Labour Market Report
Second Quarter 2025



Ministry of Manpower
MANPOWER RESEARCH & STATISTICS DEPARTMENT

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LABOUR MARKET REPORT SECOND QUARTER 2025

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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

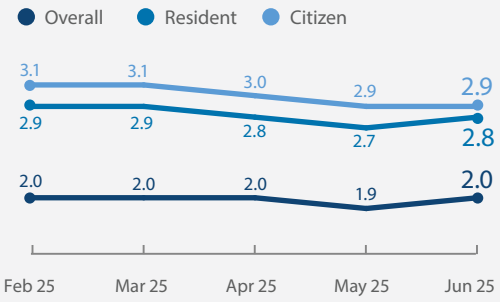
Report Second Quarter

2025

Unemployment

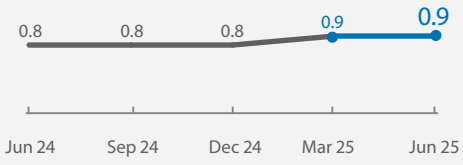
Unemployment rates remained broadly stable, dipping slightly in April and May before returning to March 2025 levels in June 2025.

Unemployment rate (%), seasonally adjusted



The resident long-term unemployment rate held steady at 0.9% compared to the previous quarter.

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 2Q 2025.



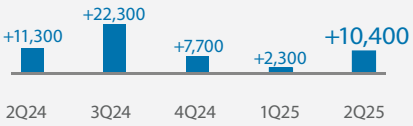
570
1Q 2025

620
2Q 2025

Employment

Total employment rose in 2Q 25, with larger gains in both resident and non-resident employment compared to the previous quarter.

Employment change (excluded MDW)



Employment level (excluded MDW)



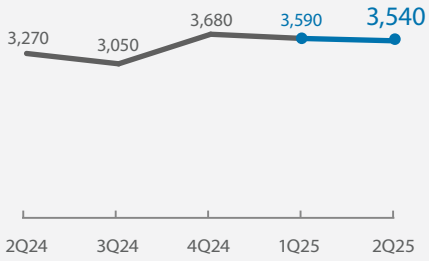
3,757,300
Jun 2025

Employment data excludes migrant domestic workers (MDW)

Retrenchment

The number of retrenchments remained stable in 2Q 2025.

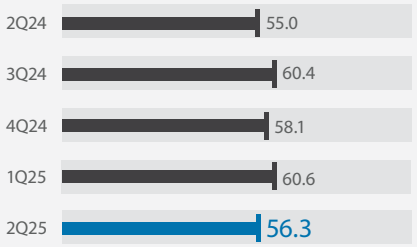
Retrenched employees



Re-entry into Employment

The resident rate of re-entry into employment within 6 months post-retrenchment dipped in 2Q25.

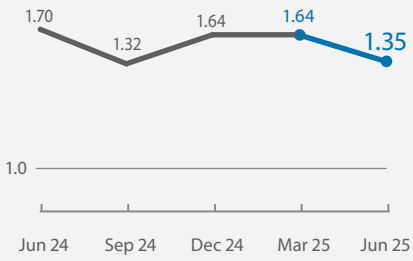
Resident rate of re-entry into employment (6 months post-retrenchment) (%)



Job Vacancy

The ratio of job vacancies to unemployed persons declined in June 2025 as the number of job vacancies fell.

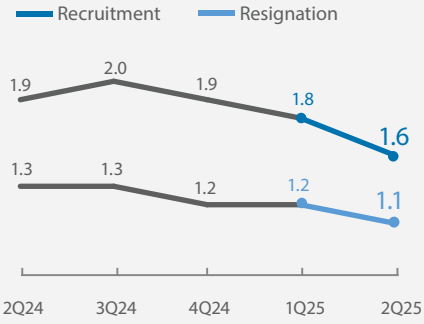
Ratio of job vacancies to unemployed persons, seasonally adjusted



Recruitment and Resignation Rates

Both recruitment rate and resignation rate dipped slightly compared to the previous quarter.

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



Labour Market Report Second Quarter 2025

Executive Summary

- The labour market remained resilient in 2Q 2025, in line with the continued economic expansion. Total employment grew by 10,400 in 2Q 2025, comprising an increase of 2,600 residents[1] and 7,800 non-residents. This was an improvement from the muted gains in 1Q 2025 (residents: 200; non-residents: 2,000). [2]

- Resident employment growth was led by *Financial & Insurance Services* and *Health & Social Services*, reflecting steady demand in these areas. For non-residents, growth came mainly from Work Permit[3] holders, mainly working in roles such as construction labourers and drivers, that were less likely to attract resident applicants.

- The unemployment rate in June 2025 was similar to March 2025 (2.0%). Among residents, it declined from 2.9% to 2.8% and among citizens from 3.1% to 2.9%. The resident long-term unemployment held steady over the quarter at 0.9% in June 2025, indicating continued stability in job prospects.

- Overall recruitment (1.6%) and resignation rates (1.1%) in 2Q 2025 remained low compared to historical averages. In growth sectors *Professional Services*, *Information & Communications* and *Financial Services*, however, both recruitment and resignation rates rose, reflecting more movement of employees in and out of these sectors.

- Retrenchments stayed low at 3,540 (or 1.4 per 1,000 employees) in 2Q 2025.

- Some softening in the labour market was observed. Employment fell in outward-oriented sectors such as *Professional Services* and *Information & Communications*. The resident re-entry rate within six months of retrenchment declined from 60.6% in 1Q 2025 to 56.3% in 2Q 2025, returning to a level similar to 2Q 2024 (55.0%). Past data showed that re-entry outcomes of those retrenched tend to improve over time; in 2Q 2025, the re-entry rate (71.2%) was higher for those retrenched 12 months ago. This means that more eventually managed to find work after a longer job search.

[1] Refers to Singaporeans and PRs.
[2] 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.
[3] The number of Work Permit holders in this report includes those holding “other work passes”, i.e. Letter of Consent (LOC), pre-approved LOC, Training Work Permit (TWP) and Training Employment Pass (TEP).

- The number of job vacancies fell from 81,100 in March 2025 to 76,900 in June 2025 with the decline broad-based across most sectors. Even so, there remained more vacancies than the number of job seekers, with the ratio of job vacancies to unemployed persons standing at 1.35.

Labour Market Expectations

- Looking ahead, global uncertainty is expected to weigh on hiring and wages. Labour market adjustments are expected to come mainly through slower hiring and moderated wage growth, while retrenchments may rise modestly but remain low.

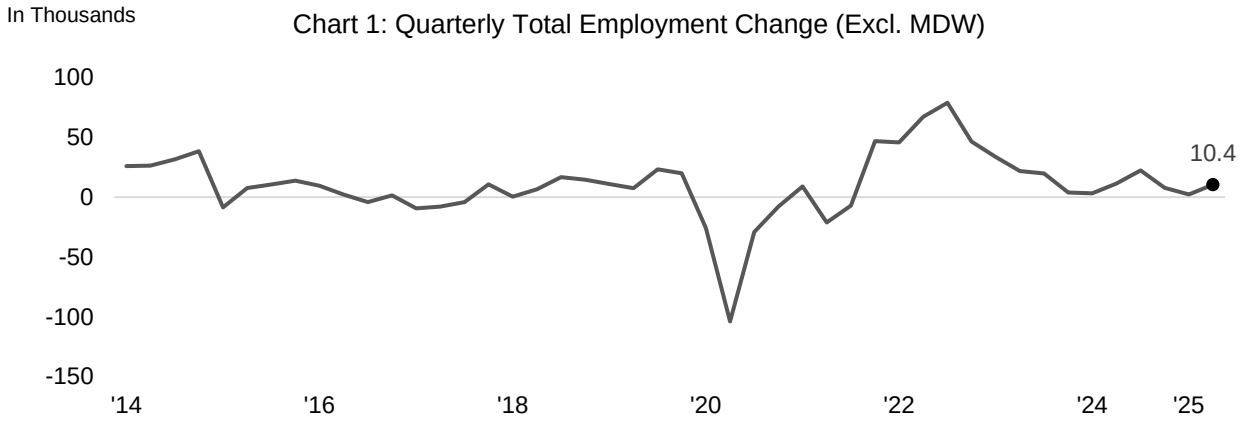
- The proportion of firms who plan to hire in 3Q 2025 has declined to 43.7% in June 2025, down from 44.0% in March 2025 (for 2Q 2025 outlook). The proportion of firms planning redundancies also rose slightly but stayed low (1.6% in March 2025; 1.9% in June 2025).

- Overall, the labour market remains on a stable footing, though early signs of easing point to more selective growth in the months ahead.

Employment

Total employment grew by 10,400 in 2Q 2025, comprising an increase of 2,600 residents and 7,800 non-residents, improving from the muted gains in 1Q 2025 (residents: 200; non-residents: 2,000) [Chart 1]. In the longer-term, resident employment growth is expected to moderate given Singapore's high resident labour force participation rate and slowing resident workforce growth. [4]

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.

Even as overall conditions remain resilient, some pockets of softening were observed. Employment fell in outward-oriented sectors such as *Professional Services* and *Information & Communications*, while *Health & Social Services* continued to expand.

Growth in resident employment was led by *Financial & Insurance Services* and *Health & Social Services* while lower-paying *Food & Beverage Services* and *Retail Trade* saw declines in 2Q 2025.

Non-resident employment growth was led by Work Permit (WP) holders, in roles such as construction labourers and drivers, which were less likely to attract resident applicants.

[4] In 2024, our labour force participation rate for residents aged 15 and over was 68.2%. Singapore ranks favourably when compared against other cities in high-income countries that also have ageing populations (3rd). With already one of the highest labour force participation rates, further growth in Singapore's resident workforce is limited. Our resident employment growth has slowed from a quarterly average of 4,400 for the period from 2015 to 2019, to a quarterly average of 500 for the period from 2023 to 2024.

Employment Diffusion Index

Box Article – LMR 2Q 2025

While employment growth has moderated from the highs of the past two years, Singapore's labour market remains resilient. Importantly, this resilience is not only reflected in the number of jobs created, but also in how widely employment growth is spread across industries. The Employment Diffusion Index (EDI) provides this perspective by tracking whether gains are concentrated in a few sectors or more broadly spread across the economy.

The EDI shows that employment growth is still widespread across industries, even as overall numbers ease. This underscores the importance of monitoring not just the pace of job creation, but also how evenly opportunities are distributed across the labour market.

Using an Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) model to project EDI movements, signs point to a softening of labour demand in the coming quarters. Employment growth may moderate, with fewer sectors expanding and more sectors contracting in employment. In the longer-term, resident employment is expected to moderate, given Singapore's already high resident labour force participation rate.

Understanding the EDI

The EDI measures whether more industries experienced employment increase or decline. The index ranges from 0 to 100:

- 0 – all industries recorded employment declines.
- 100 – all industries recorded employment increases.
- 50 – equal balance between industries expanding and contracting, or equal numbers with the remainder unchanged. [1]

Although exact values of 0, 50, or 100 are rare, they serve as reference points. An EDI above 50 indicates that more industries are expanding, while an EDI below 50 means more are contracting.[2]

[1] O'Trakoun, John. "Visualizing the Breadth of Job Gains" *Macro Minute,* Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, 16 July 2024. https://www.richmondfed.org/research/national_economy/macro_minute/2024/visualizing_the_breadth_of_job_gains_20240716

[2] Industries are referenced by 3-digit level SSIC.

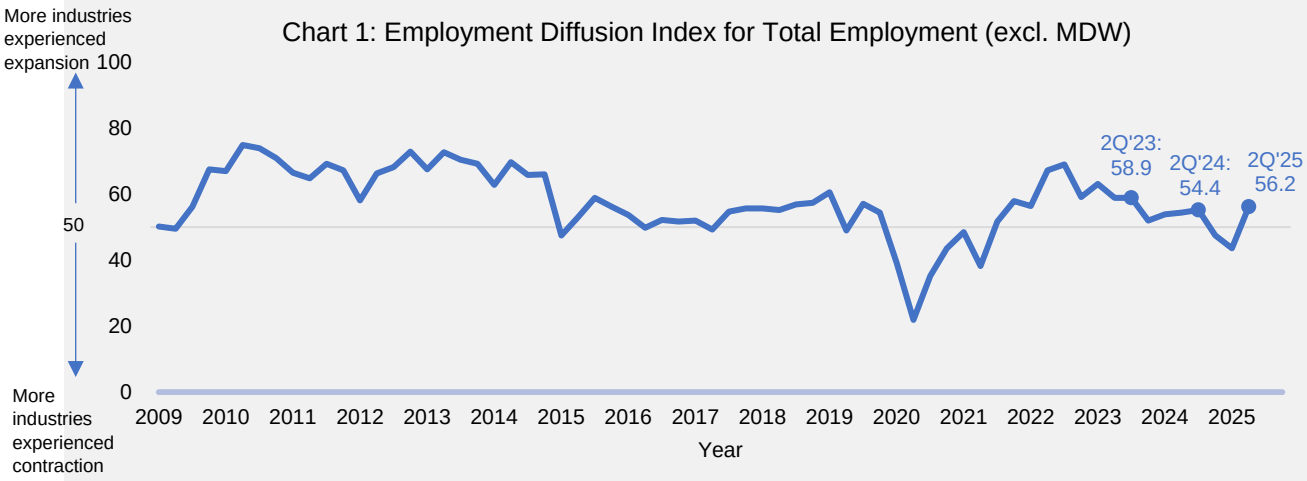
For example, an EDI value of 56.2 in 2Q 2025 means more industries recorded employment growth than declines (112 industries expanded, 87 industries contracted). A higher EDI reading of 69.0 in 3Q 2022 reflected much broader growth (138 expanded, 61 contracted).

The EDI complements headline employment growth. When growth is concentrated in fewer industries than before, the EDI falls, signalling softer hiring demand across a broader range of industries. This was observed in 4Q 2016, when total employment growth[3] rebounded from -4,200 in 3Q 2016 to 1,400 in 4Q 2016, while EDI dropped from 52.2 to 51.7 over the same period.

Conversely, broader-based growth across industries can lead to a rise in EDI even if employment growth moderates. This occurred in 1Q 2024, when EDI increased to 53.9 in 1Q 2024 from 52.0 in 4Q 2023, despite a slower employment growth of 3,200 in 1Q 2024, compared to 3,900 in 4Q 2023. EDI thus provides a more comprehensive perspective on Singapore's labour market rather than employment growth figures alone.

EDI levels remain comparable to recent years

Chart 1: Employment Diffusion Index for Total Employment (excl. MDW)

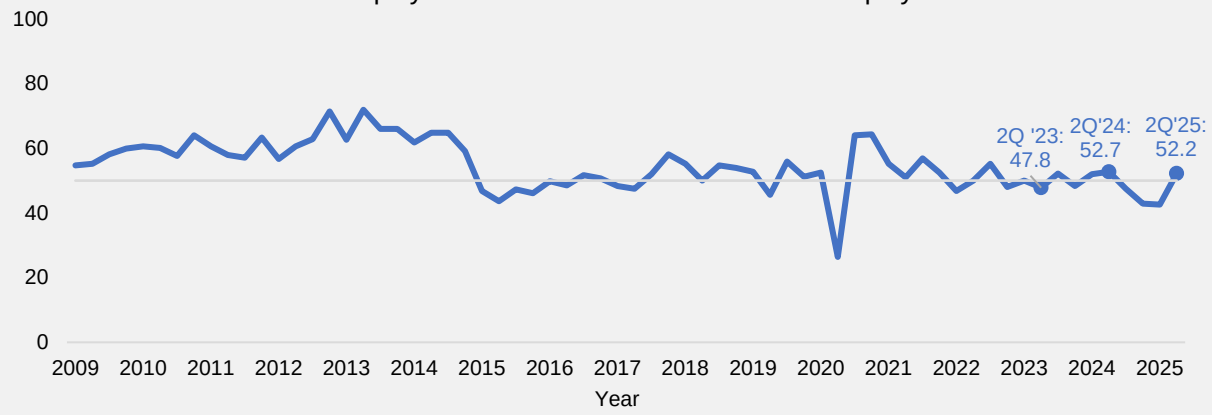


Source: Administrative Records and Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

In 2Q 2025, Singapore's EDI for total employment stood at 56.2, within the range of the EDI values recorded in the same quarters of 2023 (58.9) and 2024 (54.4) [Chart 1]. This was despite a moderation in overall employment growth (10,400 in 2Q 2025, compared to 11,300 in 2Q 2024 and 21,700 in 2Q 2023). The EDI suggests that underlying labour market conditions are stronger than headline figures alone might indicate.

[3] Employment numbers used in this article excludes MDW, like the rest of the Labour Market Report.

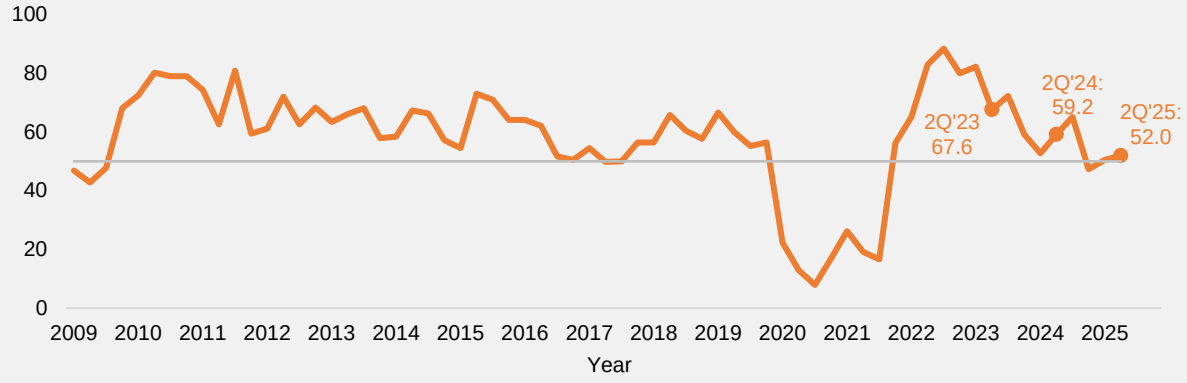
Chart 2: Employment Diffusion Index for Resident Employment



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

For resident employment, the EDI was 52.2 in 2Q 2025, within the range of the past two years (52.7 in 2Q 2024; 47.8 in 2Q 2023) [Chart 2]. Residents' EDI for 2Q 2025 being much closer to the upper bound of this range suggests that the underlying labour market conditions for residents has remained relatively stable, even though overall resident employment gains were modest (2,600 in 2Q 2025).

Chart 3: Employment Diffusion Index for Non-Resident Employment (excl. MDW)



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

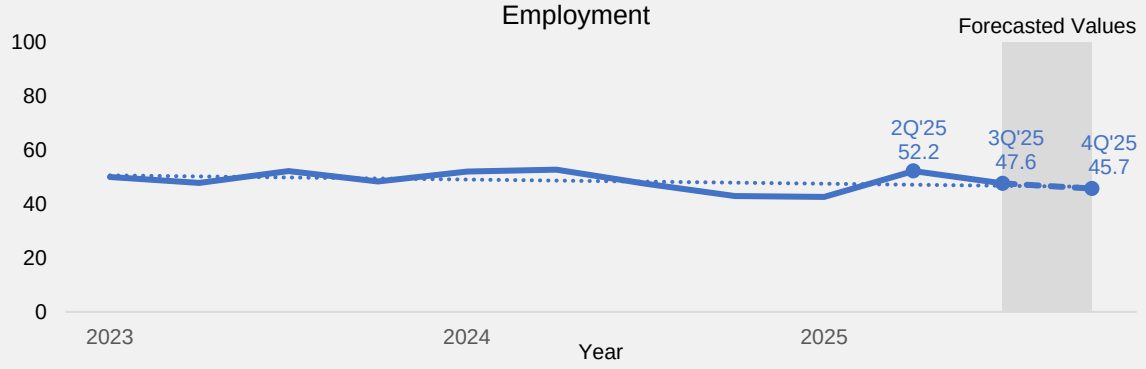
Note: MDW refers to Migrant Domestic workers.

For non-resident employment, the EDI trended lower to 52.0 in 2Q 2025 (down from 59.2 in 2Q 2024 and 67.6 in 2Q 2023) [Chart 3]. This easing partly reflects the tapering-off of pandemic-related backfilling.

Predicted EDI values point to softer labour demand in the next two quarters

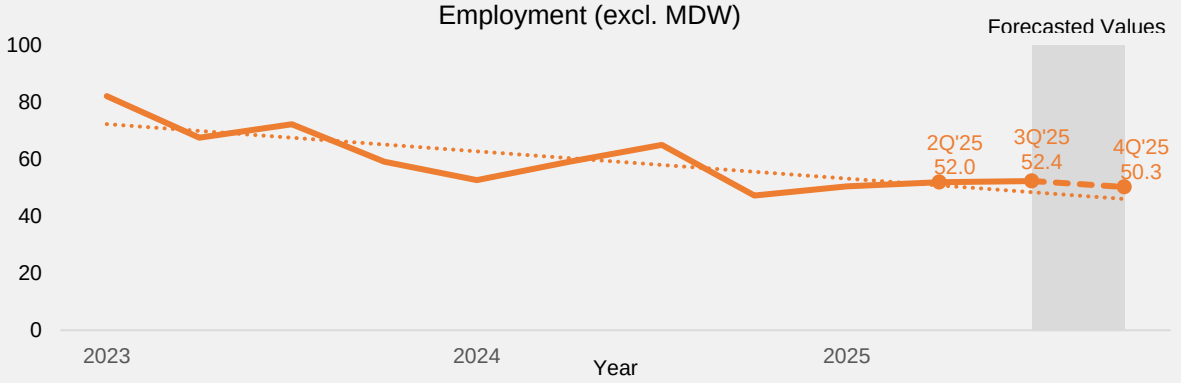
Given the differing trajectories of resident and non-resident EDIs, projections were run separately using the ARIMA model, which is widely applied for time series forecasting.

Chart 4: Predicted Values of Employment Diffusion Index for Resident Employment



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

Chart 5: Predicted Values of Employment Diffusion Index for Non-Resident Employment (excl. MDW)



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

Our forecasts show that resident EDI and non-resident EDI is likely to trend lower, pointing to a softening of labour demand in the coming quarters. Employment growth may moderate, with fewer sectors expanding and more sectors contracting in employment. In the longer-term, resident employment is expected to moderate, given Singapore's already high resident labour force participation rate.

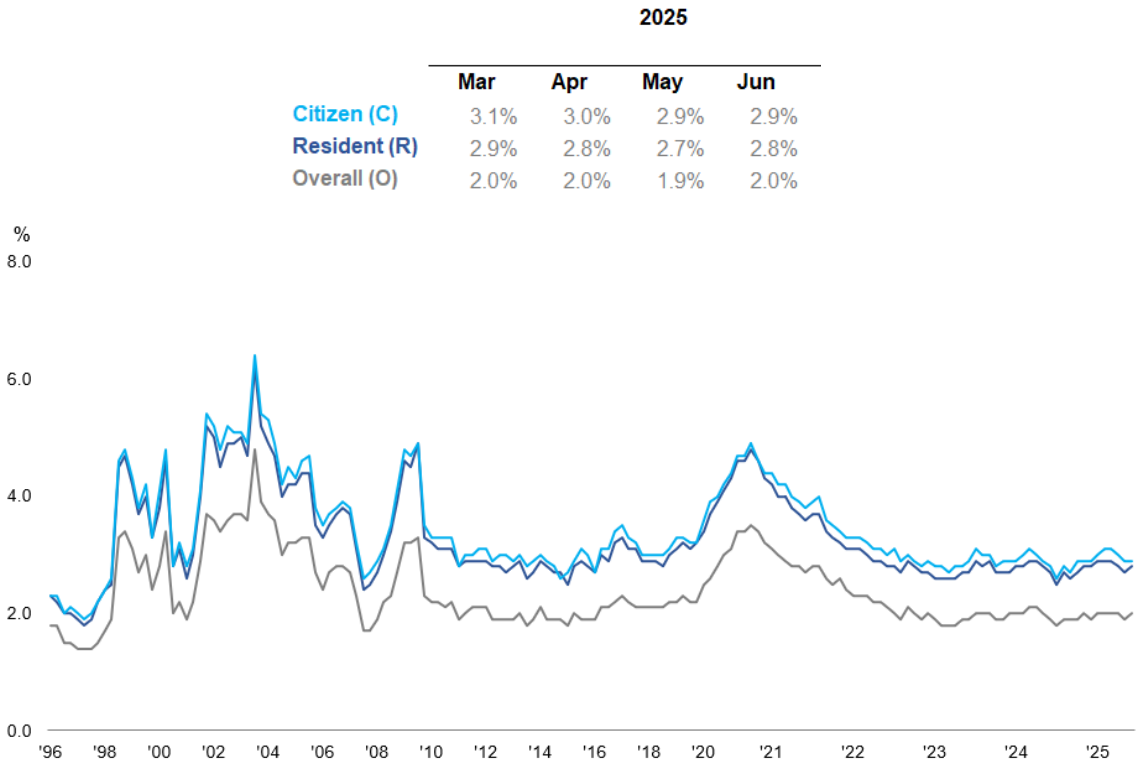
Conclusion

Going forward, global headwinds and weaker business sentiment will weigh on hiring momentum, with resident employment growth becoming more uneven and concentrated in fewer industries**.** This gradual transition from broad-based to more sector-driven growth will likely result in a moderation of the EDI.

Unemployment

Unemployment rate in June 2025 was similar to March 2025 at the overall (2.0%), while it declined among residents (2.9% to 2.8%) and citizens (3.1% to 2.9%) [Chart 2].[5, 6]

Chart 2: Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)



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

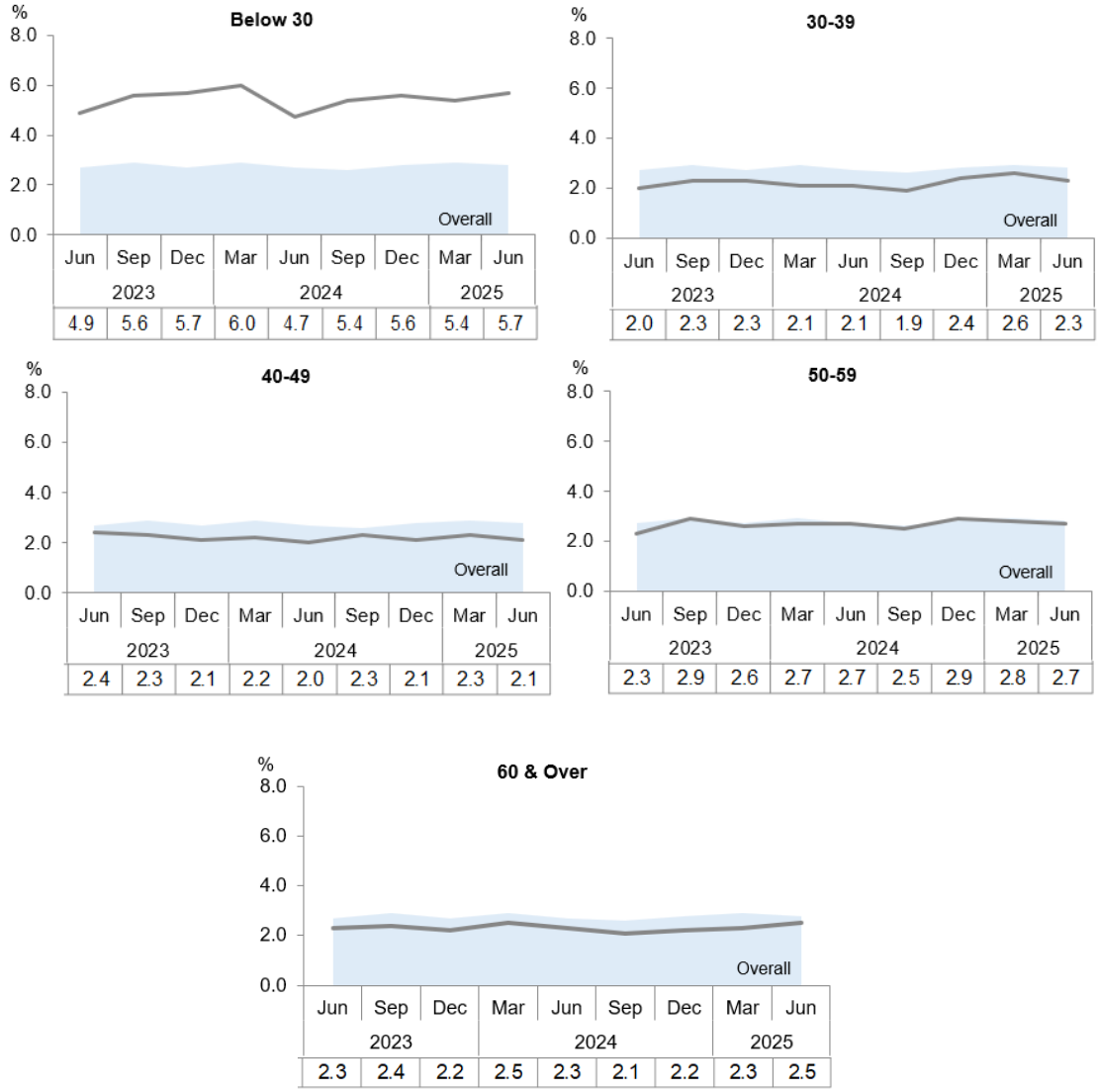
[5] Other than unemployment rate, time-related underemployment rate is another measure of labour underutilisation. The time-related underemployment rate among residents in 2Q 2025 was 1.9%, a slight decrease from the previous quarter (2.0%) and lower than that recorded in the same period a year ago at 2.1%.

[6] 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.

The resident unemployment rate across most age and education groups stayed low and range bound, notwithstanding increases observed among young residents aged below 30 and seniors aged 60 years and above.

Young residents aged below 30 saw unemployment rate increase for the first time this year from 5.4% to 5.7% [Chart 3] but it remained within the pre-recessionary range (between 4.9% and 6.1%) in 2018/2019. They are also not likely to be unemployed for long as their long-term unemployment rate declined over the quarter.

Chart 3: Resident Unemployment Rate by Age
(Seasonally Adjusted)

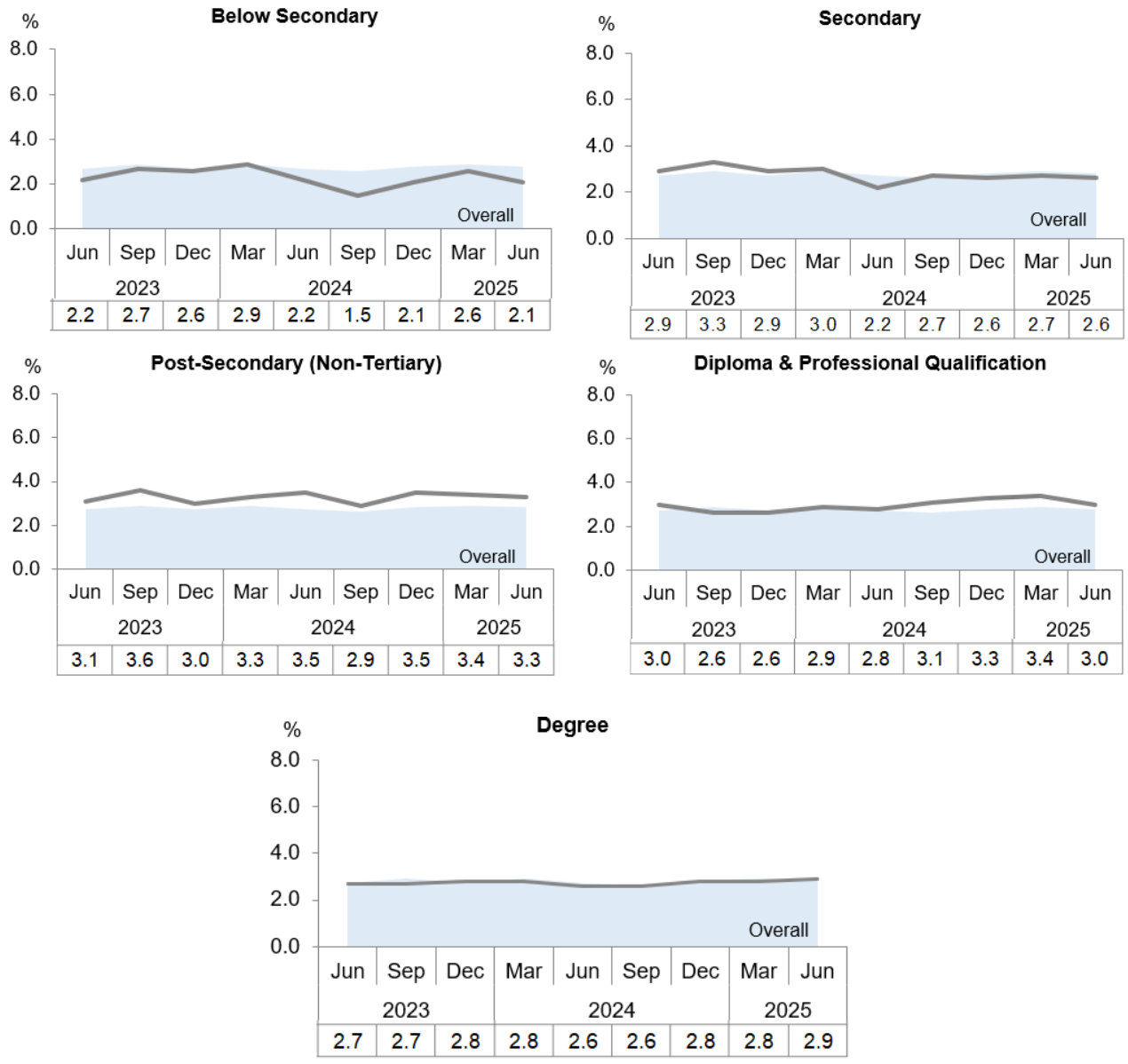


Source: Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

Note: (1) 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.
(2) June 2025 data is preliminary.

The resident unemployment rate has declined across all education groups except degree holders who observed a slight increase from 2.8% in March 2025 to 2.9% in June 2025, comparable to pre-recessionary levels (2.9%) [Chart 4].

Chart 4: Resident Unemployment Rate By Education
(Seasonally Adjusted)

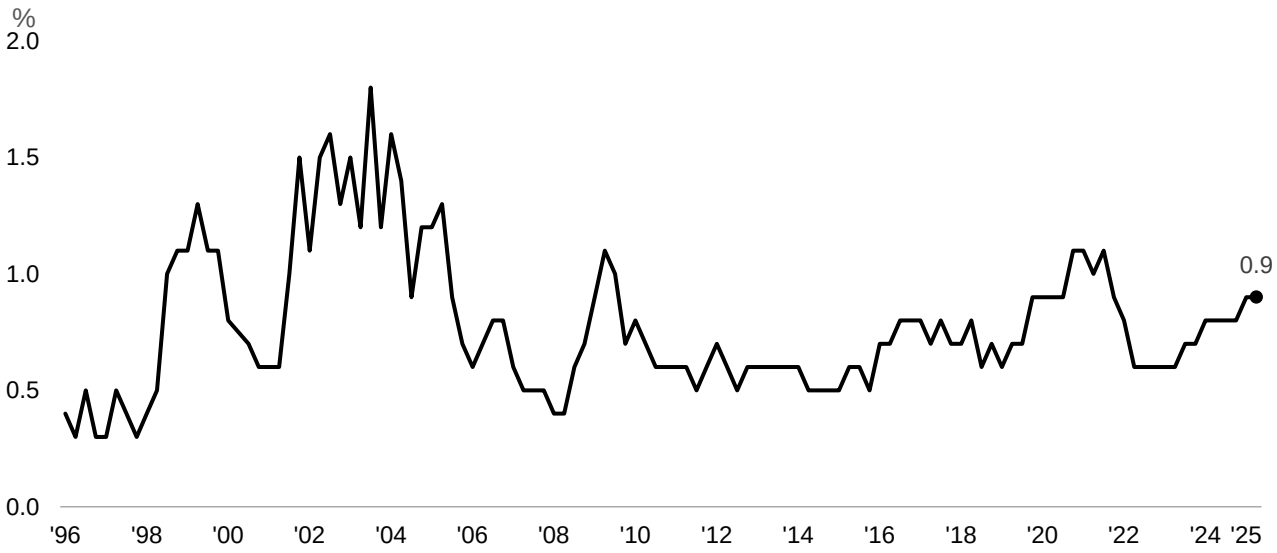


Source: Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

Note:
(1) 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.
(2) June 2025 data is preliminary.

The resident long-term unemployment held steady over the quarter at 0.9% in June 2025, indicating continued stability in job prospects [Chart 5].

Chart 5: Resident Long-Term Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)



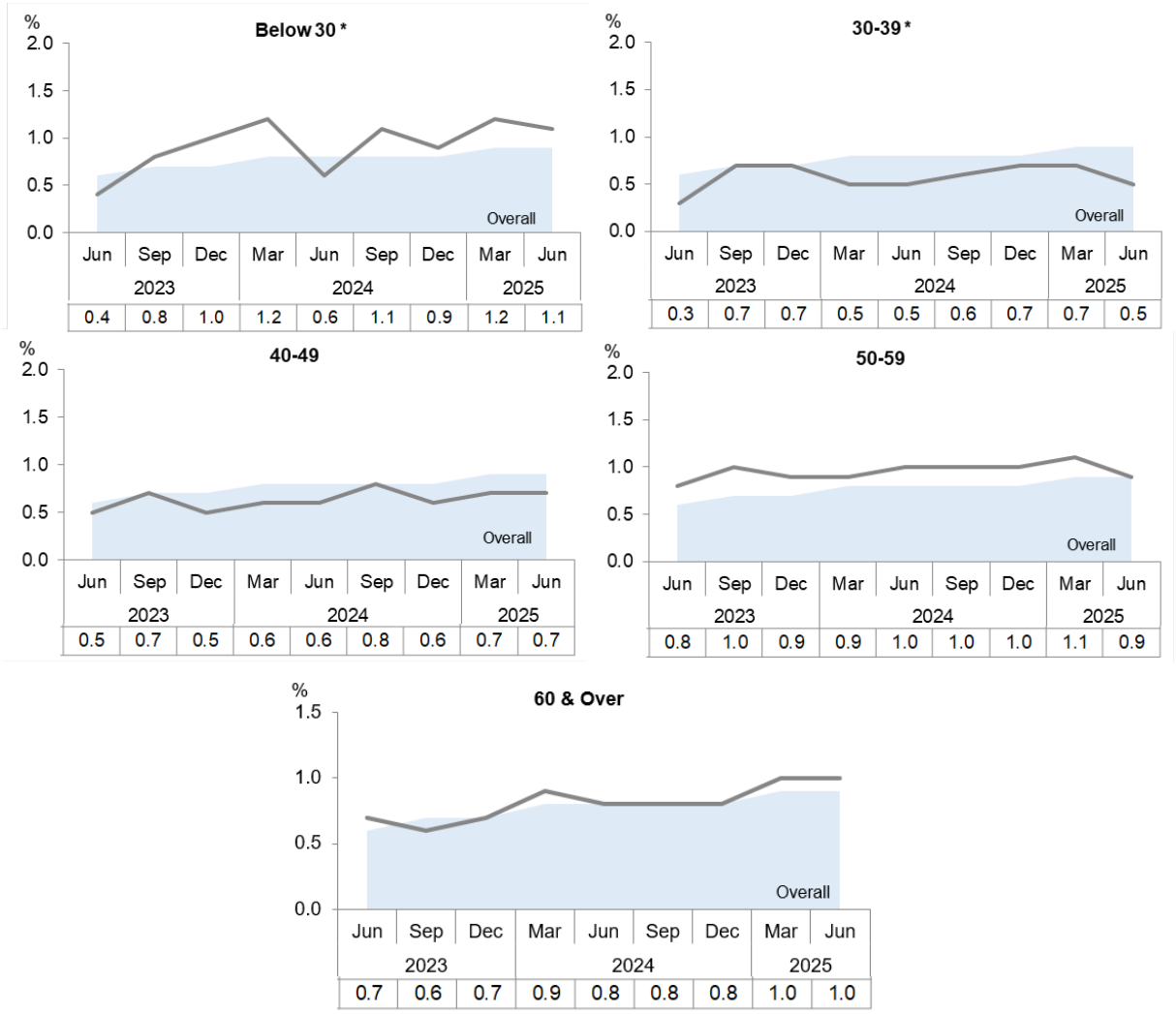
Source: Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

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

The long-term unemployment rates have either declined or stayed the same across all age groups. [Chart 6]. For young residents, the long-term unemployment rate improved from 1.2% in March 2025 to 1.1% in June 2025.

Senior residents aged 50 to 59 also experienced an improvement in long-term unemployment rates over the quarter from 1.1% in March 2025 to 0.9% in June 2025.

Chart 6: Resident Long-term Unemployment Rate by Age
(Seasonally Adjusted)

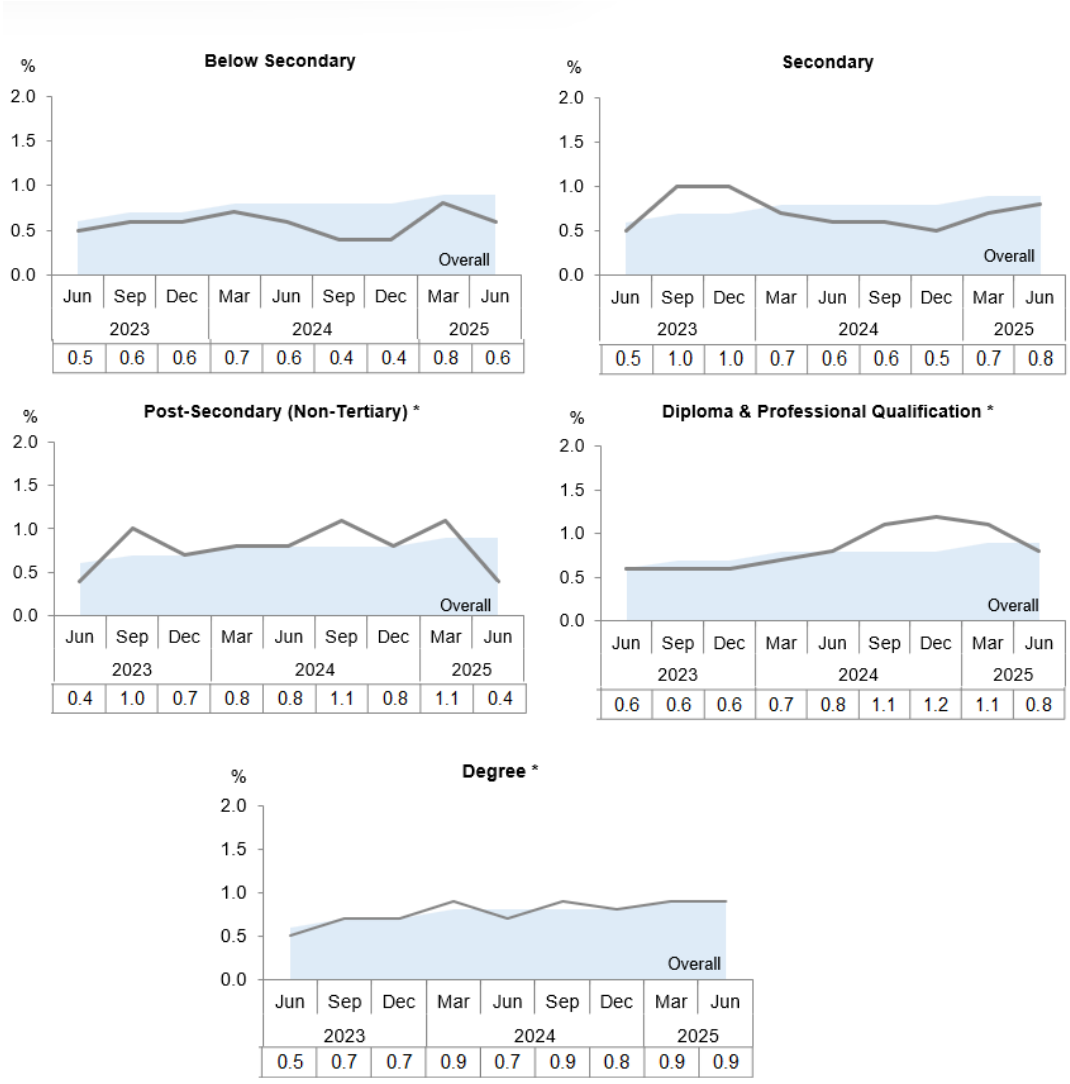


Source: Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

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.
(4) June 2025 data is preliminary.

In June 2025, the resident long-term unemployment rate generally showed improvements across all education groups, except the secondary educated who saw an increase from 0.7% in March 2025 to 0.8% in June 2025, close to pre-recessionary norms. Among the tertiary-educated, the long-term unemployment rate of diploma & professional qualification holders, which had risen in 2024, have now declined for two straight quarters in June 2025 (0.8%), while that of degree holders has stabilised at 0.9% [Chart 7].

Chart 7: Resident Long-Term Unemployment Rate By Education
(Seasonally Adjusted)



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

Notes:

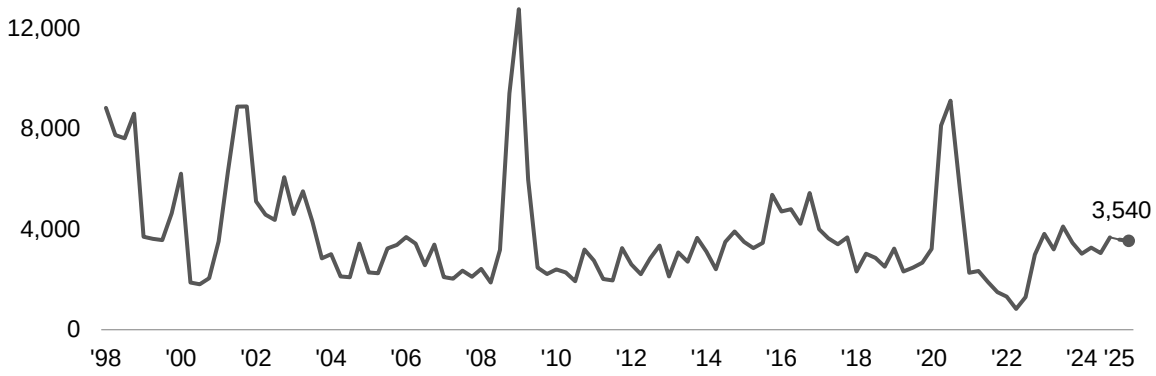
(1) Long-term unemployed refers to those unemployed for at least 25 weeks.
(2) * These series are not seasonally adjusted because they have weak or no seasonality.
(3) The shaded region in the chart represents the range of long-term unemployment rates which is at or below the overall resident long-term unemployment rate in the respective time periods.
(4) June 2025 data is preliminary.

Retrenchment

Retrenchments remained low at 3,540 in 2Q 2025, similar to the previous quarter (3,590) [Chart 8]. *Information & Communications* and *Financial & Insurance Services* saw more retrenchments (from 380 to 500; from 510 to 580 respectively).

Reorganisation or restructuring (67.0%) remained the main reason for retrenchments.[7] Fewer were due to poor business/business failures[8] (16.0%), concerns of high costs (14.3%), or a recession/downturn in the industry (5.4%).

Chart 8: Retrenchments



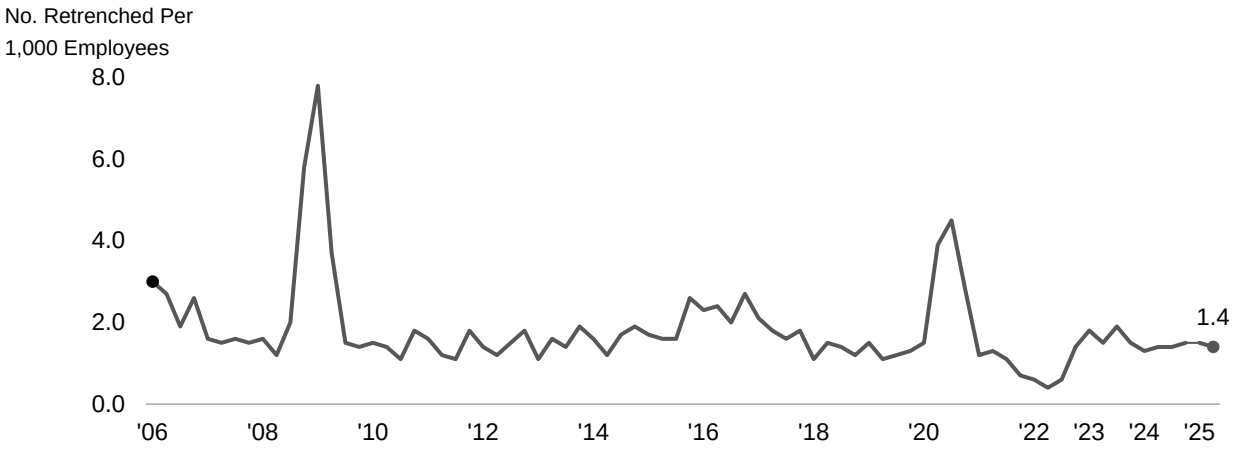
Source: Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

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.

[7] Establishments can indicate more than one reason for their retrenchment.
[8] Not due to recession.

Similar to the number of retrenchments, the incidence of retrenchment stayed low at 1.4 retrenched per 1,000 employees and remained well within non-recessionary norms (2014 to 2019 quarterly average of 1.7 retrenched per 1,000 employees) [Chart 9].

Chart 9: Incidence of Retrenchment



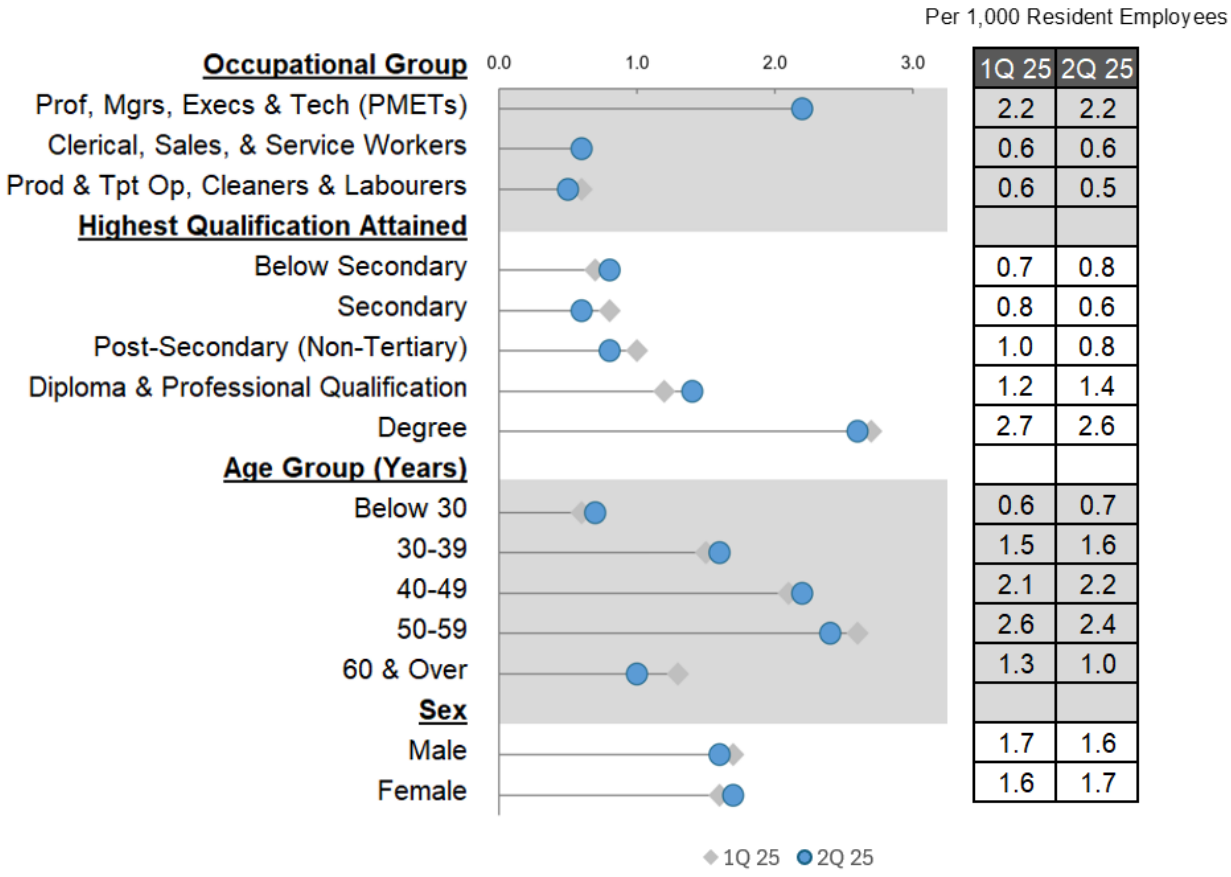
Source: Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

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

Mirroring the workforce composition, residents formed the majority (2,590 or 73.2%) of all retrenched employees in 2Q 2025. The incidence of retrenchment among residents remained at 1.7 per 1,000 resident employees in 2Q 2025.

Over the quarter, there was a higher incidence of retrenchment among younger residents aged below 30 (from 0.6 to 0.7 per 1,000 resident employees) and those in their 30s (from 1.5 to 1.6 per 1,000 resident employees), but these remained around the pre-recessionary range.[9] Seniors, on the other hand, experienced improvements (50s: from 2.6 to 2.4 per 1,000 resident employees; and those aged 60 and over: 1.3 to 1.0 per 1,000 resident employees) in their incidence of retrenchments over the quarter [Chart 10].

Chart 10: Incidence of Retrenchment Among Residents by Occupation Group, Highest Qualification Attained, Age and Sex



	1Q 25	2Q 25
Occupational Group		
Prof, Mgrs, Execs & Tech (PMETs)	2.2	2.2
Clerical, Sales, & Service Workers	0.6	0.6
Prod & Tpt Op, Cleaners & Labourers	0.6	0.5
Highest Qualification Attained		
Below Secondary	0.7	0.8
Secondary	0.8	0.6
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	1.0	0.8
Diploma & Professional Qualification	1.2	1.4
Degree	2.7	2.6
Age Group (Years)		
Below 30	0.6	0.7
30-39	1.5	1.6
40-49	2.1	2.2
50-59	2.6	2.4
60 & Over	1.3	1.0
Sex		
Male	1.7	1.6
Female	1.6	1.7

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

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

[9] From 2018 to 2019, the incidence of retrenchment (number of retrenched residents per 1,000 resident employees) ranged from 0.3 to 0.7 for those aged below 30, and from 1.0 to 1.5 for those aged 30 to 39.

Short Work-week Or Temporary Layoff

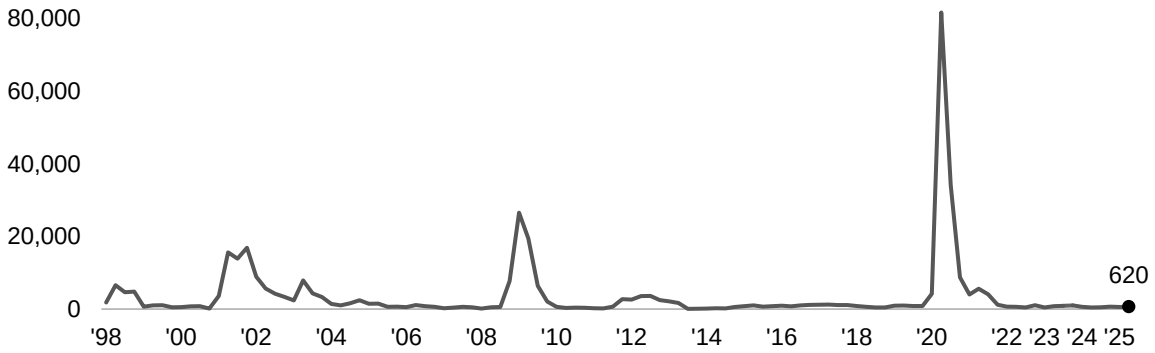
The number of employees who were placed on short work-week or temporary layoff in 2Q 2025 stayed low at 620 [Chart 11]. There were slight increases in outward-oriented sectors such as *Wholesale Trade* (from 10 to 30), *Transportation & Storage* (from 0 to 50) and *Accommodation* (from 0 to 10), a reflection of the prudence in manpower planning following the implementation of the US tariffs.

Similar to previous quarters, most employees were placed on short work-week (550) instead of temporary layoff (70).

Non-PMETs formed about 77.4% of those who were placed on short work-week in 2Q 2025. In recessionary times, short-work week also often affect non-PMETs as they are more likely to be hourly-rated employees, as employers are more likely to shorten their hours during times of business slack.

Overall, indicators on retrenchments and short work-week or temporary layoffs do not yet point to broad-based manpower slack, suggesting firms are adopting a wait-and-see approach amid geopolitical and economic uncertainties.

Chart 11: Number of Employees on Short Work-week or Temporary Layoff



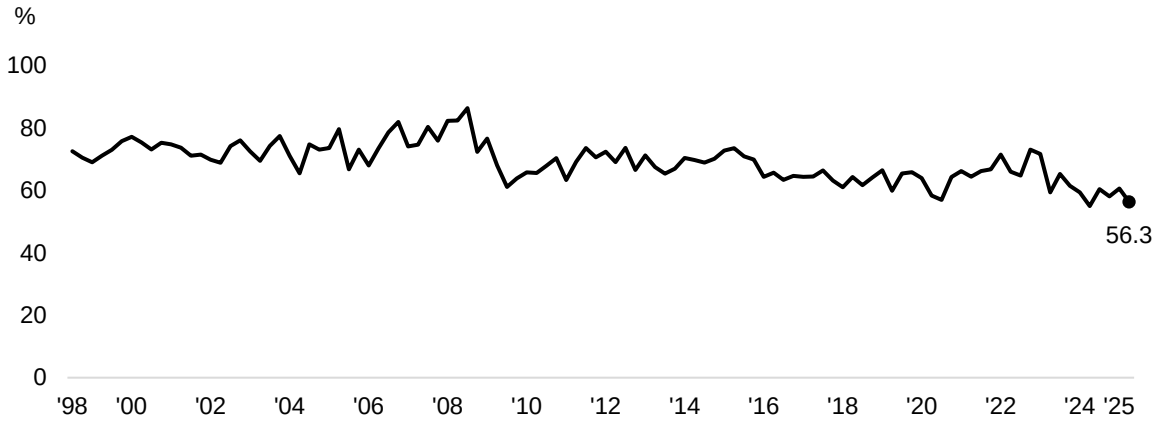
Source: Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

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 rate of re-entry into employment declined slightly from 60.6% in 1Q 2025 to 56.3% in 2Q 2025, similar to the rate in 2Q 2024 (55.0%) [Chart 12]. Re-entry outcomes of those retrenched tend to improve over time; in 2Q 2025, the re-entry rate was higher at 71.2% for the cohort retrenched 12 months ago.[10] This means that more eventually managed to find work after a longer job search.

Chart 12: Quarterly Rate of Re-entry into Employment of Retrenched Residents (6 Months Post-Retrenchment)



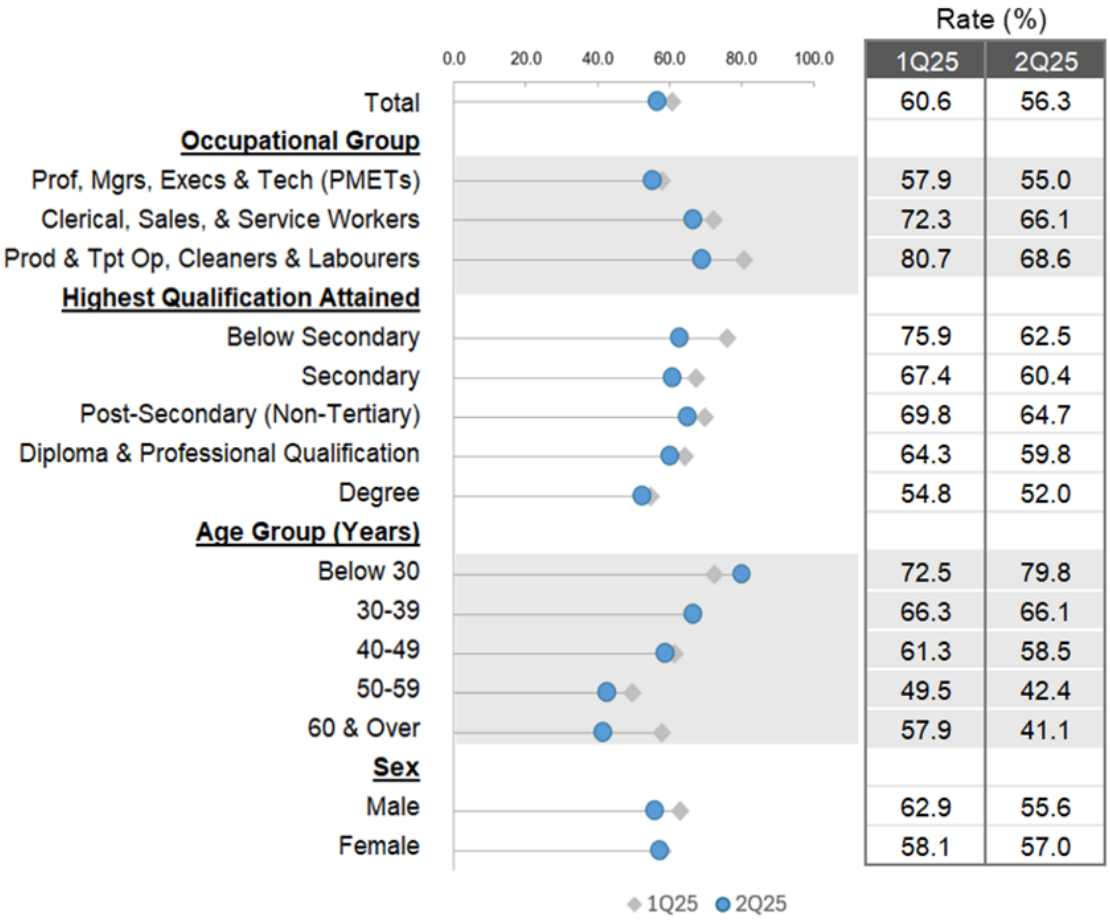
Source: Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM and derived based on data from Administrative Records

Notes:
(1) Data refer to re-entry rates for residents retrenched 6 months ago by private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector. For example, the re-entry rate for 2Q 2025 refers to residents retrenched in 4Q 2024.
(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.

[10] In 1Q 2025, the re-entry rate into employment for the cohort retrenched 12 months earlier was at 74.8%.

The decrease in the six-month re-entry rate among retrenched residents was broad-based but was led by non-PMETs (from 76.0% in 1Q 2025 to 67.3% in 2Q 2025), those aged 60 and over (from 57.9% to 41.1%) and males (from 62.9% to 55.6%) [Chart 13].

Chart 13: Quarterly Rate of Re-entry into Employment of Retrenched Residents (6 Months Post-Retrenchment)



	1Q25	2Q25
Total	60.6	56.3
Occupational Group		
Prof, Mgrs, Execs & Tech (PMETs)	57.9	55.0
Clerical, Sales, & Service Workers	72.3	66.1
Prod & Tpt Op, Cleaners & Labourers	80.7	68.6
Highest Qualification Attained		
Below Secondary	75.9	62.5
Secondary	67.4	60.4
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	69.8	64.7
Diploma & Professional Qualification	64.3	59.8
Degree	54.8	52.0
Age Group (Years)		
Below 30	72.5	79.8
30-39	66.3	66.1
40-49	61.3	58.5
50-59	49.5	42.4
60 & Over	57.9	41.1
Sex		
Male	62.9	55.6
Female	58.1	57.0

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

Note: Data refer to re-entry rates in 1Q 2025/2Q 2025 for residents retrenched in 3Q 2024/4Q 2024 by private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector and re-entered employment, 6 months post-retrenchment.

Job Vacancies

The number of job vacancies fell from 81,100 in March 2025 to 76,900 in June 2025 [Chart 14]. The decline was broad-based across most sectors.

Vacancies typically filled by residents, which accounted for about seven in ten of total job vacancies, remained robust in growth sectors like *Financial & Insurance Services*, *Professional Services*, and *Information & Communications*. PMET vacancies in these growth sectors, which typically require tertiary qualifications,[11] will match the profile of the resident unemployed pool, the majority of whom were tertiary-educated.

Chart 14: Job Vacancies (Seasonally Adjusted)

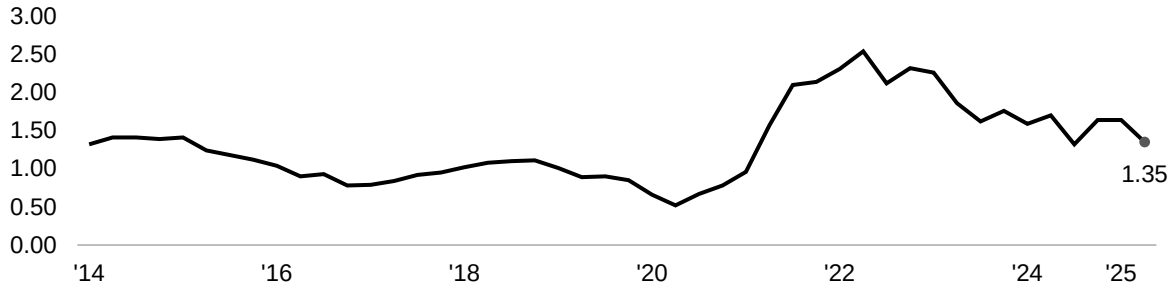


Source: Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

Note: Before 2006, data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees). From 2006 onwards, it also includes the public sector.

There remained more vacancies than the number of job seekers in 2Q 2025, with the ratio of job vacancies to unemployed persons standing at 1.35 [Chart 15].

Chart 15: 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.

[11] In June 2025, the number of PMET vacancies in growth sectors (15,800) like *Financial & Insurance Services, Professional Services, Information & Communications* remained comparable to March 2025 (16,200). Source: Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM.

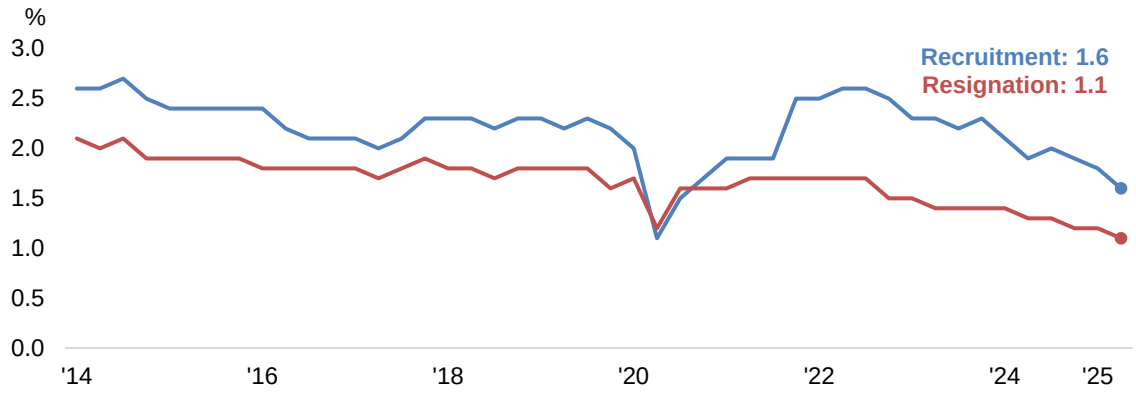
Labour Turnover

The recruitment and resignation rates, at 1.6% and 1.1% respectively in 2Q 2025, remained low compared to historical averages and has been on a long-term general downtrend over the decade [Chart 16]. With ongoing economic uncertainties, employees are more likely to remain in their current jobs than to quit and search for new jobs. This in turn reduces the need for employers to recruit for replacement hires.

Larger declines in recruitment rate were observed in outward-oriented sectors such as *Manufacturing* (from 1.5% in 1Q 2025 to 1.2% in 2Q 2025), particularly in the *Manufacturing of Transport Equipment* (2.7% to 1.3%) as well as *Air Transport & Supporting Services* (2.0% to 1.5%).

However, in growth sectors *Professional Services* (recruitment: 1.7% to 1.8%; resignation: 1.1% to 1.3%), *Information & Communications* (1.8% to 1.9%; 1.3% to 1.4%) and *Financial Services* (1.3% to 1.5%; 0.7% to 0.9%), both recruitment and resignation rates rose, reflecting more movement of employees in and out of these sectors.

Chart 16: 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

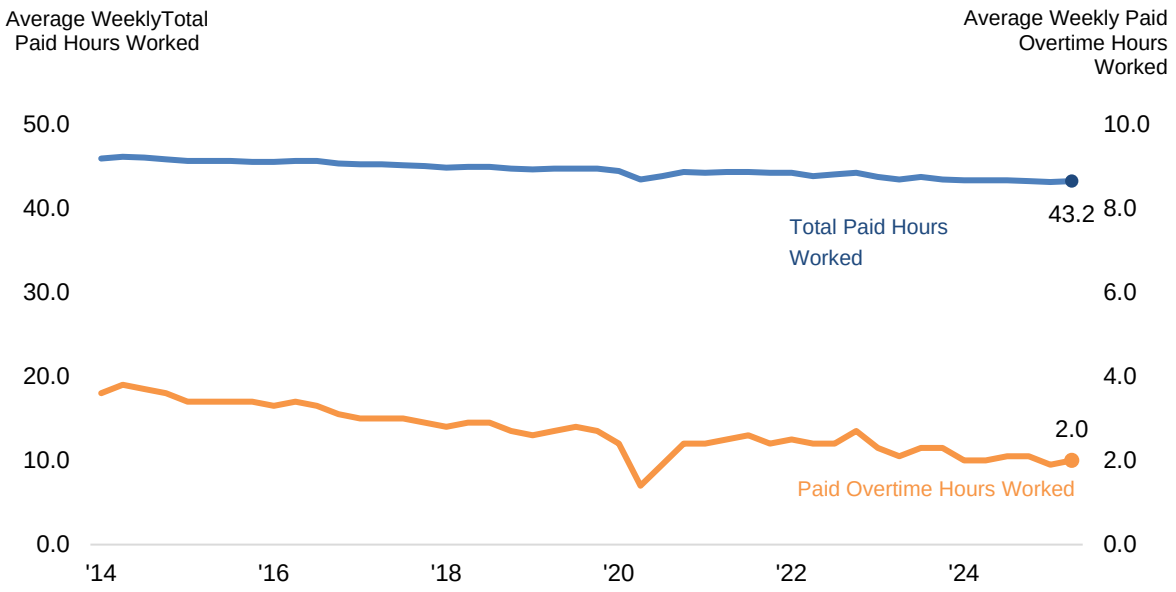
In June 2025, the average weekly total paid hours worked per employee (43.2 hours) and the average weekly paid overtime hours worked per employee (2.0 hours) were higher than in the previous quarter (43.1 hours and 1.9 hours, respectively) but these remained part of the longer-term downtrend observed [Chart 17].[12]

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.[13] 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, larger increases in both the average weekly total paid hours and paid overtime hours worked per employee were observed in *Retail Trade*, *Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing* and *Real Estate Services*.[14] Conversely, *Security & Investigation* experienced consistent declines in both average weekly total paid hours and paid overtime hours worked per employee over the past three quarters[15], possibly a sign of greater adoption of automated security technologies by firms.

[12] Average weekly total paid hours/paid overtime hours worked are based on the last month of each quarter.
[13] 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.
[14] Between March and June 2025, the average weekly total paid hours and paid overtime hours worked per employee increased in *Retail Trade* (40.2 to 40.8 hours; 0.8 to 0.9 hours), *Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing* (40.4 to 40.9; 0.2 to 0.6) and *Real Estate Services* (43.0 to 43.4; 0.9 to 1.3).
[15] From September 2024 to June 2025, the average weekly total paid hours and paid overtime hours worked per employee in the *Security & Investigation* sector decreased from 43.9 and 2.4 hours to 41.2 and 1.0 hours, respectively.

Chart 17: 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.

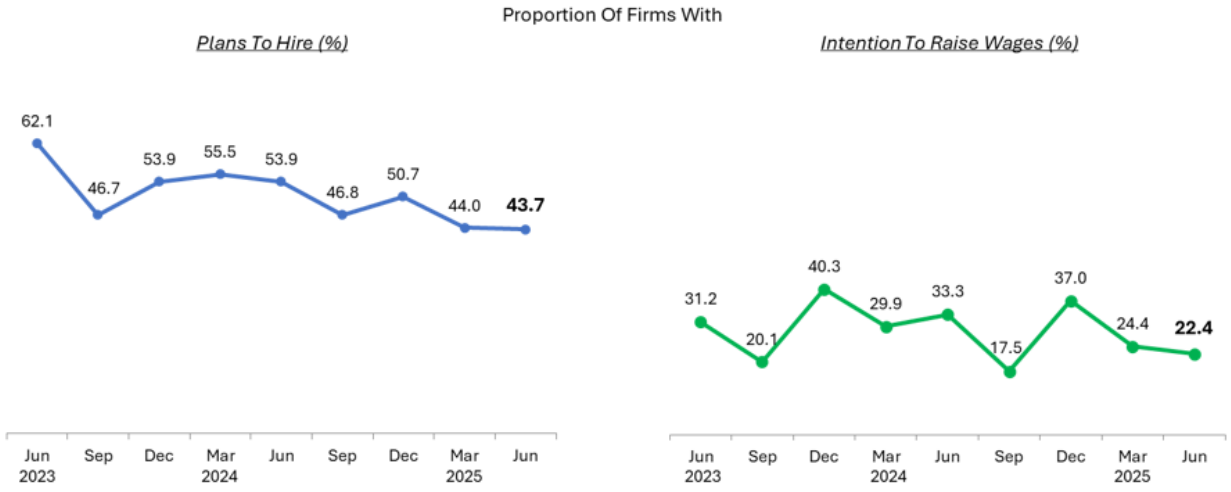
Labour Market Expectations

Looking ahead, global uncertainty is expected to weigh on hiring and wages. Overall, labour market adjustments are expected to come mainly through slower hiring and moderated wage growth, while retrenchments may rise modestly but remain low.

The proportion of firms who plan to hire in 3Q 2025 has declined to 43.7% in June 2025, down from 44.0% in March 2025 (for 2Q 2025 outlook) [Chart 18]. While there has been a gradual uptrend in the proportion of firms planning redundancies, the proportion has remained low (1.6% in March 2025; 1.9% in June 2025).

Wage expectations have also softened, with fewer firms anticipating wage increases (24.4% in March 2025; 22.4% in June 2025) [Chart 18].

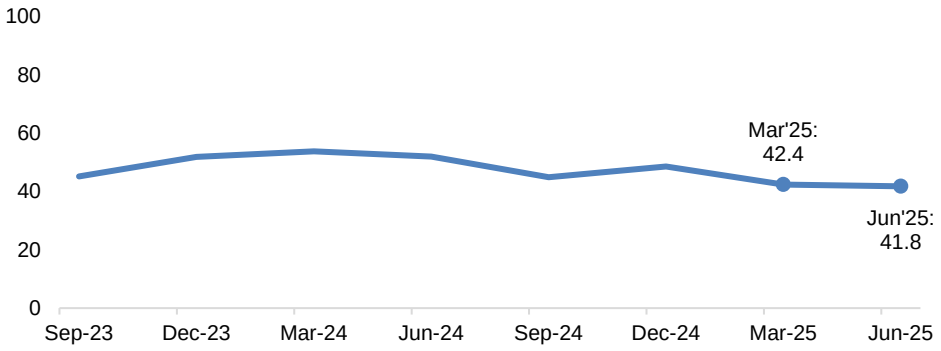
Chart 18: Hiring and Wage Expectations for the Next Three Months



Source: Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

The net employment outlook for 3Q 2025 eased slightly to 41.8% in June 2025 (from 42.4% in March 2025),[16] indicating that fewer firms expect to hire and more are planning redundancies [Chart 19].

Chart 19: Net Employment Outlook (%)



Source: Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

Overall, the labour market remains on a stable footing, though early signs of easing point to more selective growth in the months ahead.

[16] Net employment outlook is calculated by subtracting the percentage of firms who intend for redundancies from those who intend to hire over the next 3 months.

1.1 TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

In Thousands

Industry (SSIC 2020)		Total Employment Change								Total Employment Level in Jun 2025
		2022	2023	2024	2024			2025		
					2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	
	TOTAL	**260.3**	**96.7**	**59.8**	**14.9**	**24.9**	**11.9**	**6.9**	**12.9**	**4 066.0**
C10-32	**MANUFACTURING**	**33.9**	**2.2**	**-0.9**	**1.0**	**1.6**	**0.3**	**-0.4**	**0.9**	**486.5**
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	7.1	2.6	1.8	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.6	65.0
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	0.8	-0.4	-1.5	-0.4	-0.6	-0.6	-0.4	0.3	24.5
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	10.8	0.9	3.8	1.2	2.5	0.3	0.5	-0.6	79.1
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	2.5	0.7	-2.2	-0.8	-1.5	-0.2	0.1	-0.4	91.2
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	6.1	-6.0	-1.3	-0.4	-0.2	0.3	-0.7	0.1	77.7
C29-30	Transport Equipment	5.4	1.0	3.3	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.2	90.6
	Other Manufacturing Industries	1.3	3.4	-4.7	-0.8	-0.1	-1.3	-0.9	0.6	58.4
F41-43	**CONSTRUCTION**	**91.0**	**29.2**	**11.5**	**5.7**	**3.7**	**4.5**	**-1.0**	**5.8**	**544.3**
G-U	**SERVICES**	**135.3**	**64.6**	**50.0**	**7.8**	**20.5**	**7.6**	**8.7**	**6.2**	**3 009.2**
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	9.4	5.6	-5.4	-2.6	-3.4	2.6	-1.7	-2.1	451.7
G46	Wholesale Trade	6.0	3.7	-3.4	-1.4	-2.8	1.2	0.7	0.3	298.1
G47	Retail Trade	3.4	1.9	-1.9	-1.2	-0.6	1.4	-2.4	-2.3	153.6
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	11.1	-0.2	3.1	1.1	1.9	-0.9	2.4	0.6	269.3
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	-0.5	2.1	-0.5	1.0	0.3	-1.7	2.1	1.4	104.2
H50,5222, 5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	1.3	0.4	1.7	1.4	0.5	-0.3	-0.2	0.4	46.9
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	5.7	3.5	1.5	-0.1	0.3	0.4	-	0.4	37.0
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	4.6	-6.2	0.5	-1.2	0.9	0.6	0.5	-1.6	81.2
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	21.0	5.6	1.3	0.4	2.6	-2.2	0.1	-1.5	269.3
I55	Accommodation	4.3	2.3	0.9	0.1	1.4	-0.8	0.1	-0.3	33.3
I56	Food & Beverage Services	16.7	3.3	0.4	0.2	1.2	-1.4	-0.1	-1.2	236.0
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	14.3	-5.1	-0.3	-0.9	2.5	-1.1	-1.6	-1.7	177.0
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	1.3	-2.7	-1.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-1.0	37.3
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	12.9	-2.4	0.7	-0.7	2.5	-1.0	-1.3	-0.8	139.6
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	13.5	9.3	4.9	1.0	1.2	0.8	2.5	5.7	240.5
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services	11.4	10.5	6.7	0.5	2.5	2.2	1.9	4.1	195.8
K65 & 662	Insurance Services	2.2	-1.1	-1.8	0.5	-1.4	-1.4	0.5	1.7	44.7
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	4.5	1.8	3.9	0.5	0.9	1.5	-0.7	-2.5	79.1
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	14.6	4.2	3.2	-0.2	3.0	2.0	-1.2	-2.6	284.4
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	6.9	4.8	4.0	-0.7	2.7	1.6	0.2	-1.6	159.0
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	3.8	-0.8	0.2	-	0.9	0.2	-0.8	-0.2	64.5
	Other Professional Services	4.0	0.2	-1.0	0.5	-0.6	0.2	-0.6	-0.8	61.0
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	-0.5	1.8	5.9	-0.3	2.9	0.1	1.1	3.5	255.2
N80	Security & Investigation	-1.3	0.7	2.2	1.0	0.7	-0.1	0.1	0.3	50.0
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	2.9	-	2.0	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.3	85.9
	Other Administrative & Support Services	-2.1	1.2	1.7	-2.0	1.3	-0.3	-	2.8	119.2
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	47.3	41.6	33.4	8.8	8.9	5.0	8.0	6.7	982.6
O84	Public Administration & Defence	-0.4	1.6	2.6	-0.2	1.2	-0.2	1.5	0.1	152.0
P85	Education	2.0	1.6	2.0	-	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	122.9
Q86-88	Health & Social Services	5.9	10.1	10.6	2.2	3.4	1.7	3.0	1.8	219.5
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	10.1	3.7	1.3	1.3	0.9	-0.1	-0.2	0.9	56.6
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	29.6	24.6	17.0	5.5	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.8	431.6
A,B,D,E	**OTHERS***	**0.1**	**0.6**	**-0.9**	**0.4**	**-0.9**	**-0.6**	**-0.3**	**0.1**	**26.1**

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.
4) Data for 1Q 2025 are revised at the industry level to reflect updates in industry classification of firms.

2.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

RESIDENT UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY SEX, AGE AND HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED

Per Cent

Characteristics	2022	2023	2024	Jun	
				2024	2025[p]
TOTAL	**2.9**	**2.7**	**2.8**	**3.3**	**3.5**
SEX					
Male	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.4	3.4
Female	3.0	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.6
AGE GROUP (YEARS)					
Below 30	4.7	5.3	5.4	6.1	7.3
30 - 39	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.8	2.9
40 & Over	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.9	2.9
40 - 49	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.7
50 & Over	2.8	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.0
50 - 59	2.8	2.5	2.7	3.2	3.2
60 & Over	2.9	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.9
HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED					
Below Secondary	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.8	2.6
Secondary	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.2
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	3.5	3.2	3.3	4.3	4.0
Diploma & Professional Qualification	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.8	3.9
Degree	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.4

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

[p]: Preliminary

Note : Figures for the month are non-seasonally adjusted. 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	2022	2023	2024	Jun	
				2024	2025[p]
TOTAL	**69.6**	**65.4**	**66.7**	**80.9**	**83.1**
SEX					
Male	35.6	35.3	35.4	43.5	42.5
Female	33.8	30.6	31.4	37.4	40.6
AGE GROUP (YEARS)					
Below 30	16.2	19.2	18.8	21.7	23.0
30 - 39	13.5	12.0	12.2	15.8	16.5
40 & Over	39.7	34.8	35.8	43.4	43.6
40 - 49	15.1	12.9	12.3	14.9	14.9
50 & Over	24.6	21.9	23.5	28.5	28.7
50 - 59	13.1	12.7	13.3	15.9	15.9
60 & Over	11.5	9.2	10.2	12.5	12.7
HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED					
Below Secondary	8.1	7.8	7.2	8.0	6.9
Secondary	11.6	10.3	9.1	9.2	9.6
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	7.4	7.3	7.5	12.0	10.8
Diploma & Professional Qualification	14.7	13.7	14.8	18.8	19.2
Degree	27.7	26.9	28.2	32.9	36.6

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

[p]: Preliminary

Notes :

1) Figures for the month are non-seasonally adjusted. 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	2022	2023	2024	Jun	
				2024	2025[p]
TOTAL	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**0.8**
SEX					
Male	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8
Female	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7
AGE GROUP (YEARS)					
Below 30	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.6	1.1
30 - 39	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
40 & Over	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
40 - 49	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
50 & Over	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
50 - 59	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8
60 & Over	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0
HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED					
Below Secondary	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7
Secondary	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.4
Diploma & Professional Qualification	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.8
Degree	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9

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

[p]: Preliminary

Note : Figures for the month are non-seasonally adjusted. 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	2022	2023	2024	Jun	
				2024	2025[p]
TOTAL	**15.6**	**15.6**	**19.0**	**16.8**	**18.5**
SEX					
Male	8.8	9.2	11.1	11.3	10.6
Female	6.8	6.4	7.9	5.5	7.9
AGE GROUP (YEARS)					
Below 30	1.8	2.7	3.3	2.3	3.4
30 - 39	2.2	2.8	3.3	2.9	3.0
40 & Over	11.6	10.2	12.4	11.6	12.1
40 - 49	3.2	3.2	3.9	3.2	3.5
50 & Over	8.4	7.0	8.6	8.4	8.6
50 - 59	4.3	4.2	4.9	4.6	4.2
60 & Over	4.1	2.8	3.7	3.8	4.4
HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED					
Below Secondary	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8
Secondary	2.9	2.7	2.1	1.6	2.2
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.4	1.1
Diploma & Professional Qualification	3.4	3.0	4.6	4.1	3.8
Degree	6.1	6.7	8.7	6.9	9.6

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

[p]: Preliminary

Notes :

1) Figures for the month are non-seasonally adjusted. 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

		2022	2023	2024	2024			2025	
					2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
	TOTAL	**6 440**	**14 590**	**13 020**	**3 270**	**3 050**	**3 680**	**3 590**	**3 540**
	Industry (SSIC 2020)								
C10-32	**MANUFACTURING**	**2 100**	**3 470**	**2 780**	**690**	**580**	**850**	**1 020**	**650**
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	30	160	60	30	10	10	50	50
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	30	130	370	270	20	70	50	-
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	220	240	560	110	90	260	120	200
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	560	530	840	100	260	180	470	150
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	870	2 080	770	140	160	290	280	150
C29-30	Transport Equipment	320	140	40	20	-	10	10	50
	Other Manufacturing Industries	80	200	140	30	40	30	40	50
F41-43	**CONSTRUCTION**	**260**	**590**	**460**	**100**	**140**	**90**	**240**	**140**
G-U	**SERVICES**	**4 060**	**10 440**	**9 670**	**2 470**	**2 220**	**2 730**	**2 330**	**2 750**
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	910	2 850	2 170	500	570	760	600	600
G46	Wholesale Trade	850	2 560	1 910	450	480	650	460	500
G47	Retail Trade	70	290	260	50	100	100	140	100
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	150	540	520	140	140	90	140	220
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	10	210	50	20	10	-	50	-
H50,5222, 5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	60	100	130	20	20	60	40	130
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	70	230	340	100	120	20	40	80
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	40	150	180	40	50	20	40	90
I55	Accommodation	20	-	20	10	10	-	30	60
I56	Food & Beverage Services	20	150	160	30	40	20	10	30
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	1 200	2 740	2 060	400	670	410	380	500
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	410	720	560	100	220	130	70	90
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	790	2 010	1 500	300	450	280	310	410
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	700	1 820	1 880	600	270	620	510	580
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services	670	1 650	1 690	550	240	530	480	560
K65 & 662	Insurance Services	30	170	190	40	40	90	30	20
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	30	80	80	40	10	10	10	30
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	490	1 620	1 870	470	390	530	550	450
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	270	1 030	1 040	290	210	350	200	240
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	100	210	370	80	60	70	140	90
	Other Professional Services	120	380	470	110	120	120	200	120
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	230	380	540	190	80	80	60	150
N80	Security & Investigation	10	20	50	-	-	-	-	10
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	30	10	10	-	-	-	-	-
	Other Administrative & Support Services	190	350	480	190	70	80	50	140
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	310	280	360	100	40	210	60	120
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education	50	60	220	40	-	160	40	70
Q86-88	Health & Social Services	90	80	50	10	20	30	10	20
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	60	30	50	40	-	-	10	10
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	110	120	50	10	20	20	10	20
A,B,D,E	**OTHERS***	**30**	**80**	**120**	**-**	**100**	**10**	**10**	**-**
	OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	4 520	11 030	10 160	2 610	2 300	2 960	2 730	2 880
	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	540	1 250	1 110	330	240	250	240	280
	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	1 390	2 310	1 760	330	500	470	630	380

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, SECOND QUARTER 2025

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	Others	Total	Profes-sionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers
	TOTAL	**190**	**570**	**510**	**2 370**	**150**	**170**	**610**	**3 540**	**2 880**	**280**	**380**
C10-32	**MANUFACTURING**	**30**	**160**	**100**	**390**	**60**	**-**	**110**	**650**	**460**	**40**	**150**
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	-	40	10	20	-	-	-	50	40	-	10
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	-	10	10	110	10	-	80	200	180	10	20
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	10	50	20	70	-	-	20	150	100	10	40
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	10	50	50	100	40	-	-	150	100	10	40
C29-30	Transport Equipment	-	-	-	50	-	-	10	50	10	10	30
	Other Manufacturing Industries	-	20	10	30	10	-	-	50	30	10	10
F41-43	**CONSTRUCTION**	**-**	**30**	**10**	**30**	**10**	**40**	**60**	**140**	**80**	**-**	**60**
G-U	**SERVICES**	**160**	**370**	**400**	**1 950**	**90**	**120**	**440**	**2 750**	**2 330**	**230**	**180**
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	20	60	80	520	20	-	60	600	510	80	10
G46	Wholesale Trade	10	10	50	460	20	-	40	500	460	30	-
G47	Retail Trade	-	50	30	60	-	-	20	100	40	50	10
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	10	30	20	120	-	-	70	220	130	30	60
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H50,5222, 5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	10	10	10	50	-	-	70	130	70	20	50
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	10	-	-
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	-	20	10	60	-	-	-	80	50	10	20
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	-	30	40	30	-	-	40	90	10	20	70
I55	Accommodation	-	20	20	20	-	-	40	60	10	10	50
I56	Food & Beverage Services	-	10	20	-	-	-	-	30	-	10	20
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	50	100	120	340	40	30	20	500	480	10	-
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	10	30	10	50	20	-	-	90	90	-	-
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	50	80	110	290	20	30	20	410	400	10	-
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	30	40	20	370	-	-	210	580	550	20	10
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services	30	40	20	350	-	-	210	560	530	20	10
K65 & 662	Insurance Services	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	20	20	-	-
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	-	-	-	30	-	10	-	30	30	-	-
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	40	70	60	330	20	80	30	450	410	30	20
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	20	20	50	200	10	20	10	240	220	20	-
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	10	30	10	40	10	40	-	90	70	-	10
	Other Professional Services	-	10	10	100	10	20	20	120	120	-	-
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	10	20	40	130	-	-	-	150	120	30	10
N80	Security & Investigation	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	10	-
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other Administrative & Support Services	10	20	30	120	-	-	-	140	120	20	-
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	-	20	10	100	10	-	-	120	100	20	-
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education	-	-	-	70	10	-	-	70	70	10	-
Q86-88	Health & Social Services	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	20	20	-	-
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	10	-
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	-	10	10	10	-	-	-	20	10	10	-
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

		2022	2023	2024	2024			2025	
					2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
	TOTAL	**5 560**	**13 830**	**12 570**	**3 130**	**2 900**	**3 580**	**3 440**	**3 310**
	Industry (SSIC 2020)								
C10-32	**MANUFACTURING**	**1 500**	**3 270**	**2 660**	**680**	**560**	**800**	**1 000**	**610**
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	30	120	60	30	10	10	50	50
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	30	120	370	270	20	70	50	-
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	200	230	510	100	90	240	110	200
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	450	470	780	90	250	150	460	140
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	630	2 010	760	130	150	290	280	150
C29-30	Transport Equipment	80	110	40	20	-	10	10	20
	Other Manufacturing Industries	80	200	140	30	40	30	40	50
F41-43	**CONSTRUCTION**	**110**	**450**	**380**	**60**	**130**	**80**	**160**	**130**
G-U	**SERVICES**	**3 930**	**10 030**	**9 480**	**2 400**	**2 170**	**2 690**	**2 270**	**2 580**
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	890	2 780	2 150	490	570	750	590	590
G46	Wholesale Trade	830	2 500	1 890	450	470	650	450	490
G47	Retail Trade	60	280	260	40	100	100	140	100
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	150	530	510	140	140	90	130	160
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	10	210	40	20	10	-	50	-
H50,5222, 5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	60	100	130	20	20	60	40	70
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	70	210	340	100	110	20	40	80
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	20	140	170	30	50	20	40	50
I55	Accommodation	-	-	20	-	10	-	30	30
I56	Food & Beverage Services	10	140	160	30	40	20	10	20
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	1 190	2 620	2 010	390	650	400	380	490
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	400	720	550	90	220	130	70	90
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	780	1 900	1 470	300	430	270	310	410
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	690	1 800	1 870	600	270	620	500	580
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services	660	1 640	1 680	550	230	530	470	560
K65 & 662	Insurance Services	30	170	180	40	40	90	30	20
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	30	70	80	40	10	10	10	30
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	470	1 490	1 820	450	380	530	510	420
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	270	1 000	1 010	270	210	340	200	240
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	90	140	350	70	50	70	110	70
	Other Professional Services	120	350	460	110	120	120	200	110
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	220	340	530	190	80	80	60	140
N80	Security & Investigation	10	20	50	-	-	-	-	10
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	30	10	10	-	-	-	-	-
	Other Administrative & Support Services	180	320	480	190	70	80	50	140
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	290	260	340	80	40	200	60	120
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education	50	50	210	30	-	160	30	70
Q86-88	Health & Social Services	80	60	50	10	20	20	10	20
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	50	30	40	40	-	-	10	10
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	110	120	50	10	20	20	10	20
A,B,D,E	**OTHERS***	**30**	**80**	**60**	**-**	**40**	**10**	**10**	**-**
	OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	4 290	10 720	9 990	2 570	2 250	2 910	2 650	2 800
	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	460	1 160	1 060	300	240	240	230	270
	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	810	1 960	1 520	270	410	430	550	250

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

		2022	2023	2024	2024			2025	
					2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
	TOTAL	**880**	**760**	**450**	**140**	**140**	**90**	**160**	**230**
	Industry (SSIC 2020)								
C10-32	**MANUFACTURING**	**600**	**210**	**120**	**20**	**30**	**40**	**20**	**40**
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	20	10	50	10	-	20	10	-
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	110	60	60	10	20	30	10	-
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	230	70	10	-	10	-	-	-
C29-30	Transport Equipment	240	30	-	-	-	-	-	30
	Other Manufacturing Industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F41-43	**CONSTRUCTION**	**150**	**140**	**80**	**50**	**10**	**10**	**80**	**20**
G-U	**SERVICES**	**130**	**410**	**190**	**80**	**50**	**30**	**60**	**170**
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	20	70	30	10	-	-	10	10
G46	Wholesale Trade	20	60	20	10	-	-	10	10
G47	Retail Trade	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	-	10	10	10	-	-	-	70
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-
H50,5222, 5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	20	10	10	10	-	-	-	40
I55	Accommodation	20	-	10	10	-	-	-	30
I56	Food & Beverage Services	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	10	120	50	10	20	10	-	10
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	10	-	10	10	-	-	-	-
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	10	120	30	-	20	10	-	10
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	10	20	10	-	-	10	10	-
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services	10	20	10	-	-	-	10	-
K65 & 662	Insurance Services	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	20	130	50	20	10	-	40	30
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	-	30	30	20	-	-	-	-
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	20	70	20	10	10	-	30	10
	Other Professional Services	-	30	-	-	-	-	10	10
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	10	40	10	-	-	-	-	10
N80	Security & Investigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other Administrative & Support Services	10	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	30	20	30	20	-	10	-	-
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-
Q86-88	Health & Social Services	20	10	10	-	-	10	-	-
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	10	10	10	10	-	-	-	-
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A,B,D,E	**OTHERS***	**-**	**-**	**60**	**-**	**60**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	230	320	170	40	50	50	80	80
	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	80	100	50	30	-	10	10	10
	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	580	350	230	70	90	30	80	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	2022	2023	2024	2024			2025	
				2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
SEX								
Male	3.6	8.2	7.1	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6
Female	3.1	6.5	6.4	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.7
AGE GROUP (YEARS)								
Below 30	2.5	5.3	3.9	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.7
30 - 39	2.7	6.9	7.2	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.6
40 & Over	3.9	8.1	7.3	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.9
40 - 49	3.5	9.3	8.1	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.2
50 & Over	4.2	7.3	6.8	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.0	1.7
50 - 59	5.3	10.1	9.0	2.0	2.0	2.8	2.6	2.4
60 & Over	2.8	4.0	4.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.0
SECTOR								
Manufacturing	6.8	11.9	9.8	2.3	1.9	2.8	3.0	2.4
Construction	1.3	3.1	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.3
Services	3.0	6.9	6.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.7
Others*	1.5	5.3	6.3	-	6.1	-	-	-
HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED								
Below Secondary	3.7	3.2	4.2	0.8	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.8
Secondary	2.0	2.3	2.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	2.5	3.3	1.9	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.8
Diploma & Professional Qualification	2.6	5.9	4.5	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4
Degree	4.3	12.2	11.5	2.8	2.6	3.2	2.7	2.6
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	4.2	9.5	8.6	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.2
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	1.5	3.0	3.1	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	2.4	3.1	3.0	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5

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

	2022	2023	2024	2024			2025	
				2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
EMPLOYEES ON SHORT WORK-WEEK OR TEMPORARY LAYOFF								
TOTAL	**2 740**	**3 110**	**2 210**	**460**	**480**	**660**	**570**	**620**
SECTOR								
Manufacturing	740	1 170	760	90	210	280	390	270
Construction	90	420	370	60	80	90	10	20
Services	1 900	1 510	1 090	310	200	300	170	330
Others*	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	820	1 220	690	110	170	230	140	140
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	1 010	830	760	230	130	230	170	60
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	910	1 050	760	120	180	200	270	430
EMPLOYEES ON SHORT WORK-WEEK								
TOTAL	**2 550**	**2 810**	**1 950**	**390**	**450**	**560**	**540**	**550**
SECTOR								
Manufacturing	680	1 080	730	80	210	260	390	260
Construction	70	340	280	60	60	30	10	-
Services	1 810	1 380	950	260	180	270	140	290
Others*	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	760	1 160	660	90	170	220	120	130
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	960	760	700	210	120	210	160	50
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	840	900	600	100	160	130	260	380
EMPLOYEES ON TEMPORARY LAYOFF								
TOTAL	**180**	**290**	**260**	**60**	**30**	**100**	**30**	**70**
SECTOR								
Manufacturing	70	90	30	10	-	10	-	10
Construction	20	70	90	-	20	60	-	20
Services	100	130	140	50	10	30	30	40
Others*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	50	60	40	20	10	10	20	10
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	60	70	60	20	10	20	10	-
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	70	160	160	20	10	70	10	50

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
BY SEX, AGE, HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP PRIOR TO RETRENCHMENT

Per Cent

Characteristics	2022	2023	2024	2024			2025	
				2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
TOTAL	**68.9**	**63.7**	**58.4**	**55.0**	**60.4**	**58.1**	**60.6**	**56.3**
SEX								
Male	66.7	62.0	58.1	56.6	58.7	58.0	62.9	55.6
Female	71.2	65.8	58.7	53.3	62.4	58.3	58.1	57.0
AGE GROUP (YEARS)								
Below 30	84.5	79.4	74.0	76.9	73.3	70.3	72.5	79.8
30 - 39	80.6	74.6	68.9	67.0	68.5	72.3	66.3	66.1
40 & Over	64.1	54.6	52.2	47.5	54.5	50.9	56.0	48.9
40 - 49	75.4	61.8	60.0	54.4	62.6	62.1	61.3	58.5
50 & Over	56.8	48.6	45.6	41.6	47.7	41.0	52.0	42.1
50 - 59	60.8	49.3	47.2	41.6	47.7	44.2	49.5	42.4
60 & Over	47.0	46.3	41.3	41.5	47.8	33.8	57.9	41.1
HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED								
Below Secondary	71.1	73.3	65.6	66.7	74.7	59.6	75.9	62.5
Secondary	67.5	60.5	62.5	54.4	61.7	64.5	67.4	60.4
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	67.1	74.7	57.1	54.7	s	62.9	69.8	64.7
Diploma & Professional Qualification	71.1	65.9	60.7	58.5	64.3	65.5	64.3	59.8
Degree	67.5	61.5	55.6	52.6	54.8	56.8	54.8	52.0
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP PRIOR TO RETRENCHMENT								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	66.8	62.5	56.9	53.2	58.5	57.2	57.9	55.0
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	73.4	72.8	69.8	69.1	78.8	65.6	72.3	66.1
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	74.0	75.7	68.4	71.4	62.5	61.8	80.7	68.6

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 are suppressed due to small number of observations.

6.1 JOB VACANCY

JOB VACANCY BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

In Thousands

		2022	2023	2024	Jun	
					2024	2025
	TOTAL	**115.0**	**85.8**	**75.5**	**82.6**	**78.1**
	Industry (SSIC 2020)					
C10-32	**MANUFACTURING**	**13.5**	**8.3**	**8.1**	**8.7**	**7.7**
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.7
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	4.0	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.4
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	2.6	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.9
C29-30	Transport Equipment	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.2
	Other Manufacturing Industries	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.0
F41-43	**CONSTRUCTION**	**10.3**	**6.8**	**7.3**	**8.7**	**9.6**
G-U	**SERVICES**	**90.6**	**70.0**	**59.5**	**64.8**	**60.2**
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	11.2	7.7	6.7	7.2	6.5
G46	Wholesale Trade	6.2	4.6	3.9	4.2	4.0
G47	Retail Trade	5.0	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.5
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	7.9	5.6	4.8	5.8	5.0
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0
H50,5222, 5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.7
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	3.1	2.1	1.7	2.2	1.5
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	9.9	8.1	6.5	7.0	5.7
I55	Accommodation	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.6
I56	Food & Beverage Services	8.1	6.3	4.8	5.0	4.1
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	10.3	7.1	6.3	6.5	6.0
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	1.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	8.4	6.1	5.5	5.6	5.2
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	10.2	6.3	5.1	5.6	6.3
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services	9.4	5.7	4.3	4.7	5.5
K65 & 662	Insurance Services	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.6
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	9.1	6.7	6.0	6.9	5.8
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	5.3	3.8	3.5	3.9	3.0
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	2.6	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.6
	Other Professional Services	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	7.6	6.5	5.2	5.1	5.9
N80	Security & Investigation	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.1
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.2	3.4
	Other Administrative & Support Services	3.2	2.3	1.4	1.5	1.4
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	22.3	20.2	17.3	18.6	17.5
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education	10.2	9.6	8.9	10.2	9.4
Q86-88	Health & Social Services	7.8	7.1	5.7	5.9	5.2
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	2.2	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.9
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.0
A,B,D,E	**OTHERS***	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.4**	**0.6**
	OCCUPATIONAL GROUP					
	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	63.7	48.3	41.9	45.3	43.1
	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	24.3	20.1	17.4	19.1	16.7
	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	27.0	17.4	16.1	18.2	18.2

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) 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

		2022	2023	2024	Jun	
					2024	2025
	TOTAL	**5.1**	**3.7**	**3.1**	**3.4**	**3.0**
	Industry (SSIC 2020)					
C10-32	**MANUFACTURING**	**4.1**	**2.3**	**2.1**	**2.2**	**1.9**
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	4.4	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.2
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	4.9	2.6	2.3	2.2	1.8
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.5	1.8
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	4.7	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.6
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	4.1	1.4	2.0	2.3	2.7
C29-30	Transport Equipment	3.3	2.7	1.8	2.0	1.4
	Other Manufacturing Industries	3.7	2.5	1.8	2.0	2.3
F41-43	**CONSTRUCTION**	**3.5**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**2.6**	**2.2**
G-U	**SERVICES**	**5.6**	**4.4**	**3.6**	**3.9**	**3.4**
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	4.7	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.5
G46	Wholesale Trade	3.9	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.4
G47	Retail Trade	6.4	3.8	3.3	3.4	2.9
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	5.0	4.0	3.3	3.9	3.3
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	4.4	3.7	3.5	4.0	2.7
H50,5222, 5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	4.3	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.2
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	5.4	5.0	4.2	5.2	6.1
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	5.6	4.1	3.2	3.9	2.8
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	6.6	4.9	3.8	4.1	3.0
I55	Accommodation	9.9	7.9	7.5	8.3	6.5
I56	Food & Beverage Services	6.1	4.4	3.2	3.4	2.5
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	8.7	6.0	5.1	5.4	4.6
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	5.9	3.2	2.8	3.5	2.9
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	9.8	7.0	5.8	5.9	5.1
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	5.6	3.9	2.8	3.0	3.2
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services	5.8	4.0	2.7	2.9	3.3
K65 & 662	Insurance Services	4.1	3.2	3.3	3.7	2.9
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	5.0	4.1	3.5	4.3	3.0
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	5.4	3.8	3.2	3.6	2.8
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	6.0	4.1	4.0	4.2	3.0
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	4.8	3.1	2.1	2.7	2.1
	Other Professional Services	4.8	4.2	3.5	4.0	4.0
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	4.8	4.4	3.4	3.4	3.2
N80	Security & Investigation	5.4	4.5	3.5	3.6	2.3
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	3.4	3.8	3.3	3.3	4.0
	Other Administrative & Support Services	6.5	5.1	3.3	3.3	2.8
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	5.6	5.1	4.2	4.6	4.2
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education	5.4	5.1	4.6	5.3	4.8
Q86-88	Health & Social Services	5.9	5.6	4.1	4.1	3.7
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	6.6	4.8	3.5	3.5	3.5
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	4.8	4.5	3.7	3.6	3.4
A,B,D,E	**OTHERS***	**3.2**	**3.4**	**2.8**	**2.1**	**2.7**
	OCCUPATIONAL GROUP					
	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	5.3	4.0	3.3	3.6	3.2
	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	6.0	4.7	3.9	4.2	3.3
	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	4.2	2.7	2.3	2.7	2.3

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) 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, JUNE 2025

Industry (SSIC 2020)		Total		Occupational Group					
				Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians		Clerical, Sales & Service Workers		Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	
		Vacancy (' 000)	Vacancy Rate (%)	Vacancy (' 000)	Vacancy Rate (%)	Vacancy (' 000)	Vacancy Rate (%)	Vacancy (' 000)	Vacancy Rate (%)
	TOTAL	**78.1**	**3.0**	**43.1**	**3.2**	**16.7**	**3.3**	**18.2**	**2.3**
C10-32	**MANUFACTURING**	**7.7**	**1.9**	**4.1**	**2.3**	**1.0**	**2.0**	**2.6**	**1.5**
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	1.2	2.2	0.2	1.9	0.5	2.7	0.5	2.0
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	0.3	1.8	0.1	2.1	0.1	3.7	0.1	0.8
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	0.7	1.8	0.4	1.7	0.1	1.7	0.2	1.9
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	1.4	1.6	0.8	2.3	0.2	1.6	0.4	1.1
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	1.9	2.7	1.4	3.0	-	-	0.4	2.0
C29-30	Transport Equipment	1.2	1.4	0.5	1.6	0.1	1.1	0.6	1.2
	Other Manufacturing Industries	1.0	2.3	0.5	3.0	0.1	1.6	0.4	2.0
F41-43	**CONSTRUCTION**	**9.6**	**2.2**	**2.5**	**2.4**	**0.8**	**2.2**	**6.2**	**2.2**
G-U	**SERVICES**	**60.2**	**3.4**	**36.0**	**3.5**	**14.8**	**3.6**	**9.4**	**2.8**
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	6.5	2.5	2.8	2.2	2.9	3.6	0.8	1.7
G46	Wholesale Trade	4.0	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.3	3.5	0.5	1.7
G47	Retail Trade	2.5	2.9	0.6	2.4	1.7	3.6	0.2	1.6
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	5.0	3.3	1.2	2.1	1.7	5.5	2.1	3.2
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	1.0	2.7	0.2	1.5	0.1	1.8	0.8	3.5
H50,5222, 5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	0.7	2.2	0.5	2.5	0.1	3.9	0.2	1.4
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	1.7	6.1	0.4	3.8	1.3	8.7	0.1	1.7
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	1.5	2.8	0.2	1.2	0.2	2.3	1.1	4.0
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	5.7	3.0	1.2	3.0	3.3	3.1	1.2	3.0
I55	Accommodation	1.6	6.5	0.4	4.3	0.7	8.4	0.4	7.6
I56	Food & Beverage Services	4.1	2.5	0.8	2.5	2.6	2.6	0.8	2.2
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	6.0	4.6	5.5	4.7	0.4	3.9	0.2	4.3
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	0.8	2.9	0.6	2.8	0.1	2.5	0.1	4.8
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	5.2	5.1	4.8	5.1	0.3	4.9	0.1	3.9
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	6.3	3.2	5.9	3.4	0.4	3.4	-	-
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services	5.5	3.3	5.3	3.5	0.2	2.7	-	-
K65 & 662	Insurance Services	0.7	2.9	0.6	2.6	0.1	5.9	-	-
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	1.6	3.0	0.7	2.9	0.5	3.7	0.3	2.2
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	5.8	2.8	4.5	3.2	0.7	3.1	0.6	1.4
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	3.0	3.0	2.4	3.0	0.4	2.8	0.2	2.8
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	1.6	2.1	1.1	3.0	0.1	1.9	0.4	1.1
	Other Professional Services	1.2	4.0	1.0	3.9	0.2	9.0	-	-
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	5.9	3.2	0.9	2.3	1.4	2.4	3.6	4.2
N80	Security & Investigation	1.1	2.3	-	-	1.0	2.7	0.1	1.8
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	3.4	4.0	0.1	2.0	0.1	1.3	3.1	4.5
	Other Administrative & Support Services	1.4	2.8	0.8	2.8	0.2	2.4	0.4	3.3
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	17.5	4.2	13.2	4.2	3.6	4.4	0.6	2.7
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education	9.4	4.8	8.6	4.7	0.7	5.7	0.1	4.1
Q86-88	Health & Social Services	5.2	3.7	3.4	3.4	1.6	4.8	0.2	2.5
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	0.9	3.5	0.5	3.5	0.4	3.6	0.1	2.9
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	2.0	3.4	0.8	3.7	0.9	3.6	0.3	2.4
A,B,D,E	**OTHERS***	**0.6**	**2.7**	**0.4**	**3.8**	**0.1**	**3.2**	**0.1**	**1.2**

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

		2022	2023	2024	2Q 2024	2Q 2025
	TOTAL	**2.6**	**2.2**	**2.0**	**2.1**	**1.7**
	Industry (SSIC 2020)					
C10-32	**MANUFACTURING**	**2.3**	**1.7**	**1.6**	**1.9**	**1.2**
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	3.0	3.0	2.3	2.6	1.7
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.0
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.7
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.1
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	2.4	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9
C29-30	Transport Equipment	2.0	1.6	2.2	3.3	1.3
	Other Manufacturing Industries	2.4	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.4
F41-43	**CONSTRUCTION**	**3.0**	**2.3**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**1.9**
G-U	**SERVICES**	**2.6**	**2.4**	**2.0**	**2.1**	**1.8**
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	2.6	2.7	2.1	2.2	1.7
G46	Wholesale Trade	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.4
G47	Retail Trade	3.8	4.4	2.8	2.7	2.2
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.4
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.2
H50,5222, 5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.1
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	2.8	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.5
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	2.8	2.3	1.9	2.0	1.6
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	3.9	3.6	3.1	3.5	2.7
I55	Accommodation	4.4	3.5	2.8	3.1	2.6
I56	Food & Beverage Services	3.9	3.7	3.2	3.6	2.7
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	3.1	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.9
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.2
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	3.5	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.1
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5
K65 & 662	Insurance Services	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.4
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.7
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.8
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.8
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	2.8	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.9
	Other Professional Services	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	4.1	3.6	3.0	3.3	2.8
N80	Security & Investigation	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.0
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	3.9	3.6	3.0	3.5	2.7
	Other Administrative & Support Services	4.7	3.3	2.4	2.8	2.7
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.2
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.8
Q86-88	Health & Social Services	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.6
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.5
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.7
A,B,D,E	**OTHERS***	**1.7**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.8**	**1.1**
	OCCUPATIONAL GROUP					
	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.3
	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	3.5	3.3	2.9	2.9	2.5
	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	3.2	2.4	2.2	2.4	1.9

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 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

		2022	2023	2024	2Q	
					2024	2025
	TOTAL	**1.7**	**1.4**	**1.3**	**1.4**	**1.2**
	Industry (SSIC 2020)					
C10-32	**MANUFACTURING**	**1.5**	**1.2**	**1.0**	**1.2**	**0.9**
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.4
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.1
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.9
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.8
C29-30	Transport Equipment	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.7
	Other Manufacturing Industries	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.0
F41-43	**CONSTRUCTION**	**1.3**	**1.3**	**1.2**	**1.4**	**1.2**
G-U	**SERVICES**	**1.8**	**1.5**	**1.4**	**1.4**	**1.3**
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.2
G46	Wholesale Trade	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.9
G47	Retail Trade	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.9
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8
H50,5222, 5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.3
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	3.0	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.2
I55	Accommodation	3.3	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.1
I56	Food & Beverage Services	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.2
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	1.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.1
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
K65 & 662	Insurance Services	1.8	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.2
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.3
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2
	Other Professional Services	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	3.1	2.7	2.2	2.3	1.9
N80	Security & Investigation	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.4	1.7
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	3.2	3.0	2.4	2.7	2.1
	Other Administrative & Support Services	2.9	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.6
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Q86-88	Health & Social Services	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.5
A,B,D,E	**OTHERS***	**1.2**	**1.0**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**0.8**
	OCCUPATIONAL GROUP					
	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8
	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.4

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, SECOND QUARTER 2025

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	**1.7**	**1.2**	**1.3**	**0.9**	**2.5**	**1.8**	**1.9**	**1.4**
C10-32	**MANUFACTURING**	**1.2**	**0.9**	**1.0**	**0.8**	**1.4**	**1.1**	**1.3**	**1.0**
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	1.7	1.4	1.3	0.9	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.6
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.4
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.7
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.0
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0
C29-30	Transport Equipment	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.7	1.5	0.8
	Other Manufacturing Industries	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.1
F41-43	**CONSTRUCTION**	**1.9**	**1.2**	**1.7**	**0.9**	**1.6**	**1.0**	**2.0**	**1.3**
G-U	**SERVICES**	**1.8**	**1.3**	**1.3**	**1.0**	**2.7**	**1.9**	**2.2**	**1.6**
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	1.7	1.2	1.1	0.8	2.6	2.0	1.7	1.4
G46	Wholesale Trade	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.7	2.2	1.3	1.8	1.3
G47	Retail Trade	2.2	1.9	1.2	1.0	2.9	2.5	1.7	1.5
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.6	1.0	1.8	1.2
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	1.4	0.9	1.5	1.0
H50,5222, 5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.9
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	1.5	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.3	0.6	3.2	2.5
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.0	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.3
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	2.7	2.2	1.7	1.4	3.3	2.7	2.2	1.7
I55	Accommodation	2.6	2.1	2.6	1.7	3.0	2.6	1.9	1.7
I56	Food & Beverage Services	2.7	2.2	1.4	1.3	3.3	2.8	2.2	1.7
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	1.9	1.4	1.8	1.4	3.0	1.9	2.2	1.4
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	2.7	2.3	2.1	1.6
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	2.1	1.5	2.0	1.5	3.2	1.6	2.2	1.3
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	1.5	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.8	1.3	1.9	1.3
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services	1.5	0.9	1.4	0.8	1.7	1.2	1.9	1.3
K65 & 662	Insurance Services	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.1	2.2	1.8	-	-
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	2.7	1.3	1.9	1.1	2.5	1.5	4.9	1.5
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.2	2.9	1.4	2.2	1.4
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.2	3.3	1.4	3.6	1.3
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	1.9	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.8	0.7	2.1	1.4
	Other Professional Services	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.3	4.4	4.3	0.7	1.5
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	2.8	1.9	1.6	1.1	3.5	1.7	2.8	2.4
N80	Security & Investigation	3.0	1.7	0.8	0.7	3.2	1.9	3.5	1.3
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	2.7	2.1	1.3	0.9	1.7	0.9	2.9	2.5
	Other Administrative & Support Services	2.7	1.6	1.8	1.3	6.2	1.6	1.9	2.1
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.5
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	2.2	1.6	0.5	0.9
Q86-88	Health & Social Services	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.3	0.8
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	1.5	1.0	1.2	0.7	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.2
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.0	2.0	1.7	1.7	2.1
A,B,D,E	**OTHERS***	**1.1**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**1.1**	**1.3**	**1.6**	**0.9**

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)		2022	2023	2024	2024			2025	
					Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun
	TOTAL	**44.1**	**43.6**	**43.3**	**43.3**	**43.3**	**43.2**	**43.1**	**43.2**
C10-32	**MANUFACTURING**	**47.5**	**46.5**	**45.9**	**45.8**	**45.7**	**45.9**	**45.6**	**45.5**
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	44.6	44.1	43.2	43.2	43.3	43.3	42.5	42.9
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	48.3	46.2	45.5	44.7	44.8	46.7	46.6	45.3
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	44.4	43.2	43.7	44.0	43.4	43.4	42.9	42.3
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	49.0	47.9	46.7	46.6	46.8	46.7	46.2	46.3
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	47.4	45.7	45.5	45.3	45.4	45.2	45.4	45.2
C29-30	Transport Equipment	49.0	48.7	48.1	48.1	47.6	48.6	48.0	48.0
	Other Manufacturing Industries	46.6	46.4	45.7	45.4	46.0	45.4	46.1	46.0
F41-43	**CONSTRUCTION**	**49.9**	**48.6**	**47.8**	**47.8**	**47.8**	**47.8**	**47.2**	**47.6**
G-U	**SERVICES**	**42.3**	**41.8**	**41.7**	**41.7**	**41.7**	**41.6**	**41.6**	**41.6**
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	42.2	41.4	41.3	41.3	41.4	41.5	41.2	41.7
G46	Wholesale Trade	42.4	41.9	41.9	41.8	42.0	41.9	41.7	42.1
G47	Retail Trade	41.7	40.4	40.4	40.6	40.2	40.8	40.2	40.8
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	45.2	44.3	43.8	43.8	44.2	43.7	44.1	43.8
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	46.7	47.3	46.8	47.2	47.4	46.5	46.6	45.1
H50,5222, 5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	44.5	42.6	42.1	41.8	42.6	41.9	42.8	42.3
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	42.9	41.7	41.9	41.9	41.7	42.1	42.3	42.5
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	45.8	44.9	44.2	44.2	44.7	44.0	44.4	44.4
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	40.4	40.2	40.2	40.3	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.2
I55	Accommodation	45.1	45.2	45.3	45.9	44.7	44.8	45.1	44.8
I56	Food & Beverage Services	39.7	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.2	39.3	39.3	39.5
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	40.9	40.6	40.7	40.3	40.9	40.8	40.5	40.9
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	40.5	40.4	40.8	40.4	41.4	40.7	40.4	40.9
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	41.1	40.7	40.7	40.3	40.7	40.8	40.5	40.8
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	41.3	40.8	40.6	40.7	40.4	40.6	40.8	40.8
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services	41.4	40.9	40.7	40.7	40.3	40.7	40.9	40.9
K65 & 662	Insurance Services	40.4	39.9	40.4	40.4	40.6	40.3	40.1	40.0
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	43.2	43.2	43.4	43.3	43.9	43.2	43.0	43.4
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	42.6	42.3	42.7	43.0	42.7	42.7	42.4	42.4
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	40.8	40.2	40.5	40.6	40.7	40.5	40.5	40.2
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	46.2	46.0	46.0	46.4	46.0	45.9	45.1	45.7
	Other Professional Services	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.9	41.4	41.1	41.3	41.5
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	43.6	43.7	43.1	43.0	43.3	42.8	42.8	42.4
N80	Security & Investigation	46.6	46.3	42.9	42.7	43.9	42.5	41.7	41.2
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	44.6	43.8	43.4	43.2	43.3	43.1	43.1	43.3
	Other Administrative & Support Services	39.8	41.2	42.9	42.9	42.7	42.6	43.5	42.0
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	41.8	41.6	41.3	41.3	41.3	41.0	41.2	41.2
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education	41.3	41.4	41.2	41.3	41.4	40.9	41.0	41.1
Q86-88	Health & Social Services	42.3	42.0	42.1	42.1	41.9	41.8	42.1	41.8
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	43.7	42.3	40.6	40.9	40.0	40.5	40.1	40.9
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	41.1	40.2	39.4	39.0	39.6	39.0	39.9	40.1
A,B,D,E	**OTHERS***	**45.1**	**44.4**	**44.9**	**45.2**	**45.3**	**44.7**	**45.2**	**44.8**

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)		2022	2023	2024	2024			2025	
					Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun
	TOTAL	**2.5**	**2.2**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**1.9**	**2.0**
C10-32	**MANUFACTURING**	**5.0**	**4.0**	**3.7**	**3.7**	**3.7**	**3.7**	**3.5**	**3.6**
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.9
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	5.6	3.5	2.9	2.4	2.5	3.6	3.3	2.6
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	2.8	2.2	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.4
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	6.0	5.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.9
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	5.0	3.2	2.9	2.7	3.2	2.7	2.9	2.9
C29-30	Transport Equipment	6.1	5.5	5.4	5.6	4.9	5.9	5.4	5.3
	Other Manufacturing Industries	4.5	4.3	3.6	3.5	4.0	3.2	3.8	3.9
F41-43	**CONSTRUCTION**	**6.4**	**5.5**	**5.1**	**5.0**	**5.2**	**5.3**	**4.7**	**4.7**
G-U	**SERVICES**	**1.3**	**1.2**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**1.0**
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
G46	Wholesale Trade	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
G47	Retail Trade	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	3.0	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.1
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	4.2	5.4	5.0	5.1	5.4	4.6	4.9	3.6
H50,5222, 5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	2.2	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.8
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	1.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.9
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	3.5	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.6	1.9	2.1	2.4
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
I55	Accommodation	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
I56	Food & Beverage Services	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
K65 & 662	Insurance Services	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.3
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.6
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.6	2.9	3.6
	Other Professional Services	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	3.3	3.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.6
N80	Security & Investigation	5.8	6.0	2.4	2.2	2.4	1.9	1.1	1.0
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.4
	Other Administrative & Support Services	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.1
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Q86-88	Health & Social Services	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
A,B,D,E	**OTHERS***	**2.6**	**2.3**	**2.5**	**2.5**	**2.9**	**2.5**	**2.6**	**2.3**

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. Quarterly 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 second quarter of 2025 shows the proportion of residents retrenched in the fourth quarter of 2024 who had re-entered employment six months after retrenchment. Annual re-entry rate measures the proportion of residents who are in employment in the reference year, six months after retrenchment. For example, the 2024 re-entry rate pertains to residents retrenched from 3Q 2023 to 2Q 2024, who had re-entered employment by 2024 (six months after retrenchment).

Residents refer to Singapore Citizens and Permanent Residents.

[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.

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	Jun 25	83,100	2,400	2.9%	78,400	87,700
Resident Unemployment Rate	Jun 25	3.5%	0.10%-pt	2.8%	3.3%	3.7%
JOB VACANCY						
Job Vacancy Number	Jun 25	78,100	1,000	1.3%	76,000	80,100
Job Vacancy Rate	Jun 25	3.0%	0.04%-pt	1.2%	2.9%	3.0%
LABOUR TURNOVER						
Average Monthly Recruitment Rate	2Q 25	1.7%	0.03%-pt	1.6%	1.7%	1.8%
Average Monthly Resignation Rate	2Q 25	1.2%	0.02%-pt	1.8%	1.2%	1.3%
HOURS WORKED						
Average Weekly Paid Overtime Hours Worked Per Employee	Jun 25	2.0	0.03	1.4%	1.9	2.0

Note: Data are non-seasonally adjusted.

OTHER RELEASES





UPCOMING ...

Labour Market Advance Release Third Quarter 2025	30-31 Oct 2025*
Labour Force In Singapore Advance Release 2025	24-28 Nov 2025*
Labour Market Report Third Quarter 2025	08-12 Dec 2025*
Labour Force In Singapore 2025	26-30 Jan 2026*

PAST ...

Labour Market Report Second Quarter 2025	17 Sep 2025
Migrant Worker Experience and Employer Survey 2024	21 Aug 2025
Labour Market Advance Release Second Quarter 2025	30 Jul 2025
Labour Market Report First Quarter 2025	27 Jun 2025
Report on Wage Practices 2024	28 May 2025
Labour Market Advance Release First Quarter 2025	28 Apr 2025
Job Vacancies 2024	28 Mar 2025
Labour Market Report Fourth Quarter 2024	19 Mar 2025
Labour Force In Singapore 2024	27 Jan 2025

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c) Ease of understanding	☐	☐	☐	☐

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

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☐ Too detailed ☐ Just right ☐ Too brief

	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor
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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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