

Labour Market Report Second Quarter 2026



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LABOUR MARKET REPORT SECOND QUARTER 2026

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Director
Manpower Research and Statistics Department
Ministry of Manpower
18 Havelock Road #05-01
Singapore 059764
Republic of Singapore

Email: mom_rsd@mom.gov.sg

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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

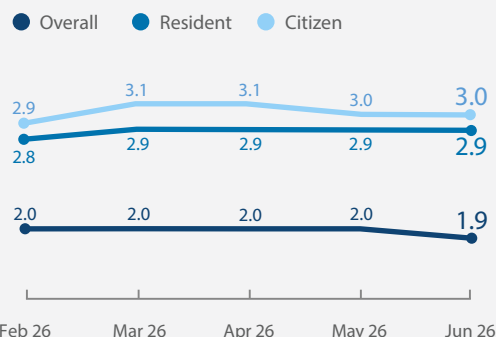
Report Second Quarter

2026

Unemployment

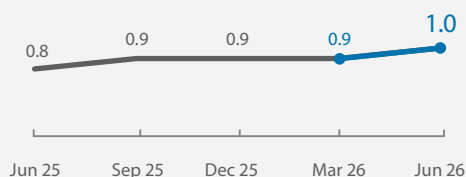
Unemployment rates remained low and stable in June 2026.

Unemployment rate (%), seasonally adjusted



The resident long-term unemployment rate edged up to 1.0 in June 2026.

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



Short Work-Week Or Temporary Layoff

The number of employees placed on short work-week or temporary layoffs reduced in 2Q 2026.



1,230
1Q 2026

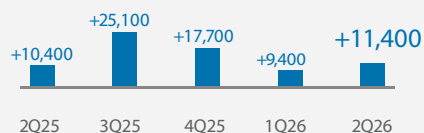
↓

700
2Q 2026

Employment

Total employment increased by 11,400, higher than the growth of 9,400 in 1Q 2026 and 10,400 in 2Q 2025.

Employment change (excluded MDW)



Employment level (excluded MDW)



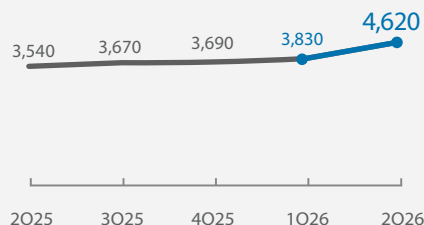
3,820,900
Jun 2026

Employment data excludes migrant domestic workers (MDW)

Retrenchment

Retrenchments rose from 3,830 (or 1.6 retrenched per 1,000 employees) in 1Q 2026 to 4,620 (or 2.0) in 2Q 2026.

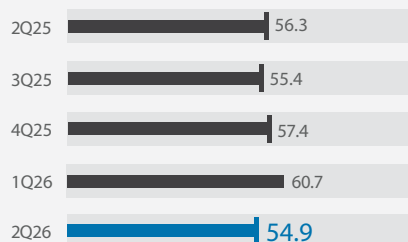
Retrenched employees



Re-entry into Employment

The resident rate of re-entry into employment within 6 months post-retrenchment fell in 2Q 2026.

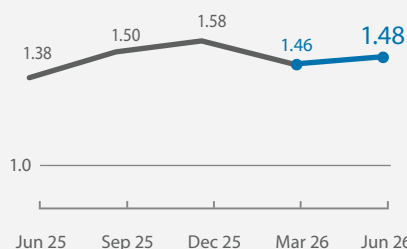
Resident rate of re-entry into employment (6 months post-retrenchment) (%)



Job Vacancy

Although job vacancies eased in June 2026, there remained more vacancies than unemployed persons (1.48 vacancies per unemployed person in June 2026).

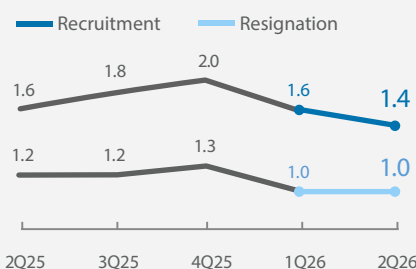
Ratio of job vacancies to unemployed persons, seasonally adjusted



Recruitment and Resignation Rates

Recruitment rates fell while resignation rates remain unchanged, suggesting continued caution among both employers and workers amid heightened external uncertainty.

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



Labour Market Report Second Quarter 2026

Executive Summary

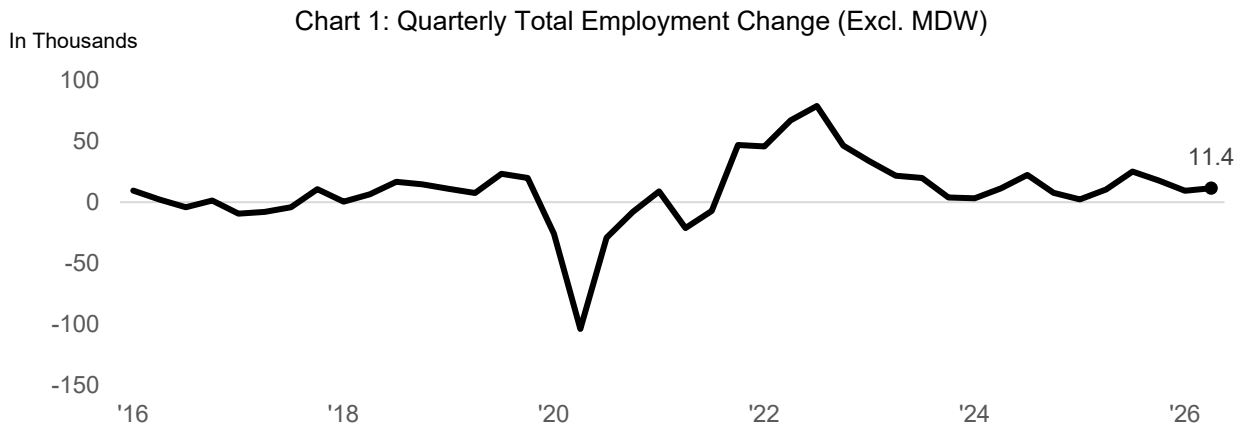
- The labour market continued to expand in 2Q 2026 alongside improved economic growth¹, with stronger total employment growth and low unemployment. Some indicators, however, pointed to signs of softening, with more moderate resident employment growth, fewer job vacancies and a lower proportion of retrenched residents returning to employment within six months.
- Total employment grew by 11,400 in 2Q 2026, compared with 9,400 in 1Q 2026 and 10,400 in 2Q 2025. The stronger quarterly increase was driven by non-resident employment, which grew by 9,200, up from 4,100 in the previous quarter. Resident employment continued to grow, although the increase moderated from 5,400 to 2,200.
- Resident employment gains were recorded in domestic-oriented sectors, including Transportation & Storage, Public Administration & Education, and Health & Social Services. Outward-oriented sectors, including Professional Services, Information & Communications and Financial Services, also recorded gains. Non-resident employment growth was driven by Work Permit Holders in Construction and Manufacturing.
- Unemployment rates remained low and broadly stable in June 2026, at 1.9% overall, 2.9% for residents and 3.0% for citizens. The resident long-term unemployment rate edged up from 0.9% in March to 1.0% in June.
- Retrenchments increased from 3,830 in 1Q 2026 to 4,620 in 2Q 2026, with the incidence rising from 1.6 to 2.0 retrenched per 1,000 employees. The increase was concentrated in outward-oriented sectors, including Manufacturing, Information & Communications and Financial Services. Business reorganisation or restructuring remained the main reason for retrenchments.
- The proportion of retrenched residents who returned to employment within six months declined from 60.7% in 1Q 2026 to 54.9% in 2Q 2026. Separately, the twelve-month re-entry rate, which covers earlier retrenchment cohorts, remained broadly stable at 69.8%, compared with 69.4% in the previous quarter.
- Job vacancies declined, mainly reflecting fewer PMET vacancies in Financial Services and Information & Communications. Nevertheless, vacancies continued to outnumber unemployed persons, with 1.48 vacancies per unemployed person in June 2026.

¹ Employment data in this report exclude migrant domestic workers (MDW). They are rounded to hundreds and may not sum in some instances due to rounding.

- Forward-looking indicators were mixed. MOM's July 2026 polls showed that the proportion of firms intending to hire in the next three months rose from 43.9% in June to 48.7% in July, while the proportion intending to raise wages eased from 29.3% to 27.9%. Both hiring and wage expectations remained below their February 2026 levels, suggesting that firms remained cautious about expanding headcount and raising wages.

Employment

Alongside improved economic growth², Singapore's labour market continued to expand in 2Q 2026. Total employment expanded by 11,400, picking up from the increase of 9,400 in 1Q 2026 and 10,400 in 2Q 2025 [Chart 1].



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.

Resident employment growth slowed from 5,400 in 1Q 2026 to 2,200 in 2Q 2026. Gains were concentrated in domestic-oriented sectors such as Transportation & Storage, Public Administration & Education and Health & Social Services. Outward-oriented sectors such as Professional Services, Financial Services and Information & Communications also recorded resident employment gains.

Non-resident employment growth increased from 4,100 in 1Q 2026 to 9,200 in 2Q 2026, driven by Work Permit Holders in Construction and Manufacturing.

² According to the Ministry of Trade and Industry, the Singapore economy grew 5.9% year-on-year in 2Q 2026, easing from the 6.3% expansion in the previous quarter. On a quarter-on-quarter seasonally-adjusted basis, the economy expanded by 1.4%, extending the 1.2% growth in 1Q 2026.

The higher total employment growth was not accompanied by a broadening of employment gains across sectors, with the Employment Diffusion Index (EDI)³ largely unchanged in 2Q 2026 (49.0, from 48.5 in 1Q 2026) [Chart 2].

This stability was observed across both domestic-oriented sectors (50.0 in 2Q 2026, from 49.4 in 1Q 2026) and outward-oriented sectors (48.4, from 48.0).

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



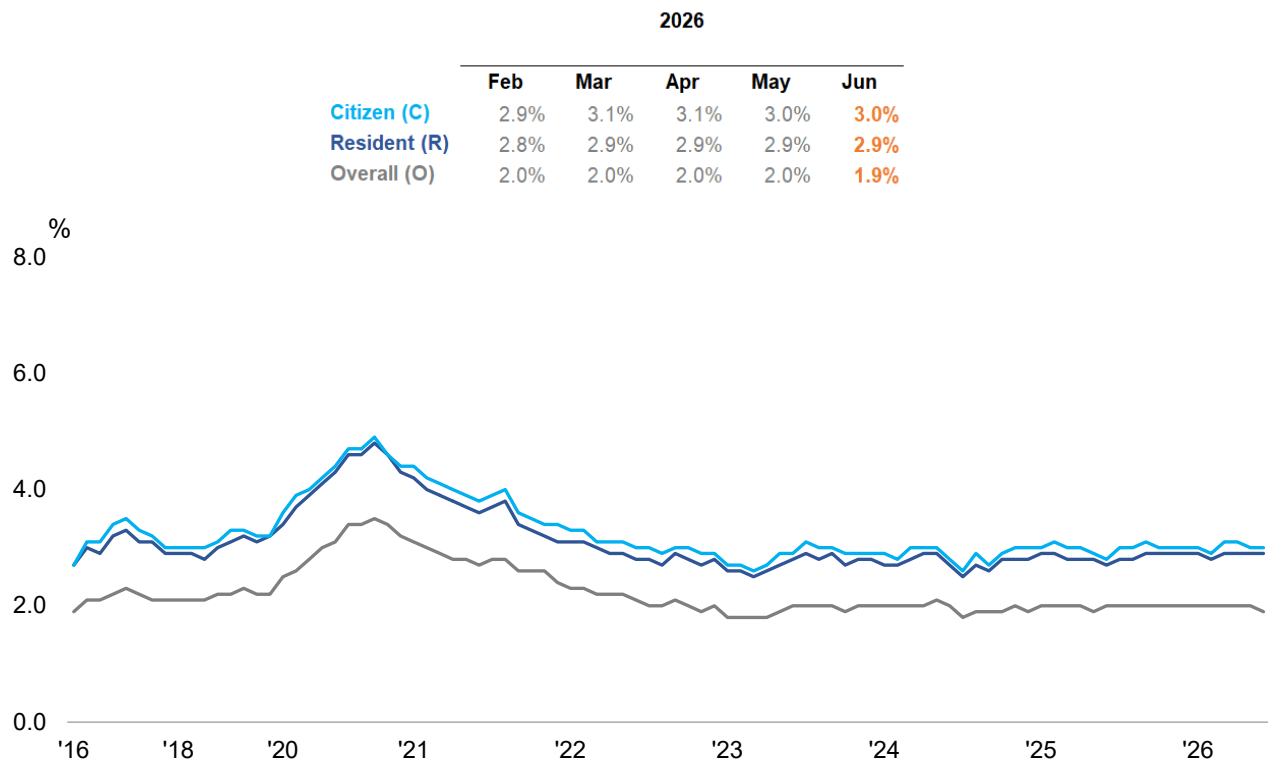
Source: Administrative Records and Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

³ The Employment Diffusion Index (EDI) measures the breadth of employment growth across sectors, complementing sector-level data on employment changes. An EDI of '0' indicates all industries contracted, '100' indicates all industries expanded, and '50' indicates an equal number of sectors expanded and contracted. Values above '50' mean more sectors are expanding than contracting, making it a key benchmark for analysing overall economic health. For more information about the methodology, please refer to the *Box Article: Employment Diffusion Index* in the *Labour Market Report Second Quarter 2025*.

Unemployment

Unemployment rates in June 2026 (overall: 1.9%; resident: 2.9%; citizen: 3.0%) remained low and stable [Chart 3].^{4, 5}

Chart 3: Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)



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

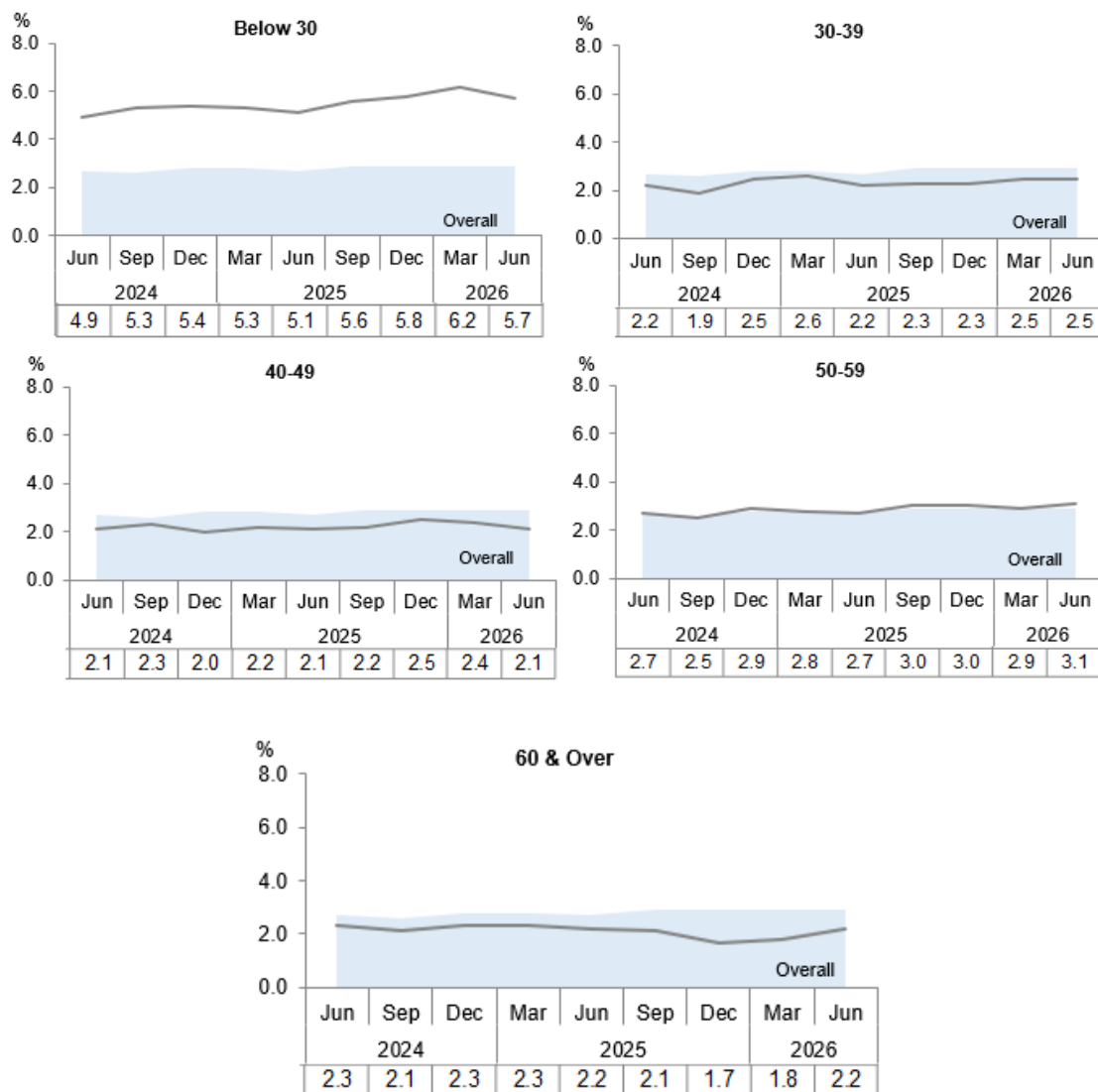
Unemployment rates rose among residents aged 50 and above [Chart 4]. Among those in their 50s, the unemployment rate rose from 2.9% in March to 3.1% in June 2026, while the long-term unemployment rate edged up from 1.1% to 1.2%. For residents aged 60 and above, the corresponding rates increased from 1.8% to 2.2% and from 0.6% to 0.7%. These developments warrant closer monitoring of employment outcomes among older residents.

⁴ Other than the unemployment rate, the time-related underemployment rate is another measure of labour underutilisation. The time-related underemployment rate among residents was 1.9% in 2Q 2026^p, comparable to the previous quarter (2.0%) and a year ago (1.9%).

⁵ 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.

Unemployment rates among younger residents improved over the quarter. The unemployment rate for residents aged below 30 declined from 6.2% in March to 5.7% in June 2026,⁶ although it remained above the 5.1% recorded a year ago. Unemployment rates over the quarter were stable at 2.5% for residents in their 30s and declined from 2.4% to 2.1% among those in their 40s.

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



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

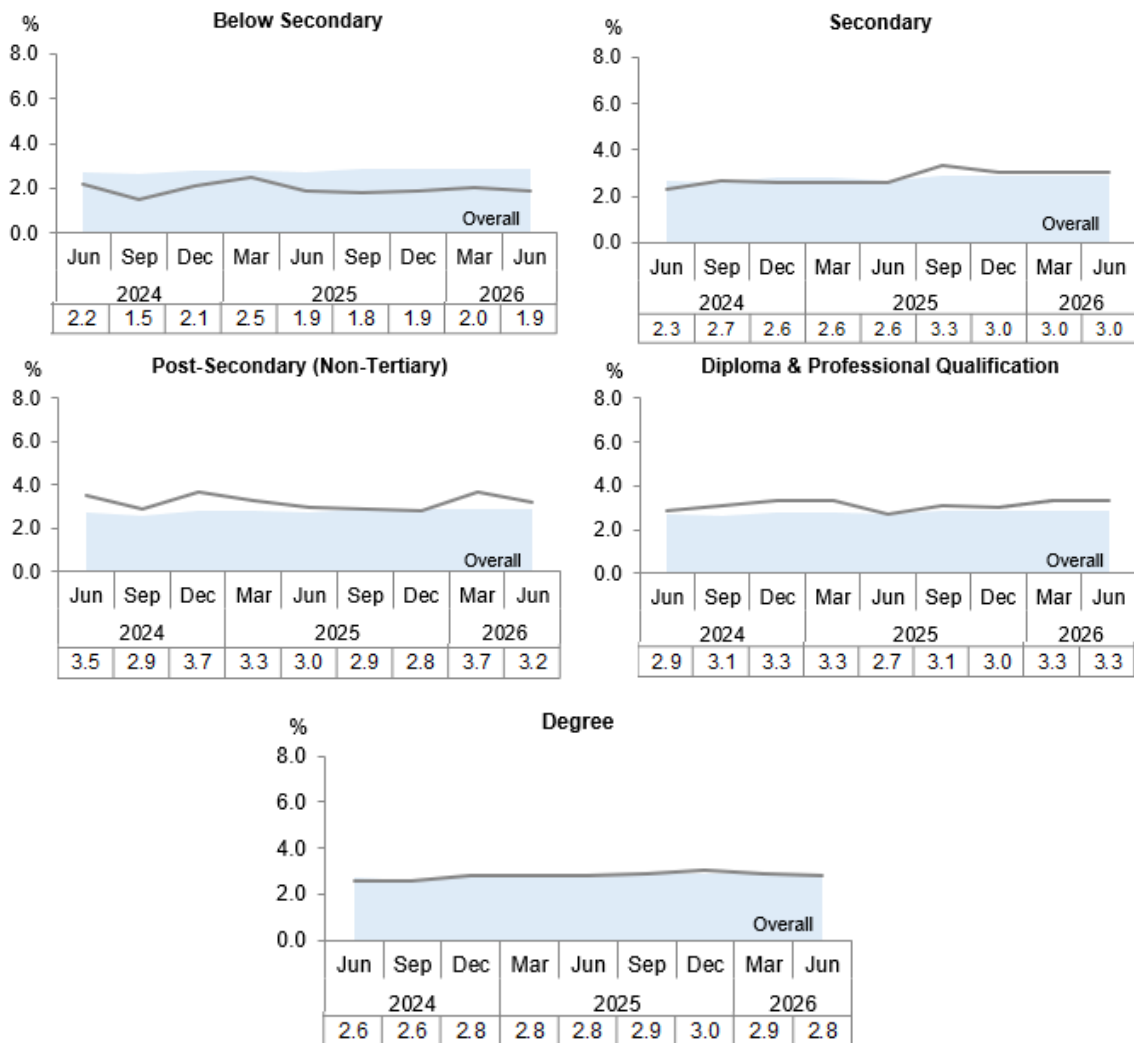
Note:

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

⁶ Entry-level PMET job openings (31,700 in June 2026) spanned sectors such as *Health & Social Services* and *Professional Services*. Entry-level PMET job vacancies refer to PMET vacancies with a minimum salary within the range of \$2,300 and \$5,000, which are suitable for young graduates and are advertised on job portals to recruit local job seekers. Source: Data on job vacancies is obtained from surveys conducted by Manpower Research and Statistics Department (MOM) and online job portals

Across all education groups, unemployment rates either remained stable or improved in June 2026 [Chart 5]. In particular, residents with post-secondary (non-tertiary) qualifications saw the strongest improvement in unemployment rate (from 3.7% to 3.2%), following an increase in the previous quarter. Unemployment rates also improved among those with below secondary qualifications (2.0% to 1.9%) and degree holders (2.9% to 2.8%).

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



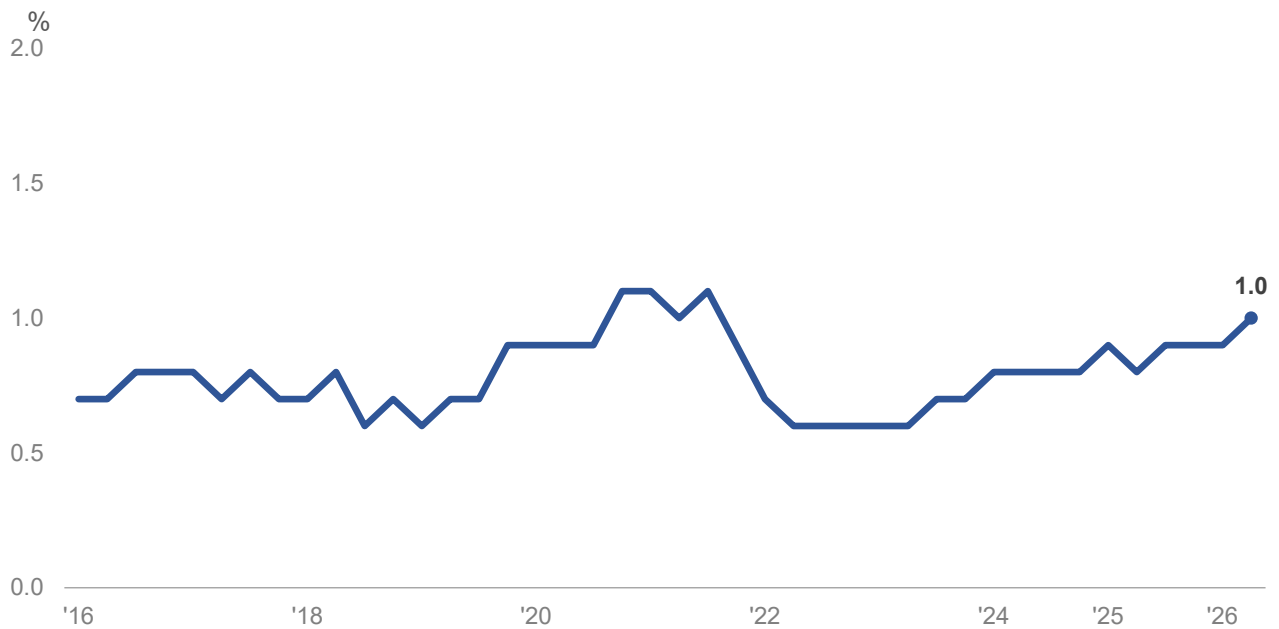
Source: Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

Note:

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

The resident long-term unemployment rate edged up from 0.9% in March 2026 to 1.0% in June 2026 [Chart 6].

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

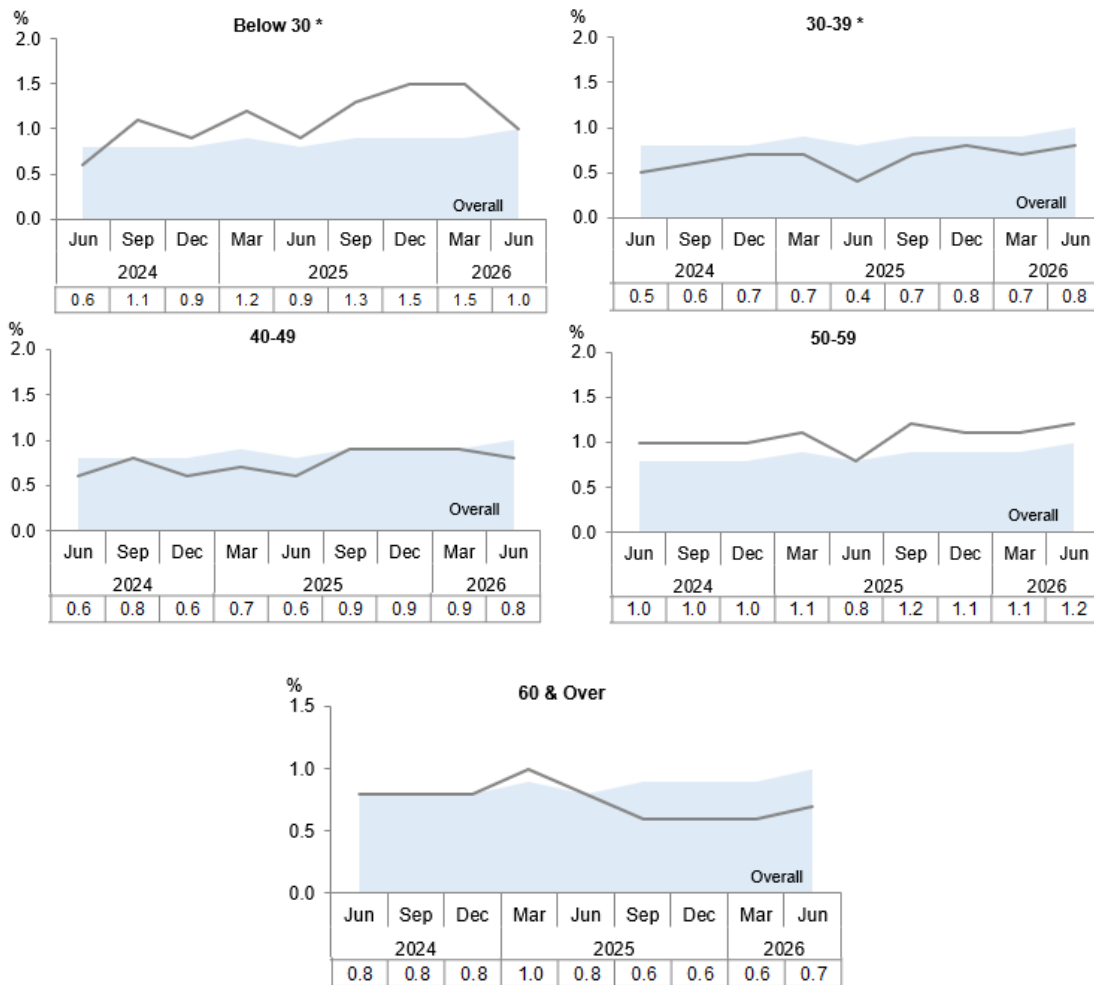


Source: Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

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

Resident long-term unemployment rates edged up across age groups in June 2026 [Chart 7], except among younger residents aged below 30 (from 1.5% to 1.0%) and those in their 40s (from 0.9% to 0.8%).

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



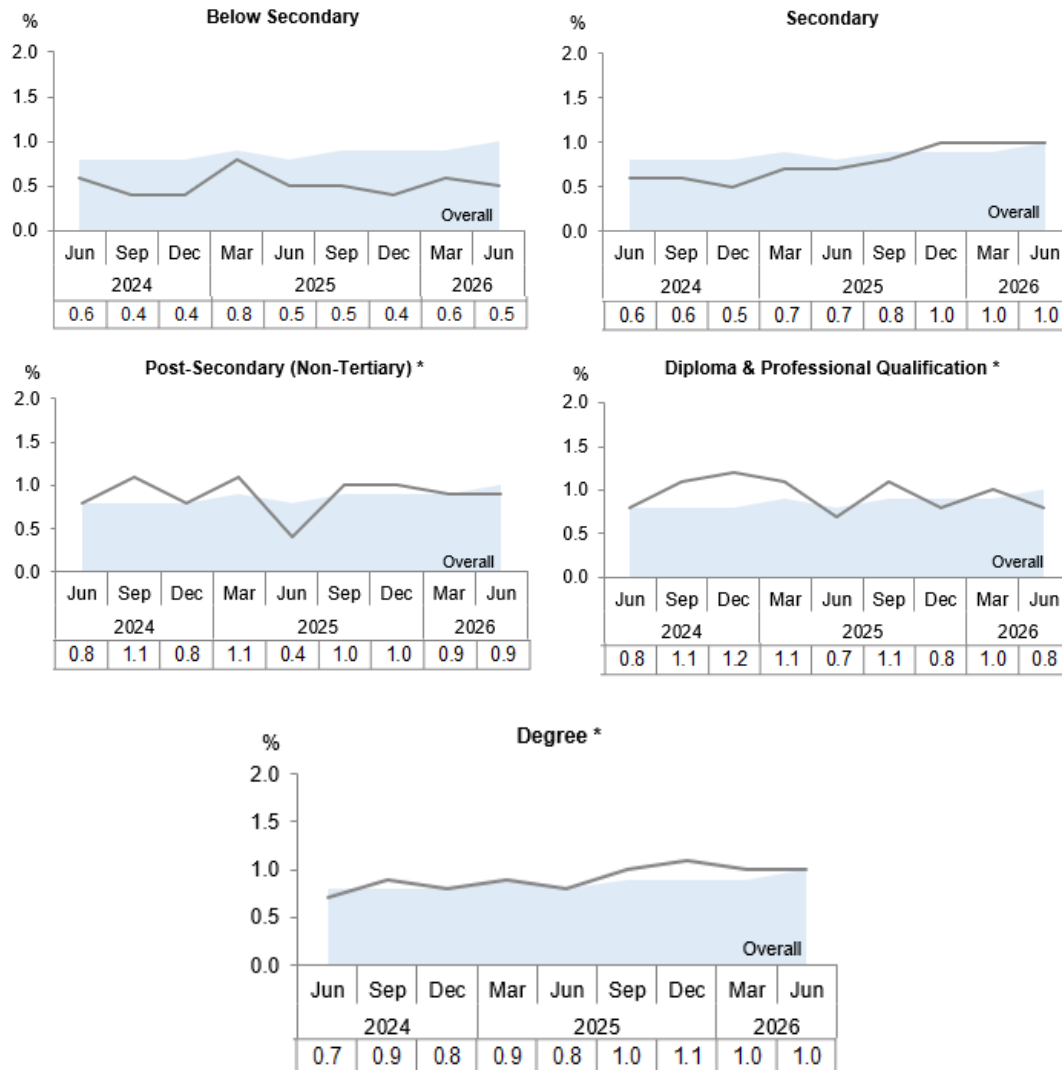
Source: Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

Notes:

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

Resident long-term unemployment rates were broadly unchanged across educational groups in June 2026 [Chart 8]. Rates declined slightly among residents with below-secondary education (from 0.6% to 0.5%) and diploma and professional qualification (from 1.0% to 0.8%), while remaining unchanged for those with secondary education (1.0%), post-secondary qualifications (0.9%) and degree holders (1.0%).

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



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

Notes:

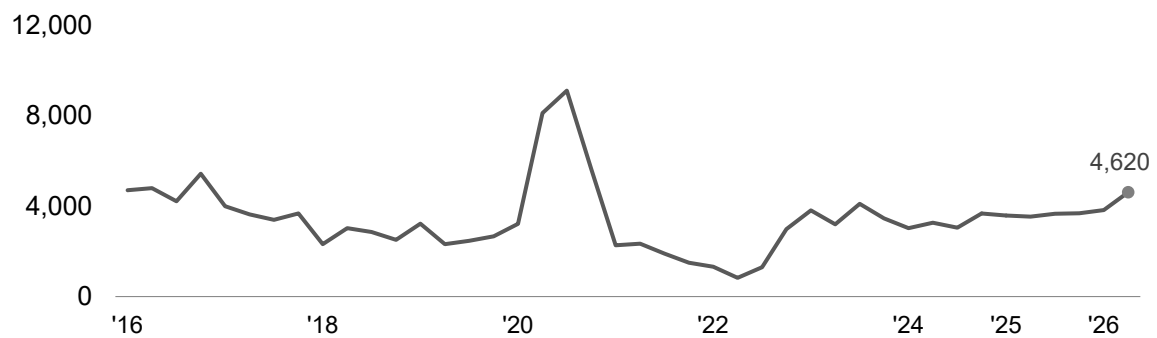
- (1) Long-term unemployed refers to those unemployed for at least 25 weeks.
- (2) *These series are not seasonally adjusted because they have weak or no seasonality.
- (3) The shaded region in the chart represents the range of long-term unemployment rates which is at or below the overall resident long-term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

Retrenchment

Retrenchments rose from 3,830 in 1Q 2026 to 4,620 in 2Q 2026 [Chart 9].

The increase in retrenchments was concentrated in outward-oriented sectors, notably Manufacturing (from 670 to 870), Information & Communications (from 530 to 720) and Financial Services (from 560 to 710). Business reorganisation or restructuring continued to be the main reason for retrenchment (72.1%).⁷

Chart 9: Retrenchments



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

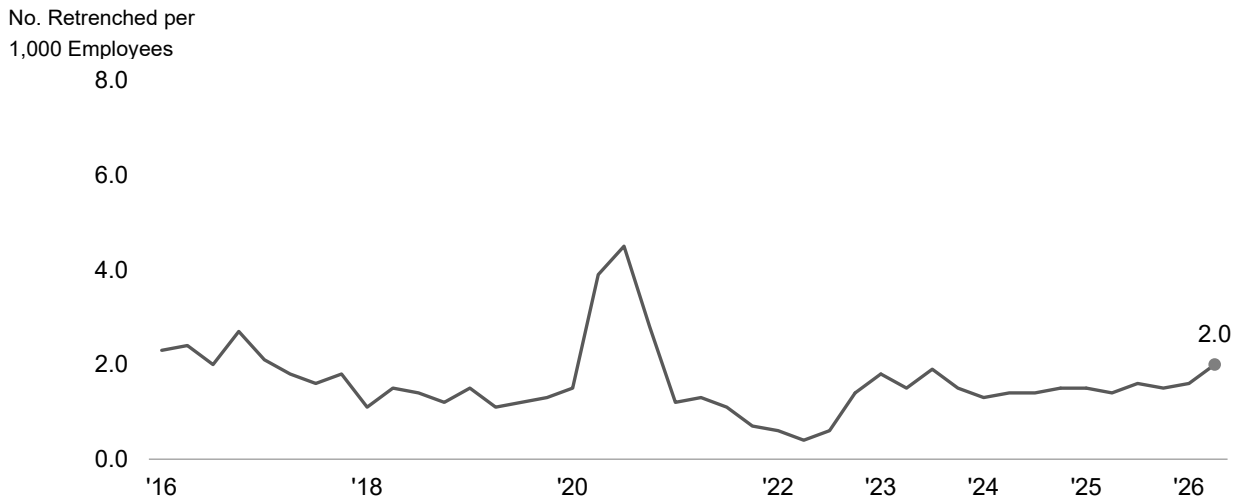
Notes:

- (1) Data on the number of retrenchments are rounded to the nearest 10.
- (2) Data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.

⁷ Establishments can indicate more than one reason for their retrenchment.

Over the quarter, the incidence of retrenchment also increased from 1.6 retrenched per 1,000 employees to 2.0 retrenched per 1,000 employees [Chart 10].

Chart 10: Incidence of Retrenchment



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

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

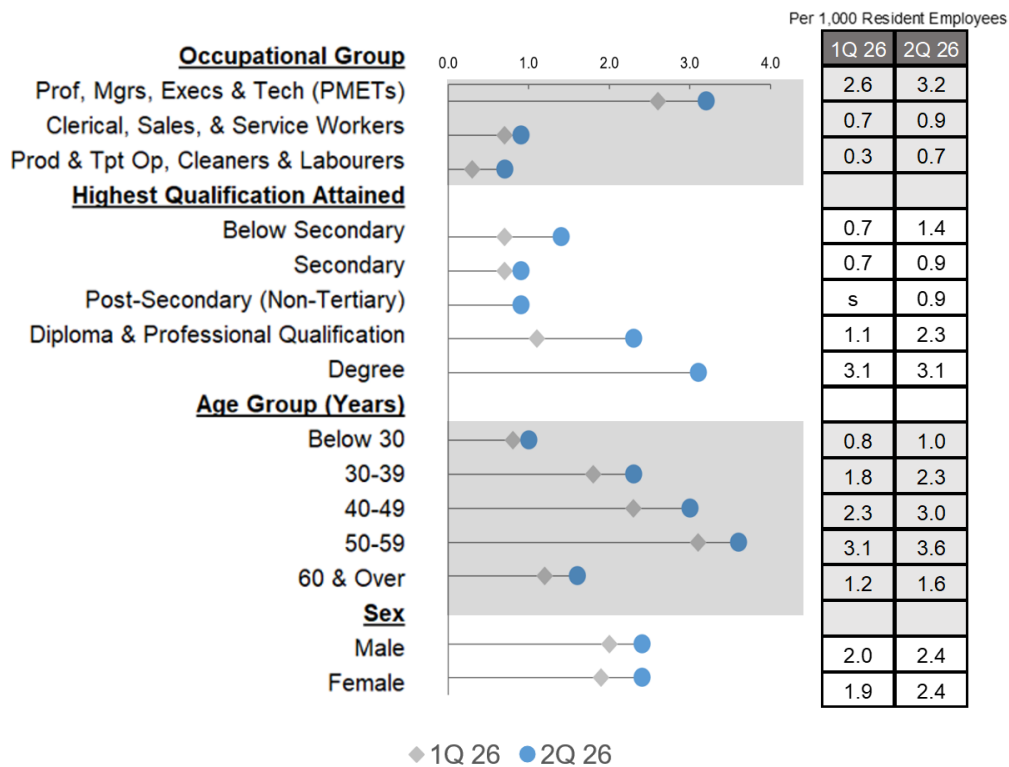
The increase in retrenchment incidence among resident workers was broad-based, with higher incidence observed across most occupational, educational and demographic groups [\[Chart 11\]](#).

Across occupational groups, retrenchment incidence rose the most among resident PMETs between 1Q and 2Q 2026, from 2.6 to 3.2 retrenched per 1,000 resident employees. This reflected increased restructuring efforts in sectors with higher reliance on higher-skilled professionals. Increases were also observed among clerical, sales & service workers (from 0.7 to 0.9 retrenched per 1,000 resident employees) and production & related workers (from 0.3 to 0.7 retrenched per 1,000 resident employees).

By educational qualification, retrenchment incidence increased across most groups, including residents with below-secondary education (from 0.7 to 1.4 retrenched per 1,000 resident employees), secondary education (from 0.7 to 0.9) and diploma and professional qualification (from 1.1 to 2.3). While the incidence among degree holders remained unchanged at 3.1 retrenched per 1,000 resident employees, it continued to be the highest across educational groups.

Residents in their 50s recorded the highest incidence of retrenchment, rising from 3.1 to 3.6 retrenched per 1,000 resident employees, followed by those in their 40s (from 2.3 to 3.0). Younger workers aged below 30 continued to record the lowest incidence of retrenchment, despite an uptick from 0.8 to 1.0 retrenched per 1,000 resident employees. The high retrenchment incidence among residents in their 50s, coupled with their higher long-term unemployment rate, suggests they are at greater risk of involuntary displacement and may face greater job search challenges. Skills upgrading and career conversion programmes can help equip these workers with relevant skills to support their transition into new job opportunities.

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



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

Notes:

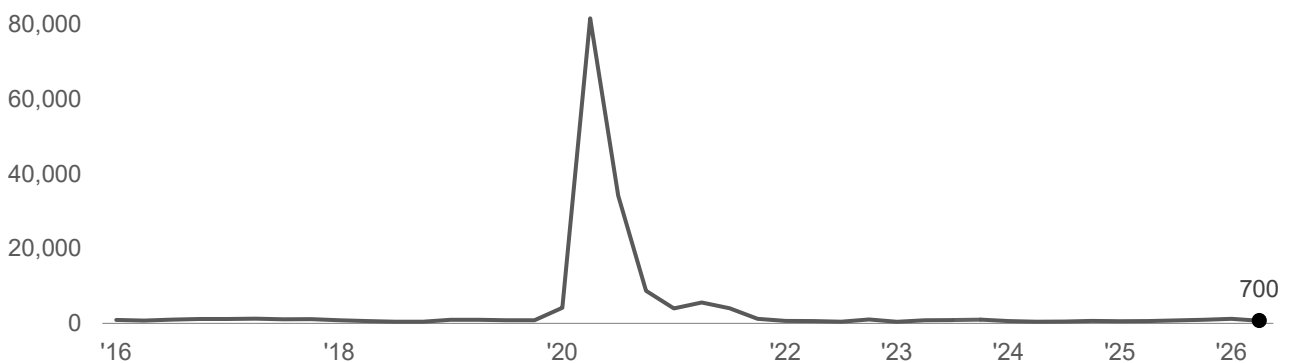
- (1) Data pertain to residents from private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.
- (2) "s": Data suppressed due to small number of observations.

Short Work-week or Temporary Layoff

The number of employees placed on short work-week or temporary layoff fell from 1,230 in 1Q 2026 to 700 in 2Q 2026, but remained above the level a year ago (620) [Chart 12]. The decline was driven mainly by Construction (from 390 to 140) and Manufacturing (from 260 to 160), as well as among Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers (from 710 to 260), partly reversing the increases recorded by these groups in the previous quarter.

Similar to previous quarters, most affected employees were placed on short work-week in 2Q 2026 (550, from 940 in 1Q 2026) rather than temporary layoff (150, from 300). Despite the decline, non-PMETs continued to account for the majority (360) of employees placed on short work-week in 2Q 2026. This may partly reflect the higher prevalence of hourly-rated work in non-PMET occupations.

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



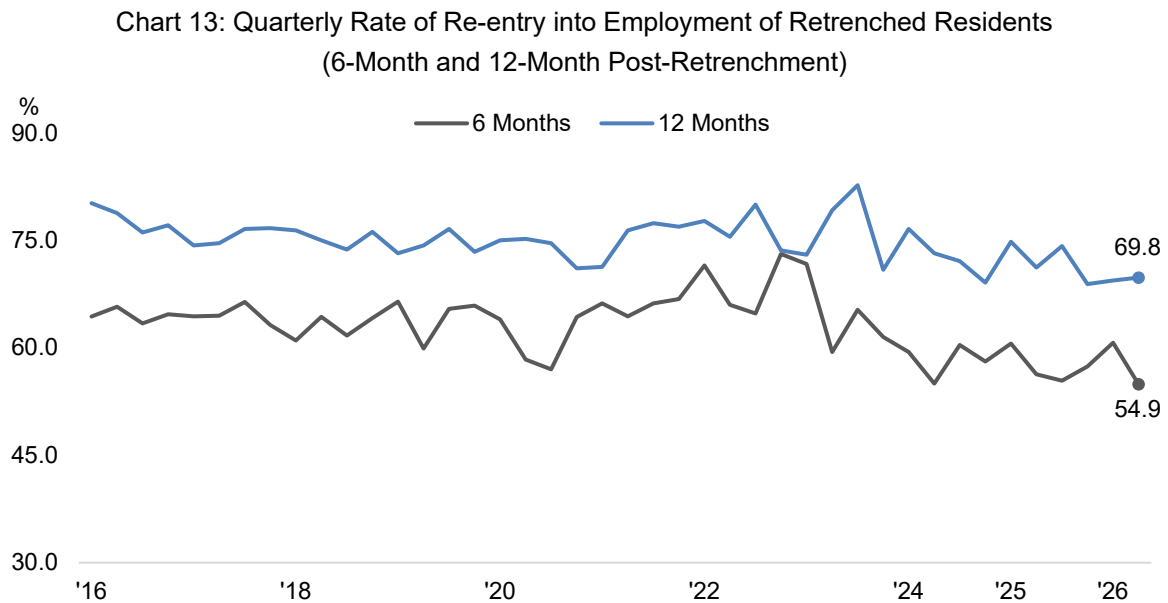
Source: Labour Market Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

Notes:

- (1) Data are rounded to the nearest 10.
- (2) Data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.

Re-entry Into Employment

Six-month re-entry outcomes softened with the proportion of retrenched residents returning to employment declining from 60.7% in 1Q 2026 to 54.9% in 2Q 2026 [Chart 13]. Separately, the twelve-month re-entry rate, which covers earlier retrenchment cohorts, remained broadly stable at 69.8%, compared with 69.4% in the previous quarter.



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

Notes:

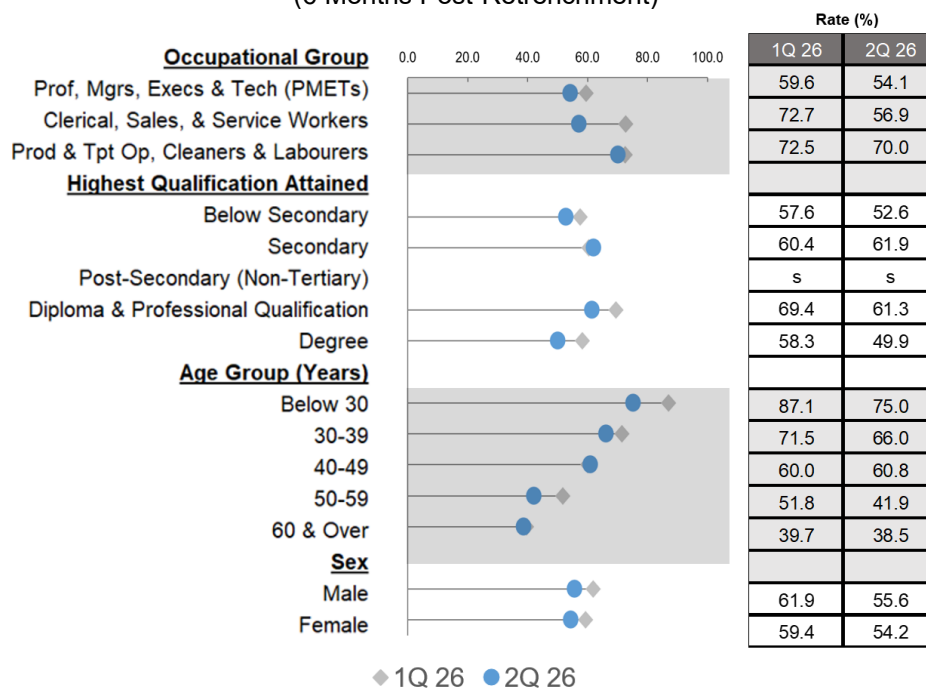
- (1) Data refer to re-entry rates for residents retrenched 6 months ago and 12 months ago by private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector. For example, the 6-month re-entry rate for 2Q 2026 refers to residents retrenched in 4Q 2025, and the 12-month re-entry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

The decline in six-month re-entry rates among retrenched residents in 2Q 2026 was broad-based across occupations [Chart 14]. It was most pronounced among clerical, sales and service workers, falling from 72.7% in 1Q 2026 to 56.9%. Re-entry rates among PMETs also declined from 59.6% to 54.1%, and this group had lower re-entry rates than non-PMETs.

By educational qualification, degree holders and residents with diploma and professional qualification recorded the largest declines in six-month re-entry rates. The rate for degree holders fell from 58.3% to 49.9%, while that for diploma and professional qualification holders declined from 69.4% to 61.3%. Degree holders continued to record the lowest re-entry rate among educational groups with available data.

Across age groups, six-month re-entry rates declined most sharply among retrenched residents aged below 30, from 87.1% in 1Q 2026 to 75.0% in 2Q 2026. Notwithstanding this, residents aged below 30 continued to record the highest re-entry rate among all age groups. The re-entry rate among those aged 50–59 also fell notably, from 51.8% to 41.9%. By comparison, residents in their 30s saw a smaller decline, while rates among those in their 40s and aged 60 & over remained broadly stable over the quarter.

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



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

Notes:

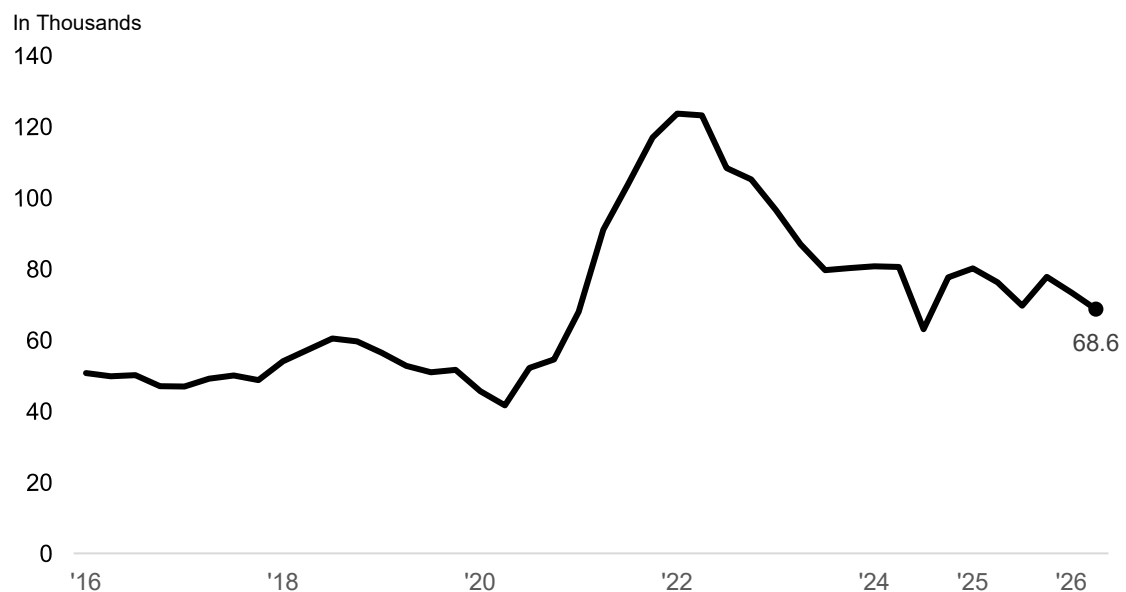
- (1) Data refer to re-entry rates in 1Q 2026/2Q 2026 for residents retrenched in 3Q 2025/4Q 2025 by private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector, who re-entered employment six months post-retrenchment.
- (2) "s": Data suppressed due to small number of observations.

Job Vacancies

Job vacancies declined from 73,300 in March 2026 (job vacancy rate at 2.9%) to 68,600 in June 2026 (2.8%), and were also lower than a year ago (76,200 in June 2025) [Chart 15].^{8, 9} The decline was driven mainly by PMETs, while non-PMETs saw a smaller decline¹⁰.

Across sectors, Financial Services (from 5,800 in March 2026 to 4,500 in June 2026) and Information & Communications (from 5,300 to 4,400) saw the largest declines in the number of vacancies.

Chart 15: Job Vacancies, Seasonally Adjusted



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

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

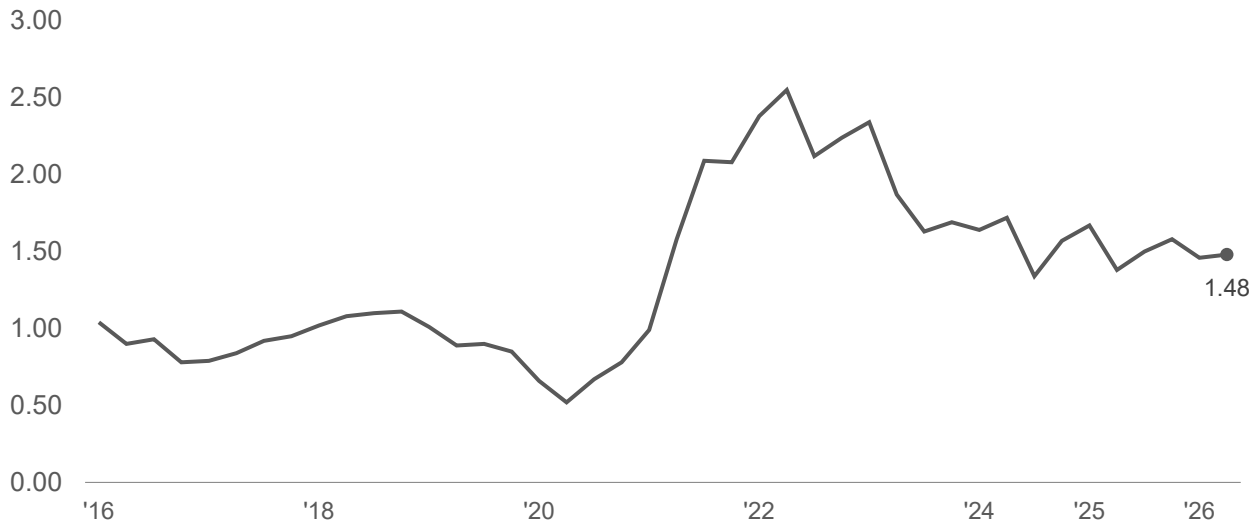
⁸ Figures are seasonally adjusted to remove recurring seasonal influences – such as increased hiring during year-end festivities – that may otherwise obscure the underlying trend and short-term fluctuations in a time series. On a non-seasonally adjusted basis, the overall number of job vacancies also eased from both the previous quarter and a year ago to 69,900 in June 2026.

⁹ The number of estimated job vacancies likely-to-be filled-by residents, which also declined in June 2026, formed around 7 in 10 of all vacancies.

¹⁰ Non-PMET vacancies fell to 30,600 in June 2026, down from 32,100 in March 2026 and 35,000 in June 2025. PMET vacancies also declined to 39,300 in June 2026, down from 43,000 in March 2026 and 43,100 in June 2025.

Despite the decline in vacancies, the number of job vacancies continued to exceed the number of unemployed persons, as the total number of unemployed persons eased as well. Consequently, the ratio of job vacancies to unemployed persons remained broadly stable at 1.48 in June 2026 [Chart 16].

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



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

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

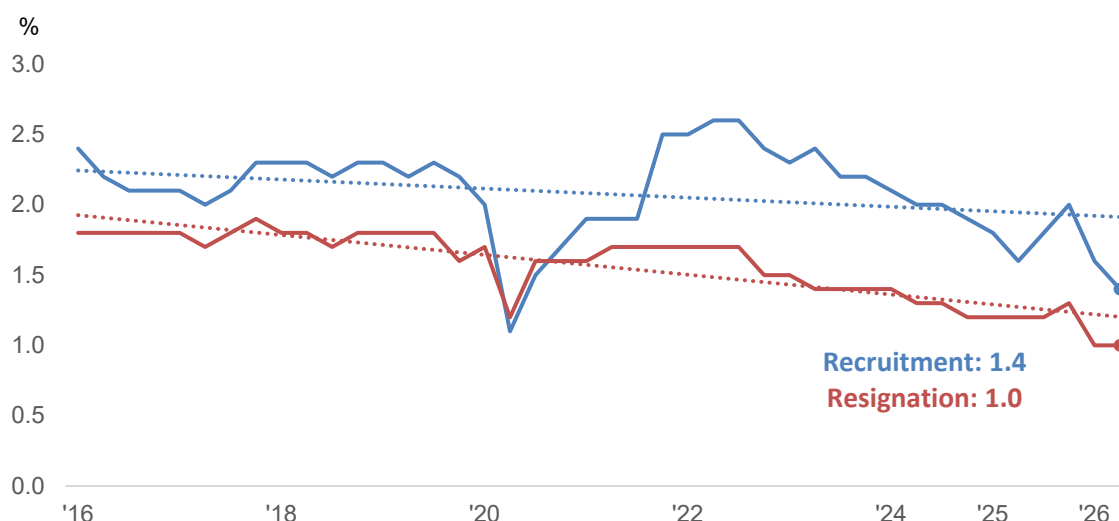
Labour Turnover

The average monthly recruitment rate fell from 1.6% in 1Q 2026 to 1.4% in 2Q 2026, while the resignation rate remained unchanged at 1.0%. This extended the gradual downtrend in labour turnover observed over the past decade [\[Chart 17\]](#).

Labour market activity remained subdued across most sectors in 2Q 2026. Recruitment rates were generally stable or lower over the quarter, while resignation trends were more mixed across sectors. The moderation in hiring and resignations among traditionally higher-turnover sectors such as Food & Beverage Services (2.2% and 1.6% respectively) and Cleaning & Landscaping (1.6% and 1.2%) persisted in 2Q 2026. In contrast, Information & Communications and Wholesale Trade recorded higher recruitment and resignation rates, consistent with ongoing business restructuring and workforce reallocation.

The decline in the recruitment rate, alongside fewer job vacancies, pointed to softer hiring activity. Voluntary labour turnover also remained subdued with the resignation rate remaining low and unchanged.

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



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

Notes:

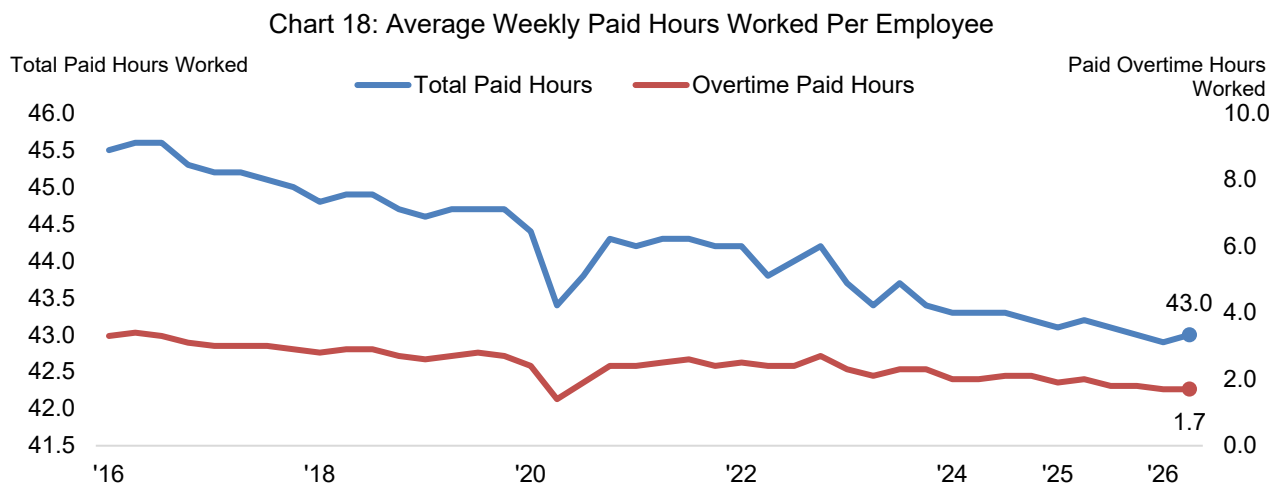
- (1) Data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.
- (2) The average monthly resignation / recruitment rate is defined as the average number of persons who resigned / who were recruited in a month divided by the average number of employees in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

Hours Worked

In June 2026, the average weekly total paid hours worked per employee (43.0 hours) and average weekly paid overtime hours worked per employee (1.7 hours) remained broadly unchanged from the previous quarter (42.9 hours and 1.7 hours, respectively) [Chart 18].¹¹

Although broadly stable on a quarter-on-quarter basis, both measures have continued their longer-term downtrend over the past decade, alongside trends observed in other measures of working time, including actual and usual hours worked.¹²

Across sectors, Construction continued to see the highest average weekly total paid hours worked per employee, edging up from 46.8 in March 2026 to 46.9 in June 2026. Average weekly total paid hours worked also increased in Arts, Entertainment & Recreation (from 40.8 hours to 41.1 hours) and Retail Trade (from 39.7 hours to 40.3 hours), partly reversing the declines recorded in the previous quarter. Information & Communications similarly saw average weekly total paid hours worked edge up from 40.9 hours to 41.3 hours over the quarter.



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.

¹¹ Average weekly paid hours worked/paid overtime hours are based on the last month of each quarter.

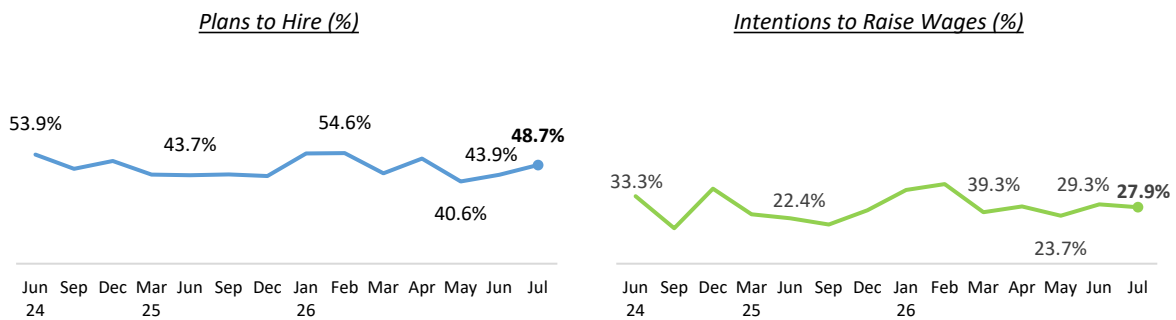
¹² Actual hours worked refers to the actual time spent by employed persons on work activities, regardless of whether the hours are regular in nature or whether they are paid for. Usual hours worked refers to the hours that an employed person typically works in any given week regardless of whether the person is paid for it. The statistics for all three measures of working time can be found on <https://stats.mom.gov.sg>.

Labour Market Expectations

MOM's July 2026 polls on business expectations point to a positive but cautious labour market outlook [Chart 19]. Near-term hiring expectations improved across more establishments, with the proportion of firms intending to hire in the next three months rising from 43.9% in June to 48.7% in July. However, the proportion of firms intending to raise wages eased slightly from 29.3% to 27.9% over the same period, mainly in Financial Services and Wholesale & Retail Trade. Despite the improvement in hiring expectations, both hiring and wage expectations remained below their February 2026 levels.

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

Proportion of firms with:



Source: Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM

Note:

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

1.1 TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

In Thousands

Industry (SSIC 2020)		Total Employment Change								Total Employment Level in Jun 2026
		2023	2024	2025	2025			2026		
					2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	
	TOTAL	96.7	59.8	70.8	12.9	30.2	20.8	13.0	14.7	4 144.7
C10-32	MANUFACTURING	2.2	-0.9	8.4	0.9	5.5	2.4	-0.2	3.0	501.0
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	2.6	1.8	3.7	0.6	1.5	1.5	0.6	-0.4	69.0
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	-0.4	-1.5	-0.5	0.3	-0.1	-0.4	-0.6	-0.1	23.7
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	0.9	3.8	2.2	-0.6	2.1	0.2	-0.1	1.5	83.9
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	0.7	-2.2	-	-0.4	0.4	-0.2	-0.2	0.7	92.3
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	-6.0	-1.3	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.7	0.1	1.7	80.1
C29-30	Transport Equipment	1.0	3.3	3.0	0.2	1.5	0.5	-0.4	-0.1	92.2
	Other Manufacturing Industries	3.4	-4.7	-1.1	0.6	-0.9	0.1	0.5	-0.4	59.7
F41-43	CONSTRUCTION	29.2	11.5	27.3	5.8	13.8	8.8	2.5	7.2	577.4
G-U	SERVICES	64.6	50.0	34.9	6.2	10.3	9.8	10.9	4.9	3 040.1
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	5.6	-5.4	-4.7	-2.1	-1.6	0.7	0.6	-2.3	444.5
G46	Wholesale Trade	3.7	-3.4	-3.6	0.3	-2.6	-1.9	0.4	-1.5	288.3
G47	Retail Trade	1.9	-1.9	-1.1	-2.3	1.0	2.6	0.2	-0.8	156.1
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	-0.2	3.1	3.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	3.1	2.4	276.0
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	2.1	-0.5	3.3	1.4	0.2	-0.4	1.2	1.9	107.1
H50,5222, 5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	0.4	1.7	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	48.0
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	3.5	1.5	0.1	0.4	-	-0.4	-0.4	0.3	36.9
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	-6.2	0.5	-0.7	-1.6	-	0.5	2.2	-	83.9
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	5.6	1.3	0.3	-1.5	0.9	0.8	-2.0	-2.2	265.8
I55	Accommodation	2.3	0.9	0.2	-0.3	0.6	-0.2	-0.5	-0.3	32.4
I56	Food & Beverage Services	3.3	0.4	0.1	-1.2	0.3	1.1	-1.5	-1.9	233.5
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	-5.1	-0.3	-5.8	-1.7	-0.7	-1.7	-0.9	-0.5	172.0
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	-2.7	-1.0	-2.0	-1.0	0.1	-0.9	0.6	-0.3	37.8
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	-2.4	0.7	-3.7	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-1.5	-0.2	134.2
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	9.3	4.9	8.9	5.7	2.1	-1.3	-1.3	1.4	241.2
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services	10.5	6.7	7.2	4.1	0.9	0.2	-0.1	0.4	197.0
K65 & 662	Insurance Services	-1.1	-1.8	1.7	1.7	1.1	-1.6	-1.1	0.9	44.1
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	1.8	3.9	-3.9	-2.5	-1.2	0.5	1.0	-0.1	80.0
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	4.2	3.2	-2.5	-2.6	-	1.3	0.3	0.4	290.0
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	4.8	4.0	-0.2	-1.6	-0.6	1.7	0.4	-0.8	162.5
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	-0.8	0.2	-0.6	-0.2	0.8	-0.5	-0.2	1.3	66.1
	Other Professional Services	0.2	-1.0	-1.7	-0.8	-0.3	-	-	-0.1	61.3
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	1.8	5.9	4.8	3.5	-3.2	3.5	4.8	-1.6	255.4
N80	Security & Investigation	0.7	2.2	-0.3	0.3	-0.3	-0.4	0.1	-	49.2
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	-	2.0	3.2	0.3	0.4	1.5	0.9	0.8	88.7
	Other Administrative & Support Services	1.2	1.7	1.9	2.8	-3.4	2.4	3.8	-2.3	117.5
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	41.6	33.4	34.2	6.7	13.6	5.9	5.4	7.4	1 015.3
O84	Public Administration & Defence	1.6	2.6	3.4	0.1	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.5	156.7
P85	Education	1.6	2.0	-0.8	0.1	-0.5	-0.5	0.9	0.3	123.1
Q86-88	Health & Social Services	10.1	10.6	8.1	1.8	2.1	1.2	0.1	1.6	225.0
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	3.7	1.3	2.4	0.9	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	59.0
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	24.6	17.0	21.0	3.8	9.6	4.0	2.9	3.5	451.6
A,B,D,E	OTHERS*	0.6	-0.9	0.2	0.1	0.6	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	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 2026 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	2023	2024	2025	Jun	
				2025	2026 ^P
TOTAL	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.3	3.5
SEX					
Male	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.4
Female	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.3	3.6
AGE GROUP (YEARS)					
Below 30	5.3	5.4	5.5	6.1	6.6
30 - 39	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.1
40 & Over	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.0
40 - 49	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.5
50 & Over	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.9	3.2
50 - 59	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.6
60 & Over	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.7	2.8
HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED					
Below Secondary	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.4
Secondary	2.9	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.5
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.6	3.9
Diploma & Professional Qualification	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.6	4.3
Degree	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.3	3.3

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	2023	2024	2025	Jun	
				2025	2026 ^p
TOTAL	65.6	67.0	68.4	80.0	86.2
SEX					
Male	35.3	35.3	35.0	41.4	43.9
Female	30.7	31.3	33.3	38.6	42.4
AGE GROUP (YEARS)					
Below 30	19.1	18.6	18.2	20.3	22.6
30 - 39	12.0	12.2	13.4	16.2	18.2
40 & Over	34.8	35.8	36.6	43.4	45.5
40 - 49	12.8	12.3	13.1	14.8	14.3
50 & Over	22.0	23.5	23.6	28.6	31.2
50 - 59	12.7	13.3	14.1	15.9	17.9
60 & Over	9.3	10.2	9.5	12.7	13.2
HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED					
Below Secondary	7.9	7.1	6.4	7.0	6.5
Secondary	10.3	9.0	9.6	9.4	9.6
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	7.3	7.5	6.6	10.3	10.9
Diploma & Professional Qualification	13.7	14.8	14.7	17.8	22.1
Degree	26.9	28.3	30.9	35.5	37.0

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 figures more accurately reflect the unemployment situation. With this change, the annual average number of 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

Characteristics	2023	2024	2025	Per Cent	
				Jun 2025	2026 ^p
TOTAL	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8
SEX					
Male	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.0
Female	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.7
AGE GROUP (YEARS)					
Below 30	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.0
30 - 39	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.8
40 & Over	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8
40 - 49	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7
50 & Over	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
50 - 59	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.1
60 & Over	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED					
Below Secondary	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Secondary	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.9
Diploma & Professional Qualification	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8
Degree	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.0

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

Characteristics	2023	2024	2025	In Thousands	
				2025	2026 ^P
TOTAL	15.6	19.1	20.8	16.4	20.8
SEX					
Male	9.2	11.1	11.3	9.2	12.3
Female	6.4	7.9	9.6	7.2	8.5
AGE GROUP (YEARS)					
Below 30	2.7	3.3	4.1	3.0	3.3
30 - 39	2.8	3.3	3.6	2.6	4.7
40 & Over	10.2	12.5	13.2	10.8	12.7
40 - 49	3.2	3.9	4.5	3.2	3.8
50 & Over	7.0	8.6	8.6	7.5	8.9
50 - 59	4.2	4.9	5.1	3.8	5.3
60 & Over	2.8	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.6
HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED					
Below Secondary	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.2
Secondary	2.7	2.1	2.7	1.8	2.2
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	1.4	2.0	1.9	1.1	2.4
Diploma & Professional Qualification	3.0	4.6	4.4	3.3	3.9
Degree	6.7	8.7	10.2	8.8	11.0

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	
		2023	2024	2025	2025			2026	
					2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
	TOTAL	14 590	13 020	14 490	3 540	3 670	3 690	3 830	4 620
	Industry (SSIC 2020)								
C10-32	MANUFACTURING	3 470	2 780	2 780	650	550	570	670	870
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	160	60	120	50	10	10	30	210
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	130	370	60	-	-	10	20	10
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	240	560	700	200	130	250	180	230
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	530	840	950	150	190	140	180	240
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	2 080	770	730	150	170	140	150	120
C29-30	Transport Equipment	140	40	70	50	-	-	50	20
	Other Manufacturing Industries	200	140	160	50	40	30	60	50
F41-43	CONSTRUCTION	590	460	580	140	60	140	80	170
G-U	SERVICES	10 440	9 670	10 980	2 750	3 020	2 880	3 080	3 580
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	2 850	2 170	2 320	600	330	790	810	830
G46	Wholesale Trade	2 560	1 910	1 870	500	290	630	670	660
G47	Retail Trade	290	260	450	100	50	160	150	170
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	540	520	1 180	220	630	190	160	190
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	210	50	50	-	-	-	10	-
H50,5222, 5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	100	130	260	130	50	40	50	100
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	-	-	520	10	450	60	-	20
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	230	340	340	80	120	100	90	70
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	150	180	240	90	40	70	150	180
I55	Accommodation	-	20	90	60	-	-	-	10
I56	Food & Beverage Services	150	160	150	30	40	70	150	170
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	2 740	2 060	1 930	500	580	480	530	720
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	720	560	460	90	200	110	90	160
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	2 010	1 500	1 470	410	380	370	440	560
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	1 820	1 880	2 360	580	730	540	610	760
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services	1 650	1 690	2 240	560	700	510	560	710
K65 & 662	Insurance Services	170	190	120	20	40	30	50	50
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	80	80	80	30	10	40	10	60
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	1 620	1 870	1 900	450	500	410	570	600
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	1 030	1 040	980	240	290	240	310	380
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	210	370	380	90	110	50	30	70
	Other Professional Services	380	470	540	120	100	120	230	150
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	380	540	500	150	160	130	140	140
N80	Security & Investigation	20	50	20	10	-	-	-	-
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other Administrative & Support Services	350	480	480	140	160	130	140	130
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	280	360	470	120	50	240	100	110
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education	60	220	150	70	10	30	-	20
Q86-88	Health & Social Services	80	50	190	20	10	150	60	40
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	30	50	40	10	10	20	20	10
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	120	50	100	20	20	50	20	40
A,B,D,E	OTHERS*	80	120	160	-	40	100	-	-
	OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	11 030	10 160	11 850	2 880	3 110	3 150	3 320	3 950
	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	1 250	1 110	1 200	280	410	270	320	320
	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	2 310	1 760	1 440	380	150	280	200	350

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 2026

Number of Employees

Industry (SSIC 2020)	Reasons For Retrenchment								Occupational Group			
	Recessio- n/ Down- turn In Industry	Poor Business/ Business Failure *	High Costs	Reorga- nisation / Restruc- turing	Product Line Was Disconti- nued	Early Comple- tion of Project	Oversea s Relocati on	Others	Total	Profes- sionals, Managers, Executives & Techni- cians	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers
TOTAL	230	720	420	3 330	290	40	490	170	4 620	3 950	320	350
C10-32 MANUFACTURING	10	120	170	650	20	10	280	10	870	630	60	180
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	-	10	-	210	-	-	160	-	210	100	10	100
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	-	40	40	180	-	-	10	-	230	220	-	-
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	10	50	100	90	-	-	90	10	240	140	40	70
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	-	10	30	90	20	10	20	-	120	110	10	-
C29-30 Transport Equipment	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	20	10	-	10
Other Manufacturing Industries	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	50	50	-	-
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION	10	30	20	30	100	-	10	20	170	130	10	30
G-U SERVICES	210	580	220	2 660	160	30	200	130	3 580	3 180	250	140
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	30	120	70	580	50	-	60	30	830	670	130	30
G46 Wholesale Trade	10	20	60	520	50	-	60	20	660	590	50	20
G47 Retail Trade	20	110	-	60	10	-	-	10	170	90	80	10
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	60	40	20	90	-	-	10	-	190	160	10	30
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H50,5222, 5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	50	10	10	40	-	-	10	-	100	90	-	10
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	20	20	-	-
Other Transportation & Storage Services	10	30	10	30	-	-	-	-	70	50	-	20
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	20	120	10	80	-	-	-	30	180	60	70	50
I55 Accommodation	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-
I56 Food & Beverage Services	20	120	10	80	-	-	-	30	170	60	70	50
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	30	130	50	530	60	-	-	20	720	700	10	10
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	-	40	-	120	20	-	-	-	160	160	-	-
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	30	90	50	410	40	-	-	20	560	550	-	10
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	-	30	30	690	10	-	90	30	760	760	10	-
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	-	30	30	650	10	-	70	30	710	710	10	-
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	-	-	-	50	-	-	10	-	50	50	-	-
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	-	-	-	60	-	-	30	-	60	50	10	-
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	70	120	40	410	30	20	10	10	600	570	20	10
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	30	40	20	310	-	-	10	10	380	370	10	-
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	20	-	20	30	10	10	-	-	70	60	10	-
Other Professional Services	30	70	10	70	20	-	-	-	150	150	-	-
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	-	10	-	130	-	-	10	-	140	130	10	-
N80 Security & Investigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Administrative & Support Services	-	-	-	130	-	-	10	-	130	130	10	-
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	-	20	10	80	10	10	-	-	110	90	10	20
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	-	10	-	20	-	-	-	-	20	10	-	-
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	-	-	10	30	10	-	-	-	40	30	-	10
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	10	-	-
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	-	10	-	40	-	-	-	-	40	30	-	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	
		2023	2024	2025	2025			2026	
					2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
TOTAL		13 830	12 570	13 790	3 310	3 580	3 460	3 730	4 470
Industry (SSIC 2020)									
C10-32	MANUFACTURING	3 270	2 660	2 660	610	530	530	670	830
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	120	60	120	50	10	10	30	200
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	120	370	60	-	-	10	20	10
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	230	510	680	200	130	240	180	230
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	470	780	890	140	180	110	180	210
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	2 010	760	730	150	170	140	150	120
C29-30	Transport Equipment	110	40	30	20	-	-	50	20
	Other Manufacturing Industries	200	140	160	50	40	30	60	50
F41-43	CONSTRUCTION	450	380	470	130	60	130	80	160
G-U	SERVICES	10 030	9 480	10 500	2 580	2 960	2 700	2 990	3 480
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	2 780	2 150	2 270	590	330	770	770	820
G46	Wholesale Trade	2 500	1 890	1 830	490	280	610	630	660
G47	Retail Trade	280	260	440	100	50	160	140	170
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	530	510	1 110	160	620	190	160	190
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	210	40	50	-	-	-	10	-
H50,5222,5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	100	130	190	70	50	30	50	100
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	-	-	520	10	450	60	-	20
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	210	340	340	80	120	100	90	70
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	140	170	190	50	40	70	140	150
I55	Accommodation	-	20	60	30	-	-	-	10
I56	Food & Beverage Services	140	160	140	20	40	60	140	150
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	2 620	2 010	1 910	490	570	470	520	680
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	720	550	460	90	200	110	90	140
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	1 900	1 470	1 450	410	370	370	430	550
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	1 800	1 870	2 340	580	720	540	610	760
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services	1 640	1 680	2 220	560	690	510	560	710
K65 & 662	Insurance Services	170	180	120	20	40	30	50	50
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	70	80	80	30	10	30	10	50
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	1 490	1 820	1 790	420	470	390	560	590
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	1 000	1 010	950	240	280	230	310	380
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	140	350	330	70	100	50	30	60
	Other Professional Services	350	460	510	110	90	110	220	150
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	340	530	490	140	160	130	140	130
N80	Security & Investigation	20	50	10	10	-	-	-	-
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other Administrative & Support Services	320	480	480	140	160	130	140	130
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	260	340	330	120	50	110	80	110
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education	50	210	120	70	10	-	-	20
Q86-88	Health & Social Services	60	50	80	20	10	40	40	40
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	30	40	40	10	10	20	20	10
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	120	50	100	20	20	50	20	40
A,B,D,E	OTHERS*	80	60	150	-	30	100	-	-
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP									
	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	10 720	9 990	11 540	2 800	3 030	3 060	3 240	3 880
	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	1 160	1 060	1 160	270	410	250	300	280
	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	1 960	1 520	1 090	250	130	150	200	310

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

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

- : nil or negligible

Notes :

- 1) Data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.
- 2) Data are rounded to the nearest 10. Hence, they may not add up to the total.

3.4 RETRENCHMENT OF TERM CONTRACT EMPLOYEES

RETRENCHED TERM CONTRACT EMPLOYEES BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

		Number of Employees								
		2023	2024	2025	2025			2026		
					2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	
	TOTAL	760	450	710	230	90	230	100	150	
	Industry (SSIC 2020)									
C10-32	MANUFACTURING	210	120	120	40	20	40	-	40	
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	10	50	20	-	-	10	-	-	
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	60	60	60	-	20	30	-	30	
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	70	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	
C29-30	Transport Equipment	30	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	
	Other Manufacturing Industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
F41-43	CONSTRUCTION	140	80	100	20	-	10	10	10	
G-U	SERVICES	410	190	470	170	60	190	100	100	
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	70	30	50	10	10	20	40	10	
G46	Wholesale Trade	60	20	50	10	10	20	40	10	
G47	Retail Trade	10	-	10	-	-	-	10	10	
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	10	10	70	70	-	-	-	-	
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	
H50,5222, 5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	-	-	70	60	-	-	-	-	
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	10	10	50	40	-	-	10	20	
I55	Accommodation	-	10	30	30	-	-	-	-	
I56	Food & Beverage Services	10	-	20	10	-	-	10	20	
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	120	50	20	10	10	10	10	30	
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	20	
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	120	30	20	10	-	10	10	10	
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	20	10	20	-	10	-	-	-	
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services	20	10	20	-	10	-	-	-	
K65 & 662	Insurance Services	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	130	50	110	30	20	20	10	10	
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	30	30	40	-	20	20	-	-	
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	70	20	50	10	-	-	-	10	
	Other Professional Services	30	-	30	10	10	-	10	-	
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	40	10	10	10	-	-	-	-	
N80	Security & Investigation	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Other Administrative & Support Services	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	20	30	140	-	-	130	20	-	
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education	-	10	30	-	-	20	-	-	
Q86-88	Health & Social Services	10	10	100	-	-	100	20	-	
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
A,B,D,E	OTHERS*	-	60	10	-	10	-	-	-	
	OCCUPATIONAL GROUP									
	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	320	170	310	80	70	90	80	60	
	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	100	50	40	10	-	20	20	40	
	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	350	230	350	130	20	130	-	40	

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

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

- : nil or negligible

Notes :

- 1) Data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.
- 2) Data are rounded to the nearest 10. Hence, they may not add up to the total.

3.5 INCIDENCE OF RETRENCHMENT AMONG RESIDENTS

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

Per 1,000 Resident Employees

Characteristics	2023	2024	2025	2025			2026	
				2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
SEX								
Male	8.2	7.1	7.4	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.4
Female	6.5	6.4	7.5	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.4
AGE GROUP (YEARS)								
Below 30	5.3	3.9	3.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0
30 - 39	6.9	7.2	7.0	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.3
40 & Over	8.1	7.3	8.8	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.8
40 - 49	9.3	8.1	9.8	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.3	3.0
50 & Over	7.3	6.8	8.2	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.7
50 - 59	10.1	9.0	11.1	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.6
60 & Over	4.0	4.2	4.9	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.6
SECTOR								
Manufacturing	11.9	9.8	10.6	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.2	3.0
Construction	3.1	1.5	2.5	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.5	1.0
Services	6.9	6.6	7.3	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.4
Others*	5.3	6.3	11.3	-	3.2	5.4	-	-
HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED								
Below Secondary	3.2	4.2	3.4	0.8	0.6	1.4	0.7	1.4
Secondary	2.3	2.6	3.5	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.9
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	3.3	1.9	2.9	0.8	s	s	s	0.9
Diploma & Professional Qualification	5.9	4.5	6.0	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.1	2.3
Degree	12.2	11.5	11.7	2.6	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.1
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	9.5	8.6	10.1	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.2
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	3.0	3.1	2.9	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.9
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	3.1	3.0	1.9	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7

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) s: Data suppressed due to small number of observations.

4.1 EMPLOYEES ON SHORT WORK-WEEK OR TEMPORARY LAYOFF

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

Number of Employees

	2023	2024	2025	2025			2026	
				2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
<u>EMPLOYEES ON SHORT WORK-WEEK OR TEMPORARY LAYOFF</u>								
TOTAL	3 110	2 210	2 940	620	800	960	1 230	700
SECTOR								
Manufacturing	1 170	760	1 260	270	430	170	260	160
Construction	420	370	160	20	50	80	390	140
Services	1 510	1 090	1 500	330	320	680	570	410
Others*	10	-	40	-	-	40	-	-
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	1 220	690	850	140	260	320	310	290
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	830	760	620	60	100	290	220	150
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	1 050	760	1 480	430	430	350	710	260
<u>EMPLOYEES ON SHORT WORK-WEEK</u>								
TOTAL	2 810	1 950	2 490	550	720	680	940	550
SECTOR								
Manufacturing	1 080	730	1 200	260	420	130	220	130
Construction	340	280	80	-	30	40	250	100
Services	1 380	950	1 180	290	270	480	460	320
Others*	10	-	30	-	-	30	10	-
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	1 160	660	700	130	240	210	240	190
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	760	700	470	50	70	190	170	130
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	900	600	1 320	380	420	270	520	230
<u>EMPLOYEES ON TEMPORARY LAYOFF</u>								
TOTAL	290	260	460	70	80	280	300	150
SECTOR								
Manufacturing	90	30	50	10	-	40	40	30
Construction	70	90	80	20	20	40	150	40
Services	130	140	320	40	50	200	110	80
Others*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	60	40	150	10	20	100	70	100
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	70	60	150	-	40	100	40	30
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	160	160	160	50	20	80	180	30

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

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

- : nil or negligible

Notes :

- 1) Data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.
- 2) Data are rounded to the nearest 10. Hence, they may not add up to the total.

5.1 RE-ENTRY INTO EMPLOYMENT

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

Characteristics	Per Cent							
	2023	2024	2025	2025			2026	
				2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
TOTAL	63.7	58.4	57.3	56.3	55.4	57.4	60.7	54.9
SEX								
Male	62.0	58.1	57.5	55.6	55.8	56.2	61.9	55.6
Female	65.8	58.7	57.0	57.0	55.0	58.5	59.4	54.2
AGE GROUP (YEARS)								
Below 30	79.4	74.0	73.7	79.8	66.1	70.8	87.1	75.0
30 - 39	74.6	68.9	66.6	66.1	65.1	68.9	71.5	66.0
40 & Over	54.6	52.2	51.8	48.9	51.5	51.9	54.0	49.4
40 - 49	61.8	60.0	60.6	58.5	60.3	62.5	60.0	60.8
50 & Over	48.6	45.6	45.4	42.1	45.7	43.3	48.7	40.9
50 - 59	49.3	47.2	46.4	42.4	49.4	45.2	51.8	41.9
60 & Over	46.3	41.3	42.6	41.1	37.2	37.8	39.7	38.5
HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED								
Below Secondary	73.3	65.6	64.8	62.5	58.3	51.9	57.6	52.6
Secondary	60.5	62.5	62.1	60.4	56.4	69.1	60.4	61.9
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	74.7	57.1	65.2	64.7	64.6	63.3	s	s
Diploma & Professional Qualification	65.9	60.7	63.2	59.8	64.4	64.1	69.4	61.3
Degree	61.5	55.6	52.8	52.0	51.3	53.9	58.3	49.9
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP PRIOR TO RETRENCHMENT								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	62.5	56.9	55.8	55.0	54.3	56.4	59.6	54.1
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	72.8	69.8	66.0	66.1	60.5	65.0	72.7	56.9
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	75.7	68.4	70.7	68.6	67.6	64.8	72.5	70.0

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.

5.2 RE-ENTRY INTO EMPLOYMENT

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

Characteristics	2023	2024	2025	2025			2026	
				2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
TOTAL	75.3	72.8	72.1	71.2	74.2	68.9	69.4	69.8
SEX								
Male	73.0	72.1	72.2	71.6	76.1	67.3	69.3	68.4
Female	78.0	73.8	72.0	70.8	72.1	70.4	69.6	71.2
AGE GROUP (YEARS)								
Below 30	92.3	88.7	85.7	81.3	85.0	86.0	82.1	80.8
30 - 39	88.1	82.8	82.1	85.1	80.0	81.7	81.0	82.1
40 & Over	68.1	66.1	65.8	64.4	69.7	61.4	64.7	64.3
40 - 49	78.7	73.2	76.2	77.3	77.5	71.6	74.9	73.9
50 & Over	61.9	60.1	57.7	52.9	63.8	54.2	58.0	56.3
50 - 59	64.6	62.8	59.8	58.0	64.1	55.6	63.2	60.9
60 & Over	55.7	51.9	52.3	41.9	63.2	49.2	46.1	43.3
HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED								
Below Secondary	73.4	77.6	77.2	66.7	80.6	76.6	65.0	61.5
Secondary	68.6	70.8	72.6	75.0	73.0	67.0	64.8	77.3
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	71.5	73.9	78.2	74.3	74.4	82.4	75.0	71.7
Diploma & Professional Qualification	74.3	73.5	76.1	79.0	74.2	72.7	76.2	76.5
Degree	76.7	71.6	69.3	70.2	70.5	66.2	67.0	66.5
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP PRIOR TO RETRENCHMENT								
Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	74.7	72.1	71.0	70.7	73.0	67.7	69.1	69.2
Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	79.9	78.5	81.4	79.1	80.1	78.5	68.0	72.6
Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	74.9	80.1	76.6	66.2	82.6	78.1	76.9	76.9

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

Notes :

based on data from Administrative Records

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

6.1 JOB VACANCY

JOB VACANCY BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

In Thousands						
		2023	2024	2025	Jun	
					2025	2026
	TOTAL	85.8	75.5	75.9	78.1	69.9
	Industry (SSIC 2020)					
C10-32	MANUFACTURING	8.3	8.1	7.5	7.7	8.7
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.0
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.4	2.3
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.4
C29-30	Transport Equipment	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.2	0.9
	Other Manufacturing Industries	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.7
F41-43	CONSTRUCTION	6.8	7.3	10.3	9.6	10.9
G-U	SERVICES	70.0	59.5	57.6	60.2	49.7
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	7.7	6.7	6.0	6.5	5.5
G46	Wholesale Trade	4.6	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.6
G47	Retail Trade	3.1	2.8	2.3	2.5	1.9
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	5.6	4.8	4.8	5.0	3.5
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.7
H50,5222,5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.7	0.2
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.5	2.1
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	8.1	6.5	6.1	5.7	4.8
I55	Accommodation	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.4
I56	Food & Beverage Services	6.3	4.8	4.7	4.1	3.4
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	7.1	6.3	5.8	6.0	4.4
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.3
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	6.1	5.5	5.2	5.2	4.0
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	6.3	5.1	5.7	6.3	5.1
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services	5.7	4.3	5.1	5.5	4.5
K65 & 662	Insurance Services	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.9
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	6.7	6.0	6.1	5.8	6.3
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.0	3.1
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7
	Other Professional Services	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.4
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	6.5	5.2	4.9	5.9	2.7
N80	Security & Investigation	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.7
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	2.6	2.3	2.5	3.4	1.3
	Other Administrative & Support Services	2.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	0.7
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	20.2	17.3	16.6	17.5	15.5
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education	9.6	8.9	8.7	9.4	9.0
Q86-88	Health & Social Services	7.1	5.7	5.2	5.2	4.4
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.6
A,B,D,E	OTHERS*	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
	OCCUPATIONAL GROUP (PMETs, CSSWs, PTOCLs)					
	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	48.3	41.9	41.5	43.1	39.3
	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	20.1	17.4	16.2	16.7	12.8
	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	17.4	16.1	18.2	18.2	17.8
	OCCUPATIONAL GROUP (PMEs, Non-PMEs)					
	Professionals, Managers & Executives	27.8	23.9	24.2	25.8	22.8
	Non-Professionals, Managers & Executives	58.0	51.6	51.7	52.3	47.1

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

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

Notes :

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

6.2 JOB VACANCY

JOB VACANCY RATE BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

Per Cent					
		2023	2024	2025	Jun
					2025 2026
	TOTAL	3.7	3.1	3.0	3.0 2.9
	Industry (SSIC 2020)				
C10-32	MANUFACTURING	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9 2.3
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	3.3	2.8	2.5	2.2 2.0
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	2.6	2.3	1.5	1.8 2.3
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	2.8	2.6	1.7	1.8 2.3
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.6 2.7
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	1.4	2.0	2.4	2.7 3.3
C29-30	Transport Equipment	2.7	1.8	1.4	1.4 1.1
	Other Manufacturing Industries	2.5	1.8	2.1	2.3 1.8
F41-43	CONSTRUCTION	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.2 2.8
G-U	SERVICES	4.4	3.6	3.4	3.4 3.0
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.5 2.4
G46	Wholesale Trade	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.4 2.4
G47	Retail Trade	3.8	3.3	2.7	2.9 2.5
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	4.0	3.3	3.3	3.3 2.4
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	3.7	3.5	3.4	2.7 2.0
H50,5222,5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	3.0	2.7	2.1	2.2 1.5
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	5.0	4.2	4.9	6.1 0.6
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	4.1	3.2	3.2	2.8 4.2
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	4.9	3.8	3.5	3.0 3.1
I55	Accommodation	7.9	7.5	6.0	6.5 6.0
I56	Food & Beverage Services	4.4	3.2	3.1	2.5 2.6
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	6.0	5.1	4.7	4.6 3.7
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.9 1.3
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	7.0	5.8	5.3	5.1 4.4
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	3.9	2.8	3.0	3.2 3.0
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services	4.0	2.7	3.0	3.3 3.1
K65 & 662	Insurance Services	3.2	3.3	2.6	2.9 2.4
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	4.1	3.5	3.0	3.0 3.9
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	3.8	3.2	3.1	2.8 3.0
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.0 3.0
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	3.1	2.1	2.2	2.1 2.4
	Other Professional Services	4.2	3.5	3.3	4.0 4.5
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	4.4	3.4	2.8	3.2 1.6
N80	Security & Investigation	4.5	3.5	2.3	2.3 1.4
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	3.8	3.3	3.1	4.0 1.6
	Other Administrative & Support Services	5.1	3.3	2.7	2.8 1.6
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	5.1	4.2	4.0	4.2 3.8
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education	5.1	4.6	4.5	4.8 4.8
Q86-88	Health & Social Services	5.6	4.1	3.7	3.7 3.0
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	4.8	3.5	3.2	3.5 2.4
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	4.5	3.7	3.7	3.4 3.2
A,B,D,E	OTHERS*	3.4	2.8	2.8	2.7 2.9
	OCCUPATIONAL GROUP (PMETs, CSSWs, PTOCLs)				
	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	4.0	3.3	3.2	3.2 3.1
	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	4.7	3.9	3.4	3.3 2.9
	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.3 2.4
	OCCUPATIONAL GROUP (PMEs, Non-PMEs)				
	Professionals, Managers & Executives	3.9	3.2	3.2	3.3 3.0
	Non-Professionals, Managers & Executives	3.7	3.1	2.9	2.8 2.8

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) 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 2026

Industry (SSIC 2020)	Total		OCCUPATIONAL GROUP (PMETs, CSSWs, PTOCLs)						OCCUPATIONAL GROUP (PMEs, Non-PMEs)			
			Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians		Clerical, Sales & Service Workers		Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers		Professionals, Managers & Executives		Non-Professionals, Managers & Executives	
	Vacancy (' 000)	Vacancy Rate (%)	Vacancy (' 000)	Vacancy Rate (%)	Vacancy (' 000)	Vacancy Rate (%)	Vacancy (' 000)	Vacancy Rate (%)	Vacancy (' 000)	Vacancy Rate (%)	Vacancy (' 000)	Vacancy Rate (%)
TOTAL	69.9	2.9	39.3	3.1	12.8	2.9	17.8	2.4	22.8	3.0	47.1	2.8
C10-32 MANUFACTURING	8.7	2.3	5.0	2.7	0.7	1.8	3.0	1.9	2.4	2.6	6.3	2.2
C10-12 Food, Beverages & Tobacco	1.0	2.0	0.3	2.0	0.3	2.4	0.4	1.8	0.1	1.7	0.9	2.1
C17,18,22 Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	0.3	2.3	0.1	1.2	-	-	0.2	3.5	-	-	0.3	2.8
C19-21 Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	1.0	2.3	0.6	2.0	0.1	2.7	0.3	3.4	0.3	1.9	0.7	2.6
C25,28 Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	2.3	2.7	1.4	3.8	0.1	1.3	0.8	2.1	0.5	2.9	1.9	2.7
C26 Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	2.4	3.3	1.7	3.6	-	-	0.6	3.0	1.1	3.7	1.2	3.0
C29-30 Transport Equipment	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.7	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.2	1.6	0.7	1.1
Other Manufacturing Industries	0.7	1.8	0.3	2.2	0.1	1.8	0.3	1.5	0.2	1.9	0.6	1.8
F41-43 CONSTRUCTION	10.9	2.8	3.0	3.3	0.8	2.4	7.1	2.7	1.2	2.7	9.8	2.9
G-U SERVICES	49.7	3.0	30.8	3.1	11.3	3.1	7.6	2.4	18.9	3.1	30.8	3.0
G46-47 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	5.5	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.4	3.5	0.7	1.7	1.3	1.8	4.2	2.7
G46 Wholesale Trade	3.6	2.4	2.0	2.1	1.1	4.3	0.5	1.7	1.0	1.8	2.6	2.8
G47 Retail Trade	1.9	2.5	0.5	2.1	1.2	3.0	0.2	1.6	0.2	1.7	1.7	2.6
H49-53 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	3.5	2.4	0.7	1.3	0.6	1.8	2.2	3.6	0.3	1.1	3.2	2.6
H49,5221 Land Transport & Supporting Services	0.7	2.0	0.1	1.3	-	-	0.6	2.4	-	-	0.7	2.2
H50,5222,5225 Water Transport & Supporting Services	0.5	1.5	0.3	1.4	0.1	2.0	0.1	1.4	0.1	1.3	0.3	1.5
H51,5223 Air Transport & Supporting Services	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.6	-	-	0.1	2.5	-	-	0.1	0.6
Other Transportation & Storage Services	2.1	4.2	0.3	1.6	0.4	4.3	1.4	6.0	0.1	1.4	2.0	4.7
I55-56 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	4.8	3.1	0.9	2.5	3.0	3.5	0.9	2.8	0.4	2.1	4.4	3.2
I55 Accommodation	1.4	6.0	0.4	4.2	0.6	6.8	0.4	7.9	0.2	4.1	1.2	6.3
I56 Food & Beverage Services	3.4	2.6	0.5	1.9	2.3	3.1	0.5	1.9	0.2	1.6	3.1	2.7
J58-63 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	4.4	3.7	3.9	3.7	0.4	4.8	0.1	2.3	2.2	3.5	2.2	4.0
J58-61 Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	0.3	1.3	0.3	1.4	-	-	-	-	0.2	1.2	0.2	1.5
J62-63 IT & Other Information Services	4.0	4.4	3.6	4.3	0.3	6.4	0.1	2.9	2.0	4.1	2.0	4.6
K64-66 FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	5.1	3.0	4.5	3.0	0.5	6.1	-	-	2.8	2.7	2.3	3.5
K64 & 66 (excl.662) Financial Services	4.5	3.1	3.9	3.1	0.5	7.1	-	-	2.5	2.7	2.0	3.7
K65 & 662 Insurance Services	0.6	2.4	0.6	2.4	-	-	-	-	0.4	2.5	0.2	2.2
L68 REAL ESTATE SERVICES	1.9	3.9	0.8	2.9	0.5	3.8	0.7	6.2	0.4	2.7	1.5	4.3
M69-75 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	6.3	3.0	4.7	3.3	0.7	3.0	0.9	2.1	2.9	3.3	3.3	2.8
M69-70 Legal, Accounting & Management Services	3.1	3.0	2.5	3.1	0.3	2.5	0.3	3.3	1.6	3.1	1.5	2.9
M71 Architectural & Engineering Services	1.7	2.4	1.1	3.1	0.1	1.4	0.5	1.7	0.6	3.1	1.1	2.1
Other Professional Services	1.4	4.5	1.1	4.2	0.3	8.8	0.1	2.3	0.7	3.9	0.7	5.2
N77-82 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	2.7	1.6	0.4	1.2	0.8	1.5	1.5	1.8	0.2	1.2	2.5	1.6
N80 Security & Investigation	0.7	1.4	-	-	0.6	1.5	0.1	1.4	-	-	0.7	1.4
N81 Cleaning & Landscaping	1.3	1.6	0.1	1.3	0.1	2.1	1.1	1.6	-	-	1.3	1.7
Other Administrative & Support Services	0.7	1.6	0.3	1.2	0.1	1.0	0.4	2.5	0.1	1.4	0.5	1.7
O-U COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	15.5	3.8	12.4	4.0	2.5	3.3	0.6	2.6	8.4	4.0	7.2	3.6
O84,P85 Public Administration & Education	9.0	4.8	8.4	4.9	0.4	3.7	0.2	5.9	6.4	4.8	2.6	4.9
Q86-88 Health & Social Services	4.4	3.0	3.2	3.1	1.0	2.9	0.1	2.0	1.6	2.7	2.8	3.2
R90-93 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	0.6	2.4	0.2	1.6	0.3	3.2	0.1	2.5	0.1	1.9	0.4	2.5
S,T,U Other Community, Social & Personal Services	1.6	3.2	0.6	3.1	0.8	3.8	0.2	2.0	0.2	2.6	1.3	3.3
A,B,D,E OTHERS*	0.6	2.9	0.4	3.6	0.1	3.5	0.1	1.7	0.3	4.1	0.3	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) Data may not add up to the total due to rounding.

7.1 LABOUR TURNOVER

AVERAGE MONTHLY RECRUITMENT RATE BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

Per Cent

		2023	2024	2025	2Q	
					2025	2026
	TOTAL	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.4
	Industry (SSIC 2020)					
C10-32	MANUFACTURING	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.2
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	3.0	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.6
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.5
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.2
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.2
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.2
C29-30	Transport Equipment	1.6	2.2	1.7	1.3	0.8
	Other Manufacturing Industries	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2
F41-43	CONSTRUCTION	2.3	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.8
G-U	SERVICES	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.4
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	2.7	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.6
G46	Wholesale Trade	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.6
G47	Retail Trade	4.4	2.8	2.2	2.2	1.7
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.1
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.2	0.9
H50,5222,5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.0
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	2.3	1.7	1.4	1.5	0.7
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.5
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	3.6	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.2
I55	Accommodation	3.5	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6
I56	Food & Beverage Services	3.7	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.2
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.7
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.1
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.1
K65 & 662	Insurance Services	2.2	2.0	1.3	1.4	1.0
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.7	1.4
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.4
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7
	Other Professional Services	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.2
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	3.6	3.0	2.5	2.8	1.4
N80	Security & Investigation	4.0	3.6	2.7	3.0	1.3
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	3.6	3.0	2.5	2.7	1.6
	Other Administrative & Support Services	3.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	1.2
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.2	0.9
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7
Q86-88	Health & Social Services	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.0
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.2
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5
A,B,D,E	OTHERS*	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.8
	OCCUPATIONAL GROUP					
	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2
	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	3.3	2.9	2.5	2.5	1.9
	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.6

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

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

Notes :

- 1) Data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.
- 2) Figures for the quarter are non-seasonally adjusted. Annual figures are the simple averages of the quarterly figures.

7.2 LABOUR TURNOVER

AVERAGE MONTHLY RESIGNATION RATE BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

		Per Cent				
		2023	2024	2025	2Q	
					2025	2026
	TOTAL	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0
	Industry (SSIC 2020)					
C10-32	MANUFACTURING	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
C10-12	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.7
C17,18,22	Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0
C19-21	Petroleum, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.4
C25,28	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8
C26	Electronic, Computer & Optical Products	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7
C29-30	Transport Equipment	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6
	Other Manufacturing Industries	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.7
F41-43	CONSTRUCTION	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
G-U	SERVICES	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.0
G46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4
G46	Wholesale Trade	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.3
G47	Retail Trade	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.5
H49-53	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8
H49,5221	Land Transport & Supporting Services	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.5
H50,5222,5225	Water Transport & Supporting Services	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.6
H51,5223	Air Transport & Supporting Services	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.5
	Other Transportation & Storage Services	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
I55-56	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.7
I55	Accommodation	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.4
I56	Food & Beverage Services	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.6
J58-63	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3
J58-61	Telecommunications, Broadcasting & Publishing	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.6
J62-63	IT & Other Information Services	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6
K64-66	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7
K64 & 66 (excl.662)	Financial Services	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7
K65 & 662	Insurance Services	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.7
L68	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.0
M69-75	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.9
M69-70	Legal, Accounting & Management Services	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.0
M71	Architectural & Engineering Services	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.7
	Other Professional Services	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.0
N77-82	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	2.7	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.1
N80	Security & Investigation	2.9	2.5	1.7	1.7	0.9
N81	Cleaning & Landscaping	3.0	2.4	2.0	2.1	1.2
	Other Administrative & Support Services	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.2
O-U	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6
O84,P85	Public Administration & Education	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Q86-88	Health & Social Services	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.6
R90-93	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.9
S,T,U	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3
A,B,D,E	OTHERS*	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
	OCCUPATIONAL GROUP					
	Professionals, Managers, Executives & Technicians	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8
	Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.4
	Production & Transport Operators, Cleaners & Labourers	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.1

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 2026

Per Cent

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

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

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

- : nil or negligible

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

8.1 HOURS WORKED

AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL PAID HOURS WORKED PER EMPLOYEE BY INDUSTRY

Hours

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

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

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

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

- : nil or negligible

Notes :

- 1) Data pertain to private sector establishments (each with at least 25 employees) and the public sector.
- 2) 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 Scheme².

Uses and Limitations

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

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

Re-entry into Employment

Source

Labour Market Survey and derived based on data from administrative records

Coverage

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

Concepts and Definitions

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

6-month re-entry rate

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

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

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

12-month re-entry rate

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

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

Residents refer to Singapore Citizens and Permanent Residents.

Uses and Limitations

This indicator measures the prospects of re-entry into employment of retrenched workers. It allows us to identify vulnerable workers who find it difficult to secure re-entry into employment after layoff.

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

Job Vacancy

Source

Labour Market Survey

Coverage

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

Concepts and Definitions

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

- a) Positions for which the employees have been appointed, but have not yet commenced duty;
- b) Positions open only to internal transfers or promotions.

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

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

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

Uses and Limitations

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

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

Labour Turnover

Source

Labour Market Survey

Coverage

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

Concepts and Definitions

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

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

Uses and Limitations

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

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

Paid Hours Worked

Source

Labour Market Survey

Coverage

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

Concepts and Definitions

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

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

Paid overtime hours worked refers to the number of hours worked by an employee during a week in excess of the standard hours for which the employees were paid. It excludes overtime hours worked for which "time-off" was granted instead of wage payment.

Uses and Limitations

Data on paid total and overtime hours worked are used as a gauge of the level of economic activities and working conditions of the various industries. The data can also be used for social studies on family and community life.

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

Reliability of Data

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

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

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

	Reference Period	Estimate	Standard Error	Relative Standard Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower	Upper
UNEMPLOYMENT						
Number of Unemployed Residents	Jun 26	86,200	2,300	2.7%	81,700	90,800
Resident Unemployment Rate	Jun 26	3.5%	0.09%-pt	2.7%	3.3%	3.7%
JOB VACANCY						
Job Vacancy Number	Jun 26	69,900	1,200	1.7%	67,600	72,300
Job Vacancy Rate	Jun 26	2.9%	0.05%-pt	1.6%	2.8%	2.9%
LABOUR TURNOVER						
Average Monthly Recruitment Rate	2Q 26	1.4%	0.02%-pt	1.5%	1.4%	1.5%
Average Monthly Resignation Rate	2Q 26	1.0%	0.01%-pt	1.3%	1.0%	1.0%
HOURS WORKED						
Average Weekly Paid Overtime Hours Worked Per Employee	Jun 26	1.7	0.03	1.6%	1.7	1.8

Note: Data are non-seasonally adjusted.

OTHER RELEASES



UPCOMING ...

Labour Market Advance Release Third Quarter 2026	29-30 Oct 2026*
Labour Force in Singapore Advance Release 2026	26 Nov - 2 Dec 2026*
Labour Market Report Third Quarter 2026	10-16 Dec 2026*
Labour Force in Singapore	25-29 Jan 2027*

PAST ...

Labour Market Advance Release Second Quarter 2026	31 Jul 2026
Labour Market Report First Quarter 2026	15 Jun 2026
List of top entry-level PMET job opportunities for fresh graduates	15 Jun 2026
Report on Employees' Working Condition 2024	28 May 2026
Report on Wage Practices 2025	28 May 2026
Adoption of Artificial Intelligence Among Firms	30 Apr 2026
Overqualification in Singapore 2025	14 Apr 2026
Youths In The Labour Market 2025	26 Mar 2026
Labour Market Report Fourth Quarter 2025	20 Mar 2026



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TITLE OF REPORT: LABOUR MARKET REPORT SECOND QUARTER 2026

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

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

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

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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?

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Please return the above to :

Director
Manpower Research and Statistics Department
Ministry of Manpower
18 Havelock Road #05-01
Singapore 059764
Republic of Singapore
Fax : 6317 1804
Email : mom_rsd@mom.gov.sg