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Overview

The Singapore economy expanded by a robust 8.7% in Q4 05. This brought the annual growth in 2005 to 6.4%, after a resurgence of 8.7% in 2004, when the economy was recovering from the effects of SARS.[1] The strong economy created record high employment for locals while wages on average continued to rise in 2005. At the same time, unemployment fell to its lowest in over four years.

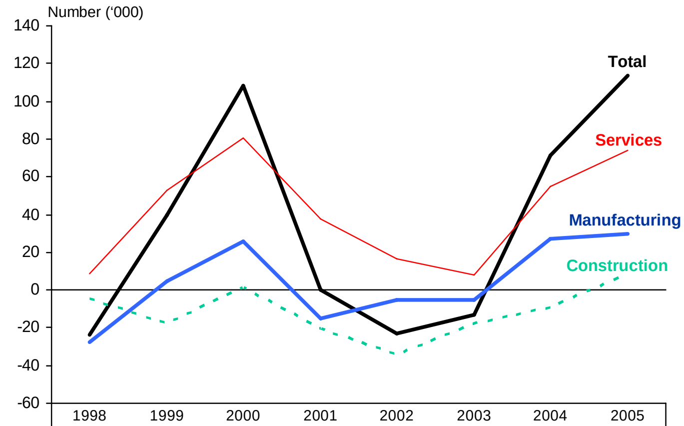
Employment

On the back of strong quarterly gains peaking at 35,300 in the final quarter of 2005, employment grew by 113,300 or 5.1% in 2005, exceeding the previous year's gains of 71,400 or 3.3%. In absolute terms, this is the highest annual employment created after the peak of 120,300 in 1997. The strong employment creation last year brought the total number employed to a new high of 2,319,900 persons as at Dec 05.

The job gains continued to come mainly from the services sector which added 73,900 workers or two-thirds of the employment created in 2005. The employment growth in services were mainly in business & real estate (24,100), community, social & personal services (18,400), wholesale & retail trade (12,600), and financial services (7,700). Manufacturing employment grew by 29,500, supported by significant gains in the transport equipment segment (14,200). Even the construction sector added 8,700 workers in a turnaround from the employment losses it had generally experienced since 1998.

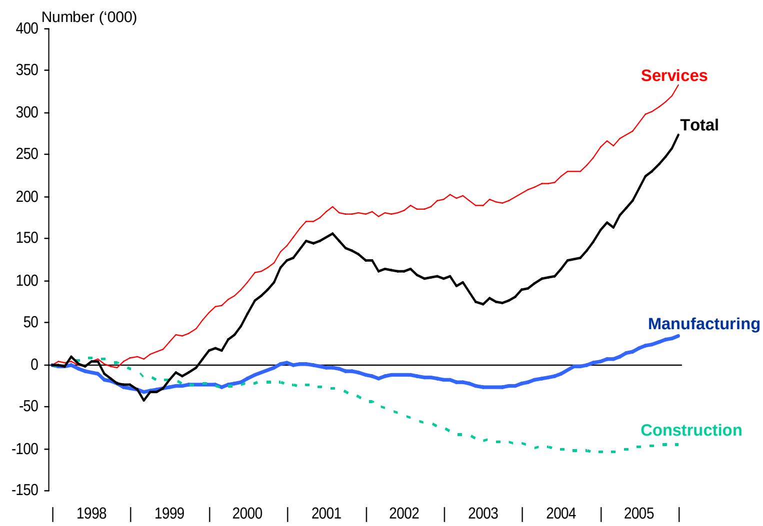
[1] Economic Survey of Singapore 2005, Ministry of Trade & Industry, Singapore.

Chart 1
Annual Employment Change by Sector
(1998 – 2005)



	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	-23.4	39.9	108.5	-0.1	-22.9	-12.9	71.4	113.3
Manufacturing	-27.6	4.4	25.8	-15.2	-5.3	-4.9	27.2	29.5
Construction	-4.7	-18.0	1.1	-20.5	-34.3	-17.5	-9.1	8.7
Services	8.6	53.2	80.5	37.5	16.5	8.0	54.7	73.9

Chart 2
Cumulative Employment Change by Sector
(January 1998 – December 2005)



Local Employment

Local employment grew by 63,500 in 2005, up from gains of 49,900 in 2004[2]. This is the highest annual employment creation on record for locals, even exceeding pre-Asian crisis levels[3]. Against a larger base of jobs created, locals took up 56% of the total employment created, down from 70% in 2004 but up slightly from 54% in 2000.

Eight in ten of the local employment created in 2005 were in the services sector. Manufacturing contributed 16% and construction, 3.4%.

Table 1
Employment Change, 1995 - 2005

In Thousands

	Employment Change											Employment Level as at Dec 05
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Overall												
Total	109.0	102.6	120.3	-23.4	39.9	108.5	-0.1	-22.9	-12.9	71.4	113.3	2,319.9
Local	37.6	39.9	43.2	-27.7	41.7	58.4	1.3	19.4	14.9	49.9	63.5	1,648.7
Foreign	71.4	62.7	77.1	4.3	-1.8	50.1	-1.4	-42.3	-27.9	21.5	49.8	671.2
Manufacturing												
Total	12.5	-7.7	3.7	-27.6	4.4	25.8	-15.2	-5.3	-4.9	27.2	29.5	476.7
Local	-2.9	-7.9	-4.2	-19.9	0.4	4.8	-11.0	-4.1	-1.1	7.5	9.9	276.0
Foreign	15.3	0.2	7.9	-7.7	4.0	21.0	-4.2	-1.2	-3.8	19.7	19.6	200.7
Construction												
Total	40.6	52.8	45.8	-4.7	-18.0	1.1	-20.5	-34.3	-17.5	-9.1	8.7	235.0
Local	8.0	12.9	6.7	-3.0	1.6	1.7	-3.4	-3.4	1.4	-1.6	2.2	95.7
Foreign	32.6	40.0	39.1	-1.7	-19.6	-0.6	-17.1	-30.9	-18.8	-7.5	6.5	139.3
Services												
Total	56.8	56.3	70.8	8.6	53.2	80.5	37.5	16.5	8.0	54.7	73.9	1,595.2
Local	33.3	33.8	40.9	-5.2	39.5	50.8	17.8	26.9	14.9	45.7	50.9	1,267.7
Foreign	23.5	22.5	29.9	13.8	13.7	29.7	19.7	-10.3	-7.0	9.0	23.0	327.5
Others*												
Total	-0.8	1.3	-	0.2	0.3	1.1	-1.9	0.2	1.5	-1.4	1.2	13.1
Local	-0.8	1.2	-0.1	0.3	0.2	1.1	-2.1	-	-0.2	-1.7	0.6	9.4
Foreign	-	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.7	0.3	0.6	3.7

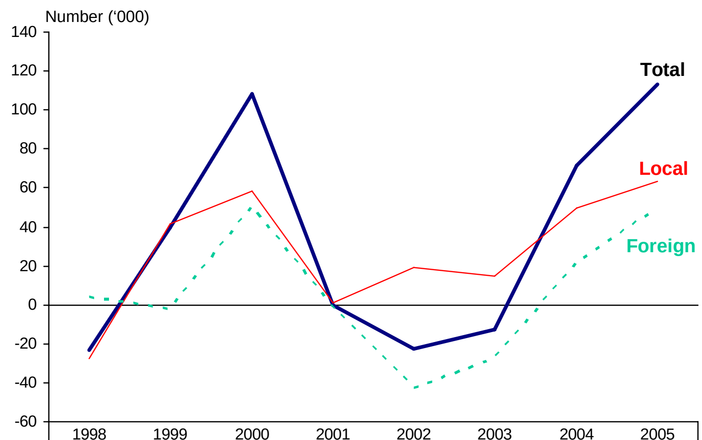
* Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying and Utilities
"-" : Nil or negligible
Note : Figures may not add up due to rounding.

[2] Locals also known as residents refer to Singapore citizens and permanent residents.
[3] The data series started in 1982.

Foreign Employment

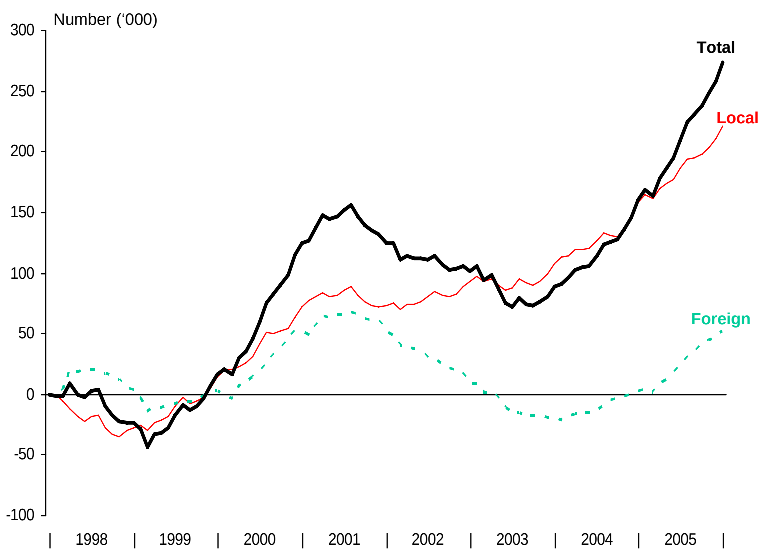
Foreign employment grew by 49,800, higher than the increase of 21,500 in 2004. Last year's foreign gains came close to the 50,100 increase in the boom of 2000 but is less than pre-Asian crisis periods which saw foreign gains averaging 70,400 per year during 1995 to 1997. As at Dec 05, there were 671,200 foreigners working in Singapore, constituting 28.9% of total employment. Although slightly higher than 28.2% in Dec 04, the foreign share remained below 30.9% in Dec 00.

Chart 3
Annual Employment Change by Residential Status
(1998 – 2005)



	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	-23.4	39.9	108.5	-0.1	-22.9	-12.9	71.4	113.3
Local	-27.7	41.7	58.4	1.3	19.4	14.9	49.9	63.5
Foreign	4.3	-1.8	50.1	-1.4	-42.3	-27.9	21.5	49.8

Chart 4
Cumulative Employment Change by Residential Status
(January 1998 – December 2005)



Unemployment [p]

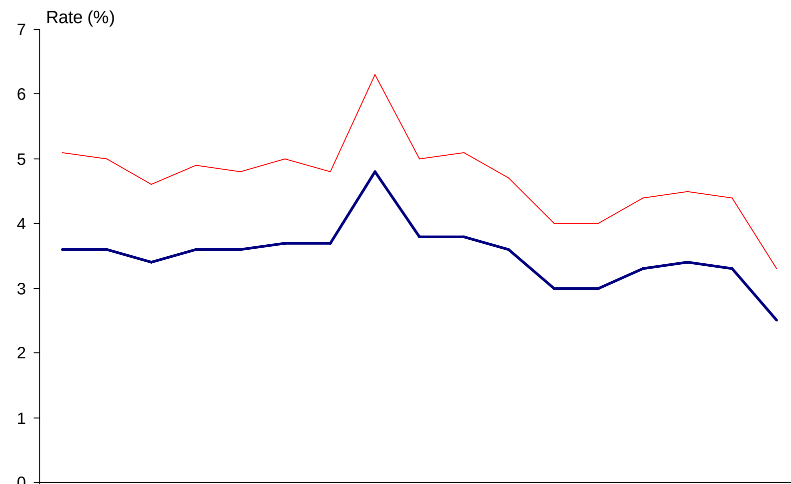
With the robust job creation, unemployment has fallen to its lowest in slightly over four years. The seasonally adjusted overall unemployment rate dropped significantly to 2.5% in Dec 05 from 3.3% in Sep 05 and 3.0% in Dec 04. Among the resident[2] labour force, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate at 3.3% is also significantly lower than 4.4% in Sep 05 and 4.0% in Dec 04. For the whole year, unemployment averaged 3.2% (overall) and 4.1% (resident), an improvement from 3.4% (overall) and 4.4% (resident) in 2004.

Despite the entry of students seeking vacation jobs and school leavers into the labour market, the *non-seasonally adjusted* overall unemployment rate dropped from 2.9% in Sep 05 to 2.6% in Dec 05. Among the resident labour force, the *non-adjusted* unemployment rate at 3.4% in Dec 05 is also lower than the 3.8% three months ago. An estimated 64,200 residents were unemployed in Dec 05. The seasonally adjusted figure was 60,700.

[p] preliminary

Chart 5
Unemployment Rate

Quarterly
(Seasonally Adjusted)

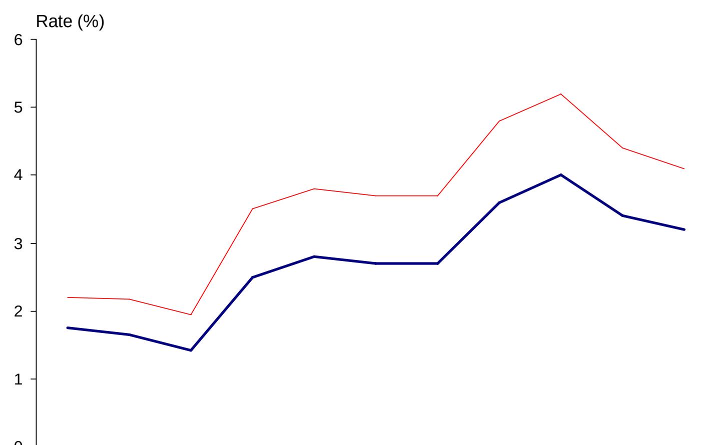


	D 01	M 02	J 02	S 02	D 02	M 03	J 03	S 03	D 03	M 04	J 04	S 04	D 04	M 05	J 05[p]	S 05	D 05[p]
Overall	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.8	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.3	2.5
Resident	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.8	6.3	5.0	5.1	4.7	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.4	3.3

[p] preliminary

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Manpower Research and Statistics Department, MOM, except data for June 2000 and June 2005 which were obtained respectively from the Population Census and General Household Survey (GHS) conducted by Department of Statistics (DOS), MTI. The LFS was not conducted in June 2000 and June 2005 in view of the conduct of the Population Census and GHS.

Yearly



	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005[p]
Overall	1.8	1.7	1.4	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.6	4.0	3.4	3.2
Resident	2.2	2.2	2.0	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.7	4.8	5.2	4.4	4.1

[p] preliminary

Unemployment for most age-education groups improved relative to a year ago. Specifically, mature residents aged 40 & over across all education groups experienced lower unemployment in Dec 05, with the tertiary educated experiencing the largest improvement among the mature residents.

Table 2
Unemployed Residents by Age and Education,
December 2004 and December 2005[P] (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)

	Total		Below 30		30-39		40 & Over	
	Number ('000)	Rate (%)	Number ('000)	Rate (%)	Number ('000)	Rate (%)	Number ('000)	Rate (%)
Total								
Dec 04	76.4	4.2	29.8	7.4	14.2	2.8	32.5	3.6
Dec 05[p]	64.2	3.4	27.1	6.3	11.7	2.3	25.3	2.7
Below Secondary								
Dec 04	25.9	4.9	6.6	16.2	3.4	4.6	15.9	3.9
Dec 05[p]	24.5	4.6	9.0	18.0	3.0	3.8	12.6	3.1
Secondary								
Dec 04	23.3	5.0	11.1	10.9	4.1	3.4	8.1	3.3
Dec 05[p]	17.7	3.9	8.1	8.5	2.8	2.4	6.8	2.8
Upper Secondary								
Dec 04	7.8	3.7	3.3	5.3	2.2	3.3	2.4	2.9
Dec 05[p]	8.4	3.5	4.3	5.8	1.7	2.5	2.4	2.4
Diploma								
Dec 04	7.6	3.7	4.3	4.5	1.4	2.3	1.9	4.0
Dec 05[p]	3.9	1.8	2.1	2.1	0.7	1.1	1.1	2.1
Degree								
Dec 04	11.8	3.0	4.5	4.3	3.1	1.7	4.3	3.6
Dec 05[p]	9.8	2.3	3.7	3.3	3.6	2.0	2.5	1.8

[P] preliminary

Notes : (1) Within the same educational group, younger persons generally experience higher unemployment rate than the older ones as many are entering the labour market for the first time and even after starting work, tend to seek more frequent job changes.

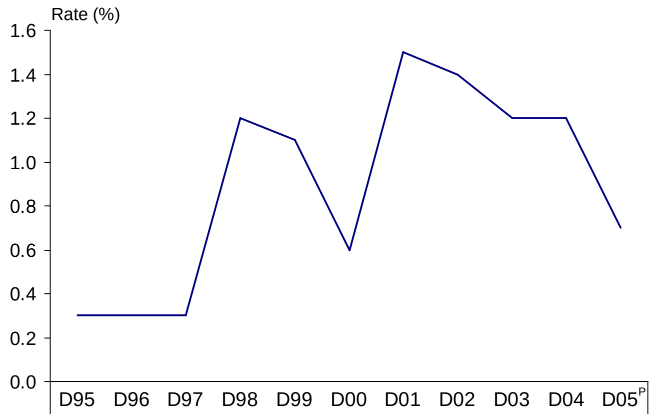
(2) Shaded cells indicate the groups where unemployment was higher in Dec 05 than in Dec 04.

(3) Figures may not add up to the total due to rounding.

The strong job creation in 2005 has lifted prospects even for the long-term unemployed. Preliminary estimates show that some 13,200 or 21% of the unemployed residents have been looking for work for at least 25 weeks in Dec 05. This is down from 21,300 or 28% a year ago but is still higher than 10,500 or 20% experienced in Dec 00 during the last economic boom. Consequently, the proportion of the resident labour force who is long-term unemployed dropped sharply from 1.2% in Dec 04 to 0.7% in Dec 05, the lowest recorded in five years for the December period.

The mature and less educated continued to form the bulk of the long-term unemployed. Two in three (65%) of the long-term unemployed residents in Dec 05 were aged 40 & over. Those without secondary qualifications formed the biggest group accounting for 41% of the long-term unemployed, followed by the secondary educated at 28%. Reflecting their vulnerability to structural unemployment, the long-term unemployment rate of mature residents aged 40 & over is higher at 0.9% compared with 0.5% for the 30s group and 0.4% for those younger. Similarly, residents with below secondary and secondary qualifications have a higher long-term unemployment rate of 1.0% and 0.8% than those more educated who have rates ranging from 0.3% for diploma holders to 0.6% for the upper secondary group.

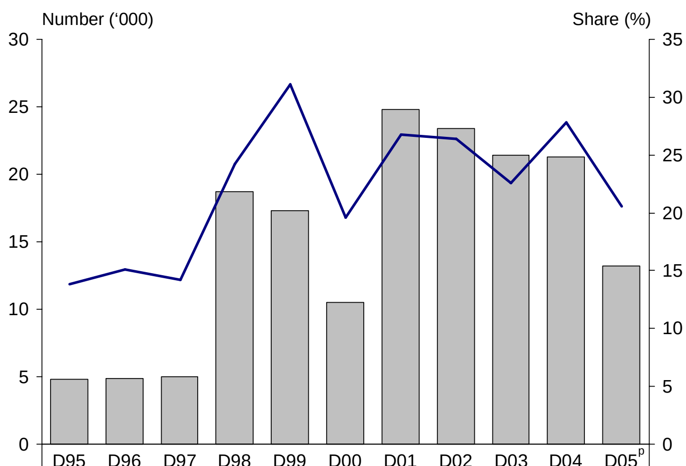
Chart 6
Resident Long-Term Unemployment Rate
(Non-Seasonally Adjusted)



	D95	D96	D97	D98	D99	D00	D01	D02	D03	D04	D05[p]
LTU Rate	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.1	0.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.7

[p] preliminary

Chart 7
Share and Number of Resident Long-Term Unemployment
(Non-Seasonally Adjusted)

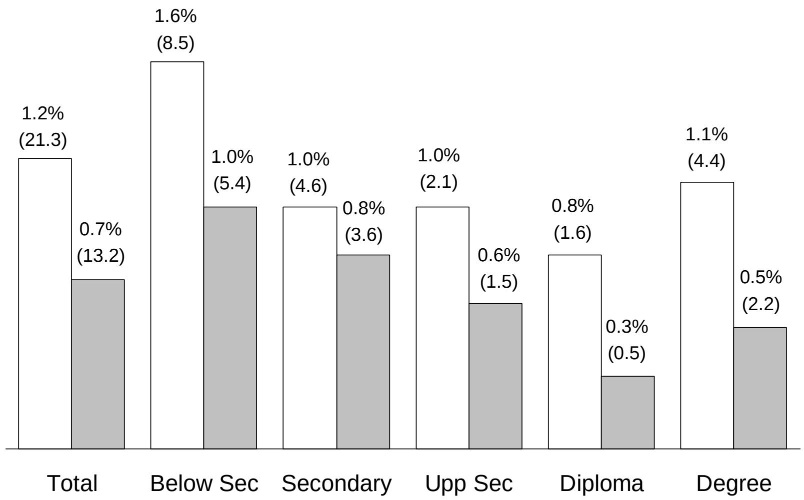


	D95	D96	D97	D98	D99	D00	D01	D02	D03	D04	D05[p]
LTU No.	4.8	4.9	5.0	18.7	17.3	10.5	24.8	23.4	21.4	21.3	13.2
LTU Share	13.8	15.1	14.2	24.2	31.1	19.6	26.8	26.4	22.6	27.8	20.6

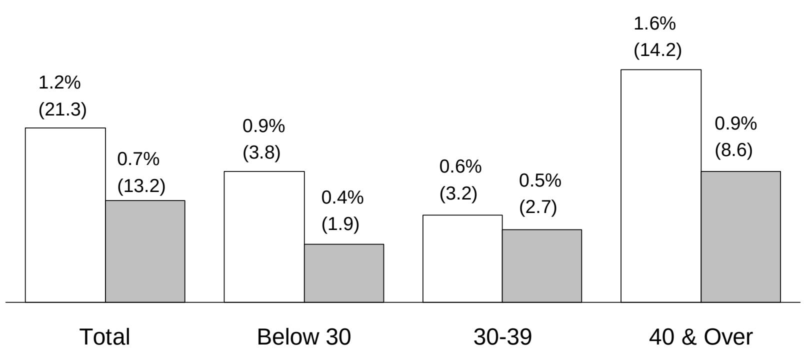
[p] preliminary

Chart 8
Resident Long-Term Unemployment Rate and Number ('000s)
(Non-Seasonally Adjusted)

By Education



By Age

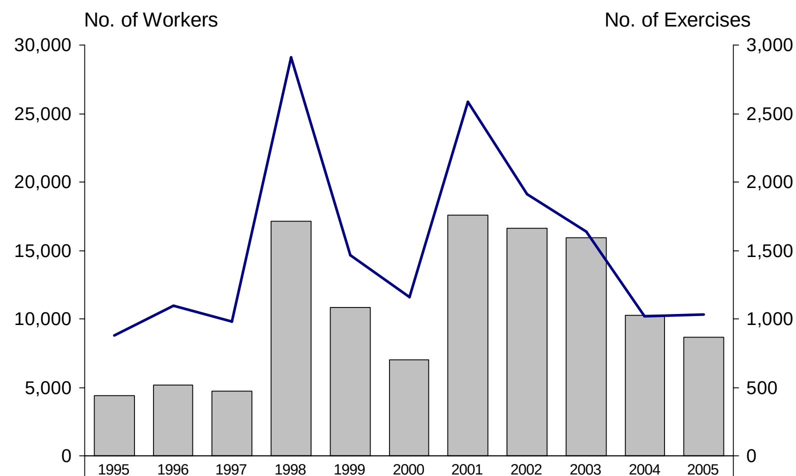


p preliminary
( ) : Number of long-term unemployed in thousands.

Retrenchment

Private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees retrenched 3,200 workers in Q4 05. This brings the total number retrenched in the whole of last year to 10,294, comparable to 10,191 in 2004 but a marked decline from 16,400 in 2003.

Chart 9
Retrenchment



	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Ret Ex	442	518	473	1,711	1,082	701	1,758	1,662	1,593	1,025	865
Ret Wkrs	8,788	10,956	9,784	29,086	14,622	11,624	25,838	19,086	16,400	10,191	10,294

6,807 or two in three workers retrenched in 2005 were from manufacturing, led by the electronics industry which alone accounted for 4,095 or 40% of all workers retrenched in 2005. Both the number and share of retrenchments from manufacturing rose from the year before (4,446 or 44%), pulled up by a few large scale retrenchment exercises in the electronics industry.

Services as a whole retrenched fewer workers in 2005 (3,271 or 32%) than the year before (5,095 or 50%). The retrenched workers in services were mainly from wholesale & retail trade (927 or 9.0% of total retrenchments in 2005), financial services (677 or 6.6%) and business & real estate services (632 or 6.1%).

Production & related workers formed nearly half (47%) of locals retrenched in 2005. This was followed by professionals, managers, executives & technicians (PMETs) (38%) and clerical, sales & service workers (16%). The larger share of production & related workers laid off stemmed mainly from the retrenchments in manufacturing which affected mostly production & related workers. Correspondingly, the majority of the locals retrenched were less educated with 42% having below secondary and 23%, secondary qualifications. Nearly two in three (64%) of the locals retrenched were aged 40 & over.

Table 3
Profile of Local Retrenched Workers

Per Cent

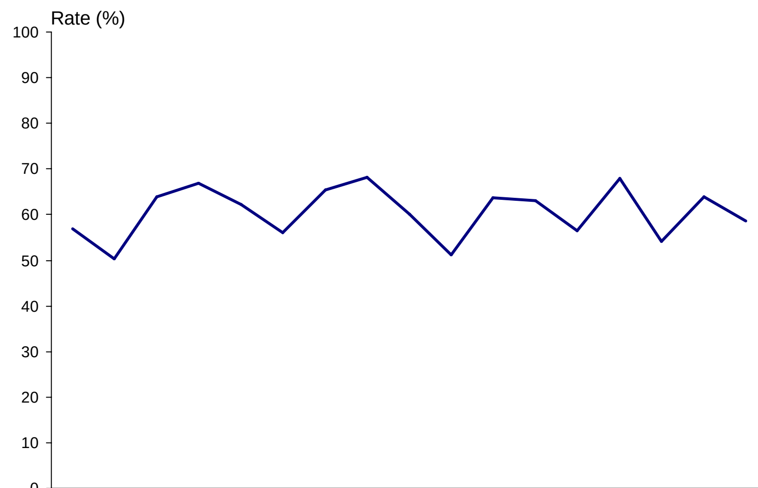
Characteristics	Local Retrenched Workers	
	2004	2005
Total	100.0	100.0
Sex		
Males	53.8	46.8
Females	46.2	53.2
Age		
Below 30	11.1	8.5
30 – 39	28.9	27.4
40 – 49	33.3	34.3
50 & Above	26.7	29.8
Education Attainment		
Below Secondary	35.5	41.5
Secondary	28.6	23.3
Upper Secondary	8.4	6.8
Diploma	11.5	12.5
Degree	16.1	15.8
Occupational Group		
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	37.3	37.8
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	24.9	15.5
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	37.8	46.6

On average, the number of workers laid-off temporarily or placed on short work-week dropped from 1,603 in 2004 to a five-year low of 1,064 in 2005. However, the number of workers prematurely released from their contracts rose from 449 in 2004 to 851 in 2005.

Re-employment

Based on CPF records, 59% of the locals retrenched in Q3 05 found re-employment by Dec 05 (within 6 months after retrenchment). This is an improvement from the 57% recorded in Dec 04 but a decline from 64% in Sep 05 as some could deferred their job search until after the festivities. In 2005, on average 61% of local retrenched workers found re-employment within 6 months of their retrenchment, slightly higher than the 59% in 2004.

Chart 10
Re-employment Rate of Local Retrenched Workers
(Within 6 Months after Retrenchment)



	D 01	M 02	J 02	S 02	D 02	M 03	J 03	S 03	D 03	M 04	J 04	S 04	D 04	M 05	J 05	S 05	D 05
Rate	57.0	50.3	63.9	66.9	62.2	56.0	65.3	68.2	60.0	51.1	63.8	63.0	56.5	67.9	54.1	64.0	58.6

Note: Data refer to re-employment rates as at end of quarter for the locals retrenched in the previous quarter.

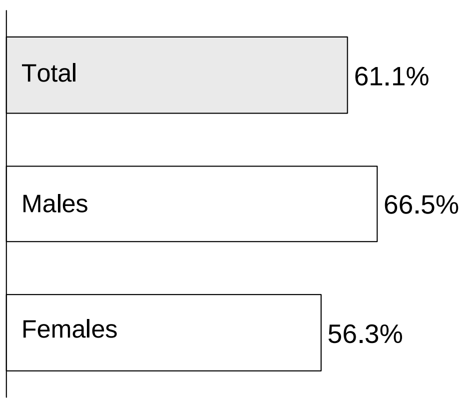
On average, re-employment of locals retrenched from PMET jobs rose from 59% in 2004 to a four-year high of 65% in 2005. Improving from 63% in 2004 to 68% in 2005, workers retrenched from clerical, sales & service jobs posted the highest annual average re-employment among the three occupational groups for the eighth straight year. In contrast, the production & related workers were the only occupational group that did not experience an improvement in the re-employment rate (55% in 2005 as against 56% in 2004).

Chart 11
Average Re-employment Rate of Local Retrenched Workers
Within 6 Months after Retrenchment, 2005

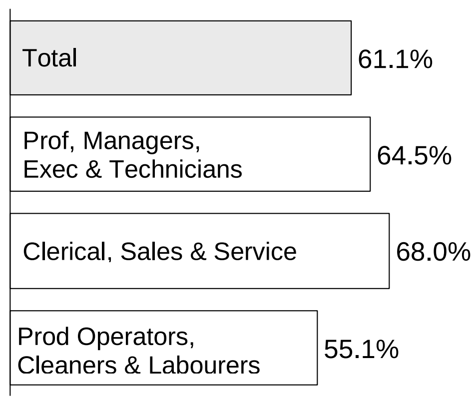
Per Cent

	Total	Below Sec	Secondary	Upper Sec	Diploma	Degree
Total	61.1	52.8	66.4	68.7	67.9	66.3
Below 30	72.2	47.2	63.6	86.9	75.0	81.0
30 – 39	66.6	59.4	67.0	72.3	70.0	69.2
40 – 49	62.5	56.5	69.6	67.4	61.9	61.3
50 & Over	51.6	48.9	60.6	56.6	59.4	42.9

By Sex



By Occupation

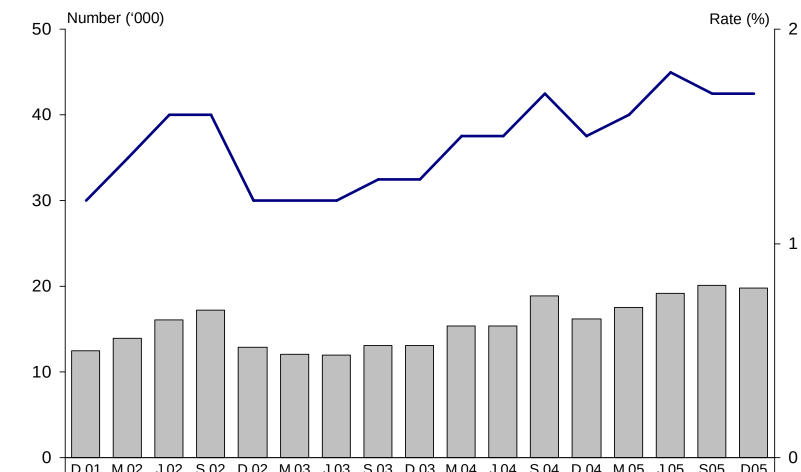


Note : Data refer to the simple average of the re-employment rates as at Mar 05, Jun 05, Sep 05 and Dec 05 within six months after retrenchment.

Job Vacancies

Private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees reported 19,800 job openings in Dec 05, 22% higher than the same period a year ago (16,200). This is a slight dip of 1.0% over Sep 05, after three consecutive quarters of increases, as vacancies usually fall towards the end of the year due to seasonal reasons. However, after discounting for seasonal influences, private sector job vacancies in Dec 05 increased by 16% from the quarter before.

Chart 12
Job Vacancies and Job Vacancy Rate



	D 01	M 02	J 02	S 02	D 02	M 03	J 03	S 03	D 03	M 04	J 04	S 04	D 04	M 05	J 05	S05	D05
Number	12.5	13.9	16.1	17.2	12.9	12.1	12.0	13.1	13.1	15.4	15.4	18.9	16.2	17.5	19.2	20.1	19.8
Rate	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7

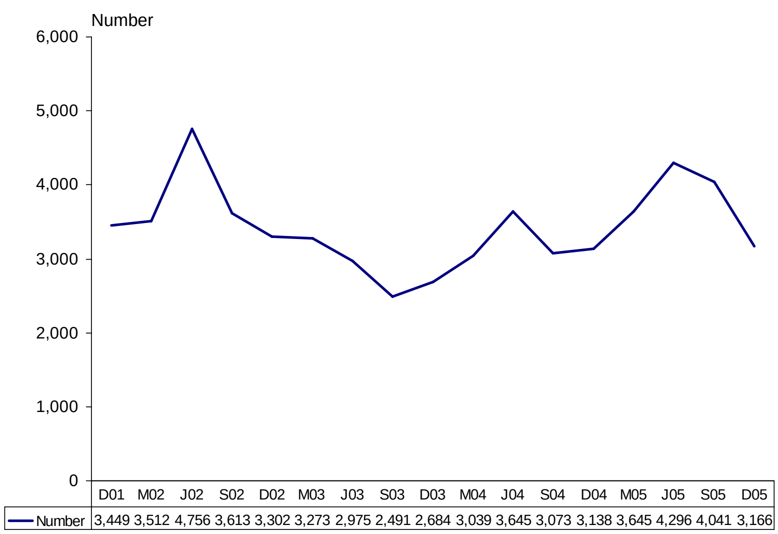
Slightly over six out of every ten openings (12,300 or 62%) in Dec 05 came from the services industries. The majority of services openings were from business & real estate services (3,800 or 19% of total vacancies), transport, storage & communications (2,400 or 12%) and wholesale & retail trade (1,900 or 9.5%). Manufacturing contributed another 6,500 or 33% of the openings and construction, 900 or 4.7%.

Professionals, managers, executives & technicians (PMETs) accounted for the largest share of private sector vacancies at all-time high of 41% (or 8,100 of the openings)[4]. This is followed by openings for production operators, cleaners & labourers at 32% (or 6,300), and clerical, sales & service workers at 27% (or 5,400).

[4] The data series started in 1987.

The public sector reported 3,166 openings in Dec 05, about the same as in the same period a year ago. Two out of every three public sector openings were for professionals/associate professionals (2,120 or 67% of public sector vacancies), mainly teaching professionals (831) and government executives (761). Demand for protective service workers resulted in another 791 openings. There were also 184 openings for clerks and 70 for cleaners & manual workers.

Chart 13
Public Sector Job Vacancies



Note : Data on public sector openings began from December 2001 onwards.

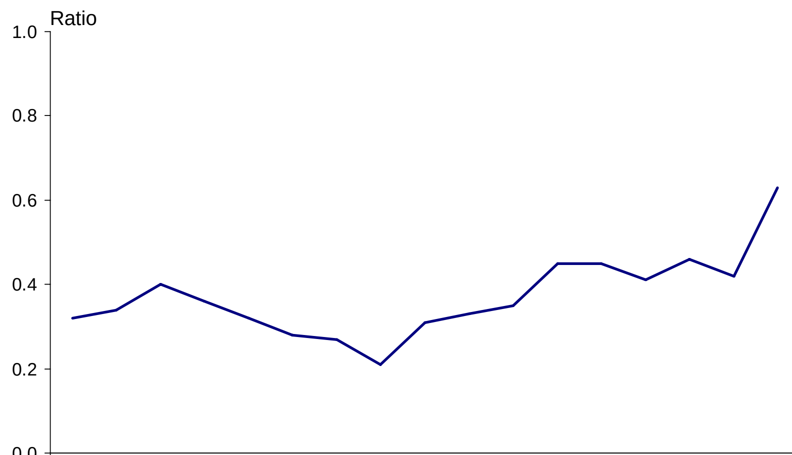
Table 4
Public Sector Job Vacancies, December 2005

Total	**3,166**
Professional / Associate Professional	**2,120**
Teaching Professional	831
Government Executive – Graduate	761
Management Support Officer – Diploma Holder	126
Engineer	101
Technician / Technical Support Officer	111
Health Professional / Associate Professional* (e.g. nurse, nutritionist, physician)	56
IT Professional	75
Other Professional / Associate Professional (e.g. legal officer, interpreter)	59
Clerical Worker	**184**
Protective Service Worker (e.g. police officer, fire fighter, MINDEF uniformed personnel)	**791**
Cleaner, Manual & Related Workers (e.g. office / library attendant)	**70**
Others	**1**

* Excludes vacancies in restructured hospitals and polyclinics which are captured under private sector vacancies.

The rise in seasonally adjusted private sector job vacancies coupled with a reduction in the number of unemployed, led to a large improvement in the ratio of job vacancies to unemployed persons from 42 in Sep 05 to 63[P] job openings for every 100 job seekers in Dec 05 (seasonally adjusted).

Chart 14
Ratio of Job Vacancies to Unemployed Persons
(Seasonally Adjusted)



	D01	M02	J02	S02	D02	M03	J03	S03	D03	M04	J04	S04	D04	M05	J05[p]	S05	D05[p]
Ratio	0.32	0.34	0.40	0.36	0.32	0.28	0.27	0.21	0.31	0.33	0.35	0.45	0.45	0.41	0.46	0.42	0.63

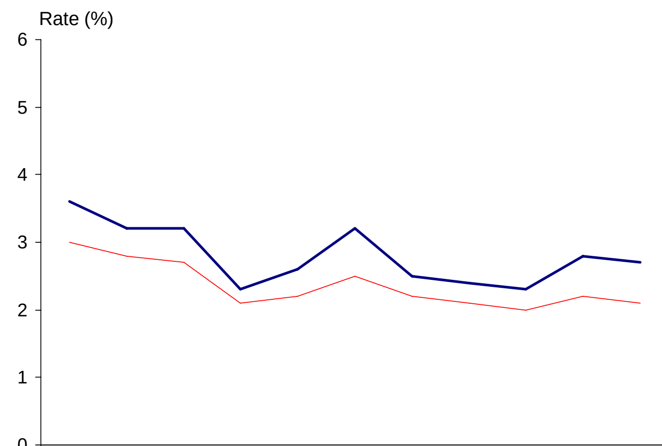
[p] preliminary

Labour Turnover [5]

Overall labour turnover was broadly unchanged in 2005 from the year before. The average monthly recruitment rate (2.7%) continued to surpass the resignation rate (2.1%) with the gap remaining higher than during the difficult years of 2001 to 2003.

The average monthly resignation among PMETs was unchanged between 2004 and 2005 at 1.6% even as the resignation rate for lower skilled white collar workers fell from 3.1% to 2.9% and manual workers from 2.1% to 2.0%. In terms of recruitment, the average monthly rate for PMETs rose from 2.1% in 2004 to 2.2% in 2005 while the rate for clerical, sales & service workers fell from 3.7% to 3.5% and production workers, cleaners & labourers from 2.9% to 2.7%.

Chart 15
Average Monthly Recruitment and Resignation Rates



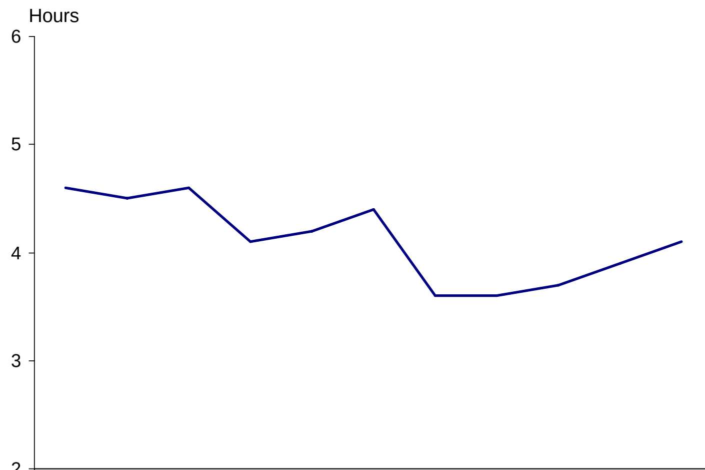
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Recruitment	3.6	3.2	3.2	2.3	2.6	3.2	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.7
Resignation	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1

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

Hours Worked [5]

The average weekly paid overtime hours rose for the third consecutive year to 4.1 hours in 2005. Most industries posted increases in paid overtime hours worked. Among industries with increases of at least half an hour were transport equipment, fabricated metal products and electrical products. On average, manufacturing and construction reported higher paid overtime (both at 7.1 hours) than the services sector (1.8 hours).

Chart 16
Average Weekly Paid Overtime Hours Worked



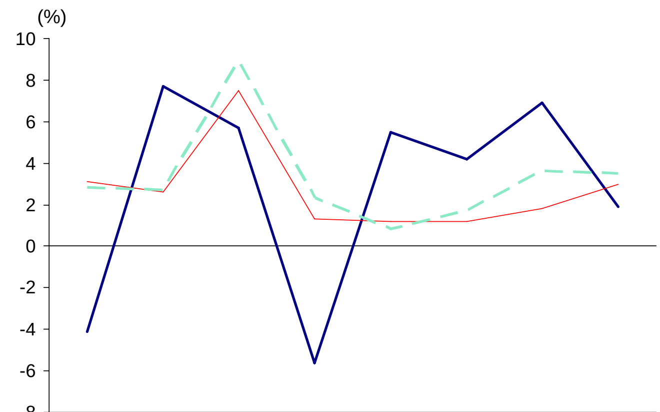
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Hours	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.1	4.2	4.4	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.1

Earnings & Productivity

Labour productivity rose by 1.9% in 2005 compared with 6.9% in 2004. The slowdown in productivity gains has occurred as employment gains accelerated while output growth eased in 2005 from the year before. Productivity performance was mixed across industries with wholesale & retail trade (6.6%), manufacturing (2.6%), transport & communications (2.0%) and hotels & restaurants (1.1%) registering productivity improvements while business & real estate services (-3.0%), construction (-1.9%) and financial services (-0.6%) saw declines.

On average, the nominal monthly earnings based on CPF records grew by 3.5%, comparable to the 3.6% recorded a year ago. After adjusting for inflation, real earnings rose by 3.0% in 2005, higher than the 1.8% in 2004. Consequently, the growth in real earnings outpaced productivity growth in 2005 in a reversal from three preceding years of lag. This was due to the strengthening in real earnings growth arising from lower inflation[6] and moderation in productivity growth in 2005.

Chart 17
Changes in Average Monthly Earnings and Labour Productivity



	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Labour Productivity	-4.1	7.7	5.7	-5.6	5.5	4.2	6.9	1.9 p
Real Earnings*	3.1	2.6	7.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.8	3.0
Nominal Earnings	2.8	2.7	8.9	2.3	0.8	1.7	3.6	3.5

p preliminary
* deflated by CPI
Sources: Department of Statistics, Ministry of Trade and Industry
Central Provident Fund Board

[6] Consumer price inflation moderated from 1.7% in 2004 to 0.5% in 2005.

Underpinned by improvements in productivity, the overall unit labour cost (ULC)[7] edged down by 1.5% in 2005. However, this is less than the 3.9% contraction in 2004 which was helped by the sharp productivity gains and the reduction in employer CPF contribution[8]. Manufacturing ULC fell by 3.0%. Offset by a rise in government rates and fees and increases in utilities and rental costs, the manufacturing unit business cost fell by a milder 0.7% in 2005.

Table 5
Labour Productivity and Real Earnings Growth

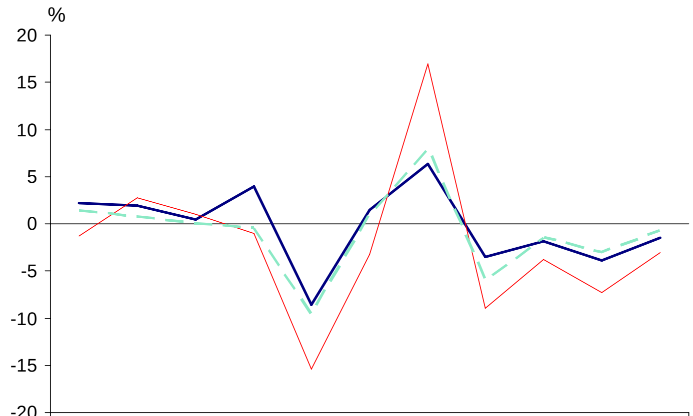
Per Cent

Industry	2004		2005	
	Labour Productivity	Real Earnings*	Labour Productivity[P]	Real Earnings*
Total	6.9	1.8	1.9	3.0
(Excluding Construction)	*(6.7)*	*(1.9)*	*(1.8)*	*(3.0)*
Manufacturing	9.7	0.9	2.6	3.9
Construction	-1.1	0.0	-1.9	2.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	13.7	0.3	6.6	3.9
Hotels & Restaurants	7.1	-0.5	1.1	2.3
Transport & Communications	7.9	2.5	2.0	4.6
Financial Services	1.5	2.8	-0.6	5.1
Business & Real Estate Services	-0.5	-0.6	-3.0	2.2

[P] preliminary
* deflated by CPI
Sources : Department of Statistics, Ministry of Trade and Industry
Central Provident Fund Board

[7] Total labour cost comprises wages and salaries, benefits, employers' CPF contributions and foreign workers' levy as well as skills development levy.
[8] The 3% point cut in employers' CPF contribution took effect from October 2003. The salary ceiling for CPF contributors was lowered in January 2004 and further reduced in 2005.

Chart 18
Change in Cost Indices



	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005[p]
Overall ULC	2.2	1.9	0.5	4.0	-8.6	1.5	6.4	-3.5	-1.8	-3.9	-1.5
Mfg ULC	-1.3	2.8	1.0	-1.0	-15.4	-3.2	17.0	-8.9	-3.8	-7.3	-3.0
Mfg UBC	1.4	0.7	0.0	-0.5	-9.6	0.9	7.9	-6.0	-1.5	-3.0	-0.7

[p] preliminary

Source: Department of Statistics, Ministry of Trade and Industry

Singapore's unit labour cost in the manufacturing sector relative to 16 other economies remained steady in 2005 after registering three consecutive years of decline. This has come about as the appreciation of the Singapore dollar against the greenback has offset the decline in ULC.

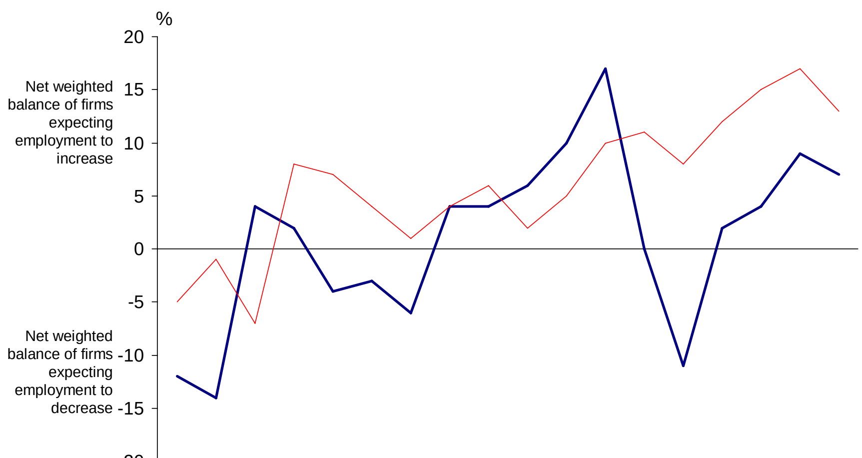
Chart 19
Relative Unit Labour Cost (RULC) in Manufacturing
Against Selected 16 Economies (1980=100)

Source: Department of Statistics, Ministry of Trade and Industry

Employment Outlook

The Survey of Business Expectations of the Manufacturing Sector conducted by the Economic Development Board (EDB) expects “optimistic business sentiments to continue into the first half of 2006”.[9] EDB attributed this “positive momentum to the stable economic outlook for the first half of 2006”. A net weighted balance of 7% of manufacturers expect to raise employment in the first quarter of 2006. Within the manufacturing sector, the transport engineering cluster is the most optimistic about employment prospects. Reflecting the strong demand for workers, a net weighted balance of 41% of transport engineering firms forecast an increase in employment. This is a marked increase from 28% recorded last quarter.

Chart 20
Companies’ Quarterly Employment Forecast by Industry
(Net Weighted Balance of Firms)



	Q401	Q102	Q202	Q302	Q402	Q103	Q203	Q303	Q403	Q104	Q204	Q304	Q404	Q105	Q205	Q305	Q405	Q106
Manufacturing	-12	-14	4	2	-4	-3	-6	4	4	6	10	17	0	-11	2	4	9	7
Services	-5	-1	-7	8	7	4	1	4	6	2	5	10	11	8	12	15	17	13

Source: Survey of Business Expectations of Industrial Establishments, Economic Development Board
Business Expectations Survey (Commerce & Services Sectors), Department of Statistics, MTI

The Business Expectations Survey for the Services Sector conducted by the Department of Statistics (DOS) also showed an optimistic services sector both in terms of business outlook for the first half of 2006 and employment prospects for the first quarter of 2006. A net balance of 13% of the services firms expect employment to increase. The financial services is the most upbeat with a net balance of 42% expecting to hire, followed by transport & communications at 24% and hotels & catering at 23%. With “lower demand after the year-end festive season”[10], wholesalers and retailers do not expect to increase employment for the first quarter of 2006.

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[9] Survey of Business Expectations of the Manufacturing Sector for the First Quarter of 2006, Economic Development Board Press Release

[10] Business Expectations Survey, Services Sector, First Quarter 2006, Singapore Department of Statistics

Concluding Remarks

Bolstered by the favourable economic conditions, the job market turned in a robust performance last year creating record high employment for locals while wages on average continued to rise. Assisted by low inflation, the growth in real earnings has outstripped productivity gains which had slowed down from the robust pace in 2004 that was achieved over SARS-afflicted 2003. Going forward, it is important for productivity to grow more strongly to be able to support higher wages.

1.1 EMPLOYMENT

In Thousands

Industry		Employment Change 2003	2004	2005	2004 IV	2005 I	II	III	IV	Employment Dec 05
SSIC 2000	**TOTAL**	**-12.9**	**71.4**	**113.3**	**32.7**	**17.8**	**31.7**	**28.5**	**35.3**	**2 319.9**
D15-35	**MANUFACTURING**	**-4.9**	**27.2**	**29.5**	**6.3**	**5.5**	**9.3**	**8.1**	**6.5**	**476.7**
D15-16	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	0.3	0.9	2.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.7	27.9
D17-19	Textile & Wearing Apparel	-0.6	0.3	-1.7	-0.1	-0.8	-0.5	-0.3	-	14.3
D21-22	Paper Products & Printing	-0.4	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	-	26.1
D23-24	Petroleum & Chemical Products	4.2	1.2	1.6	0.4	0.5	0.8	-0.1	0.5	29.8
D25	Rubber & Plastic Products	0.9	0.3	-0.9	-	-0.1	-0.4	-0.4	-	17.6
D28	Fabricated Metal Products	0.1	1.1	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	27.2
D29	Machinery & Equipment	0.5	5.3	5.2	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.1	64.8
D30	Electrical Products	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.2	-	-	-0.2	8.5
D31	Electronic Products	-2.8	7.8	2.7	1.4	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.6	107.8
D32	Medical & Precision Instruments	-1.0	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	-	-	16.5
D33	Transport Equipment	-5.2	8.3	14.2	1.8	2.4	4.2	4.5	3.1	100.5
	Other Manufacturing Industries	-0.6	0.4	2.7	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.5	35.7
F45	**CONSTRUCTION**	**-17.5**	**-9.1**	**8.7**	**-1.1**	**1.5**	**3.4**	**2.2**	**1.7**	**235.0**
	SERVICES	**8.0**	**54.7**	**73.9**	**28.1**	**10.8**	**18.4**	**18.5**	**26.3**	**1 595.2**
G50-51	**Wholesale & Retail Trade**	**-2.3**	**11.0**	**12.6**	**6.7**	**2.2**	**2.6**	**2.7**	**5.1**	**346.4**
G50	Wholesale Trade	-1.9	8.3	7.6	3.4	0.9	1.7	2.6	2.2	203.8
G51	Retail Trade	-0.3	2.7	5.1	3.3	1.3	0.9	0.1	2.8	142.7
H55	**Hotels & Restaurants**	**1.9**	**4.1**	**5.7**	**4.5**	**-1.2**	**0.4**	**0.9**	**5.6**	**133.2**
H551	Hotels	-1.1	-0.1	0.7	1.9	-0.9	-0.3	0.2	1.8	25.8
H552	Restaurants	3.0	4.3	5.0	2.7	-0.3	0.7	0.8	3.9	107.3
I60-64	**Transport, Storage & Communications**	**-1.4**	**3.2**	**5.3**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.5**	**0.8**	**1.8**	**198.2**
I60-63	Transport, Storage & Supporting Services	-1.3	2.7	4.8	1.0	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.5	172.4
I64	Post & Telecommunications	-0.1	0.5	0.5	0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	25.8
J65-66	**Financial Services**	**2.2**	**6.2**	**7.7**	**2.0**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**1.7**	**1.8**	**116.0**
J65	Financial Institutions	1.5	4.8	6.1	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.4	94.8
J66	Insurance	0.7	1.3	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	21.2
K70-74	**Business & Real Estate Services**	**0.5**	**17.6**	**24.1**	**8.1**	**1.3**	**7.6**	**8.4**	**6.9**	**291.5**
K70	Real Estate Activities	-0.8	-0.2	2.3	1.5	-	0.3	1.1	0.9	44.8
K72	IT & Related Services	-0.8	2.9	3.1	0.4	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	36.0
K741,742,73	Professional Services	0.8	3.4	7.1	2.0	0.2	2.1	3.1	1.7	87.6
	Other Business Services	1.3	11.6	11.7	4.3	1.0	4.1	3.1	3.5	123.2
L-Q	**Community, Social & Personal Services**	**7.0**	**12.5**	**18.4**	**5.5**	**5.2**	**4.2**	**3.9**	**5.1**	**509.9**
L-M	Public Administration & Education	4.3	1.3	4.1	2.2	1.2	1.1	0.2	1.7	166.3
N	Health & Social Work	1.8	1.9	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	65.6
O-Q	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	0.9	9.3	12.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	3.6	3.1	278.0
	OTHERS*	**1.5**	**-1.4**	**1.2**	**-0.6**	**-**	**0.6**	**-0.2**	**0.9**	**13.1**

* Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying and Utilities.

Source : Employment Statistics, MOM

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 may not add up to the total due to rounding.

'-' : nil or negligible

1.2 EMPLOYMENT

COMPANIES' QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT FORECAST BY INDUSTRY

Net Per Cent

Industry	2004				2005				2006
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Manufacturing	**+ 6**	**+ 10**	**+ 17**	**0**	**- 11**	**+ 2**	**+ 4**	**+ 9**	**+ 7**
Electronics	**+ 8**	**+ 13**	**+ 25**	**+ 2**	**- 33**	**- 10**	**- 11**	**+ 8**	**+ 1**
Chemicals	**+ 8**	**+ 7**	**+ 3**	**- 3**	**+ 4**	**+ 6**	**0**	**+ 7**	**+ 1**
Petroleum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemicals	0	- 4	+ 4	0	0	0	+ 3	0	- 6
Specialty Chemicals	+ 14	+ 24	+ 14	+ 6	+ 11	+ 19	+ 8	+ 16	+ 3
Biomedicals	**+ 3**	**+ 2**	**+ 2**	**+ 2**	**+ 1**	**0**	**- 10**	**+ 1**	**+ 1**
Pharmaceuticals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical Technology	+ 9	+ 7	+ 7	+ 10	+ 7	0	- 47	+ 6	+ 6
Precision Engineering	**+ 5**	**+ 15**	**+ 16**	**- 11**	**- 2**	**+ 13**	**+ 3**	**+ 8**	**+ 9**
Transport Engineering	**+ 8**	**+ 13**	**+ 29**	**+ 10**	**+ 11**	**+ 17**	**+ 59**	**+ 28**	**+ 41**
General Manufacturing Industries	**0**	**+ 2**	**+ 13**	**- 2**	**- 7**	**+ 2**	**+ 7**	**+ 2**	**- 2**
Total Services Sector	**+ 2**	**+ 5**	**+ 10**	**+ 11**	**+ 8**	**+ 12**	**+ 15**	**+ 17**	**+ 13**
Wholesale & Retail Trade	**+ 1**	**+ 4**	**+ 7**	**+ 20**	**+ 1**	**+ 4**	**+ 13**	**+ 20**	**0**
Wholesale Trade (excluding Petroleum)	+ 4	+ 7	+ 9	+ 14	+ 5	+ 5	+ 13	+ 15	+ 2
Retail Trade	- 9	- 3	+ 2	+ 34	- 9	+ 1	+ 12	+ 31	- 6
Hotels & Catering	**+ 7**	**- 1**	**+ 4**	**+ 18**	**+ 3**	**0**	**+ 3**	**+ 25**	**+ 23**
Hotels	0	+ 5	+ 9	+ 26	+ 21	+ 15	+ 7	+ 25	+ 22
Catering	+ 10	- 4	+ 1	+ 12	- 9	- 9	0	+ 26	+ 25
Transport & Communications	**- 2**	**+ 6**	**+ 10**	**+ 9**	**+ 18**	**+ 26**	**+ 15**	**+ 9**	**+ 24**
Business Services	**- 8**	**+ 5**	**+ 13**	**+ 3**	**+ 4**	**+ 11**	**+ 17**	**+ 4**	**+ 15**
Real Estates	**- 2**	**0**	**0**	**+ 7**	**- 7**	**- 5**	**+ 9**	**+ 10**	**- 2**
Financial Services	**+ 14**	**+ 32**	**+ 46**	**+ 21**	**+ 44**	**+ 45**	**+ 42**	**+ 43**	**+ 42**
Banks & Finance Companies	+ 13	+ 41	+ 58	+ 24	+ 57	+ 59	+ 47	+ 50	+ 48
Stock, Share & Bond Brokers	+ 6	+ 16	+ 7	+ 1	+ 39	+ 25	+ 29	+ 6	+ 14
Fund Management	-	+ 47	+ 39	+ 45	+ 45	+ 58	+ 59	+ 59	+ 61
Insurance Companies	+ 37	+14	+ 21	+ 22	+ 17	+ 23	+ 28	+ 41	+ 38
Other Financial Services	+ 5	+ 3	+ 34	- 1	+ 6	- 3	+ 30	+ 12	+ 20

Note : The figures show the net percentage balance of companies indicating whether employment will increase or decrease.

Source : Survey of Business Expectations of Industrial Establishments, EDB
Survey of Business Expectations in the Services Sector, DOS

2.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

UNEMPLOYED RESIDENTS BY SEX, AGE AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

In Thousands

Characteristics	2003	2004	2005p	2004		2005			
				Sep	Dec	Mar	Junp	Sep	Decp
Total	**91.2**	**78.4**	**74.8**	**61.1**	**76.4**	**68.3**	**97.2**	**69.6**	**64.2**
				(71.4)	**(72.0)**	**(80.1)**	**(78.9)**	**(81.5)**	**(60.7)**
Sex									
Males	52.7	46.2	40.8	33.8	47.6	40.2	50.1	39.5	33.3
Females	38.5	32.2	34.0	27.2	28.8	28.1	47.0	30.1	30.9
Age Group (Years)									
Below 30	28.7	25.9	24.2	20.3	29.8	20.2	27.0	22.3	27.1
30 - 39	22.5	16.9	15.5	14.2	14.2	12.2	22.3	15.8	11.7
40 - 49	23.9	19.2	18.2	14.2	16.8	17.7	25.1	16.3	13.8
50 & Over	16.1	16.4	16.9	12.3	15.7	18.1	22.8	15.2	11.5
Educational Attainment									
Primary and Below	17.9	14.3	13.2	11.1	12.2	10.6	21.1	11.5	9.6
Lower Secondary	15.9	13.2	13.0	11.5	13.6	12.5	14.5	10.2	14.9
Secondary	23.9	20.5	20.3	14.1	23.3	19.0	24.5	20.0	17.7
Upper Secondary	9.8	8.5	10.2	5.9	7.8	8.3	14.6	9.4	8.4
Diploma	8.2	8.0	5.6	6.6	7.6	5.6	7.7	5.0	3.9
Degree	15.5	14.0	12.6	11.9	11.8	12.3	14.7	13.6	9.8

Notes : Quarterly resident unemployment figures are as at end of quarter.
Annual resident unemployment figures are the simple averages of the quarterly figures.
Data may not add up to the total due to rounding.
Data for Jun 2005 are sourced from General Household Survey 2005.

Source : Labour Force Survey, MOM

( ) seasonally adjusted

p preliminary

2.2 UNEMPLOYMENT

RESIDENT UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY SEX, AGE AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Per Cent

Characteristics	2003	2004	2005p	2004		2005			
				Sep	Dec	Mar	Junp	Sep	Decp
Total	**5.2**	**4.4**	**4.1**	**3.4**	**4.2**	**3.7**	**5.6**	**3.8**	**3.4**
				(4.0)	**(4.0)**	**(4.4)**	**(4.5)**	**(4.4)**	**(3.3)**
Sex									
Males	5.1	4.5	3.9	3.3	4.5	3.8	5.0	3.7	3.1
Females	5.3	4.4	4.5	3.7	3.8	3.6	6.4	3.9	3.9
Age Group (Years)									
Below 30	7.3	6.7	6.1	5.1	7.4	5.2	7.4	5.6	6.3
30 - 39	4.5	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.4	4.5	3.1	2.3
40 - 49	4.9	3.8	3.6	2.8	3.3	3.4	5.1	3.2	2.7
50 & Over	4.5	4.3	4.2	3.3	4.0	4.3	6.0	3.6	2.7
Educational Attainment									
Primary and Below	5.8	5.0	4.5	3.9	4.2	3.5	7.5	3.8	3.3
Lower Secondary	6.8	5.5	5.9	4.7	5.8	5.1	7.7	4.4	6.2
Secondary	5.3	4.6	4.6	3.2	5.0	4.2	6.1	4.3	3.9
Upper Secondary	4.5	4.0	4.0	2.9	3.7	3.6	4.9	3.8	3.5
Diploma	4.5	4.1	2.9	3.3	3.7	2.9	4.2	2.6	1.8
Degree	4.4	3.6	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.8	3.4	2.3

Notes : Quarterly resident unemployment figures are as at end of quarter.
Annual resident unemployment figures are the simple averages of the quarterly figures.
Data for Jun 2005 are sourced from General Household Survey 2005.

Source : Labour Force Survey, MOM

( ) seasonally adjusted

p preliminary

3.1 RETRENCHMENT

RETRENCHED WORKERS BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

Number

		2003	2004	2005	2004		2005			
					III	IV	I	II	III	IV
SSIC 2000	**TOTAL**	**16 400**	**10 191**	**10 294**	**1 967**	**3 207**	**2 168**	**2 116**	**2 810**	**3 200**
	INDUSTRY									
D15-35	**MANUFACTURING**	**7 352**	**4 446**	**6 807**	**767**	**1 380**	**1 255**	**1 250**	**1 834**	**2 468**
D15-16	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	175	116	87	26	14	21	11	47	8
D17-19	Textile & Wearing Apparel	165	378	248	3	277	194	4	7	43
D21-22	Paper Products & Printing	231	53	61	36	6	-	20	2	39
D23-24	Petroleum & Chemical Products	265	471	134	122	124	20	45	28	41
D25	Rubber & Plastic Products	542	402	671	113	58	76	314	26	255
D28	Fabricated Metal Products	692	283	418	43	109	137	78	128	75
D29	Machinery & Equipment	516	340	382	48	170	192	34	121	35
D30	Electrical Products	174	366	367	39	65	46	14	287	20
D31	Electronic Products	3 768	1 674	4 095	283	482	514	585	1 102	1 894
D32	Medical & Precision Instruments	198	123	76	15	2	14	17	45	-
D33	Transport Equipment	408	118	23	13	39	4	-	15	4
	Other Manufacturing Industries	218	122	245	26	34	37	128	26	54
F45	**CONSTRUCTION**	**657**	**390**	**209**	**58**	**63**	**50**	**72**	**29**	**58**
G-Q	**SERVICES**	**8 114**	**5 095**	**3 271**	**1 060**	**1 728**	**863**	**792**	**947**	**669**
G50-51	**Wholesale & Retail Trade**	**2 299**	**1 288**	**927**	**212**	**261**	**274**	**183**	**249**	**221**
G50	Wholesale Trade	1 703	1 069	811	170	261	250	168	222	171
G51	Retail Trade	596	219	116	42	-	24	15	27	50
H55	**Hotels & Restaurants**	**399**	**577**	**54**	**269**	**24**	**8**	**8**	**16**	**22**
H551	Hotels	223	332	3	263	-	-	3	-	-
H552	Restaurants	176	245	51	6	24	8	5	16	22
I60-64	**Transport, Storage & Communications**	**2 117**	**1 176**	**606**	**41**	**797**	**179**	**166**	**100**	**161**
I60-63	Transport, Storage & Supporting Services	1 916	993	278	27	742	140	70	42	26
I64	Post & Telecommunications	201	183	328	14	55	39	96	58	135
J65-66	**Financial Services**	**1 720**	**1 054**	**677**	**305**	**312**	**192**	**189**	**212**	**84**
J65	Financial Institutions	1 625	978	653	296	280	183	179	210	81
J66	Insurance	95	76	24	9	32	9	10	2	3
K70-74	**Business & Real Estate Services**	**1 291**	**615**	**632**	**131**	**167**	**88**	**110**	**270**	**164**
K70	Real Estate Activities	107	80	80	-	42	1	27	41	11
K72	IT & Related Services	392	163	89	14	23	15	6	41	27
K741,742,73	Professional Services	401	162	260	48	36	24	36	140	60
	Other Business Services	391	210	203	69	66	48	41	48	66
L-Q	**Community, Social & Personal Services**	**288**	**385**	**375**	**102**	**167**	**122**	**136**	**100**	**17**
L-M	Education	44	67	5	51	5	3	1	-	1
N	Health & Social Work	28	14	225	-	7	1	115	95	14
O-Q	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	216	304	145	51	155	118	20	5	2
	OTHERS *	**277**	**260**	**7**	**82**	**36**	**-**	**2**	**-**	**5**
	OCCUPATIONAL GROUP									
	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	5 945	3 371	3 166	696	827	685	712	876	893
	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	3 702	2 256	1 311	603	559	313	336	419	243
	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	6 753	4 564	5 817	668	1 821	1 170	1 068	1 515	2 064

* Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying and Utilities.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

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

3.2 RETRENCHMENT

RETRENCHED WORKERS BY INDUSTRY, REASONS FOR RETRENCHMENT AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, 2005

Number

Industry		Reasons For Retrenchment					Occupational Group			
		Recession/ Downturn In Industry	Poor Business/ Business Failure *	High Costs	Reorganisation/ Restructuring	Others	Total	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers
SSIC 2000	**TOTAL**	**1 156**	**1 405**	**7 430**	**5 994**	**1 291**	**10 294**	**3 166**	**1 311**	**5 817**
D15-35	**MANUFACTURING**	**751**	**924**	**6 679**	**3 145**	**929**	**6 807**	**1 275**	**438**	**5 094**
D15-16	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	-	17	32	83	4	87	10	16	61
D17-19	Textile & Wearing Apparel	50	49	138	10	149	248	2	14	232
D21-22	Paper Products & Printing	33	31	39	41	18	61	3	4	54
D23-24	Petroleum & Chemical Products	31	26	-	90	22	134	60	15	59
D25	Rubber & Plastic Products	321	357	549	443	125	671	57	25	589
D28	Fabricated Metal Products	81	82	254	141	71	418	56	29	333
D29	Machinery & Equipment	168	69	83	218	203	382	81	44	257
D30	Electrical Products	39	51	44	307	37	367	70	139	158
D31	Electronic Products	7	165	5 285	1 652	155	4 095	879	121	3 095
D32	Medical & Precision Instruments	-	-	93	6	23	76	14	7	55
D33	Transport Equipment	1	2	14	14	-	23	6	3	14
	Other Manufacturing Industries	20	75	148	140	122	245	37	21	187
F45	**CONSTRUCTION**	**90**	**122**	**108**	**26**	**31**	**209**	**71**	**21**	**117**
G-Q	**SERVICES**	**315**	**357**	**643**	**2 818**	**331**	**3 271**	**1 819**	**848**	**604**
G50-51	**Wholesale & Retail Trade**	**89**	**94**	**264**	**815**	**157**	**927**	**490**	**224**	**213**
G50	Wholesale Trade	85	85	255	720	136	811	464	166	181
G51	Retail Trade	4	9	9	95	21	116	26	58	32
H55	**Hotels & Restaurants**	**27**	**30**	**7**	**14**	**13**	**54**	**5**	**26**	**23**
H551	Hotels	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	3
H552	Restaurants	27	30	7	11	13	51	5	26	20
I60-64	**Transport, Storage & Communications**	**44**	**55**	**83**	**527**	**27**	**606**	**276**	**212**	**118**
I60-63	Transport, Storage & Supporting Services	44	55	72	213	24	278	69	97	112
I64	Post & Telecommunications	-	-	11	314	3	328	207	115	6
J65-66	**Financial Services**	**17**	**22**	**22**	**651**	**54**	**677**	**407**	**188**	**82**
J65	Financial Institutions	16	21	22	629	50	653	393	178	82
J66	Insurance	1	1	-	22	4	24	14	10	-
K70-74	**Business & Real Estate Services**	**43**	**155**	**167**	**464**	**56**	**632**	**341**	**165**	**126**
K70	Real Estate Activities	10	23	40	7	-	80	3	27	50
K72	IT & Related Services	21	10	19	40	31	89	56	9	24
K741,742,73	Professional Services	10	84	82	187	6	260	156	83	21
	Other Business Services	2	38	26	230	19	203	126	46	31
L-Q	**Community, Social & Personal Services**	**95**	**1**	**100**	**347**	**24**	**375**	**300**	**33**	**42**
L-M	Education	-	1	-	4	-	5	5	-	-
N	Health & Social Work	95	-	100	216	4	225	179	16	30
O-Q	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	-	-	-	127	20	145	116	17	12
	OTHERS **	**-**	**2**	**-**	**5**	**-**	**7**	**1**	**4**	**2**

* Not due to recession

** Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying and Utilities.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

Note : Data pertain to private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees.
With effect from Q1 2005, establishments can indicate more than one reason for their retrenchments.

3.3 TEMPORARY LAY-OFFS AND SHORT WORK-WEEK

WORKERS LAID-OFF TEMPORARILY OR PUT ON SHORT WORK-WEEK BY SECTOR AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

Number

	2003	2004	2005	2004		2005			
				III	IV	I	II	III	IV
TOTAL	**4 471**	**1 603**	**1 064**	**1 596**	**2 431**	**1 454**	**1 505**	**623**	**672**
SECTOR									
Manufacturing	2 041	1 366	951	1 510	2 177	1 214	1 379	572	637
Construction	386	81	40	77	99	124	3	27	6
Services	2 039	156	73	9	155	116	123	24	29
Others*	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP									
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	1 048	317	151	259	465	182	176	122	125
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	1 128	129	84	88	173	114	129	32	61
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	2 296	1 157	828	1 249	1 793	1 158	1 200	469	486

* Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying and Utilities.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

Notes : Annual data are computed based on the simple averages of the four quarterly data in the year. It refers to the average number of workers laid-off temporarily or put on short work-week per quarter.

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

3.4 EARLY RELEASE OF CONTRACT WORKERS

EARLY RELEASE OF CONTRACT WORKERS BY SECTOR AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

Number

	2003	2004	2005	2004		2005			
				III	IV	I	II	III	IV
TOTAL	**862**	**449**	**851**	**122**	**218**	**110**	**138**	**425**	**178**
SECTOR									
Manufacturing	246	220	274	39	159	5	21	219	29
Construction	136	32	334	1	17	91	87	121	35
Services	480	196	240	82	41	12	30	84	114
Others*	-	1	3	-	1	2	-	1	-
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP									
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	274	75	196	11	30	24	50	21	101
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	136	46	76	20	3	8	15	23	30
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	452	328	579	91	185	78	73	381	47

* Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying and Utilities.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

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

4.1 RE-EMPLOYMENT

PROPORTION OF LOCAL RETRENCHED WORKERS RE-EMPLOYED WITHIN 6 MONTHS AFTER RETRENCHMENT BY SEX, AGE, EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP PRIOR TO RETRENCHMENT

Per Cent

Characteristics	2003	2004	2005	2004		2005			
				III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Total	**62.4**	**58.6**	**61.1**	**63.0**	**56.5**	**67.9**	**54.1**	**64.0**	**58.6**
Sex									
Males	61.4	55.9	66.5	60.7	50.5	71.4	56.7	71.4	66.6
Females	63.3	62.0	56.3	65.8	64.4	64.3	51.6	57.1	52.1
Age Group (Years)									
Below 30	70.1	73.8	72.2	70.0	81.0	68.1	68.8	78.5	73.3
30 - 39	63.8	64.7	66.6	62.7	67.0	63.9	63.5	72.1	67.0
40 - 49	61.6	57.8	62.5	62.3	56.6	68.7	52.9	66.5	61.8
50 & Over	56.0	44.7	51.6	61.7	31.0	70.0	42.1	50.0	44.1
Educational Attainment									
Primary and Below	57.4	51.7	53.0	63.6	81.0	79.4	40.6	48.6	43.6
Lower Secondary	61.9	57.8	48.9	71.3	52.2	45.3	49.5	55.0	45.7
Secondary	66.1	60.0	66.4	65.7	49.0	66.4	58.7	73.4	67.1
Upper Secondary	67.1	61.9	68.7	64.3	65.8	68.3	61.8	72.8	71.7
Diploma	65.6	62.9	67.9	59.0	68.0	60.2	62.2	77.7	71.4
Degree	56.3	59.4	66.3	54.8	64.0	68.8	63.3	63.9	69.3
Occupational Group Prior To Retrenchment									
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	61.2	58.5	64.5	57.1	63.4	62.1	55.1	74.0	66.7
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	67.9	62.7	68.0	71.2	56.6	64.6	66.8	69.3	71.4
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	58.5	55.8	55.1	63.5	47.6	71.6	48.0	51.5	49.4

Notes : Quarterly figures show the re-employment rates as at end of the quarter for the locals retrenched in the previous quarter.
Annual figures are the simple averages of the quarterly figures.
Data pertain to local workers retrenched by private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees.

Source : CPF's Administrative Records, MOM

5.1 JOB VACANCIES

JOB VACANCIES BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

In Thousands

		2003	2004	2005	2004		2005			
					Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
SSIC 2000	**TOTAL**	**12.6**	**16.5**	**19.2**	**18.9**	**16.2**	**17.5**	**19.2**	**20.1**	**19.8**
	INDUSTRY									
D15-35	**MANUFACTURING**	**4.2**	**5.3**	**6.3**	**5.6**	**5.2**	**5.6**	**6.9**	**6.1**	**6.5**
D15-16	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
D17-19	Textile & Wearing Apparel	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
D21-22	Paper Products & Printing	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
D23-24	Petroleum & Chemical Products	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
D25	Rubber & Plastic Products	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1
D28	Fabricated Metal Products	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5
D29	Machinery & Equipment	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9
D30	Electrical Products	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	-
D31	Electronic Products	1.1	1.6	2.2	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.4	1.9	2.7
D32	Medical & Precision Instruments	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
D33	Transport Equipment	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.1	2.0	1.4	1.4
	Other Manufacturing Industries	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.2
F45	**CONSTRUCTION**	**0.6**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**1.0**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.8**	**0.9**
G-Q	**SERVICES**	**7.6**	**10.3**	**12.1**	**12.1**	**10.5**	**11.3**	**11.7**	**13.1**	**12.3**
G50-51	**Wholesale & Retail Trade**	**1.2**	**1.6**	**2.1**	**2.2**	**1.6**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**2.5**	**1.9**
G50	Wholesale Trade	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.2
G51	Retail Trade	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7
H55	**Hotels & Restaurants**	**1.0**	**1.6**	**1.6**	**1.8**	**1.3**	**1.6**	**1.5**	**1.9**	**1.5**
H551	Hotels	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
H552	Restaurants	0.4	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.8
I60-64	**Transport, Storage & Communications**	**2.0**	**2.3**	**2.4**	**2.5**	**2.1**	**2.2**	**2.4**	**2.3**	**2.4**
I60-63	Transport, Storage & Supporting Services	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.1
I64	Post & Telecommunications	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
J65-66	**Financial Services**	**0.7**	**0.9**	**1.2**	**1.3**	**1.0**	**0.9**	**0.8**	**1.2**	**1.6**
J65	Financial Institutions	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.4
J66	Insurance	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3
K70-74	**Business & Real Estate Services**	**1.4**	**2.4**	**3.3**	**2.9**	**3.2**	**3.1**	**2.8**	**3.5**	**3.8**
K70	Real Estate Activities	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3
K72	IT & Related Services	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
K741,742,73	Professional Services	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1
	Other Business Services	0.4	0.8	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.1	1.6	1.9
L-Q	**Community, Social & Personal Services**	**1.3**	**1.4**	**1.6**	**1.4**	**1.3**	**1.4**	**2.1**	**1.7**	**1.1**
L-M	Education	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
N	Health & Social Work	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.6
O-Q	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.3
	OTHERS *	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**
	OCCUPATIONAL GROUP									
	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	3.9	5.6	7.2	6.2	5.8	6.3	7.0	7.5	8.1
	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	3.5	4.5	5.5	5.2	4.6	5.5	5.3	5.8	5.4
	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	5.2	6.5	6.4	7.4	5.9	5.8	6.9	6.8	6.3

* Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying and Utilities.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

Notes : Data pertain to private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees.
Data may not add up to the total due to rounding.

'-' : nil or negligible

5.2 JOB VACANCIES

JOB VACANCY RATE BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

Per Cent

		2003	2004	2005	2004		2005			
					Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
SSIC 2000	**TOTAL**	**1.2**	**1.6**	**1.7**	**1.7**	**1.5**	**1.6**	**1.8**	**1.7**	**1.7**
	INDUSTRY									
D15-35	**MANUFACTURING**	**1.3**	**1.6**	**1.8**	**1.7**	**1.5**	**1.7**	**2.0**	**1.7**	**1.9**
D15-16	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.6	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.5	1.2
D17-19	Textile & Wearing Apparel	4.6	2.8	2.0	4.0	1.2	1.3	1.7	3.7	1.2
D21-22	Paper Products & Printing	0.7	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.4	0.9
D23-24	Petroleum & Chemical Products	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.0
D25	Rubber & Plastic Products	1.8	2.2	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.4	1.3	0.8
D28	Fabricated Metal Products	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.7
D29	Machinery & Equipment	1.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.7	2.1
D30	Electrical Products	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.2	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.6
D31	Electronic Products	1.2	1.7	2.2	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.4	1.9	2.7
D32	Medical & Precision Instruments	1.3	2.1	1.8	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.9	1.6	0.8
D33	Transport Equipment	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.1	1.4	1.7	3.1	2.1	2.0
	Other Manufacturing Industries	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.1	-	0.9	1.2	1.3
F45	**CONSTRUCTION**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**0.8**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**0.7**
G-Q	**SERVICES**	**1.3**	**1.7**	**1.9**	**2.0**	**1.7**	**1.8**	**1.9**	**2.0**	**1.9**
G50-51	**Wholesale & Retail Trade**	**0.9**	**1.1**	**1.4**	**1.5**	**1.1**	**1.4**	**1.4**	**1.6**	**1.2**
G50	Wholesale Trade	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.2
G51	Retail Trade	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.6	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.4
H55	**Hotels & Restaurants**	**1.7**	**2.6**	**2.6**	**2.9**	**2.0**	**2.7**	**2.4**	**2.9**	**2.3**
H551	Hotels	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.5	2.8	3.2
H552	Restaurants	1.1	2.2	2.4	2.7	1.5	2.5	2.4	3.0	1.9
I60-64	**Transport, Storage & Communications**	**1.8**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**2.4**	**1.9**	**2.0**	**2.2**	**2.1**	**2.1**
I60-63	Transport, Storage & Supporting Services	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.2
I64	Post & Telecommunications	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4
J65-66	**Financial Services**	**1.1**	**1.2**	**1.5**	**1.6**	**1.4**	**1.2**	**1.1**	**1.5**	**2.0**
J65	Financial Institutions	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.9
J66	Insurance	1.3	1.2	2.1	2.3	0.9	0.6	0.6	4.1	2.9
K70-74	**Business & Real Estate Services**	**1.1**	**1.8**	**2.3**	**2.1**	**2.3**	**2.3**	**2.0**	**2.2**	**2.4**
K70	Real Estate Activities	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.6	0.9	1.6	1.5	1.1
K72	IT & Related Services	1.9	2.5	2.0	2.6	2.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0
K741,742,73	Professional Services	0.9	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.1
	Other Business Services	1.1	2.1	3.3	2.5	2.7	4.0	2.4	3.2	3.7
L-Q	**Community, Social & Personal Services**	**1.5**	**1.6**	**1.7**	**1.6**	**1.4**	**1.6**	**2.3**	**1.8**	**1.2**
L-M	Education	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.9
N	Health & Social Work	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.5	2.8	1.8	1.5
O-Q	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.5	2.2	0.8
	OTHERS *	**2.8**	**2.9**	**1.6**	**2.4**	**2.9**	**1.8**	**1.4**	**1.6**	**1.8**
	OCCUPATIONAL GROUP									
	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.0
	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0
	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.4

* Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying and Utilities.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

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

5.3 JOB VACANCIES

JOB VACANCIES AND JOB VACANCY RATE BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, 2005

Industry		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 (%)
SSIC 2000	**TOTAL**	**19.2**	**1.7**	**7.2**	**1.8**	**5.5**	**2.0**	**6.4**	**1.4**
D15-35	**MANUFACTURING**	**6.3**	**1.8**	**2.6**	**2.5**	**0.4**	**1.4**	**3.3**	**1.5**
D15-16	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	0.2	1.2	0.1	1.7	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.9
D17-19	Textile & Wearing Apparel	0.1	2.0	-	-	-	0.4	0.1	2.5
D21-22	Paper Products & Printing	0.2	1.4	-	1.4	-	1.3	0.1	1.4
D23-24	Petroleum & Chemical Products	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.9	-	0.7	0.1	1.0
D25	Rubber & Plastic Products	0.3	1.5	0.1	2.4	-	1.3	0.2	1.3
D28	Fabricated Metal Products	0.5	1.4	0.1	1.5	-	1.8	0.3	1.3
D29	Machinery & Equipment	0.8	1.9	0.3	2.4	0.1	1.7	0.4	1.7
D30	Electrical Products	0.1	0.9	-	1.1	-	0.2	-	1.0
D31	Electronic Products	2.2	2.2	1.4	3.1	0.1	2.3	0.8	1.5
D32	Medical & Precision Instruments	0.2	1.8	0.1	2.2	-	1.0	0.1	1.7
D33	Transport Equipment	1.5	2.2	0.4	3.3	0.1	1.5	1.0	2.0
	Other Manufacturing Industries	0.1	0.9	-	0.8	-	1.2	0.1	0.8
F45	**CONSTRUCTION**	**0.7**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**1.3**	**-**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**0.4**
G-Q	**SERVICES**	**12.1**	**1.9**	**4.3**	**1.6**	**5.0**	**2.2**	**2.7**	**2.0**
G50-51	**Wholesale & Retail Trade**	**2.1**	**1.4**	**0.7**	**1.3**	**1.2**	**1.8**	**0.2**	**0.8**
G50	Wholesale Trade	1.2	1.2	0.6	1.2	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.8
G51	Retail Trade	0.9	1.9	0.1	1.3	0.8	2.2	-	0.6
H55	**Hotels & Restaurants**	**1.6**	**2.6**	**0.1**	**1.5**	**0.9**	**2.3**	**0.6**	**3.9**
H551	Hotels	0.6	2.9	0.1	1.8	0.4	3.3	0.1	3.0
H552	Restaurants	1.1	2.4	0.1	1.3	0.5	1.9	0.5	4.3
I60-64	**Transport, Storage & Communications**	**2.4**	**2.1**	**0.6**	**1.9**	**0.7**	**1.8**	**1.0**	**2.6**
I60-63	Transport, Storage & Supporting Services	2.1	2.3	0.5	2.0	0.6	1.9	1.0	2.7
I64	Post & Telecommunications	0.3	1.3	0.2	1.6	0.1	1.1	-	0.6
J65-66	**Financial Services**	**1.2**	**1.5**	**0.8**	**1.5**	**0.3**	**1.5**	**0.1**	**1.0**
J65	Financial Institutions	1.0	1.4	0.7	1.5	0.2	1.3	0.1	1.0
J66	Insurance	0.2	2.1	0.1	1.7	0.1	2.6	-	-
K70-74	**Business & Real Estate Services**	**3.3**	**2.3**	**1.4**	**2.0**	**1.3**	**3.7**	**0.5**	**1.4**
K70	Real Estate Activities	0.4	1.3	0.1	1.4	0.1	1.8	0.2	1.0
K72	IT & Related Services	0.4	2.0	0.4	2.1	-	2.2	-	0.7
K741,742,73	Professional Services	0.9	1.9	0.7	2.3	0.1	1.2	0.1	1.2
	Other Business Services	1.6	3.3	0.2	1.5	1.1	5.5	0.3	2.0
L-Q	**Community, Social & Personal Services**	**1.6**	**1.7**	**0.6**	**1.3**	**0.6**	**2.1**	**0.3**	**2.2**
L-M	Education	0.2	0.9	0.1	1.0	-	0.6	-	0.9
N	Health & Social Work	0.8	1.9	0.4	1.5	0.3	2.4	0.1	3.4
O-Q	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	0.6	1.9	0.2	1.5	0.3	2.2	0.2	1.9
	OTHERS *	**0.1**	**1.6**	**0.1**	**2.5**	**-**	**1.3**	**-**	**0.8**

* Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying and Utilities.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

Notes : Data pertain to private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees.
Data may not add up to the total due to rounding.

'-' : nil or negligible

6.1 LABOUR TURNOVER

AVERAGE MONTHLY RECRUITMENT RATE BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

Per Cent

		2003	2004	2005	2004		2005			
					III	IV	I	II	III	IV
SSIC 2000	**TOTAL**	**2.3**	**2.8**	**2.7**	**3.0**	**2.5**	**2.5**	**2.8**	**2.9**	**2.6**
	INDUSTRY									
D15-35	**MANUFACTURING**	**1.8**	**2.4**	**2.1**	**2.7**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**2.3**	**2.3**	**1.9**
D15-16	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	2.7	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.5	3.0	2.8	3.1
D17-19	Textile & Wearing Apparel	2.5	2.9	1.6	3.0	1.9	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.6
D21-22	Paper Products & Printing	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.7	1.9	1.9
D23-24	Petroleum & Chemical Products	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.1
D25	Rubber & Plastic Products	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.2
D28	Fabricated Metal Products	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3
D29	Machinery & Equipment	1.7	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.8	2.3
D30	Electrical Products	1.4	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.3	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.2
D31	Electronic Products	1.8	2.7	1.9	3.3	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.5
D32	Medical & Precision Instruments	1.3	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.7	2.2	2.6	2.8	1.9
D33	Transport Equipment	1.2	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.7	1.9
	Other Manufacturing Industries	1.8	2.3	2.0	2.3	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.1
F45	**CONSTRUCTION**	**2.1**	**2.3**	**2.6**	**2.6**	**2.0**	**2.1**	**2.7**	**2.7**	**2.8**
G-Q	**SERVICES**	**2.7**	**3.1**	**3.1**	**3.2**	**2.9**	**2.8**	**3.2**	**3.3**	**2.9**
G50-51	**Wholesale & Retail Trade**	**2.9**	**3.3**	**3.2**	**3.2**	**3.4**	**3.0**	**3.4**	**3.1**	**3.2**
G50	Wholesale Trade	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.0
G51	Retail Trade	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.7	6.0	4.3	4.8	4.5	5.7
H55	**Hotels & Restaurants**	**4.6**	**5.3**	**4.7**	**4.8**	**4.9**	**4.5**	**4.8**	**4.8**	**4.8**
H551	Hotels	2.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.0	4.0	3.6	3.5	2.9
H552	Restaurants	5.6	6.1	5.3	5.4	5.7	4.8	5.4	5.3	5.6
I60-64	**Transport, Storage & Communications**	**1.4**	**1.8**	**1.9**	**2.1**	**1.5**	**1.6**	**1.9**	**2.0**	**2.0**
I60-63	Transport, Storage & Supporting Services	1.3	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0
I64	Post & Telecommunications	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.0
J65-66	**Financial Services**	**1.6**	**2.2**	**2.4**	**2.4**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**2.5**	**3.0**	**2.2**
J65	Financial Institutions	1.7	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.6	3.2	2.2
J66	Insurance	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.6	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.2	1.8
K70-74	**Business & Real Estate Services**	**3.4**	**3.9**	**3.8**	**4.0**	**3.5**	**3.4**	**3.9**	**4.5**	**3.6**
K70	Real Estate Activities	4.3	5.0	4.0	4.6	4.3	3.7	4.4	4.3	3.6
K72	IT & Related Services	2.4	3.5	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.2	3.8
K741,742,73	Professional Services	2.5	2.9	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.7	3.3	4.0	3.5
	Other Business Services	4.4	4.4	4.2	5.0	3.7	4.0	4.1	5.2	3.5
L-Q	**Community, Social & Personal Services**	**2.4**	**2.5**	**2.6**	**2.6**	**2.2**	**2.7**	**2.7**	**2.6**	**2.1**
L-M	Education	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.4	1.0	2.6	1.7	2.3	1.2
N	Health & Social Work	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.6	2.2	2.6	2.2	1.6
O-Q	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.2
	OTHERS *	**1.2**	**1.6**	**1.6**	**1.8**	**1.8**	**1.7**	**1.8**	**1.4**	**1.6**
	OCCUPATIONAL GROUP									
	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.4	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.6	1.9
	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	3.2	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.5
	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	2.4	2.9	2.7	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.7

* Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying and Utilities.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

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

6.2 LABOUR TURNOVER

AVERAGE MONTHLY RESIGNATION RATE BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

Per Cent

		2003	2004	2005	2004		2005			
					III	IV	I	II	III	IV
SSIC 2000	**TOTAL**	**2.0**	**2.2**	**2.1**	**2.2**	**1.9**	**2.1**	**2.2**	**2.1**	**1.8**
	INDUSTRY									
D15-35	**MANUFACTURING**	**1.5**	**1.7**	**1.6**	**1.7**	**1.2**	**1.7**	**1.8**	**1.6**	**1.2**
D15-16	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	2.6	2.9	2.4	2.7	1.8	2.5	2.6	2.4	1.9
D17-19	Textile & Wearing Apparel	2.2	2.5	2.3	3.0	1.7	3.0	2.8	1.8	1.7
D21-22	Paper Products & Printing	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.6	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.1
D23-24	Petroleum & Chemical Products	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.6
D25	Rubber & Plastic Products	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.5	2.5	2.3	1.6
D28	Fabricated Metal Products	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.6
D29	Machinery & Equipment	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.2
D30	Electrical Products	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.7	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.1
D31	Electronic Products	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.1
D32	Medical & Precision Instruments	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.9	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.1
D33	Transport Equipment	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.9
	Other Manufacturing Industries	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.5
F45	**CONSTRUCTION**	**2.1**	**1.9**	**1.8**	**1.8**	**1.7**	**1.7**	**2.0**	**1.7**	**1.8**
G-Q	**SERVICES**	**2.3**	**2.5**	**2.4**	**2.5**	**2.2**	**2.5**	**2.6**	**2.5**	**2.1**
G50-51	**Wholesale & Retail Trade**	**2.5**	**2.7**	**2.6**	**2.7**	**2.6**	**2.9**	**2.8**	**2.6**	**2.2**
G50	Wholesale Trade	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.6
G51	Retail Trade	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.7
H55	**Hotels & Restaurants**	**4.7**	**4.7**	**4.4**	**4.4**	**4.3**	**4.8**	**4.7**	**4.2**	**4.1**
H551	Hotels	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.3	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.4
H552	Restaurants	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.4	4.8	4.9
I60-64	**Transport, Storage & Communications**	**1.1**	**1.3**	**1.3**	**1.5**	**1.1**	**1.2**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.1**
I60-63	Transport, Storage & Supporting Services	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.1
I64	Post & Telecommunications	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.1
J65-66	**Financial Services**	**1.2**	**1.6**	**1.7**	**1.7**	**1.3**	**1.4**	**1.8**	**2.0**	**1.6**
J65	Financial Institutions	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.6
J66	Insurance	1.1	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.0	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.6
K70-74	**Business & Real Estate Services**	**2.8**	**3.0**	**2.8**	**3.1**	**2.6**	**2.8**	**2.9**	**2.9**	**2.4**
K70	Real Estate Activities	3.4	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.0
K72	IT & Related Services	2.2	2.8	2.5	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.8	1.9
K741,742,73	Professional Services	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.1
	Other Business Services	3.8	3.3	3.0	3.4	2.8	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.7
L-Q	**Community, Social & Personal Services**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**2.0**	**2.1**	**1.8**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**2.0**	**1.6**
L-M	Education	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6
N	Health & Social Work	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.1
O-Q	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.3
	OTHERS *	**1.0**	**1.2**	**1.1**	**1.3**	**1.3**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**1.4**	**1.3**
	OCCUPATIONAL GROUP									
	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.3
	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.5
	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8

* Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying and Utilities.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

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

6.3 LABOUR TURNOVER

AVERAGE MONTHLY RECRUITMENT AND RESIGNATION RATES BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, 2005

Per Cent

Industry		Total		Occupational Group					
				Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians		Clerical, Sales & Service Workers		Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	
		Recruitment	Resignation	Recruitment	Resignation	Recruitment	Resignation	Recruitment	Resignation
SSIC 2000	**TOTAL**	**2.7**	**2.1**	**2.2**	**1.6**	**3.5**	**2.9**	**2.7**	**2.0**
D15-35	**MANUFACTURING**	**2.1**	**1.6**	**1.9**	**1.3**	**2.5**	**2.1**	**2.2**	**1.6**
D15-16	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	2.8	2.4	1.6	1.3	3.8	3.0	2.9	2.4
D17-19	Textile & Wearing Apparel	1.6	2.3	1.1	1.1	2.1	2.5	1.6	2.4
D21-22	Paper Products & Printing	2.3	1.8	2.0	1.6	2.7	2.3	2.4	1.8
D23-24	Petroleum & Chemical Products	1.3	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.9
D25	Rubber & Plastic Products	2.6	2.2	2.6	1.9	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.2
D28	Fabricated Metal Products	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.0
D29	Machinery & Equipment	2.4	1.5	2.3	1.4	3.0	2.1	2.4	1.4
D30	Electrical Products	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.2	2.1	1.3
D31	Electronic Products	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.3	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.8
D32	Medical & Precision Instruments	2.4	1.5	2.2	1.4	1.8	1.1	2.6	1.6
D33	Transport Equipment	2.2	1.0	1.8	0.9	2.0	1.3	2.3	1.0
	Other Manufacturing Industries	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.5	2.9	2.4	1.9	1.7
F45	**CONSTRUCTION**	**2.6**	**1.8**	**2.2**	**1.8**	**2.6**	**2.1**	**2.7**	**1.8**
G-Q	**SERVICES**	**3.1**	**2.4**	**2.4**	**1.7**	**3.7**	**3.1**	**3.4**	**2.7**
G50-51	**Wholesale & Retail Trade**	**3.2**	**2.6**	**2.0**	**1.5**	**4.6**	**3.9**	**2.2**	**1.9**
G50	Wholesale Trade	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.5	3.1	2.8	2.3	1.9
G51	Retail Trade	4.8	4.1	2.3	1.8	6.0	5.0	1.9	1.9
H55	**Hotels & Restaurants**	**4.7**	**4.4**	**2.5**	**2.5**	**5.1**	**4.7**	**5.1**	**5.0**
H551	Hotels	3.5	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.9	3.1	3.1	2.5
H552	Restaurants	5.3	5.2	2.1	2.1	5.6	5.3	5.9	6.0
I60-64	**Transport, Storage & Communications**	**1.9**	**1.3**	**1.5**	**1.2**	**1.9**	**1.4**	**2.3**	**1.3**
I60-63	Transport, Storage & Supporting Services	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.3	2.3	1.3
I64	Post & Telecommunications	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.1	2.4	1.8	1.9	1.4
J65-66	**Financial Services**	**2.4**	**1.7**	**2.5**	**1.6**	**2.0**	**1.8**	**3.6**	**2.8**
J65	Financial Institutions	2.5	1.7	2.5	1.5	2.2	1.8	3.6	2.8
J66	Insurance	1.9	1.6	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.4	-	-
K70-74	**Business & Real Estate Services**	**3.8**	**2.8**	**3.2**	**2.1**	**4.2**	**3.3**	**4.7**	**3.6**
K70	Real Estate Activities	4.0	3.4	2.6	2.2	3.4	2.9	4.8	4.0
K72	IT & Related Services	3.9	2.5	3.9	2.4	4.0	3.0	3.8	4.8
K741,742,73	Professional Services	3.4	2.3	2.9	1.9	3.7	3.1	4.9	2.7
	Other Business Services	4.2	3.0	3.0	2.0	4.8	3.6	4.7	3.4
L-Q	**Community, Social & Personal Services**	**2.6**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**1.5**	**3.0**	**2.3**	**3.4**	**2.9**
L-M	Education	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.4	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.2
N	Health & Social Work	2.1	1.5	2.0	1.4	2.4	1.7	2.3	1.6
O-Q	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	3.3	2.7	2.2	1.6	3.7	2.9	4.1	3.7
	OTHERS *	**1.6**	**1.1**	**0.9**	**0.5**	**1.6**	**1.2**	**2.5**	**1.7**

* Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying and Utilities.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

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

7.1 HOURS WORKED

AVERAGE WEEKLY PAID OVERTIME HOURS WORKED PER EMPLOYEE BY INDUSTRY

Hours

Industry		2003	2004	2005	2004		2005			
					Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
SSIC 2000	**TOTAL**	**3.7**	**3.9**	**4.1**	**3.9**	**3.9**	**3.9**	**4.2**	**4.0**	**4.1**
D15-35	**MANUFACTURING**	**6.1**	**6.7**	**7.1**	**7.0**	**6.6**	**6.7**	**7.2**	**7.1**	**7.3**
D15-16	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.7	4.4	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.6
D17-19	Textile & Wearing Apparel	5.5	5.9	5.5	6.7	5.8	4.3	5.4	5.3	7.0
D21-22	Paper Products & Printing	7.1	7.5	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.7	7.8	8.0	7.6
D23-24	Petroleum & Chemical Products	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.3
D25	Rubber & Plastic Products	6.6	7.2	7.1	7.4	6.9	6.5	7.3	7.5	7.1
D28	Fabricated Metal Products	8.0	8.3	8.9	8.8	8.4	8.7	9.1	8.5	9.2
D29	Machinery & Equipment	7.0	8.2	8.5	8.3	8.2	7.9	9.1	8.9	8.1
D30	Electrical Products	4.7	6.1	6.6	6.7	6.0	6.3	6.2	7.0	6.9
D31	Electronic Products	4.8	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.1	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.8
D32	Medical & Precision Instruments	5.9	6.5	6.0	5.8	7.2	6.5	6.9	5.4	5.3
D33	Transport Equipment	8.1	8.9	9.6	9.5	8.6	8.9	9.6	9.7	10.3
	Other Manufacturing Industries	5.8	6.8	7.6	6.7	7.6	6.8	7.9	7.6	8.2
F45	**CONSTRUCTION**	**6.6**	**7.1**	**7.1**	**6.9**	**7.1**	**7.0**	**7.3**	**7.3**	**6.9**
G-Q	**SERVICES**	**1.7**	**1.8**	**1.8**	**1.7**	**1.8**	**1.8**	**2.0**	**1.8**	**1.8**
G50-51	**Wholesale & Retail Trade**	**1.8**	**1.9**	**1.9**	**1.8**	**2.0**	**1.8**	**2.0**	**1.8**	**1.8**
G50	Wholesale Trade	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.8
G51	Retail Trade	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.9
H55	**Hotels & Restaurants**	**0.7**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**1.0**	**0.8**	**1.0**	**0.8**	**0.9**	**0.9**
H551	Hotels	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.6
H552	Restaurants	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
I60-64	**Transport, Storage & Communications**	**2.5**	**2.5**	**2.7**	**2.4**	**2.3**	**2.6**	**2.7**	**2.5**	**2.8**
I60-63	Transport, Storage & Supporting Services	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.1
I64	Post & Telecommunications	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.5
J65-66	**Financial Services**	**0.5**	**0.8**	**0.9**	**1.1**	**1.0**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**0.9**
J65	Financial Institutions	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
J66	Insurance	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
K70-74	**Business & Real Estate Services**	**2.5**	**2.5**	**2.7**	**2.5**	**2.7**	**2.6**	**3.1**	**2.5**	**2.4**
K70	Real Estate Activities	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
K72	IT & Related Services	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3
K741,742,73	Professional Services	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.8	2.2	2.1
	Other Business Services	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.9	5.5	4.4	4.3
L-Q	**Community, Social & Personal Services**	**1.0**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**
L-M	Education	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4
N	Health & Social Work	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
O-Q	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.7
	OTHERS *	**3.6**	**2.6**	**3.0**	**2.6**	**2.7**	**2.3**	**2.9**	**3.0**	**3.6**

* Includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying and Utilities.

Source : Labour Market Survey, MOM

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

8.1 NOMINAL EARNINGS

AVERAGE MONTHLY NOMINAL EARNINGS PER EMPLOYEE BY INDUSTRY

Industry		2003	2004	2005	2004		2005			
					III	IV	I	II	III	IV
		Singapore Dollars								
SSIC 2000	**TOTAL**	**3 213**	**3 329**	**3 444**	**3 030**	**3 762**	**3 592**	**3 175**	**3 166**	**3 843**
D15-35	**MANUFACTURING**	**3 265**	**3 350**	**3 495**	**3 073**	**3 749**	**3 761**	**3 126**	**3 212**	**3 882**
F45	**CONSTRUCTION**	**2 411**	**2 453**	**2 513**	**2 329**	**2 576**	**2 680**	**2 400**	**2 356**	**2 617**
G-Q	**SERVICES**	**3 260**	**3 389**	**3 498**	**3 072**	**3 849**	**3 618**	**3 238**	**3 216**	**3 922**
G50-51	Wholesale & Retail Trade	2 831	2 890	3 016	2 678	3 203	3 130	2 790	2 788	3 358
H55	Hotels & Restaurants	1 283	1 298	1 333	1 253	1 388	1 369	1 285	1 271	1 406
I60-64	Transport, Storage & Communications	3 297	3 439	3 610	3 118	3 821	3 705	3 374	3 536	3 825
J65-66	Financial Services	5 393	5 639	5 949	4 949	5 802	6 960	5 455	5 269	6 112
K70-74	Business & Real Estate Services	3 352	3 389	3 477	3 243	3 685	3 535	3 279	3 316	3 779
L-Q	Community, Social & Personal Services	3 409	3 668	3 686	3 166	4 626	3 609	3 355	3 219	4 560
		Percentage Change Over Corresponding Period Of Previous Year								
SSIC 2000	**TOTAL**	**1.7**	**3.6**	**3.5**	**1.4**	**4.4**	**4.8**	**2.5**	**4.5**	**2.2**
D15-35	**MANUFACTURING**	**3.5**	**2.6**	**4.3**	**3.1**	**2.5**	**6.3**	**2.8**	**4.5**	**3.5**
F45	**CONSTRUCTION**	**1.1**	**1.7**	**2.4**	**1.8**	**2.8**	**4.1**	**2.9**	**1.2**	**1.6**
G-Q	**SERVICES**	**1.2**	**4.0**	**3.2**	**0.9**	**4.8**	**4.3**	**2.3**	**4.7**	**1.9**
G50-51	Wholesale & Retail Trade	1.8	2.1	4.4	2.4	1.8	5.0	3.5	4.1	4.8
H55	Hotels & Restaurants	-2.2	1.2	2.7	2.2	1.8	5.6	2.3	1.4	1.3
I60-64	Transport, Storage & Communications	4.1	4.3	5.0	-5.5	5.0	4.2	3.5	13.4	0.1
J65-66	Financial Services	1.6	4.6	5.5	4.1	0.9	7.9	1.9	6.5	5.3
K70-74	Business & Real Estate Services	-0.1	1.1	2.6	1.9	1.9	3.3	2.3	2.3	2.6
L-Q	Community, Social & Personal Services	0.7	7.6	0.5	0.8	10.9	1.7	0.8	1.7	-1.4

Note : Data pertain to CPF contributors (excluding identifiable self-employed persons).

Source : Central Provident Fund Board

8.2 REAL EARNINGS

AVERAGE MONTHLY REAL* EARNINGS PER EMPLOYEE BY INDUSTRY

	Industry	2003	2004	2005	2004		2005			
					III	IV	I	II	III	IV
		Singapore Dollars								
SSIC 2000	**TOTAL**	**3 269**	**3 329**	**3 430**	**3 021**	**3 754**	**3 603**	**3 175**	**3 144**	**3 794**
D15-35	**MANUFACTURING**	**3 321**	**3 350**	**3 481**	**3 064**	**3 742**	**3 772**	**3 126**	**3 190**	**3 832**
F45	**CONSTRUCTION**	**2 453**	**2 453**	**2 503**	**2 322**	**2 571**	**2 688**	**2 400**	**2 340**	**2 583**
G-Q	**SERVICES**	**3 316**	**3 389**	**3 484**	**3 063**	**3 841**	**3 629**	**3 238**	**3 194**	**3 872**
G50-51	Wholesale & Retail Trade	2 880	2 890	3 004	2 670	3 197	3 139	2 790	2 769	3 315
H55	Hotels & Restaurants	1 305	1 298	1 328	1 249	1 385	1 373	1 285	1 262	1 388
I60-64	Transport, Storage & Communications	3 354	3 439	3 596	3 109	3 813	3 716	3 374	3 511	3 776
J65-66	Financial Services	5 486	5 639	5 925	4 934	5 790	6 981	5 455	5 232	6 034
K70-74	Business & Real Estate Services	3 410	3 389	3 463	3 233	3 678	3 546	3 279	3 293	3 731
L-Q	Community, Social & Personal Services	3 468	3 668	3 671	3 157	4 617	3 620	3 355	3 197	4 501
		Percentage Change Over Corresponding Period Of Previous Year								
SSIC 2000	**TOTAL**	**1.2**	**1.8**	**3.0**	**-0.5**	**2.7**	**4.6**	**2.4**	**4.1**	**1.1**
D15-35	**MANUFACTURING**	**3.0**	**0.9**	**3.9**	**1.2**	**0.8**	**6.1**	**2.7**	**4.1**	**2.4**
F45	**CONSTRUCTION**	**0.6**	**0.0**	**2.0**	**-0.1**	**1.1**	**3.9**	**2.8**	**0.8**	**0.5**
G-Q	**SERVICES**	**0.7**	**2.2**	**2.8**	**-1.1**	**3.1**	**4.1**	**2.2**	**4.3**	**0.8**
G50-51	Wholesale & Retail Trade	1.3	0.3	3.9	0.5	0.2	4.8	3.4	3.7	3.7
H55	Hotels & Restaurants	-2.8	-0.5	2.3	0.2	0.1	5.4	2.2	1.0	0.2
I60-64	Transport, Storage & Communications	3.6	2.5	4.6	-7.2	3.3	4.0	3.4	12.9	-1.0
J65-66	Financial Services	1.1	2.8	5.1	2.1	-0.7	7.7	1.8	6.0	4.2
K70-74	Business & Real Estate Services	-0.7	-0.6	2.2	0.0	0.3	3.1	2.2	1.9	1.4
L-Q	Community, Social & Personal Services	0.2	5.8	0.1	-1.1	9.1	1.5	0.7	1.3	-2.5

* Deflated by Consumer Price Index (2004 = 100)

Source : Central Provident Fund Board

Note : Data pertain to CPF contributors (excluding identifiable self-employed persons).

8.3 LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

CHANGE IN LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY BY INDUSTRY

(Over corresponding period of previous year)

Per Cent

	Industry	2003	2004	2005p	2004		2005			
					III	IV	I	II	III	IVp
SSIC 2000	**TOTAL [1]**	**4.2**	**6.9**	**1.9**	**5.0**	**3.7**	**0.0**	**1.5**	**2.6**	**3.4**
	TOTAL [1] (EXCLUDING CONSTRUCTION)	**3.5**	**6.7**	**1.8**	**4.9**	**3.4**	**-0.5**	**1.2**	**2.6**	**3.5**
D15-35	**MANUFACTURING [2]**	**5.4**	**9.7**	**2.6**	**5.2**	**7.4**	**-2.7**	**-0.8**	**6.1**	**7.0**
F45	**CONSTRUCTION [2]**	**1.3**	**-1.1**	**-1.9**	**-5.9**	**-3.6**	**1.2**	**-1.0**	**-3.4**	**-4.2**
G-Q	**SERVICES [2]**	**2.5**	**5.3**	**1.6**	**4.2**	**1.6**	**0.5**	**1.6**	**1.9**	**2.2**
G50-51	Wholesale & Retail Trade	11.3	13.7	6.6	12.8	9.3	5.4	6.5	6.3	7.9
H55	Hotels & Restaurants	-9.9	7.1	1.1	2.9	-0.8	-1.2	2.2	1.5	1.8
I60-64	Transport, Storage & Communications	-1.3	7.9	2.0	7.1	3.9	2.4	1.7	1.7	2.4
J65-66	Financial Services	6.5	1.5	-0.6	-2.1	-5.3	-4.2	0.9	1.1	0.0
K70-74	Business & Real Estate Services	-1.6	-0.5	-3.0	-1.5	-3.5	-3.7	-3.4	-2.5	-2.3
L-Q	Community, Social & Personal Services	0.7	2.1	-0.6	2.7	0.2	-0.4	-1.1	-0.6	-0.4

[1] Based on GDP at 1995 market prices.

[2] Based on Gross Value Added at 2000 Basic Prices.

[p] preliminary

Source : Department of Statistics, MTI

Employment

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

Coverage
The employment data comprise all persons in employment i.e. employees and the self–employed. However, it excludes males who are serving their 2-year full-time national service liability in the Singapore Armed Forces, Police and Civil Defence Forces.

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

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

The number of self-employed persons 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 the user to identify individual industries where employment is growing or stagnating. An analysis of the data over time also helps in understanding the impact of economic cyclical and structural changes 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 June 2000 and June 2005 which were obtained respectively from the Population Census and General Household Survey 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. To achieve full coverage of the labour force in Singapore, data on residents (also known as locals, i.e. Singapore citizens and permanent residents) from the survey are combined with foreign workforce data compiled from work passes issued by the Ministry of Manpower.

Concepts and Definitions

Unemployed Persons refer to persons aged 15 years and over who were without work during the survey reference period but were available for work and were actively looking for a job. 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 the fluctuations in the business cycle.

Conceptually, there can be three main categories of unemployment namely frictional, structural and cyclical unemployment. 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 to look 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 joblessness.

Retrenchment

Source

Labour Market Survey

Coverage

The survey covers private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees.

Concepts and Definitions

Retrenchment refers to the termination of employment of a permanent employee due to redundancy.

Uses and Limitations

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

The number of persons retrenched (flow) should not be confused with persons unemployed (stock). Not all persons retrenched will be unemployed as some will be re-employed or decide to leave the workforce. Similarly, the pool of unemployed persons comes not only from retrenchments, but also from new entrants to the labour force such as school leavers and the economically inactive who decide to re-join the workforce.

Re-Employment

Source

Labour Market Survey and Central Provident Fund (CPF) records

Coverage

Information on local retrenched workers is obtained from the Labour Market Survey on private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees.

The re-employment status of the local retrenched workers is tracked using CPF records. Hence, it does not capture retrenched workers who went into self-employment.

Concepts and Definitions

Re-employment rate for a quarter refers to the re-employment rate as at end of the quarter for the locals retrenched in the previous quarter. For example, the re-employment rate for second quarter 2003 shows the proportion of locals retrenched in the first quarter of 2003 who were re-employed as at June 2003. The annual figures are the simple averages of the quarterly figures.

Uses and Limitations

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

A low re-employment could also be the result of retrenched workers taking a break from the labour force rather than a weak job market. An analysis of the change in re-employment 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 retrenched workers could yield different re-employment rates, depending on the profile of the workers involved.

Job Vacancies

Source

Labour Market Survey and Public Sector Job Vacancies Survey

Coverage

The Labour Market Survey covers private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees while the Public Sector Job Vacancies Survey covers all government ministries, organs of state and statutory boards.

Concepts and Definitions

Job Vacancies for a quarter refers to the number of unfilled posts at the end of the quarter for which an establishment is actively recruiting employees from outside the establishment. They exclude positions for which the employees have been appointed but not yet commenced duty; or positions open only to internal transfers or promotions. Recruitment action to fill a post includes advertising in newspapers, posting notices on Internet (e.g. online job banks), making "word of mouth announcements", soliciting employees through employment agencies or job fairs, contacting or interviewing registered job applicants.

Job vacancies can arise from new jobs created due to business expansion/formation and openings that result from staff turnover (e.g. resignation and retirement).

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.

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

The survey covers private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees.

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 also 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 demands.

Overtime Hours

Source

Labour Market Survey

Coverage

The survey covers private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees.

Concepts and Definitions

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

Central Provident Fund (CPF) records

Coverage

Statistics on the average 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 year’s Consumer Price Index (2004 = 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 *Annual Survey on Wage Changes* which provides annual data on changes in basic wages and total wages of full-time employees on the CPF scheme who are 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 biennial Survey on Labour Cost.

Labour Productivity

Source

Department of Statistics, Ministry of Trade and Industry

Concepts and Definitions

Labour Productivity refers to the output per worker (at 2000 market 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 only if labour productivity grows, can a country afford wage increases without losing competitiveness.

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

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 (1993=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 competitveness 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.

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Searching High and Low for the Latest Labour Market Statistics?

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