

Second Quarter 2023

# Labour Market Advance Release



MINISTRY OF  
MANPOWER

Manpower Research  
and Statistics Department

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LABOUR MARKET ADVANCE RELEASE SECOND QUARTER 2023

ISSN 0219-2527

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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.

For insights on the labour market, visit us at [stats.mom.gov.sg](https://stats.mom.gov.sg).

For data requests and queries pertaining to our reports, reach out to us at [mom\\_rsd@mom.gov.sg](mailto:mom_rsd@mom.gov.sg).

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**Notations**

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

**Abbreviations**

- MDW : Migrant Domestic Workers
- MOM : Ministry of Manpower
- SSIC : Singapore Standard Industrial Classification
- excl : Excluding

## **Highlights**

Advance estimates showed that the labour market remained stable in 2Q 2023. Total employment continued to expand though at a slower pace, and unemployment rates remained unchanged. Retrenchments declined following three consecutive quarters of increases.

Labour market conditions could soften in the coming quarters. The slowdown in total employment growth reflects the impact of global economic headwinds. Firms are also adopting a more cautious stance towards hiring and wage increases due to the global economic slowdown and high inflationary environment. In the near term, employment growth could ease further.

- Total employment expanded for the seventh consecutive quarter (23,700) in 2Q 2023, though the increase has moderated significantly. Total employment growth in 2Q 2023 came solely from non-residents and was mainly in *Construction*.
- Resident employment change contracted in 2Q 2023 for the first time since 2Q 2020. Seasonal declines were observed in *Food & Beverage Services* and *Retail Trade*. Resident employment grew in other sectors, mainly in *Community, Social & Personal Services*, *Financial Services* and *Professional Services*, although growth has moderated.
- The unemployment rates were unchanged in June 2023 (overall: 1.9%, resident: 2.7%, and citizen: 2.8%), after edging up in April and May.
- After rising over the past three quarters, the number of retrenchments declined in 2Q 2023 (3,200) to its pre-pandemic range in 2019. Retrenchments continued to be driven by *Services* and most were in *IT Services* and *Wholesale Trade*. There was a substantial decline in the number of retrenchments in *Manufacturing*, following the larger-scale retrenchments that occurred in previous quarters. The number of retrenchments in other remaining sectors has declined or were broadly stable.
- Business sentiments weakened across firms. The proportion of firms which indicated an intention to hire in the next three months registered a notable decline from 64.8% to 58.2%. Similarly, the proportion of firms with intention to raise wages also fell significantly from 38.2% to 28.0%.

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The *Labour Market Report Second Quarter 2023*, to be released in mid-September 2023, will provide more details, such as resident and non-resident employment, sectoral breakdowns, number of job vacancies, labour turnover, and re-entry rates among retrenched residents.

For data requests and queries pertaining to our report, reach out to us at [mom\\_rsd@mom.gov.sg](mailto:mom_rsd@mom.gov.sg).



## Overview

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Advance estimates showed that the labour market remained stable in 2Q 2023. Total employment continued to expand though at a slower pace, and unemployment rates remained unchanged. Retrenchments declined following three consecutive quarters of increase.

Labour market conditions could soften in the coming quarters. The slowdown in total employment growth reflects the impact of global economic headwinds. Firms are also adopting a more cautious stance towards hiring and wage increases due to the global economic slowdown and high inflationary environment. In the near term, employment growth could ease further.

## Employment<sup>P,1,2</sup>

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Total employment (excluding Migrant Domestic Workers) expanded for the seventh consecutive quarter (23,700) in 2Q 2023, though the increase has moderated significantly.

Total employment growth in 2Q 2023 came solely from non-residents, although this has also eased from past quarters, with a broad-based slowdown in non-resident growth across sectors. Non-resident employment growth was mainly in *Construction*, amidst sustained demand for both public and private sector projects, such as housing.

Resident employment change contracted for the first time since 2Q 2020. However, the resident employment level still remained above its pre-pandemic level in 2019. Seasonal declines were observed in *Food & Beverage (F&B) Services* and *Retail Trade*. A contraction or slowdown in these sectors during this period is not unusual. F&B and retail outlets usually increase their hiring of temporary staff in the fourth quarter to cater for year-end festivities, and reduce their number of staff in subsequent quarters, as consumer demand eases.

Resident employment grew in sectors such as *Community, Social & Personal Services*, *Financial Services* and *Professional Services*, although growth has moderated.

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<sup>1</sup> Employment figures cited in this report exclude Migrant Domestic Workers (MDWs).

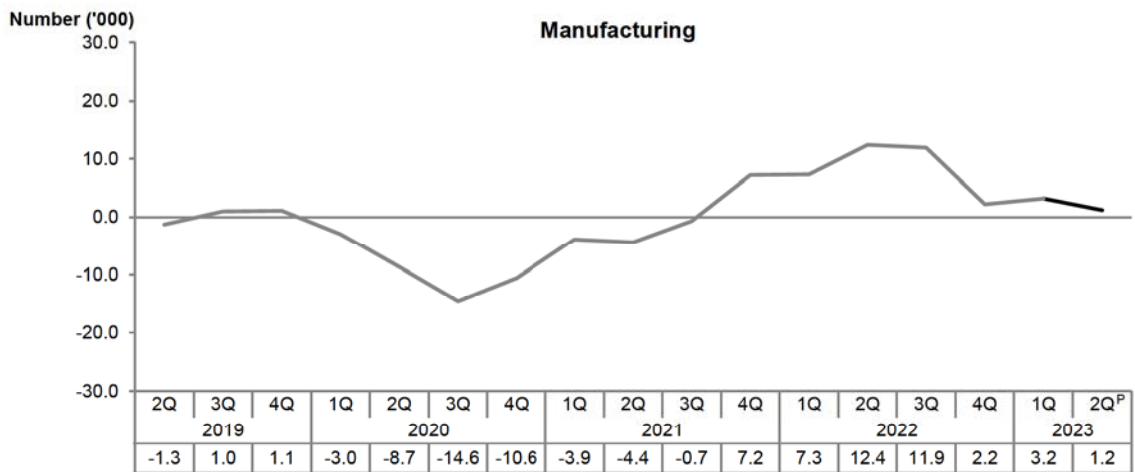
<sup>2</sup> Based on preliminary estimates, 489,900 persons were employed in *Manufacturing*, 518,800 in *Construction*, and 2,925,400 (2,648,800 excl. MDW) in *Services* in June 2023. Employment totalled 3,958,300 (3,681,700 excl. MDW) in June 2023 (total includes other sectors like agriculture, fishing etc.).

**Chart 1** Quarterly Employment Change

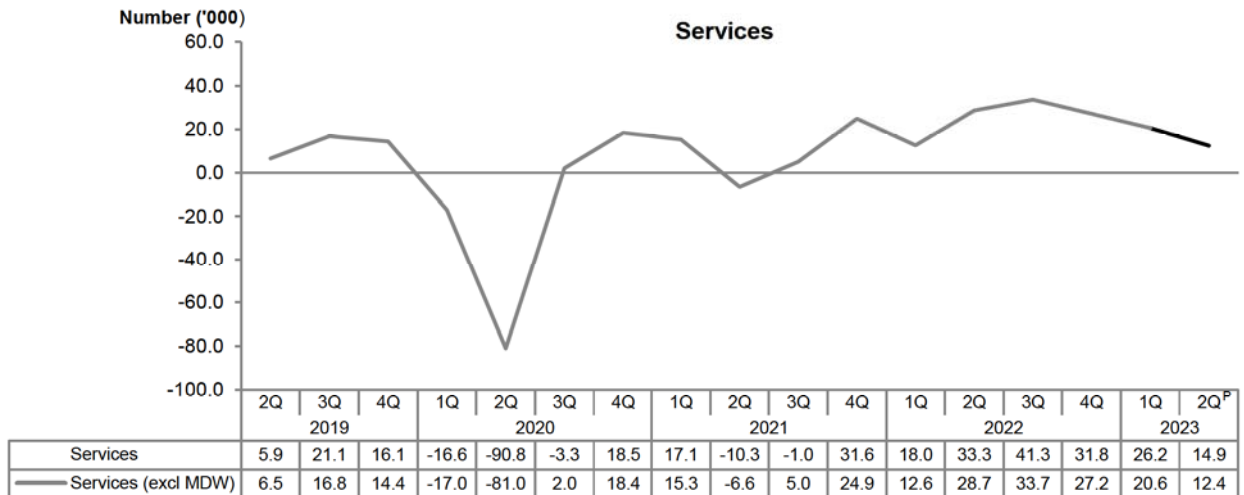
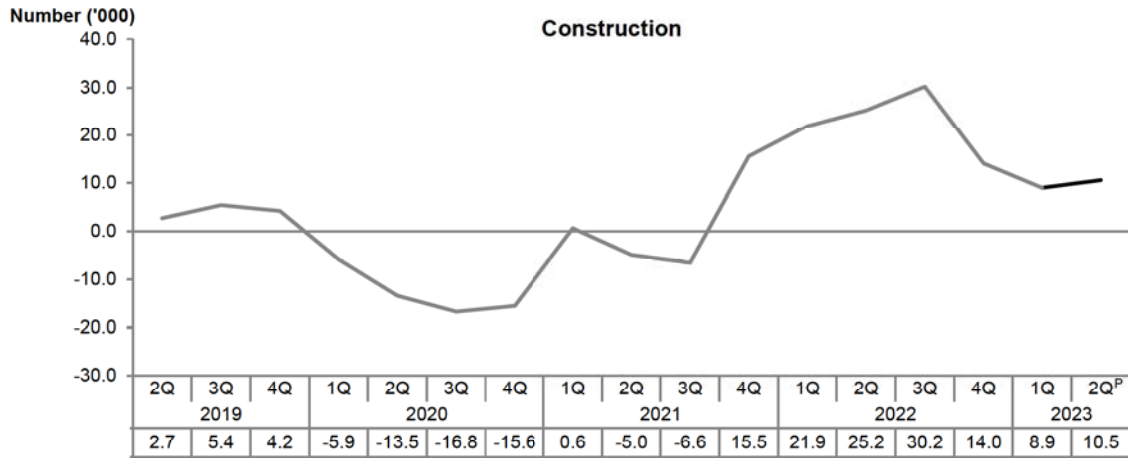
Total (excl. MDW)



By Sector







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

P: Preliminary

**Notes:**

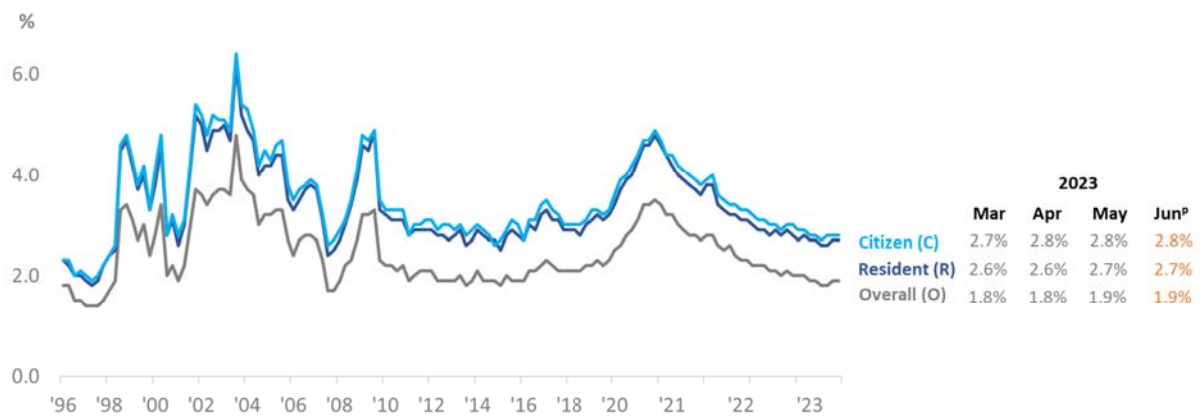
- (1) Data are primarily from administrative records, with the self-employed component estimated from the Labour Force Survey.
- (2) Data for the three major sectors do not add up to the total as the latter includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying, Utilities and Sewerage & Waste Management.
- (3) The industries are classified based on SSIC 2020.
- (4) Employment change refers to the difference between employment level at the end of the reference period and that of the end of the preceding period.
- (5) Data for 1Q 2023 are revised at the industry level to reflect updates in industry classification of firms.
- (6) "-": nil or negligible

## Unemployment<sup>P</sup>

Unemployment rates remained low<sup>3</sup> and unchanged in June 2023 (overall: 1.9%; resident: 2.7%; citizen: 2.8%), after edging up in April and May.

Over the quarter, the number of unemployed residents rose from 62,200 in March 2023 to 64,600 in June 2023.

**Chart 2** Unemployment Rates (Seasonally Adjusted)



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

<sup>P</sup>: Preliminary

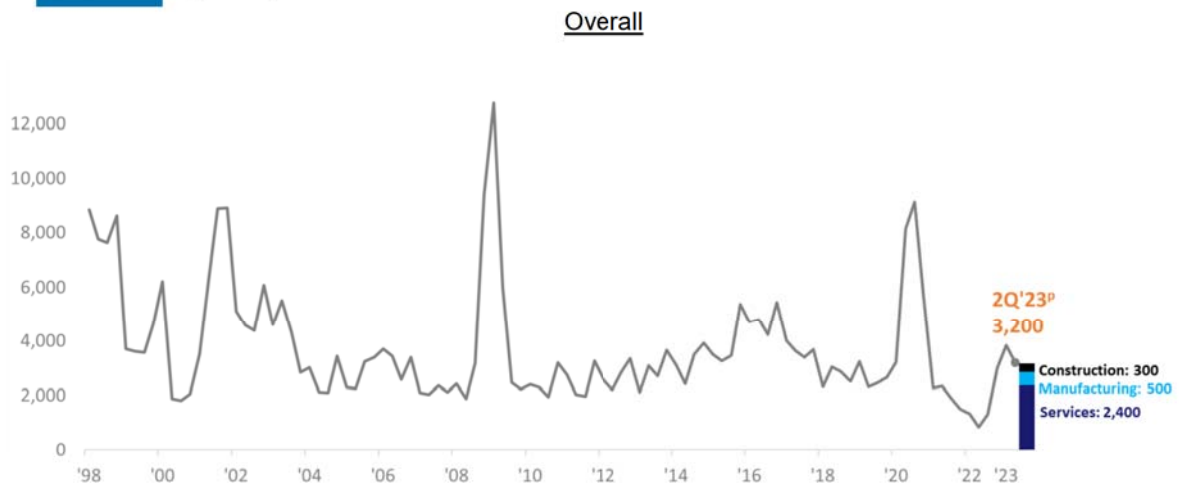
<sup>3</sup> Compared to the average in the recent decade (2013-2022) – overall: 2.4%; resident: 3.3%; citizen: 3.4%.

## Retrenchments<sup>P</sup>

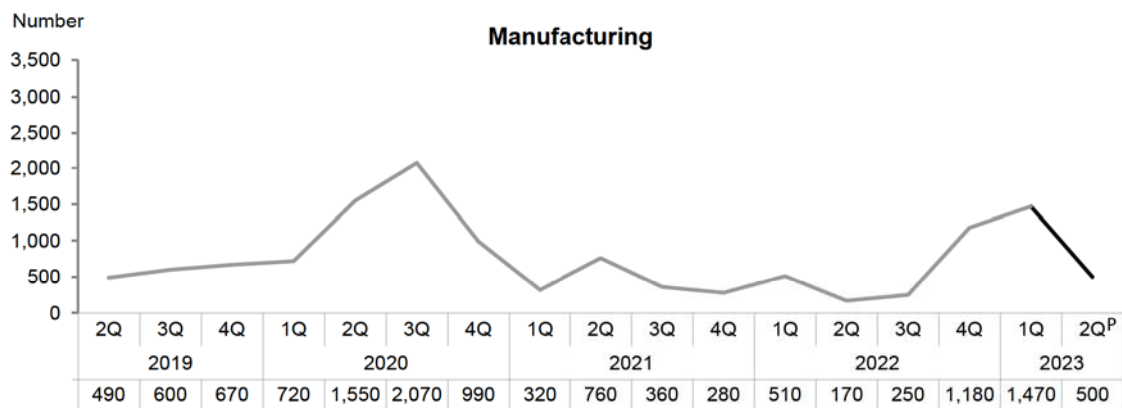
After rising over the past three quarters, the number of retrenchments declined to 3,200 in 2Q 2023, around its non-recessionary pre-pandemic range in 2019<sup>4</sup>. Business reorganisation/restructuring continued to be a top reason for retrenchments this quarter.

In 2Q 2023, retrenchments continued to be driven by *Services*, and most were in *IT Services* and *Wholesale Trade*. There was a substantial decline in the number of retrenchments in *Manufacturing*, following the larger-scale retrenchments that occurred in 1Q 2023 and 4Q 2022. The number of retrenchments in other remaining sectors has declined or were broadly stable.

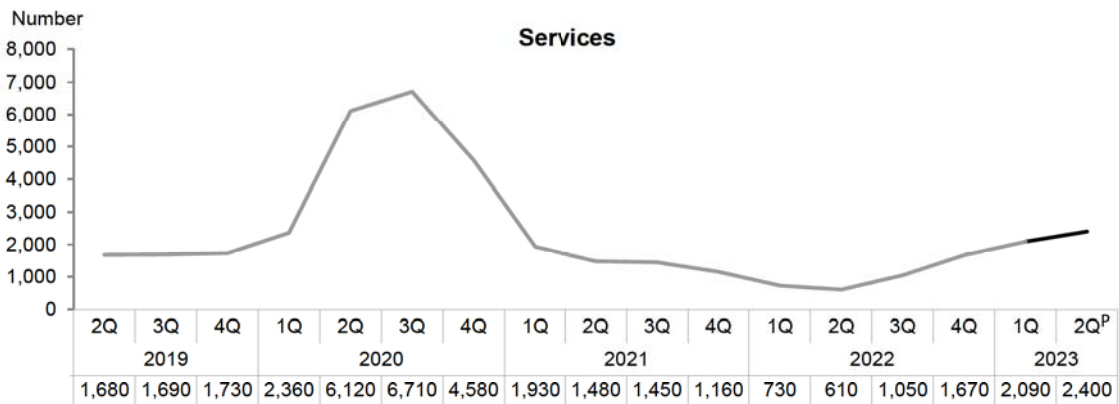
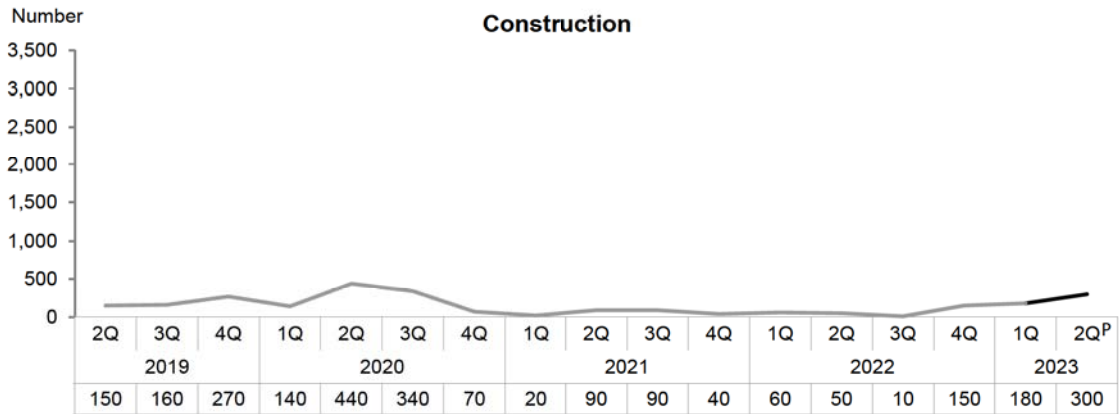
Chart 3 Quarterly Retrenchments



By Sector



<sup>4</sup> In 2019, quarterly retrenchments ranged from 2,320 to 3,230.



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

P: Preliminary

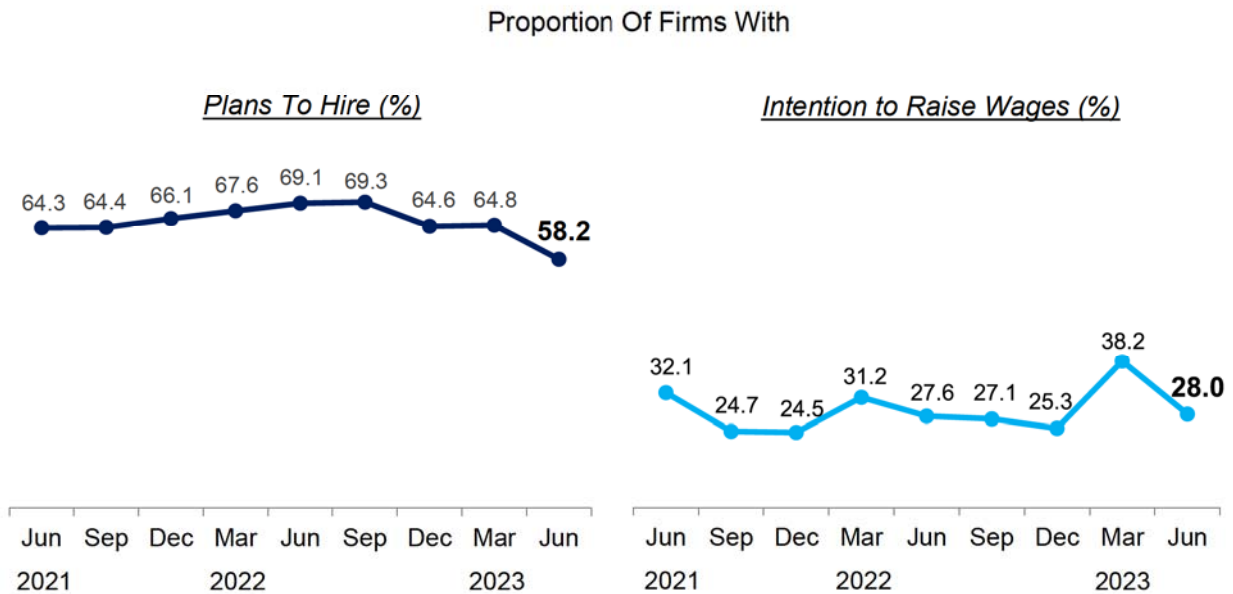
**Notes:**

- (1) Before 2006, the survey covers private establishments with at least 25 employees. From 2006 onwards, the survey also includes the public sector comprising government ministries, organs of state and statutory boards.
- (2) The industries are classified based on SSIC 2020.
- (3) Data for the three major sectors may not add up to the total as the latter includes Agriculture, Fishing, Quarrying, Utilities and Sewerage & Waste Management.
- (4) Data are rounded to the nearest 10. Hence, they may not add up due to rounding.

Business sentiments weakened across firms. The proportion of firms which indicated an intention to hire in the next three months registered a notable decline from 64.8% to 58.2%. Similarly, the proportion of firms with intention to raise wages also fell significantly from 38.2% to 28.0%.

Labour market conditions could soften in the coming quarters. The slowdown in total employment growth reflects the impact of global economic headwinds. Firms are adopting a more cautious stance towards hiring and wage increases due to the economic slowdown and high inflationary environment. In the near term, employment growth could ease further.

**Chart 4** Hiring and Wage Expectations for the Next Three Months



Source: Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

Note:

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



## 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.



## 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.<sup>1</sup>

### 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.

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<sup>1</sup> 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 unemployment 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.

## Retrenchments

### Source

Labour Market Survey

### Coverage

Before 2006, the survey covers private establishments 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<sup>2</sup>.

### 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.

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

# OTHER RELEASES



Title



Date of Release

## UPCOMING ...

Labour Market Report Second Quarter 2023	11-15 Sep 2023*
Labour Market Advance Release Third Quarter 2023	26-27 Oct 2023*

## PAST ...

Labour Market Advance Release Second Quarter 2023	27 Jul 2023
Singapore Yearbook Of Manpower Statistics 2023	30 Jun 2023
Labour Market Report First Quarter 2023	15 Jun 2023
Report On Wage Practices 2022	29 May 2023
Conditions Of Employment 2022	11 May 2023
Labour Market Advance Release First Quarter 2023	28 Apr 2023
Job Vacancies 2022	30 Mar 2023
Labour Market Report Fourth Quarter 2022	15 Mar 2023
Labour Market Advance Release 2022	31 Jan 2023
Labour Force In Singapore 2022	31 Jan 2023

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*\*The actual date of release will be indicated at least a week before the scheduled publication date.*