

Singapore Workforce, 2011



**MINISTRY OF
MANPOWER**

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Notations

- : Nil or negligible
- ^a : Adjusted figures for 2007
- n.a. : Not applicable/Not available
- ^P : Preliminary

Abbreviations

- CPF : Central Provident Fund
- CPI : Consumer Price Index
- DOS : Department of Statistics
- Excl. : Excluding
- GHS : General Household Survey
- Incl. : Including
- LFPR : Labour Force Participation Rate
- LFS : Labour Force Survey
- MOM : Ministry of Manpower
- NIEs : Newly Industrialised Economies
- NS : National Service
- OECD : Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
- p.a. : Per Annum
- PMETs : Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians
- PRs : Permanent Residents
- SSEC : Singapore Standard Educational Classification
- SSIC : Singapore Standard Industrial Classification
- SSOC : Singapore Standard Occupational Classification
- UK : United Kingdom
- US : United States

Highlights

- Growth in Singapore's resident labour force moderated in 2011, reflecting the absolute decline in number of permanent residents in the population.¹ The pool of economically active residents increased over the year by 1.6% in June 2011, lower than the growth of 3.1% in 2010 and the average of 2.6% p.a. from 2001 to 2011. There were 2.08 million residents in the labour force as at June 2011.
- The resident labour force participation rate stabilised in 2011, after trending upwards gradually over time. 66.1% of the resident population aged 15 & over were either working or actively seeking work in 2011, similar to the record 66.2% in 2010 and higher than 64.4% in 2001.
- Reflecting both the stable high in labour force participation rate and a lower unemployment rate,² 78.0% of the resident population aged 25 to 64 were employed in 2011 – surpassing the previous high of 77.1% in 2010.
- The employment rate for older residents made good progress. A record 61.2% of residents aged 55 to 64 were working in 2011, up from 59.0% a year ago. The employment rate for both males (from 75.0% to 76.4%) and females (from 43.4% to 46.3%) in this age group rose to new highs in 2011.
- More residents were employed in both professional, managerial, executive & technician (PMET) and non-PMET jobs in 2011, with a faster rate of increase over the year for PMETs (2.2%) than non-PMETs (1.5%). This was the second consecutive year that residents employed in non-PMET jobs had increased, after declining from 2006 to 2009. Over the decade, PMETs (4.3% p.a.) also experienced faster employment gains than non-PMETs (1.0% p.a.), resulting in an increase in PMETs' share of the resident workforce from 44% in 2001 to 52% in 2011.
- Nominal incomes rose strongly in 2011, amid a tighter labour market. The median monthly income from work (including employer CPF contributions) of full-time employed residents rose by 8.3% over the year to \$3,249 in 2011, up from the growth of 2.5% in 2010. Taking headline inflation into account, the median income rose in real terms by 3.1%^P in 2011, after a slight dip of 0.3% in 2010. Excluding employer CPF contributions, growth in income also accelerated in 2011, although by a slightly lower rate at 8.0% (nominal) and 2.8%^P (real). The headline inflation is based on Consumer Price Index (CPI) covering all items, including imputed rentals on owner-occupied accommodation. Excluding the latter, the real median income of full-time employed residents grew by 4.0%^P (including employer CPF contributions) and 3.7%^P (excluding employer CPF contributions) in 2011.

¹ Amid the tightened immigration framework, the number of PRs in the population fell by 1.7% over the year in June 2011, after growing 1.5% in 2010 and 11.5% in 2009. Source: Singapore Department of Statistics (2011), *Population Trends 2011*.

² The resident unemployment rate decreased to a non-seasonally adjusted 3.9% in June 2011, from 4.1% in June 2010 and 5.9% in June 2009.

^P preliminary

Singapore Workforce, 2011

1 Introduction

1.1 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. The survey methodology, coverage, concepts and definitions are in [Annex A](#).

2 Labour Force

Slower resident labour force growth, pulled down by permanent residents

2.1 Growth in Singapore's resident labour force moderated in 2011, reflecting the absolute decline in number of permanent residents (PRs) in the population.¹ The pool of economically active residents increased over the year by 1.6% in June 2011, lower than the growth of 3.1% in 2010 and the average of 2.6% p.a. from 2001 to 2011. There were 2.08 million residents in the labour force as at June 2011, comprising 1.16 million (56%) males and 0.92 million (44%) females ([Table 1](#)).

Table 1: Resident Labour Force by Sex, 2001, 2006 and 2009 to 2011 (As at June)

Sex	Number					Change (% p.a.)				
	2001	2006	2009	2010	2011	2001-2011*	2001-2006	2006-2011*	2009-2010	2010-2011
Total	1,644,300	1,880,800	1,985,700	2,047,300	2,080,100	2.6	2.7	2.5	3.1	1.6
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)					
Males	974,100	1,081,200	1,126,800	1,151,600	1,160,400	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.2	0.8
	(59.2)	(57.5)	(56.7)	(56.2)	(55.8)					
Females	670,200	799,700	859,000	895,700	919,700	3.5	3.6	3.3	4.3	2.7
	(40.8)	(42.5)	(43.3)	(43.8)	(44.2)					

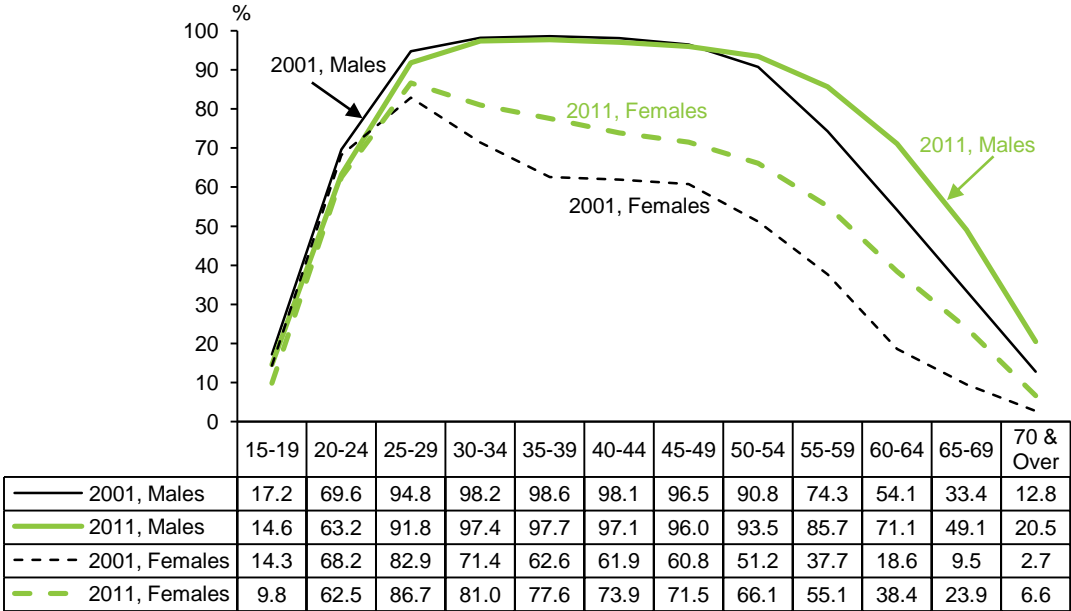
- Notes: (1) Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred. Hence, they may not add up.
 (2) Data in brackets refer to the share of the resident labour force by sex (in per cent).
 (3) * – The growth rates are adjusted for the change in the definition of resident population estimates by Singapore Department of Statistics (released in February 2008) to exclude residents who have been away from Singapore for a continuous period of 12 months or longer. The figures were computed based on two sub-periods, 2001/2006 to 2007 (based on old definition) and 2007 to 2011 (based on new definition).

¹ Amid the tightened immigration framework, the number of PRs in the population fell by 1.7% over the year in June 2011, after growing 1.5% in 2010 and 11.5% in 2009. Source: Singapore Department of Statistics (2011), *Population Trends 2011*.

2.2 The resident labour force participation rate (LFPR) stabilised in 2011, after trending upwards gradually over time. 66.1% of the resident population aged 15 & over were either working or actively seeking work in 2011, similar to the record 66.2% in 2010 and higher than 64.4% in 2001.

2.3 The increase in resident LFPR over the decade was mainly driven by older residents and females in the prime-working ages (Chart 1), supported by efforts to enhance the employability of older persons and improvement in the educational profile of women.² The LFPR for older residents aged 55 to 64 rose from 45.6% in 2001 to 63.4% in 2011, while that for women aged 25 to 54 increased from 65.4% to 75.7%. This more than outweighed the dampening effect of ageing on the overall resident LFPR and the delay in entry of youths aged 15 to 24 to the labour market as they pursued higher education.

Chart 1: Age-Sex Specific Resident Labour Force Participation Rate, 2001 and 2011 (As at June)

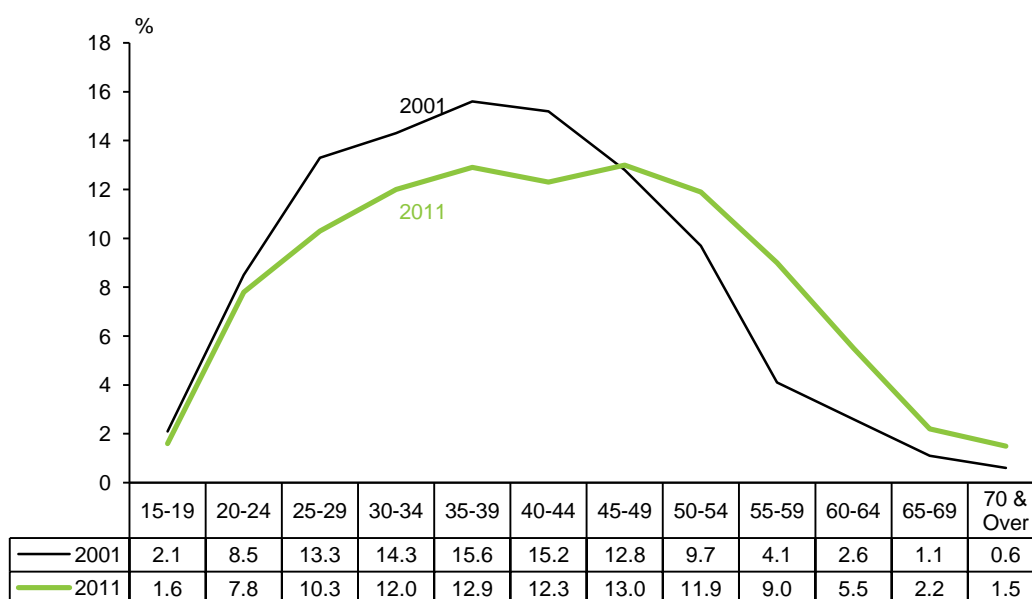


² Better-educated women were more likely to participate in the labour market than the less educated. Although the educational profile of men also improved, this has less of a positive impact on LFPR than for women, given men’s traditional role as the main breadwinner across the educational levels.

Resident labour force continued to age

2.4 The resident labour force continued to age, as more post-war baby boomers crossed into older age groups and a higher proportion of older residents were participating in the labour market than before. Three in ten (30%) residents in the labour force in 2011 were aged 50 & over, up from less than two in ten (18%) in 2001. Conversely, the share of economically active residents in their 30s declined over the decade from 30% to 25% and those younger from 24% to 20% (Chart 2). Consequently, the median age of residents in the labour force increased from 38 years in 2001 to 42 years in 2011.

Chart 2: Distribution of Resident Labour Force by Age, 2001 and 2011 (As at June)

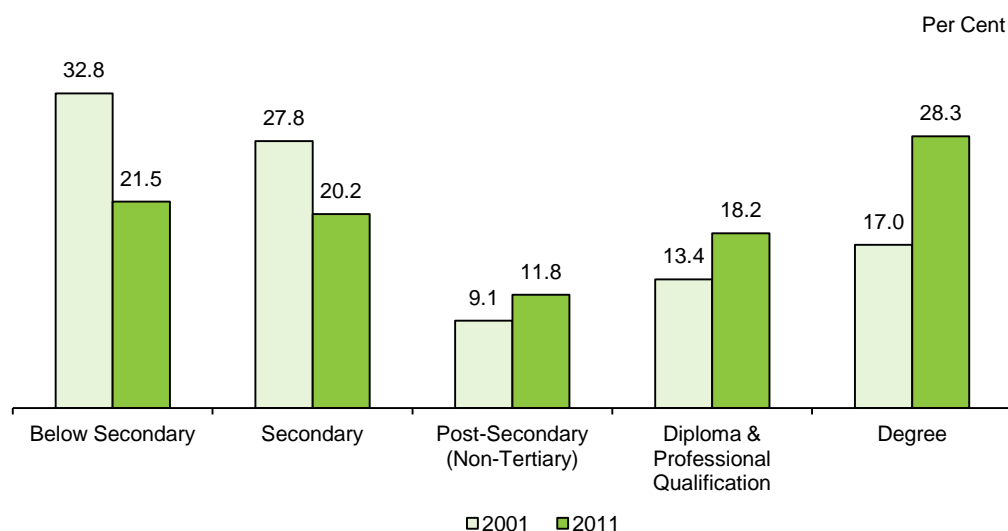


Note: Data for each year may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

More were better educated

2.5 The educational profile of residents in the labour force continued to improve, as the better educated younger cohorts entered the labour force and the less educated older cohorts retired over time. Close to three in ten (28%) residents in the labour force in 2011 were degree holders, up from 17% in 2001. Including those with diploma & professional qualifications, the share was 47% in 2011 compared with 30% in 2001 ([Chart 3](#)).

Chart 3: Distribution of Resident Labour Force by Education, 2001 and 2011 (As at June)



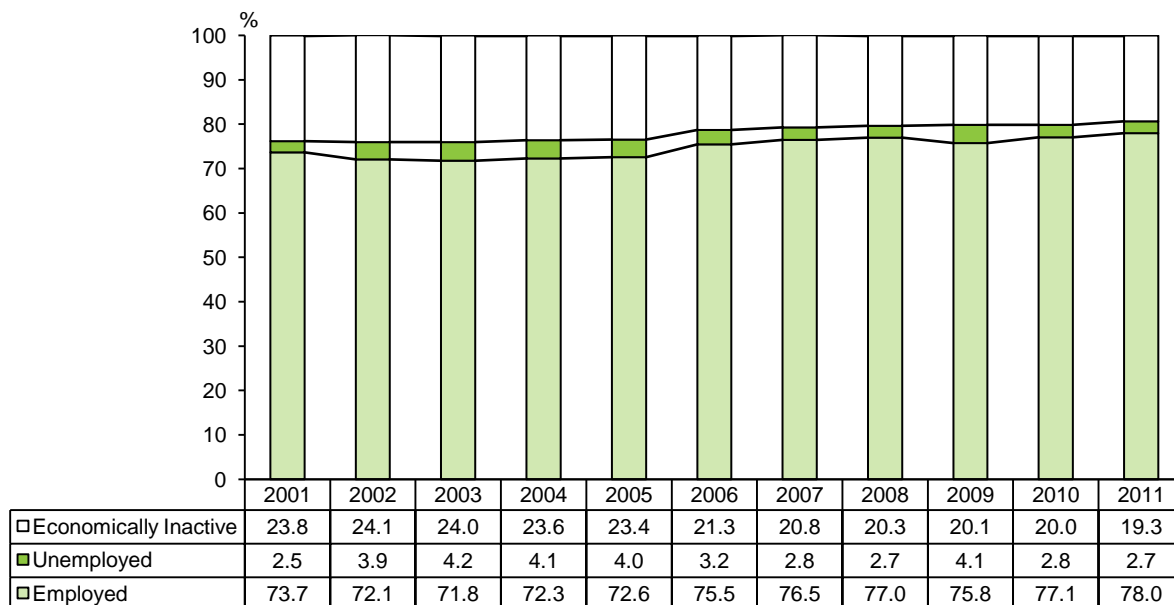
Note: Data for each year may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

3 Employment

Employment rate reached another new high, mainly driven by sustained improvement among women and older residents

3.1 Reflecting both the stable high in LFPR and a lower unemployment rate, 78.0% of the resident population aged 25 to 64 were employed in 2011 – surpassing the previous high of 77.1% in 2010 ([Chart 4](#)).

Chart 4: Distribution of Resident Population Aged 25 to 64 by Economic Activity Status, 2001 to 2011 (As at June) (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)



Source: Comprehensive Labour Force Survey (LFS), except 2005 data which are from the General Household Survey (GHS) 2005.

- Notes:
- (1) Data from GHS may not be strictly comparable with LFS as there are some differences in the survey period. GHS was conducted from March/April to August/September whereas LFS was from May to July.
 - (2) The unemployed figures above refer to the unemployed as a percentage of population. This is different from the unemployment rate, which is expressed as a percentage of the labour force.
 - (3) To facilitate comparison with data for 2008 onwards, the 2007 data have been adjusted based on Singapore Department of Statistics' revised population estimates (released in February 2008) which exclude Singapore residents who have been away from Singapore for a continuous period of 12 months or longer. For data in this chart, adjusted figures for 2007 are the same as the original figures.
 - (4) Data for each year may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

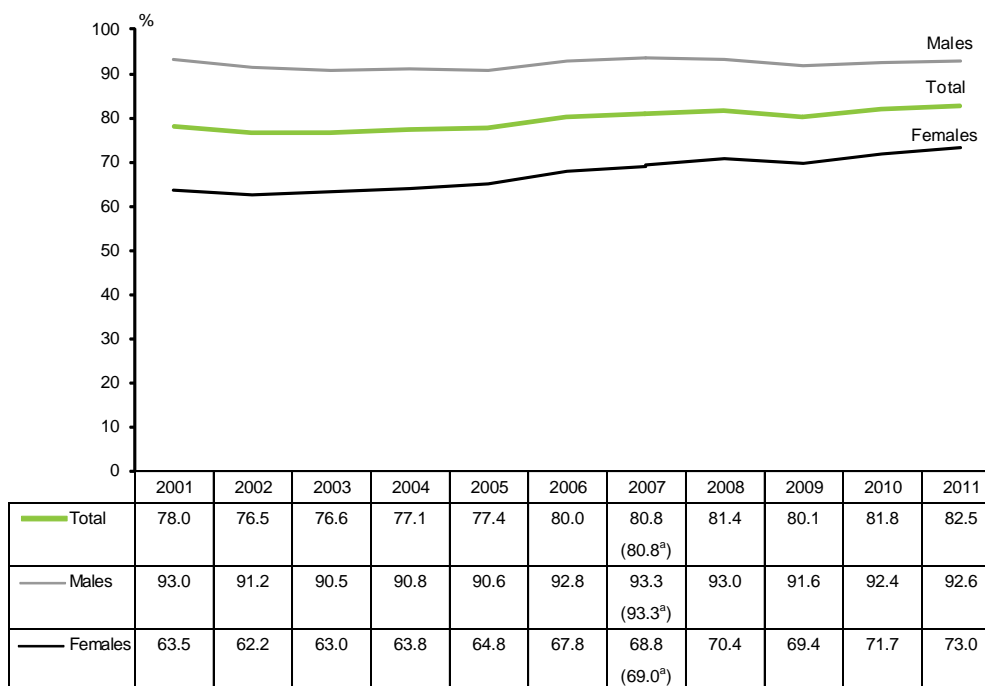
3.2 The employment rate for older residents made good progress. A record 61.2% of residents aged 55 to 64 were working in 2011, up from 59.0% a year ago. The employment rate for both males (from 75.0% to 76.4%) and females (from 43.4% to 46.3%) in this age group rose to new highs in 2011 ([Chart 5B](#)).

3.3 The employment rate for women in the prime-working ages of 25 to 54 also rose to another high, from 71.7% in 2010 to 73.0% in 2011. Prime-working age men experienced a modest increase from 92.4% to 92.6%, still lower than the pre-recession high of 93.3% in 2007 and 93.0% a decade ago ([Chart 5A](#)). Nevertheless, Singapore's rate remained above the levels in the other Asian NIEs and the advanced economies.³

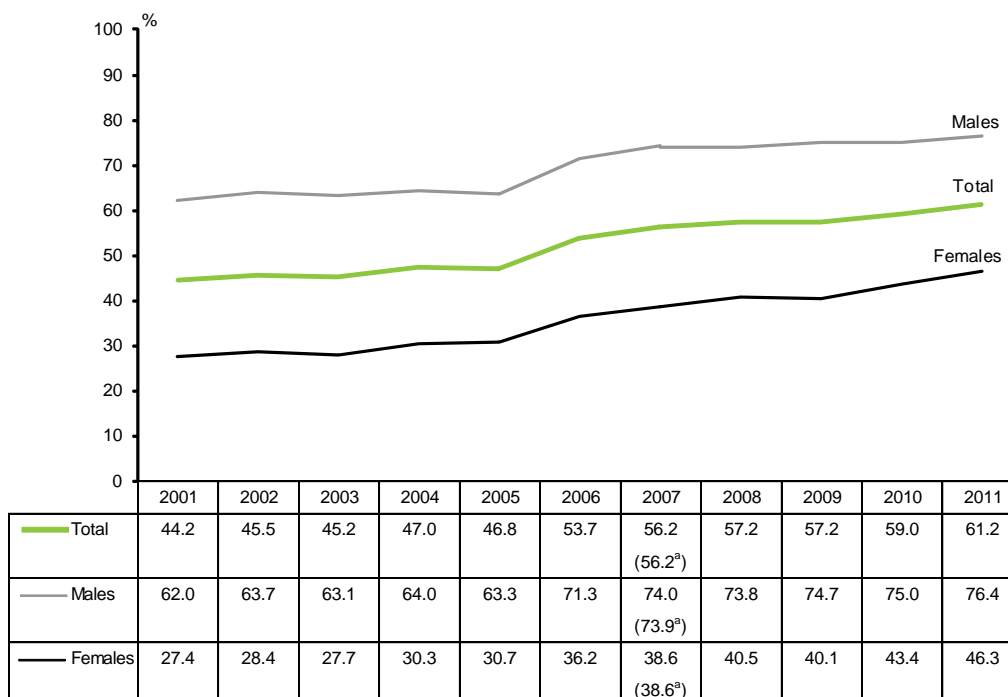
³ The employment rate of men aged 25 to 54 was 85.7% in Taiwan, 86.8% in South Korea, 90.3% in Hong Kong, 81.0% in US, 85.3% in UK and 84.7% for OECD average in 2010. Source: Based on data from national statistical agencies and OECD Stat Extracts website.

Chart 5: Resident Employment Rate by Selected Age Groups and Sex, 2001 to 2011 (As at June) (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)

(A) Aged 25 to 54



(B) Aged 55 to 64



Source: Comprehensive Labour Force Survey (LFS), except 2005 data which are from the General Household Survey (GHS) 2005.

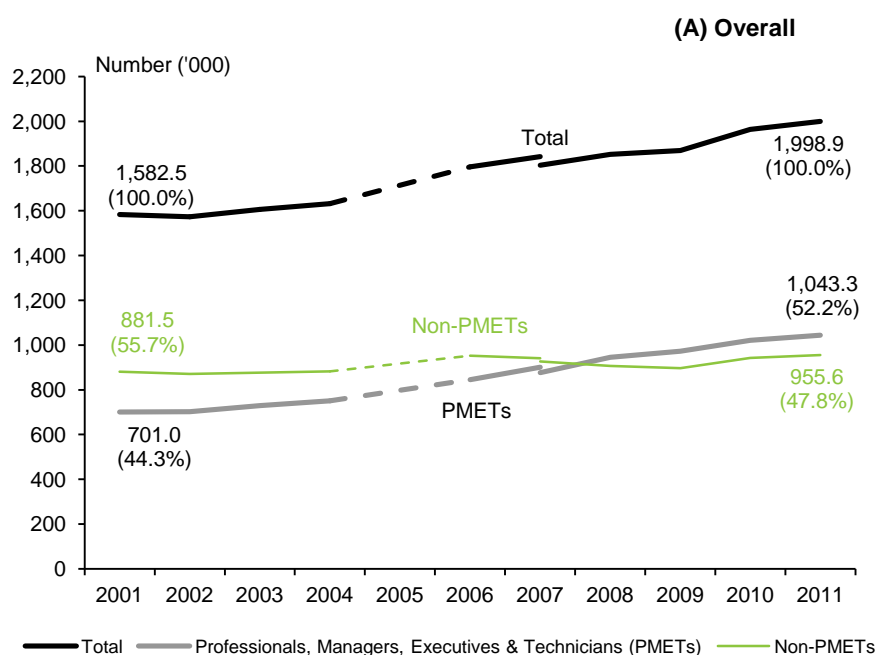
Notes: (1) Data from GHS may not be strictly comparable with LFS as there are some differences in the survey period. GHS was conducted from March/April to August/September whereas LFS was from May to July.

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

PMETs' share of employment continued to rise

3.4 More residents were employed in both professional, managerial, executive & technician (PMET) and non-PMET jobs in 2011, with a faster rate of increase over the year for PMETs (2.2%) than non-PMETs (1.5%). This was the second consecutive year that residents employed in non-PMET jobs had increased, after declining from 2006 to 2009. Over the decade, PMETs (4.3% p.a.) also experienced faster employment gains than non-PMETs (1.0% p.a.), resulting in an increase in PMETs' share of the resident workforce from 44% in 2001 to 52% in 2011 (Chart 6).

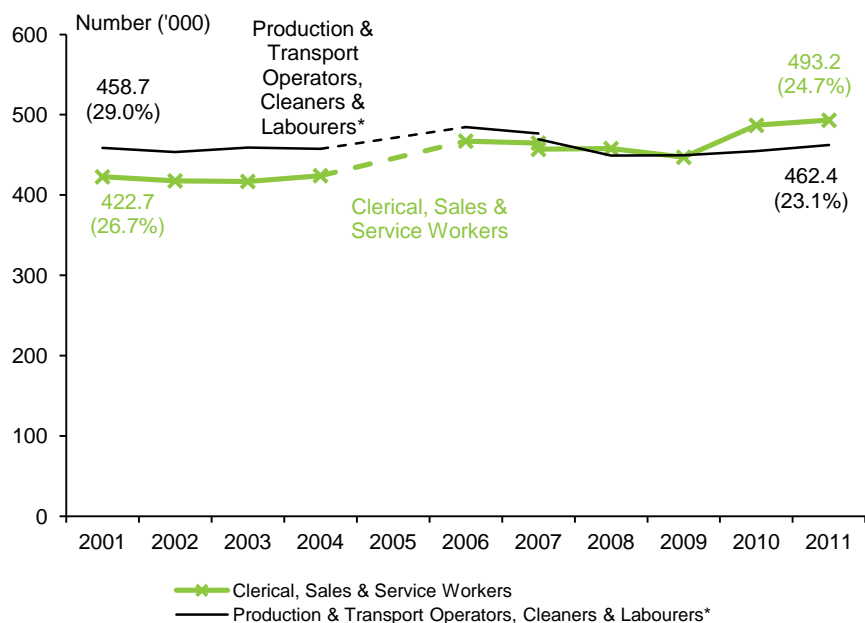
Chart 6: Employed Residents by Occupation, 2001 to 2011 (As at June)



Annualised Change (% p.a.)

	Total	PMETs	Non-PMETs
2001 to 2011 [^]	2.6	4.3	1.0
2001 to 2006	2.6	3.8	1.5
2006 to 2011 [^]	2.6	4.9	0.4
2010 to 2011	1.8	2.2	1.5

(B) Non-PMETs



Annualised Change (% p.a.)

	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers*
2001 to 2011 [^]	1.7	0.2
2001 to 2006	2.0	1.1
2006 to 2011 [^]	1.4	-0.6
2010 to 2011	1.3	1.7

- Notes:
- (1) Figures in brackets refer to the share of employed residents in the respective occupational groups.
 - (2) * – Includes Agricultural & Fishery Workers and Workers Not Classifiable by Occupation.
 - (3) Data on number and share may not add up to the total due to rounding.
 - (4) The comprehensive Labour Force Survey was not conducted in 2005 due to the conduct of the General Household Survey 2005 by the Department of Statistics, Ministry of Trade and Industry.
 - (5) [^] – The growth rates are adjusted for the change in the definition of resident population estimates by Singapore Department of Statistics (released in February 2008) to exclude residents who have been away from Singapore for a continuous period of 12 months or longer. The figures were computed based on two sub-periods, 2001/2006 to 2007 (based on old definition) and 2007 to 2011 (based on new definition).
 - (6) Data were coded based on the Singapore Standard Occupation Classification (SSOC) 2010 for data from 2010 onwards, SSOC 2005 for 2006 to 2009 data and SSOC 2000 for 2001 to 2004 data. Hence, the data across the various years may not be strictly comparable due to revisions in the occupational classification.

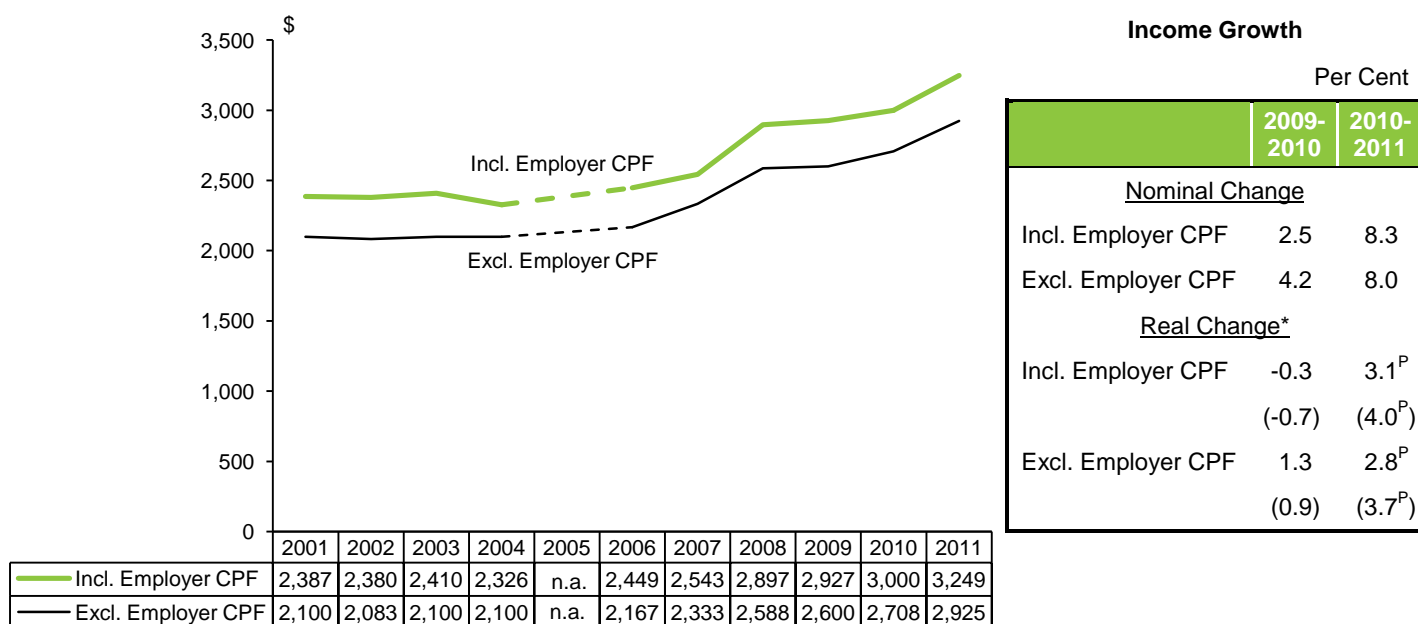
Part-timers increased to about one in ten

3.5 The large majority or nine in ten of the employed residents were working full-time in 2011, though the number of part-timers continued to rise from 176,700 or 9.0% of employed residents in 2010 to 194,700 or 9.7% in 2011. 47% of the part-timers were willing and available to work additional hours (i.e. time-related underemployed) in 2011, down from 49% in 2010. However, their number increased from 86,600 or 4.4% of all employed residents in 2010 to 91,200 or 4.6% in 2011, reflecting the rise in part-time employment.

Strong income growth in 2011, amid a tighter labour market

3.6 Nominal incomes rose strongly in 2011, amid a tighter labour market. The median monthly income from work (including employer CPF contributions) of full-time employed residents rose by 8.3% over the year to \$3,249 in 2011, up from the growth of 2.5% in 2010. Taking headline inflation into account, the median income rose in real terms by 3.1%^P in 2011, after a slight dip of 0.3% in 2010. Excluding employer CPF contributions, growth in income also accelerated in 2011, although by a slightly lower rate at 8.0% (nominal) and 2.8%^P (real). The headline inflation is based on Consumer Price Index (CPI) covering all items, including imputed rentals on owner-occupied accommodation. Excluding the latter, the real median income of full-time employed residents grew by 4.0%^P (including employer CPF contributions) and 3.7%^P (excluding employer CPF contributions) in 2011 (Chart 7).

Chart 7: Median Gross Monthly Income from Work of Full-Time Employed Residents, 2001 to 2011 (As at June)



- Notes:
- (1) Data exclude full-time National Servicemen.
 - (2) The comprehensive Labour Force Survey was not conducted in 2005 due to the conduct of the General Household Survey 2005 by the Department of Statistics, Ministry of Trade and Industry.
 - (3) Adjusted income levels for 2007 in the chart above are the same as the original income levels. See note 2 for Chart 5.
 - (4) * – Deflated by Consumer Price Index at 2009 prices (2009 = 100). Figures in brackets are deflated by Consumer Price Index excluding owner-occupied accommodation at 2009 prices (2009 = 100).
 - (5) ^P – preliminary

^P preliminary

3.7 Cumulatively, the median monthly income from work (including employer CPF contributions) of full-time employed residents rose by 36% or 3.1% p.a. from \$2,387 in 2001 to \$3,249 in 2011. The increase after adjusting for headline inflation was 11%^P or 1.1% p.a.^P, with virtually all the gains occurring in the second half of the decade from 2006 to 2011. The median income rose faster than the income at the 20th percentile level, which grew by 25% or 2.3% p.a. from \$1,383 in 2001 to \$1,733 in 2011. Factoring in headline inflation, the real income growth at the 20th percentile level was only 2.6%^P or 0.3% p.a.^P (Table 2).

Table 2: Change in Gross Monthly Income from Work of Full-Time Employed Residents, 2001 to 2011 (As at June)

	Nominal Change					
	2001 to 2011		2001 to 2006		2006 to 2011	
	Cumulative (%)	Annualised (% p.a.)	Cumulative (%)	Annualised (% p.a.)	Cumulative (%)	Annualised (% p.a.)
Including Employer CPF						
Median (50th Percentile)	36.1	3.1	2.6	0.5	32.7	5.8
20th Percentile	25.3	2.3	-7.0	-1.4	34.8	6.1
Excluding Employer CPF						
Median (50th Percentile)	39.3	3.4	3.2	0.6	35.0	6.2
20th Percentile	25.0	2.3	–	–	25.0	4.6
	Real Change*					
	2001 to 2011 ^P		2001 to 2006		2006 to 2011 ^P	
	Cumulative (%)	Annualised (% p.a.)	Cumulative (%)	Annualised (% p.a.)	Cumulative (%)	Annualised (% p.a.)
Including Employer CPF						
Median (50th Percentile)	11.4 (13.3)	1.1 (1.3)	-0.7 (-1.5)	-0.1 (-0.3)	12.2 (15.0)	2.3 (2.8)
20th Percentile	2.6 (4.3)	0.3 (0.4)	-10.0 (-10.7)	-2.1 (-2.2)	13.9 (16.8)	2.6 (3.2)
Excluding Employer CPF						
Median (50th Percentile)	14.0 (16.0)	1.3 (1.5)	-0.1 (-0.9)	– (-0.2)	14.1 (17.0)	2.7 (3.2)
20th Percentile	2.3 (4.1)	0.2 (0.4)	-3.2 (-4.0)	-0.6 (-0.8)	5.7 (8.4)	1.1 (1.6)

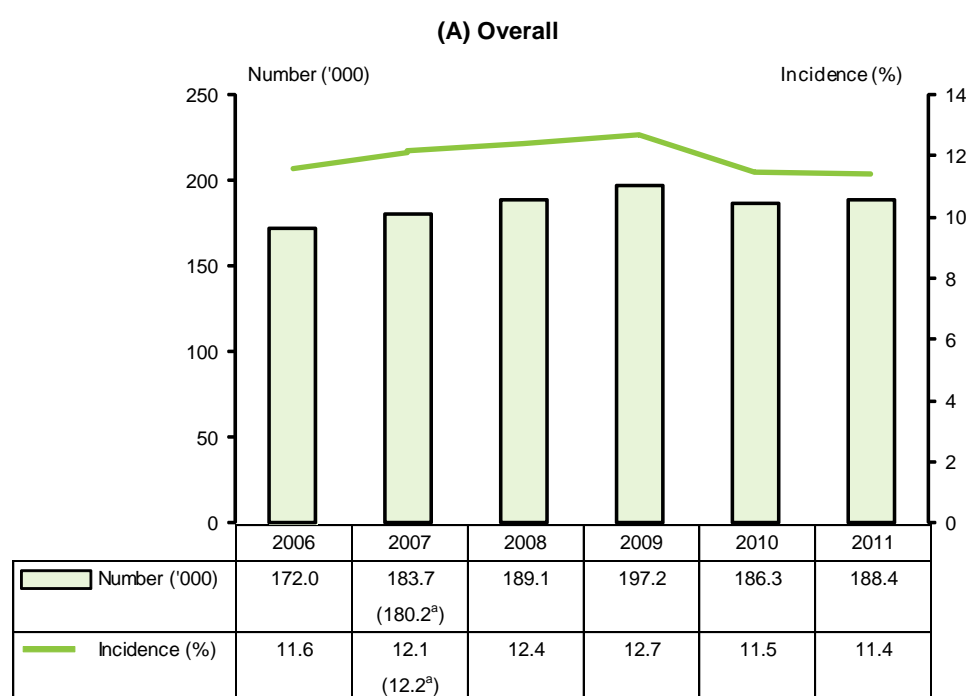
- Notes: (1) Data exclude full-time National Servicemen.
(2) * – Deflated by Consumer Price Index at 2009 prices (2009 = 100). Figures in brackets are deflated by Consumer Price Index excluding owner-occupied accommodation at 2009 prices (2009 = 100).
(3) ^P – preliminary
(4) ‘–’: Nil or negligible.

Contract employment share stabilised

3.8 The number of resident employees on term contracts⁴ rose by 1.1% over the year to 188,400 in 2011. As the increase was comparable to the 1.2% for permanent employees, the share of contract workers among resident employees broadly stabilised at 11.4% in 2011 compared with 11.5% in 2010, after declining from the high of 12.7% in 2009 (Chart 8A).

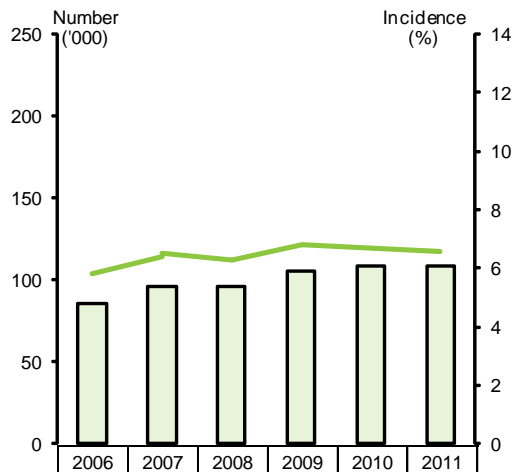
3.9 The decline in incidence of term-contract employment from 2009 largely stemmed from residents on longer-term contracts of a year or more, whose share among resident employees fell from around 6% in 2006 to 2009 to about 5% in 2010 and 2011 (Chart 8C). The incidence of resident employees on short-term contracts of less than a year (including those on casual/on-call employment) stayed at around 7% in the recent three years, after increasing from the low of 5.8% in 2006 when the data were first collected (Chart 8B).

Chart 8: Resident Employees on Term Contracts⁴, 2006 to 2011 (As at June)



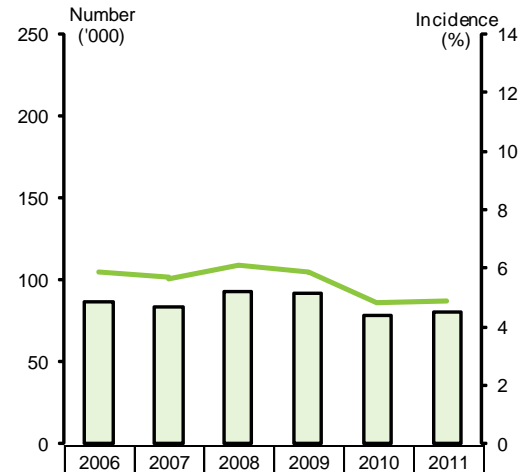
⁴ Employees on term contracts refer to those on fixed-term contract of employment that will terminate on the expiry of a specific term unless it is renewed, as well as those on casual/on-call employment (i.e. where persons are employed on ad hoc basis, as and when the company requires additional manpower). On the other hand, permanent employees refer to those employed for an unspecified duration, i.e. they are not on term contracts.

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



Number ('000)	85.4	97.7 (96.3 ^a)	96.5	105.2	108.2	108.5
Incidence (%)	5.8	6.4 (6.5 ^a)	6.3	6.8	6.7	6.6

(C) Term Contract of 1 Year or More



Number ('000)	86.6	86.0 (83.9 ^a)	92.6	92.0	78.1	79.9
Incidence (%)	5.9	5.7 (5.7 ^a)	6.1	5.9	4.8	4.9

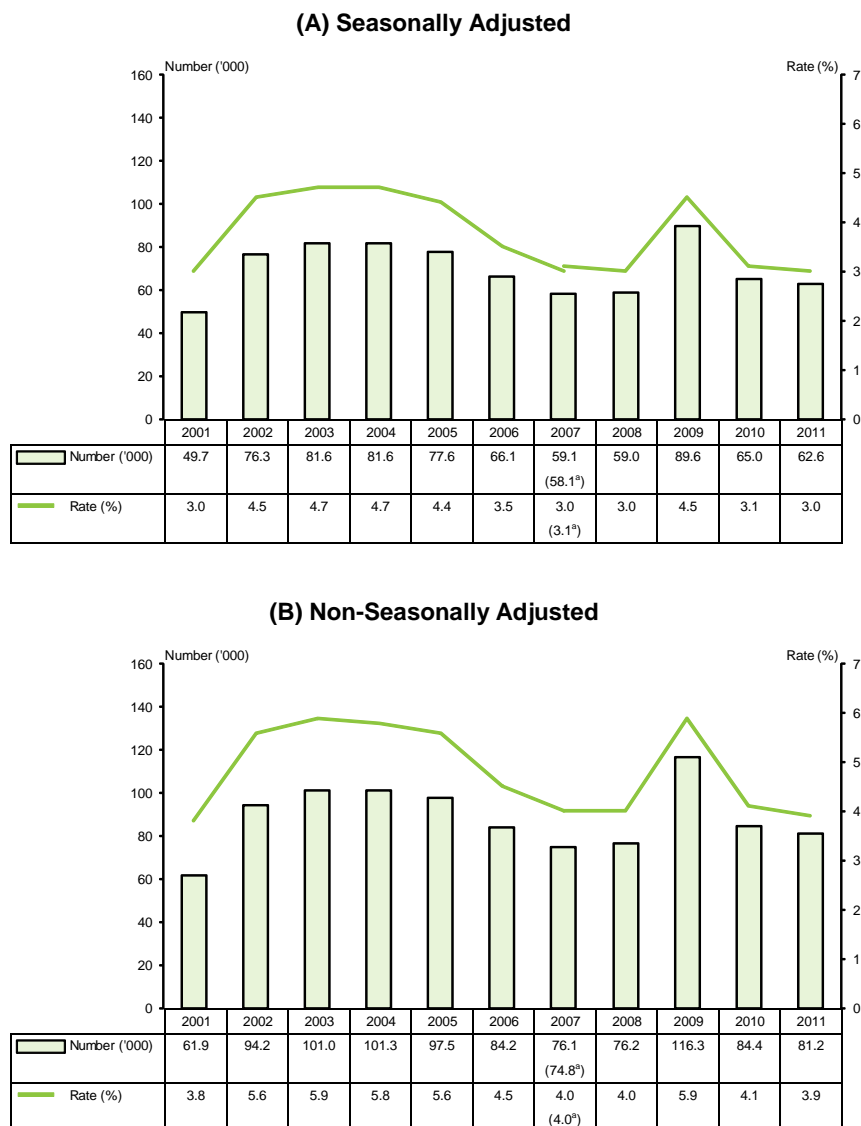
- Notes: (1) Data exclude full-time National Servicemen.
 (2) Incidence refers to employees on term contracts of the specific duration as a percentage of resident employees.
 (3) ^a – Adjusted figures for 2007. See note 2 for [Chart 5](#).

4 Unemployment

Unemployment lower than a year ago

4.1 With the sustained job creation, unemployment declined further, after improving significantly in 2010 from the high experienced during the 2009 recession. The resident unemployment rate and number decreased from the seasonally adjusted 4.5% or 89,600 persons in June 2009 to 3.1% or 65,000 in June 2010 and further to 3.0% or 62,600 in June 2011. Non-seasonally adjusted, there were 3.9% or 81,200 persons in the resident labour force who were unemployed in June 2011, compared with 4.1% or 84,400 in June 2010 and 5.9% or 116,300 in June 2009. This was among the lowest unemployment rate recorded for June periods in the past decade ([Chart 9](#)).

Chart 9: Resident Unemployment Rate and Number, 2001 to 2011 (As at June)



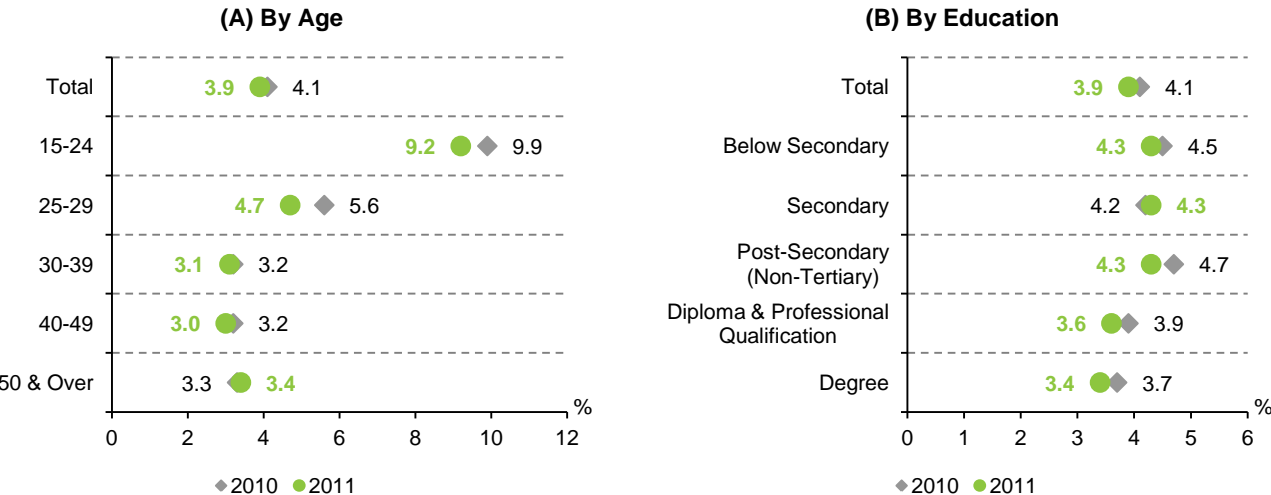
Source: Comprehensive Labour Force Survey (LFS), except 2005 data which are from the General Household Survey (GHS) 2005.

Note: ^a – Adjusted figures for 2007. See note 2 for [Chart 5](#).

4.2 The improvement in unemployment rate over the year was largely felt by youths aged 15 to 24 (from 9.9% to 9.2%) and residents aged 25 to 29 (from 5.6% to 4.7%) (Chart 10A). Notwithstanding the improvement, the unemployment rates for younger residents were still above the overall average. This reflected their greater extent of job search, as many of them were new entrants to the labour market and even after starting work, tended to change jobs more frequently. Nevertheless, young job seekers did not experience long unemployment spells. The median duration of unemployment was 4 weeks for youths aged 15 to 24 and 6 weeks for those aged 25 to 29 compared with 8 weeks for all job seekers in June 2011.

4.3 The unemployment rate improved across the education groups, barring a marginal increase for those with secondary qualification (from 4.2% to 4.3%). The better-educated residents with degree or diploma & professional qualifications continued to have lower unemployment rate than those less educated (Chart 10B).

Chart 10: Resident Unemployment Rate by Age and Education, 2010 and 2011 (As at June) (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)



4.4 Underscoring the greater employability of better-educated persons, PMETs (2.4%) experienced a lower unemployment rate than clerical, sales & service (5.7%) and production & related (4.3%) workers. The differential in unemployment rates partly also reflected the variation in staff turnover, with clerical, sales & service workers typically experiencing faster turnover than the other broad occupational groups (Chart 11).⁵

Chart 11: Resident Unemployment Rate by Occupation, June 2011 (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)

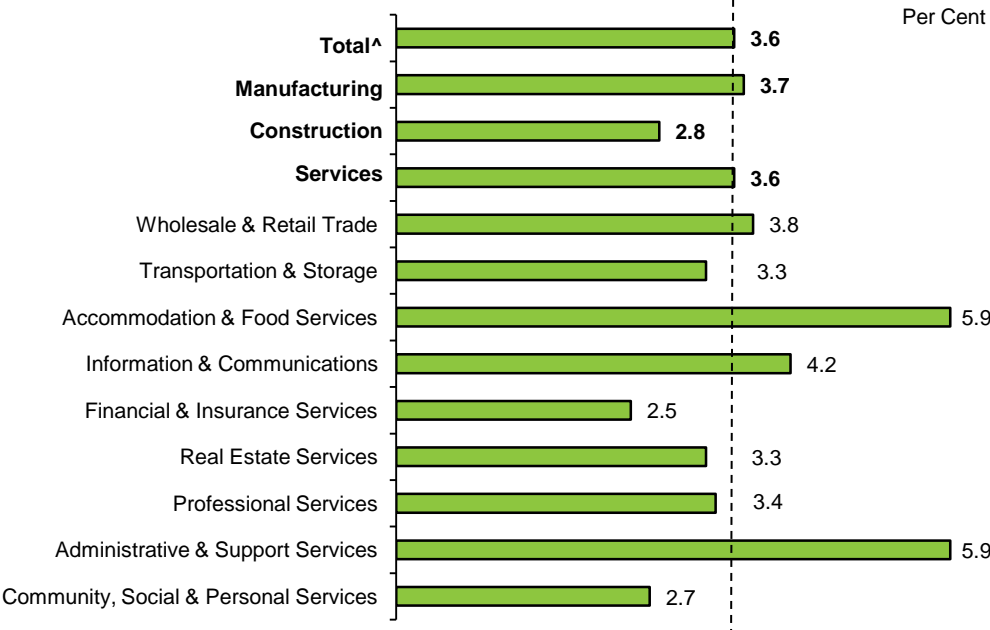


- Notes:
- (1) The unemployment rate by occupation is obtained by dividing the number of unemployed who previously worked in a given occupation by the sum of the number of workers employed in this occupation and the unemployed who previously worked in the occupation.
 - (2) Data exclude unemployed residents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

⁵ The average monthly resignation rate for clerical, sales & service workers in the second quarter of 2011 was 3.2%, compared with 2.2% for production & related workers and 1.5% for PMETs. Correspondingly, the average monthly recruitment rate was higher among clerical, sales & service workers at 4.0% than production & related workers at 2.8% and PMETs at 2.2%.

4.5 Accommodation & food services and administrative & support services (both 5.9%) had the highest unemployment rate among the major industries in 2011, reflecting their weaker occupational profile. At the other end, financial & insurance services (2.5%), community, social & personal services (2.7%) and construction (2.8%) had the lowest unemployment rate in 2011 (Chart 12).

Chart 12: Resident Unemployment Rate by Industry, June 2011 (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)



- Notes:
- (1) The unemployment rate by industry is obtained by dividing the number of unemployed who previously worked in a given industry by the sum of the number of workers employed in this industry and the unemployed who previously worked in the industry.
 - (2) Data exclude unemployed residents without work experience.
 - (3) ^ – Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying, Utilities and Sewerage & Waste Management which are not separately reflected.

5 Economically Inactive

Family responsibilities, schooling/attending courses/training, poor health/disability/old age and retirement were common reasons for economic inactivity

5.1 Around one in three (33.9%) or 1.07 million residents aged 15 & over were neither working nor looking for a job (i.e. economically inactive) in June 2011. Reflecting the higher incidence of economic inactivity among females (43.0%) than males (24.4%), females made up nearly two in three (65%) of the economically inactive residents. A large majority of economically inactive males were from the two ends of the age spectrum, where the incidence of economic inactivity was the highest. Close to half (46%) of the economically inactive men were aged 15 to 24, while another four in ten (39%) were aged 60 & over. The economically inactive women were more spread out across the age groups, as the incidence of economic inactivity among prime-working age women was much higher than for men in the same age groups (Table 3).

5.2 Reflecting their greater employability and higher opportunity cost of not working, the better-educated residents had lower economic inactivity rate than those less educated. Consequently, around three in four (76%) economically inactive residents had secondary or lower qualifications.

Table 3: Profile of Economically Inactive Residents, June 2011

Characteristics	Total			Males			Females		
	Number	Distribution (%)	Incidence (%)	Number	Distribution (%)	Incidence (%)	Number	Distribution (%)	Incidence (%)
Total	1,068,600	100.0	33.9	373,800	100.0	24.4	694,800	100.0	43.0
Age Group (Years)									
15 – 24	338,600	31.7	63.3	172,300	46.1	62.4	166,200	23.9	64.3
25 – 29	25,900	2.4	10.8	9,600	2.6	8.2	16,300	2.3	13.3
30 – 39	71,200	6.7	12.1	6,800	1.8	2.4	64,400	9.3	20.7
40 – 49	98,300	9.2	15.7	10,600	2.8	3.5	87,700	12.6	27.3
50 – 59	142,300	13.3	24.7	29,000	7.8	10.1	113,300	16.3	39.0
60 & Over	392,500	36.7	67.3	145,500	38.9	53.7	247,000	35.5	79.2
Educational Attainment									
Below Secondary	544,600	51.0	54.9	179,200	47.9	40.4	365,400	52.6	66.7
Secondary	266,500	24.9	38.8	101,900	27.2	32.0	164,700	23.7	44.7
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	99,800	9.3	28.9	41,200	11.0	21.2	58,500	8.4	38.9
Diploma & Professional Qualification	76,600	7.2	16.8	30,900	8.3	12.9	45,700	6.6	21.2
Degree	81,200	7.6	12.1	20,700	5.5	6.1	60,500	8.7	18.2

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

5.3 Reflecting the concentration of women, youths and older persons among residents outside the labour force, the common reasons for their economic inactivity were family responsibilities (housework, childcare, care-giving to families/relatives) (31%), schooling/attending courses/training (30%), poor health/disability/old age (20%) and retirement (13%) (Table 4).

Table 4: Economically Inactive Residents by Main Reason for Economic Inactivity, June 2011

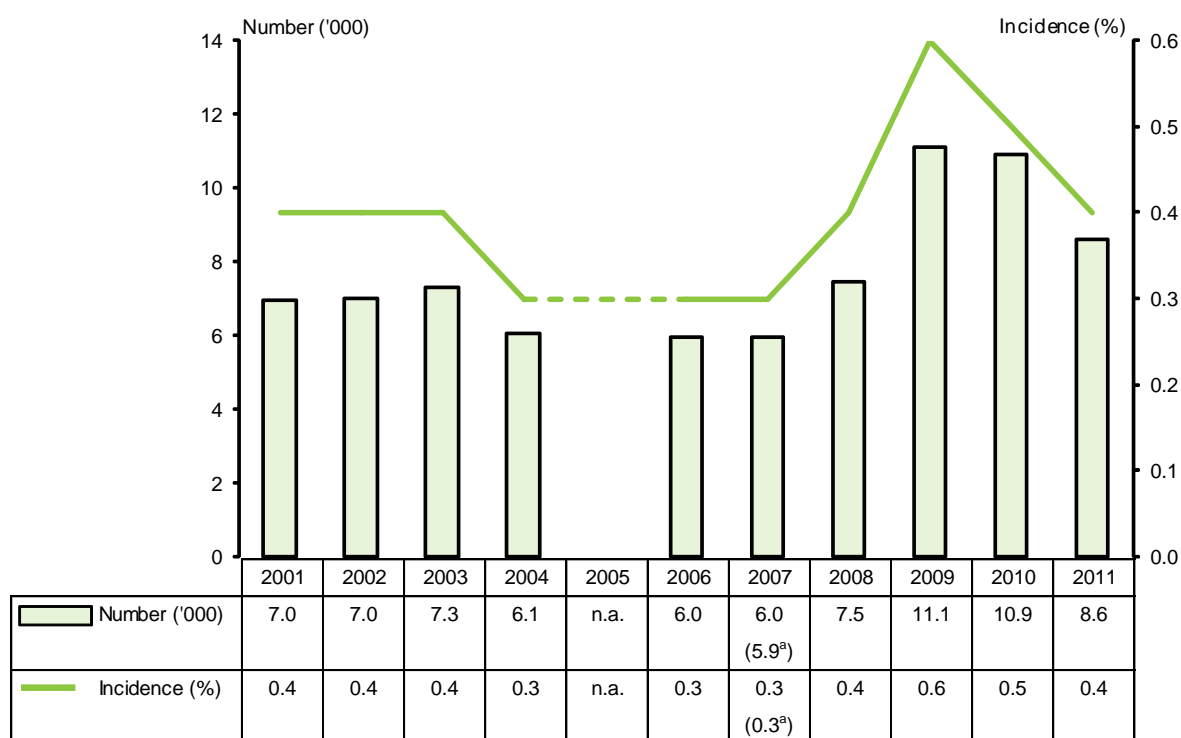
Main Reason for Economic Inactivity	Total		Males		Females	
	Number	Distribution (%)	Number	Distribution (%)	Number	Distribution (%)
Total	1,068,600	100.0	373,800	100.0	694,800	100.0
Family Responsibilities*	335,000	31.4	6,700	1.8	328,400	47.3
Schooling/Attending Courses/Training	325,400	30.5	164,900	44.1	160,500	23.1
Poor Health/Disabled/Too Old	208,900	19.6	78,500	21.0	130,400	18.8
Retired	140,700	13.2	90,600	24.2	50,100	7.2
Taking a Break	21,900	2.1	10,700	2.9	11,200	1.6
Awaiting NS Call-Up/Examination Results	12,800	1.2	11,300	3.0	1,400	0.2
Discouraged	8,600	0.8	5,600	1.5	3,000	0.4
Others	15,300	1.4	5,500	1.5	9,700	1.4

Notes: (1) * – Includes housework, childcare and care-giving to families/relatives.
(2) Data may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Fewer discouraged workers than a year ago

5.4 Discouraged workers declined for the second successive year, after hitting a high in the 2009 recession. The number of residents discouraged from seeking work fell from 11,100 in 2009 to 10,900 in 2010 and more sharply to 8,600 in 2011. They formed only 0.4% of the resident labour force inclusive of discouraged workers, down from 0.5% in 2010 and 0.6% in 2009 ([Chart 13](#)).

Chart 13: Residents Discouraged from Seeking Work, 2001 to 2011 (As at June)



- Notes:
- (1) Discouraged workers are persons outside the labour force who were not actively looking for a job because they believed their job search would not yield results. Reasons cited for being discouraged include: (a) Believes no suitable work available; (b) Employers' discrimination (e.g. prefer younger workers) and (c) Lacks necessary qualification, training, skills or experience.
 - (2) Incidence refers to discouraged workers as a percentage of the resident labour force (inclusive of discouraged workers).
 - (3) The comprehensive Labour Force Survey was not conducted in 2005 due to the conduct of the General Household Survey 2005 by the Department of Statistics, Ministry of Trade and Industry.
 - (4) ^a – Adjusted figures for 2007. See note 2 for [Chart 5](#).

5.5 Nearly two in three (64%) residents discouraged from seeking work were aged 50 & over in 2011. This reflected their higher incidence of being discouraged (0.9%) compared with those in younger age groups, ranging from 0.1% for those in their 30s to 0.3% for those in their 40s. The incidence of discouraged workers decreased with educational attainment, from 0.8% for the below-secondary group to 0.2% among those with diploma & professional qualifications and degree holders. Consequently, nearly seven in ten (68%) of the discouraged workers had only secondary or lower qualifications (Table 5).

Table 5: Profile of Residents Discouraged from Seeking Work, June 2011

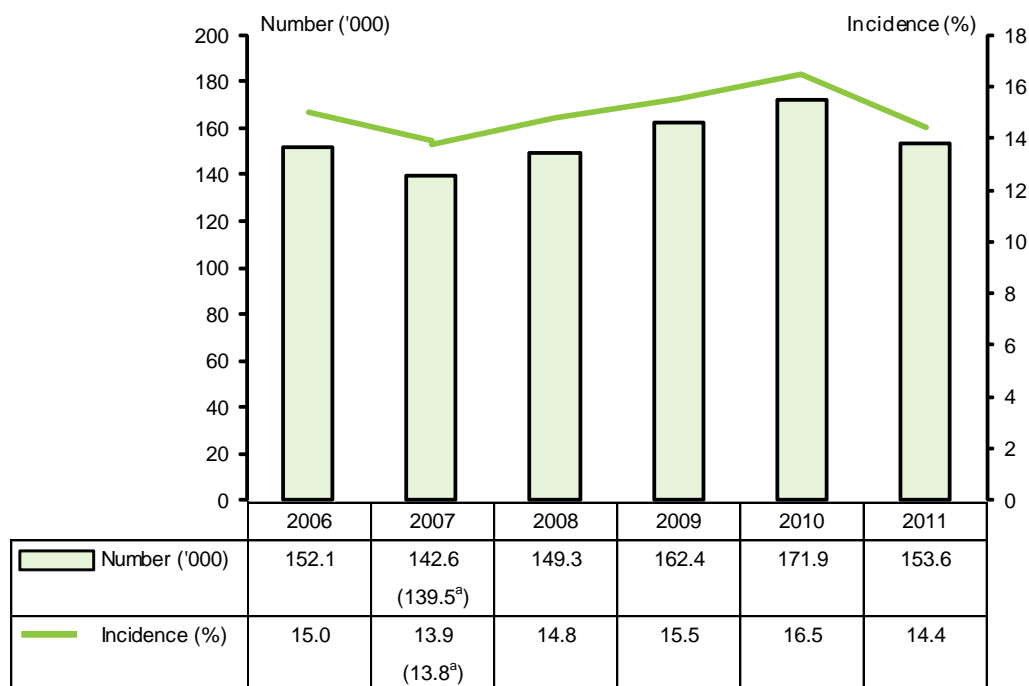
Characteristics	Number	Distribution (%)	Incidence (%)
Total	8,600	100.0	0.4
Sex			
Males	5,600	65.0	0.5
Females	3,000	35.0	0.3
Age Group (Years)			
Below 30	800	9.5	0.2
30 – 39	500	6.3	0.1
40 – 49	1,700	20.1	0.3
50 & Over	5,500	64.1	0.9
Educational Attainment			
Below Secondary	3,800	43.7	0.8
Secondary	2,100	24.4	0.5
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	900	10.3	0.4
Diploma & Professional Qualification	700	7.9	0.2
Degree	1,200	13.7	0.2

- Notes:
- (1) Discouraged workers are persons outside the labour force who were not actively looking for a job because they believed their job search would not yield results. Reasons cited for being discouraged include: (a) Believes no suitable work available; (b) Employers' discrimination (e.g. prefer younger workers) and (c) Lacks necessary qualification, training, skills or experience.
 - (2) Incidence refers to discouraged workers as a percentage of the resident labour force (inclusive of discouraged workers).
 - (3) Data on number and distribution may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Fewer potential entrants intending to look for work in the next two years

5.6 The number and incidence of potential entrants into the labour force declined in 2011, reversing from the uptrend in the last three years. Some 153,600 or 14.4% of economically inactive residents in 2011 intended to look for a job within the next two years, down from 171,900 or 16.5% in 2010 (Chart 14).

Chart 14: Resident Potential Entrants into the Labour Force, 2006 to 2011 (As at June)



- Notes:
- (1) Potential entrants refer to economically inactive persons who intended to look for a job within the next two years.
 - (2) Incidence refers to potential entrants as a percentage of economically inactive residents.
 - (3) Comparable data series on potential entrants started from 2006.
 - (4) ^a – Adjusted figures for 2007. See note 2 for [Chart 5](#).

5.7 The incidence of potential entrants was higher among the younger prime-working age groups, where slightly over one in two (53%) economically inactive residents aged 25 to 29 and one in three (33%) of those in their 30s intended to look for a job in the next two years. The incidence of potential entrants rose with educational attainment, ranging from 6.6% of those with below-secondary qualifications to 33% among degree holders. Nevertheless, the lower-educated residents with secondary or lower qualifications formed a slight majority or 52% in the pool of potential entrants ([Table 6](#)), reflecting the high concentration of the less educated among economically inactive residents.

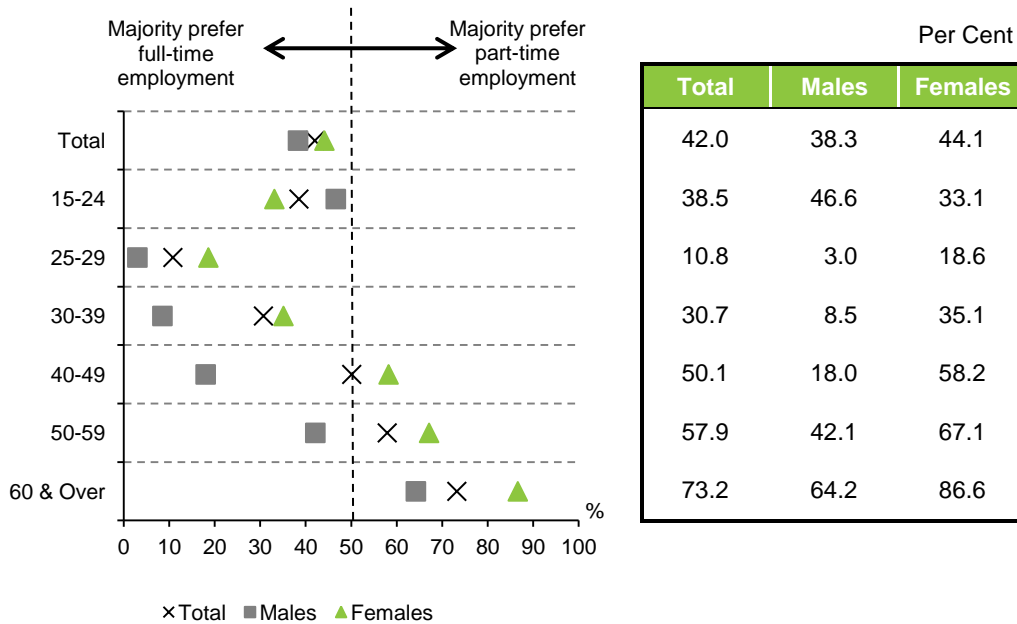
Table 6: Profile of Resident Potential Entrants into the Labour Force, June 2011

Characteristics	Total			Males			Females		
	Number	Distribution (%)	Incidence (%)	Number	Distribution (%)	Incidence (%)	Number	Distribution (%)	Incidence (%)
Total	153,600	100.0	14.4	55,300	100.0	14.8	98,300	100.0	14.1
Age Group (Years)									
15 – 24	61,700	40.2	18.2	24,800	44.9	14.4	36,900	37.5	22.2
25 – 29	13,700	8.9	53.0	6,900	12.5	71.6	6,800	6.9	42.0
30 – 39	23,500	15.3	33.0	3,900	7.1	57.7	19,500	19.9	30.4
40 – 49	21,700	14.1	22.1	4,400	7.9	41.2	17,300	17.6	19.8
50 – 59	19,200	12.5	13.5	7,000	12.7	24.3	12,200	12.4	10.8
60 & Over	13,800	9.0	3.5	8,300	15.0	5.7	5,500	5.6	2.2
Educational Attainment									
Below Secondary	36,100	23.5	6.6	14,500	26.2	8.1	21,500	21.9	5.9
Secondary	44,200	28.8	16.6	14,800	26.8	14.5	29,400	30.0	17.9
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	22,300	14.5	22.3	9,500	17.2	23.1	12,700	13.0	21.8
Diploma & Professional Qualification	24,200	15.8	31.7	9,700	17.5	31.3	14,600	14.8	31.9
Degree	26,800	17.4	33.0	6,800	12.2	32.8	20,000	20.3	33.1
Work Experience									
With Work Experience	110,800	72.1	17.5	38,600	69.8	16.9	72,200	73.5	17.8
Without Work Experience	42,800	27.9	9.8	16,700	30.2	11.5	26,100	26.5	9.0
Preference for Full-Time/Part-Time Employment									
Full-Time	89,000	58.0	n.a.	34,100	61.7	n.a.	54,900	55.9	n.a.
Part-Time	64,500	42.0	n.a.	21,200	38.3	n.a.	43,400	44.1	n.a.

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

5.8 Overall, nearly six in ten (58%) or 89,000 of the potential entrants in 2011 preferred to work full-time, while the other four in ten (42%) or 64,500 preferred part-time employment (Table 6). Unlike the younger potential entrants who mostly preferred to work full-time, the majority of mature female potential entrants aged 40 & over (66%) and older males aged 60 & over (64%) preferred to work part-time (Chart 15).

Chart 15: Proportion of Resident Potential Entrants Who Preferred to Work Part-Time by Age Group and Sex, June 2011



Note: Potential entrants refer to economically inactive persons who intended to look for a job within the next two years.

6 Concluding Remarks

6.1 The employment rate rose to a new high in 2011, reflecting the sustained improvement among women and older residents. Amid a tighter labour market, the median income of residents in full-time employment rose faster than a year ago, even after taking inflation into account.

Survey Coverage and Methodology

1 Introduction

1.1 The 2011 comprehensive Labour Force Survey is the thirty-fourth in the series of mid-year labour force surveys conducted in Singapore by the Manpower Research and Statistics Department of the Ministry of Manpower.

1.2 The Labour Force Survey is conducted under the Statistics Act (Chapter 317) which empowers the Director of the Manpower Research and Statistics Department to collect data on the economic activities of the population in Singapore. The Act also guarantees the confidentiality of individual information obtained from the survey.

2 Objective and Coverage

2.1 The objective of the survey is to collect data on the economic activities of the population, including detailed information on employment and unemployment, characteristics of the labour force and economically inactive persons.

2.2 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.

3 Concepts and Definitions

Reference Period

This refers to the week preceding the date of the survey interview.

Activity Status

Persons are classified as economically active or inactive.

Economically Active Population : This refers to persons aged fifteen years and over who were either employed or unemployed during the reference period. This group is also known as the labour force.

Economically Inactive Population : This refers to persons aged fifteen years and over who were not working, did not have a job to return to and were not actively looking for a job during the reference period.

Employed Persons

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

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

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

Unemployed Persons

This refers to persons aged fifteen years and over who 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

This is defined as the percentage of unemployed persons to the total number of economically active persons aged fifteen years and over.

Duration of Unemployment

This refers to the number of complete weeks between the date when action was first taken to look for a job and the date of the survey interview.

Time-Related Underemployed Persons

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

Time-Related Underemployment Rate

This is defined as the percentage of time-related underemployed persons to the total number of employed persons aged fifteen years and over.

Age-Sex Specific Labour Force Participation Rate

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

Age-Sex Specific Employment Rate

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

Type of Employment

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

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

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

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

- (i) **Term Contract** : Employees on term contracts refer to those on fixed-term contract of employment that will terminate on the expiry of a specific term unless it is renewed, as well as those on casual/on-call employment (i.e. where persons are employed on ad hoc basis, as and when the company requires additional manpower).

- (ii) **Permanent** : Permanent employees refer to those employed for an unspecified duration, i.e. they are not on term contracts.

Gross Monthly Income from Work

Gross monthly income from work refers to income earned from employment. For employees, it refers to the gross monthly wages or salaries before deductions of employee CPF contributions and personal income tax. It includes commissions, overtime pay, tips, other allowances and one-twelfth of annual bonuses. For self-employed persons, gross monthly income refers to the average monthly profits from their business, trade or profession (i.e. total receipts less business expenses incurred) before deduction of income tax.

Occupation

This refers to the type of work performed by a person, which may not necessarily be related to his training, skill or professional qualification. In the case of a person who performs two or more kinds of work, his occupation would refer to the one in which he spent the greatest part of his working time and/or from which he derived the greatest share of his income during the reference period. The classification of occupations is based on the Singapore Standard Occupational Classification (SSOC), 2010, unless otherwise specified.

Industry

This refers to the major kind of activity undertaken by the establishment, enterprise, firm or organisation in which the person worked during the reference period. It is related to the principal class of goods produced or services rendered by the organisation. The classification of industries is based on the Singapore Standard Industrial Classification (SSIC), 2010, unless otherwise specified.

Educational Attainment

This refers to the highest level or standard which a person has passed or attained either through attendance at an institution of learning or through correspondence or self-study. The classification of educational attainment is based on the Singapore Standard Educational Classification (SSEC), 2010.

Discouraged Workers

This refers to persons outside the labour force who are not actively looking for a job because they believe their job search would not yield results. Reasons cited for being discouraged include belief that there is no suitable work available, employers' discrimination and lack of necessary qualifications, training, skills or experience.

Residents

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

4 Planning, Organisation, Fieldwork and Data Verification

4.1 Field operation for the 2011 survey was carried out from 25 May to 31 July 2011. A total of 120 officers comprising 20 permanent staff and 100 temporary interviewers were involved in the survey operation.

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

4.3 The work of the interviewers was closely monitored to ensure the quality of the data collection. Supervisors also conducted random field checks by calling up selected households to verify the information collected. The data were subjected to consistency and verification checks built into the computer system before processing.

5 Survey Response

5.1 Of the 33,000 housing units selected in the initial sample, 1,496 households were excluded from the survey as they were unoccupied, non-residential or demolished. A total of 28,592 households responded to the survey, achieving an overall response rate of 90.8%.

6 Reliability of Data

6.1 The results of the survey were grossed up to the resident population as at June 2011 (compiled by the Singapore Department of Statistics) using multiple estimation factors.

6.2 In a sample survey, inferences about the target population are drawn from the data collected from the sample. Errors due to extension of the conclusions based on one sample to the entire population are known as sampling errors. The sampling error of an estimate is the 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.

6.3 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. As a general rule, the smaller the group whose size is estimated or from which an estimate is being derived, the less precise that estimate is.

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

6.5 For the 2011 survey, the estimated sampling errors of the main resident labour force estimates were as follows:

	Estimate	Standard Error	Relative Standard Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower	Upper
Economically Active Residents	2,080,100	6,300	0.3	2,067,800	2,092,400
Employed Residents	1,998,900	6,300	0.3	1,986,500	2,011,300
Unemployed Residents	81,200	1,800	2.3	77,600	84,800
Economically Inactive Residents	1,068,600	5,700	0.5	1,057,500	1,079,800
Resident Labour Force Participation Rate	66.1%	0.18%-pt	0.3	65.8%	66.4%
Resident Unemployment Rate	3.9%	0.09%-pt	2.3	3.7%	4.1%

Note: Data are non-seasonally adjusted.

7 Impact of Population Revision on Labour Force Data

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

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

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

TABLE 1
KEY CHARACTERISTICS OF RESIDENT LABOUR FORCE, 2001 - 2011
 (As At June)

Mid-Year	Labour Force Participation Rate (%) (Aged 15 and Over)			Labour Force Participation Rate (%) (Aged 25 - 64)			Employment Rate (%) (Aged 15 and Over)			Employment Rate (%) (Aged 25 - 64)		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
2001	64.4	77.7	51.6	76.2	92.4	60.6	62.0	74.8	49.6	73.7	89.1	58.8
2002	63.6	77.2	50.6	75.9	92.4	60.0	60.0	72.9	47.7	72.1	87.3	57.3
2003	63.2	76.1	50.9	76.0	91.7	60.8	59.5	71.7	47.8	71.8	86.4	57.7
2004	63.3	75.7	51.3	76.4	91.6	61.6	59.6	71.5	48.1	72.3	86.5	58.5
2006	65.0	76.2	54.3	78.7	92.7	65.3	62.1	73.0	51.6	75.5	89.1	62.6
2007	65.1	76.5	54.3	79.2	93.0	66.0	62.6	73.7	51.9	76.5	89.9	63.6
2007 ^a	65.0	76.3	54.2	79.2	93.0	66.0	62.5	73.5	51.9	76.5	89.8	63.7
2008	65.6	76.1	55.6	79.7	92.5	67.4	63.0	73.3	53.2	77.0	89.4	65.1
2009	65.4	76.3	55.2	79.9	92.9	67.6	61.6	72.2	51.6	75.8	88.3	63.9
2010	66.2	76.5	56.5	80.0	92.1	68.4	63.5	73.5	54.0	77.1	88.8	66.1
2011	66.1	75.6	57.0	80.7	92.1	69.9	63.5	72.9	54.5	78.0	89.1	67.4

Notes :

1) Data for 2005 are not available as the comprehensive Labour Force Survey (LFS) was not conducted due to the conduct of the General Household Survey by Department of Statistics, Ministry of Trade and Industry.

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

TABLE 2
AGE - SEX SPECIFIC RESIDENT LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, 2001 - 2011
 (As At June)
 (TOTAL)

Age (Years)											Per Cent
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2006	2007	2007 ^a	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	64.4	63.6	63.2	63.3	65.0	65.1	65.0	65.6	65.4	66.2	66.1
15 - 19	15.8	11.9	11.5	12.1	12.4	13.6	13.6	12.8	11.8	15.4	12.3
20 - 24	68.9	65.2	67.1	66.9	70.7	66.6	66.6	66.5	63.5	65.8	62.8
25 - 29	88.5	87.9	88.7	87.9	89.0	89.9	90.1	88.7	89.3	89.4	89.2
30 - 34	84.2	84.4	85.8	85.6	87.2	87.7	87.9	88.6	88.3	89.0	88.6
35 - 39	80.4	80.2	81.6	82.1	83.8	84.5	84.6	85.6	85.8	86.2	87.3
40 - 44	80.1	80.1	80.1	80.8	82.5	82.9	82.9	83.3	84.4	84.4	84.9
45 - 49	78.9	78.2	77.6	79.2	81.4	80.8	80.9	82.8	82.1	82.4	83.7
50 - 54	71.4	72.5	73.1	73.4	76.8	77.3	77.3	77.5	78.1	78.6	79.7
55 - 59	55.6	58.7	57.5	59.1	63.5	66.0	66.0	66.6	68.4	68.3	70.2
60 - 64	35.6	35.4	34.2	35.1	43.9	46.8	46.7	48.8	50.6	51.0	54.7
65 - 69	20.7	19.6	19.5	18.9	25.3	26.6	26.6	27.5	29.9	30.9	36.2
70 & Over	6.9	6.8	6.3	5.4	7.9	8.0	8.0	9.6	10.5	11.0	12.5

Notes :

1) Data for 2005 are not available as the comprehensive Labour Force Survey (LFS) was not conducted due to the conduct of the General Household Survey by Department of Statistics, Ministry of Trade and Industry.

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

TABLE 2 (continued)
AGE - SEX SPECIFIC RESIDENT LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, 2001 - 2011
 (As At June)
 (MALES)

Age (Years)	Per Cent										
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2006	2007	2007 ^a	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	77.7	77.2	76.1	75.7	76.2	76.5	76.3	76.1	76.3	76.5	75.6
15 - 19	17.2	12.8	12.6	12.4	12.6	15.2	15.2	13.9	13.0	17.5	14.6
20 - 24	69.6	67.5	68.3	68.6	71.4	67.6	67.5	66.1	65.2	66.2	63.2
25 - 29	94.8	94.1	94.0	92.3	94.0	93.6	93.6	93.3	93.3	93.3	91.8
30 - 34	98.2	98.3	98.5	98.0	98.0	98.3	98.3	98.1	97.7	97.7	97.4
35 - 39	98.6	98.3	98.2	97.7	98.2	98.1	98.1	97.7	97.8	98.0	97.7
40 - 44	98.1	97.7	97.2	97.3	97.7	97.2	97.2	97.5	97.8	96.8	97.1
45 - 49	96.5	96.8	96.0	96.5	96.5	96.6	96.6	96.6	96.4	96.1	96.0
50 - 54	90.8	92.1	91.9	93.2	93.3	94.1	94.0	93.0	93.5	92.6	93.5
55 - 59	74.3	79.4	78.7	78.3	81.9	84.5	84.5	84.9	86.8	85.0	85.7
60 - 64	54.1	53.5	50.4	52.4	62.5	65.6	65.5	64.7	69.5	67.5	71.1
65 - 69	33.4	31.9	31.1	29.3	36.0	38.7	38.7	40.1	43.6	43.7	49.1
70 & Over	12.8	12.0	11.5	9.3	12.8	13.5	13.5	15.9	17.6	17.9	20.5

Notes :

1) Data for 2005 are not available as the comprehensive Labour Force Survey (LFS) was not conducted due to the conduct of the General Household Survey by Department of Statistics, Ministry of Trade and Industry.

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

TABLE 2 (continued)
AGE - SEX SPECIFIC RESIDENT LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, 2001 - 2011
 (As At June)
 (FEMALES)

Age (Years)												Per Cent
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2006	2007	2007 ^a	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Total	51.6	50.6	50.9	51.3	54.3	54.3	54.2	55.6	55.2	56.5	57.0	
15 - 19	14.3	10.8	10.2	11.8	12.1	11.7	11.8	11.6	10.4	13.1	9.8	
20 - 24	68.2	62.8	65.9	65.1	70.0	65.5	65.6	67.0	61.8	65.3	62.5	
25 - 29	82.9	82.4	84.1	83.8	84.5	86.5	86.9	84.5	85.5	85.7	86.7	
30 - 34	71.4	72.2	74.4	74.6	77.7	78.2	78.6	80.5	79.9	81.3	81.0	
35 - 39	62.6	62.2	65.5	67.4	70.4	71.4	71.7	74.4	75.5	75.2	77.6	
40 - 44	61.9	62.1	62.7	63.9	67.7	69.0	69.1	69.9	71.3	72.7	73.9	
45 - 49	60.8	59.8	58.9	61.7	66.2	65.5	65.7	68.7	67.9	68.9	71.5	
50 - 54	51.2	51.8	54.1	52.9	59.5	60.4	60.5	62.0	63.0	64.9	66.1	
55 - 59	37.7	38.8	36.2	40.1	44.7	46.8	46.9	48.0	49.5	51.7	55.1	
60 - 64	18.6	19.0	18.9	18.4	26.2	29.2	29.2	33.1	33.0	35.4	38.4	
65 - 69	9.5	8.0	9.6	9.7	15.6	15.6	15.6	16.6	17.7	19.1	23.9	
70 & Over	2.7	3.0	2.4	2.6	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.8	5.2	6.0	6.6	

Notes :

1) Data for 2005 are not available as the comprehensive Labour Force Survey (LFS) was not conducted due to the conduct of the General Household Survey by Department of Statistics, Ministry of Trade and Industry.

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

TABLE 3
RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE AND SEX, 2001 - 2011
 (As At June)
 (TOTAL)

Age (Years)	Per Cent										
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2006	2007	2007 ^a	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	62.0	60.0	59.5	59.6	62.1	62.6	62.5	63.0	61.6	63.5	63.5
15 - 19	14.0	10.5	10.4	10.7	11.1	12.4	12.4	11.8	10.2	13.8	11.2
20 - 24	64.2	57.9	60.2	59.8	64.6	60.6	60.6	60.2	55.4	59.3	57.1
25 - 29	84.7	82.7	82.8	81.7	84.6	85.6	85.8	83.9	82.6	84.4	85.1
30 - 34	81.9	81.0	81.0	82.1	83.9	85.1	85.3	85.9	84.4	85.9	85.7
35 - 39	77.8	76.6	77.4	78.3	80.7	81.8	82.0	83.3	81.6	83.7	84.7
40 - 44	77.6	76.2	75.8	76.5	79.5	80.3	80.4	80.6	80.5	81.6	82.4
45 - 49	75.9	73.7	73.5	74.9	78.4	78.1	78.2	80.2	78.1	79.9	81.0
50 - 54	69.2	68.3	68.8	69.0	73.6	74.6	74.6	75.0	74.3	75.8	77.0
55 - 59	53.6	55.4	54.5	55.9	60.6	63.3	63.3	64.2	64.6	66.2	67.9
60 - 64	34.8	33.8	33.1	33.6	41.9	44.9	44.9	47.2	47.8	49.4	52.7
65 - 69	20.4	18.8	18.8	18.1	24.2	25.7	25.7	26.3	28.6	30.0	35.2
70 & Over	6.8	6.6	6.2	5.3	7.7	7.9	7.9	9.5	10.0	10.7	12.0

Notes :

1) Data for 2005 are not available as the comprehensive Labour Force Survey (LFS) was not conducted due to the conduct of the General Household Survey by Department of Statistics, Ministry of Trade and Industry.

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

TABLE 3 (continued)
RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE AND SEX, 2001 - 2011
 (As At June)
 (MALES)

Age (Years)	Per Cent										
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2006	2007	2007 ^a	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	74.8	72.9	71.7	71.5	73.0	73.7	73.5	73.3	72.2	73.5	72.9
15 - 19	16.6	12.1	12.0	11.7	12.0	14.4	14.4	13.6	12.3	16.6	14.0
20 - 24	65.8	62.7	64.1	63.8	66.6	62.5	62.5	61.2	58.0	60.7	58.5
25 - 29	90.3	87.5	87.0	85.5	89.4	88.5	88.5	87.0	85.5	87.8	87.1
30 - 34	95.4	94.5	93.1	94.6	94.4	95.9	95.8	95.7	94.1	94.4	94.4
35 - 39	95.5	93.7	92.9	93.2	95.1	95.7	95.6	95.6	93.5	95.1	95.3
40 - 44	94.9	92.7	91.8	91.8	94.2	94.7	94.6	94.8	94.1	94.0	94.8
45 - 49	92.5	90.8	90.9	91.3	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.7	92.2	93.3	93.4
50 - 54	87.6	86.3	86.0	86.9	89.1	90.8	90.8	89.9	89.1	89.1	90.0
55 - 59	71.1	74.1	73.9	73.5	78.0	80.8	80.8	81.5	81.7	82.1	82.6
60 - 64	52.8	51.0	48.7	49.6	59.5	62.4	62.4	62.6	65.3	65.1	68.4
65 - 69	32.8	30.9	29.9	28.3	34.4	37.4	37.3	37.9	41.4	42.4	47.3
70 & Over	12.5	11.6	11.3	9.2	12.4	13.3	13.3	15.6	16.6	17.3	19.7

Notes :

1) Data for 2005 are not available as the comprehensive Labour Force Survey (LFS) was not conducted due to the conduct of the General Household Survey by Department of Statistics, Ministry of Trade and Industry.

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

TABLE 3 (continued)
RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE AND SEX, 2001 - 2011
 (As At June)
 (FEMALES)

Age (Years)	Per Cent										
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2006	2007	2007 ^a	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	49.6	47.7	47.8	48.1	51.6	51.9	51.9	53.2	51.6	54.0	54.5
15 - 19	11.2	8.8	8.6	9.6	10.2	10.1	10.1	9.9	8.0	10.8	8.0
20 - 24	62.4	52.9	56.0	55.5	62.5	58.6	58.7	59.2	52.4	57.8	55.6
25 - 29	79.9	78.5	79.1	78.3	80.4	83.0	83.4	81.1	79.8	81.1	83.1
30 - 34	69.6	69.1	70.2	70.8	74.8	75.5	75.9	77.4	75.7	78.2	78.2
35 - 39	60.5	59.5	62.3	64.3	67.1	68.6	68.8	71.9	71.5	73.2	75.0
40 - 44	60.3	59.4	59.4	60.8	65.1	66.4	66.5	67.2	67.3	69.9	71.3
45 - 49	58.8	56.7	55.8	58.2	63.3	63.4	63.5	66.4	64.1	66.8	68.8
50 - 54	50.0	49.5	51.5	50.5	57.4	58.4	58.4	60.2	59.8	62.9	64.1
55 - 59	36.8	37.4	35.1	38.5	42.9	45.2	45.2	46.6	47.1	50.3	53.5
60 - 64	18.2	18.1	18.6	18.3	25.2	28.6	28.6	32.0	31.5	34.4	37.1
65 - 69	9.4	7.5	9.3	9.2	15.0	15.0	15.0	16.2	17.1	18.6	23.8
70 & Over	2.7	3.0	2.4	2.6	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.8	5.0	5.9	6.4

Notes :

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

TABLE 4
MEDIAN GROSS MONTHLY INCOME FROM WORK OF EMPLOYED RESIDENTS, 2001- 2011
 (As At June)
 (Exclude Full-Time National Servicemen)

In Dollars

Mid-Year	Including Employer CPF			Excluding Employer CPF		
	Total	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total	Full-Time	Part-Time
2001	2,320	2,387	629	2,000	2,100	560
2002	2,320	2,380	621	2,000	2,083	600
2003	2,320	2,410	638	2,000	2,100	600
2004	2,260	2,326	621	2,000	2,100	600
2006	2,260	2,449	565	2,042	2,167	500
2007	2,449	2,543	583	2,167	2,333	542
2007 ^a	2,449	2,543	582	2,167	2,333	542
2008	2,708	2,897	600	2,450	2,588	600
2009	2,671	2,927	683	2,420	2,600	619
2010	2,817	3,000	745	2,500	2,708	700
2011	3,000	3,249	800	2,633	2,925	750

Notes :

1) Data for 2005 are not available as the comprehensive Labour Force Survey (LFS) was not conducted due to the conduct of the General Household Survey by Department of Statistics, Ministry of Trade and Industry.

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

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