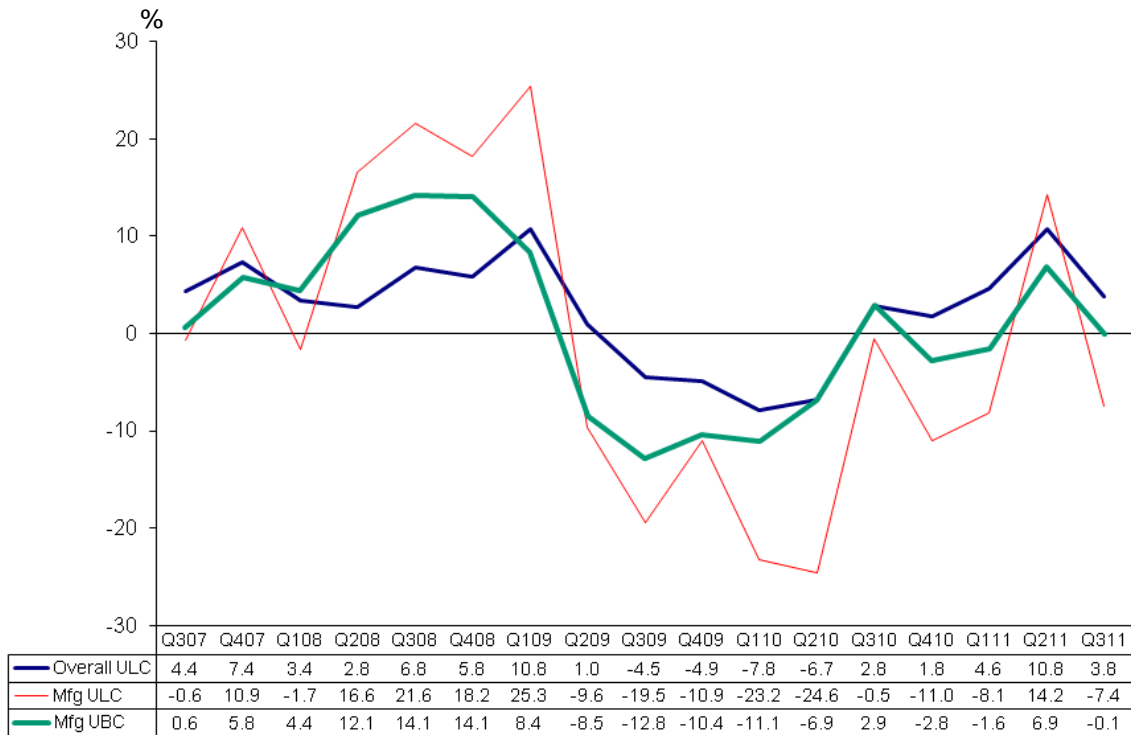
Note: The industry breakdown for earnings is based on SSIC 2010 while that for labour productivity is based on SSIC 2005 and hence may not be strictly comparable.

Sources: Singapore Department of Statistics, Ministry of Trade and Industry (Labour Productivity)
Derived based on data from Central Provident Fund Board (Real Earnings)

Growth in overall unit labour cost moderated, amid the improvement in labour productivity

The unit labour cost (ULC) for the economy rose from a year ago by 3.8% in the third quarter, moderating from the 11% growth in the previous quarter. Manufacturing ULC fell by 7.4%, after rising by 14% in the previous quarter, reflecting the strong gains in labour productivity in the sector. With increases in both cost of services and government rates and fees, manufacturing unit business cost (UBC) dipped over the year by 0.1% in the third quarter, after rising by 6.9% in the previous quarter.

Chart 17: Change In Cost Indices
(Over Corresponding Period of Previous Year)



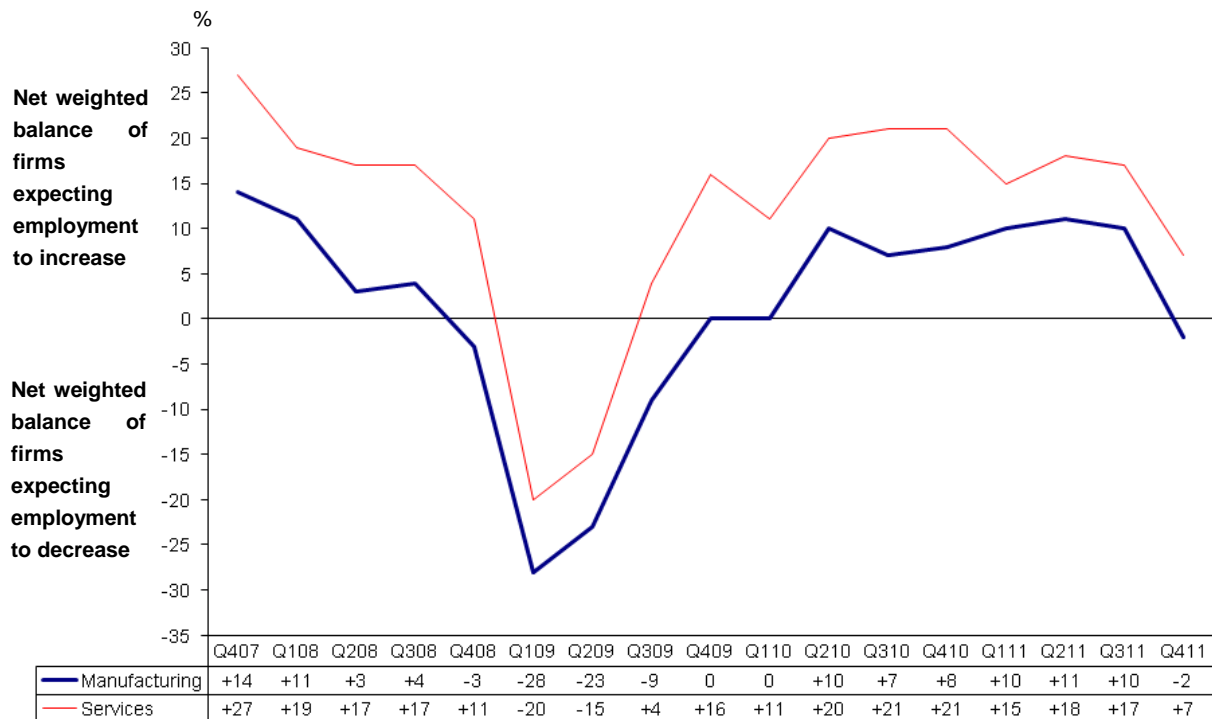
Source: Singapore Department of Statistics, Ministry of Trade and Industry

Employment Outlook

Employment outlook has softened

The employment outlook for the fourth quarter of 2011 has softened, as employers scale back hiring in anticipation of weaker economic conditions ahead. The net weighted balance of services firms expecting to expand headcount moderated to 7% in the fourth quarter of 2011 from 17% in the previous quarter. In manufacturing, a net weighted 2% of firms expect to reduce employment in the fourth quarter of 2011, in contrast to a net weighted 10% that expect to increase employment in the third quarter of 2011.

Chart 18: Companies' Quarterly Employment Forecast By Industry
(Net Weighted Balance Of Firms)



- Sources: (a) Business Expectations for the Manufacturing Sector, Fourth Quarter 2011, Economic Development Board.
(b) Business Expectations for the Services Sector, Fourth Quarter 2011, Singapore Department of Statistics MTI.

Concluding Remarks

The third quarter saw strong employment growth and a slight improvement in unemployment. Redundancy remained low, though workers on short workweek/temporary layoff have risen.

The employment outlook for the fourth quarter of 2011 has softened, as employers turn cautious, in anticipation of weaker economic conditions ahead. Already, the seasonally adjusted job vacancies had declined over the quarter in September 2011, departing from the rising trend over the past nine quarters. Going forward, employment gains are expected to moderate, beyond the temporary rise in manpower demand during the year-end and Lunar New Year festivities.

1.1 TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

In Thousands

Industry (SSIC 2005)	Employment Change								Total Employment Level as at Sep 2011
	2008	2009	2010	2010		2011			
				III	IV	I	II	III	
TOTAL	221.6	37.6	115.9	20.5	33.9	28.3	24.8	31.9	3 190.9
C15-36 MANUFACTURING	19.5	-43.7	-1.1	-0.7	-1.2	0.1	0.8	3.7	542.6
C15-17 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	1.3	0.9	1.9	0.4	1.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.8	40.0
C22-23 Paper Products & Printing	0.7	-1.5	0.5	-	0.2	0.3	0.1	-0.1	24.2
C24-26 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	11.1	7.0	-3.5	0.1	-2.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.4	56.9
C27 Rubber & Plastic Products	-1.5	-2.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-	-0.1	13.7
C30 Fabricated Metal Products	2.2	-3.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-	30.3
C31 Machinery & Equipment	-1.8	-5.7	2.3	1.1	0.3	0.9	3.0	2.2	80.7
C32 Electrical Products	0.8	-0.4	0.2	-	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	12.7
C33 Electronic Products	-7.2	-12.4	5.6	1.2	1.5	-0.9	-2.5	-1.4	92.1
C34 Medical & Precision Instruments	1.1	-0.2	0.9	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	14.4
C35 Transport Equipment	10.3	-24.8	-9.9	-3.4	-2.0	0.3	1.2	2.5	128.4
Other Manufacturing Industries	2.4	-1.5	0.4	-0.5	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	49.3
F45 CONSTRUCTION	64.0	25.1	2.5	-	0.9	1.5	3.6	6.8	407.5
G-V SERVICES	136.4	55.6	111.0	21.3	30.9	26.5	20.2	21.2	2 220.7
G50-51 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	16.4	5.9	14.2	2.8	7.9	3.4	3.0	3.7	403.8
G50 Wholesale Trade	8.9	4.5	13.2	3.2	4.8	2.2	2.5	2.1	257.2
G51 Retail Trade	7.5	1.3	1.0	-0.5	3.1	1.2	0.6	1.6	146.6
H52-56 TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	13.7	-3.8	6.7	1.5	2.4	1.6	2.9	1.8	205.4
H52, H552 Land Transport & Supporting Services	5.0	0.7	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	74.1
H53, H553 Water Transport & Supporting Services	3.5	-1.3	1.0	0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.9	0.7	49.5
H54, H554 Air Transport & Supporting Services	1.4	-1.7	1.6	1.2	0.2	1.0	0.4	0.3	27.3
Other Transport & Storage Services	3.9	-1.6	2.6	-0.1	1.7	0.2	1.0	0.7	54.5
J58 HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	16.9	1.7	12.7	2.2	8.9	0.3	0.5	3.4	196.9
J581 Hotels	0.1	-0.4	3.9	0.8	1.7	-0.7	-0.4	1.7	33.0
J582 Restaurants	16.7	2.1	8.8	1.3	7.2	1.0	0.8	1.8	163.9
K60-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	5.7	2.6	7.6	2.3	0.9	2.5	2.5	1.9	104.4
K60-61 Broadcasting & Publishing	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	19.0
K62 Telecommunications	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.4	-1.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	21.4
K63 IT & Other Information Services	4.5	1.6	6.3	1.7	1.4	2.1	1.9	1.4	64.0
L65-66 FINANCIAL SERVICES	11.5	3.4	15.7	4.5	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.8	180.2
L65 Financial Institutions	10.5	2.7	14.7	4.2	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.8	153.2
L66 Insurance	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.3	-	0.1	0.2	-	26.9
M70-71 REAL ESTATE AND LEASING SERVICES	6.9	4.1	6.9	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.3	81.8
N73-76 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	18.1	3.5	8.2	4.3	-2.3	4.4	1.4	2.8	191.4
N73 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	6.8	3.1	5.1	2.9	-1.2	2.5	-0.2	1.3	99.3
N74 Architectural & Engineering Services	6.8	0.2	0.9	0.4	-0.9	0.8	1.1	0.7	51.5
N75-76 Other Professional Services	4.5	0.2	2.2	0.9	-0.2	1.1	0.6	0.8	40.5
O78 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	11.1	5.2	12.5	1.9	2.3	1.5	4.6	-	191.4
P80-V99 COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	36.1	32.9	26.5	1.3	7.4	9.0	2.5	4.4	665.4
P80, T94 Education & Public Administration	6.6	13.1	3.1	1.6	-2.6	5.3	-0.3	0.7	211.7
Q85-86 Health & Social Services	6.6	7.3	10.5	1.3	5.0	1.9	2.4	1.8	98.7
R, S, U & V Other Community, Social & Personal Services	22.9	12.5	12.9	-1.6	5.0	1.8	0.5	1.8	355.0
OTHERS*	1.6	0.7	3.5	-	3.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	20.1

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

Source: Administrative Records

'-': nil or negligible

Notes : Change in employment is the difference in the employment level at the end of the reference period compared with the end of the preceding period.

Data by industry from the fourth quarter of 2010 onwards are not strictly comparable with earlier periods, due to the nation-wide implementation of the Unique Entity Number (UEN) for enterprises.

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

1.2 EMPLOYMENT

COMPANIES' QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT FORECAST BY INDUSTRY

Net Weighted Balance in Per Cent

Industry	2009	2010				2011			
	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Manufacturing	0	0	+10	+7	+8	+10	+11	+10	-2
Electronics	+10	0	+9	+12	+6	+12	+4	+4	-7
Chemicals	+3	+6	+4	+8	+10	+14	+11	+3	+1
Petroleum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemicals	+2	0	0	+1	+42	+45	+3	+3	+3
Specialty Chemicals	+8	+6	+2	+3	+4	+3	+26	-2	-5
Biomedicals	0	0	0	0	+7	+1	+4	+3	+1
Pharmaceuticals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical Technology	0	0	0	0	+37	+4	+22	+12	+6
Precision Engineering	-2	+4	+23	+18	+4	+1	+8	+7	-9
Transport Engineering	-13	-4	+11	0	+13	+30	+32	+32	+10
General Manufacturing Industries	-7	-2	+2	+3	+10	+1	+6	+8	-11
Total Services Sector	+16	+11	+20	+21	+21	+15	+18	+17	+7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	+16	+4	+13	+21	+20	+13	+12	+21	+8
Wholesale Trade	+11	+6	+16	+22	+16	+16	+21	+22	0
Retail Trade	+28	-3	+1	+18	+29	+4	-10	+19	+27
Transport & Storage	+15	+27	+23	+17	+14	+17	+12	+4	-1
ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICES	+35	+5	+45	+25	+52	+11	+26	+34	+48
Accommodation	+11	+3	+8	+22	+19	+3	+25	+52	+23
Food & Beverage Services	+44	+5	+57	+26	+63	+14	+29	+28	+56
INFORMATION & COMMUNICATIONS	+8	+7	+12	+14	+4	+5	+10	+11	+2
FINANCIAL & INSURANCE	+24	+46	+53	+44	+39	+38	+38	+33	-6
Banks & Finance Companies	+29	+55	+71	+53	+42	+34	+44	+43	-9
Security Dealing Activities	+28	+36	+26	0	+9	+41	-3	-14	-20
Fund Management	+11	+11	+17	+44	+45	+64	+21	+6	-34
Insurance Companies	+12	+36	+15	+30	+48	+41	+55	+45	+14
Other Financial Services	+16	+23	+23	+25	+11	+42	+24	+8	+7
REAL ESTATE	+15	-7	+2	+8	+2	+6	-6	+11	0
BUSINESS SERVICES (excluding Real Estate)	+7	+9	+14	+16	+14	+14	+21	+5	0
RECREATION, COMMUNITY & PERSONAL SERVICES*	-	-	-	-	-	-	+25	+33	+15

Note : "Net weighted balance" is the difference between the weighted percentages of "ups" and "downs". A plus sign indicates a net upward trend and a minus sign denotes a net downward trend.

Source: Survey of Business Expectations of the Manufacturing Sector, EDB Business Expectations Survey for the Services Sector, DOS

* New published grouping with effect from the second quarter of 2011, comprises education, health & social services, arts, entertainment & recreation and other service activities.

2.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

UNEMPLOYED RESIDENTS BY GENDER, AGE AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

In Thousands

Characteristics	2008	2009	2010	2010		2011		
				Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep
				TOTAL	62.9	86.9	64.8	54.2
				(63.4)	(64.1)	(57.0)	(62.6)	(61.4)
GENDER								
Males	33.6	46.2	34.0	28.6	30.2	27.1	41.6	26.2
Females	29.3	40.7	30.8	25.5	27.2	27.2	39.6	26.4
AGE GROUP (YEARS)								
Below 30	21.3	27.5	23.7	20.0	20.8	15.9	28.1	17.8
30 - 39	13.2	18.6	12.1	9.8	10.1	12.2	16.0	11.9
40 & Over	28.4	40.8	29.0	24.4	26.5	26.2	37.1	22.9
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Below Secondary	18.9	23.6	16.0	13.2	15.0	10.1	19.4	10.8
Secondary	15.2	22.3	14.8	13.2	13.1	13.6	17.9	12.6
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	6.7	8.2	7.8	5.6	6.4	5.8	10.5	6.2
Diploma & Professional Qualification	9.0	13.3	10.4	10.7	7.5	9.6	13.5	9.1
Degree	13.2	19.5	15.8	11.5	15.3	15.2	19.9	13.9

() seasonally adjusted

Source : Labour Force Survey, MOM

Notes : Quarterly figures are as at end of quarter.

Annual figures are the simple averages of the non-seasonally adjusted unemployment figures obtained at quarterly intervals.

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

2.2 UNEMPLOYMENT

RESIDENT UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY GENDER, AGE AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Per Cent

Characteristics	2008	2009	2010	2010		2011		
				Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep
				TOTAL	3.2	4.3	3.1	2.6
				(3.1)	(3.1)	(2.7)	(3.0)	(2.9)
GENDER								
Males	3.0	4.1	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.3	3.6	2.3
Females	3.5	4.7	3.4	2.8	2.9	3.0	4.3	2.8
AGE GROUP (YEARS)								
Below 30	5.2	6.7	5.5	4.7	4.6	3.8	6.8	4.2
30 - 39	2.6	3.6	2.3	1.8	1.9	2.3	3.1	2.2
40 & Over	2.8	3.8	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.3	3.2	2.0
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Below Secondary	3.9	4.9	3.4	2.8	3.1	2.2	4.3	2.4
Secondary	3.3	4.7	3.3	2.9	2.9	3.1	4.3	2.9
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	3.7	4.8	3.8	2.8	3.1	2.7	4.3	2.7
Diploma & Professional Qualification	2.8	3.9	2.9	2.9	2.0	2.5	3.6	2.4
Degree	2.7	3.6	2.8	2.0	2.6	2.6	3.4	2.3

() seasonally adjusted

Source : Labour Force Survey, MOM

Notes : Quarterly figures are as at end of quarter.

Annual figures are the simple averages of the non-seasonally adjusted unemployment figures obtained at quarterly intervals.

2.3 LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED RESIDENTS BY GENDER, AGE AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

In Thousands

Characteristics	2008	2009	2010	2010		2011		
				Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep
				TOTAL	9.8	18.7	13.7	11.2
GENDER								
Males	6.0	10.8	7.5	5.4	7.2	7.1	8.7	5.2
Females	3.8	7.9	6.1	5.8	5.1	4.7	6.8	4.6
AGE GROUP (YEARS)								
Below 30	1.4	3.4	3.0	2.3	2.6	2.5	1.9	2.2
30 - 39	2.2	4.2	2.3	1.4	2.4	1.7	3.0	2.1
40 & Over	6.3	11.1	8.4	7.5	7.4	7.6	10.6	5.6
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Below Secondary	3.3	5.3	3.9	4.1	3.1	2.1	4.0	1.7
Secondary	2.1	4.9	3.0	2.1	2.3	2.7	3.3	3.1
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	1.0	1.7	1.4	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.8	0.8
Diploma & Professional Qualification	1.1	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.9	2.6	1.6
Degree	2.4	4.2	3.2	2.0	3.5	3.2	3.8	2.6

Source : Labour Force Survey, MOM

Notes: Quarterly figures are as at end of quarter.

Annual figures are the simple averages of the non-seasonally adjusted unemployment figures obtained at quarterly intervals.

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

2.4 LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT

RESIDENT LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY GENDER, AGE AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Characteristics	Per Cent							
	2008	2009	2010	2010		2011		
				Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep
TOTAL	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5
GENDER								
Males	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4
Females	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5
AGE GROUP (YEARS)								
Below 30	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
30 - 39	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4
40 & Over	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.5
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Below Secondary	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.4
Secondary	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.3
Diploma & Professional Qualification	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.4
Degree	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4

Source : Labour Force Survey, MOM

Notes: Quarterly figures are as at end of quarter.
Annual figures are the simple averages of the non-seasonally adjusted unemployment figures obtained at quarterly intervals.

3.1 REDUNDANCY

WORKERS MADE REDUNDANT BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

		Number of Workers							
		2008	2009	2010	2010		2011		
					III	IV	I	II	III
	TOTAL	16 880	23 430	9 800	1 930	3 190	2 750	2 020	1 960
	INDUSTRY (SSIC 2005)								
C15-36	MANUFACTURING	10 500	13 840	4 690	970	1 390	1 410	620	780
C15-17	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	70	10	20	-	10	-	-	-
C22-23	Paper Products & Printing	210	190	110	30	-	-	100	80
C24-26	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	180	230	180	40	20	140	20	40
C27	Rubber & Plastic Products	710	690	350	20	210	30	20	40
C30	Fabricated Metal Products	940	1 210	710	100	180	20	60	90
C31	Machinery & Equipment	980	1 930	640	80	190	130	90	80
C32	Electrical Products	660	350	140	-	-	-	20	80
C33	Electronic Products	5 380	6 130	1 840	440	740	990	250	80
C34	Medical & Precision Instruments	150	400	110	-	10	-	10	130
C35	Transport Equipment	830	1 540	500	250	20	40	10	90
	Other Manufacturing Industries	380	1 150	100	-	10	50	30	50
F45	CONSTRUCTION	530	950	1 300	140	680	290	380	90
G-V	SERVICES	5 810	8 550	3 810	820	1 120	1 050	1 020	1 060
G50-51	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	1 480	2 610	1 160	220	350	210	260	260
G50	Wholesale Trade	1 390	2 430	930	160	230	190	120	240
G51	Retail Trade	90	180	230	60	110	20	140	20
H52-56	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	550	1 060	320	100	50	40	50	120
H52, H552	Land Transport & Supporting Services	70	60	60	20	-	-	20	40
H53, H553	Water Transport & Supporting Services	220	300	90	30	20	-	20	40
H54, H554	Air Transport & Supporting Services	140	420	110	10	-	30	-	-
	Other Transport & Storage Services	120	300	70	40	20	10	10	30
J58	HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	170	210	130	20	60	160	80	100
J581	Hotels	30	60	-	-	-	140	-	70
J582	Restaurants	140	160	130	20	60	20	80	30
K60-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	550	680	400	100	70	130	130	100
K60-61	Broadcasting & Publishing	100	140	110	10	20	50	10	10
K62	Telecommunications	10	110	140	60	20	20	50	40
K63	IT & Other Information Services	430	430	150	20	40	60	70	50
L65-66	FINANCIAL SERVICES	1 440	1 830	620	80	170	150	180	170
L65	Financial Institutions	1 380	1 770	580	80	170	140	140	160
L66	Insurance	60	70	40	-	10	10	40	10
M70-71	REAL ESTATE AND LEASING SERVICES	70	140	150	40	60	40	20	10
N73-76	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	650	1 100	640	200	230	260	160	240
N73	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	240	490	280	90	110	90	50	130
N74	Architectural & Engineering Services	300	440	340	110	110	10	60	60
N75-76	Other Professional Services	110	180	20	10	10	170	40	40
O78	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	450	680	130	40	40	30	20	50
P80-V99	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	450	240	260	30	100	30	120	20
P80 & T94	Education & Public Administration	110	100	50	20	30	-	-	-
Q85-86	Health & Social Services	160	20	30	-	-	-	-	-
R,S,U & V	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	190	130	170	10	80	30	120	20
A, B, D, E	OTHERS*	50	90	-	-	-	-	10	40
	OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	6 200	9 570	3 450	640	1 130	1 010	890	850
	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	1 920	2 530	1 450	270	390	310	250	240
	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	8 770	11 330	4 900	1 020	1 670	1 440	890	870

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

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

'-' : nil or negligible

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

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

3.2 REDUNDANCY

WORKERS MADE REDUNDANT BY INDUSTRY, REASONS FOR REDUNDANCY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, THIRD QUARTER 2011

Number of Workers

Industry (SSIC 2005)	Reasons For Redundancy							Occupational Group			
	Recession/ Down-turn In Industry	Poor Business/ Business Failure *	High Costs	Reorganisation / Restructuring	Product Line Was Discontinued	Early Completion of Project	Others	Total	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers
TOTAL	240	470	670	1 270	200	120	-	1 960	850	240	870
C15-36 MANUFACTURING	80	160	370	450	160	10	-	780	130	20	630
C15-17 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C22-23 Paper Products & Printing	-	-	70	140	-	-	-	80	10	-	70
C24-26 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	40	20	-	20
C27 Rubber & Plastic Products	10	40	30	-	-	-	-	40	10	-	30
C30 Fabricated Metal Products	10	10	50	80	-	-	-	90	10	10	80
C31 Machinery & Equipment	30	20	60	40	-	10	-	80	10	-	70
C32 Electrical Products	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	80	-	-	80
C33 Electronic Products	20	10	60	60	10	-	-	80	60	10	20
C34 Medical & Precision Instruments	-	-	-	-	130	-	-	130	-	-	130
C35 Transport Equipment	-	90	10	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	90
Other Manufacturing Industries	10	-	60	20	10	-	-	50	10	-	50
F45 CONSTRUCTION	30	40	50	-	-	20	-	90	10	-	80
G-V SERVICES	130	270	250	780	40	90	-	1 060	700	220	140
G50-51 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	20	10	10	250	-	-	-	260	230	10	20
G50 Wholesale Trade	20	10	10	230	-	-	-	240	210	10	20
G51 Retail Trade	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	20	20	-	-
H52-56 TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	-	60	50	30	30	10	-	120	40	50	30
H52, H552 Land Transport & Supporting Services	-	40	40	-	-	-	-	40	-	30	10
H53, H553 Water Transport & Supporting Services	-	-	-	10	30	10	-	40	30	10	10
H54, H554 Air Transport & Supporting Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Transport & Storage Services	-	20	-	20	10	-	-	30	10	-	20
J58 HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	-	90	120	-	-	-	-	100	10	80	-
J581 Hotels	-	70	70	-	-	-	-	70	10	60	-
J582 Restaurants	-	20	50	-	-	-	-	30	-	30	-
K60-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	20	10	10	90	-	20	-	100	60	30	-
K60-61 Broadcasting & Publishing	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	10	-	-
K62 Telecommunications	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	40	10	30	-
K63 IT & Other Information Services	10	10	10	50	-	20	-	50	50	-	-
L65-66 FINANCIAL SERVICES	-	-	10	210	-	-	-	170	170	10	-
L65 Financial Institutions	-	-	10	200	-	-	-	160	160	10	-
L66 Insurance	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	10	-	-
M70-71 REAL ESTATE AND LEASING SERVICES	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	10	-	-
N73-76 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	60	70	50	160	10	40	-	240	160	20	60
N73 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	40	-	-	110	-	30	-	130	90	20	30
N74 Architectural & Engineering Services	30	30	50	20	-	10	-	60	40	-	20
N75-76 Other Professional Services	-	40	-	40	-	-	-	40	30	-	10
O78 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	30	30	-	20	-	20	-	50	20	10	20
P80-V99 COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	20	-	10	-
P80 & T94 Education & Public Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q85-86 Health & Social Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R,S,U & V Other Community, Social & Personal Services	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	20	-	10	-
A, B, D, E OTHERS**	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	40	20	-	20

* Not due to recession.

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

'-': nil or negligible

Notes : Establishments can indicate more than one reason for their redundancies.

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

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

3.3 RETRENCHMENT

RETRENCHED WORKERS BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

	Number of Workers							
	2008	2009	2010	2010		2011		
				III	IV	I	II	III
TOTAL	13 920	20 160	7 740	1 440	2 480	2 380	1 630	1 410
INDUSTRY (SSIC 2005)								
C15-36 MANUFACTURING	8 480	12 110	3 980	690	1 320	1 340	540	480
C15-17 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	50	10	20	-	10	-	-	-
C22-23 Paper Products & Printing	210	190	110	20	-	-	100	80
C24-26 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	180	220	180	40	20	140	20	40
C27 Rubber & Plastic Products	700	610	350	20	210	30	20	40
C30 Fabricated Metal Products	790	950	610	80	170	20	40	90
C31 Machinery & Equipment	680	1 460	330	60	140	80	50	30
C32 Electrical Products	660	340	140	-	-	-	20	80
C33 Electronic Products	4 210	5 790	1 810	440	740	990	250	80
C34 Medical & Precision Instruments	150	360	110	-	10	-	-	-
C35 Transport Equipment	510	1 080	230	20	20	40	10	-
Other Manufacturing Industries	340	1 090	100	-	10	40	30	40
F45 CONSTRUCTION	240	440	490	80	230	90	170	10
G-V SERVICES	5 170	7 530	3 270	680	930	950	920	870
G50-51 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	1 340	2 390	1 090	200	340	170	250	250
G50 Wholesale Trade	1 280	2 230	870	140	230	150	110	240
G51 Retail Trade	70	160	220	60	110	20	140	20
H52-56 TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	470	830	300	100	40	40	40	40
H52, H552 Land Transport & Supporting Services	20	50	50	20	-	-	20	-
H53, H553 Water Transport & Supporting Services	210	190	80	30	20	-	20	30
H54, H554 Air Transport & Supporting Services	130	370	110	10	-	30	-	-
Other Transport & Storage Services	110	210	60	40	20	10	10	10
J58 HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	150	190	120	20	60	160	80	100
J581 Hotels	30	60	-	-	-	140	-	70
J582 Restaurants	120	130	120	20	60	20	80	30
K60-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	490	610	390	100	70	120	120	80
K60-61 Broadcasting & Publishing	100	140	110	10	20	50	10	10
K62 Telecommunications	10	100	140	60	20	20	50	40
K63 IT & Other Information Services	380	370	140	20	40	50	50	30
L65-66 FINANCIAL SERVICES	1 410	1 800	600	80	170	150	160	170
L65 Financial Institutions	1 350	1 740	560	80	170	140	120	160
L66 Insurance	60	70	40	-	-	10	40	10
M70-71 REAL ESTATE AND LEASING SERVICES	70	70	30	10	10	40	10	-
N73-76 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	560	1 030	410	120	130	240	120	180
N73 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	220	460	280	90	110	70	50	100
N74 Architectural & Engineering Services	240	390	120	30	20	10	30	40
N75-76 Other Professional Services	110	170	10	-	-	160	40	40
O78 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	270	410	90	30	20	10	20	30
P80-V99 COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	410	220	240	20	100	20	120	20
P80 & T94 Education & Public Administration	100	90	50	20	30	-	-	-
Q85-86 Health & Social Services	150	10	30	-	-	-	-	-
R,S,U & V Other Community, Social & Personal Services	160	110	160	10	80	20	120	20
A, B, D, E OTHERS*	30	80	-	-	-	-	10	40
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	5 820	9 090	3 250	600	1 050	980	830	790
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	1 790	2 240	1 280	240	340	260	230	210
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	6 320	8 830	3 200	600	1 090	1 150	570	410

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

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

'-' : nil or negligible

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

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

3.4 EARLY RELEASE OF CONTRACT WORKERS

EARLY RELEASE OF CONTRACT WORKERS BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

		Number of Workers							
		2008	2009	2010	2010		2011		
					III	IV	I	II	III
	TOTAL	2 970	3 270	2 070	490	710	370	390	560
	INDUSTRY (SSIC 2005)								
C15-36	MANUFACTURING	2 020	1 730	710	280	70	70	80	300
C15-17	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C22-23	Paper Products & Printing	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
C24-26	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
C27	Rubber & Plastic Products	10	80	-	-	-	-	-	10
C30	Fabricated Metal Products	150	250	90	20	10	-	30	10
C31	Machinery & Equipment	300	470	310	30	50	50	40	50
C32	Electrical Products	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
C33	Electronic Products	1 170	340	40	-	-	-	-	-
C34	Medical & Precision Instruments	-	40	-	-	-	-	10	130
C35	Transport Equipment	330	460	270	230	10	-	-	90
	Other Manufacturing Industries	40	70	-	-	-	10	-	10
F45	CONSTRUCTION	290	520	820	60	450	200	220	70
G-V	SERVICES	640	1 020	540	150	190	100	100	190
G50-51	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	140	230	80	20	10	40	10	10
G50	Wholesale Trade	110	200	70	20	10	40	10	-
G51	Retail Trade	30	30	10	-	10	-	-	-
H52-56	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	80	240	30	10	10	-	-	80
H52, H552	Land Transport & Supporting Services	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
H53, H553	Water Transport & Supporting Services	10	110	10	-	-	-	-	10
H54, H554	Air Transport & Supporting Services	10	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other Transport & Storage Services	10	80	10	10	10	-	-	30
J58	HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	20	20	10	-	-	-	-	-
J581	Hotels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J582	Restaurants	20	20	10	-	-	-	-	-
K60-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	60	70	10	-	-	10	20	20
K60-61	Broadcasting & Publishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K62	Telecommunications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K63	IT & Other Information Services	50	60	10	-	-	10	20	20
L65-66	FINANCIAL SERVICES	30	30	20	-	-	-	20	-
L65	Financial Institutions	30	30	10	-	-	-	20	-
L66	Insurance	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
M70-71	REAL ESTATE AND LEASING SERVICES	-	70	120	30	50	-	10	10
N73-76	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	80	70	230	80	100	20	30	60
N73	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	20	20	10	-	-	20	10	40
N74	Architectural & Engineering Services	60	50	220	80	90	-	30	20
N75-76	Other Professional Services	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
O78	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	180	270	40	-	30	20	-	20
P80-V99	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	40	30	20	10	-	10	-	-
P80 & T94	Education & Public Administration	10	10	10	-	-	-	-	-
Q85-86	Health & Social Services	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
R,S,U & V	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	30	10	10	-	-	10	-	-
A, B, D, E	OTHERS*	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	380	480	200	40	80	30	60	70
	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	130	290	170	40	50	50	10	30
	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	2 450	2 500	1 700	410	580	290	320	450

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

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

'-': nil or negligible

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

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

4.1 WORKERS ON SHORT WORK-WEEK OR TEMPORARY LAY-OFF

WORKERS ON SHORT WORK-WEEK OR TEMPORARY LAY-OFF BY SECTOR AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

	Number of Workers							
	2008	2009	2010	2010		2011		
				III	IV	I	II	III
<u>WORKERS ON SHORT WORK-WEEK OR TEMPORARY LAY-OFF</u>								
TOTAL	2 220	13 620	410	410	340	210	180	660
SECTOR								
Manufacturing	1 990	10 710	220	100	240	70	120	160
Construction	30	100	50	100	50	70	20	20
Services	190	2 800	140	210	40	70	40	480
Others*	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	550	4 710	80	50	80	30	50	110
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	140	1 430	80	90	40	40	30	90
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	1 530	7 480	260	270	220	130	110	460
<u>WORKERS ON SHORT WORK-WEEK</u>								
TOTAL	1 910	11 950	350	340	280	130	160	620
SECTOR								
Manufacturing	1 740	9 620	200	90	200	70	120	160
Construction	20	60	40	70	50	40	10	10
Services	150	2 270	110	180	30	30	40	460
Others*	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	520	4 170	70	40	80	30	40	110
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	120	1 270	70	80	30	20	30	90
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	1 270	6 520	220	220	170	90	90	420
<u>WORKERS ON TEMPORARY LAY-OFF</u>								
TOTAL	320	1 660	60	70	60	70	20	40
SECTOR								
Manufacturing	260	1 090	20	10	40	-	-	-
Construction	10	40	10	30	10	30	20	10
Services	40	530	30	30	10	40	10	20
Others*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	40	550	10	10	-	10	-	-
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	30	160	10	10	10	30	-	-
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	260	960	40	40	50	40	20	40

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

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

'-' : nil or negligible

Notes : Annual figures are simple averages of the quarterly figures.

It refers to the average number of workers on short work-week or temporary lay-off per quarter.

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

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

5.1 RE-ENTRY INTO EMPLOYMENT

PROPORTION OF RESIDENTS MADE REDUNDANT WHO RE-ENTERED EMPLOYMENT WITHIN 6 MONTHS OF REDUNDANCY BY GENDER, AGE, EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP PRIOR TO REDUNDANCY

Characteristics	Per Cent					
	2010	2010		2011		
		III	IV	I	II	III
TOTAL	53.4	58.1	50.8	53.3	56.8	59.8
GENDER						
Males	53.4	59.8	49.6	53.4	51.6	64.5
Females	53.3	55.8	52.1	53.1	61.2	53.8
AGE GROUP (YEARS)						
Below 30	70.3	75.9	65.6	70.5	56.7	82.6
30 - 39	60.2	64.8	56.6	60.5	58.5	68.1
40 & Over	46.8	51.7	45.5	47.3	56.3	51.9
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Below Secondary	49.1	53.5	43.2	60.7	62.8	63.0
Secondary	53.6	60.1	53.2	50.0	65.1	62.1
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	54.1	57.4	44.3	52.8	48.2	58.3
Diploma & Professional Qualification	55.2	60.0	44.5	50.9	50.7	51.2
Degree	53.3	58.7	51.7	52.1	49.2	55.5
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP PRIOR TO REDUNDANCY						
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	51.9	54.8	49.4	50.5	50.2	55.0
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	58.9	68.2	51.2	63.2	59.2	52.2
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	51.8	56.0	52.4	54.1	63.9	71.6

Notes : Quarterly figures show the rates of re-entry into employment as at end of the quarter for the residents made redundant in the previous quarter. Annual figures are the simple averages of the quarterly figures.

Data pertain to residents made redundant by private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees and the public sector.

The "Re-employment" (of workers made redundant) series has been renamed "Re-entry into Employment". This is to avoid confusion with the use of the term "re-employment" in the Retirement and Re-employment Act, which refers to the re-employment of workers past the retirement age.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM and derived based on data from Central Provident Fund Board

5.2 RE-ENTRY INTO EMPLOYMENT

PROPORTION OF RESIDENTS RETRENCHED WHO RE-ENTERED EMPLOYMENT
WITHIN 6 MONTHS OF RETRENCHMENT BY GENDER, AGE, EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP PRIOR TO RETRENCHMENT

Characteristics	Per Cent							
	2008	2009	2010	2011				
				III	IV	I	II	III
TOTAL	69.3	48.6	53.2	58.4	49.2	53.1	56.4	60.4
GENDER								
Males	67.9	48.5	53.6	60.1	48.2	53.5	50.9	65.4
Females	70.5	48.6	52.6	56.1	50.4	52.5	61.2	54.1
AGE GROUP (YEARS)								
Below 30	77.4	59.2	70.8	76.0	64.0	71.2	58.6	86.2
30 - 39	73.3	52.2	59.8	64.6	55.0	59.7	58.0	68.5
40 & Over	66.3	43.6	46.8	52.2	43.9	47.5	55.9	52.2
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Below Secondary	67.2	50.6	48.9	53.9	41.0	61.6	63.0	67.3
Secondary	69.2	54.6	53.3	60.3	52.5	47.5	65.6	62.2
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	73.7	53.2	54.5	59.2	44.9	52.9	49.3	59.1
Diploma & Professional Qualification	72.9	49.2	55.1	60.2	43.2	51.4	49.8	50.9
Degree	66.7	44.4	53.3	58.8	52.0	51.9	48.0	54.8
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP PRIOR TO RETRENCHMENT								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	68.1	44.8	52.0	54.9	49.1	50.4	49.6	54.4
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	69.0	58.0	58.0	68.4	48.7	62.1	58.7	54.2
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	70.5	50.9	52.0	56.5	49.8	54.1	64.3	73.9

Notes : Quarterly figures show the rates of re-entry into employment as at end of the quarter for the residents retrenched in the previous quarter.

Annual figures are the simple averages of the quarterly figures.

Data pertain to residents retrenched by private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees and the public sector.

The "Re-employment" (of workers retrenched) series has been renamed "Re-entry into Employment".

This is to avoid confusion with the use of the term "re-employment" in the Retirement and Re-employment Act, which refers to the re-employment of workers past the retirement age.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM and derived based on data from Central Provident Fund Board

6.1 JOB VACANCY

JOB VACANCIES BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

In Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2010		2011		
				Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep
TOTAL	37.8	30.4	44.2	50.2	44.1	49.3	55.9	54.0
INDUSTRY (SSIC 2005)								
C15-36 MANUFACTURING	6.4	4.7	8.0	8.3	7.2	9.0	10.1	8.4
C15-17 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.0
C22-23 Paper Products & Printing	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
C24-26 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
C27 Rubber & Plastic Products	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
C30 Fabricated Metal Products	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8
C31 Machinery & Equipment	1.1	0.6	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.0
C32 Electrical Products	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
C33 Electronic Products	1.2	0.9	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.2
C34 Medical & Precision Instruments	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6
C35 Transport Equipment	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.7	2.8	3.0	1.4
Other Manufacturing Industries	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
F45 CONSTRUCTION	3.0	1.8	2.7	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7
G-V SERVICES	27.7	23.5	33.0	38.0	32.9	36.1	41.1	41.2
G50-51 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	3.9	3.0	4.9	6.1	4.3	5.0	5.1	6.4
G50 Wholesale Trade	2.4	1.7	3.0	3.4	2.3	3.1	3.2	3.8
G51 Retail Trade	1.5	1.3	2.0	2.7	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.7
H52-56 TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	2.6	1.7	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.7	3.5
H52, H552 Land Transport & Supporting Services	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0
H53, H553 Water Transport & Supporting Services	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.4
H54, H554 Air Transport & Supporting Services	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.3
Other Transport & Storage Services	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8
J58 HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	2.6	2.1	3.8	4.7	3.5	3.6	3.9	5.1
J581 Hotels	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0
J582 Restaurants	1.9	1.6	2.9	3.8	2.5	2.4	2.8	4.1
K60-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	1.5	0.9	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.0
K60-61 Broadcasting & Publishing	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5
K62 Telecommunications	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
K63 IT & Other Information Services	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1
L65-66 FINANCIAL SERVICES	1.7	1.3	2.6	2.5	3.0	3.3	3.8	2.2
L65 Financial Institutions	1.3	1.1	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.8	3.4	1.7
L66 Insurance	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
M70-71 REAL ESTATE AND LEASING SERVICES	1.0	1.0	1.9	2.7	2.1	2.0	2.6	3.0
N73-76 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	2.6	1.9	2.4	3.3	2.4	3.5	3.7	3.0
N73 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.8	1.3	2.2	2.3	1.6
N74 Architectural & Engineering Services	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
N75-76 Other Professional Services	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
O78 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	2.7	2.1	3.0	4.0	3.5	3.9	3.9	4.5
P80-V99 COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	9.1	9.5	9.5	10.1	9.2	10.2	12.4	11.4
P80 & T94 Education & Public Administration	6.6	7.0	6.5	7.0	6.4	6.1	8.0	7.2
Q85-86 Health & Social Services	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	2.5	3.0	2.2
R,S,U & V Other Community, Social & Personal Services	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.4	2.0
A, B, D, E OTHERS*	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.7
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	17.9	15.1	20.1	21.8	20.3	22.4	25.6	22.0
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	9.9	8.0	12.0	14.7	11.5	12.9	15.0	15.8
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	10.0	7.3	12.1	13.7	12.3	14.1	15.3	16.1

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

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

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

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

Annual figures are the simple averages of the figures obtained at quarterly intervals.

6.2 JOB VACANCY

JOB VACANCY RATE BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

									Per Cent		
				2010		2011					
				2008	2009	2010	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep
TOTAL				2.4	1.8	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.8	3.1	2.9
INDUSTRY (SSIC 2005)											
C15-36	MANUFACTURING			1.6	1.2	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.4	2.7	2.1
C15-17	Food, Beverages & Tobacco			1.7	1.4	2.3	2.8	3.0	2.1	2.4	4.0
C22-23	Paper Products & Printing			1.0	0.7	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.0	2.0
C24-26	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products			1.8	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.6
C27	Rubber & Plastic Products			2.0	1.4	2.0	2.6	2.1	2.8	2.4	2.3
C30	Fabricated Metal Products			1.5	1.0	1.6	2.3	1.1	1.4	2.1	2.3
C31	Machinery & Equipment			1.9	1.1	2.2	2.3	1.5	2.3	2.8	1.8
C32	Electrical Products			1.4	1.1	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.4
C33	Electronic Products			1.3	1.2	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.7
C34	Medical & Precision Instruments			2.1	1.3	2.9	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.1
C35	Transport Equipment			1.6	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.9	3.1	1.4
	Other Manufacturing Industries			1.1	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.0	1.5	2.1	2.0
F45	CONSTRUCTION			1.6	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5
G-V	SERVICES			2.8	2.3	3.0	3.4	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.4
G50-51	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE			2.1	1.6	2.4	3.0	1.9	2.2	2.2	3.0
G50	Wholesale Trade			1.8	1.3	2.1	2.5	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.4
G51	Retail Trade			2.7	2.1	3.2	4.3	3.1	3.0	3.1	4.3
H52-56	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE			2.1	1.4	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.6
H52, H552	Land Transport & Supporting Services			3.1	1.5	3.3	3.3	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.5
H53, H553	Water Transport & Supporting Services			1.4	0.7	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.2
H54, H554	Air Transport & Supporting Services			2.8	2.9	3.4	2.5	2.4	2.8	4.3	4.3
	Other Transport & Storage Services			1.5	1.0	1.9	2.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0
J58	HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS			3.0	2.3	4.1	4.8	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.7
J581	Hotels			3.0	2.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	5.1	4.6	4.5
J582	Restaurants			3.0	2.3	4.0	4.9	3.4	3.3	3.9	4.7
K60-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS			2.9	1.6	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.8	3.2	2.8
K60-61	Broadcasting & Publishing			2.3	1.3	2.8	3.3	2.8	2.4	3.5	3.2
K62	Telecommunications			1.8	1.5	2.4	1.9	2.3	2.9	3.9	2.6
K63	IT & Other Information Services			3.7	1.8	2.8	2.8	3.6	2.9	2.8	2.8
L65-66	FINANCIAL SERVICES			1.8	1.3	2.5	2.3	2.9	3.1	3.5	1.9
L65	Financial Institutions			1.6	1.2	2.4	2.2	2.7	3.0	3.5	1.7
L66	Insurance			3.9	2.2	3.0	2.7	3.8	3.5	3.1	3.4
M70-71	REAL ESTATE AND LEASING SERVICES			1.9	1.8	2.8	3.9	3.1	2.8	3.7	4.1
N73-76	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES			2.8	1.8	2.1	2.8	2.0	3.0	3.1	2.3
N73	Legal, Accounting & Management Services			2.5	2.1	2.5	3.3	2.2	3.9	4.1	2.4
N74	Architectural & Engineering Services			3.0	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.8
N75-76	Other Professional Services			3.0	2.0	2.7	3.5	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.1
O78	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES			3.9	2.8	3.7	4.7	4.2	4.7	4.7	5.1
P80-V99	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES			4.1	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.9	4.7	4.1
P80 & T94	Education & Public Administration			5.1	5.0	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.1	5.3	4.6
Q85-86	Health & Social Services			2.7	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.2	3.7	4.3	3.1
R,S,U & V	Other Community, Social & Personal Services			2.7	2.3	3.2	3.7	3.0	3.6	3.2	4.0
A, B, D, E	OTHERS*			3.0	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	3.7	3.0
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP											
	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians			2.8	2.3	2.9	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.4	2.8
	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers			2.8	2.1	3.0	3.5	2.8	3.2	3.6	3.7
	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers			1.6	1.2	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.4

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

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

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

Annual figures are the simple averages of the figures obtained at quarterly intervals.

6.3 JOB VACANCY

JOB VACANCIES AND JOB VACANCY RATE BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP,
THIRD QUARTER 2011

Industry (SSIC 2005)	Total		Occupational Group					
			Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians		Clerical, Sales & Service Workers		Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	
	Vacancies ('000)	Vacancy Rate (%)	Vacancies ('000)	Vacancy Rate (%)	Vacancies ('000)	Vacancy Rate (%)	Vacancies ('000)	Vacancy Rate (%)
TOTAL	54.0	2.9	22.0	2.8	15.8	3.7	16.1	2.4
C15-36 MANUFACTURING	8.4	2.1	2.3	1.8	0.7	2.0	5.4	2.3
C15-17 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	1.0	4.0	0.1	2.0	0.3	4.4	0.6	4.5
C22-23 Paper Products & Printing	0.3	2.0	0.1	1.7	-	2.0	0.2	2.0
C24-26 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	0.4	1.6	0.2	1.7	-	1.5	0.1	1.4
C27 Rubber & Plastic Products	0.3	2.3	-	1.7	-	1.7	0.2	2.6
C30 Fabricated Metal Products	0.8	2.3	0.1	1.8	-	0.9	0.6	2.7
C31 Machinery & Equipment	1.0	1.8	0.5	2.6	0.1	1.3	0.5	1.4
C32 Electrical Products	0.1	1.4	0.1	1.6	-	0.5	0.1	1.4
C33 Electronic Products	2.2	2.7	0.6	1.6	-	0.6	1.5	4.1
C34 Medical & Precision Instruments	0.6	3.1	0.2	2.4	-	2.2	0.4	3.7
C35 Transport Equipment	1.4	1.4	0.3	1.6	0.1	1.2	1.0	1.3
Other Manufacturing Industries	0.4	2.0	0.1	1.9	0.1	2.8	0.3	1.9
F45 CONSTRUCTION	3.7	1.5	0.9	2.2	0.2	1.3	2.6	1.3
G-V SERVICES	41.2	3.4	18.4	3.0	14.9	4.0	7.9	3.5
G50-51 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	6.4	3.0	2.1	2.4	3.4	3.8	0.9	2.4
G50 Wholesale Trade	3.8	2.4	1.9	2.4	1.2	2.6	0.7	2.2
G51 Retail Trade	2.7	4.3	0.2	2.2	2.2	5.0	0.2	3.2
H52-56 TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	3.5	2.6	0.8	2.2	1.3	2.9	1.4	2.6
H52, H552 Land Transport & Supporting Services	1.0	3.5	0.1	1.8	0.1	2.1	0.8	4.3
H53, H553 Water Transport & Supporting Services	0.4	1.2	0.2	1.3	0.1	1.3	0.2	1.0
H54, H554 Air Transport & Supporting Services	1.3	4.3	0.4	5.0	0.8	4.2	0.1	2.9
Other Transport & Storage Services	0.8	2.0	0.2	1.6	0.2	1.8	0.4	2.4
J58 HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	5.1	4.7	0.3	1.9	3.6	5.1	1.2	5.3
J581 Hotels	1.0	4.5	0.1	2.4	0.5	5.2	0.4	5.2
J582 Restaurants	4.1	4.7	0.2	1.7	3.1	5.1	0.8	5.3
K60-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	2.0	2.8	1.7	3.0	0.2	2.3	-	1.7
K60-61 Broadcasting & Publishing	0.5	3.2	0.4	3.2	0.1	4.1	-	0.4
K62 Telecommunications	0.4	2.6	0.3	3.0	-	1.0	-	8.3
K63 IT & Other Information Services	1.1	2.8	1.0	2.9	0.1	1.8	-	2.1
L65-66 FINANCIAL SERVICES	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.8	0.3	1.7	0.1	6.6
L65 Financial Institutions	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.6	0.2	1.4	0.1	6.5
L66 Insurance	0.4	3.4	0.3	3.4	0.1	3.3	-	8.5
M70-71 REAL ESTATE AND LEASING SERVICES	3.0	4.1	0.8	4.0	0.6	3.3	1.6	4.6
N73-76 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	3.0	2.3	2.1	2.4	0.6	2.5	0.4	1.7
N73 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	1.6	2.4	1.0	2.3	0.5	2.5	0.2	3.1
N74 Architectural & Engineering Services	0.8	1.8	0.6	2.1	0.1	1.6	0.2	1.3
N75-76 Other Professional Services	0.6	3.1	0.5	3.3	0.1	4.0	-	0.6
O78 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	4.5	5.1	0.3	2.2	2.5	6.4	1.7	4.8
P80-V99 COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	11.4	4.1	8.5	4.3	2.3	3.9	0.5	2.9
P80 & T94 Education & Public Administration	7.2	4.6	6.4	4.9	0.6	3.8	0.1	1.6
Q85-86 Health & Social Services	2.2	3.1	1.5	3.0	0.6	3.5	0.1	2.7
R,S,U & V Other Community, Social & Personal Services	2.0	4.0	0.6	3.6	1.0	4.3	0.3	4.0
A, B, D, E OTHERS*	0.7	3.0	0.4	3.8	-	1.1	0.3	2.7

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

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

'-': nil or negligible

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

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

7.1 LABOUR TURNOVER

AVERAGE MONTHLY RECRUITMENT RATE BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

									Per Cent
		2008	2009	2010	2010		2011		
					III	IV	I	II	III
TOTAL		2.8	2.2	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.0
INDUSTRY (SSIC 2005)									
C15-36	MANUFACTURING	2.0	1.5	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.3
C15-17	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.4	2.9	3.2	3.6
C22-23	Paper Products & Printing	1.8	1.3	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.1
C24-26	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6
C27	Rubber & Plastic Products	2.0	1.8	2.6	2.9	2.0	2.6	2.9	2.5
C30	Fabricated Metal Products	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.4	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.4
C31	Machinery & Equipment	2.2	1.4	2.0	2.3	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.3
C32	Electrical Products	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.2	1.1	2.1	2.2	1.8
C33	Electronic Products	1.6	1.4	2.2	2.5	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0
C34	Medical & Precision Instruments	2.4	1.6	2.7	3.0	2.4	3.1	2.8	2.6
C35	Transport Equipment	1.9	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.4
	Other Manufacturing Industries	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.3	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.0
F45	CONSTRUCTION	3.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	3.0	2.9
G-V	SERVICES	3.0	2.4	3.1	3.3	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.3
G50-51	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	3.4	2.6	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.3
G50	Wholesale Trade	2.8	2.1	2.9	2.9	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.0
G51	Retail Trade	4.7	3.9	5.3	5.0	6.2	4.8	4.6	4.2
H52-56	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	2.4	1.5	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.6
H52, H552	Land Transport & Supporting Services	2.6	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.9
H53, H553	Water Transport & Supporting Services	2.8	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.6
H54, H554	Air Transport & Supporting Services	1.3	0.5	1.4	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
	Other Transport & Storage Services	2.8	1.7	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.2
J58	HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	4.6	3.8	4.7	5.0	5.2	4.4	5.0	4.9
J581	Hotels	3.0	2.4	4.0	4.3	3.0	3.6	4.2	4.0
J582	Restaurants	5.2	4.2	5.0	5.2	5.8	4.7	5.3	5.1
K60-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	2.8	1.9	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.1
K60-61	Broadcasting & Publishing	2.3	1.5	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	3.1	2.5
K62	Telecommunications	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.5	2.0	2.4
K63	IT & Other Information Services	3.5	2.5	3.8	4.1	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.6
L65-66	FINANCIAL SERVICES	2.4	1.7	2.7	3.4	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.9
L65	Financial Institutions	2.4	1.6	2.8	3.4	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.8
L66	Insurance	2.5	1.9	2.6	3.2	2.8	2.8	3.6	3.7
M70-71	REAL ESTATE AND LEASING SERVICES	3.7	3.4	4.7	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.7
N73-76	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	3.4	2.6	3.0	3.3	2.3	2.4	2.6	3.4
N73	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	3.2	2.9	3.7	3.8	2.9	2.3	2.4	3.7
N74	Architectural & Engineering Services	3.7	2.5	2.1	2.6	1.7	2.4	2.9	3.1
N75-76	Other Professional Services	3.1	2.2	2.9	3.3	2.0	2.4	2.4	3.4
O78	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	4.7	4.3	5.0	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.3
P80-V99	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.2
P80 & T94	Education & Public Administration	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.7	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.8
Q85-86	Health & Social Services	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.7	2.4
R,S,U & V	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	3.3	2.6	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.3
A, B, D, E	OTHERS*	3.0	3.0	2.7	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.4	2.9
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP									
	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	2.2	1.6	2.2	2.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.6
	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	3.7	3.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.6	4.0	3.9
	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	2.9	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9

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

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

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

Annual figures are the simple averages of the quarterly figures.

7.2 LABOUR TURNOVER

AVERAGE MONTHLY RESIGNATION RATE BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

		Per Cent								
		2008	2009	2010	2010		2011			
					III	IV	I	II	III	
TOTAL		2.0	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.1	
INDUSTRY (SSIC 2005)										
C15-36	MANUFACTURING	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.8	
C15-17	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.0	
C22-23	Paper Products & Printing	1.6	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.0	
C24-26	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	
C27	Rubber & Plastic Products	2.1	1.8	2.4	2.8	1.8	2.4	3.0	2.3	
C30	Fabricated Metal Products	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.8	2.1	1.9	
C31	Machinery & Equipment	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.7	
C32	Electrical Products	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	0.9	1.6	2.3	1.5	
C33	Electronic Products	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.8	1.9	1.7	
C34	Medical & Precision Instruments	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.1	2.4	2.0	2.1	
C35	Transport Equipment	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	
	Other Manufacturing Industries	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.9	
F45	CONSTRUCTION	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.8	
G-V	SERVICES	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	
G50-51	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	2.6	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.6	
G50	Wholesale Trade	2.0	1.7	2.1	2.2	1.4	1.8	1.9	2.1	
G51	Retail Trade	3.9	3.8	4.7	4.2	4.3	5.1	4.3	4.0	
H52-56	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.8	
H52, H552	Land Transport & Supporting Services	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.9	
H53, H553	Water Transport & Supporting Services	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	
H54, H554	Air Transport & Supporting Services	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.1	
	Other Transport & Storage Services	2.2	1.7	2.3	2.4	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.4	
J58	HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.4	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.3	
J581	Hotels	2.3	2.4	3.0	3.2	2.1	2.6	3.4	3.0	
J582	Restaurants	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.7	
K60-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	2.0	1.5	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.0	
K60-61	Broadcasting & Publishing	1.8	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.4	2.0	1.7	
K62	Telecommunications	1.6	0.9	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.7	
K63	IT & Other Information Services	2.4	1.9	2.4	2.4	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.3	
L65-66	FINANCIAL SERVICES	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.7	
L65	Financial Institutions	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.6	
L66	Insurance	2.0	1.5	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.6	2.1	2.1	
M70-71	REAL ESTATE AND LEASING SERVICES	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.0	
N73-76	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.0	
N73	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.2	
N74	Architectural & Engineering Services	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.6	
N75-76	Other Professional Services	2.0	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.2	
O78	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	3.7	3.4	4.0	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.0	
P80-V99	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	
P80 & T94	Education & Public Administration	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	
Q85-86	Health & Social Services	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.5	
R,S,U & V	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	2.7	2.2	2.5	3.0	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.6	
A, B, D, E	OTHERS*	2.3	2.0	2.7	3.6	2.9	3.3	2.5	2.4	
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP										
	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	
	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.2	
	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.1	

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

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

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

Annual figures are the simple averages of the quarterly figures.

7.3 LABOUR TURNOVER

AVERAGE MONTHLY RECRUITMENT RATE AND RESIGNATION RATE BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, THIRD QUARTER 2011

Per Cent

Industry (SSIC 2005)	Total		Occupational Group					
			Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians		Clerical, Sales & Service Workers		Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	
	Recruitment	Resignation	Recruitment	Resignation	Recruitment	Resignation	Recruitment	Resignation
TOTAL	3.0	2.1	2.6	1.6	3.9	3.2	2.9	2.1
C15-36 MANUFACTURING	2.3	1.8	2.0	1.4	3.1	2.6	2.4	1.8
C15-17 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	3.6	3.0	2.3	1.7	4.6	3.7	3.4	3.0
C22-23 Paper Products & Printing	2.1	2.0	2.2	1.8	3.5	2.8	1.7	2.0
C24-26 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	1.6	1.0	1.6	0.8	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.2
C27 Rubber & Plastic Products	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.7	3.2	2.5	2.5	2.5
C30 Fabricated Metal Products	2.4	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.0
C31 Machinery & Equipment	2.3	1.7	2.2	1.4	2.7	2.5	2.4	1.7
C32 Electrical Products	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.1	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.7
C33 Electronic Products	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.5	2.8	1.3	2.0	2.1
C34 Medical & Precision Instruments	2.6	2.1	2.7	1.7	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.3
C35 Transport Equipment	2.4	1.5	1.8	1.2	2.4	2.8	2.6	1.5
Other Manufacturing Industries	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	3.2	2.5	1.8	1.7
F45 CONSTRUCTION	2.9	1.8	2.8	2.1	2.9	2.6	2.9	1.7
G-V SERVICES	3.3	2.3	2.7	1.6	4.0	3.3	3.5	2.8
G50-51 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	3.3	2.6	2.6	1.6	4.1	3.7	2.9	2.5
G50 Wholesale Trade	3.0	2.1	2.7	1.5	3.5	2.8	2.9	2.3
G51 Retail Trade	4.2	4.0	2.4	2.0	4.8	4.5	2.8	3.7
H52-56 TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	2.6	1.8	2.1	1.4	2.6	2.0	3.0	1.9
H52, H552 Land Transport & Supporting Services	2.9	1.9	2.2	1.5	3.3	2.6	3.0	1.8
H53, H553 Water Transport & Supporting Services	2.6	1.6	2.3	1.4	2.5	1.7	2.9	1.7
H54, H554 Air Transport & Supporting Services	1.6	1.1	1.6	0.9	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.0
Other Transport & Storage Services	3.2	2.4	2.2	1.7	3.7	2.9	3.5	2.5
J58 HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	4.9	4.3	3.3	2.5	5.3	4.9	4.6	3.8
J581 Hotels	4.0	3.0	3.2	2.7	4.5	3.2	4.1	3.0
J582 Restaurants	5.1	4.7	3.3	2.4	5.4	5.2	4.8	4.2
K60-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	3.1	2.0	3.1	2.1	3.5	2.2	1.9	1.1
K60-61 Broadcasting & Publishing	2.5	1.7	2.3	1.6	3.3	2.6	1.8	0.6
K62 Telecommunications	2.4	1.7	2.3	1.7	2.8	1.9	0.8	1.0
K63 IT & Other Information Services	3.6	2.3	3.6	2.3	4.3	2.2	2.3	1.7
L65-66 FINANCIAL SERVICES	2.9	1.7	2.9	1.6	2.9	2.0	4.0	2.1
L65 Financial Institutions	2.8	1.6	2.8	1.6	2.9	2.0	4.2	2.1
L66 Insurance	3.7	2.1	4.2	2.0	2.7	2.1	1.1	2.2
M70-71 REAL ESTATE AND LEASING SERVICES	3.7	3.0	3.1	1.9	3.3	2.8	4.2	3.6
N73-76 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	3.4	2.0	3.4	2.0	3.5	2.5	3.3	1.6
N73 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	3.7	2.2	3.8	2.1	3.4	2.4	3.7	2.4
N74 Architectural & Engineering Services	3.1	1.6	3.0	1.8	3.0	2.2	3.4	1.2
N75-76 Other Professional Services	3.4	2.2	3.3	2.1	4.8	3.4	1.8	2.0
O78 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	5.3	4.0	4.7	2.5	6.0	4.2	4.8	4.3
P80-V99 COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	2.2	1.3	2.0	1.0	3.0	2.2	2.1	1.8
P80 & T94 Education & Public Administration	1.8	0.8	1.8	0.8	2.0	1.1	0.6	0.4
Q85-86 Health & Social Services	2.4	1.5	2.2	1.3	2.9	2.0	2.0	1.6
R,S,U & V Other Community, Social & Personal Services	3.3	2.6	2.5	1.8	3.9	3.1	3.2	2.8
A, B, D, E OTHERS*	2.9	2.4	1.5	0.9	1.7	1.6	4.3	3.8

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

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

'-' : nil or negligible

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

8.1 HOURS WORKED

AVERAGE WEEKLY PAID HOURS WORKED PER EMPLOYEE BY INDUSTRY

Industry (SSIC 2005)		Hours								
		2008	2009	2010	2010		2011			
					Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	
TOTAL		46.3	46.0	46.2	46.3	46.2	46.2	46.2	46.2	
C15-36 MANUFACTURING		50.2	49.4	50.5	50.3	50.5	50.4	50.3	50.3	
C15-17	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	47.1	46.8	47.5	47.4	48.0	47.9	49.1	48.2	
C22-23	Paper Products & Printing	50.9	50.1	51.5	51.1	50.8	50.7	50.4	50.3	
C24-26	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	45.4	45.5	46.2	45.8	46.6	45.9	46.3	45.5	
C27	Rubber & Plastic Products	50.0	49.0	50.2	50.5	49.5	49.7	49.9	50.4	
C30	Fabricated Metal Products	51.6	50.9	53.0	53.0	53.0	52.4	52.5	52.5	
C31	Machinery & Equipment	52.2	50.8	52.4	52.7	51.8	52.1	52.3	51.9	
C32	Electrical Products	48.7	48.0	48.9	48.8	49.0	49.7	49.6	49.4	
C33	Electronic Products	47.0	46.0	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.5	47.0	46.9	
C34	Medical & Precision Instruments	47.5	45.8	47.5	47.8	48.3	47.4	47.5	46.6	
C35	Transport Equipment	53.1	52.3	53.4	52.7	53.6	53.5	52.6	53.4	
	Other Manufacturing Industries	50.8	51.3	52.3	52.0	52.1	51.4	52.0	51.6	
F45 CONSTRUCTION		52.4	52.2	52.3	52.2	52.3	52.5	52.8	52.7	
G-V SERVICES		43.5	43.3	43.4	43.5	43.5	43.4	43.5	43.5	
G50-51 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE		43.8	43.7	43.9	44.1	43.9	43.6	43.8	43.7	
G50	Wholesale Trade	43.8	43.8	44.0	44.0	44.1	43.6	43.8	43.6	
G51	Retail Trade	43.7	43.7	43.7	44.3	43.4	43.5	43.7	43.9	
H52-56 TRANSPORT AND STORAGE		46.0	45.3	45.6	45.6	45.5	45.8	46.0	46.3	
H52, H552	Land Transport & Supporting Services	48.0	47.6	47.6	48.1	48.1	47.8	48.2	48.1	
H53, H553	Water Transport & Supporting Services	45.2	44.5	44.3	44.2	44.2	44.2	44.3	45.3	
H54, H554	Air Transport & Supporting Services	43.9	43.3	43.5	43.5	42.8	44.2	44.1	45.0	
	Other Transport & Storage Services	47.1	46.1	46.9	46.8	46.9	47.0	47.5	46.8	
J58 HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS		41.2	41.1	41.1	41.6	41.1	41.0	41.2	41.9	
J581	Hotels	45.3	44.9	45.4	45.5	45.8	45.6	45.8	45.9	
J582	Restaurants	39.8	40.0	39.8	40.5	39.7	39.6	39.8	40.8	
K60-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS		41.8	41.8	41.9	42.0	41.7	41.5	41.8	41.7	
K60-61	Broadcasting & Publishing	41.6	41.5	41.6	41.6	41.5	41.3	41.4	41.3	
K62	Telecommunications	42.6	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.1	42.0	42.9	42.6	
K63	IT & Other Information Services	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.8	41.6	41.5	41.5	41.5	
L65-66 FINANCIAL SERVICES		41.7	41.4	41.3	41.6	41.4	41.3	41.1	41.2	
L65	Financial Institutions	41.8	41.6	41.5	41.8	41.4	41.5	41.3	41.5	
L66	Insurance	40.3	40.2	40.2	40.1	40.7	39.9	39.8	38.8	
M70-71 REAL ESTATE AND LEASING SERVICES		44.3	44.4	45.1	45.1	45.7	45.9	45.7	45.2	
N73-76 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES		44.1	43.6	43.2	43.4	43.2	43.1	43.2	43.8	
N73	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	42.1	41.4	41.1	41.4	41.4	41.2	41.4	42.1	
N74	Architectural & Engineering Services	46.9	46.3	46.1	46.4	46.0	46.0	45.8	47.0	
N75-76	Other Professional Services	42.5	42.2	42.2	42.4	42.3	42.4	42.3	42.2	
O78 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES		48.8	48.6	49.1	49.0	49.3	49.3	49.2	48.7	
P80-V99 COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES		41.8	41.8	41.9	41.8	41.9	41.9	41.8	41.8	
P80 & T94	Education & Public Administration	41.4	41.5	41.5	41.4	41.5	41.5	41.4	41.4	
Q85-86	Health & Social Services	41.9	41.9	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.2	42.0	42.0	
R,S,U & V	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	43.0	42.9	43.1	42.8	43.0	42.9	42.7	42.8	
A, B, D, E OTHERS*		45.3	45.4	46.4	46.8	46.9	46.5	48.2	45.6	

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

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

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

Annual figures are the simple averages of the quarterly figures.

8.2 HOURS WORKED

AVERAGE WEEKLY PAID OVERTIME HOURS WORKED PER EMPLOYEE BY INDUSTRY

		Hours								
Industry (SSIC 2005)		2008	2009	2010	2010		2011			
					Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	
TOTAL		3.8	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	
C15-36	MANUFACTURING	7.0	6.2	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	
C15-17	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	4.5	3.7	4.3	4.3	4.7	4.6	5.7	4.6	
C22-23	Paper Products & Printing	7.5	6.5	7.8	7.5	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.8	
C24-26	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.5	2.9	
C27	Rubber & Plastic Products	6.7	5.9	6.8	7.0	6.1	6.6	6.6	7.0	
C30	Fabricated Metal Products	8.1	7.1	9.1	9.3	9.0	8.5	8.6	8.8	
C31	Machinery & Equipment	8.7	7.5	8.7	9.1	8.2	8.5	8.8	8.3	
C32	Electrical Products	5.9	5.7	6.7	6.7	6.5	7.2	7.1	7.1	
C33	Electronic Products	4.6	3.6	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.6	
C34	Medical & Precision Instruments	5.1	4.0	5.6	5.8	6.5	6.0	6.0	5.1	
C35	Transport Equipment	9.4	8.5	9.7	9.0	9.8	9.7	9.0	9.8	
	Other Manufacturing Industries	7.1	7.2	7.9	7.7	8.0	7.3	7.9	7.5	
F45	CONSTRUCTION	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.9	
G-V	SERVICES	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	
G50-51	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.9	
G50	Wholesale Trade	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.8	
G51	Retail Trade	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	
H52-56	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	3.1	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.2	
H52, H552	Land Transport & Supporting Services	4.6	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.5	
H53, H553	Water Transport & Supporting Services	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.8	
H54, H554	Air Transport & Supporting Services	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.8	0.7	2.1	1.9	2.7	
	Other Transport & Storage Services	4.1	3.2	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.7	4.1	
J58	HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.7	
J581	Hotels	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	
J582	Restaurants	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	
K60-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	
K60-61	Broadcasting & Publishing	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	
K62	Telecommunications	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.7	0.5	1.5	1.2	
K63	IT & Other Information Services	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	
L65-66	FINANCIAL SERVICES	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	
L65	Financial Institutions	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	
L66	Insurance	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	
M70-71	REAL ESTATE AND LEASING SERVICES	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.6	
N73-76	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	
N73	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	
N74	Architectural & Engineering Services	4.2	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.4	4.2	
N75-76	Other Professional Services	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	
O78	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.5	
P80-V99	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	
P80 & T94	Education & Public Administration	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Q85-86	Health & Social Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	
R,S,U & V	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.4	
A, B, D, E	OTHERS*	2.8	2.8	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.5	5.3	2.8	

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

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

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

Annual figures are the simple averages of the quarterly figures.

9.1 NOMINAL EARNINGS

AVERAGE (MEAN) MONTHLY NOMINAL EARNINGS PER EMPLOYEE BY INDUSTRY

Dollars

Industry (SSIC 2010)	2010	2010		2011		
		III	IV	I	II	III
TOTAL	4 089	3 754	4 474	4 677	4 048	3 956
	(5.6)	(5.4)	(7.5)	(8.5)	(6.0)	(5.4)
C10-32 MANUFACTURING	4 264	3 880	4 741	4 881	4 064	4 059
				(5.3)	(7.0)	(4.6)
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION	3 118	2 877	3 250	3 571	3 040	3 004
				(4.3)	(4.1)	(4.4)
G-U SERVICES	4 131	3 802	4 515	4 713	4 119	4 012
				(9.2)	(5.8)	(5.5)
G46-47 Wholesale & Retail Trade	3 548	3 318	3 918	3 904	3 510	3 499
				(6.3)	(6.9)	(5.5)
H49-53 Transport & Storage	3 931	3 728	4 285	4 305	3 858	4 086
				(5.9)	(5.9)	(9.6)
I55-56 Accommodation & Food Services	1 493	1 443	1 495	1 634	1 471	1 475
				(3.2)	(1.4)	(2.2)
J58-63 Information & Communications	5 350	5 073	5 621	5 601	5 638	5 317
				(8.0)	(2.2)	(4.8)
K64-66 Financial & Insurance Services	7 663	6 872	7 477	9 978	7 566	7 223
				(9.1)	(5.7)	(5.1)
L68 Real Estate Services	3 094	2 841	3 560	3 739	3 034	3 057
				(16.1)	(10.1)	(7.6)
M69-75 Professional Services	4 991	4 712	5 292	5 303	5 041	4 875
				(2.3)	(5.6)	(3.5)
N77-82 Administrative & Support Services	2 548	2 388	2 686	2 775	2 517	2 496
				(3.4)	(3.5)	(4.5)
O-U Community, Social & Personal Services	4 295	3 814	5 182	4 881	4 292	4 042
				(16.9)	(7.1)	(6.0)

Notes : Data pertain to all full-time and part-time employees who contribute to the CPF.

Data exclude all identifiable self-employed persons.

Figures in parenthesis refer to percentage changes over corresponding period of previous year.

Source: Derived based on data from
Central Provident Fund Board

9.2 REAL EARNINGS

AVERAGE (MEAN) MONTHLY REAL* EARNINGS PER EMPLOYEE BY INDUSTRY

Dollars

Industry (SSIC 2010)	2010	2010		2011		
		III	IV	I	II	III
TOTAL	3 978	3 631	4 285	4 400	3 780	3 623
	(2.7)	(2.1)	(3.4)	(3.2)	(1.3)	(-0.2)
C10-32 MANUFACTURING	4 148	3 752	4 541	4 592	3 795	3 717
				(0.1)	(2.2)	(-0.9)
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION	3 033	2 782	3 113	3 359	2 838	2 751
				(-0.8)	(-0.6)	(-1.1)
G-U SERVICES	4 018	3 677	4 325	4 434	3 846	3 674
				(3.9)	(1.1)	(-0.1)
G46-47 Wholesale & Retail Trade	3 451	3 209	3 753	3 673	3 277	3 204
				(1.1)	(2.2)	(-0.2)
H49-53 Transport & Storage	3 824	3 605	4 104	4 050	3 602	3 742
				(0.7)	(1.2)	(3.8)
I55-56 Accommodation & Food Services	1 452	1 396	1 432	1 537	1 373	1 351
				(-1.9)	(-3.2)	(-3.2)
J58-63 Information & Communications	5 204	4 906	5 384	5 269	5 264	4 869
				(2.7)	(-2.4)	(-0.8)
K64-66 Financial & Insurance Services	7 454	6 646	7 162	9 387	7 064	6 614
				(3.8)	(0.9)	(-0.5)
L68 Real Estate Services	3 010	2 748	3 410	3 517	2 833	2 799
				(10.4)	(5.2)	(1.9)
M69-75 Professional Services	4 855	4 557	5 069	4 989	4 707	4 464
				(-2.7)	(0.9)	(-2.0)
N77-82 Administrative & Support Services	2 479	2 309	2 573	2 611	2 350	2 286
				(-1.7)	(-1.1)	(-1.0)
O-U Community, Social & Personal Services	4 178	3 689	4 964	4 592	4 007	3 701
				(11.2)	(2.2)	(0.3)

* Deflated by the corresponding period's Consumer Price Index (2009 = 100)

'-': nil or negligible

Notes : Data pertain to all full-time and part-time employees who contribute to the CPF.

Data exclude all identifiable self-employed persons.

Figures in parenthesis refer to percentage changes over corresponding period of previous year.

Source: Derived based on data from
Central Provident Fund Board

9.3 LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

CHANGE IN LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY BY INDUSTRY ¹

(Over corresponding period of previous year)

Industry (SSIC 2005)	Per Cent							
	2008	2009	2010	2010		2011		
				III	IV	I	II	III
TOTAL ²	-7.5	-3.4	10.7	6.2	7.8	5.6	-2.4	2.3
EXCLUDING CONSTRUCTION ²	-6.9	-2.9	11.0	6.1	8.0	5.4	-2.7	2.4
C15-36 MANUFACTURING	-10.9	1.6	31.9	13.8	25.7	17.6	-5.2	14.0
F45 CONSTRUCTION	-0.8	4.0	2.9	4.4	-2.8	1.5	0.1	-2.1
G-U SERVICES	-4.0	-4.2	5.4	4.5	3.2	2.4	-0.7	-0.9
G50-51 Wholesale & Retail Trade	-1.9	-7.7	12.1	11.1	7.2	1.2	-3.7	-4.4
H52-56 Transport & Storage	-3.6	-9.3	4.7	3.1	0.6	1.1	0.2	-0.2
J58 Hotels & Restaurants	-9.0	-5.0	3.9	2.0	0.5	0.8	-1.2	-0.8
K60-63 Information & Communications	-1.1	-3.2	-3.4	-4.5	-5.1	-5.4	-6.0	-6.8
L65-66 Financial Services	-7.1	2.3	3.2	-0.7	0.5	2.8	2.5	3.7
M70-O78 Business Services	-5.8	-0.4	-0.9	-2.0	-2.6	-1.6	-3.0	-2.4
P80-U95 Other Services	-3.4	-0.4	8.9	11.8	11.0	11.3	2.2	0.4

¹ Based on gross value added at 2005 basic prices

Source : Department of Statistics, MTI

² Based on GDP at 2005 market prices

'-' : nil or negligible

Employment

Source

Administrative records. The self-employed component is estimated from the Labour Force Survey.

Coverage

The employment data comprises 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 (also known as resident) 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 administrative records of foreigners on 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.

Concepts and Definitions

Employment change refers to the difference in the employment level at the end of the reference period compared with the end of the preceding period.

Uses and Limitations

This data series allows users to identify individual industries where employment is growing or stagnating. An analysis of the data over time also helps in understanding the impact of cyclical and structural changes in the economy on the demand for workers.

The change in employment over time is the net result of increases and decreases in employment i.e. net of inflows and outflows of workers. Users should not mistake an increase in employment as gross job creation.

Unemployment

Source

Labour Force Survey

(Except data for selected periods which were obtained from the General Household Survey (for June 1995 and June 2005) and Population Census (for June 2000) conducted by Department of Statistics, Ministry of Trade and Industry as the Labour Force Survey was not conducted for these periods).

Coverage

The survey covers private households on the main island of Singapore. It excludes workers living in construction worksites, dormitories and workers' quarters at the workplace and persons commuting from abroad to work in Singapore. Estimates of the total labour force are derived by combining data on residents (also known as locals) obtained from the survey with foreign workforce data compiled from administrative records.

Concepts and Definitions

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.

Unemployment rate is defined as the percentage of unemployed persons to the total number of economically active persons (i.e. employed and unemployed persons) aged 15 years and over.

Uses and Limitations

The unemployment rate is probably the best-known measure of the labour market. It measures unutilised labour supply and is useful in the study of the economic cycle as it is closely related to economic fluctuations.

Unemployment can have frictional, cyclical and structural elements. As it takes time for job seekers and employers to find a match, there is always a certain level of frictional unemployment due to people changing jobs and from new entrants looking for work for the first time. Unemployment can also be structural e.g. arising from a mismatch between the job seekers and the job openings available. With structural unemployment, even if job vacancies and job seekers coexist in the labour market, they may not be matched over a long period of time. Finally, unemployment can be cyclical. This occurs when there is a general decline in demand for manpower as aggregate demand for goods and services fall in the event of a cyclical downturn. Unlike structural and frictional unemployment where the problem is in matching job openings with job seekers, cyclical unemployment occurs when there are not enough jobs to go around.

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

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

Retrenchment and Redundancy

Source

Labour Market Survey

Coverage

Before 2006, the survey covers private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees. From 2006 onwards, the survey also includes the public sector comprising government ministries, organs of state and statutory boards.

Concepts and Definitions

Retrenchment refers to the termination of employment of a permanent employee due to redundancy. In the public sector, it includes those who left service under the Special Resignation Scheme that allows redundant non-deployable Civil Service or Statutory Board employees to leave their organisations with compensation.

Early release of contract workers refers to employees on term contracts which were terminated prematurely because of redundancy.

Redundancy refers to an employee made redundant due to retrenchment or early release of contract.

Uses and Limitations

Data on retrenchment and redundancy are useful in the analysis of re-structuring or ailing industries.

The number of persons retrenched or made redundant (flow) should not be confused with persons unemployed (stock). Not all persons retrenched or made redundant will be unemployed as some will re-enter into employment or decide to leave the workforce.

Re-entry into Employment

Source

Labour Market Survey and derived based on data from Central Provident Fund Board

Coverage

Information on resident workers made redundant is obtained from the Labour Market Survey. Before 2007, data pertain to residents retrenched from private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees. From 2007 onwards, data also include residents retrenched from the public sector. With effect from the second quarter of 2009, the coverage is further expanded to include employees on term contracts which were terminated prematurely due to redundancy. The status of re-entry into employment of these workers is tracked using CPF records. Hence, it does not capture workers made redundant who went into self or informal employment or undergo training while looking for a job.

Concepts and Definitions

Re-entry rate is defined as the proportion of residents made redundant who re-entered employment. The re-entry rate within six months of redundancy for a quarter refers to the re-entry rate as at end of the quarter for the residents made redundant in the previous quarter. For example, the re-entry rate for second quarter 2009 shows the proportion of residents made redundant in the first quarter of 2009 who had re-entered employment as at June 2009. The annual average re-entry rate is the simple average of the quarterly figures. The "Re-

employment" (of workers made redundant) series has been renamed "Re-entry into Employment". This is to avoid confusion with the use of the term "re-employment" in the Retirement and Re-employment Act, which refers to the re-employment of workers past the retirement age.

Uses and Limitations

This indicator measures the prospects of re-entry into employment of workers made redundant. It allows us to identify vulnerable workers who find it difficult to secure re-entry into employment after layoff.

A low re-entry rate could also be the result of workers taking a break from the labour force rather than a weak job market. An analysis of the change in re-entry rate over time should therefore be made in the context of other indicators on the labour market. Also, the indicator could be cohort-specific. Even if the state of the labour market is unchanged, two different cohorts of workers could yield different re-entry rates, depending on the profile of the workers involved. Also, the data based on CPF records do not capture workers who went into self or informal employment or undergo training while looking for a job.

Job Vacancy

Source

Labour Market Survey

Coverage

Before 2006, the survey covers private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees. From 2006 onwards, the survey also includes the public sector comprising government ministries, organs of state and statutory boards.

Concepts and Definitions

Job vacancies refer to the number of unfilled posts for which an establishment is actively recruiting employees from outside the establishment. They exclude:

- a) Positions for which the employees have been appointed, but have not yet commenced duty;
- b) Positions open only to internal transfers, promotion.

Recruitment action to fill a post includes advertising in newspapers, posting notices on the internet (e.g. on online job banks), making word-of-mouth announcements, soliciting employees through employment agencies or job fairs, contacting or interviewing registered job applicants.

Job vacancy rate for a quarter is defined as the total number of job vacancies divided by the total demand for labour at the end of the quarter. The total demand for labour is defined as the sum of the number of employees and job vacancies at the end of the quarter. The annual figures are the simple averages of the quarterly figures.

Job vacancies to unemployed 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. The job vacancies for the whole economy is estimated based on the assumption that private sector establishments with less than 25 employees have the same vacancy rate as private establishments with 25-49 employees. Estimates on the total number of unemployed persons are obtained from the Labour Force Survey.

Uses and Limitations

Job vacancy statistics measures unmet demand for manpower and is useful for assessing changes in the manpower demand over time. It enables users to identify industries and occupations where employers are

seeking workers. This can have operational use e.g. in improving vocational guidance and helping job seekers and employers make more informed choices.

Data on job vacancies can assist in pinpointing emerging labour shortages. To identify labour shortages, trends in vacancy data would have to be evaluated together with other labour market indicators as well as background information on the occupations and factors affecting demand and supply of workers. This is because persistent job vacancies may indicate either real shortages or factors such as low wages, poor working conditions and unrealistic hiring specifications.

Labour Turnover

Source

Labour Market Survey

Coverage

Before 2006, the survey covers private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees. From 2006 onwards, the survey also includes the public sector comprising government ministries, organs of state and statutory boards.

Concepts and Definitions

Average monthly recruitment rate during a quarter is defined as the average number of persons recruited in a month during the quarter divided by the average number of employees in the establishment. The annual figures are the simple averages of the quarterly figures.

Average monthly resignation rate during a quarter is defined as the average number of persons who resigned in a month during the quarter divided by the average number of employees in the establishment. The annual figures are the simple averages of the quarterly figures.

Uses and Limitations

In good times when job openings are plentiful, recruitment and resignation rates tend to be high reflecting movement of workers between jobs. In periods of economic downturn, high layoffs are usually coupled with low resignation and recruitment rates.

The resignation rates by industry are valuable to employers for comparing their staff turnover against the industry norm. Low resignation rate in a company relative to the industry average is usually considered to be an indicator of good labour-management relations. Labour turnover also reflects the unique labour market dynamics of the various industries. For example, hotels and restaurants typically have higher turnover rates because of their heavy reliance on temporary and part-time workers to cope with fluctuations in demand.

Paid Hours Worked

Source

Labour Market Survey

Coverage

Before 2006, the survey covers private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees. From 2006 onwards, the survey also includes the public sector comprising government ministries, organs of state and statutory boards.

Concepts and Definitions

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.

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

Uses and Limitations

Data on number of paid overtime hours are used as a gauge of the level of economic activities and working conditions of the various industries. The data can also be used for social studies on family and community life.

The data do not capture unpaid overtime worked e.g. by executives and management staff who are normally not paid for working overtime. Users can refer to separate statistics on usual hours worked collected from the June Labour Force Survey.

Earnings

Source

Derived based on data from Central Provident Fund Board

Coverage

Statistics on the average (mean) monthly earnings is compiled based on the payroll of CPF contributors. The data include all full-time and part-time employees who have contributed to the CPF but exclude all identifiable self-employed persons who have made voluntary CPF contributions.

Concepts and Definitions

Nominal monthly earnings refers 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.

Real monthly earnings refers to nominal earnings deflated by the corresponding period's Consumer Price Index (2009 = 100).

Uses and Limitations

Nominal earnings data can be used as a rough gauge of the average wage level in the country. The data series is also useful in the tracking of economic cycle as earnings tend to rise when economic activities pick up and demand for manpower increases.

Changes in earnings data can be influenced by overtime and compositional changes in the workforce e.g. between part-time and full-time workers. Hence, they do not represent the true change in wage rates paid to workers. A better source for this is the *Survey on Annual Wage Changes* which provides annual data on

changes in basic wages and total wages of full-time employees on the CPF scheme who are in continuous employment of one year.

Monthly earnings data also do not represent total labour costs to employers as they do not take into account non-wage costs e.g. cost of training, medical benefits, staff welfare and statutory levies on payroll. Data on labour cost are available from the quadrennial Survey on Labour Cost.

Labour Productivity

Source

Singapore Department of Statistics, Ministry of Trade and Industry

Concepts and Definitions

Labour productivity refers to real output per worker. For the economy as a whole, real output is measured by gross domestic product at 2005 market prices. Industry real output is measured by gross value added at 2005 basic prices.

Uses and Limitations

From the supply side, an economy can grow when the number of workers increases (i.e. employment increases) or when each worker produces more. Labour productivity measures the latter effect.

Changes in labour productivity shows whether output is increasing or decreasing per worker and is often used in wage settlements to compensate workers for productivity improvements. Growth in labour productivity is often deemed as the key to higher living standards as a country can sustain wage increases without losing competitiveness, only if labour productivity grows.

Labour productivity relates output to the number of workers employed. It does not measure the specific contribution of labour alone. Rather, it reflects the joint effects of many factors, including new technology, capital investment, quality of the workforce and the use of more efficient management and production practices.

Cost Indices

Source

Singapore Department of Statistics, Ministry of Trade and Industry

Concepts and Definitions

Unit labour cost is defined as the total labour cost per unit of real output. Total labour cost comprises wages and salaries, benefits, CPF contributions by employers, foreign workers' levy and skill development levy.

Unit business cost is defined as the cost of producing one unit of real output. The main components for business cost are labour cost, services cost and government rates and fees.

The indices for both unit labour cost and unit business cost measure the relative costs with respect to a base year (2005 = 100).

Uses and Limitations

The unit labour cost index takes into account both the cost and productivity of workers. As the cost of production is also dependent on other business cost such as land/rental cost and government rates and fees, the unit business cost index gives a fuller measure on the impact of the various inputs that affect cost competitiveness. Both cost indices are used to measure the changing cost competitiveness of a country.

The cost indices should not be seen as a comprehensive measure of competitiveness of an economy, but more as a reflection of cost competitiveness. Competitiveness of an economy is also determined by other factors, such as physical and institutional infrastructures, law and order, and cost of capital.

Reliability of Data

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

The most common measure of the sampling error of an estimate is its standard error, which is a measure of the variation among the estimates derived from all possible samples. An alternative measure is the relative standard error of an estimate which indicates the standard error relative to the magnitude of the estimate. A sample estimate and an estimate of its standard error can be used to construct an interval that will, at specified levels of confidence, include the actual value. About 68, 95 and 99 per cent of estimates from all possible samples will fall within the interval defined by one, two or three standard errors respectively on either side of the estimate. By statistical convention, the confidence level has been set at 95 per cent.

As the third quarter Labour Market Survey (LMS) is a census of the entire population of private sector establishments with at least 25 employees and the public sector, it is not a sample. Indicators from the LMS are, therefore, not subject to sampling variability.

Estimates of the sampling variability of selected indicators from the Labour Force Survey are as follows:

	Reference Period	Estimate	Standard Error	Relative Standard Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower	Upper
UNEMPLOYMENT						
Number of Unemployed Residents	Sep 11	52,600	2,600	5.0	47,400	57,700
Resident Unemployment Rate	Sep 11	2.5%	0.13%-pt	5.0	2.3	2.7

Note: Data are non-seasonally adjusted.

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	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor
a) Relevance to your work	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Just Released

Labour Market, Third Quarter 2011

Date of Release: 15 Dec 2011

This quarterly release analyses the labour market situation. Topics covered include employment, unemployment, redundancy, re-entry into employment, job vacancy, labour turnover, hours worked, earnings and productivity, and employment outlook.



Singapore Workforce, 2011

Date of Release: 30 Nov 2011

This paper presents key findings from the comprehensive Labour Force Survey conducted in the middle of 2011. It analyses the performance of Singapore's resident labour force in 2011 and the changes over time. More comprehensive analysis and data will be released in the Report on Labour Force in Singapore, 2011 on 31 January 2012.



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• Report on Wages in Singapore, 2010	30/06/2011
• Manpower Statistics in Brief, 2011	03/06/2011
• Redundancy and Re-employment, 2010	26/04/2011
• Labour Turnover Time Series, 2004 to 2010	01/04/2011
• Report on Labour Force in Singapore, 2010	31/01/2011
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