

OUR WORKFORCE PROFILE AND EMPLOYMENT OUTCOMES IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS

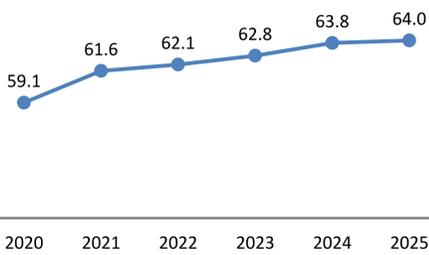
We have made significant progress in our resident workforce



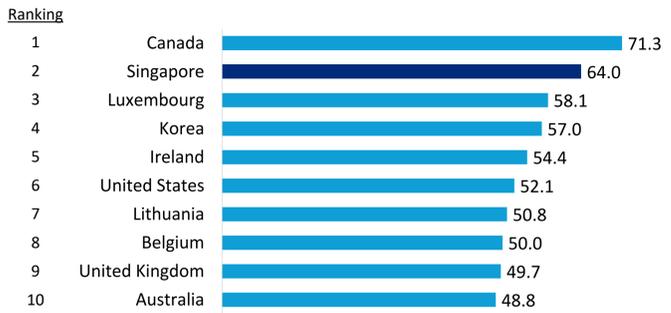
The workforce has become more educated

In 2025, 64.0% of employed residents have tertiary education, higher than 59.1% in 2020. Singapore's proportion of employed residents with tertiary education ranks favourably compared to other countries.

Share of Employed Residents with Tertiary Education (%)



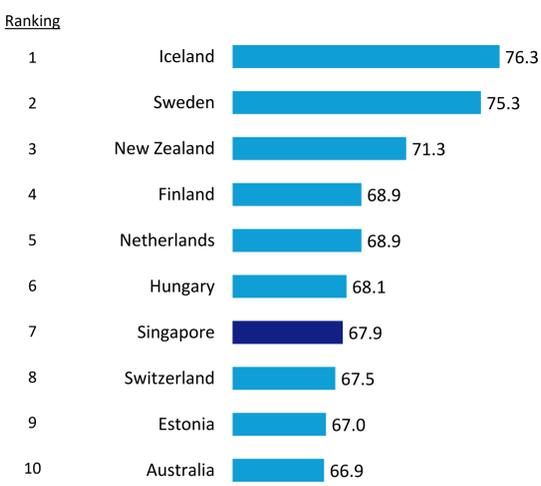
International Comparison of the Proportion of Workforce with Tertiary Education (%)



Singapore outperforms globally on labour market outcomes

Alongside improvements in the workforce's education profile, Singapore has a high labour force participation, low unemployment rate and time-related underemployment rate, ranking favourably against international benchmarks.

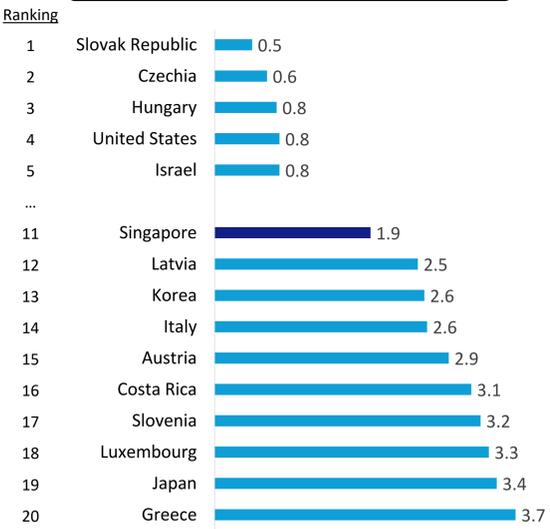
International Comparison of Labour Force Participation Rate (%)



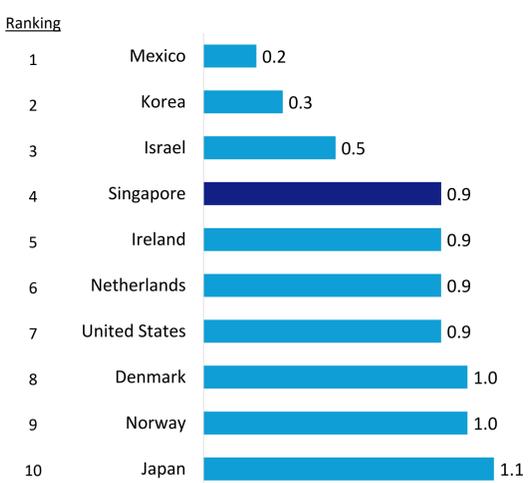
International Comparison of Unemployment Rate (%)



International Comparison of Time Related Underemployment Rate (%)

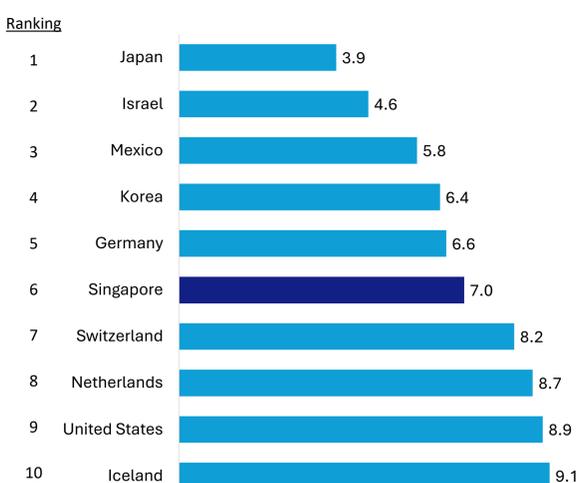


International Comparison of Long-Term Unemployment Rate (%)

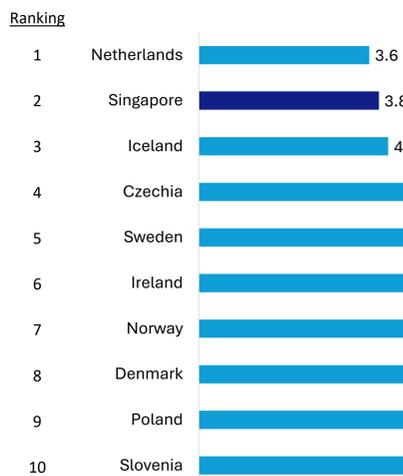


When compared to international peers, our youths also see low unemployment rates, and have a low percentage who are not currently studying, employed or attending training.

Youth Unemployment Rate (%)



Youths Not in Education, Employment, Or Training (NEET) (%)

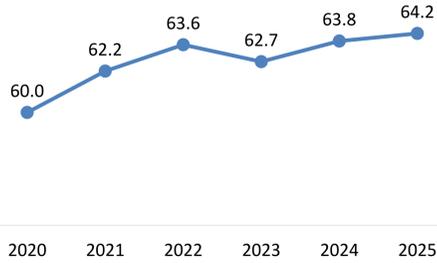




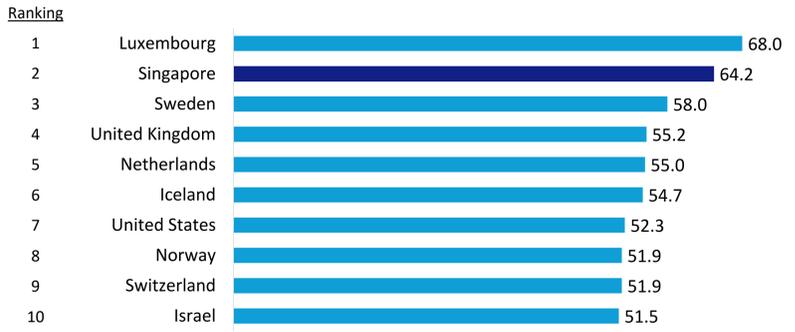
Skilled workers have increased

The proportion of PMETs (Professionals, Managers, Executives, and Technicians) among employed residents increased from 60.0% in 2020 to 64.2% in 2025. Singapore also ranks highly compared to other countries.

Share of Employed Residents in PMET Jobs (%)

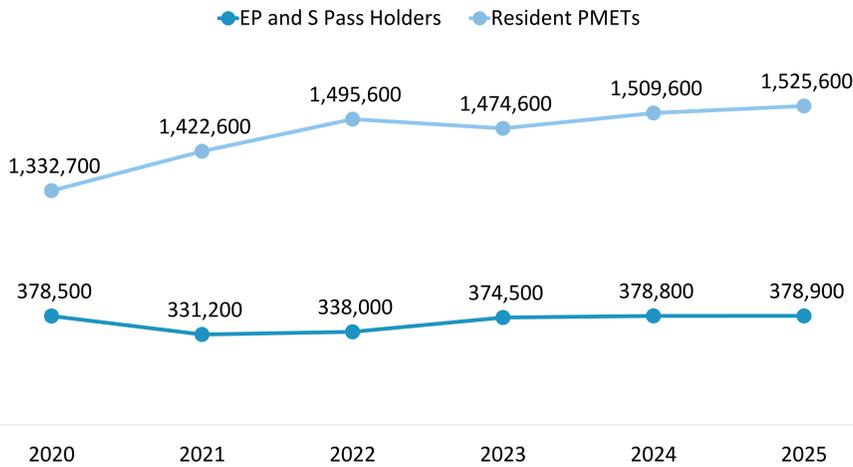


International Comparison of PMET Share (%)



The number of employed resident PMETs has also grown over the last five years, faster than the increase in the number of EP (Employment Pass) and S Pass holders.

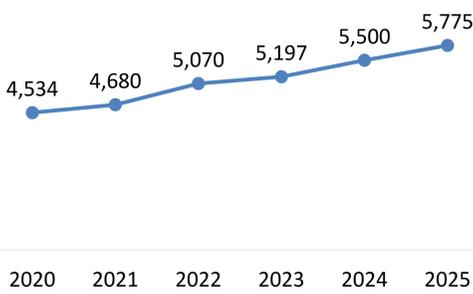
Number of Employed Resident PMETs, EP and S Pass



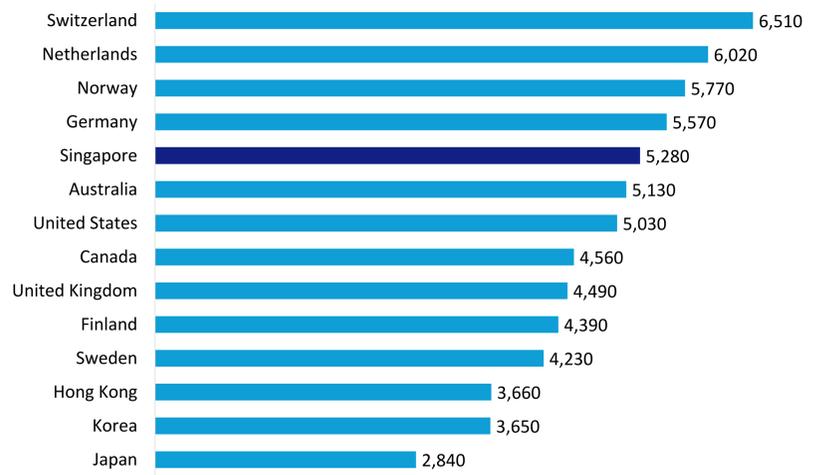
Singapore achieved one of the highest income levels globally through steady growth

Incomes continued to increase. From 2020 to 2025, real income growth at the 20th percentile outpaced the median. Singapore also experienced higher real income growth compared to other countries.

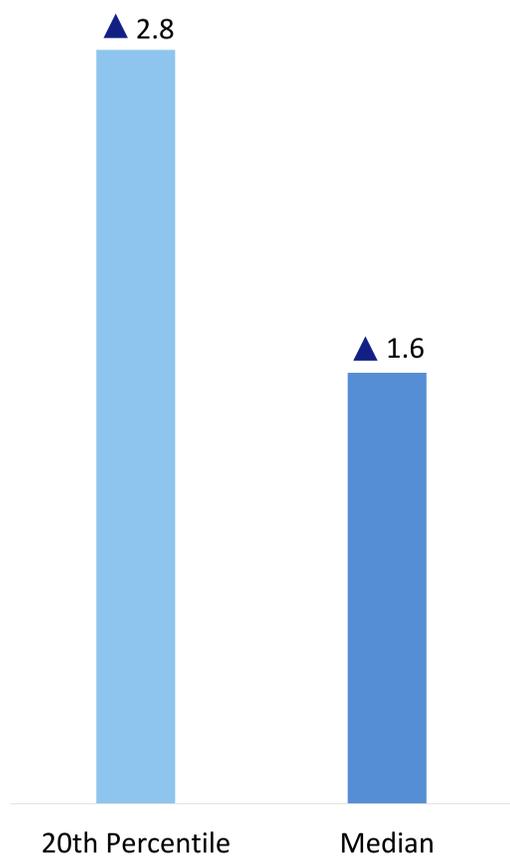
Median Gross Monthly Income of Full-Time Employed Residents, 2020 – 2025 (\$)



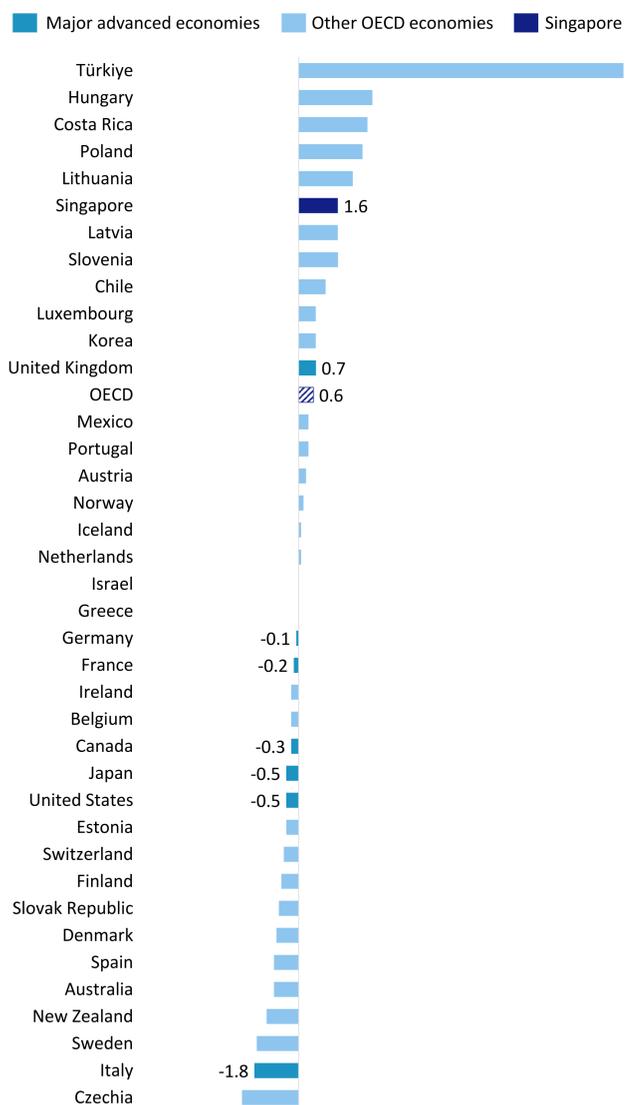
International Comparison of Median Monthly Income Levels (adjusted for purchasing power parity) (\$)



Real Annualised Growth in Gross Monthly Income of Full-Time Employed Residents, 2020 – 2025 (% p.a.)



International Comparison on Annualised Change in Real Incomes (% p.a.)



Sources:

Singapore residents — Comprehensive Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM
 EP and S Pass holders — Foreign Workforce Numbers, MOM
 PMET share of employment, Tertiary education proportion, and Time-related underemployment rates (other economies) — ILOSTAT database
 Labour force participation rates, Unemployment rates, and Youth unemployment rates (other economies) — OECD Data Explorer
 Youth NEET rates (other economies) — EuroStat Database and National Statistical Agencies
 Income levels (other economies) — National Statistical Agencies
 Income growth (other economies) — OECD Employment Outlook 2025, OECD

Notes:

[1] Data for Singapore residents pertain to residents (comprising Singapore citizens and permanent residents) aged 15 years and over, unless otherwise specified.
 [2] Data are for the latest available year: 2025 for Singapore, 2024 or latest available for OECD economies.
 [3] Singapore's Long-Term Unemployment Rate (LTUR) and NEET rate are based on preliminary 2025 data, as the annual average for 2025 is not yet available.
 [4] For NEET, the age group is 16 to 24 for United Kingdom, and 15 to 24 for other countries.
 [5] Real income data for Singapore are deflated by Consumer Price Index (CPI) for all items at 2024 prices (2024 = 100).
 [6] For the international comparison, Singapore's median monthly income is based on 2024 data, as 2025 Purchasing Power Parity data are not yet available.
 [7] Annualised change in real incomes for OECD economies are for 2021-2025, while annualised change in real income for Singapore is for 2020-2025.
 [8] For the statistical definitions for data sourced from the Comprehensive Labour Force Survey, please refer to the Labour Force in Singapore 2025 at stats.mom.gov.sg.