

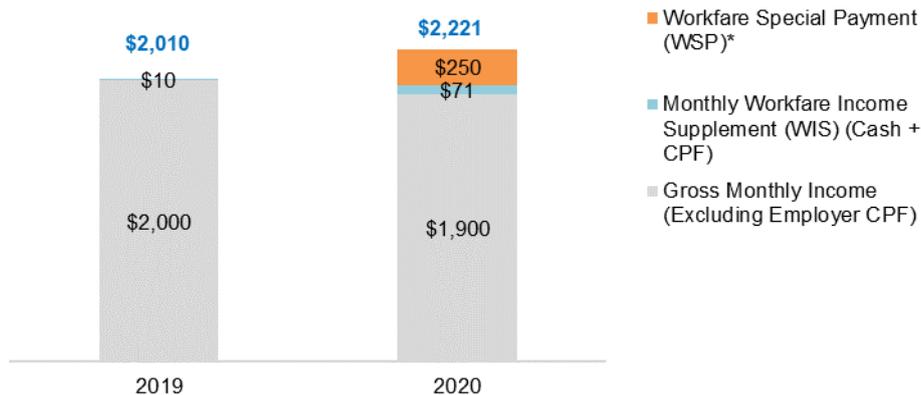
Annex A: Illustrative Examples

Workfare Income Supplement (WIS) and temporary, one-off payments help to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on income of lower-income earners

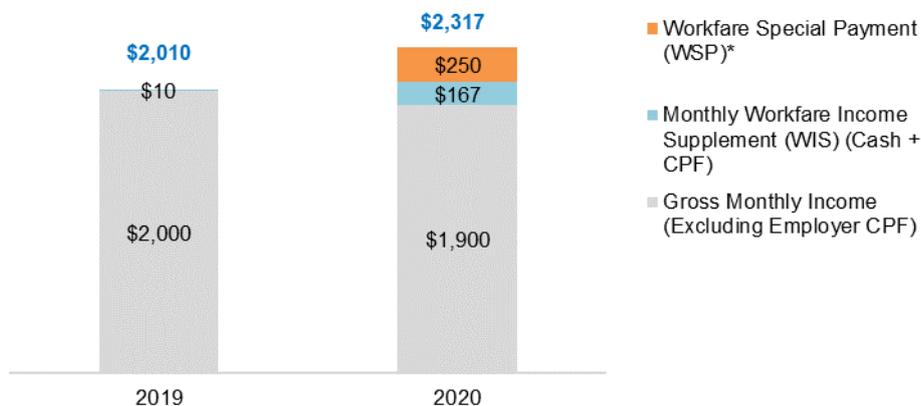
Consider the following 2 workers whose gross monthly income from work (excluding employer CPF contributions) was \$2,000 in 2019 (close to the 20th percentile income level), and experienced an income decrease of 5% in 2020 to \$1,900.

WIS and temporary, one-off payments more than offset the impact of the income decrease they experienced.

Example 1: Adam, an employee aged 42 this year



Example 2: Betty, an employee aged 62 this year



Notes:

- (1) * - Averaged WSP payment of \$3,000 over 12 months
- (2) Employees who experienced an income loss of at least 30% over three months might also receive the COVID-19 Support Grant, intended to provide some income relief to employees who experienced loss in income due to COVID-19. The Jobs Support Scheme (JSS) paid out to employers are also intended to help companies alleviate business costs and save jobs of their employees.

FACTSHEET ON COMPREHENSIVE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

The Comprehensive Labour Force Survey is conducted annually on a representative sample of resident households. As the survey covers a relatively larger sample of 33,000 households, it focuses on capturing information on indicators that are not reported in the quarterly labour market releases. These include employment rate, labour force participation rate, income growth and characteristics of the unemployed. As these indicators are indicative of structural trends rather than cyclical movements, they are usually analysed over a longer term. However, as this year's survey coincided with the height of the COVID-19 restrictions, the 2020 report focuses on the relative impact of the pandemic on different population segments.

Coverage

The survey covers private households in Singapore. It excludes workers living in construction worksites, dormitories and workers' quarters at the workplace and persons commuting from abroad to work in Singapore.

Of the 33,000 housing units selected in the initial sample, 1,441 households were excluded from the survey as they were unoccupied, non-residential or demolished. A total of 28,132 households responded to the survey, achieving an overall response rate of 89.1%.

Reference Period

This refers to the week preceding the date of the survey interview. The field operation for the 2020 survey was carried out from 8 April to 31 July 2020.

Concepts and Definitions

The concepts and definitions used in the survey conform to international guidelines recommended by the International Labour Organisation. The terms and definitions used are as follows:

Labour Force Status

Labour Force Persons aged 15 years and over who are either employed (i.e. working) or unemployed (i.e. actively looking for a job and available for work) during the reference period.

Outside the Labour Force Persons aged 15 years and over who are neither employed nor unemployed during the reference period.

Employed Persons	<p>Persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) work for one hour or more either for pay or profit; or (ii) have a job or business to return to but are temporarily absent because of illness, injury, breakdown of machinery at workplace, labour management dispute or other reasons. <p>Members of the Singapore Armed Forces including full-time National Servicemen are included in the persons employed, unless otherwise specified.</p>
Unemployed Persons	<p>Persons aged 15 years and over who are not working but are actively looking for a job and available for work during the reference period. They include persons who are not working but are taking steps to start their own business or taking up a new job after the reference period.</p>
Labour Force Participation Rate	<p>This is defined as the percentage of the labour force to the population.</p>
Employment Rate	<p>This is defined as the percentage of employed persons to the population.</p>
Unemployment Rate	<p>This is defined as the percentage of unemployed persons to the labour force.</p>
Long-Term Unemployed Persons	<p>Persons aged 15 years and over who have been unemployed for 25 weeks or more.</p>
Long-Term Unemployment Rate	<p>This is defined as the percentage of long-term unemployed persons to the labour force.</p>
Time-Related Under-Employed Persons	<p>Persons aged 15 years and over who normally work less than 35 hours a week (i.e. part-timers) but are willing and available to engage in additional work.</p>
Time-Related Under-Employment Rate	<p>This is defined as the percentage of time-related under-employed persons to employed persons.</p>
Gross Monthly Income from Work	<p>This refers to income earned from employment. For employees, it refers to the gross monthly wages or salaries before deduction of employee CPF contributions and personal income tax. It comprises basic wages, overtime pay, commissions, tips, other allowances and one-twelfth of annual bonuses. For self-employed persons, gross monthly income refers to the average monthly profits from their business, trade or profession (i.e. total receipts less business expenses incurred) before deduction of income tax.</p>
Median Income	<p>The median income is the income such that half of the workers earn less and the other half earn more.</p>
Real income growth	<p>This refers to income growth adjusted for inflation, using the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for all items.</p>

Reliability of data

In a sample survey, inferences about the target population are drawn from the data collected from the sample. When inferences are extended to the entire population, the estimates are subject to sampling errors.

At 95 per cent confidence level, the margin of error was +/- 0.4%-point for labour force participation rate and employment rate, and +/- 0.2%-point for unemployment rate at the top-line. More details on the reliability of data can be found in the report.