



STATISTICS SINGAPORE NEWSLETTER

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Conducting Census of Population 2020 in Singapore amidst COVID-19

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About the Census of Population

Singapore carries out the Census of Population once in ten years. Conducted by the Singapore Department of Statistics (DOS), the Census is the largest national survey undertaken to collect and compile information on detailed characteristics and the profile of the population and households. Since 2000, Singapore has adopted a register-based approach for Census-taking, using administrative data from different sources to provide basic demographic information such as age, sex and ethnicity for the whole population. In-depth information on socio-economic and household characteristics that are not already available from administrative sources are then captured through a large-scale sample survey.

To raise public awareness of the Census of Population 2020 (C2020) in general and to reach out to survey respondents in particular, relevant information about the C2020 was made available through the mass media (e.g. radio and newspaper ads), posters (e.g. in community centres, MRT trains, neighbourhood police posts etc.) and the SingStat Website (www.singstat.gov.sg/census2020). The Census webpage includes a video on the conduct of C2020 and its purpose as well as access to the Census Online Submission Form.

Even though Censuses have been conducted regularly about once in 10 years since 1871 in Singapore, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic posed unprecedented challenges for the conduct of C2020 and presented valuable lessons for the planning and implementation of future household surveys.

Adjustments to C2020 Data Collection Strategy

The C2020 sample survey covering some 150,000 households, was launched on 4 Feb 2020. A tri-modal data collection strategy is implemented to cater to the varied profile and needs of the population while balancing resource considerations. Based on the experience of C2010, data collection for a Census was expected to take about 6 months to complete. However, the COVID-19 outbreak and the ensuing measures implemented nationwide to control its spread severely impact the timeline for the conduct of C2020. The Census Office in DOS swiftly made adjustments and adapted to the new operating environment for the C2020 operations.

Online Self-Enumeration

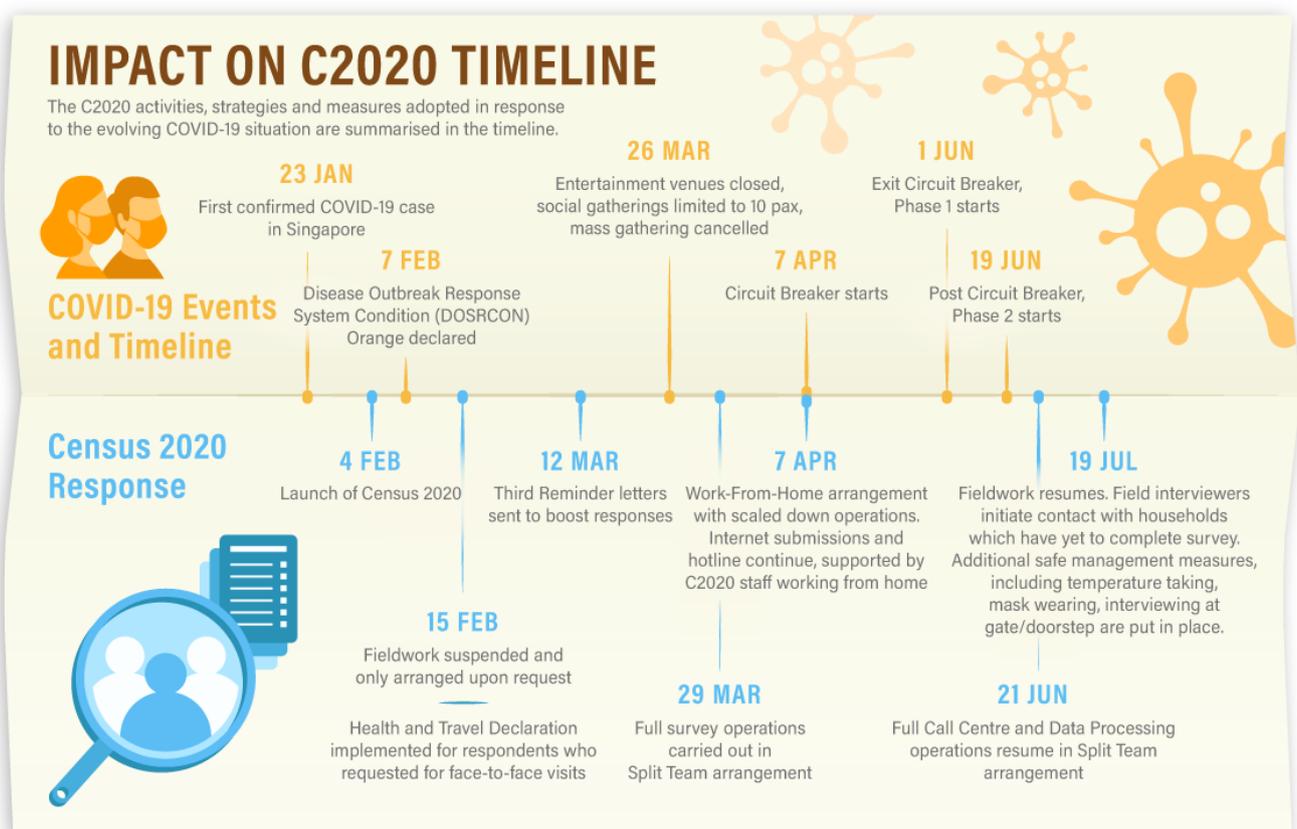
In C2020, respondents are able to submit their survey returns directly through the Internet. This provides flexibility for respondents as the online submission platform is available round the clock for them to provide their returns at their convenience. Through online enumeration, the manpower required to reach out to respondents is reduced. Despite the COVID-19 outbreak, the online submission mode allows for the C2020 data collection to continue as respondents could complete and submit their returns themselves in the convenience of their homes any time of the day. To encourage online self-enumeration, respondents who did not complete and submit their survey returns by the deadline would receive up to three reminder letters, one more compared to the two reminder letters that were sent in C2010.

Computer-Assisted Telephone Interview

Respondents are able to complete the survey over the phone via a Census hotline. The Census Call Centre also reaches out to respondents who have not completed their returns online by a stipulated date. Besides providing assistance in the completion of survey over phone interviews, the Census hotline is critical in supporting respondents in completing their online submission and attending to other general enquiries and feedback on C2020. With work-from-home arrangements being in place during the Circuit Breaker period between April and June 2020, operations at the Census Call Centre were scaled down. Work processes were changed to allow for a smaller pool of C2020 staff to continue supporting the operation of certain scope of work over the telephone. This includes receiving incoming calls for phone interviews and survey enquiries. Calls made to respondents were cut down.

Face-to-Face Interview

Face-to-face interviews are conducted for respondents if they did not respond through the online survey and could not be contacted by phone. At the initial launch of C2020 in February, a small number of households were visited by C2020 interviewers. Due to the COVID-19 outbreak, face-to-face visits were only arranged upon request from mid February to early March, and face-to-face visits were only carried out after health and travel declarations were obtained from these households which had requested for face-to-face interviews. These additional precautionary measures were put in place to ensure the health and safety of both the C2020 respondents and C2020 staff. Field visits were suspended from April to mid July 2020 due to measures implemented nationwide to fight against COVID-19, and only resumed towards the second half of July, well into Phase 2 post Circuit Breaker.



Lessons Learnt

In reviewing the design of C2020 and reflecting on the adjustments made, the following areas were identified to have helped mitigate the impact of COVID-19, and will continue to be leveraged if needed.

Staggered Rollout

In the design of the Census workflow, the Census Office has adopted a staggered approach where the full Census sample is split into a number of smaller groups, which have survey start dates spread over

several weeks. This is to help manage the case load on the Internet server, call traffic to the Census hotline and minimise risk of data exposure for individual households on the Internet.

This design provided flexibility for the dispatch dates and sizes of each batch to be adjusted in response to the evolving COVID-19 situation and measures. For example, when call operations were scaled back, we were able to release smaller batches in less frequent intervals to cushion the effect of reduced manpower.

Applying Analytics to Schedule Reminders and Optimise Response

Analytics were used to monitor the progress of individual batch and follow up with adjustments, in particular on the intensity of reminders to households. Due to the suspension of reminder letters being sent during the Circuit Breaker period, there was a drop in responses for selected groups (Chart 1). This demonstrates the effectiveness of reminder letters in boosting survey completion rates.

Earlier Census Launch Date

In C2010, contingency plans were discussed to provide for potential challenges that may arise due to the H1N1 outbreak between 2009 and 2010 ahead of the launch of the Census but these were not activated eventually. C2020 was launched one month ahead of schedule compared to the previous Census, to cater for unforeseen circumstances. The earlier launch provided some buffer time for Census operations to gradually resume after the main operations had to be scaled down for over two months due to the implementation

of the Circuit Breaker measures between 7 April and 18 June 2020.

Online Submission

With more than half of the households submitting their returns via the Internet, a large proportion of responses continued to be received during the Circuit Breaker. The higher take-up rate for online mode compared to the previous Census was expected but still served as a critical factor in reducing the load that needs to be followed up on.

Register-Based Census

As data on population estimates are compiled from administrative records, top-line population data such as population count, sex ratio, age and ethnic composition for 2020 have been made available through the annual Population Trends report. This is despite the impact of COVID-19 measures and scaled-down Census operations over a protracted period.

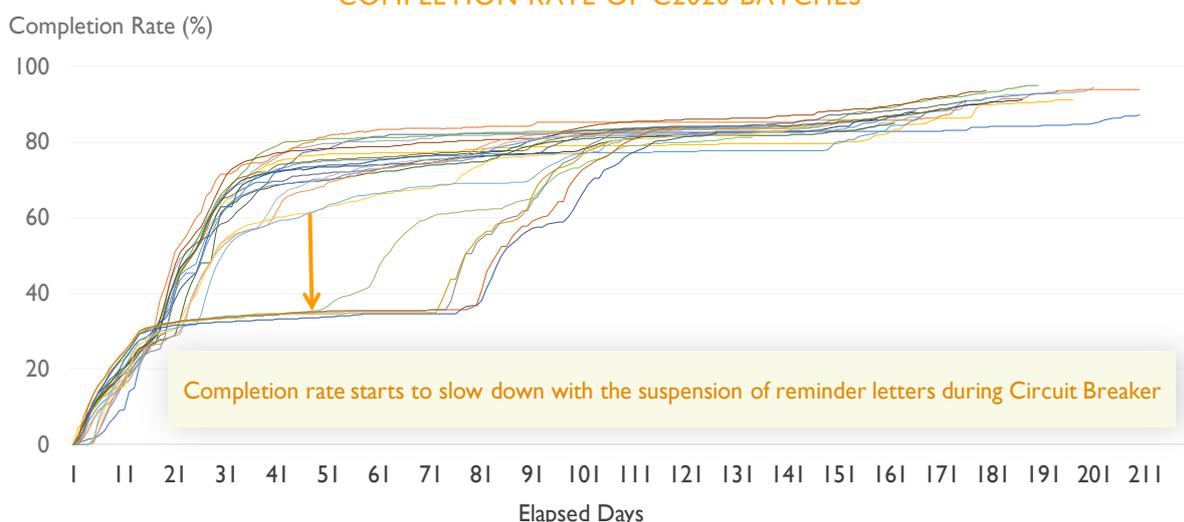
Data Processing Enhancements

Using administrative data for consistency checks and implementing machine learning to the coding of selected data items mitigated resource constraints in data processing during the COVID-19 pandemic as work-from-home arrangements were put in place.

Current Progress

As of September 2020, the Census 2020 collection is still ongoing. The Census Office strives to complete the data collection as soon and safe as we can, while we adapt to the COVID-19 situation when required. Detailed statistical releases are expected to be released progressively from 1Q 2021.

CHART 1
COMPLETION RATE OF C2020 BATCHES



Profile of SMEs Implementing Digital Solutions Supported by the Productivity Solution Grant

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Introduction

Digitalisation is a key enabler for businesses to improve their competitiveness, increase revenue and raise productivity. By adopting digital technologies, firms can reach a wider market through e-commerce or improve efficiency by automating business processes. Over the years, the Singapore Government has implemented various initiatives and schemes to help firms in their digital transformation efforts and take advantage of the new opportunities that come with it.

SMEs Go Digital Programme

SMEs¹ form the backbone of the Singapore economy, contributing about two-thirds of employment and half of Singapore's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). To keep up with the rapidly changing economic landscape, it is thus crucial to develop digital capabilities of the SMEs.

Managed by the Infocomm Media Development Authority (IMDA) and Enterprise Singapore (ESG), the SMEs Go Digital programme² aims to help SMEs build stronger digital capabilities to improve productivity and seize growth opportunities. Under the programme, firms that adopt digital solutions pre-approved by IMDA can receive funding support from the Productivity Solution Grant (PSG) to defray implementation costs. Between April 2018 and June 2020, about 14,700 SMEs implemented digital solutions with support from the PSG scheme.

PSG-supported digital solutions can be grouped into several broad categories. Commonly implemented solutions include Sales Management, Inventory Management, Customer Relationship Management and Workforce Management solutions. These solutions help firms manage sales and order fulfilment,

track inventory levels and movement, promote customer retention via loyalty programmes and manage human resource functions, such as payroll and training. Remote Working solutions support virtual meetings and online collaborations. E-Payment (e.g. point-of-sales) and E-Commerce solutions are also frequently implemented in industries with business-to-customer (B2C) transactions, such as retail trade and food services.

In this article, we examine the characteristics of SMEs that implemented digital solutions under the PSG scheme, and the type of solutions implemented during the period of April 2018 to June 2020.

Significant Increase in the Take-Up Rate of PSG-Supported Digital Solutions by SMEs

The number of SMEs adopting PSG-supported digital solutions has been increasing over the years, rising from a quarterly average of about 800 firms in 2018 to 4,000 firms in 2020 (Chart 1). In 2Q2020, about 6,100 SMEs adopted PSG-supported digital solutions, tripling the number of SMEs in the previous quarter (1,800).

CHART 1
NUMBER OF FIRMS ADOPTING PSG-SUPPORTED DIGITAL SOLUTIONS BY QUARTER³



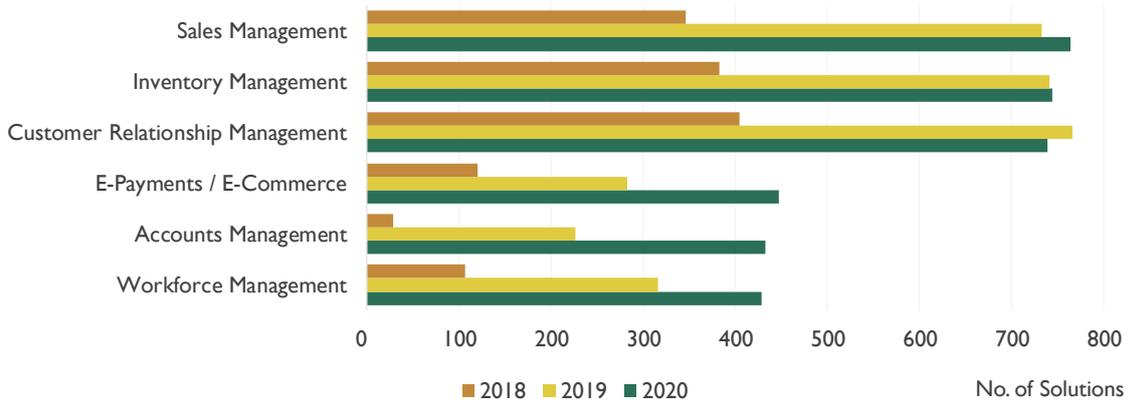
Source: Infocomm Media Development Authority

1 SMEs (Small & Medium Enterprises) are defined as enterprises with operating receipts not exceeding \$100mil or employment of not more than 200.

2 Programme details are available on the IMDA website (<https://www.imda.gov.sg/SMEsGoDigital>).

3 Refers to the number of unique firms adopting PSG solutions within each quarter.

CHART 2
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PSG SOLUTIONS ADOPTED PER QUARTER BY SOLUTION TYPE ⁴, 2018– 2020



Source: Infocomm Media Development Authority

When the Circuit Breaker measures were implemented from 7 April to 1 June 2020 to contain the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic in Singapore, remote working arrangements became necessary to continue day-to-day operations for most businesses. In response to this, IMDA introduced Remote Working solutions in the month of April. The number of firms adopting these solutions accounted for more than 90% of the total increase in the number of PSG-supported digital solutions adopters in 2Q2020 over the previous quarter.

Growth in Adoption of PSG Solutions Across All Solution Types

Of the digital solutions taken up between the period of April 2018 and June 2020, Sales Management, Inventory Management and Customer Relationship Management were the most frequently adopted solutions, each accounting for about 20% of the total number of adoptions.

Despite only being introduced in April 2020, Remote Working solutions accounted for a significant share (15%) of the total. Workforce Management and E-Payments/E-Commerce solutions accounted for about 8% of the total each.

Across the years, all solution types registered a growth in the average number of solutions adopted per quarter. In particular, the number of adoptions for the top three types (Sales Management, Inventory Management and Customer Relationship Management) doubled from a quarterly average of 400 in 2018 to 800 in 2020 (Chart 2).

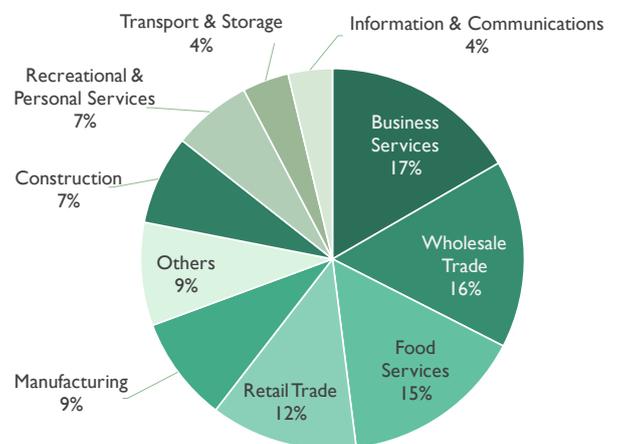
During the same period, accounts management solutions registered the largest growth in the number of solutions adopted, mainly due to a low base in 2018.

Industry Profile

Firms in Business Services, Wholesale & Retail Trade and Food Services Had the Most Adopters

Firms in the services sector accounted for more than 80% of those taking up PSG-supported digital solutions. Of which, the Business Services, Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade and Food Services industries accounted for more than two-thirds of all firms (Chart 3).

CHART 3
SHARE OF FIRMS IMPLEMENTING PSG SOLUTIONS, BY INDUSTRY



Source: Infocomm Media Development Authority, Singapore Department of Statistics

⁴ Excludes Remote Working solutions which was introduced in 2Q2020.

The implementation of digital solutions by firms in the Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade and Food Services industries were mainly for streamlining their operations and optimising resources, such as those related to managing sales, inventory and customer relationships. In line with the nature of their businesses, firms in the Wholesale Trade and Retail Trade industries also took up E-Commerce solutions, while firms in the Food Services industry implemented E-Payment solutions.

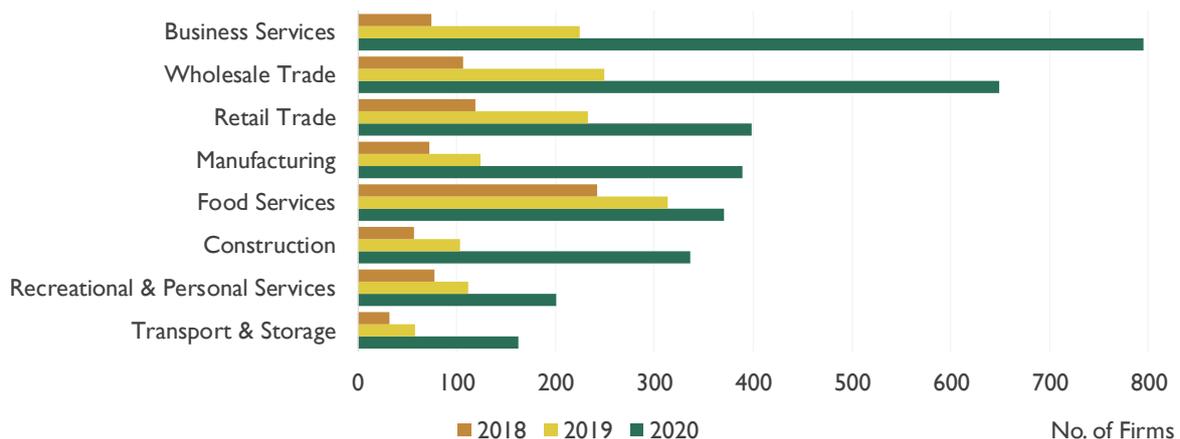
Largest Increase in Number of PSG Solution Adopters in Business Services and Wholesale Trade in 2020

All industries in the services sector registered an increase in the quarterly average number of adopters

in 2020 compared with that in 2018. In particular, the Business Services and Wholesale Trade industries registered the largest increases in the average quarterly number of adopters of 700 and 500 respectively during the period (Chart 4). The increases could be attributed to the implementation of Remote Working solutions.

On the other hand, while the Food Services industry had the highest number of PSG solution adopters in 2018 and 2019, the industry saw a smaller increase in 2020. This was mainly attributed to the relatively lower number of firms adopting Remote Working solutions in the Food Services industry as compared to other industries, as remote working arrangements may not be as relevant for the industry.

CHART 4
AVERAGE NUMBER OF FIRMS ADOPTING PSG SOLUTIONS PER QUARTER BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES, 2018-2020



Source: Infocomm Media Development Authority, Singapore Department of Statistics

Employee Size Profile

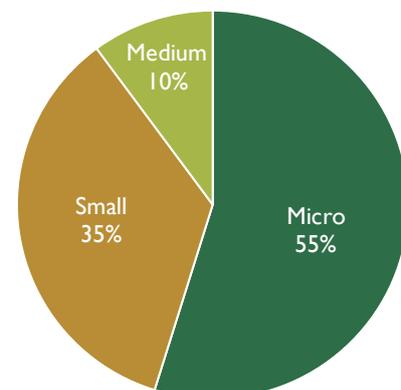
Micro firms accounted for majority of SMEs adopting PSG-supported digital solutions

In this article, we define the employee size categories as described in Chart 5. Between April 2018 and June 2020, majority of firms taking up PSG solutions were micro and small firms, accounting for 55% and 35% of total firms respectively (Chart 6).

CHART 5
EMPLOYEE SIZE CATEGORY⁵

Size Category	Number of Employees
Micro	≤ 10
Small	11 - 50
Medium	> 50

CHART 6
SHARE OF FIRMS IMPLEMENTING PSG SOLUTIONS, BY EMPLOYEE SIZE CATEGORY



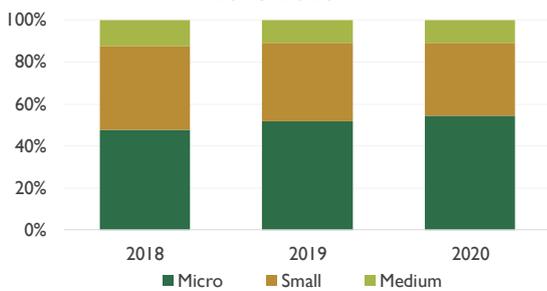
Source: Infocomm Media Development Authority, Singapore Department of Statistics

⁵ Employee sizes are defined as at the year of solution adoption.

Further analysis at the industry level revealed that the services industries had a larger proportion of micro firms among PSG solution adopters. For instance, micro firms accounted for 76% and 61% of PSG solution adopters in the Retail and Wholesale Trade industries respectively. On the other hand, the share of micro firms among PSG solution adopters in Manufacturing and Construction industries were significantly lower at 34% and 25% respectively. This could be attributed to the nature of the industries, which lead to the Retail and Wholesale Trade industries tending to have more micro firms than in the Manufacturing and Construction industries.

Across the years, the number of SMEs implementing PSG solutions increased across all employee size categories, with micro firms showing the highest growth rates. The number of firms adopting PSG solutions per quarter grew by five times for micro firms from 400 in 2018 to 2,100 in 2020. It tripled for small and medium firms over the same period. As a result, the proportion of micro firms adopting PSG solutions⁶ increased from 48% in 2018 to 54% in 2020, while the proportion of small and medium firms shrank from 52% to 46% (Chart 7).

CHART 7
SHARE OF FIRMS IMPLEMENTING PSG SOLUTIONS, BY EMPLOYEE SIZE CATEGORY AND YEAR, 2018-2020



Source: Infocomm Media Development Authority, Singapore Department of Statistics

Micro Firms Accounted for About 60% of PSG Adopters for Most Solution Types

In general, the employee size profile of the adopters was similar across most solution types, with micro firms accounting for about 60% which was relatively smaller compared to the overall business landscape (Chart 8). On the other hand, micro firms accounted for only a quarter of all firms taking up Workforce Management solutions, significantly lower compared to the other solution types. Firms with more than 10 employees accounted for 75% of Workforce Management solutions adopters as compared to about 40% for the other solution types. This suggests that firms with larger employee size are more likely to implement Workforce Management solutions since they have a greater need for such solutions.

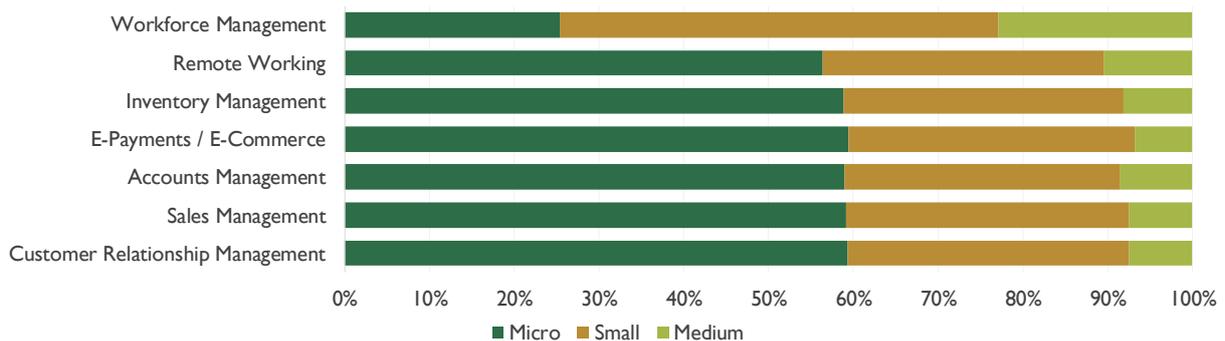
Concluding Remarks

The adoption of PSG-supported digital solutions grew steadily over the years, with the strong growth in 2020 largely attributed to the implementation of Remote Working solutions.

While the number of PSG solutions adopters increased across all industries from 2018 to 2020, the Business Services and Wholesale Trade industries registered the strongest growths. Micro firms accounted for the majority of adopters for most solution types, while Workforce Management was mostly implemented by larger firms.

Through initiatives such as the SMEs Go Digital programme that help SMEs remain competitive, the Singapore Government continues to support SMEs in the building of digital capabilities in the age of digitalisation.

CHART 8
SHARE OF FIRMS IMPLEMENTING PSG SOLUTIONS BY EMPLOYEE SIZE AND SOLUTION TYPE



Source: Infocomm Media Development Authority, Singapore Department of Statistics

⁶ Firms adopting multiple solutions in different years were counted in the respective years.

Services Producer Price Indices

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Introduction

The Singapore Department of Statistics (DOS) runs the Services Producer Price Indices (SPPIs) programme to develop and compile SPPIs that measure changes in the average prices of services produced by establishments, for selected industries of the Singapore economy. The prices captured reflect the amount received by a producer, exclusive of any taxes.

Quarterly SPPIs are now available on the SingStat Website. These data series complement the existing International Trade and Producer Price Indices for goods (Table 1).

This article highlights the uses of SPPIs, the background of the SPPI programme, and the process to develop and rebase the SPPI.

Uses of Services Producer Price Indices

SPPIs are important indicators that support the making of informed policy decisions and the monitoring of the growth of the Singapore economy.

1) Improving Calculation of Real Growth

The services sector accounts for the largest share of Singapore's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). SPPIs are used as price deflators in the national accounts by converting the nominal values of services output into volume measures. This improves the real growth estimates of the services sector, and concomitantly their productivity figures, which are based on the real growth estimates.

As a consequence, the planning of the future economy is better supported.

2) Monitoring and Analysing Price Trends

The monitoring of SPPIs at the respective service industries facilitates policy agencies' response to potential cost push issues that may affect economic growth or consumer prices downstream. For example, the Sea Freight Transport Price Index and Warehousing and Storage Price Index are used by policy agencies to study their linkages with consumer price movement in food prices during the COVID-19 pandemic.

TABLE 1
PRODUCER PRICE INDICES PUBLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

International Trade Producer Price Indices for Goods	Producer Price Indices for Services NEW!
Import Price Index	Sea Freight Transport Price Index
Export Price Index	Warehousing and Storage Price Index
	Cargo Handling Price Index
Producer Price Indices for Goods	Freight Forwarding Price Index
Singapore Manufactured Products Price Index	Telecommunications Services Price Index
Domestic Supply Price Index	Computer Consultancy and Information Services Price Index
	Accounting Services Price Index

3) Evaluating Business Competitiveness and International Comparison

Businesses may use the SPPIs to track the movements of prices in their fields to evaluate their competitiveness. Internationally, SPPIs are used by research and marketing firms to provide economic insights, as well as monitor and research producer price trends by geography.

4) Using Price Indices in Contracts

SPPIs are official statistics that provide summary measures of the price movement of selected service industries over time. Although SPPIs are mainly used for price deflation and economic analyses, they are used in business and government contracts to adjust payments and/or charges to account for changes in prices as well.

Developing a Services Producer Price Index

The selection of which SPPIs to develop was conducted in consultation with key users based on several criteria, such as the economic importance of the service industries and availability of alternative price deflators. Chart 1 illustrates the order in which the SPPIs were developed. A gradual approach was taken to develop various SPPIs to maximise the use of limited resources,

starting with the Sea Freight Transport Price Index in 2006 (first base year in 2007). The most recent SPPI that was developed is the Accounting Services Price Index, with its first base year in 2017.

Before a price index is compiled and published for use on a regular basis, the index structure has to be carefully designed and suitable service products are identified to ensure that the index meets the needs of its users' for price deflation and monitoring of price trends across time.

The collection of prices of services is more challenging due to the need to identify service characteristics that are price-relevant and distinguishing between similar services. This is in contrast to the collection of prices of physical goods, whose characteristics could be easily defined.

Research on the service industry is first undertaken. Thereafter, the pertinent companies' cooperation is sought for DOS to work closely with so as to identify and collect suitable service products that capture price changes timely and reliably.

Due to the complex and different pricing mechanisms adopted by companies within each service industry, there is no one-size-fits-all survey form template for the companies surveyed under the selected service industry.

CHART 1
DEVELOPMENT OF DOS'S SPPIs



CHART 2 FOUR-STEP PROCESS OF DEVELOPING A NEW SPPI



Chart 2 illustrates the four-step process of developing a new SPPI. The development phase takes more than two years as time is needed to understand the local industry's practices in pricing their services; determine the detailed weights data and subsequently engage the companies' respondents to identify suitable services; as well as streamline and collect their prices over a period of 15 to 18 months.

Throughout the process, data analysis and editing are performed to test several index structures models and compilation methods, to ensure that the eventual price index is robust and representative of the industry trends. It is important to note that the development timeline may vary, depending on the complexity of the service industry.

Rebasing a Services Producer Price Index

Rebasing exercises are conducted periodically to update the weights and ensure that the baskets

of service products remain representative of the changing production patterns in the service industry. This ranges from four to six years, depending on market conditions.

The process of rebasing the index is similar to developing a new SPPI, as it is necessary to study the industry for possible emerging service products or new pricing mechanisms arising from digitalisation or other disruptive technologies.

An industry survey is conducted to obtain the latest weights, followed by preliminary price surveys (covering new establishments and service products), which run concurrently with the routine price surveys for at least 12 months to compile the new base year prices.

The price index prior to the new base year can be linked to the new series to facilitate comparison across base years via a linked coefficient that is calculated based on data from the year when both series are compiled.

Dissemination of SPPI Report

The SPPI report is published on the 25th day of the 3rd month after the reference quarter, or the next working day if it falls on a Saturday, Sunday or Public Holiday.

Access the report via: SingStat Website (www.singstat.gov.sg/publications/economy/services-producer-price-indices)

Download SPPI data via: www.singstat.gov.sg/tablebuilder

The eBook of Statistics Unveiled!

Launched on 30 Sep 2020, the eBook of Statistics offers readers an enriching experience with new and exciting interactive features.

The Yearbook of Statistics, Singapore (YOS) has a long and established history. It was first published in 1967, covering Singapore’s key economic and socio-demographic statistics in its 16 chapters and 124 data tables. Over the years, the Department has widened coverage of domains, presenting readers with 27 chapters and 275 data tables. We have also made available online editions on SingStat Website, while ceasing the printing of hard copy versions, to further enhance the usefulness and accessibility of YOS as a key reference publication.

In recent years, more reader-friendly features and content were added such as infographics to better communicate data to our readers. All data tables were also hyperlinked to historical data series on

SingStat Table Builder, the Department’s e-service, to facilitate data analyses with easy access to a wide range of data.

In 2020, we further transformed YOS from a PDF publication to the interactive digital eBook of Statistics with content organised in 6 themes. Sporting a refreshed layout, the eBook of Statistics invites users on an interesting reading journey with concise information on the data, videos to explain statistical concepts, infographics and interactive dashboards to explore data trends, access to historical data for deeper analyses, and links to relevant information and resources for readers’ reference. With the added mobile responsive feature, readers can enjoy eBook of Statistics on their mobile devices anytime, anywhere.

Check out the eBook of Statistics today at www.singstat.gov.sg/publications/reference/eBook.



Embark on a Journey of Data Discovery with the New eBook of Statistics

From a static PDF publication, the Yearbook of Statistics has been transformed into an e-publication featuring new and exciting interactive features. Read on to find out!

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS SINGAPORE

Interactive Digital Publication with 6 Themes

eBook of Statistics

Easy Access to Chapters within Each Theme

Chapters under Economy

Interactive Features for Users to Explore Data

Interactive features under the National Accounts Chapter

Concise information on data

Video to explain concepts

Data in a zipped file for ease of download

Dashboards and infographics to explore data trends

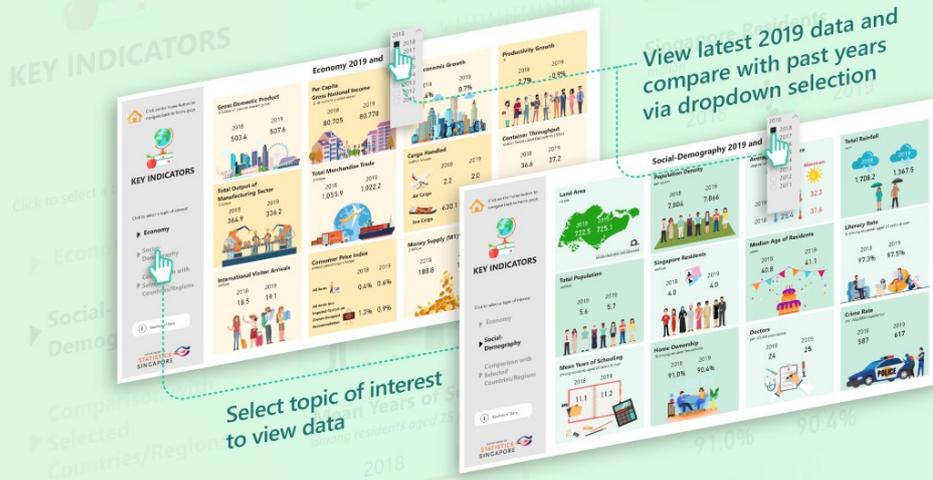
List of resources (e.g., glossary, references) to access relevant information

Click through feature to navigate to previous or next topic

Mobile Responsive

Swipe to Access Chapters under Each Theme

SINGAPORE IN FIGURES A New Interactive Experience!



The Singapore Department of Statistics has transformed the Singapore in Figures (SIF) from a static PDF booklet into an interactive online publication.

The SIF, released on 30 July 2020 on the SingStat Website, presents key economic and socio-demographic statistics. The online publication's content was re-organised into 6 themes, viz. Key Indicators, Economy, Industry, Trade & Investment, Population & Households, and Society, with a set of interactive dashboards for each theme.

The new interactive format provides users with a more enriching experience and encourages exploration of data trends presented in the dashboards. It also provides users with more and up-to-date data, and facilitates access to related information with links to useful resources. In addition, the 'Sources of Data' section provides users with easy reference to data sources.

Explore the key economic and socio-demography trends via the interactive SIF (www.singstat.gov.sg/publications/reference/singapore-in-figures) today!



- ✓ Interactive dashboards
- ✓ More data, historical data series
- ✓ Links to resources

Explore the SIF today!



WORLD STATISTICS DAY 20 OCTOBER 2020

As a member of the international statistical community, the Singapore Department of Statistics (DOS) is pleased to celebrate the World Statistics Day (WSD) 2020. Celebrated once every 5 years on 20th October, the theme for WSD 2020 is "Connecting the World with Data We Can Trust".

Despite the challenging environment in 2020, DOS has pushed on with the conduct of the Census of Population 2020, compiled and released more data (e.g., detailed Consumer Price Index categories, online sales indicators for Retail and Food & Beverage Services) and rolled out innovative data services and products (e.g., access to more detailed aggregated data, interactive dashboards and digital publications). Singapore's statistics on Sustainable Development Goals indicators have also been made accessible from the SingStat Website.

In line with WSD's theme, DOS will endeavour to deliver insightful and trusted statistical services that empower decision making.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS SINGAPORE



The Statistical Best Practices (SBP) 2020 handbook aims to provide the best practices on statistical processes to improve the quality of data produced across the Singapore public sector.

Download a copy of the SBP 2020 Handbook today!
www.singstat.gov.sg/standards/standards-and-classifications/sbp



View Singapore's statistics on Sustainable Development Goals indicators on the SingStat Website at:
www.singstat.gov.sg/find-data/sdg

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World Statistics Day 2020



Statistics Singapore Newsletter Issue 2, 2020

The Statistics Singapore Newsletter is issued twice a year by the Singapore Department of Statistics.

It aims to inform readers on recent statistical findings as well as latest information on statistical methodologies, processes, products and services.

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