

POPULATION IN BRIEF 2011



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OVERVIEW

Population in Brief is an annual collation of key population indicators and provides a snapshot of Singapore's current population landscape.

Like many developed countries, Singapore's key population challenges are our low fertility and an ageing population.

Our aim is to achieve a sustainable population that supports both economic growth and social cohesion, so that Singapore remains vibrant and liveable.

Similar to major cities such as New York and London, Singapore is a place where people of different cultures live and work. We need to ensure that Singapore remains a globally attractive destination with an open and competitive economy. This creates job opportunities and improves the livelihood of Singaporeans. At the same time, Singapore must be home to all Singaporeans, one that we feel a strong sense of belonging to.

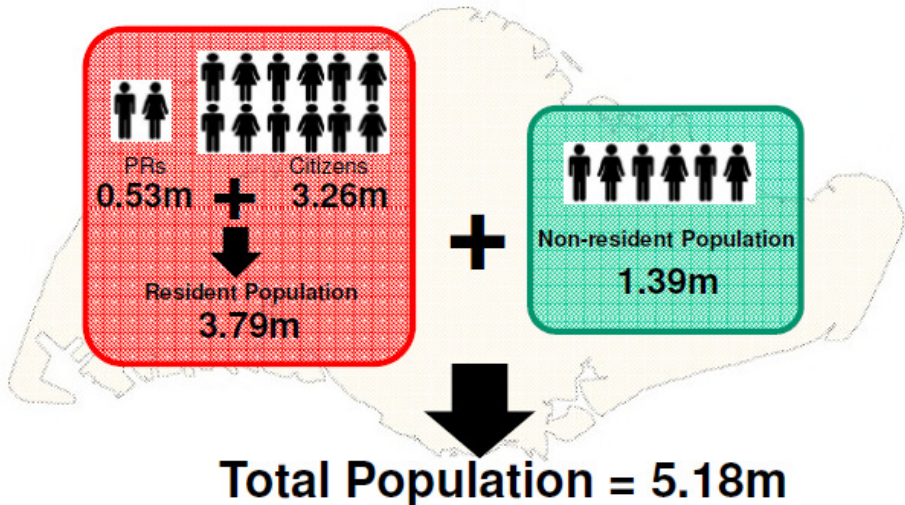
KEY INDICATORS

OVERALL POPULATION	2010	2011
Population profile ('000), as of June		
Total population	5,076.7	5,183.7
Resident population	3,771.7	3,789.3
Citizen population	3,230.7	3,257.2
PR population	541.0	532.0
Non-resident population	1,305.0	1,394.4
Ageing population, as of June		
Citizen old-age support ratio ¹	7.2	7.0
MARRIAGE & FERTILITY		2010
Singlehood, as of June		
Proportion of singles among citizen males for age group (%)		
30-34 years		43.1
35-39 years		23.9
40-44 years		17.2
45-49 years		14.3
Proportion of singles among citizen females for age group (%)		
30-34 years		30.6
35-39 years		20.0
40-44 years		15.6
45-49 years		13.6

MARRIAGE & FERTILITY (CONTINUED)		2010
Marriage		
Number of marriages involving at least one citizen		20,273
General marriage rate among citizens (per 1,000 unmarried males / females aged 15-44 years)		
Males		38.1
Females		35.3
Median age of citizens at first marriage (years)		
Grooms		30.0
Brides		27.6
Fertility		
Citizen births ²		30,131
Resident total fertility rate ³		1.15
Median age of citizen mothers at first birth (years)		29.8
Average number of children born to ever-married citizen females aged 40-49 years		2.08
Proportion of ever-married citizen females aged 40-49 years who are childless (%)		8.6
IMMIGRATION		2010
Persons granted permanent residency		29,265
Persons granted Singapore citizenship		18,758
OVERSEAS SINGAPOREANS		2010
Number of Overseas Singaporeans ⁴ , as of June	184,500	192,300

Who makes up Singapore's total population?

Singapore's population is made up of two distinct groups – the resident population and the non-resident population.



Who makes up Singapore's resident population?

Resident population refers to people who are either Singapore citizens or permanent residents.

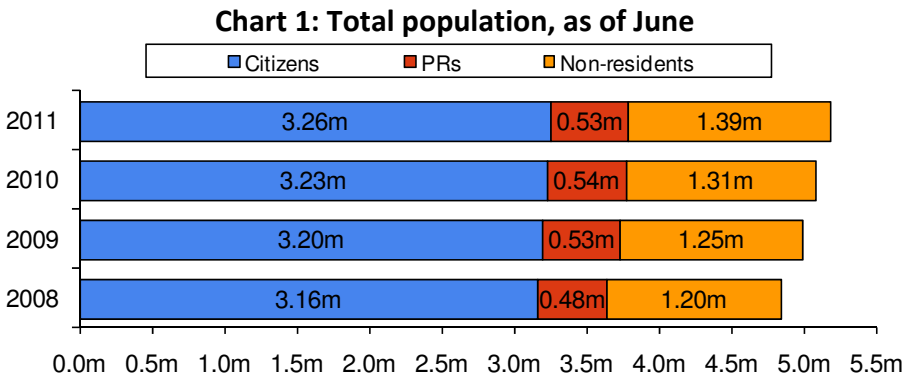
Who makes up Singapore's non-resident population?

Non-resident population refers to foreigners who are in Singapore temporarily. Most of them are here to work or study. Tourists and short-term visitors are excluded.

OVERALL POPULATION

Population Size and Growth

Singapore's total population was 5.18 million as at end June 2011. There were 3.79 million Singapore residents, comprising 3.26 million Singapore citizens and 0.53 million permanent residents (PRs), and 1.39 million non-residents (Chart 1).

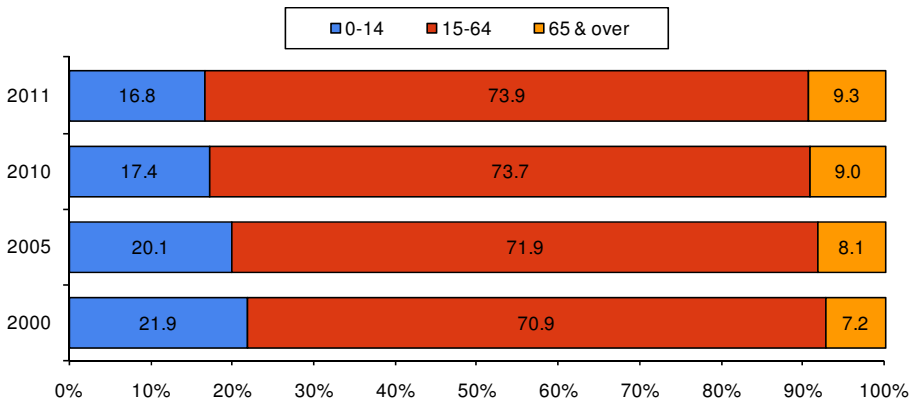


Due to the tightened immigration framework, the growth in our PR population has slowed significantly since 2010. This has contributed to the slower growth of our resident population from 1.0% in 2010 to 0.5% in 2011. As for the non-resident population, most are in Singapore to work. Singapore's total employment grew by 115,900 in 2010, of which resident employment grew by 56,200. As more jobs were created than there are locals available to fill them, the remaining jobs were filled by our foreign workforce.

Ageing Population

With increasing life expectancy and low fertility rates, the proportion of residents aged 65 and above has continued to rise. A rising proportion of the aged within the population could translate into higher socio-economic costs for all Singaporeans. The proportion of residents aged 65 and above increased from 7.2% in 2000 to 9.3% in 2011 (Chart 2).

Chart 2: Resident population by age groups (years), as of June (%)



MARRIAGE & FERTILITY

Singapore's resident total fertility rate (TFR) reached a low of 1.15 in 2010. Singapore's TFR has been on the decline and has remained below the replacement level of 2.1 for more than 30 years.

Low fertility arises from various contributing and inter-related factors. They include:

- More people remaining single;
- Marriages later in life;
- Having children later in life, and having fewer or no children.

Marriage & Parenthood

We recognise that getting married and starting families are personal choices and decisions. The Government aims to create a pro-family environment, through a comprehensive set of measures, including the Baby Bonus cash gift and co-savings, tax reliefs and rebates, as well as child care subsidies. The measures to support marriage and parenthood include:

GETTING MARRIED
<i>Formation of Social Development Network to facilitate social interaction</i>
<i>Housing schemes to help couples and families set up home</i>
HAVING CHILDREN
<i>Medisave maternity package</i>
<i>Subsidies for assisted reproduction technology treatment</i>
<i>Medisave for assisted conception procedures</i>
RAISING AND CARING FOR CHILDREN
<i>Parenthood Tax Rebate</i>
<i>Qualifying/handicapped Child Relief</i>
<i>Working Mother's Child Relief</i>
<i>Grandparent Caregiver Relief</i>
<i>Enhanced Baby Bonus</i>
<i>Subsidies for centre-based infant care & childcare</i>
<i>Foreign Domestic Worker Levy Concession</i>
WORK-LIFE SUPPORT
<i>Extended maternity leave</i>
<i>Extended childcare leave</i>
<i>New infant care leave</i>
<i>Work-Life Works! (WOW!) Fund</i>

*For more information on the details of the measures, you may visit
www.family.gov.sg/MnP*

Singlehood

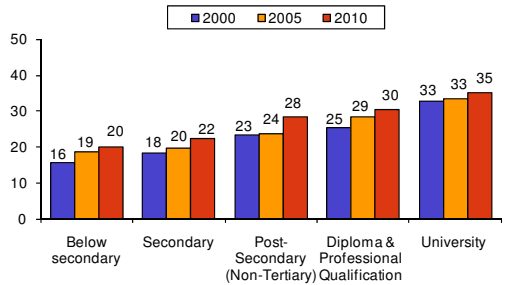
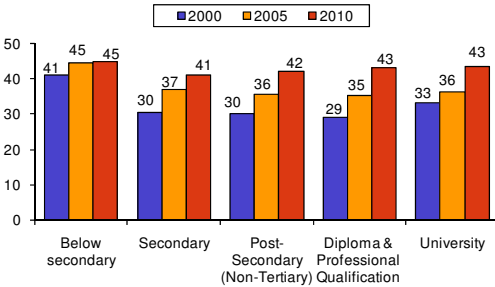
Singlehood rates have risen over the years. Among citizens aged 30-34 years, the proportion of singles was significantly higher in 2010 (43.1% for males and 30.6% for females) compared to 2000 (33.3% for males and 21.9% for females). Singlehood rates were the highest among males with below secondary educational qualifications and among females with university qualifications (Chart 3).

Chart 3: Proportion of singles among citizens in selected age groups by gender & highest qualification attained, as of June (%)

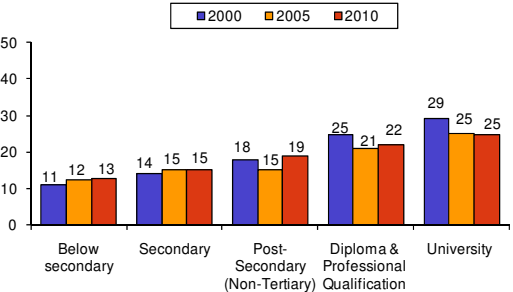
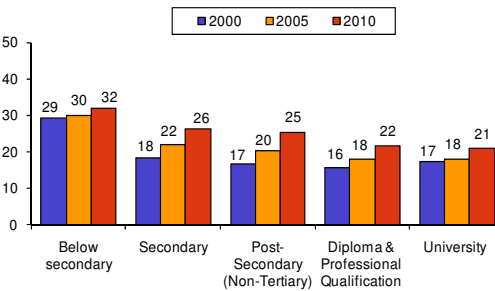
Males

Females

Age group 30-34



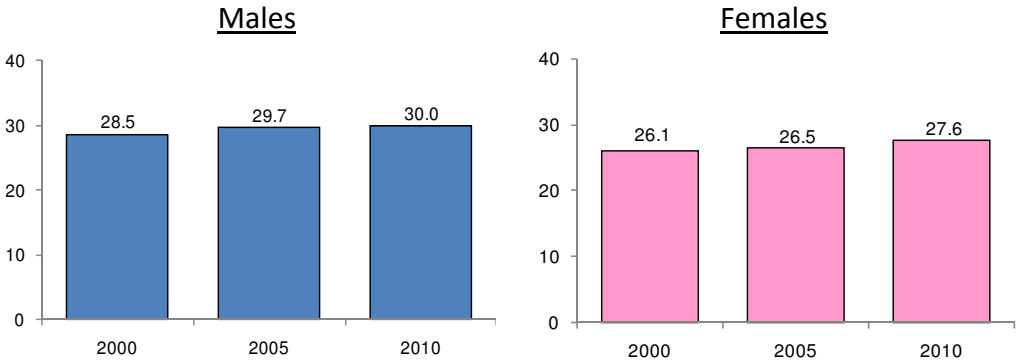
Age group 35-39



Marriage

Citizens who do get married are doing so at a later age, compared to a decade ago. Between 2000 and 2010, the median age of citizens at first marriage rose from 28.5 to 30.0 years for males, and from 26.1 to 27.6 years for females (Chart 4).

Chart 4: Median age of citizens at first marriage (years)



Marriages between citizens and non-citizens made up 40.6% of all marriages involving citizens in 2010 (Chart 5). In particular, marriages between citizen grooms and non-citizen brides made up the majority (77.0%) of such marriages. Most of the non-citizen spouses originated from Asia, although non-citizen grooms came from more diverse regions (Chart 6).

Chart 5: Number and proportion of citizen marriages by residency status

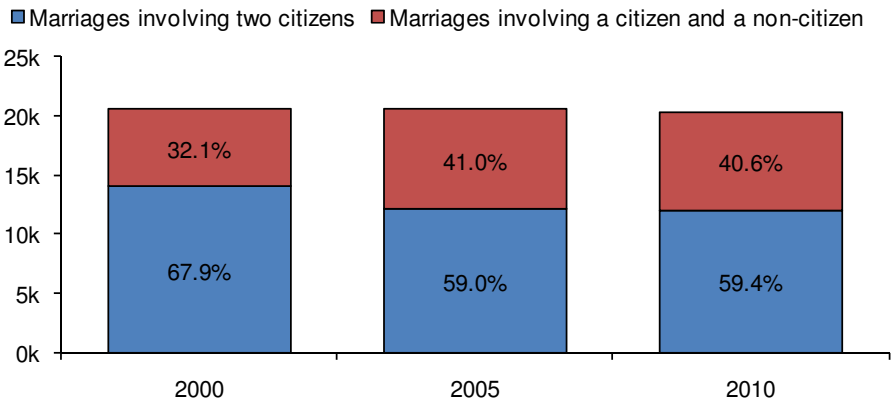
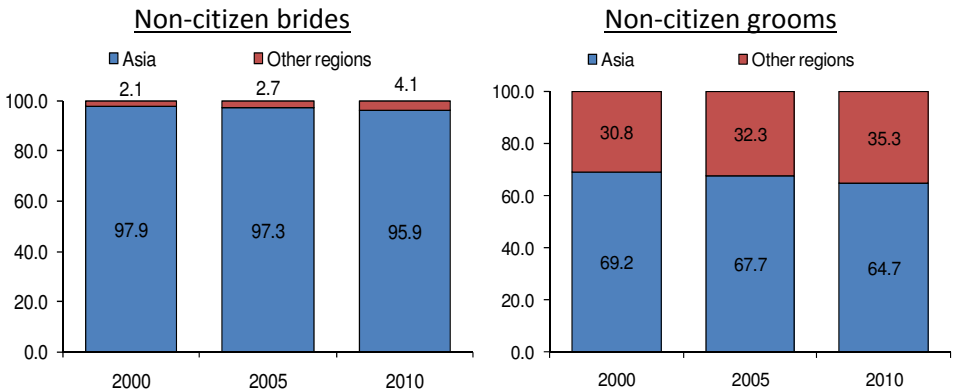


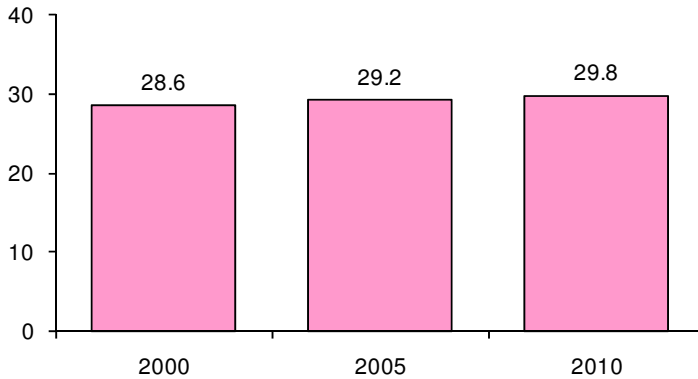
Chart 6: Origins of non-citizen spouses married to citizens (%)



Fertility

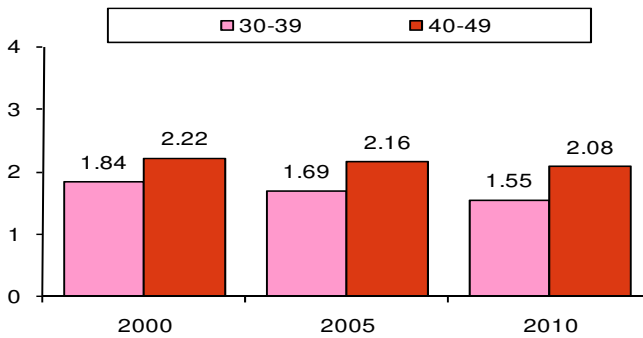
With later marriages, Singaporeans are also having their first child later in life. The median age of citizen mothers at first birth increased from 28.6 years in 2000 to 29.8 years in 2010 (Chart 7).

Chart 7: Median age of citizen mothers at first birth (years)



Overall, Singaporeans are having fewer children. The average number of children born to ever-married females aged 30-49 years declined in the past decade. In particular, the decline was more pronounced among the younger cohort aged 30-39 years as compared to those aged 40-49 years (Chart 8).

Chart 8: Average number of children born to ever-married citizen females aged 30-49 years



IMMIGRATION

As a small city state whose key resource is its people, Singapore has benefitted from the contributions of immigrants. Immigration also helps sustain our population and mitigate our ageing profile.

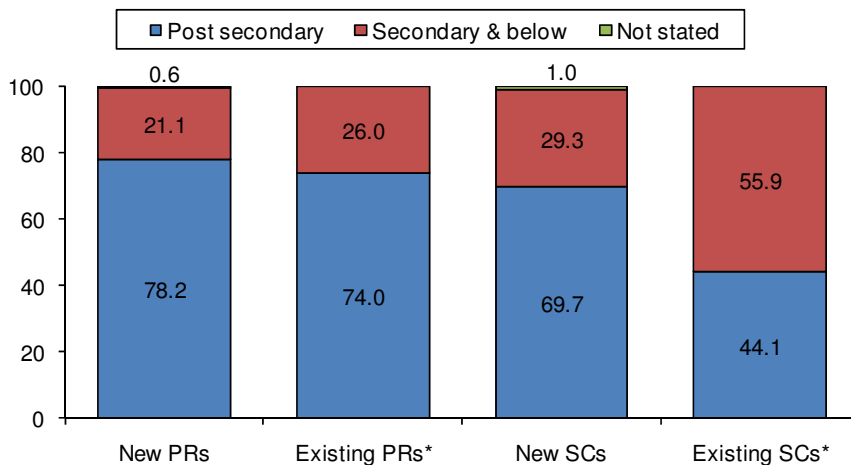
Attracting and retaining talent

Highly-skilled people are sought after globally. In Singapore, they contribute their skills and knowledge, help create jobs, and add vibrancy to our country. To attract and retain talent, Singapore must be a home for all. It goes beyond improving Singapore's economic prospects and creating attractive opportunities. It means having a more gracious and liveable city where people will want to sink roots and stay permanently.

The Government manages the pace of immigration to ensure that immigrants are of good quality and able to integrate well into Singapore society. Since the tightening of the immigration framework in 2009, the number of new PRs granted has fallen from 59,460 in 2009 to 29,265 in 2010.

A large majority of the new residents in 2010 hold diplomas or university qualifications (Chart 9).

Chart 9: New residents aged 20 & over by highest educational qualification attained⁵, 2010 (%)

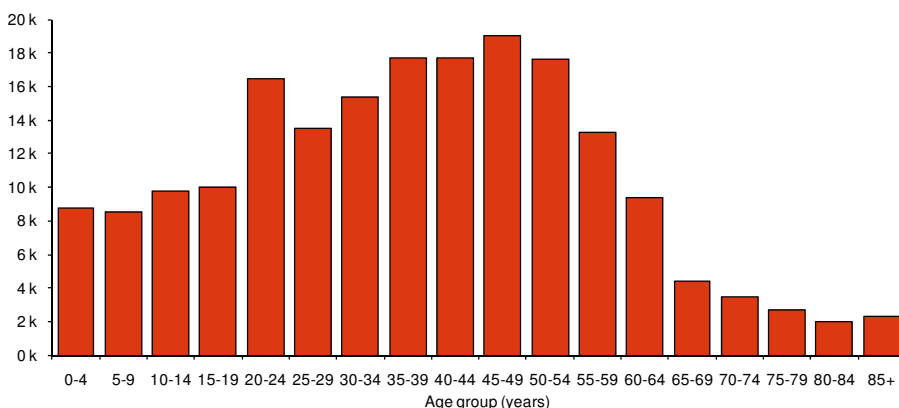


**Education profile of the existing population is sourced from the Census of Population 2010, and is based on the population aged 15 years and over.*

OVERSEAS SINGAPOREANS

With globalisation, more Singaporeans have ventured overseas to work or study, and to take advantage of opportunities around the world. As of June 2011, there were 192,300 Singaporeans who were overseas for a cumulative period of six months or more in the previous 12 months. Most of these Overseas Singaporeans (OS) were aged between 20 and 54 years (Chart 10).

Chart 10: OS population by age group, as of June 2011



OS are an integral part of the Singapore family. The Overseas Singaporean Unit (OSU) helps OS to stay connected to Singapore and fellow Singaporeans through outreach events and online platforms such as the Overseas Singaporean Portal and Facebook. OSU also provides support to OS organisations and groups that bring OS together and keep their bonds with home strong.

ANNEX

Detailed Statistical Tables

Table 1: Total population, as of June ('000)

	2000	2005	2010	2011
Total	4,027.9	4,265.8	5,076.7	5,183.7
Residents	3,273.4	3,467.8	3,771.7	3,789.3
Citizens	2,985.9	3,081.0	3,230.7	3,257.2
PRs	287.5	386.8	541.0	532.0
Non-residents	754.5	797.9	1,305.0	1,394.4

**Table 2: Old-age support ratio¹, as of June
(persons aged 15-64 years per elderly aged 65 years & above)**

	2000	2005	2010	2011
Residents	9.9	8.9	8.2	7.9
Citizens	9.3	8.1	7.2	7.0

Table 3a: Proportion of singles among residents in selected age groups by gender & highest qualification attained, as of June (%)

Age group (years) / Highest qualification attained	2000		2005		2010	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Aged 30-34	30.7	19.5	33.9	22.1	37.1	25.1
Below secondary	39.6	13.0	41.9	13.1	39.4	12.7
Secondary	29.2	16.8	34.8	16.9	38.4	17.9
Post-secondary (Non-Tertiary)	28.6	21.3	33.5	20.6	39.1	23.6
Diploma & Prof Qualification	27.5	23.6	32.9	25.1	38.4	27.7
University	27.6	26.5	31.5	27.9	35.0	28.0
Aged 35-39	19.7	15.1	19.6	15.0	20.4	17.1
Below secondary	28.0	10.4	28.8	10.2	29.1	9.4
Secondary	17.7	13.9	21.6	13.8	24.6	13.2
Post-secondary (Non-Tertiary)	16.1	16.9	18.6	14.3	23.0	16.6
Diploma & Prof Qualification	14.8	23.3	17.1	18.5	19.0	19.5
University	13.1	22.8	14.2	19.7	16.9	20.7

Table 3b: Proportion of singles among residents in selected age groups by gender & highest qualification attained, as of June (%)

Age group (years) / Highest qualification attained	2000		2005		2010	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Aged 40-44	14.8	13.6	15.2	14.3	15.3	14.1
Below secondary	20.5	8.9	23.0	10.1	22.7	9.0
Secondary	13.6	14.6	14.3	13.5	17.6	12.0
Post-secondary (Non-Tertiary)	10.1	17.2	11.6	15.4	16.1	14.2
Diploma & Prof Qualification	8.7	22.6	12.2	19.8	12.3	17.0
University	7.4	21.9	8.1	21.0	10.9	19.1
Aged 45-49	10.5	12.5	12.8	13.3	13.2	12.8
Below secondary	14.2	8.1	18.2	8.8	19.1	9.1
Secondary	8.8	15.5	11.5	13.2	12.4	11.7
Post-secondary (Non-Tertiary)	8.4	16.4	9.4	17.9	12.1	14.6
Diploma & Prof Qualification	5.7	24.9	6.0	23.2	9.6	18.5
University	5.2	22.5	7.2	22.8	8.1	18.3

Table 4a: Proportion of singles among citizens in selected age groups by gender & highest qualification attained, as of June (%)

Age group (years) / Highest qualification attained	2000		2005		2010	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Aged 30-34	33.3	21.9	37.4	26.3	43.1	30.6
Below secondary	41.0	15.6	44.6	18.6	44.8	20.0
Secondary	30.4	18.4	37.0	19.7	41.0	22.2
Post-secondary (Non-Tertiary)	30.3	23.3	35.7	23.7	42.1	28.3
Diploma & Prof Qualification	29.0	25.3	35.2	28.5	43.2	30.4
University	33.1	32.8	36.3	33.4	43.4	35.1
Aged 35-39	21.5	16.2	22.2	17.2	23.9	20.0
Below secondary	29.2	11.1	30.0	12.2	32.5	12.7
Secondary	18.3	14.5	22.5	15.0	26.1	15.2
Post-secondary (Non-Tertiary)	16.5	18.0	20.3	15.2	25.4	18.9
Diploma & Prof Qualification	15.7	24.8	18.5	20.9	21.6	21.9
University	17.4	29.1	18.0	24.9	20.8	24.8

Table 4b: Proportion of singles among citizens in selected age groups by gender & highest qualification attained, as of June (%)

Age group (years) / Highest qualification attained	2000		2005		2010	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Aged 40-44	15.5	14.1	16.8	15.3	17.2	15.6
Below secondary	21.1	9.1	23.8	11.1	24.1	10.8
Secondary	13.8	14.8	14.7	13.7	18.2	12.5
Post-secondary (Non-Tertiary)	10.5	18.1	12.7	16.3	17.0	15.6
Diploma & Prof Qualification	9.1	23.7	12.6	21.8	13.7	17.8
University	8.6	26.7	10.8	26.4	12.9	23.5
Aged 45-49	10.9	12.6	13.6	13.6	14.3	13.6
Below secondary	14.4	8.0	18.7	9.2	19.9	9.7
Secondary	9.0	15.6	12.0	13.4	12.6	12.1
Post-secondary (Non-Tertiary)	8.5	17.1	9.4	18.4	12.6	15.2
Diploma & Prof Qualification	5.7	26.8	6.5	23.6	10.2	19.8
University	5.7	26.7	8.5	26.0	9.4	22.5

Table 5: Median age at first marriage (years)

		2000	2005	2010
Residents	Males	28.6	29.7	30.0
	Females	26.2	26.8	27.7
Citizens	Males	28.5	29.7	30.0
	Females	26.1	26.5	27.6
PRs	Males	29.1	30.0	30.4
	Females	26.8	28.0	28.5

**Table 6: General marriage rates
(per 1,000 unmarried males / females aged 15-44 years)**

		2000	2005	2010
Residents	Males	48.1	44.1	39.4
	Females	49.9	41.6	37.2
Citizens	Males	46.6	42.8	38.1
	Females	48.2	39.9	35.3

Table 7: Number of marriages by residency status of grooms & brides

Grooms	Brides	2000	2005	2010
Total number of marriages		22,561	22,992	24,363
Citizen	Citizen	13,987	12,088	12,043
Citizen	PR	1,035	998	1,372
Citizen	Non-resident	3,834	5,611	4,963
PR	Citizen	769	631	682
PR	PR	401	521	854
PR	Non-resident	636	909	1,082
Non-resident	Citizen	989	1,166	1,213
Non-resident	PR	262	430	660
Non-resident	Non-resident	648	638	1,494

Table 8: Origins of non-citizen spouses married to citizens

	2000	2005	2010
Total	6,627	8,406	8,230
Non-citizen brides	4,869	6,609	6,335
Americas	20	16	22
Asia	4,765	6,433	6,078
Europe	31	32	47
Oceania	23	21	26
Others	30	107	162
Non-citizen grooms	1,758	1,797	1,895
Americas	123	115	111
Asia	1,216	1,216	1,227
Europe	267	281	337
Oceania	92	88	112
Others	60	97	108

"Americas" consists of "United States of America" and "Canada". "Oceania" consists of "Australia", "New Zealand" and "Papua New Guinea".

Table 9: Median age of mothers at first birth by residency status of mothers (years)

	2000	2005	2010
Residents	28.7	29.3	30.1
Citizens	28.6	29.2	29.8
PRs	29.0	29.7	30.6

Table 10: Average number of children born to ever-married females aged 30-49 years by residency status of females

	2000		2005		2010	
	30-39	40-49	30-39	40-49	30-39	40-49
Residents	1.77	2.21	1.61	2.13	1.49	2.02
Citizens	1.84	2.22	1.69	2.16	1.55	2.08

Table 11: Proportion of ever-married females aged 30-49 years who are childless by residency status of females (%)

	2000		2005		2010	
	30-39	40-49	30-39	40-49	30-39	40-49
Residents	14.1	6.4	17.9	7.0	20.1	9.3
Citizens	13.2	6.0	17.3	6.6	20.5	8.6

Table 12: Number of births by birth order & residency status²

Birth Order	2000	2005	2010
Total births	46,997	37,492	37,967
Resident births	44,765	35,528	35,129
First	18,935	16,002	16,710
Second	16,124	12,555	12,390
Third	6,860	4,936	4,299
Fourth	2,046	1,486	1,224
Fifth & over	800	549	506
Citizen births	41,617	31,706	30,131
First	17,503	14,242	14,127
Second	14,838	10,915	10,444
Third	6,501	4,593	3,910
Fourth	1,985	1,416	1,160
Fifth & over	790	540	490

Table 13: Resident total fertility rate by race³

	2000	2005	2010
Overall	1.60	1.26	1.15
Chinese	1.43	1.10	1.02
Malays	2.54	2.03	1.65
Indians	1.59	1.29	1.13

Table 14: New residents by highest qualification attained, 2010

	New Permanent Residents	New Citizens
Total	29,265	18,758
By highest qualification attained among those aged 20 & over (%)		
Post Secondary	78.2	69.7
Secondary & below	21.1	29.3
Not stated	0.6	1.0

Table 15: Overseas Singaporeans⁴ by age group & gender, as of June 2011

	Total*	Males	Females
Total*	192,300	94,600	97,600
0-4	8,800	4,100	4,700
5-9	8,500	4,100	4,400
10-14	9,800	4,800	5,000
15-19	10,000	4,400	5,600
20-24	16,500	6,900	9,600
25-29	13,500	6,400	7,100
30-34	15,400	7,200	8,300
35-39	17,700	8,700	9,000
40-44	17,700	9,100	8,600
45-49	19,000	9,900	9,100
50-54	17,600	9,100	8,400
55-59	13,300	6,800	6,500
60-64	9,400	4,800	4,600
65-69	4,400	2,300	2,200
70-74	3,500	1,900	1,600
75-79	2,700	1,600	1,200
80-84	2,000	1,200	700
85+	2,300	1,400	900

**Numbers may not tally to total due to rounding.*

NOTES

1	The old-age support ratio refers to the number of persons aged 15-64 years per elderly person aged 65 years and over.
2	Citizen births refer to births born to at least one citizen parent. Resident births refer to births born to at least one citizen or PR parent.
3	Total fertility rate refers to the average number of children that would be born per female, if all females live through their childbearing years of 15-49 and bear children according to a given set of age-specific fertility rates.
4	Defined as Singapore citizens with a registered foreign address or who are away for a cumulative period of at least six months in the past 12 months prior to the reference date. This would include frequent travellers who have their usual residence (venue of residence for a period of at least 12 months) in Singapore but travel overseas for the greater part of the reference period. Data on OS who left Singapore before 1 Jan 2000 are not available.
5	“Post secondary” comprises Post-Secondary (non-tertiary), Diploma & Professional Qualification and University Qualifications.

List of Relevant Publications

<i>Singapore Department of Statistics</i>
Population Trends 2011
Census of Population 2010
Statistics on Marriages & Divorces 2010
Monthly Digest of Statistics
Singapore in Figures 2011
Yearbook of Statistics 2011
<i>Immigration & Checkpoints Authority</i>
Report on Registration of Births & Deaths 2010
Singapore Demographic Bulletin

For more information, you may visit the following websites:

National Population and Talent Division, Prime Minister's Office	:	www.nptd.gov.sg
Singapore Department of Statistics	:	www.singstat.gov.sg
Ministry of Home Affairs	:	www.mha.gov.sg
Immigration & Checkpoints Authority	:	www.ica.gov.sg

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