Labour Market Report
First Quarter 2026



Ministry of Manpower
MANPOWER RESEARCH & STATISTICS DEPARTMENT

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LABOUR MARKET REPORT FIRST QUARTER 2026

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MISSION
To provide timely and reliable national statistical information on the labour market to facilitate informed decision-making within the government and community-at-large

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Statistics compiled and disseminated by the MRSD adhere to international standards on official statistics set by the International Labour Organisation and International Monetary Fund.

As part of MRSD's continued commitment to deliver accurate and relevant statistics on the labour market, our data collection processes have undergone an assessment by Ernst and Young Advisory Pte. Ltd.

For insights on the labour market, visit us at stats.mom.gov.sg

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Explanatory Notes

Notations

-	:	nil or negligible
Q	:	Quarter
M	:	March
J	:	June
S	:	September
D	:	December

Abbreviations

excl	:	Excluding
MDW	:	Migrant domestic workers
MOM	:	Ministry of Manpower
PMETs	:	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians
Prod & Tpt Op, Cleaners & Labourers	:	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers
Prof, Mgrs, Execs & Tech	:	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians
SSIC	:	Singapore Standard Industrial Classification

Revisions

Seasonal patterns make it difficult to tell if a quarter-to-quarter change is a true reflection of the underlying trend or merely due to seasonal influences. To remove the seasonal influences, a statistical technique called seasonal adjustment is used to produce seasonally adjusted data. These seasonally adjusted data can then be compared between different periods of the year. Revision on seasonally adjusted data is done once a year, taking into account data for the latest year. The results of the latest annual revision may be found in this report.

Labour Market

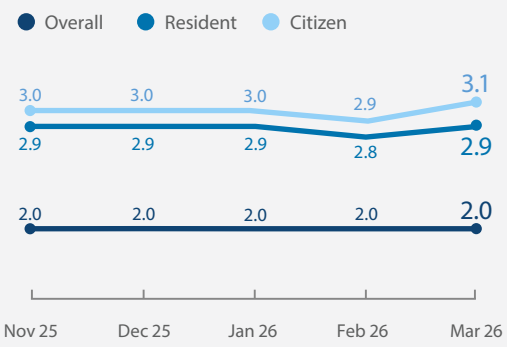
Report First Quarter

2026

Unemployment

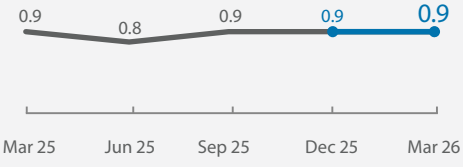
Unemployment rates remained low and stable in March 2026.

Unemployment rate (%), seasonally adjusted



The resident long-term unemployment rate held steady at 0.9% in March 2026.

Resident long-term unemployment rate (%), seasonally adjusted



Short Work-Week Or Temporary Layoff

The number of employees placed on short work-week or temporary layoffs increased in 1Q 2026.



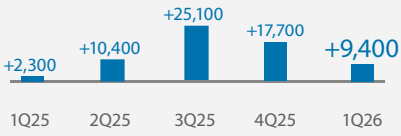
960
4Q 2025

1,230
1Q 2026

Employment

Total employment expanded by 9,400 in 1Q 2026, moderating from the 17,700 in 4Q 2025.

Employment change (excluded MDW)



Employment level (excluded MDW)



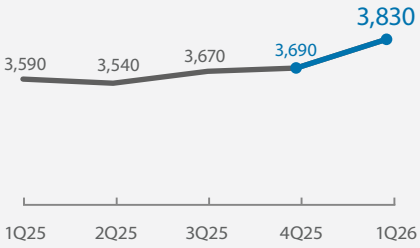
3,809,500
Mar 2026

Employment data excludes migrant domestic workers (MDW)

Retrenchment

The number of retrenchments increased slightly in 1Q 2026, with the increase mainly in external-oriented sector, remaining within pre-recessionary norms.

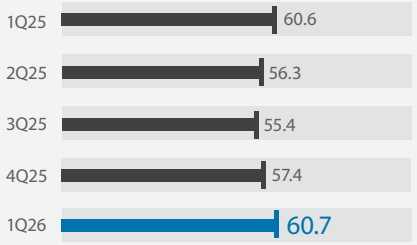
Retrenched employees



Re-entry into Employment

The resident rate of re-entry into employment within 6 months post-retrenchment improved in 1Q 2026.

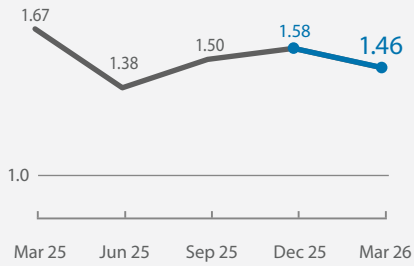
Resident rate of re-entry into employment (6 months post-retrenchment) (%)



Job Vacancy

The number of job vacancies dipped slightly, though there remained more job vacancies compared to job seekers in March 2026.

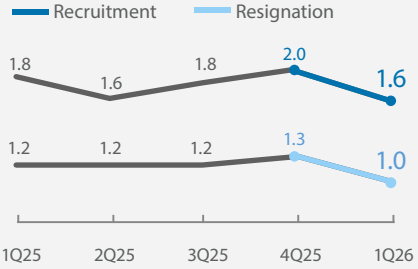
Ratio of job vacancies to unemployed persons, seasonally adjusted



Recruitment and Resignation Rates

Both recruitment and resignation rates fell in 1Q 2026, suggesting slower labour market churn rather than broad-based weakness in labour demand.

Average monthly recruitment and resignation rates (%), seasonally adjusted



Executive Summary

- The labour market continued to expand alongside economic growth. [1,2,3] Total employment increased by 9,400 in 1Q 2026. While this was slower than the increase of 17,700 in 4Q 2025, the moderation was driven mainly by slower non-resident employment growth. At the same time, resident employment growth strengthened from 3,100 in 4Q 2025 to 5,400 to 1Q 2026.

- Resident employment gains were concentrated in Administrative & Support Services, Transportation & Storage and Public Administration, while non-resident employment growth was concentrated in Construction and Manufacturing.

- Unemployment remained low and stable in March 2026. The overall, resident and citizen unemployment rates stood at 2.0%, 2.9% and 3.1% respectively, broadly unchanged from preceding quarters in 2025.[4] The resident long-term unemployment rate also remained stable at 0.9%.

- Retrenchment incidence remained low at 1.6 retrenched per 1,000 employees and within non-recessionary norms.[5] The number of retrenchments increased slightly from 3,690 in 4Q 2025 to 3,830 in 1Q 2026, as did the number of employees placed on short work-week or temporary layoff, from 960 to 1,230. The increase in retrenchments was concentrated in external-oriented sectors such as Manufacturing, Financial Services and Professional Services.

- Despite the slight increase in the number of retrenchments, labour market outcomes remained resilient. The 6-month re-entry rate among retrenched residents rose for the second consecutive quarter, from 57.4% in 4Q 2025 to 60.7% in 1Q 2026. Improvements were observed among PMETs, degree holders and younger residents aged below 30, suggesting that retrenched workers continued to find employment within a reasonable timeframe.

[1] According to the Ministry of Trade and Industry's Economic Survey of Singapore 1Q 2026, the Singapore economy grew by 6.0% year-on-year in 1Q 2026, extending the 5.7% growth in 4Q 2025. On a quarter-on-quarter seasonally-adjusted basis, the economy expanded by 1.0%, easing from the 1.3% growth in the preceding quarter.
[2] After adjusting for seasonality, employment growth is estimated to be higher at 13,600 in 1Q 2026, still lower than 4Q 2025 (20,000) but higher than 1Q 2025 (5,000). Figures are seasonally adjusted to remove recurring seasonal influences – such as increased hiring during year-end festivities – that may otherwise obscure the underlying trend and short-term fluctuations in a time series.
[3] Employment data in this report excludes migrant domestic workers (MDW). They are rounded to hundreds and may not sum in some instances due to rounding.
[4] The overall and resident unemployment rate remained stable at 2.0% and 2.9% respectively. The citizen unemployment rate increased slightly from 3.0% in December 2025 to 3.1% in March 2026, a level last seen in September 2025.
[5] The non-recessionary quarterly average (from 2014 to 2019) was at 1.7 retrenched per 1,000 employees.

- There continued to be more job vacancies than unemployed persons, although labour demand showed signs of easing. Job vacancies declined from 77,700 in December 2025 to 73,300 in March 2026 and were lower than the same period a year earlier (80,100), driven mainly by a decline in non-PMET vacancies. Consequently, the overall job vacancies to unemployed persons ratio declined from 1.58 in December 2025 to 1.46 in March 2026.

Impact of AI on the Labour Market

- AI adoption is beginning to shape labour market adjustments, but its impact so far appears to be greater on how jobs are performed than on whether jobs continue to exist. According to the Ministry of Manpower's (MOM's) survey, 28.5% of firms adopted AI in 2026. AI adoption rates varied considerably across sectors and were highest in digitally intensive and knowledge-based sectors such as Information & Communications (74.1%), Professional Services (57.5%) and Financial & Insurance Services (56.4%).

- However, only a small minority of firms reported AI-related reductions in headcount or hiring (6.2%). Firms were more likely to report adjustments within existing jobs, including the redesign of job functions (18.9%).[6] Taken together, these findings suggest that AI is currently having a greater impact on job redesign and work processes than on broad-based job displacement.

[6] Source: Artificial Intelligence Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM.

Employment

The labour market continued to expand alongside economic growth. As Singapore's GDP grew by 6.0% year-on-year in 1Q 2026, total employment expanded by 9,400 in 1Q 2026, marking the 18th consecutive quarter of growth since 4Q 2021 [Chart 1]. While this was slower than the increase of 17,700 in 4Q 2025, the moderation was driven mainly by slower non-resident employment growth, which was concentrated in Construction and Manufacturing. At the same time, resident employment growth strengthened from 3,100 in 4Q 2025 to 5,400 to 1Q 2026.

Chart 1: Quarterly Total Employment Change (Excl. MDW)



Source: Administrative Records and Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

Notes:
(1) Data are primarily from administrative records, with the self-employed component estimated from the Labour Force Survey.
(2) Employment change is the difference in the employment level at the end of the reference period compared with the end of the preceding period.
(3) 'Excl. MDW' refers to excluding migrant domestic workers.

Administrative & Support Services saw resident employment gains, mainly in Employment Activities and travel-related services in jobs such as customer service and administrative clerks and travel agency and related clerk. Transportation & Storage and Public Administration also saw increase in resident employment.

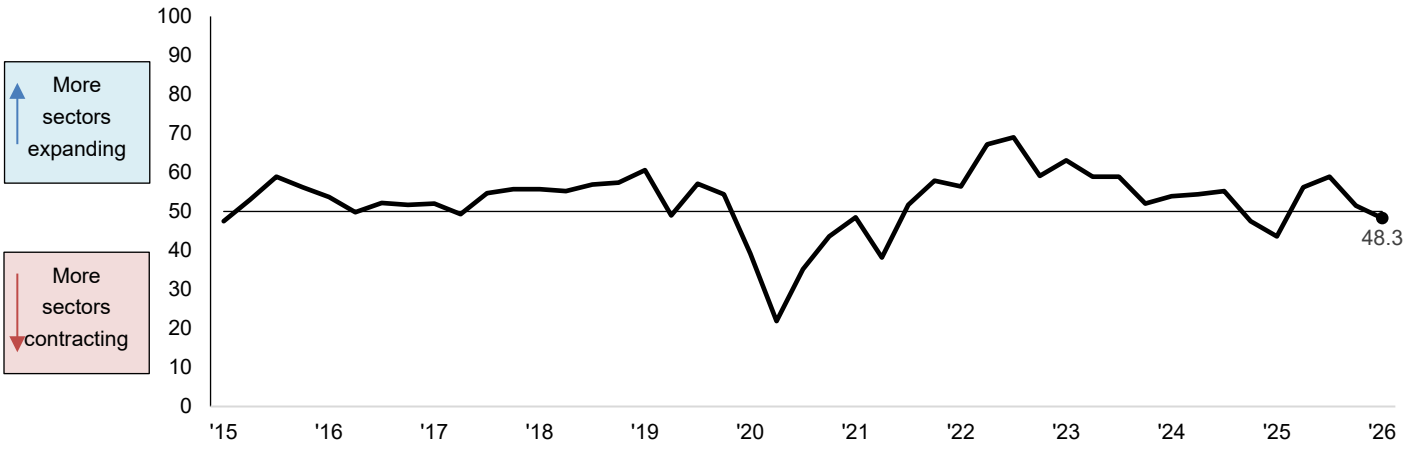
The Financial & Insurance Services sector saw resident employment declines which were largely concentrated among self-employed persons in the insurance and related services segment, even as employment by financial institutions (excluding self-employed persons) grew. Firms may be prioritising leaner but permanent headcount, while workers gravitate towards stability amid uncertainty.

The Employment Diffusion Index (EDI) [7] provides a useful lens for assessing the breadth of employment creation across the economy, complementing sector-level data on employment changes.

While the overall EDI fell from 51.5 in 4Q 2025 to 48.3 in 1Q 2026, the current reading remains meaningfully above the 43.6 recorded in 1Q 2025 [Chart 2]. This signals that while employment growth has become less broad-based, more sectors are still adding jobs than a year ago.

The decline in the overall EDI over the quarter was mainly driven by domestic-oriented sectors, which saw their EDI fall sharply from 63.1 to 49.4, reflecting lower seasonal demand after the year-end festive period. In contrast, the EDI of outward-oriented sectors edged up from 43.9 to 47.6. Taken together, these trends suggest that the softening in employment growth is concentrated in domestic-oriented sectors, while external-facing sectors show tentative signs of resilience.

Chart 2: Employment Diffusion Index for Total Employment (excl. MDW)



Source: Administrative Records and Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

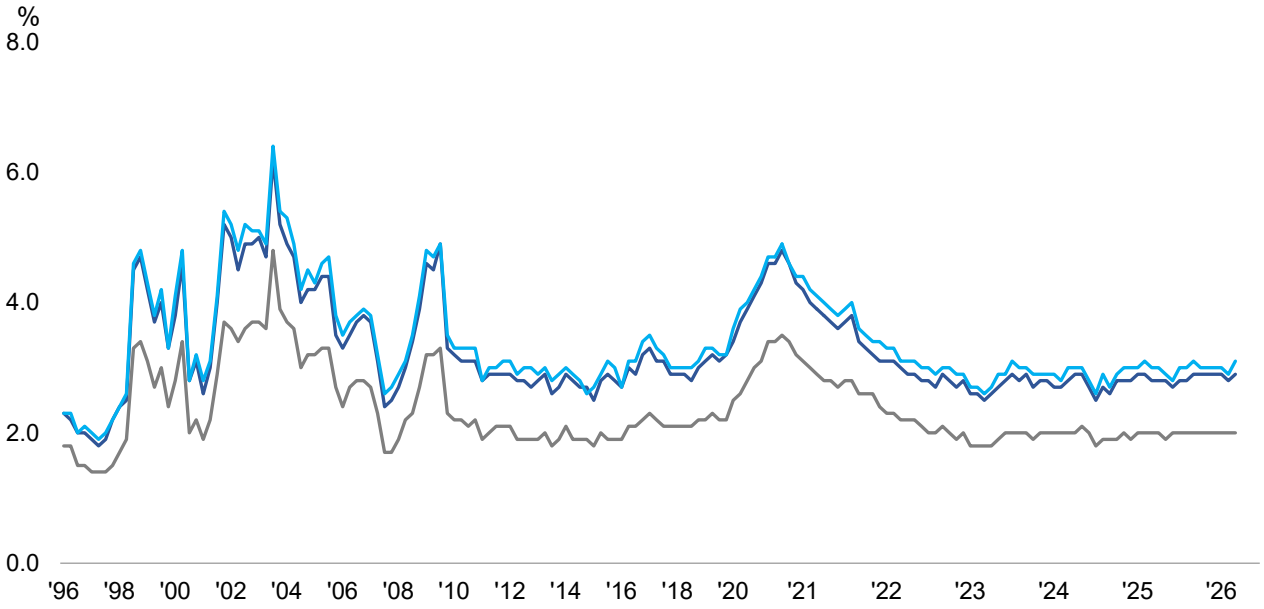
[7] The Employment Diffusion Index (EDI) measures the breadth of employment growth across sectors. An EDI of '0' indicates all industries contracted, '100' indicates all industries expanded, and '50' indicates an equal number of sectors expanded and contracted. Values above '50' mean more sectors are expanding than contracting, making it a key benchmark for analysing overall economic health. For more information about the methodology, please refer to the *Box Article: Employment Diffusion Index* in the *Labour Market Report Second Quarter 2025*.

Unemployment

Unemployment rates in March 2026 (overall: 2.0%; resident: 2.9%; citizen: 3.1%) remained low and stable [Chart 3].[8, 9]

Chart 3: Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)

	2025		2026		
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Citizen (C)	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.9%	3.1%
Resident (R)	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.8%	2.9%
Overall (O)	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%



Source: Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

[8] Other than unemployment rate, time-related underemployment rate is another measure of labour underutilisation. The time-related underemployment rate among residents in 1Q 2026 was 2.0%, comparable to the 2.0% recorded in the same period a year ago.

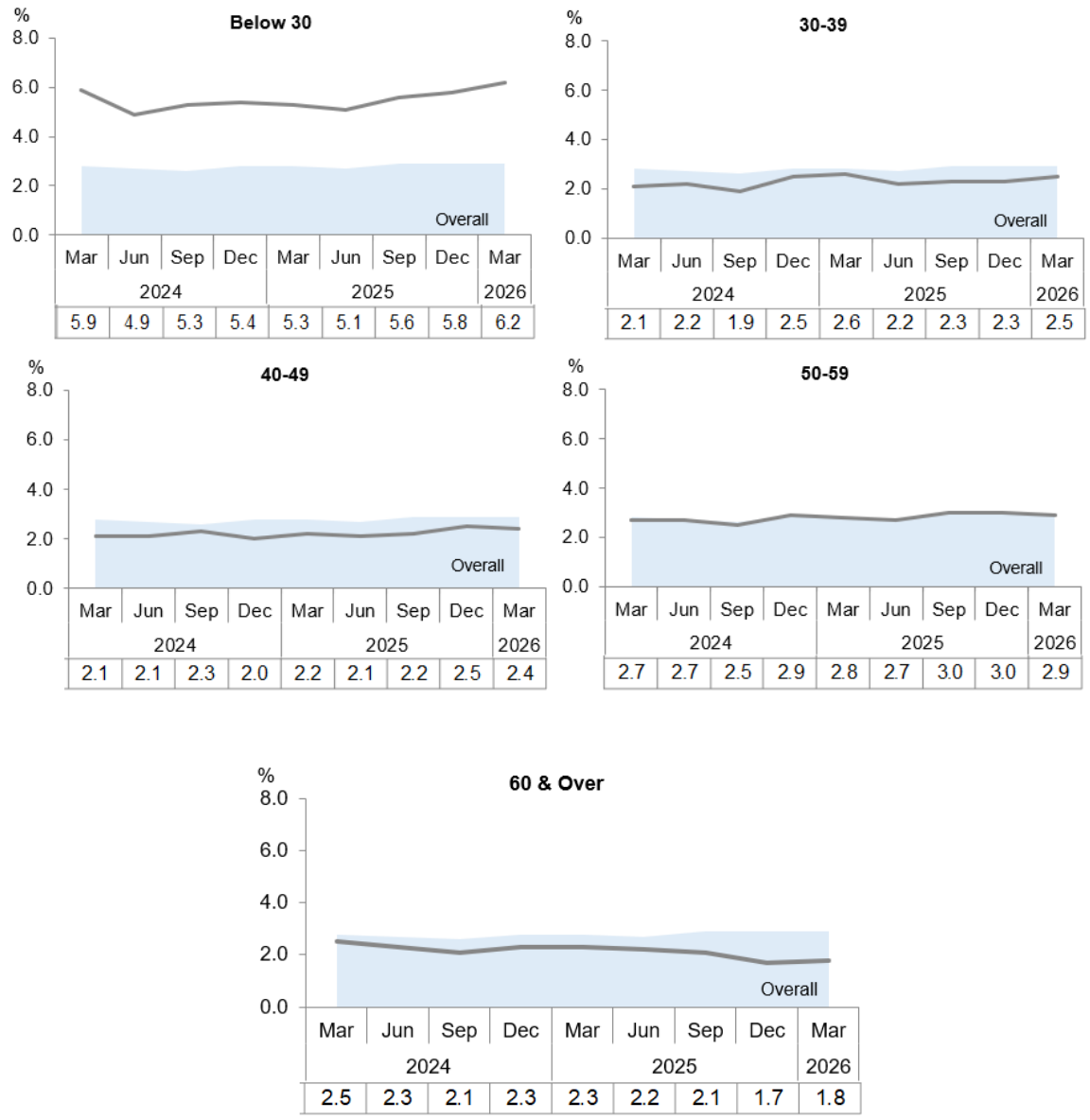
[9] To ensure timely monitoring of the state of the labour market, top-line unemployment rates are published on a monthly basis. However, the profile of unemployed persons will continue to be monitored on a quarterly basis. This is to smooth out any short-term month on month fluctuations to enable a more meaningful analysis of the groups who need help.

Resident unemployment rates are largely stable across age groups in March 2026 [Chart 4]. Younger workers below 30 saw unemployment rate rise from 5.8% in December 2025 to 6.2% in March 2026, although their long-term unemployment rate stabilised over the quarter at 1.5% in March 2026. The increase in unemployment rate, seen among youths aged below 25, likely reflects more frequent moves between short-term vacation jobs rather than a broad-based lack of job opportunities. [10]

Older workers aged 60 and above continued to see relatively low unemployment at 1.8%, following a broad downtrend observed since mid-2024. Workers in the core working-age bands of 30 to 59 saw unemployment rates remain largely stable quarter-on-quarter, ranging between 2.4% and 2.9% across these age groups. These patterns indicate that recent changes in unemployment are more driven by developments among those younger.

[10] Entry-level PMET job openings (32,800 in March 2026) spanned sectors such as Health & Social Services and Professional Services, with roles including nursing, social work, pre-primary education, auditing and IT support functions. Entry-level PMET job vacancies refer to PMET vacancies with a minimum salary within the range of $2,300 and $5,000, which are suitable for fresh graduates and are advertised on job portals to recruit local job seekers. Source: Data on job vacancies is obtained from surveys conducted by Manpower Research and Statistics Department (MOM) and online job portals.

Chart 4: Resident Unemployment Rate by Age
(Seasonally Adjusted)



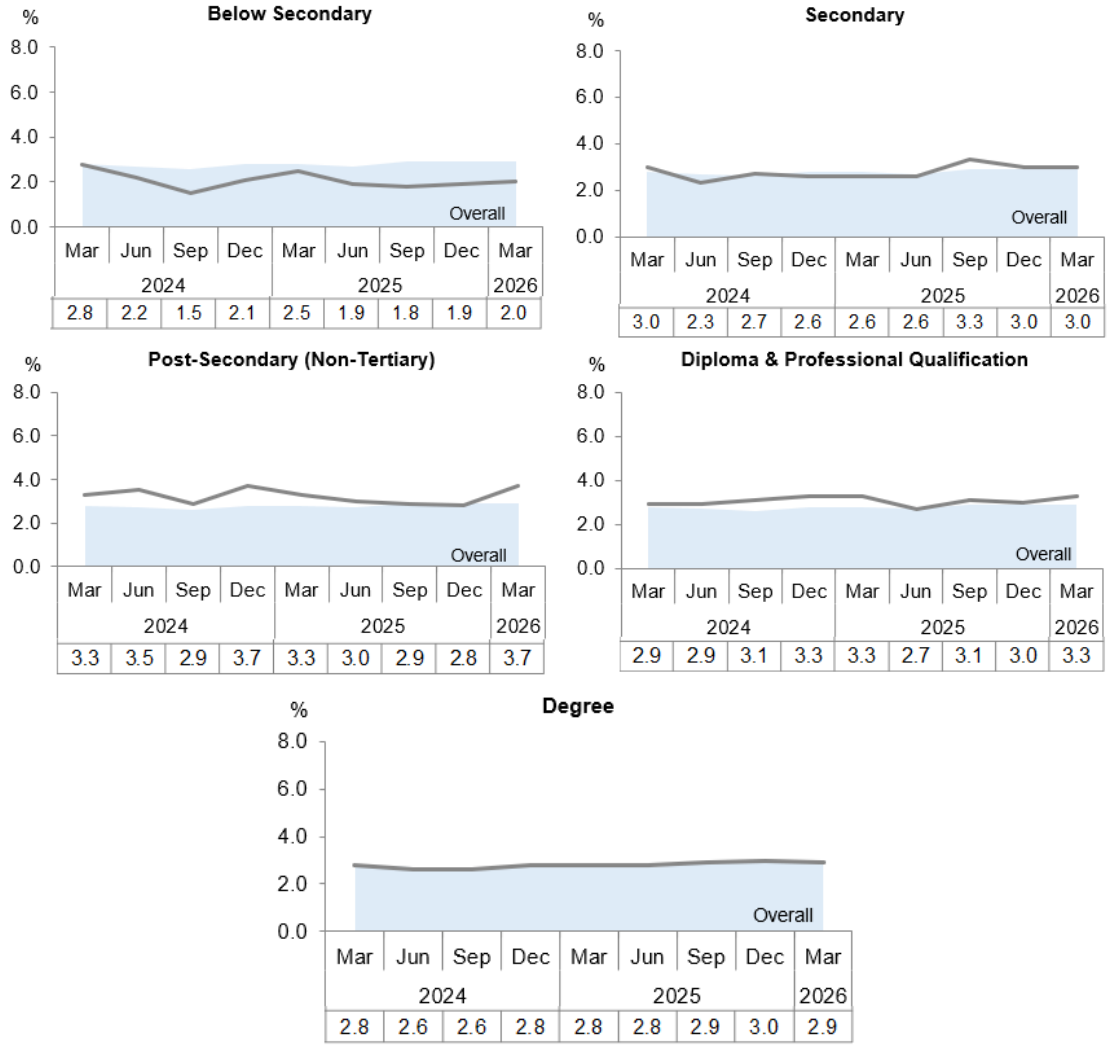
Source: Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

Note: The shaded region in the chart represents the range of unemployment rates which is at or below the overall resident unemployment rate in the respective time periods.

Unemployment rates were broadly stable in March 2026 among degree holders (2.9%), and those with below secondary (2.0%) and secondary education (3.0%) [Chart 5].

Although the unemployment rate for those with post-secondary qualifications rose more noticeably from 2.8% in December 2025 to 3.7% in March 2026, the change remains within the typical range of variation for this education group.

Chart 5: Resident Unemployment Rate By Education
(Seasonally Adjusted)

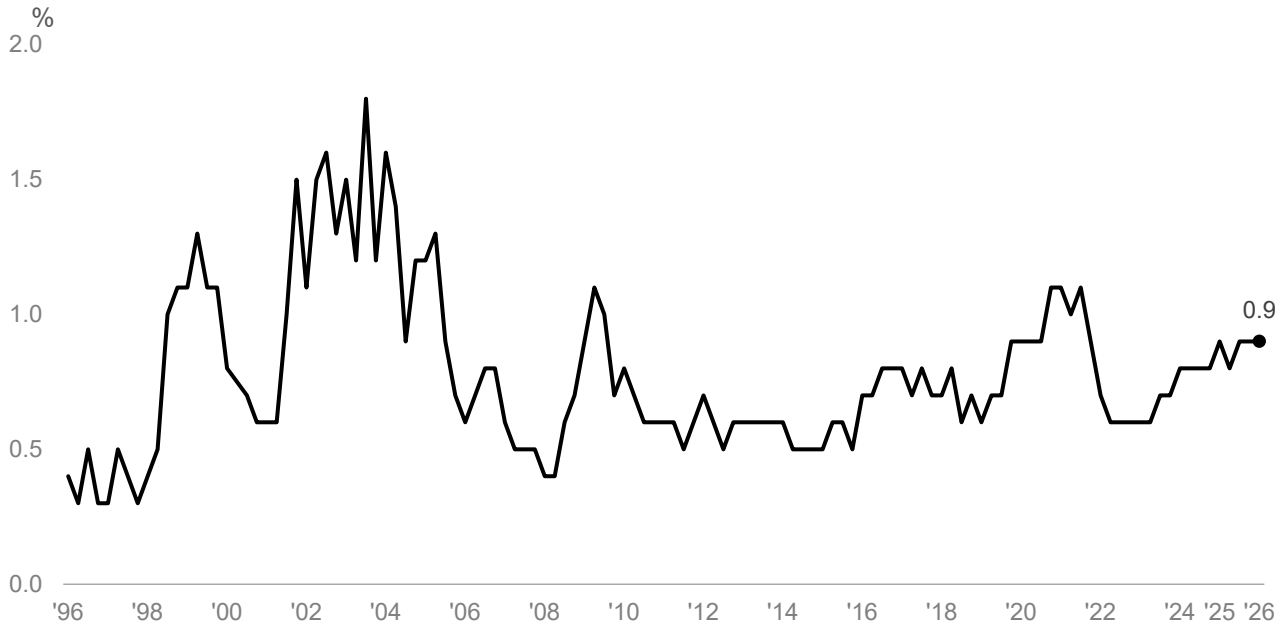


Source: Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

Note:
The shaded region in the chart represents the range of unemployment rates which is at or below the overall resident unemployment rate in the respective time periods.

The resident long-term unemployment rate held steady at 0.9% in March 2026, indicating continued stability in job prospects [Chart 6].

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

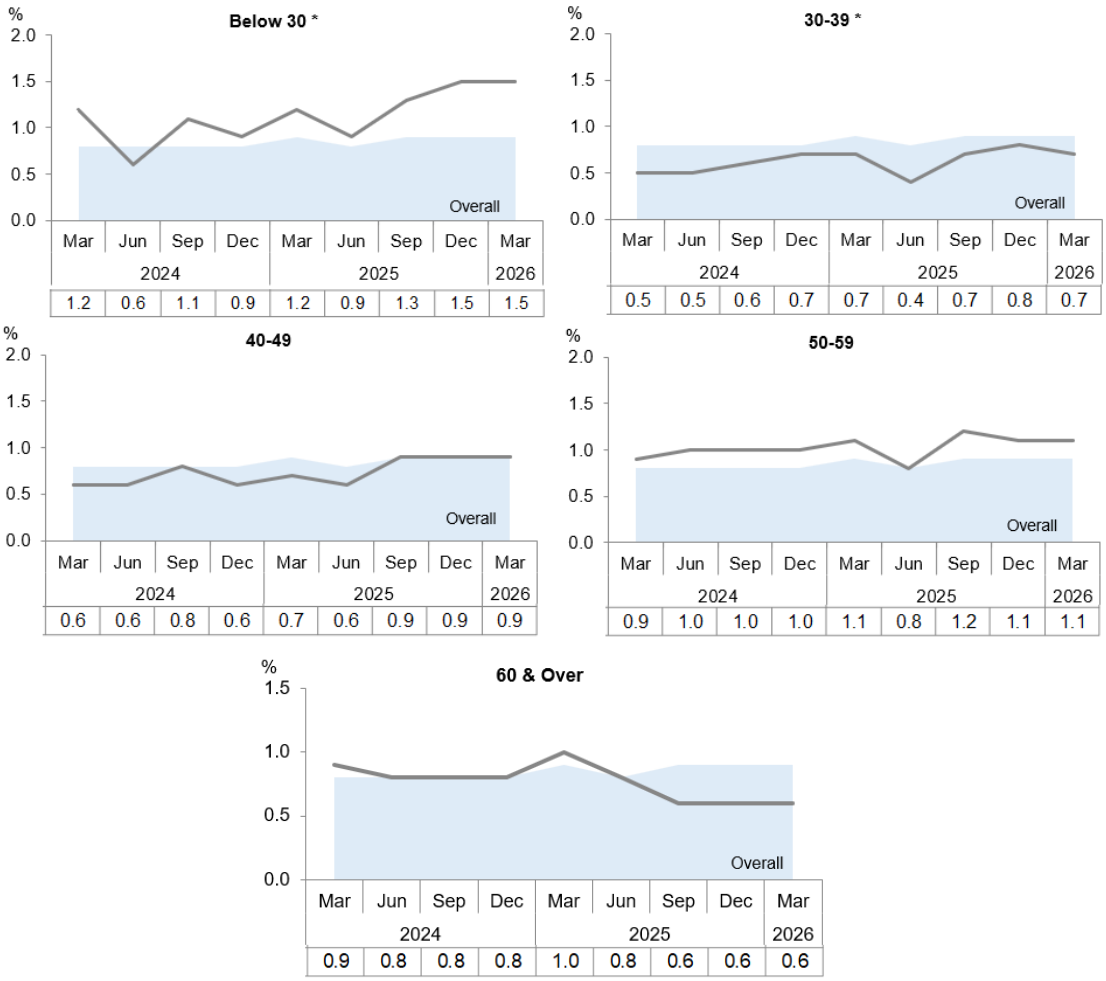


Source: Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

Note: Long-term unemployed refers to those unemployed for at least 25 weeks.

Across most age groups, the long-term unemployment rates remained broadly stable in March 2026 [Chart 7]. Those aged 30 to 39 saw their long-term unemployment rate ease slightly to 0.7%, down from 0.8% in December 2025, while those aged 40 to 49 and 50 to 59 held steady at 0.9% and 1.1% respectively, consistent with readings over the past few quarters. Older workers aged 60 and above continued to fare well, with their long-term unemployment rates holding steady at 0.6% for the third consecutive quarter, suggesting sustained employability of older workers in the labour market.

Chart 7: Resident Long-term Unemployment Rate by Age
(Seasonally Adjusted)



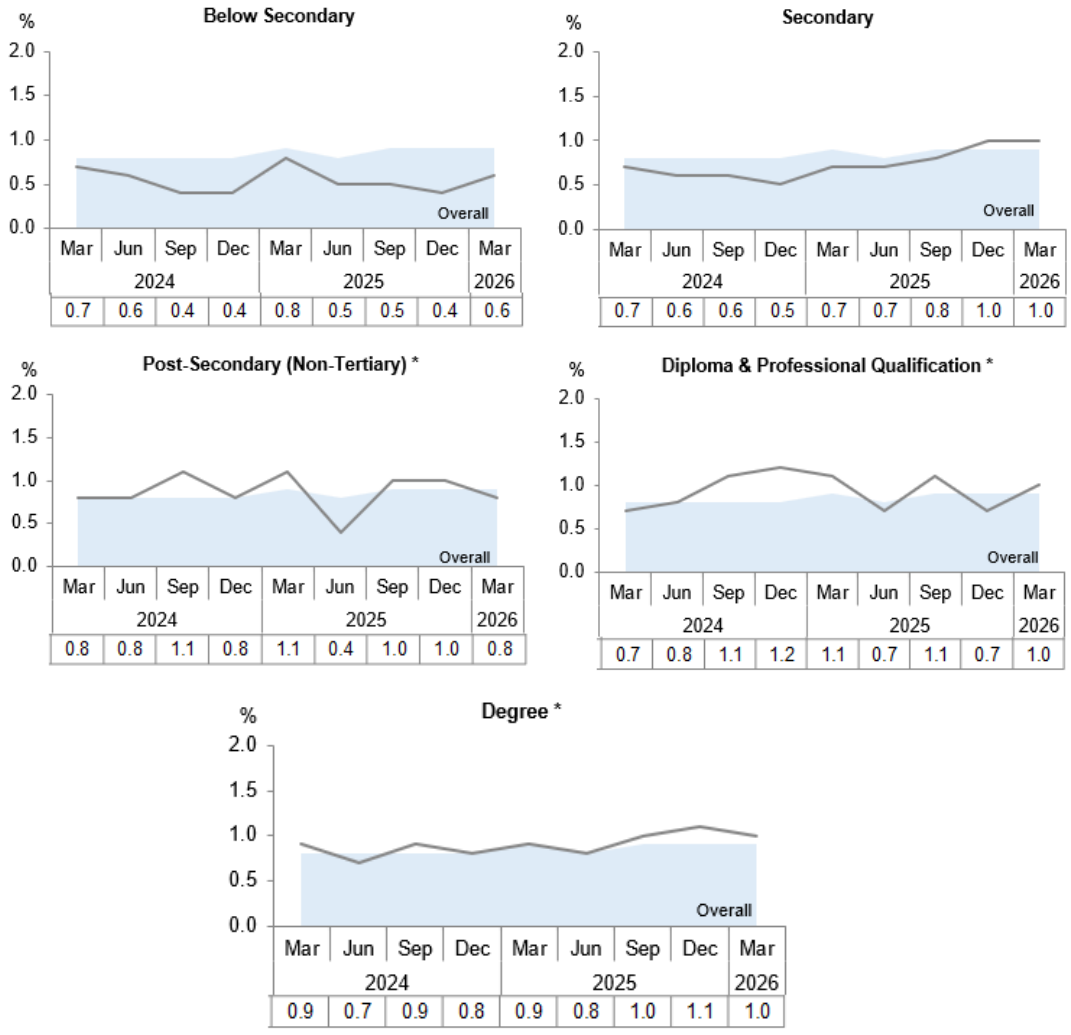
Source: Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

Notes: (1) Long-term unemployed refers to those unemployed for at least 25 weeks.
(2) * These series are not seasonally adjusted because they have weak or no seasonality.
(3) The shaded region in the chart represents the range of long-term unemployment rates which is at or below the overall resident long-term unemployment rate in the respective time periods.

Across educational groups, long-term unemployment rates were more mixed in March 2026, though most groups converged at around 1.0% [Chart 8]. Degree holders saw their long-term unemployment rate ease marginally to 1.0%, after trending up since June 2025, while those with secondary qualifications similarly saw their rates stabilise in March 2026.

However, the long-term unemployment rate of diploma and professional qualification holders edged up to 1.0% from 0.7% in the previous quarter, alongside a rise in their unemployment rate over the same period.

Chart 8: Resident Long-Term Unemployment Rate By Education
(Seasonally Adjusted)



Source: Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

Notes:

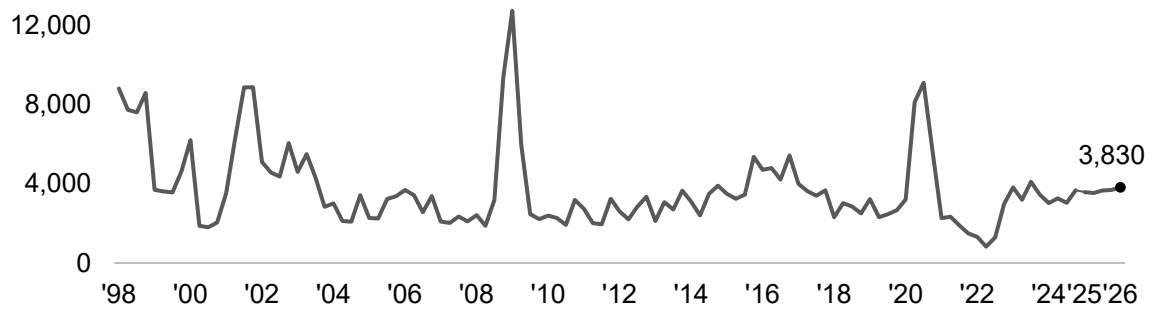
(1) Long-term unemployed refers to those unemployed for at least 25 weeks.
(2) * These series are not seasonally adjusted because they have weak or no seasonality.
(3) The shaded region in the chart represents the range of long-term unemployment rates which is at or below the overall resident long-term unemployment rate in the respective time periods.

Retrenchment

The number of retrenchments increased slightly from 3,690 in 4Q 2025 to 3,830 in 1Q 2026 [Chart 9].

The increase in retrenchments was concentrated in external-oriented sectors such as Manufacturing (from 570 to 670), Financial Services (from 510 to 560) and Professional Services (from 410 to 570). Business reorganisation or restructuring continues to be the main reason for retrenchment (73.8%), rather than cost-cutting (9.3%).[11]

Chart 9: Retrenchments



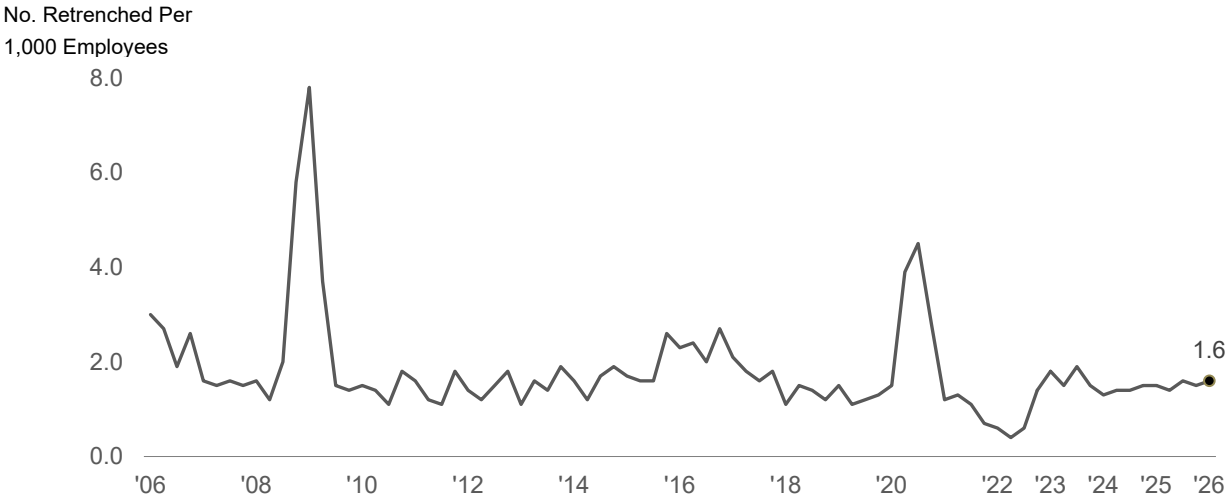
Source: Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

Notes:
(1) Data on the number of retrenchments are rounded to the nearest 10.
(2) Before 2006, data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees). From 2006 onwards, it also includes the public sector.

[11] Establishments can indicate more than one reason for their retrenchment.

The incidence of retrenchment stayed low at 1.6 retrenched per 1,000 employees, below the non-recessionary norm (2014 to 2019 quarterly average of 1.7 retrenched per 1,000 employees) [Chart 10].

Chart 10: Incidence of Retrenchment



Source: Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

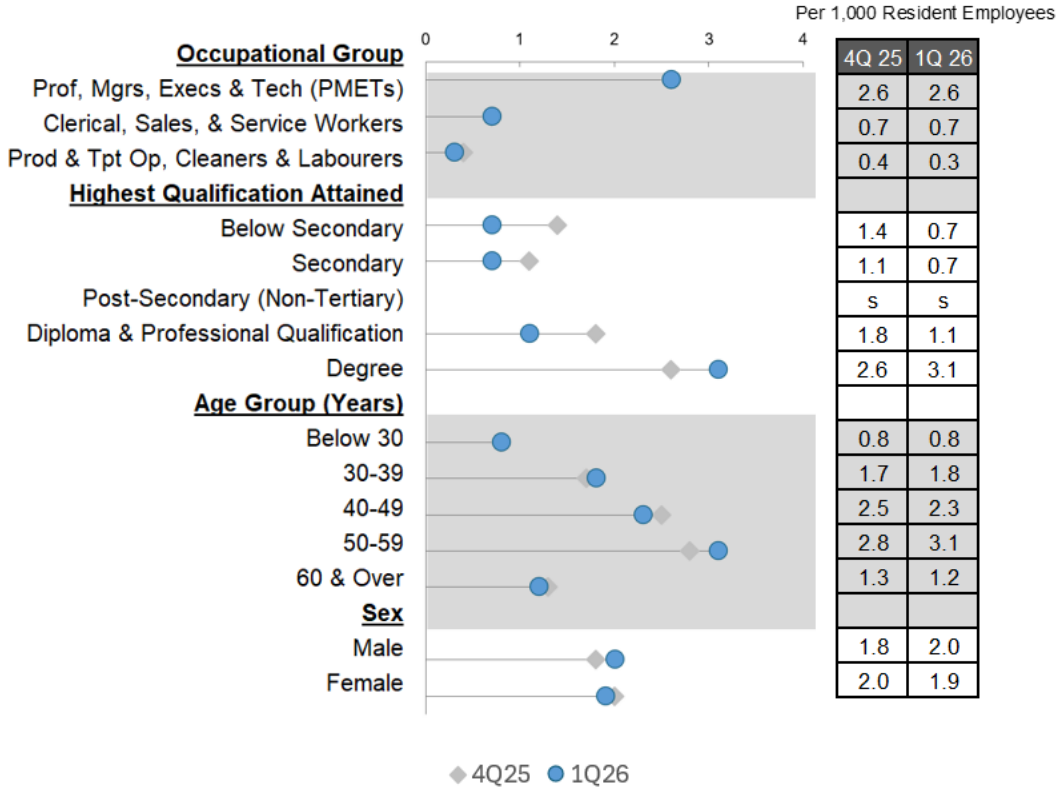
Note: Data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.

Between 4Q 2025 and 1Q 2026, the retrenchment incidence among resident PMETs remained at 2.6 per 1,000 employees, remaining the highest across all occupational groups [Chart 11]. Clerical, sales & service employees (0.7 per 1,000 resident employees) and production & related workers (from 0.4 to 0.3 per 1,000 resident employees) continued to have lower retrenchment incidence than PMETs.

By educational qualification, the most notable shift was among degree holders, whose retrenchment incidence rose sharply from 2.6 to 3.1 per 1,000 resident employees — the highest among all qualification groups — suggesting that restructuring activity in 1Q 2026 remained concentrated among higher-educated workers, reflecting ongoing organisational restructuring in professional and knowledge-intensive sectors.

Across age groups, retrenchment incidence was highest among those aged 50 to 59, rising from 2.8 to 3.1 per 1,000 employees, while the 40 to 49 cohort declined from 2.5 to 2.3. Younger workers aged below 30 continued to record the lowest incidence at 0.8.

Chart 11: Incidence of Retrenchment Among Residents by Occupation Group, Highest Qualification Attained, Age and Sex



	4Q 25	1Q 26
Occupational Group		
Prof, Mgrs, Execs & Tech (PMETs)	2.6	2.6
Clerical, Sales, & Service Workers	0.7	0.7
Prod & Tpt Op, Cleaners & Labourers	0.4	0.3
Highest Qualification Attained		
Below Secondary	1.4	0.7
Secondary	1.1	0.7
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	s	s
Diploma & Professional Qualification	1.8	1.1
Degree	2.6	3.1
Age Group (Years)		
Below 30	0.8	0.8
30-39	1.7	1.8
40-49	2.5	2.3
50-59	2.8	3.1
60 & Over	1.3	1.2
Sex		
Male	1.8	2.0
Female	2.0	1.9

Source: Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM and derived based on data from Administrative Records

Notes:

(1) Data pertain to residents from private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.
(2) "s": Data suppressed due to small number of observations.

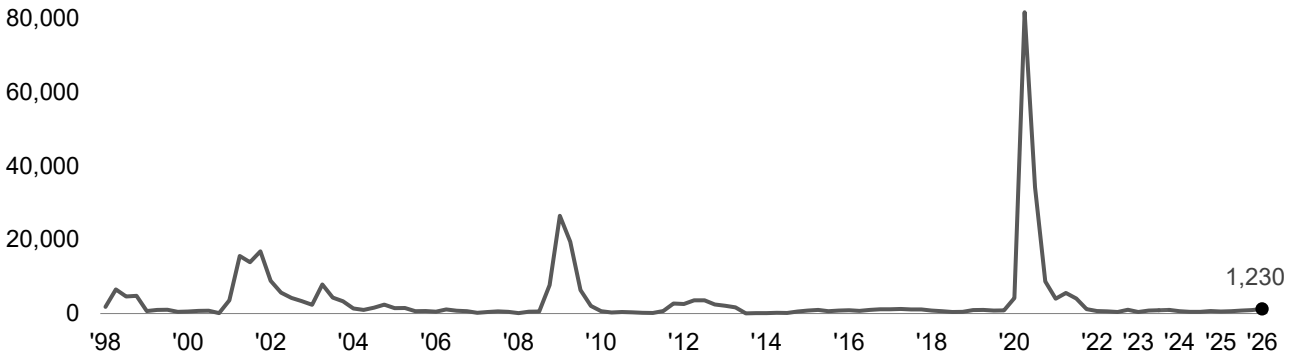
Short Work-week Or Temporary Layoff

The number of employees who were placed on short work-week or temporary layoff increased for the 4th consecutive quarter to 1,230 in 1Q 2026 (2Q 2025: 620; 3Q 2025: 800; 4Q 2025: 960), the highest since 4Q 2021 [Chart 12]. The increase was mainly in Construction (from 80 to 390) and Manufacturing (from 170 to 260) and from Production and Transport Operators, Cleaners and Labourers (from 350 to 710).

Similar to previous quarters, most employees were placed on short work-week (from 680 to 940) instead of temporary layoff. Non-PMETs continued to form about the majority (700) of those who were placed on short work-week in 1Q 2026, as they are more likely to be hourly-rated employees whose hours are more flexibly adjusted during times of business slack.

With retrenchment levels remaining low and vacancies robust, the uptrend in employees on short work-week or temporary layoffs reflects firms' increased use of reduced working hours to absorb temporary changes in manpower demand rather than retrench workers. This tendency is also evident by the consecutive decline in average weekly total paid hours worked per employee, from 43.2 hours in June 2025 to 42.9 hours in March 2026.

Chart 12: Number of Employees on Short Work-week or Temporary Layoff



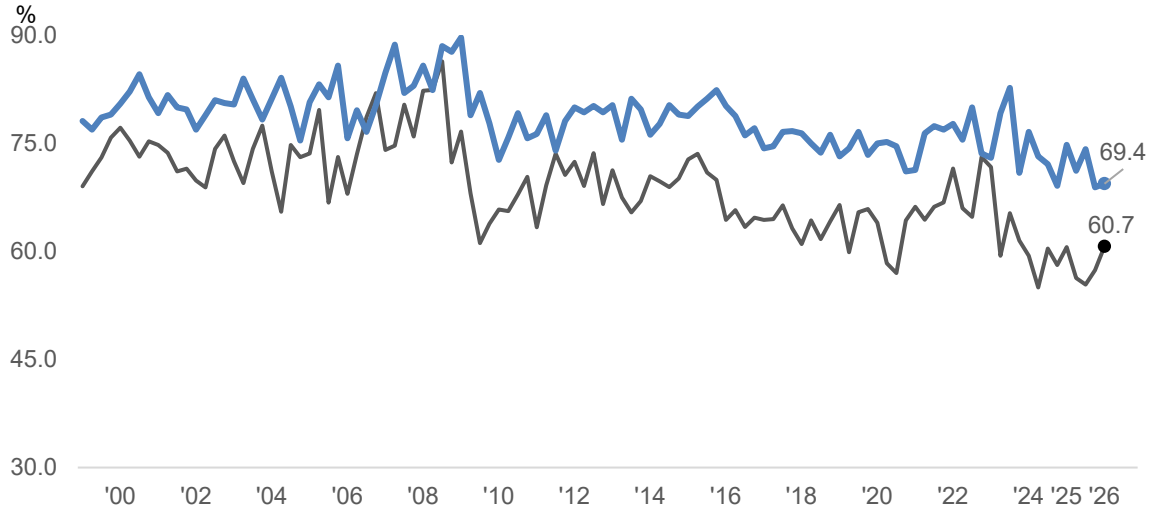
Source: Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

Notes:
(1) Data are rounded to the nearest 10.
(2) Before 2006, data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees). From 2006 onwards, it also includes the public sector.

Re-entry Into Employment

The resident rate of re-entry into employment six months after retrenchment rose for the second consecutive quarter, from 55.4% in 3Q 2025 to 57.4% in 4Q 2025 and a further increase to 60.7% in 1Q 2026 [Chart 13]. In 1Q 2026, 69.4% of those retrenched 12 months earlier had secured new employment, indicating that re-entry prospects improve with time.

Chart 13: Quarterly Rate of Re-entry into Employment of Retrenched Residents
(6-month and 12-Month Post-Retrenchment)



Source: Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM and derived based on data from Administrative Records

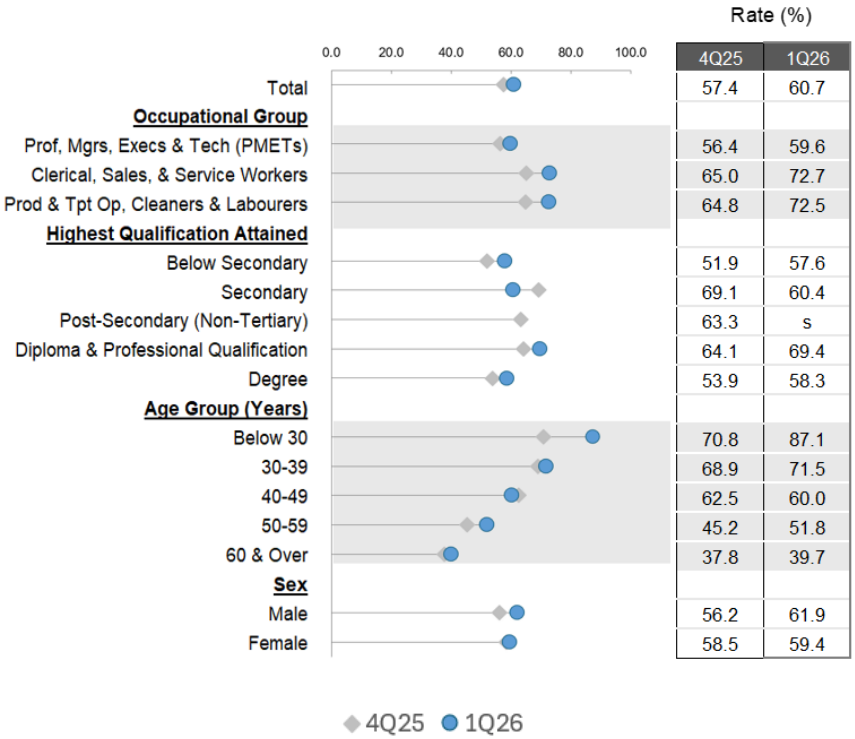
Notes:
(1) Data refer to re-entry rates for residents retrenched 6 months ago and 12 months ago by private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector. For example, the 6-month re-entry rate for 1Q 2026 refers to residents retrenched in 3Q 2025, and the 12-month re-entry rate for 1Q 2026 refers to residents retrenched in 1Q 2025.
(2) Data on re-entry into employment are cohort-specific. Two different cohorts of workers laid off could yield different re-entry rates depending on the profile of the workers involved. Also, the data based on administrative records do not capture individuals who went into self or informal employment or underwent training while looking for a job.
(3) Before 2007, data pertain to residents retrenched from private sector establishments, each with at least 25 employees. From 2007 onwards, data also include residents retrenched from the public sector comprising government ministries, organs of state and statutory boards.
(4) Before 2010, data pertain to employees who were retrenched from permanent positions. From 2010 onwards, data also include fixed-term contract employees who were retrenched.

The improvement in the rate of re-entry into employment among retrenched residents within six months of retrenchment in 1Q 2026 was broad-based across occupational and educational groups. Re-entry rates for PMETs rose from 56.4% to 59.6% as with retrenched residents in non-PMET roles [Chart 14].

By educational qualification, the improvement was among those with below secondary education, from 51.9% in 4Q 2025 to 57.6% in 1Q 2026. Degree holders (from 53.9% to 58.3%) continued to record lower re-entry rates relative to some other educational groups, as some may take more time to find a job match at more specialised or senior roles.

Across age groups, re-entry rates improved for most cohorts, with meaningful gains among those aged below 30 (70.8% to 87.1%) and aged 50 to 59 (45.2% to 51.8%). Those aged 60 and over, while recording the lowest six-month re-entry rate as compared to the other age groups at 39.7%, also saw a modest improvement from 37.8%. At the same time, unemployment rates of older residents have remained low and stable in recent quarters, suggesting resilient and generally favourable employment prospects for older workers.

Chart 14: Quarterly Rate of Re-entry into Employment of Retrenched Residents (6 Months Post-Retrenchment)



Source: Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM and derived based on data from Administrative Records

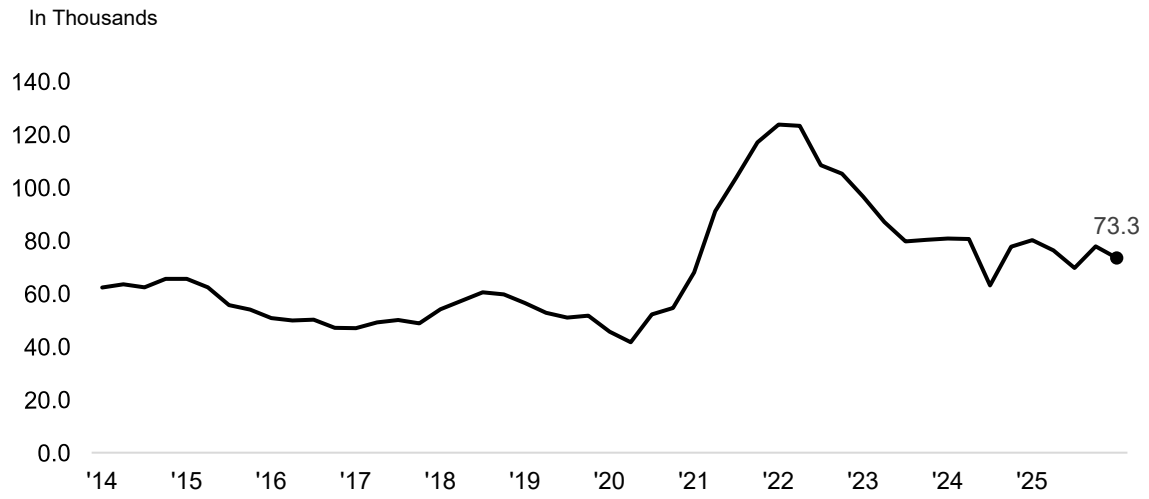
1. Note: Data refer to re-entry rates in 4Q 2025/1Q 2026 for residents retrenched in 2Q 2025/3Q 2025 by private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector and re-entered employment, 6 months post-retrenchment.
2. "s": Data suppressed due to small number of observations.

Job Vacancies

Job vacancies declined from 77,700 in December 2025 (job vacancy rate at 3.1%) to 73,300 in March 2026 (job vacancy rate at 2.9%), lower than the same time last year (80,100) [Chart 15]. [12] The decline was driven by non-PMET vacancies.[13,14]

Increases in job vacancies were observed in Financial Services (from 4,300 to 5,800) and Manufacturing (from 8,000 to 8,500). PMEs and PMETs saw increases in the number of job vacancies available in March 2026 as demand for skilled workers rose.

Chart 15: Job Vacancies, Seasonally Adjusted



Source: Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

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

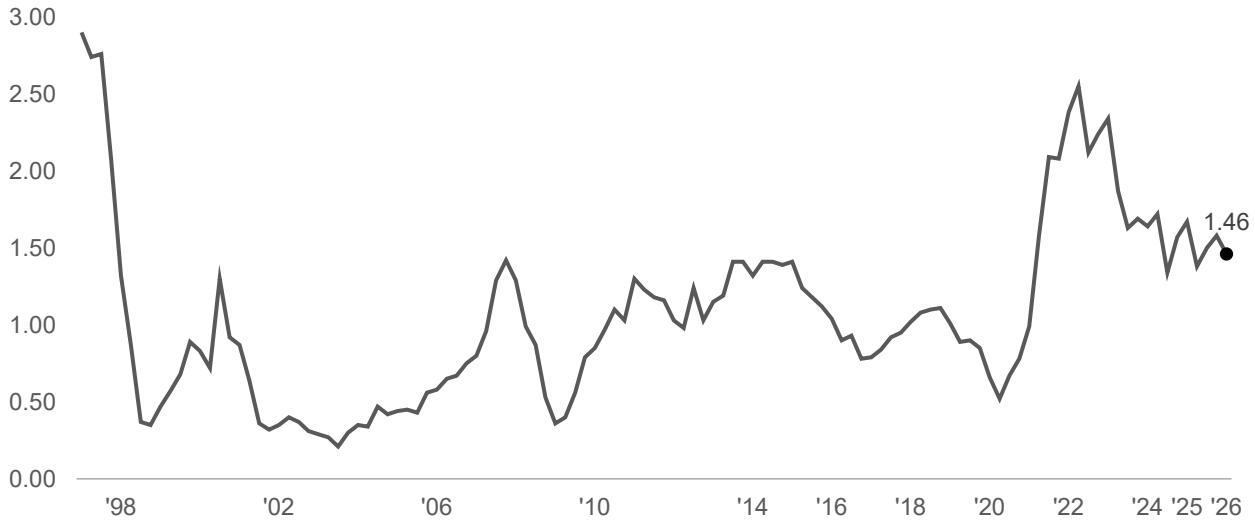
[12] Figures are seasonally adjusted to remove recurring seasonal influences – such as increased hiring during year-end festivities – that may otherwise obscure the underlying trend and short-term fluctuations in a time series. On a non-seasonally adjusted basis, the overall number of job vacancies also eased from both the previous quarter and a year ago to 75,200 in March 2026.

[13] The number of estimated job vacancies likely-to-be filled-by residents, which remained stable in March 2026 compared to December 2025, formed around 7 in 10 of all vacancies.

[14] Non-PMET vacancies fell to 32,100 in March 2026, down from 36,000 in December 2025 and 36,900 in March 2025.

The number of job vacancies continued to exceed the number of unemployed persons although labour demand showed signs of easing. The overall job vacancies to unemployed persons ratio declined from 1.58 in December 2025 to 1.46 in March 2026 [Chart 16].

Chart 16: Ratio of Job Vacancies to Unemployed Persons (Seasonally Adjusted)



Source: Labour Market Survey and Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

Note: Job vacancy to unemployed ratio is calculated by taking the ratio of the estimates of the total job vacancies for the whole economy to the total number of unemployed persons. The job vacancies for the whole economy are estimated assuming that private sector establishments with less than 25 employees have the same vacancy rate as those with 25 to 49 employees.

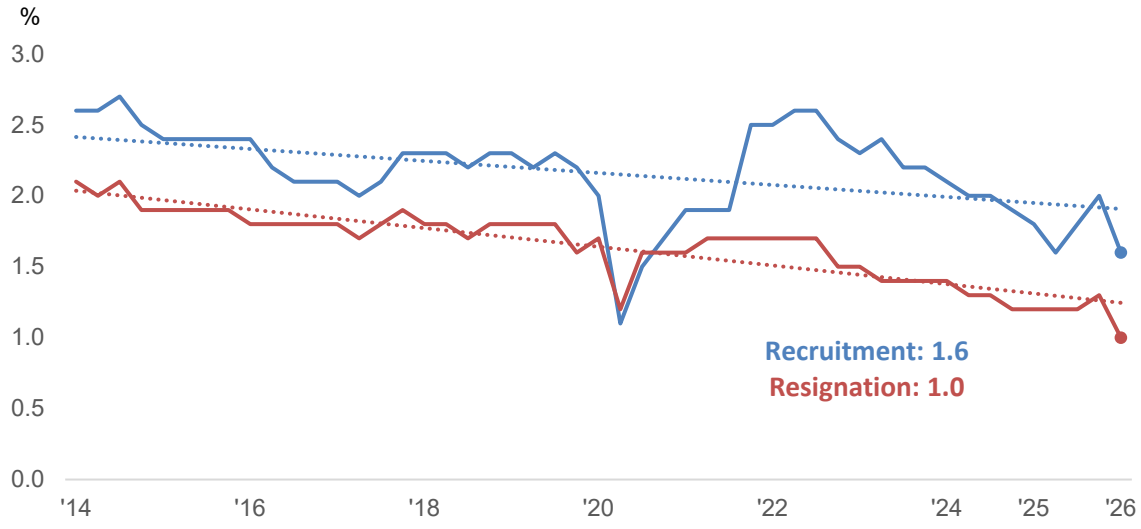
Labour Turnover

In 1Q 2026, the average monthly recruitment and resignation rates fell to 1.6% and 1.0% respectively, down from 2.0% and 1.3% in the previous quarter, continuing the general downtrend over the decade [Chart 17].

The resignation rate at 1.0% in 1Q 2026 marks a historical low, while recruitment rate (1.6%) is among the lowest across years. This suggests that employers are hiring more selectively, and workers are increasingly reluctant to leave their current positions amid heightened caution over global uncertainties. Taken together, these patterns are consistent with a labour market that, while still relatively tight, is experiencing slower churn rather than broad-based weakness in labour demand.

At the sectoral level, high-turnover sectors such as Food & Beverage Services and Retail Trade saw resignation rates fall to multi-year lows of 1.8% and 1.4% respectively, while Financial & Insurance Services recorded its lowest-ever resignation rate of 0.6%. Recruitment rates similarly softened across most industries, with trade-exposed sectors such as Transport Equipment Manufacturing and Land Transport & Supporting Services recording particularly subdued hiring activity.

Chart 17: Average Monthly Recruitment And Resignation Rates (Seasonally Adjusted)



Source: Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

Notes:
(1) Data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.
(2) The average monthly resignation / recruitment rate is defined as the average number of persons who resigned / who were recruited in a month divided by the average number of employees in the establishment.

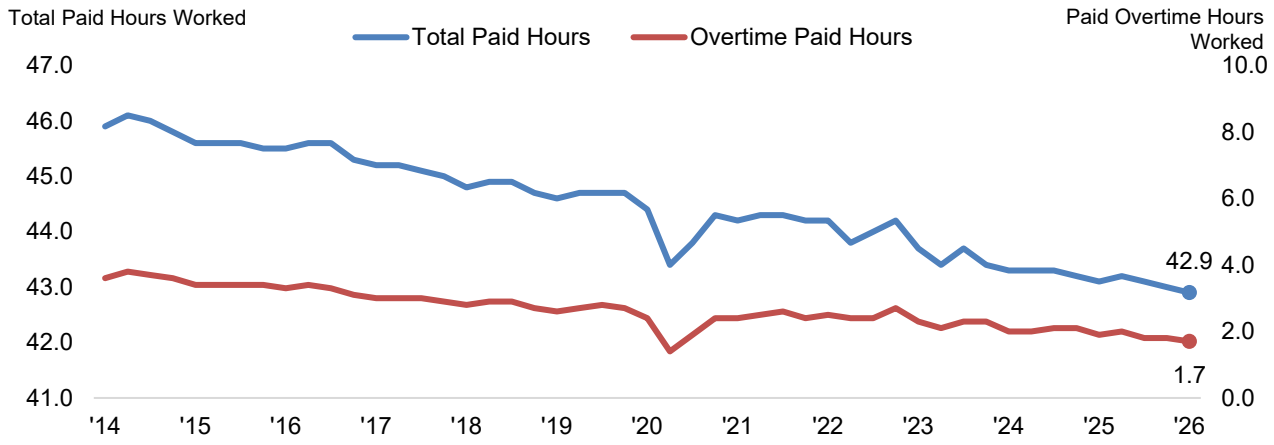
Hours Worked

In March 2026, the average weekly total paid hours worked per employee (42.9 hours) and the average weekly paid overtime hours worked per employee (1.7 hours) continued its long-term downtrend but were comparable to the previous quarter (43.0 hours and 1.8 hours, respectively) [Chart 18].[15]

The long-term downtrend in number of average weekly total paid hours and paid overtime hours worked per employee mirrored observations based on other measures of hours of work, including actual and usual hours of work.[16] This reduction in working time, coupled with the longer-term uptrend in productivity, indicates an improvement in efficiency of time usage in Singapore's labour market over the years.

Over the quarter, a larger decline in average weekly total paid hours worked per employee were observed among those in the Arts, Entertainment & Recreation (from 41.6 hours to 40.8 hours) and Retail Trade (from 40.7 hours to 39.7 hours). Construction, while recording a smaller absolute decline of 0.4 hours (from 47.2 hours to 46.8 hours), continues to operate at notably higher average hours relative to the other sectors, suggesting that structural factors such as project timelines and physical work requirements continue to sustain elevated working hours in that industry despite the marginal quarterly dip.

Chart 18: Average Weekly Paid Hours Worked Per Employee



Source: Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

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

[15] Average weekly paid hours worked/paid overtime hours are based on the last month of each quarter.

[16] Actual hours worked refers to the actual time spent by employed persons on work activities, regardless of whether the hours are regular in nature or whether they are paid for. Usual hours worked refers to the hours that an employed person typically works in any given week regardless of whether the person is paid for it. The statistics for all three measures of working time can be found on https://stats.mom.gov.sg.

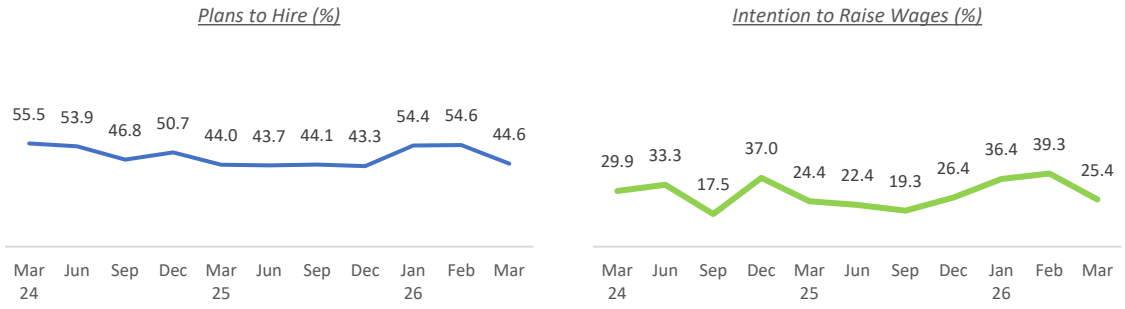
Labour Market Expectations

MOM's polls on business expectations suggest that firms remain cautious in their hiring and wage plans amid increased economic uncertainty due to geopolitical tensions [Chart 19]. The proportion of firms expecting to hire in the next three months declined from 54.6% in February 2026 to 44.6% in March 2026, while the proportion of firms planning wage increases in the next three months saw a decline from 39.3% to 25.4% over the same period.

Retrenchments are expected to stabilise, with the proportion of firms intending to retrench declining slightly from 4.4% in February 2026 to 3.6% in March 2026.

Chart 19: Hiring and Wage Expectations for the Next Three Months

Proportion of firms with:



Source: Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

Note:

Data reflect the proportion of companies that indicated 'yes' or 'maybe' to having plans to hire or to raising wages in the next three months.

1.1 TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

In Thousands

Industry (SSIC 2020)		Total Employment Change								Total Employment Level in Mar 2026
		2023	2024	2025	2025				2026	
					1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	
	TOTAL	**96.7**	**59.8**	**70.8**	**6.9**	**12.9**	**30.2**	**20.8**	**13.0**	**4 130.0**
C10-32	**MANUFACTURING**	**2.2**	**-0.9**	**8.4**	**-0.4**	**0.9**	**5.5**	**2.4**	**-0.2**	**494.2**
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	2.6	1.8	3.7	0.1	0.6	1.5	1.5	0.6	68.5
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	-0.4	-1.5	-0.5	-0.4	0.3	-0.1	-0.4	-0.6	23.5
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	0.9	3.8	2.2	0.5	-0.6	2.1	0.2	-0.1	81.3
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	0.7	-2.2	-	0.1	-0.4	0.4	-0.2	-0.2	91.2
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	-6.0	-1.3	1.1	-0.7	0.1	0.9	0.7	-	79.3
C29-30	Transport Equipment	1.0	3.3	3.0	0.8	0.2	1.5	0.5	-0.4	92.2
	Other Manufacturing Industries	3.4	-4.7	-1.1	-0.9	0.6	-0.9	0.1	0.5	58.1
F41-43	**CONSTRUCTION**	**29.2**	**11.5**	**27.3**	**-1.0**	**5.8**	**13.8**	**8.8**	**2.5**	**569.3**
G-U	**SERVICES**	**64.6**	**50.0**	**34.9**	**8.7**	**6.2**	**10.3**	**9.8**	**11.0**	**3 040.2**
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	5.6	-5.4	-4.7	-1.7	-2.1	-1.6	0.7	0.1	450.9
G46	Wholesale Trade	3.7	-3.4	-3.6	0.7	0.3	-2.6	-1.9	0.2	293.8
G47	Retail Trade	1.9	-1.9	-1.1	-2.4	-2.3	1.0	2.6	-0.1	157.1
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	-0.2	3.1	3.5	2.4	0.6	0.3	0.1	3.3	273.1
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	2.1	-0.5	3.3	2.1	1.4	0.2	-0.4	1.2	105.3
H50,5222, 5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	0.4	1.7	0.8	-0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	-	47.5
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	3.5	1.5	0.1	-	0.4	-	-0.4	-0.3	36.3
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	-6.2	0.5	-0.7	0.5	-1.6	-	0.5	2.4	84.0
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	5.6	1.3	0.3	0.1	-1.5	0.9	0.8	-1.8	269.3
I55	Accommodation	2.3	0.9	0.2	0.1	-0.3	0.6	-0.2	-0.5	33.2
I56	Food & Beverage Services	3.3	0.4	0.1	-0.1	-1.2	0.3	1.1	-1.3	236.1
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	-5.1	-0.3	-5.8	-1.6	-1.7	-0.7	-1.7	-0.9	173.6
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	-2.7	-1.0	-2.0	-0.3	-1.0	0.1	-0.9	0.6	37.2
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	-2.4	0.7	-3.7	-1.3	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-1.6	136.4
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	9.3	4.9	8.9	2.5	5.7	2.1	-1.3	-1.3	239.9
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services	10.5	6.7	7.2	1.9	4.1	0.9	0.2	-0.2	196.8
K65 & 662	Insurance Services	-1.1	-1.8	1.7	0.5	1.7	1.1	-1.6	-1.1	43.2
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	1.8	3.9	-3.9	-0.7	-2.5	-1.2	0.5	1.0	79.5
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	4.2	3.2	-2.5	-1.2	-2.6	-	1.3	0.6	286.3
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	4.8	4.0	-0.2	0.2	-1.6	-0.6	1.7	0.6	160.8
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	-0.8	0.2	-0.6	-0.8	-0.2	0.8	-0.5	-0.2	64.6
	Other Professional Services	0.2	-1.0	-1.7	-0.6	-0.8	-0.3	-	0.2	60.9
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	1.8	5.9	4.8	1.1	3.5	-3.2	3.5	4.8	260.3
N80	Security & Investigation	0.7	2.2	-0.3	0.1	0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-	49.4
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	-	2.0	3.2	1.0	0.3	0.4	1.5	1.0	88.8
	Other Administrative & Support Services	1.2	1.7	1.9	-	2.8	-3.4	2.4	3.8	122.1
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	41.6	33.4	34.2	8.0	6.7	13.6	5.9	5.2	1007.4
O84	Public Administration & Defence	1.6	2.6	3.4	1.5	0.1	0.8	1.0	1.3	155.2
P85	Education	1.6	2.0	-0.8	0.1	0.1	-0.5	-0.5	0.8	122.7
Q86-88	Health & Social Services	10.1	10.6	8.1	3.0	1.8	2.1	1.2	0.2	223.0
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	3.7	1.3	2.4	-0.2	0.9	1.6	0.1	0.2	58.5
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	24.6	17.0	21.0	3.5	3.8	9.6	4.0	2.8	448.0
A,B,D,E	**OTHERS***	**0.6**	**-0.9**	**0.2**	**-0.3**	**0.1**	**0.6**	**-0.1**	**-0.3**	**26.3**

Source : Administrative Records and Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

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

- : nil or negligible

Notes :

1) Data are primarily from administrative records, with the self-employed component estimated from the Labour Force Survey.
2) 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.
3) Data may not add up to the total due to rounding.

2.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

RESIDENT UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY SEX, AGE AND HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED

Per Cent

Characteristics	2023	2024	2025	Mar	
				2025	2026
TOTAL	**2.7**	**2.7**	**2.8**	**2.7**	**2.8**
SEX					
Male	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.8
Female	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.7
AGE GROUP (YEARS)					
Below 30	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.1	6.2
30 - 39	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3
40 & Over	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2
40 - 49	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.3
50 & Over	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.1
50 - 59	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.6
60 & Over	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.5
HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED					
Below Secondary	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.0
Secondary	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.8
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.8
Diploma & Professional Qualification	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.9
Degree	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.7

Source : Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

Note : Annual average unemployment figures have been revised to use seasonally adjusted (SA) data where available, in place of non-seasonally adjusted (NSA) data. This revision ensures the figures more accurately reflect the unemployment situation.

2.2 UNEMPLOYMENT

UNEMPLOYED RESIDENTS BY SEX, AGE AND HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED

In Thousands

Characteristics	2023	2024	2025	Mar	
				2025	2026
TOTAL	**65.6**	**67.0**	**68.4**	**64.6**	**67.5**
SEX					
Male	35.3	35.3	35.0	32.4	35.6
Female	30.7	31.3	33.3	32.2	31.9
AGE GROUP (YEARS)					
Below 30	19.1	18.6	18.2	17.2	20.7
30 - 39	12.0	12.2	13.4	13.3	13.4
40 & Over	34.8	35.8	36.6	34.1	33.4
40 - 49	12.8	12.3	13.1	12.4	13.3
50 & Over	22.0	23.5	23.6	21.7	20.1
50 - 59	12.7	13.3	14.1	12.4	12.9
60 & Over	9.3	10.2	9.5	9.3	7.2
HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED					
Below Secondary	7.9	7.1	6.4	8.0	6.3
Secondary	10.3	9.0	9.6	8.3	10.3
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	7.3	7.5	6.6	6.9	7.4
Diploma & Professional Qualification	13.7	14.8	14.7	13.5	13.9
Degree	26.9	28.3	30.9	27.9	29.7

Source : Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

Notes :

1) Annual average unemployment figures have been revised to use seasonally adjusted (SA) data where available, in place of non-seasonally adjusted (NSA) data. This revision ensures the figures more accurately reflect the unemployment situation. With this change, the annual average number of unemployed by the different characteristics breakdown may not add up to the total annual average number of unemployed.
2) Data may not add up to the total due to rounding.

2.3 LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT

RESIDENT LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY SEX, AGE AND HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED

Per Cent

Characteristics	2023	2024	2025	Mar	
				2025	2026
TOTAL	**0.7**	**0.8**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**0.9**
SEX					
Male	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
Female	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8
AGE GROUP (YEARS)					
Below 30	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.5
30 - 39	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
40 & Over	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
40 - 49	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9
50 & Over	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8
50 - 59	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
60 & Over	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.6
HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED					
Below Secondary	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6
Secondary	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.8
Diploma & Professional Qualification	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0
Degree	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0

Source : Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

Note : Annual average unemployment figures have been revised to use seasonally adjusted (SA) data where available, in place of non-seasonally adjusted (NSA) data. This revision ensures the figures more accurately reflect the unemployment situation.

2.4 LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED RESIDENTS BY SEX, AGE AND HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED

In Thousands

Characteristics	2023	2024	2025	Mar	
				2025	2026
TOTAL	**15.6**	**19.1**	**20.8**	**22.1**	**22.7**
SEX					
Male	9.2	11.1	11.3	11.8	13.0
Female	6.4	7.9	9.6	10.3	9.7
AGE GROUP (YEARS)					
Below 30	2.7	3.3	4.1	4.1	5.2
30 - 39	2.8	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.3
40 & Over	10.2	12.5	13.2	14.0	13.3
40 - 49	3.2	3.9	4.5	4.3	5.1
50 & Over	7.0	8.6	8.6	9.7	8.2
50 - 59	4.2	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.2
60 & Over	2.8	3.7	3.5	4.4	2.9
HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED					
Below Secondary	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.4	2.0
Secondary	2.7	2.1	2.7	2.3	3.3
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	1.4	2.0	1.9	2.4	1.6
Diploma & Professional Qualification	3.0	4.6	4.4	5.3	4.8
Degree	6.7	8.7	10.2	9.7	11.0

Source : Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

Notes :

1) Annual average unemployment figures have been revised to use seasonally adjusted (SA) data where available, in place of non-seasonally adjusted (NSA) data. This revision ensures the figures more accurately reflect the unemployment situation.
2) Data may not add up to the total due to rounding.

3.1 RETRENCHMENT

RETRENCHED EMPLOYEES BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

Number of Employees

		2023	2024	2025	2025				2026
					1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q
	TOTAL	**14 590**	**13 020**	**14 490**	**3 590**	**3 540**	**3 670**	**3 690**	**3 830**
	Industry (SSIC 2020)								
C10-32	**MANUFACTURING**	**3 470**	**2 780**	**2 780**	**1 020**	**650**	**550**	**570**	**670**
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	160	60	120	50	50	10	10	30
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	130	370	60	50	-	-	10	20
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	240	560	700	120	200	130	250	180
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	530	840	950	470	150	190	140	180
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	2 080	770	730	280	150	170	140	150
C29-30	Transport Equipment	140	40	70	10	50	-	-	50
	Other Manufacturing Industries	200	140	160	40	50	40	30	60
F41-43	**CONSTRUCTION**	**590**	**460**	**580**	**240**	**140**	**60**	**140**	**80**
G-U	**SERVICES**	**10 440**	**9 670**	**10 980**	**2 330**	**2 750**	**3 020**	**2 880**	**3 080**
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	2 850	2 170	2 320	600	600	330	790	810
G46	Wholesale Trade	2 560	1 910	1 870	460	500	290	630	670
G47	Retail Trade	290	260	450	140	100	50	160	150
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	540	520	1 180	140	220	630	190	160
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	210	50	50	50	-	-	-	10
H50,5222, 5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	100	130	260	40	130	50	40	50
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	-	-	520	10	10	450	60	-
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	230	340	340	40	80	120	100	90
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	150	180	240	40	90	40	70	150
I55	Accommodation	-	20	90	30	60	-	-	-
I56	Food & Beverage Services	150	160	150	10	30	40	70	150
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	2 740	2 060	1 930	380	500	580	480	530
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	720	560	460	70	90	200	110	90
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	2 010	1 500	1 470	310	410	380	370	440
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	1 820	1 880	2 360	510	580	730	540	610
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services	1 650	1 690	2 240	480	560	700	510	560
K65 & 662	Insurance Services	170	190	120	30	20	40	30	50
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	80	80	80	10	30	10	40	10
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	1 620	1 870	1 900	550	450	500	410	570
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	1 030	1 040	980	200	240	290	240	310
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	210	370	380	140	90	110	50	30
	Other Professional Services	380	470	540	200	120	100	120	230
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	380	540	500	60	150	160	130	140
N80	Security & Investigation	20	50	20	-	10	-	-	-
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other Administrative & Support Services	350	480	480	50	140	160	130	140
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	280	360	470	60	120	50	240	100
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education	60	220	150	40	70	10	30	-
Q86-88	Health & Social Services	80	50	190	10	20	10	150	60
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	30	50	40	10	10	10	20	20
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	120	50	100	10	20	20	50	20
A,B,D,E	**OTHERS***	**80**	**120**	**160**	**10**	**-**	**40**	**100**	**-**
	OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	11 030	10 160	11 850	2 730	2 880	3 110	3 150	3 320
	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	1 250	1 110	1 200	240	280	410	270	320
	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	2 310	1 760	1 440	630	380	150	280	200

Source : Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

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

- : nil or negligible

Notes :

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

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

3.2 RETRENCHMENT

RETRENCHED EMPLOYEES BY INDUSTRY, REASONS FOR RETRENCHMENT AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, FIRST QUARTER 2026

Number of Employees

Industry (SSIC 2020)		Reasons For Retrenchment								Occupational Group			
		Recession/ Down-turn In Industry	Poor Business/ Business Failure *	High Costs	Reorga-nisation / Restruc-turing	Product Line Was Discontinued	Early Comple-tion of Project	Overseas Relocation	Others	Total	Profes-sionals, Managers, Executives &Technicians	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers
	TOTAL	**290**	**590**	**360**	**2 830**	**110**	**30**	**120**	**20**	**3 830**	**3 320**	**320**	**200**
C10-32	**MANUFACTURING**	**120**	**120**	**160**	**370**	**50**	**-**	**10**	**10**	**670**	**520**	**30**	**120**
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	30	30	-	-
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	20	20	-	-
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	-	50	50	110	-	-	-	-	180	160	10	10
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	70	30	30	70	-	-	10	10	180	110	10	50
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	20	10	70	70	50	-	-	-	150	140	-	10
C29-30	Transport Equipment	20	20	-	10	-	-	-	-	50	10	-	40
	Other Manufacturing Industries	-	10	10	60	-	-	-	-	60	50	-	10
F41-43	**CONSTRUCTION**	**10**	**30**	**10**	**40**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**80**	**50**	**10**	**20**
G-U	**SERVICES**	**170**	**440**	**190**	**2 420**	**60**	**30**	**110**	**10**	**3 080**	**2 750**	**280**	**60**
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	10	100	20	690	-	-	20	-	810	700	110	10
G46	Wholesale Trade	-	30	10	630	-	-	20	-	670	630	40	-
G47	Retail Trade	-	70	10	70	-	-	-	-	150	70	70	10
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	30	40	20	130	-	-	20	-	160	100	30	30
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
H50,5222, 5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	-	-	-	50	-	-	20	-	50	30	20	-
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	30	30	20	80	-	-	-	-	90	60	-	30
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	50	80	10	50	30	10	-	-	150	70	70	10
I55	Accommodation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I56	Food & Beverage Services	50	80	10	50	30	10	-	-	150	70	70	10
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	20	110	50	360	10	-	20	-	530	520	10	-
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	10	-	-	80	-	-	10	-	90	90	-	-
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	20	110	50	280	10	-	-	-	440	430	10	-
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	-	10	10	580	10	-	30	-	610	590	10	-
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services	-	10	10	530	10	-	30	-	560	550	10	-
K65 & 662	Insurance Services	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	50	50	-	-
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	40	80	30	450	10	-	20	10	570	540	30	-
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	40	20	-	270	-	-	20	10	310	290	20	-
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	-	10	-	20	-	-	-	-	30	30	-	-
	Other Professional Services	-	40	20	160	10	-	-	-	230	210	10	-
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	-	10	10	130	-	-	-	-	140	130	10	-
N80	Security & Investigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other Administrative & Support Services	-	10	10	130	-	-	-	-	140	130	10	-
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	10	20	40	20	-	10	-	-	100	90	10	-
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q86-88	Health & Social Services	-	10	40	-	-	-	-	-	60	60	10	-
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	20	10	10	-
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	10	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	20	20	-	-
A,B,D,E	**OTHERS****	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

* Not due to recession.

Source : Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

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

- : nil or negligible

Notes :

1) Establishments can indicate more than one reason for their retrenchment.

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

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

3.3 RETRENCHMENT OF PERMANENT EMPLOYEES

RETRENCHED PERMANENT EMPLOYEES BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

Number of Employees

		2023	2024	2025	2025				2026
					1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q
	TOTAL	**13 830**	**12 570**	**13 790**	**3 440**	**3 310**	**3 580**	**3 460**	**3 730**
	Industry (SSIC 2020)								
C10-32	**MANUFACTURING**	**3 270**	**2 660**	**2 660**	**1 000**	**610**	**530**	**530**	**670**
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	120	60	120	50	50	10	10	30
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	120	370	60	50	-	-	10	20
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	230	510	680	110	200	130	240	180
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	470	780	890	460	140	180	110	180
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	2 010	760	730	280	150	170	140	150
C29-30	Transport Equipment	110	40	30	10	20	-	-	50
	Other Manufacturing Industries	200	140	160	40	50	40	30	60
F41-43	**CONSTRUCTION**	**450**	**380**	**470**	**160**	**130**	**60**	**130**	**80**
G-U	**SERVICES**	**10 030**	**9 480**	**10 500**	**2 270**	**2 580**	**2 960**	**2 700**	**2 990**
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	2 780	2 150	2 270	590	590	330	770	770
G46	Wholesale Trade	2 500	1 890	1 830	450	490	280	610	630
G47	Retail Trade	280	260	440	140	100	50	160	140
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	530	510	1 110	130	160	620	190	160
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	210	40	50	50	-	-	-	10
H50,5222, 5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	100	130	190	40	70	50	30	50
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	-	-	520	10	10	450	60	-
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	210	340	340	40	80	120	100	90
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	140	170	190	40	50	40	70	140
I55	Accommodation	-	20	60	30	30	-	-	-
I56	Food & Beverage Services	140	160	140	10	20	40	60	140
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	2 620	2 010	1 910	380	490	570	470	520
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	720	550	460	70	90	200	110	90
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	1 900	1 470	1 450	310	410	370	370	430
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	1 800	1 870	2 340	500	580	720	540	610
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services	1 640	1 680	2 220	470	560	690	510	560
K65 & 662	Insurance Services	170	180	120	30	20	40	30	50
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	70	80	80	10	30	10	30	10
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	1 490	1 820	1 790	510	420	470	390	560
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	1 000	1 010	950	200	240	280	230	310
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	140	350	330	110	70	100	50	30
	Other Professional Services	350	460	510	200	110	90	110	220
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	340	530	490	60	140	160	130	140
N80	Security & Investigation	20	50	10	-	10	-	-	-
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other Administrative & Support Services	320	480	480	50	140	160	130	140
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	260	340	330	60	120	50	110	80
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education	50	210	120	30	70	10	-	-
Q86-88	Health & Social Services	60	50	80	10	20	10	40	40
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	30	40	40	10	10	10	20	20
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	120	50	100	10	20	20	50	20
A,B,D,E	**OTHERS***	**80**	**60**	**150**	**10**	**-**	**30**	**100**	**-**
	OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	10 720	9 990	11 540	2 650	2 800	3 030	3 060	3 240
	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	1 160	1 060	1 160	230	270	410	250	300
	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	1 960	1 520	1 090	550	250	130	150	200

Source : Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

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

- : nil or negligible

Notes :

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

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

3.4 RETRENCHMENT OF TERM CONTRACT EMPLOYEES

RETRENCHED TERM CONTRACT EMPLOYEES BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

Number of Employees

		2023	2024	2025	2025				2026
					1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q
	TOTAL	**760**	**450**	**710**	**160**	**230**	**90**	**230**	**100**
	Industry (SSIC 2020)								
C10-32	**MANUFACTURING**	**210**	**120**	**120**	**20**	**40**	**20**	**40**	**-**
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	10	50	20	10	-	-	10	-
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	60	60	60	10	-	20	30	-
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	70	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
C29-30	Transport Equipment	30	-	30	-	30	-	-	-
	Other Manufacturing Industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F41-43	**CONSTRUCTION**	**140**	**80**	**100**	**80**	**20**	**-**	**10**	**10**
G-U	**SERVICES**	**410**	**190**	**470**	**60**	**170**	**60**	**190**	**100**
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	70	30	50	10	10	10	20	40
G46	Wholesale Trade	60	20	50	10	10	10	20	40
G47	Retail Trade	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	10
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	10	10	70	-	70	-	-	-
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
H50,5222, 5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	-	-	70	-	60	-	-	-
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	10	10	50	-	40	-	-	10
I55	Accommodation	-	10	30	-	30	-	-	-
I56	Food & Beverage Services	10	-	20	-	10	-	-	10
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	120	50	20	-	10	10	10	10
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	120	30	20	-	10	-	10	10
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	20	10	20	10	-	10	-	-
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services	20	10	20	10	-	10	-	-
K65 & 662	Insurance Services	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	130	50	110	40	30	20	20	10
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	30	30	40	-	-	20	20	-
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	70	20	50	30	10	-	-	-
	Other Professional Services	30	-	30	10	10	10	-	10
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	40	10	10	-	10	-	-	-
N80	Security & Investigation	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other Administrative & Support Services	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	20	30	140	-	-	-	130	20
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education	-	10	30	-	-	-	20	-
Q86-88	Health & Social Services	10	10	100	-	-	-	100	20
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A,B,D,E	**OTHERS***	**-**	**60**	**10**	**-**	**-**	**10**	**-**	**-**
	OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	320	170	310	80	80	70	90	80
	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	100	50	40	10	10	-	20	20
	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	350	230	350	80	130	20	130	-

Source : Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

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

- : nil or negligible

Notes :

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

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

3.5 INCIDENCE OF RETRENCHMENT AMONG RESIDENTS

NUMBER OF RETRENCHED RESIDENTS PER ONE THOUSAND RESIDENT EMPLOYEES BY SEX, AGE, SECTOR, HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

Per 1,000 Resident Employees

Characteristics	2023	2024	2025	2025				2026
				1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q
SEX								
Male	8.2	7.1	7.4	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.0
Female	6.5	6.4	7.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.9
AGE GROUP (YEARS)								
Below 30	5.3	3.9	3.0	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
30 - 39	6.9	7.2	7.0	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.8
40 & Over	8.1	7.3	8.8	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.3
40 - 49	9.3	8.1	9.8	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.3
50 & Over	7.3	6.8	8.2	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2
50 - 59	10.1	9.0	11.1	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.1
60 & Over	4.0	4.2	4.9	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.2
SECTOR								
Manufacturing	11.9	9.8	10.6	3.0	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.2
Construction	3.1	1.5	2.5	0.9	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.5
Services	6.9	6.6	7.3	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.0
Others*	5.3	6.3	11.3	-	-	3.2	5.4	-
HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED								
Below Secondary	3.2	4.2	3.4	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.4	0.7
Secondary	2.3	2.6	3.5	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.7
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	3.3	1.9	2.9	1.0	0.8	s	s	s
Diploma & Professional Qualification	5.9	4.5	6.0	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.1
Degree	12.2	11.5	11.7	2.7	2.6	3.2	2.6	3.1
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	9.5	8.6	10.1	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.6
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	3.0	3.1	2.9	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	3.1	3.0	1.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3

Source : Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM and derived based on data from Administrative Records

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

- : nil or negligible

Notes :

1) Residents refer to Singapore Citizens and Permanent Residents.
2) Data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.
3) Retrenchment refers to the termination of permanent employees due to redundancy and early termination of term contract employees due to redundancy.

4.1 EMPLOYEES ON SHORT WORK-WEEK OR TEMPORARY LAYOFF

EMPLOYEES ON SHORT WORK-WEEK OR TEMPORARY LAYOFF BY SECTOR AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

Number of Employees

	2023	2024	2025	2025				2026
				1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q
EMPLOYEES ON SHORT WORK-WEEK OR TEMPORARY LAYOFF								
TOTAL	**3 110**	**2 210**	**2 940**	**570**	**620**	**800**	**960**	**1 230**
SECTOR								
Manufacturing	1 170	760	1 260	390	270	430	170	260
Construction	420	370	160	10	20	50	80	390
Services	1 510	1 090	1 500	170	330	320	680	570
Others*	10	-	40	-	-	-	40	10
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	1 220	690	850	140	140	260	320	310
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	830	760	620	170	60	100	290	220
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	1 050	760	1 480	270	430	430	350	710
EMPLOYEES ON SHORT WORK-WEEK								
TOTAL	**2 810**	**1 950**	**2 490**	**540**	**550**	**720**	**680**	**940**
SECTOR								
Manufacturing	1 080	730	1 200	390	260	420	130	220
Construction	340	280	80	10	-	30	40	250
Services	1 380	950	1 180	140	290	270	480	460
Others*	10	-	30	-	-	-	30	10
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	1 160	660	700	120	130	240	210	240
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	760	700	470	160	50	70	190	170
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	900	600	1 320	260	380	420	270	520
EMPLOYEES ON TEMPORARY LAYOFF								
TOTAL	**290**	**260**	**460**	**30**	**70**	**80**	**280**	**300**
SECTOR								
Manufacturing	90	30	50	-	10	-	40	40
Construction	70	90	80	-	20	20	40	150
Services	130	140	320	30	40	50	200	110
Others*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	60	40	150	20	10	20	100	70
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	70	60	150	10	-	40	100	40
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	160	160	160	10	50	20	80	180

Source : Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

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

- : nil or negligible

Notes :

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

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

5.1 RE-ENTRY INTO EMPLOYMENT

PROPORTION OF RETRENCHED RESIDENTS WHO RE-ENTERED EMPLOYMENT 6 MONTHS POST-RETRENCHMENT BY SEX, AGE, HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP PRIOR TO RETRENCHMENT

Per Cent

Characteristics	2023	2024	2025	2025				2026
				1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q
TOTAL	**63.7**	**58.4**	**57.3**	**60.6**	**56.3**	**55.4**	**57.4**	**60.7**
SEX								
Male	62.0	58.1	57.5	62.9	55.6	55.8	56.2	61.9
Female	65.8	58.7	57.0	58.1	57.0	55.0	58.5	59.4
AGE GROUP (YEARS)								
Below 30	79.4	74.0	73.7	72.5	79.8	66.1	70.8	87.1
30 - 39	74.6	68.9	66.6	66.3	66.1	65.1	68.9	71.5
40 & Over	54.6	52.2	51.8	56.0	48.9	51.5	51.9	54.0
40 - 49	61.8	60.0	60.6	61.3	58.5	60.3	62.5	60.0
50 & Over	48.6	45.6	45.4	52.0	42.1	45.7	43.3	48.7
50 - 59	49.3	47.2	46.4	49.5	42.4	49.4	45.2	51.8
60 & Over	46.3	41.3	42.6	57.9	41.1	37.2	37.8	39.7
HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED								
Below Secondary	73.3	65.6	64.8	75.9	62.5	58.3	51.9	57.6
Secondary	60.5	62.5	62.1	67.4	60.4	56.4	69.1	60.4
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	74.7	57.1	65.2	69.8	64.7	64.6	63.3	s
Diploma & Professional Qualification	65.9	60.7	63.2	64.3	59.8	64.4	64.1	69.4
Degree	61.5	55.6	52.8	54.8	52.0	51.3	53.9	58.3
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP PRIOR TO RETRENCHMENT								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	62.5	56.9	55.8	57.9	55.0	54.3	56.4	59.6
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	72.8	69.8	66.0	72.3	66.1	60.5	65.0	72.7
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	75.7	68.4	70.7	80.7	68.6	67.6	64.8	72.5

Source : Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM and derived based on data from Administrative Records

Notes :

1) Residents refer to Singapore Citizens and Permanent Residents.
2) Quarterly re-entry rate measures the proportion of residents who are in employment in the reference quarter, six months after retrenchment.
3) Annual re-entry rate measures the proportion of residents who are in employment in the reference year, six months after retrenchment.
4) Data refer to the proportion of residents retrenched by private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector, who re-entered employment six months after they were retrenched.
5) s: Data suppressed due to small number of observations.

5.2 RE-ENTRY INTO EMPLOYMENT

PROPORTION OF RETRENCHED RESIDENTS WHO RE-ENTERED EMPLOYMENT 12 MONTHS POST-RETRENCHMENT BY SEX, AGE, HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP PRIOR TO RETRENCHMENT

Per Cent

Characteristics	2023	2024	2025	2025				2026
				1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q
TOTAL	**75.3**	**72.8**	**72.1**	**74.8**	**71.2**	**74.2**	**68.9**	**69.4**
SEX								
Male	73.0	72.1	72.2	74.5	71.6	76.1	67.3	69.3
Female	78.0	73.8	72.0	75.1	70.8	72.1	70.4	69.6
AGE GROUP (YEARS)								
Below 30	92.3	88.7	85.7	89.2	81.3	85.0	86.0	82.1
30 - 39	88.1	82.8	82.1	81.4	85.1	80.0	81.7	81.0
40 & Over	68.1	66.1	65.8	69.4	64.4	69.7	61.4	64.7
40 - 49	78.7	73.2	76.2	78.7	77.3	77.5	71.6	74.9
50 & Over	61.9	60.1	57.7	61.6	52.9	63.8	54.2	58.0
50 - 59	64.6	62.8	59.8	63.4	58.0	64.1	55.6	63.2
60 & Over	55.7	51.9	52.3	57.1	41.9	63.2	49.2	46.1
HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED								
Below Secondary	73.4	77.6	77.2	80.0	66.7	80.6	76.6	65.0
Secondary	68.6	70.8	72.6	76.6	75.0	73.0	67.0	64.8
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	71.5	73.9	78.2	s	74.3	74.4	82.4	75.0
Diploma & Professional Qualification	74.3	73.5	76.1	78.6	79.0	74.2	72.7	76.2
Degree	76.7	71.6	69.3	71.0	70.2	70.5	66.2	67.0
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP PRIOR TO RETRENCHMENT								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	74.7	72.1	71.0	73.6	70.7	73.0	67.7	69.1
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	79.9	78.5	81.4	86.9	79.1	80.1	78.5	68.0
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	74.9	80.1	76.6	75.0	66.2	82.6	78.1	76.9

Source : Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM and derived based on data from Administrative Records

Notes :

1) Residents refer to Singapore Citizens and Permanent Residents.
2) Quarterly re-entry rate measures the proportion of residents who are in employment in the reference quarter, twelve months after retrenchment.
3) Annual re-entry rate measures the proportion of residents who are in employment in the reference year, twelve months after retrenchment.
4) Data refer to the proportion of residents retrenched by private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector, who re-entered employment twelve months after they were retrenched.
5) s: Data suppressed due to small number of observations.

6.1 JOB VACANCY

JOB VACANCY BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

In Thousands

		2023	2024	2025	Mar	
					2025	2026
	TOTAL	**85.8**	**75.5**	**75.9**	**82.2**	**75.2**
	Industry (SSIC 2020)					
C10-32	**MANUFACTURING**	**8.3**	**8.1**	**7.5**	**8.0**	**8.5**
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.0
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.0
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.0
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.2
C29-30	Transport Equipment	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.0
	Other Manufacturing Industries	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0
F41-43	**CONSTRUCTION**	**6.8**	**7.3**	**10.3**	**9.5**	**10.9**
G-U	**SERVICES**	**70.0**	**59.5**	**57.6**	**64.0**	**55.3**
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	7.7	6.7	6.0	7.1	5.5
G46	Wholesale Trade	4.6	3.9	3.7	4.2	3.5
G47	Retail Trade	3.1	2.8	2.3	2.8	2.0
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	5.6	4.8	4.8	5.2	5.3
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.7
H50,5222, 5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.7
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.9
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	8.1	6.5	6.1	7.0	4.9
I55	Accommodation	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.1
I56	Food & Beverage Services	6.3	4.8	4.7	5.3	3.9
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	7.1	6.3	5.8	6.5	5.3
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.5
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	6.1	5.5	5.2	5.7	4.8
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	6.3	5.1	5.7	6.5	6.6
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services	5.7	4.3	5.1	5.8	5.8
K65 & 662	Insurance Services	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.6
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	6.7	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7
	Other Professional Services	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.2
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	6.5	5.2	4.9	5.1	4.1
N80	Security & Investigation	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.0
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.2	1.9
	Other Administrative & Support Services	2.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.2
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	20.2	17.3	16.6	18.8	15.8
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education	9.6	8.9	8.7	10.2	8.3
Q86-88	Health & Social Services	7.1	5.7	5.2	5.9	5.3
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.7
A,B,D,E	**OTHERS***	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**0.6**
	OCCUPATIONAL GROUP (PMETs, CSSWs, PTOCLs)					
	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	48.3	41.9	41.5	45.3	43.0
	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	20.1	17.4	16.2	18.7	14.9
	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	17.4	16.1	18.2	18.3	17.2
	OCCUPATIONAL GROUP (PMEs, Non-PMEs)					
	Professionals, Managers & Executives	27.8	23.9	24.2	25.4	25.7
	Non-Professionals, Managers & Executives	58.0	51.6	51.7	56.8	49.5

Source : Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

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

Notes :

1) Data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.
2) Data may not add up to the total due to rounding.
3) Figures for the month are non-seasonally adjusted. Annual figures are the simple averages of the figures obtained at quarterly intervals.

6.2 JOB VACANCY

JOB VACANCY RATE BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

Per Cent

		2023	2024	2025	Mar	
					2025	2026
	TOTAL	**3.7**	**3.1**	**3.0**	**3.3**	**3.0**
	Industry (SSIC 2020)					
C10-32	**MANUFACTURING**	**2.3**	**2.1**	**2.0**	**2.1**	**2.2**
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	3.3	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.0
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	2.6	2.3	1.5	1.3	1.6
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	2.8	2.6	1.7	1.9	2.3
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.5
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	1.4	2.0	2.4	2.5	3.1
C29-30	Transport Equipment	2.7	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.2
	Other Manufacturing Industries	2.5	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.4
F41-43	**CONSTRUCTION**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**2.5**	**2.4**	**2.8**
G-U	**SERVICES**	**4.4**	**3.6**	**3.4**	**3.8**	**3.3**
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	3.2	2.9	2.5	3.1	2.3
G46	Wholesale Trade	2.9	2.6	2.4	3.0	2.2
G47	Retail Trade	3.8	3.3	2.7	3.4	2.4
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	4.0	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.7
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	3.7	3.5	3.4	4.1	2.6
H50,5222, 5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	3.0	2.7	2.1	2.3	2.5
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	5.0	4.2	4.9	5.9	5.7
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	4.1	3.2	3.2	3.0	4.0
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	4.9	3.8	3.5	3.9	3.1
I55	Accommodation	7.9	7.5	6.0	6.9	4.8
I56	Food & Beverage Services	4.4	3.2	3.1	3.4	2.8
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	6.0	5.1	4.7	5.1	4.4
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.9	1.9
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	7.0	5.8	5.3	5.8	5.1
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	3.9	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.4
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services	4.0	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.4
K65 & 662	Insurance Services	3.2	3.3	2.6	2.7	3.0
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	4.1	3.5	3.0	3.7	3.5
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	3.8	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.1
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.4
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	3.1	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.3
	Other Professional Services	4.2	3.5	3.3	3.8	4.0
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	4.4	3.4	2.8	2.9	2.2
N80	Security & Investigation	4.5	3.5	2.3	2.9	1.9
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	3.8	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.3
	Other Administrative & Support Services	5.1	3.3	2.7	3.1	2.5
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	5.1	4.2	4.0	4.5	3.9
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education	5.1	4.6	4.5	5.2	4.7
Q86-88	Health & Social Services	5.6	4.1	3.7	4.1	3.5
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	4.8	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.1
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	4.5	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.3
A,B,D,E	**OTHERS***	**3.4**	**2.8**	**2.8**	**2.9**	**2.6**
	OCCUPATIONAL GROUP (PMETs, CSSWs, PTOCLs)					
	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	4.0	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.4
	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	4.7	3.9	3.4	4.0	3.2
	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3
	OCCUPATIONAL GROUP (PMEs, Non-PMEs)					
	Professionals, Managers & Executives	3.9	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.4
	Non-Professionals, Managers & Executives	3.7	3.1	2.9	3.2	2.9

Source : Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

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

Notes :

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

2) Figures for the month are non-seasonally adjusted. Annual figures are the simple averages of the figures obtained at quarterly intervals.

6.3 JOB VACANCY

JOB VACANCY AND JOB VACANCY RATE BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, MARCH 2026

Industry (SSIC 2020)		Total		OCCUPATIONAL GROUP (PMETs, CSSWs, PTOCLs)						OCCUPATIONAL GROUP (PMEs, Non-PMEs)			
				Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians		Clerical, Sales & Service Workers		Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers		Professionals, Managers & Executives		Non-Professionals, Managers & Executives	
		Vacancy (' 000)	Vacancy Rate (%)	Vacancy (' 000)	Vacancy Rate (%)	Vacancy (' 000)	Vacancy Rate (%)	Vacancy (' 000)	Vacancy Rate (%)	Vacancy (' 000)	Vacancy Rate (%)	Vacancy (' 000)	Vacancy Rate (%)
	TOTAL	**75.2**	**3.0**	**43.0**	**3.4**	**14.9**	**3.2**	**17.2**	**2.3**	**25.7**	**3.4**	**49.5**	**2.9**
C10-32	**MANUFACTURING**	**8.5**	**2.2**	**4.9**	**2.7**	**1.0**	**2.2**	**2.6**	**1.7**	**2.4**	**2.7**	**6.1**	**2.1**
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	1.0	2.0	0.2	1.5	0.4	2.7	0.4	1.7	0.1	1.4	0.9	2.1
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	0.2	1.6	0.1	0.9	0.1	2.8	0.1	1.8	-	-	0.2	1.7
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	1.0	2.3	0.7	2.5	-	-	0.2	2.0	0.4	2.4	0.6	2.2
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	2.0	2.5	1.2	3.3	0.2	1.8	0.6	1.8	0.4	2.6	1.6	2.4
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	2.2	3.1	1.6	3.3	-	-	0.6	3.0	1.0	3.7	1.2	2.7
C29-30	Transport Equipment	1.0	1.2	0.6	1.9	0.1	1.7	0.3	0.7	0.3	2.5	0.7	1.0
	Other Manufacturing Industries	1.0	2.4	0.5	3.0	0.1	2.8	0.4	1.8	0.2	2.3	0.8	2.4
F41-43	**CONSTRUCTION**	**10.9**	**2.8**	**3.3**	**3.5**	**0.7**	**2.1**	**6.9**	**2.6**	**1.2**	**2.7**	**9.7**	**2.8**
G-U	**SERVICES**	**55.3**	**3.3**	**34.5**	**3.5**	**13.2**	**3.4**	**7.6**	**2.4**	**21.8**	**3.5**	**33.5**	**3.1**
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	5.5	2.3	2.9	2.4	1.9	2.6	0.7	1.5	1.6	2.3	3.9	2.3
G46	Wholesale Trade	3.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	0.7	2.4	0.5	1.8	1.3	2.1	2.2	2.3
G47	Retail Trade	2.0	2.4	0.6	2.6	1.3	2.8	0.2	1.0	0.3	2.9	1.7	2.3
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	5.3	3.7	1.2	2.4	2.0	5.8	2.1	3.7	0.7	2.7	4.5	3.9
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	0.7	2.6	0.2	4.3	-	-	0.5	2.3	0.2	5.1	0.6	2.2
H50,5222, 5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	0.9	2.5	0.4	1.9	0.3	7.2	0.2	1.8	0.2	1.7	0.7	2.9
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	1.7	5.7	0.3	3.2	1.2	7.4	0.1	4.4	0.2	4.6	1.5	5.9
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	1.9	4.0	0.3	1.7	0.4	3.9	1.3	5.8	0.1	1.6	1.8	4.5
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	4.9	3.1	0.9	2.5	2.9	3.4	1.0	2.9	0.4	2.2	4.5	3.2
I55	Accommodation	1.1	4.8	0.3	3.1	0.5	6.2	0.3	5.5	0.1	3.2	0.9	5.1
I56	Food & Beverage Services	3.9	2.8	0.6	2.3	2.5	3.2	0.8	2.4	0.3	1.9	3.6	2.9
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	5.3	4.4	4.6	4.3	0.5	4.9	0.2	4.6	3.0	4.5	2.3	4.2
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	0.5	1.9	0.4	1.7	0.1	1.9	0.1	7.2	0.3	1.9	0.2	1.9
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	4.8	5.1	4.3	5.0	0.4	6.8	0.1	4.0	2.7	5.2	2.1	4.9
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	6.6	3.4	6.3	3.6	0.3	2.9	-	-	4.2	3.4	2.4	3.3
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services	5.8	3.4	5.5	3.7	0.3	3.1	-	-	3.7	3.4	2.1	3.4
K65 & 662	Insurance Services	0.8	3.0	0.7	3.1	-	-	-	-	0.4	3.0	0.3	3.1
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	1.6	3.5	0.6	3.1	0.6	4.1	0.4	3.4	0.4	3.7	1.2	3.5
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	6.3	3.1	5.0	3.6	0.6	2.8	0.6	1.6	3.0	3.5	3.3	2.8
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	3.4	3.4	2.8	3.6	0.4	2.8	0.1	2.6	1.8	3.6	1.6	3.3
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	1.7	2.3	1.2	3.1	0.1	2.1	0.5	1.5	0.5	2.6	1.2	2.2
	Other Professional Services	1.2	4.0	1.1	4.1	0.1	5.2	-	-	0.7	4.0	0.4	4.0
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	4.1	2.2	1.0	2.6	1.2	2.1	1.9	2.1	0.5	2.5	3.6	2.2
N80	Security & Investigation	1.0	1.9	0.1	1.9	0.8	1.8	0.1	2.6	-	-	1.0	2.0
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	1.9	2.3	0.2	2.6	0.1	1.7	1.6	2.3	0.1	2.3	1.8	2.3
	Other Administrative & Support Services	1.2	2.5	0.7	2.8	0.3	3.3	0.2	1.4	0.4	3.1	0.8	2.2
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	15.8	3.9	11.9	3.9	3.2	4.2	0.7	3.1	8.0	4.0	7.8	3.9
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education	8.3	4.7	7.0	4.3	1.1	9.2	0.2	5.8	5.6	4.6	2.7	5.0
Q86-88	Health & Social Services	5.3	3.5	3.8	3.5	1.3	3.6	0.3	3.9	1.9	3.0	3.5	3.9
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	0.5	2.1	0.2	1.9	0.2	2.8	0.1	1.5	0.2	2.4	0.3	2.0
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	1.7	3.3	0.9	4.2	0.6	2.9	0.2	2.2	0.4	3.6	1.3	3.2
A,B,D,E	**OTHERS***	**0.6**	**2.6**	**0.4**	**3.5**	**-**	**-**	**0.1**	**1.2**	**0.3**	**3.9**	**0.3**	**1.8**

Source : Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

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

- : nil or negligible

Notes :

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

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

7.1 LABOUR TURNOVER

AVERAGE MONTHLY RECRUITMENT RATE BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

Per Cent

		2023	2024	2025	1Q	
					2025	2026
	TOTAL	**2.2**	**2.0**	**1.8**	**1.7**	**1.5**
	Industry (SSIC 2020)					
C10-32	**MANUFACTURING**	**1.7**	**1.6**	**1.4**	**1.5**	**1.2**
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	3.0	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.5
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.0	0.7
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.2
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.0
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.6
C29-30	Transport Equipment	1.6	2.2	1.7	2.7	0.8
	Other Manufacturing Industries	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
F41-43	**CONSTRUCTION**	**2.3**	**2.1**	**2.2**	**1.8**	**1.9**
G-U	**SERVICES**	**2.4**	**2.0**	**1.9**	**1.8**	**1.5**
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	2.7	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.6
G46	Wholesale Trade	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5
G47	Retail Trade	4.4	2.8	2.2	2.4	1.7
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.1
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.4	0.8
H50,5222, 5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.4	0.8
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	2.3	1.7	1.4	2.0	1.3
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.3
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	3.6	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.2
I55	Accommodation	3.5	2.8	2.7	2.5	1.8
I56	Food & Beverage Services	3.7	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.3
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.1
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.1
K65 & 662	Insurance Services	2.2	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.0
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	2.3	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.6
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.8
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.7
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.7
	Other Professional Services	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.4	2.1
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	3.6	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.0
N80	Security & Investigation	4.0	3.6	2.7	2.9	2.3
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	3.6	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.1
	Other Administrative & Support Services	3.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	1.4
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.1
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
Q86-88	Health & Social Services	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.0
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.5
A,B,D,E	**OTHERS***	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.2**	**1.6**	**0.7**
	OCCUPATIONAL GROUP					
	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2
	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	3.3	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.1
	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.7

Source : Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

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

Notes :

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

2) Figures for the quarter are non-seasonally adjusted. Annual figures are the simple averages of the quarterly figures.

7.2 LABOUR TURNOVER

AVERAGE MONTHLY RESIGNATION RATE BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

Per Cent

		2023	2024	2025	1Q	
					2025	2026
	TOTAL	**1.4**	**1.3**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.0**
	Industry (SSIC 2020)					
C10-32	**MANUFACTURING**	**1.2**	**1.0**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**1.0**
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.5
C29-30	Transport Equipment	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.6
	Other Manufacturing Industries	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0
F41-43	**CONSTRUCTION**	**1.3**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.1**	**1.1**
G-U	**SERVICES**	**1.5**	**1.4**	**1.3**	**1.3**	**1.0**
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.0
G46	Wholesale Trade	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.8
G47	Retail Trade	2.1	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.4
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.5
H50,5222, 5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.8
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.7
I55	Accommodation	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.5
I56	Food & Beverage Services	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.8
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.0
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.7
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5
K65 & 662	Insurance Services	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9
	Other Professional Services	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	2.7	2.2	1.8	2.0	1.3
N80	Security & Investigation	2.9	2.5	1.7	2.0	1.3
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	3.0	2.4	2.0	2.2	1.6
	Other Administrative & Support Services	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.0
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Q86-88	Health & Social Services	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.7
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.0
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4
A,B,D,E	**OTHERS***	**1.0**	**0.9**	**0.8**	**0.9**	**0.4**
	OCCUPATIONAL GROUP					
	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7
	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.4
	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2

Source : Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

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

Notes :

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

2) Figures for the quarter are non-seasonally adjusted. Annual figures are the simple averages of the quarterly figures.

7.3 LABOUR TURNOVER

AVERAGE MONTHLY RECRUITMENT RATE AND RESIGNATION RATE BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, FIRST QUARTER 2026

Per Cent

Industry (SSIC 2020)		Total		Occupational Group					
				Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians		Clerical, Sales & Service Workers		Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	
		Recruitment	Resignation	Recruitment	Resignation	Recruitment	Resignation	Recruitment	Resignation
	TOTAL	**1.5**	**1.0**	**1.2**	**0.7**	**2.1**	**1.4**	**1.7**	**1.2**
C10-32	**MANUFACTURING**	**1.2**	**1.0**	**1.2**	**0.9**	**1.8**	**1.2**	**1.0**	**1.0**
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.6	2.3	1.5	1.3	1.1
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.9
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	1.2	0.6	1.1	0.5	1.8	0.7	1.6	0.9
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.8	0.5	1.0	1.3	1.0
C29-30	Transport Equipment	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.8	0.9	0.7	0.8
	Other Manufacturing Industries	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.7	2.6	1.8	1.0	1.1
F41-43	**CONSTRUCTION**	**1.9**	**1.1**	**1.5**	**0.7**	**2.1**	**1.0**	**2.0**	**1.2**
G-U	**SERVICES**	**1.5**	**1.0**	**1.2**	**0.7**	**2.2**	**1.5**	**1.8**	**1.3**
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	1.6	1.0	1.2	0.6	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.0
G46	Wholesale Trade	1.5	0.8	1.3	0.6	2.1	1.4	1.6	1.2
G47	Retail Trade	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.7	2.4	2.1	1.0	0.5
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.2
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.3	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.5
H50,5222, 5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.5	5.4	3.6
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.9	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.7
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.2	2.8	2.0	1.8	1.7
I55	Accommodation	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.3	2.6	2.0	1.5	1.2
I56	Food & Beverage Services	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.2	2.9	2.0	1.8	1.8
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	1.6	1.0	1.6	1.0	2.4	1.0	2.3	1.3
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	3.2	1.4	3.3	2.4
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	1.9	1.1	1.8	1.1	1.9	0.8	2.1	1.0
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	1.1	0.6	1.1	0.6	1.8	1.0	0.3	0.3
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services	1.1	0.5	1.2	0.5	2.0	1.0	0.3	0.3
K65 & 662	Insurance Services	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.2	-	3.7
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	1.6	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.2	1.0	2.4	1.5
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	1.8	1.0	1.6	0.9	2.7	1.4	1.9	1.0
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	1.7	1.0	1.6	0.9	2.5	1.3	2.3	1.0
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	1.7	0.9	1.3	0.8	3.1	1.2	1.8	1.0
	Other Professional Services	2.1	1.0	2.0	0.9	3.3	2.7	1.9	0.8
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	2.0	1.3	1.0	0.6	2.0	1.3	2.4	1.7
N80	Security & Investigation	2.3	1.3	1.1	0.6	2.1	1.2	5.5	2.8
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.8	2.3	1.7
	Other Administrative & Support Services	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.6	2.7	2.2	1.4	1.1
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.4
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.5	3.7	1.8	1.3	0.9
Q86-88	Health & Social Services	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.2
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	1.9	1.0	1.5	0.8	2.9	1.4	1.3	1.2
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	1.5	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.7
A,B,D,E	**OTHERS***	**0.7**	**0.4**	**0.7**	**0.4**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.8**	**0.4**

Source : Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

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

- : nil or negligible

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

8.1 HOURS WORKED

AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL PAID HOURS WORKED PER EMPLOYEE BY INDUSTRY

Hours

Industry (SSIC 2020)		2023	2024	2025	2025				2026
					Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar
	TOTAL	**43.6**	**43.3**	**43.1**	**43.1**	**43.2**	**43.1**	**43.0**	**42.9**
C10-32	**MANUFACTURING**	**46.5**	**45.9**	**45.4**	**45.6**	**45.5**	**45.2**	**45.3**	**45.1**
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	44.1	43.2	42.8	42.5	42.9	43.1	42.7	42.9
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	46.2	45.5	45.7	46.6	45.3	45.5	45.2	45.1
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	43.2	43.7	42.6	42.9	42.3	42.3	42.8	42.7
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	47.9	46.7	46.3	46.2	46.3	46.1	46.5	46.0
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	45.7	45.5	45.1	45.4	45.2	45.0	44.8	44.7
C29-30	Transport Equipment	48.7	48.1	47.6	48.0	48.0	47.1	47.2	46.9
	Other Manufacturing Industries	46.4	45.7	45.8	46.1	46.0	45.5	45.7	45.6
F41-43	**CONSTRUCTION**	**48.6**	**47.8**	**47.4**	**47.2**	**47.6**	**47.5**	**47.2**	**46.8**
G-U	**SERVICES**	**41.8**	**41.7**	**41.6**	**41.6**	**41.6**	**41.6**	**41.5**	**41.5**
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	41.4	41.3	41.4	41.2	41.7	41.5	41.2	41.0
G46	Wholesale Trade	41.9	41.9	41.8	41.7	42.1	41.8	41.5	41.7
G47	Retail Trade	40.4	40.4	40.6	40.2	40.8	40.9	40.7	39.7
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	44.3	43.8	43.7	44.1	43.8	43.8	43.3	43.6
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	47.3	46.8	45.2	46.6	45.1	45.2	43.8	44.0
H50,5222, 5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	42.6	42.1	42.5	42.8	42.3	42.6	42.3	43.2
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	41.7	41.9	42.6	42.3	42.5	42.6	42.9	42.9
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	44.9	44.2	44.2	44.4	44.4	44.1	43.9	44.1
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	40.2	40.2	40.0	40.0	40.2	39.7	40.0	40.1
I55	Accommodation	45.2	45.3	45.1	45.1	44.8	44.9	45.4	45.3
I56	Food & Beverage Services	39.4	39.4	39.2	39.3	39.5	38.9	39.2	39.3
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	40.6	40.7	40.8	40.5	40.9	40.9	41.0	40.9
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	40.4	40.8	40.8	40.4	40.9	40.7	40.9	40.6
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	40.7	40.7	40.8	40.5	40.8	41.0	41.0	41.1
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	40.8	40.6	40.8	40.8	40.8	40.7	40.8	40.7
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services	40.9	40.7	40.9	40.9	40.9	40.8	40.9	40.8
K65 & 662	Insurance Services	39.9	40.4	40.0	40.1	40.0	40.0	40.0	39.9
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	43.2	43.4	43.3	43.0	43.4	43.7	43.1	43.3
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	42.3	42.7	42.3	42.4	42.4	42.2	42.3	42.3
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	40.2	40.5	40.3	40.5	40.2	40.5	40.2	40.3
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	46.0	46.0	45.3	45.1	45.7	44.7	45.5	45.4
	Other Professional Services	41.4	41.4	41.5	41.3	41.5	41.7	41.5	41.3
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	43.7	43.1	42.5	42.8	42.4	42.5	42.5	42.4
N80	Security & Investigation	46.3	42.9	41.7	41.7	41.2	41.9	41.9	41.9
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	43.8	43.4	42.9	43.1	43.3	42.5	42.8	42.6
	Other Administrative & Support Services	41.2	42.9	42.7	43.5	42.0	42.8	42.6	42.5
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	41.6	41.3	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.3	41.0	41.0
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education	41.4	41.2	41.1	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.1	41.2
Q86-88	Health & Social Services	42.0	42.1	41.8	42.1	41.8	41.9	41.5	41.5
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	42.3	40.6	41.0	40.1	40.9	41.6	41.6	40.8
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	40.2	39.4	39.7	39.9	40.1	40.1	38.8	38.6
A,B,D,E	**OTHERS***	**44.4**	**44.9**	**44.6**	**45.2**	**44.8**	**44.6**	**43.9**	**44.3**

Source : Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

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

Notes :

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

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

8.2 HOURS WORKED

AVERAGE WEEKLY PAID OVERTIME HOURS WORKED PER EMPLOYEE BY INDUSTRY

Hours

Industry (SSIC 2020)		2023	2024	2025	2025				2026
					Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar
	TOTAL	**2.2**	**2.0**	**1.9**	**1.9**	**2.0**	**1.8**	**1.8**	**1.7**
C10-32	**MANUFACTURING**	**4.0**	**3.7**	**3.4**	**3.5**	**3.6**	**3.1**	**3.3**	**3.2**
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.0
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	3.5	2.9	2.7	3.3	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.5
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	2.2	2.7	2.1	2.1	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.8
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	5.0	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.6	4.0	3.4
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.8
C29-30	Transport Equipment	5.5	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.3	4.4	4.9	4.7
	Other Manufacturing Industries	4.3	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.3	3.2	3.6
F41-43	**CONSTRUCTION**	**5.5**	**5.1**	**4.7**	**4.7**	**4.7**	**4.7**	**4.7**	**4.3**
G-U	**SERVICES**	**1.2**	**1.0**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**1.0**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.8**
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8
G46	Wholesale Trade	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9
G47	Retail Trade	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.5
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	5.4	5.0	3.5	4.9	3.6	3.7	1.7	1.6
H50,5222, 5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	1.4	0.7	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.1
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	2.8	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.0	1.8	2.1
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2
I55	Accommodation	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.1
I56	Food & Beverage Services	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.1
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
K65 & 662	Insurance Services	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.4
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.5	1.3
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	3.4	3.7	3.2	2.9	3.6	2.8	3.5	3.2
	Other Professional Services	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	3.3	2.1	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.4
N80	Security & Investigation	6.0	2.4	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.2
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	2.7	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.4	1.6	1.8	1.5
	Other Administrative & Support Services	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Q86-88	Health & Social Services	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.5
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4
A,B,D,E	**OTHERS***	**2.3**	**2.5**	**2.1**	**2.6**	**2.3**	**2.1**	**1.5**	**1.9**

Source : Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

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

- : nil or negligible

Notes :

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

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

Explanatory Notes

Employment

Source

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

Coverage

Employment data comprise all persons in employment i.e. employees and the self-employed. However, it excludes men 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 resident employees are compiled from the Central Provident Fund (CPF) Board's administrative records of active contributors, defined as resident employees who have at least one CPF contribution paid for him/her. A resident employee is a Singapore citizen or Permanent Resident who is employed by an employer under a contract of service or other agreement entered into in Singapore. Every resident employee and his/her employer are required to make monthly contributions to the CPF. The CPF is a compulsory savings scheme that provides workers financial security in old age and helps meet the needs of healthcare, home-ownership, family protection and asset enhancement.

Data on non-residents working in Singapore are compiled from administrative records of non-residents on valid work passes issued by the Ministry of Manpower. Non-residents can work in Singapore only if they have valid work passes issued by the Ministry of Manpower.

The number of self-employed residents is estimated from the Labour Force Survey. The self-employed comprises persons aged 15 years and over who are own account workers, employers or contributing family workers.

Concepts and Definitions

Employment change refers to the change in the number of persons who are in employment, derived by taking the difference in the employment level (i.e. number of employed persons) at the end of the reference period compared with the end of the preceding period. A positive change refers to the additional number of persons who are in employment, while a negative change refers to the decline in number of persons in employment.

Uses and Limitations

Analysis of employment change over time helps in understanding the impact of cyclical and structural changes in the economy on the demand for workers. In particular, the breakdown of employment by industry helps identify sectors where employment is growing or falling.

Conceptually, the change in employment over the reference period is the difference between people entering and exiting employment during the period. Users should not mistake an increase in employment as gross job creation i.e. the increase in employment in expanding establishments only.

From 2Q 2024 onwards, changes in the self-employment level will be estimated from data obtained from the Monthly Labour Force Surveys.

Unemployment

Source

Labour Force Survey

Coverage

The survey covers private households in Singapore. It excludes workers living in construction worksites, dormitories and workers' quarters at the workplace and persons commuting from abroad to work in Singapore. Estimates of the total labour force are derived by combining data on residents obtained from the survey with non-resident employment data compiled from administrative records.[1]

Concepts and Definitions

Unemployed persons refer to persons aged 15 years and over who did not work but were actively looking and available for work during the reference period. They include persons who were not working but were taking steps to start their own business or taking up a new job after the reference period.

Unemployment rate is defined as the percentage of unemployed persons to the labour force (i.e. employed and unemployed persons) aged 15 years and over.

Long-term unemployed persons refer to persons aged 15 years and over who have been unemployed for 25 weeks or more.

Long-term unemployment rate is defined as the percentage of long-term unemployed persons to the labour force.

Uses and Limitations

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

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

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

[1] Population figures for each quarter will be finalised in the next quarter. Unemployment data are therefore subject to the latest available population estimates.

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

Release Schedule

From July 2020, top-line unemployment rates for overall, residents, and citizens for the month will be released on a monthly basis by the first week of the month after next. This availability of top-line unemployment rates on a monthly basis will enable us to detect shifts in the employment situation in a more timely manner. The information will be made available on the Ministry of Manpower's statistical portal https://stats.mom.gov.sg.

Additional breakdown on unemployment by profile e.g. age, education, will continue to be made available in the Labour Market Reports released at the end of every quarter. This is because variations in the profile of the unemployed are unlikely in the short term.

Data Quality

To ensure data quality, the Department analyses each survey response to identify and resolve inconsistencies that may suggest an inaccurate response. A response rate of at least 85% is achieved for the monthly labour force survey so as to ensure the sample retains its representativeness.

Seasonal Adjustment

The unemployment time series are influenced by seasonality – periodic fluctuations due to recurring calendar-related events such as holidays, and the beginning and end of school terms. Seasonal adjustment removes the influences of these fluctuations and allows users to derive a more meaningful analysis of the trends in a data series, especially for those with strong seasonal patterns.

The seasonally adjusted figures are derived using X-12 ARIMA program which removes seasonal influences in the data series. To ensure a more accurate reflection of seasonally adjusted figures, concurrent seasonal adjustment is also being done and the latest information available will be incorporated.

Revisions

In order to present timely data at the highest frequency, the monthly unemployment figures are subjected to revisions when the latest population figure becomes available or when the seasonal factors are updated with the latest data.

Retrenchment

Source

Labour Market Survey

Coverage

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

Concepts and Definitions

Retrenchment refers to

i) termination of permanent employees due to redundancy; and
ii) early termination of term contract employees due to redundancy.

In the public sector, it includes those who left service under the Special Resignation Scheme[2].

Uses and Limitations

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

The number of retrenched persons (flow) should not be confused with persons unemployed (stock). Not all retrenched persons will be unemployed as some will re-enter into employment or decide to leave the labour force. If the persons have not found a new job and are actively looking and available for work, they join the pool of unemployed.

Re-entry into Employment

Source

Labour Market Survey and derived based on data from administrative records

Coverage

Information on retrenched resident workers is obtained from the Labour Market Survey. Before 2007, data pertained to residents retrenched from private sector establishments each with at least 25 employees. From 2007 onwards, data also include residents retrenched from the public sector. With effect from the first quarter of 2010, the coverage is further expanded to include employees on term contracts who were terminated prematurely due to redundancy. The status of re-entry into employment of these workers is tracked using administrative records. Hence, it does not capture retrenched workers who went into self or informal employment or underwent training while looking for a job.

Concepts and Definitions

Re-entry rate is defined as the proportion of retrenched residents who re-entered employment.

6-month re-entry rate

Quarterly 6-month re-entry rate measures the proportion of residents who are in employment in the reference quarter, six months after retrenchment. For example, the re-entry rate for the first quarter of 2026 shows the proportion of residents retrenched in the third quarter of 2025 who had re-entered employment six months after retrenchment.

Annual 6-month re-entry rate measures the proportion of residents who are in employment in the reference year, six months after retrenchment. For example, the 2025 re-entry rate pertains to residents retrenched from 3Q 2024 to 2Q 2025, who had re-entered employment by 2025 (six months after retrenchment).

[2] The Special Resignation Scheme (introduced in April 1988) allows redundant non-deployable Civil Service or Statutory Board employees to leave their organisations with compensation.

12-month re-entry rate

Quarterly 12-month re-entry rate measures the proportion of residents who are in employment in the reference quarter, twelve months after retrenchment. For example, the re-entry rate for the first quarter of 2026 shows the proportion of residents retrenched in the first quarter of 2025 who had re-entered employment twelve months after retrenchment.

Annual 12-month re-entry rate measures the proportion of residents who are in employment in the reference year, twelve months after retrenchment. For example, the 2025 re-entry rate pertains to residents retrenched from 1Q 2024 to 4Q 2024, who had re-entered employment by 2025 (twelve months after retrenchment).

Residents refer to Singapore Citizens and Permanent Residents.

Uses and Limitations

This indicator measures the prospects of re-entry into employment of retrenched workers. It allows us to identify vulnerable workers who find it difficult to secure re-entry into employment after layoff.
A low re-entry rate could also be the result of workers taking a break from the labour force rather than a weak job market. An analysis of the change in re-entry rate over time should therefore be made in the context of other indicators on the labour market. Also, the indicator could be cohort-specific. Even if the state of the labour market is unchanged, two different cohorts of workers could yield different re-entry rates, depending on the profile of the workers involved. Also, the data based on administrative records do not capture workers who went into self or informal employment or underwent training while looking for a job.

Job Vacancy

Source

Labour Market Survey

Coverage

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

Concepts and Definitions

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

a) Positions for which the employees have been appointed, but have not yet commenced duty;

b) Positions open only to internal transfers or promotions.

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

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

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

Uses and Limitations

Job vacancy statistics measure unmet demand for manpower and are useful for assessing changes in the manpower demand over time. They enable users to identify industries and occupations where employers are seeking workers. This can have operational use e.g. in improving vocational guidance and helping job seekers and employers make more informed choices.

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

Labour Turnover

Source

Labour Market Survey

Coverage

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

Concepts and Definitions

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

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

Uses and Limitations

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

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

Paid Hours Worked

Source

Labour Market Survey

Coverage

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

Concepts and Definitions

Total paid hours worked refers to the total number of paid hours worked during a week by an employee. It is the sum of standard hours and paid overtime hours worked.

Standard hours worked refers to the number of hours, excluding meal breaks worked by an employee during a normal working week.

Paid overtime hours worked refers to the number of hours worked by an employee during a week 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 paid total and overtime hours worked 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.

Management staff and executives are normally not paid additional hourly wages for working overtime. For this group of staff, users can refer to statistics on usual hours worked from the mid-year Comprehensive Labour Force Survey.

Reliability of Data

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

A common measure of the sampling error of an estimate is its standard error, which is a measure of the variation among the estimates derived from all possible samples. An alternative measure is the relative standard error of an estimate which indicates the standard error relative to the magnitude of the estimate. A sample estimate and an estimate of its standard error can be used to construct an interval that will, at specified levels of confidence, include the true value. By statistical convention, the confidence level has been set at 95 per cent.

Estimates of the sampling variability of selected indicators are as follows:

	Reference Period	Estimate	Standard Error	Relative Standard Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower	Upper
UNEMPLOYMENT						
Number of Unemployed Residents	Mar 26	67,500	2,500	3.7%	62,600	72,400
Resident Unemployment Rate	Mar 26	2.8%	0.10%-pt	3.7%	2.6%	3.0%
JOB VACANCY						
Job Vacancy Number	Mar 26	75,200	1,200	1.7%	72,700	77,700
Job Vacancy Rate	Mar 26	3.0%	0.05%-pt	1.6%	2.9%	3.1%
LABOUR TURNOVER						
Average Monthly Recruitment Rate	1Q 26	1.5%	0.03%-pt	1.8%	1.5%	1.6%
Average Monthly Resignation Rate	1Q 26	1.0%	0.01%-pt	1.3%	1.0%	1.0%
HOURS WORKED						
Average Weekly Paid Overtime Hours Worked Per Employee	Mar 26	1.7	0.03	1.6%	1.7	1.8

Note: Data are non-seasonally adjusted.

OTHER RELEASES





UPCOMING ...

Labour Market Advance Release Second Quarter 2026	30-31 Jul 2026*
Labour Market Report Second Quarter 2026	9-15 Sep 2026*
Labour Market Advance Release Third Quarter 2026	29-30 Oct 2026*
Labour Force in Singapore Advance Release 2026	26 Nov - 2 Dec 2026*

PAST ...

Report on Employees' Working Condition 2024	28 May 2026
Report on Wage Practices 2025	28 May 2026
Adoption of Artificial Intelligence Among Firms	30 Apr 2026
Labour Market Advance Release First Quarter 2026	30 Apr 2026
Overqualification in Singapore 2025	14 Apr 2026
Youths In The Labour Market 2025	26 Mar 2026
Labour Market Report Fourth Quarter 2025	20 Mar 2026
Job Vacancies 2025	20 Mar 2026
Labour Force In Singapore 2025	29 Jan 2026

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1. How would you rate this publication in terms of :

	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor
a) Relevance to your work	☐	☐	☐	☐
b) Providing useful insights on prevailing labour market trends/development	☐	☐	☐	☐
c) Ease of understanding	☐	☐	☐	☐

2. Which area(s) of the report do you find most useful? Please provide reasons.

_____

_____

3. How do you find the length of the report?

☐ Too detailed ☐ Just right ☐ Too brief

	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor
4. Overall, how would you rate this publication?	☐	☐	☐	☐

5. What additional information (if any) would you like us to include in our future issues?

_____

_____

6. Any other comments or suggestions you wish to bring to our attention?

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