

Population in Brief 2022



CONTENTS

OVERVIEW	3
KEY INDICATORS	4
OVERALL POPULATION	5
AGEING	8
MARRIAGE & PARENTHOOD	12
IMMIGRATION & CITIZENS BY DESCENT	16

ANNEX



Overall Population

Table 1: Total population	18
Table 2: Singapore citizens by age group, ethnic group and gender	19
Table 3: Ethnic mix of citizen population	20
Table 4: Overseas Singaporean population	20

Ageing

Table 5: Old-age support ratio	20
Table 6: Median age	21

Marriage & Parenthood

Table 7: Proportion of singles among citizen males / females aged 25-49 years by age group	21
Table 8: Proportion of singles among citizens by age group, gender and highest qualification attained	22
Table 9: Number of marriages by residency status of grooms and brides	23
Table 10: General marriage rates	23
Table 11: Median age at first marriage	23
Table 12: Origins of non-citizen spouses married to citizens	24
Table 13: Median age of mothers at first birth by residency status of mothers	25
Table 14: Average number of children born to ever-married females aged 30-49 years by residency status of females	25
Table 15: Proportion of ever-married females aged 30-49 years who are without children by residency status of females	25
Table 16: Number of births by birth order and residency status	26
Table 17: Resident total fertility rate by ethnic group	26

Immigration

Table 18: Profile of SCs and PRs granted in 2021	27
--	----

OVERVIEW



The Population in Brief is an annual publication that provides data and key updates on Singapore's population trends. The publication covers various areas that contribute to a sustainable population that has a **strong and cohesive society** with Singaporeans at its heart, a **dynamic and vibrant economy** to provide good jobs and opportunities for Singaporeans, and a **high quality living environment** and home for all Singaporeans.

The key population trends are as follows:



In 2021, there were 23,433 citizen marriages, which was 20.6% more than the 19,430 citizen marriages in 2020. This was due in part to the progressive easing of COVID-19 safe management measures, which enabled couples to proceed with their marriage plans. The number of citizen marriages in 2021 was also higher than the 22,165 citizen marriages in 2019 (pre-COVID).



There were 31,713 citizen births in 2021, similar to the 31,816 citizen births in 2020. The resident total fertility rate recovered slightly from 1.10 in 2020 to 1.12 in 2021. However, this was still lower than the pre-COVID level of 1.14 in 2019.



Overall, Singapore's total population stood at 5.64 million as at June 2022. The total population grew by 3.4% from June 2021 to June 2022, but remained slightly lower than the pre-COVID level of 5.70 million in June 2019.



The citizen population increased by 1.6% from 3.50 million in June 2021 to 3.55 million in June 2022. The citizen population continued to age, with 18.4% aged 65 and above in June 2022, compared to 17.6% in June 2021. The Permanent Resident (PR) population increased by 6.3% from 0.49 million in June 2021 to 0.52 million in June 2022, slightly below the pre-COVID level of 0.53 million in June 2019. The increases in the citizen and PR populations were mainly due to the easing of travel restrictions related to COVID-19, as more citizens and PRs living overseas returned to Singapore.



The non-resident population increased by 6.6% from June 2021 to June 2022 to 1.56 million, but was still lower than the pre-COVID level of 1.68 million in June 2019. The bulk of the increase came from Work Permit Holders in the Construction, Marine Shipyard, and Process (CMP) sectors as a result of the easing of travel restrictions due to COVID-19.



KEY INDICATORS

OVERALL POPULATION ('000)	JUNE 2021	JUNE 2022
Resident population	3,986.8	4,073.2
Citizen population	3,498.2	3,553.7
Permanent resident population	488.7	519.5
Non-resident population	1,466.7	1,563.8
Total population	5,453.6	5,637.0
AGE PROFILE OF CITIZENS	JUNE 2021	JUNE 2022
Proportion aged 65 and above (%)	17.6	18.4
Citizen median age (years)	42.5	42.8
MARRIAGE & PARENTHOOD	2020	2021
Number of marriages involving at least one citizen	19,430	23,433
Citizen births	31,816	31,713
Resident total fertility rate	1.10	1.12
	2012 – 2016	2017 – 2021
Number of marriages involving at least one citizen, five-year average (to nearest hundred)	23,300	22,600
Number of citizen births, five-year average (to nearest hundred)	32,900	32,200

Note: The reference period for all data above is as at June of the year, except for Marriage & Parenthood data which are based on the full calendar year (January to December).

Source: Department of Statistics, Immigration & Checkpoints Authority

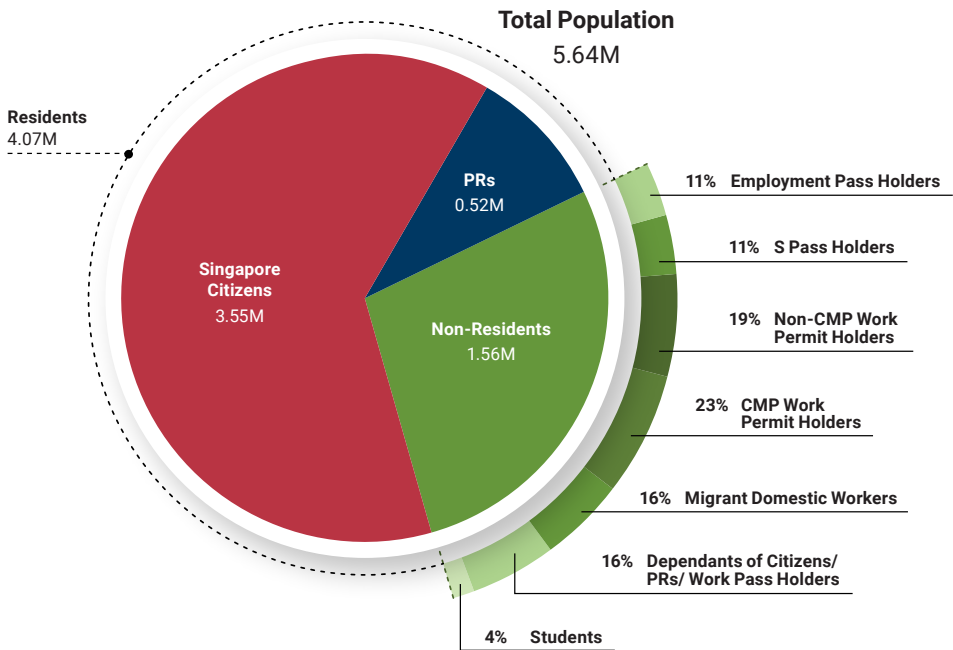
OVERALL POPULATION



As at June 2022, there were 3.55 million Singapore Citizens (SCs) and 0.52 million Permanent Residents (PRs). In total, there were 4.07 million residents.¹ Non-residents, which comprise our foreign workforce across all pass types, dependants and international students, totalled 1.56 million. Overall, Singapore's total population stood at 5.64 million.

Singapore's Total Population Stood at 5.64M

Diagram 1: Total population, as at June 2022²



Source: Department of Statistics, Ministry of Manpower
Numbers may not sum up due to rounding.

¹ Singapore residents comprise SCs and PRs.

² The figures are as at end-June 2022.

Work Permit Holders are semi-skilled foreign workers from approved source countries. Some work in Construction, Marine Shipyard and Process (CMP) sectors (e.g. construction workers), and others work in non-CMP sectors (e.g. Services, Manufacturing).

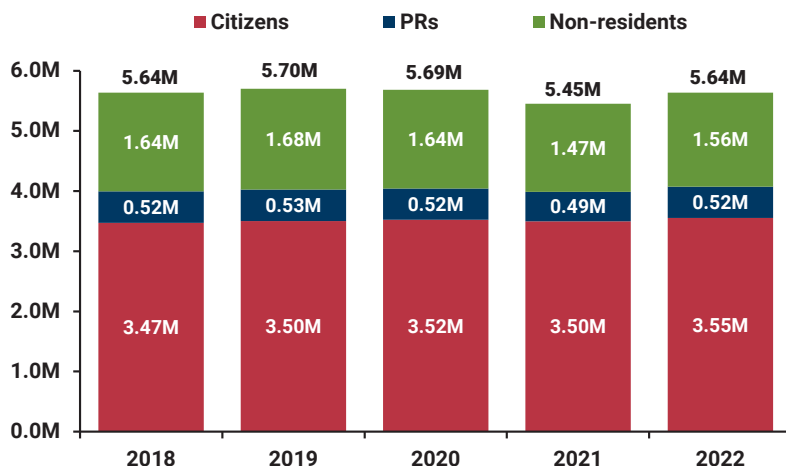
S Pass Holders are mid-level skilled staff who need to earn at least \$2,500 a month and have the relevant qualifications and work experience.

Employment Pass Holders are foreign professionals, managers and executives who need to earn at least \$4,500 a month (or \$5,000 in the Financial Services sector) and have acceptable qualifications.

The citizen and PR populations increased by 1.6% (3.50 million to 3.55 million) and 6.3% (0.49 million to 0.52 million) respectively between June 2021 and June 2022 (Chart 1). This was mainly due to the easing of travel restrictions related to COVID-19, as more citizens and PRs who previously remained overseas continuously for 12 months or more returned to Singapore.³

Increase in Citizen, PR, and NR Populations

Chart 1: Total population by residency status, as at June



Source: Department of Statistics

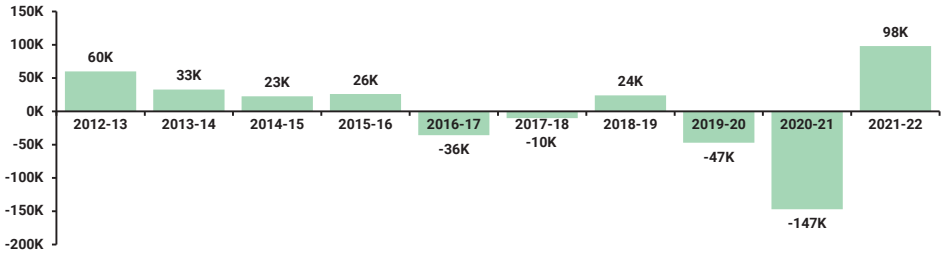
Figures may not sum up due to rounding.

As at June 2022, the non-resident population stood at 1.56 million, an increase of 6.6% from June 2021. The increase in the non-resident population was mainly due to a recovery in foreign employment levels in Singapore from June 2021 to June 2022 (Chart 2), mostly a result of the easing of travel restrictions related to COVID-19. The largest increase was seen for Work Permit Holders in the Construction, Marine Shipyard, and Process (CMP) sectors. The total number of non-residents however remains lower than the pre-COVID level of 1.68 million in June 2019.

³ The basic count and profile of the population are based on a person's place of usual residence i.e. *de jure* concept. Therefore, citizens or PRs who have a registered foreign address and/or have been overseas continuously for 12 months or more prior to the reference date (i.e. June each year) are not counted as part of our citizen and PR population.

Foreign Employment Growth from June 2021 to June 2022 After Two Consecutive Years of Decline

Chart 2: Foreign employment growth, as at June⁴

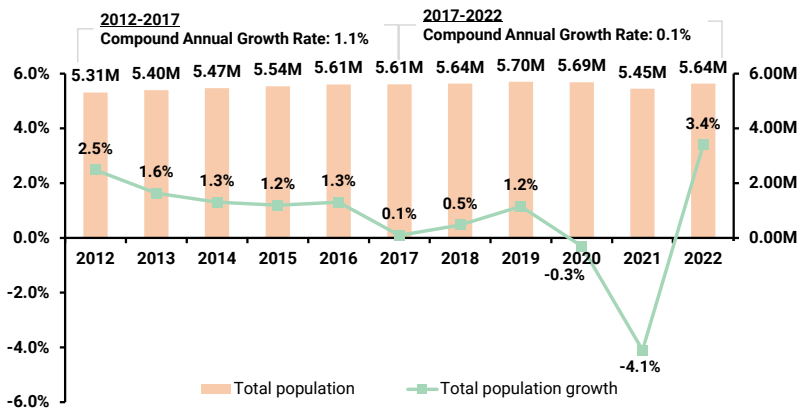


Source: Ministry of Manpower

Singapore's total population stood at 5.64 million as at June 2022, an increase of 3.4% from June 2021 (Chart 3). While the total population grew after two consecutive years of decline, it remained slightly lower than the pre-COVID level of 5.70 million as at June 2019. The total population growth rate over the past five years was slower compared to the preceding five-year period.⁵

Total Population Grew After Two Consecutive Years of Decline

Chart 3: Total population growth rate per year, as at June (%)



Source: Department of Statistics

⁴ Migrant domestic workers are excluded in the figures.

⁵ Excluding the effects of COVID-19 from June 2019 to June 2021, the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for the total population between June 2017 and June 2019 was 0.8%. This was already lower than the CAGR of 1.1% between June 2012 and June 2017.

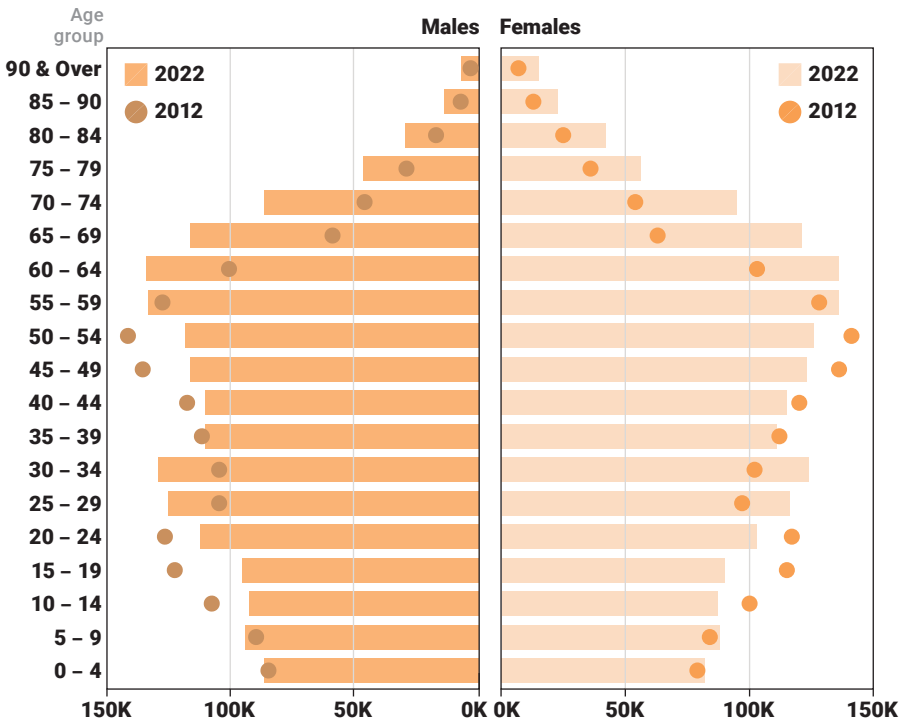
AGEING



The proportion of our citizen population aged 65 years and above is rising, and at a faster pace compared to the last decade.⁶ Large cohorts of “baby boomers” have begun entering the post-65 age range (Chart 4).⁷

Large Cohorts of Baby Boomers Entering Post-65 Age Range

Chart 4: Age profile of citizen population, as at June



Source: Department of Statistics

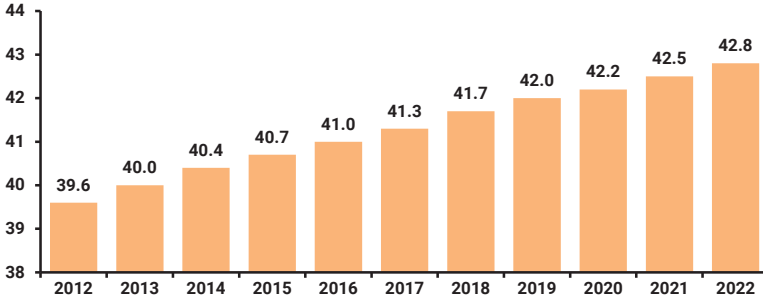
⁶ The benchmark of 65 years is aligned with international statistical definitions.

⁷ For this publication, “baby boomers” are defined as those born from 1946 to 1964. As such, they would be aged between 48 and 66 in 2012, and 58 and 76 in 2022.

Reflecting our ageing population, the median age of the citizen population also rose from 42.5 years to 42.8 years between June 2021 and June 2022 (Chart 5).

Median Age of Citizens Increased

Chart 5: Median age of citizens, as at June (years)

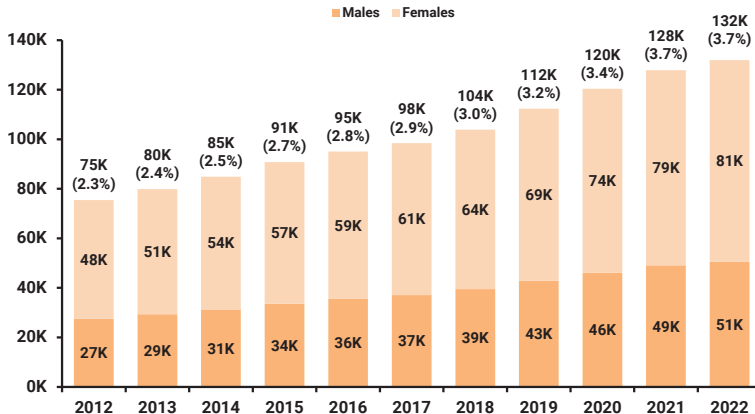


Source: Department of Statistics

The number of citizens aged 80 and above has also increased by more than 70% from 2012 (Chart 6).

More Citizens Aged 80 and Above

Chart 6: Number and % of citizens aged 80 years and above, as at June



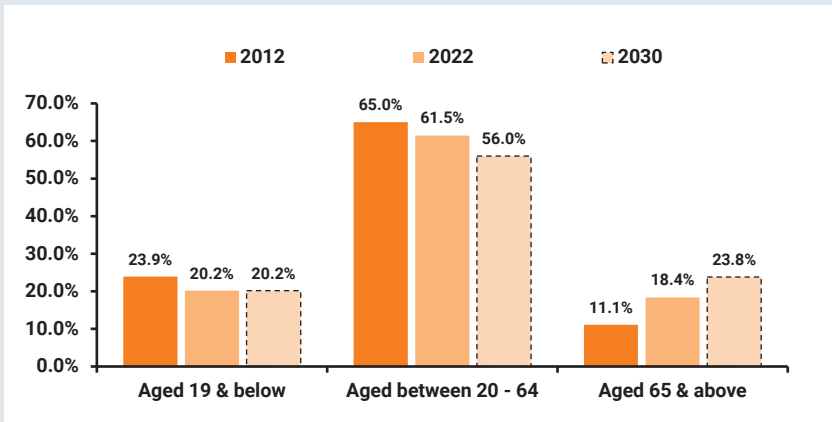
Source: Department of Statistics

Figures may not sum up due to rounding.

Singapore's Ageing Population

With low fertility rates and longer life expectancies, Singapore's population is ageing rapidly. The proportion of citizens aged 65 and above has increased from 11.1% in 2012 to 18.4% in 2022. By 2030, around 1 in 4 citizens (23.8%) will be aged 65 & above. At the same time, the proportion of citizens aged 20-64 years has decreased (Chart 7).

Chart 7: Citizen population by broad age bands, as at June⁸

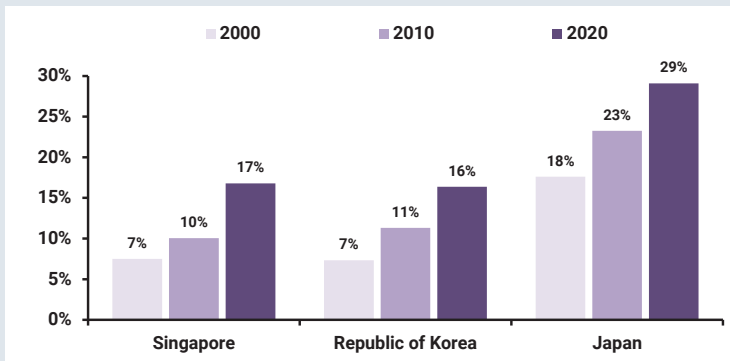


Source: Department of Statistics. Figures may not sum up due to rounding.

Singapore is not alone in facing an ageing population. We see similar ageing trends in other Asian societies, such as Japan and the Republic of Korea, which also face low fertility rates (Chart 8). In 2020, the proportion of our citizen population aged 65 and above (17%) was similar to the Korean population (16%) but lower than that of the Japanese population (29%). Like in many other countries facing similar trends, the ageing population in Japan has sparked conversations around the nation's potential economic growth, their workforce challenges, and the societal shifts that must take place to cater to the growing number of seniors.

⁸ The 2030 numbers illustrate the possible change in the population that could occur if certain demographic assumptions prevail over the stated period. These assumptions may or may not be realised.

Chart 8: Proportion of population aged 65 and above



Source: Department of Statistics (data on Singapore citizen population as at end-Jun), Statistics Korea (data on Korean population as at 1 Nov), and Statistics Bureau of Japan (data on Japanese population as at 1 Dec)

As a small city state that relies on people as our key resource, the ageing trend and its implications will hit us even more acutely. It is important that we strengthen our whole-of-society efforts to address this core demographic challenge.

Supporting marriage and parenthood continues to be our priority. While the Government has a suite of measures to support Singaporeans in starting and raising families, as a society we must all do our part to build a Singapore that is Made For Families. Employers, community partners and individuals, can all do their part to create a stronger family-friendly ecosystem of support, from workplaces that promote work-life harmony to community groups that work with the Government to care for and uplift families with more complex needs.

We must also make Singapore a home for all to age with confidence and peace of mind. The Refresh of the Action Plan for Successful Ageing and population health efforts through Healthier SG aim to empower all Singaporeans to take charge of their health and achieve healthy longevity. With good health, Singaporeans can more readily pursue their aspirations, contribute meaningfully at the workplace or in the community, and remain well connected with their loved ones.

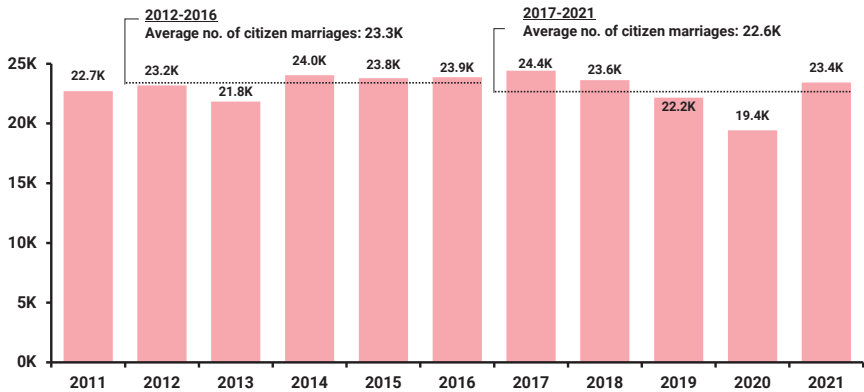
MARRIAGE & PARENTHOOD



There were 23,433 citizen marriages⁹ in 2021, 20.6% more than the 19,430 citizen marriages in 2020 (Chart 9). The number of marriages registered in 2021 increased, due in part to the progressive easing of COVID-19 safe management measures. In the past five years (2017 to 2021), there were about 22,600 citizen marriages on average per year, fewer than the average of about 23,300 per year in the preceding five years (2012 to 2016). This was mostly due to the dip in 2020 when COVID-19 restrictions on weddings were in place. The median age at first marriage for citizen grooms and brides was 30.3 and 28.7 years in 2021, an increase from 30.1 and 27.8 years respectively in 2011.

More Citizen Marriages in 2021, compared to 2020

Chart 9: Citizen marriages



Source: Department of Statistics

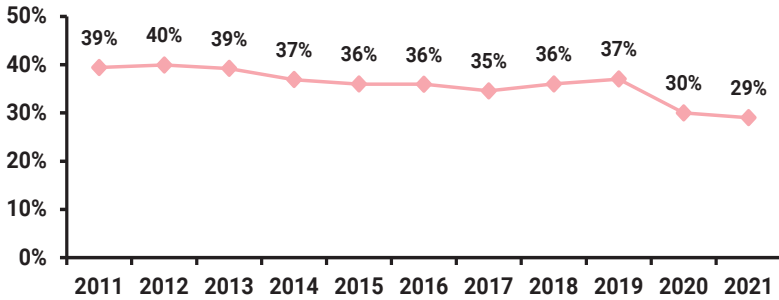
The figures are based on the full calendar year (January to December).

⁹ Citizen marriages refer to marriages involving at least one citizen.

29% of citizen marriages in 2021 involved transnational couples, similar to 2020 (Chart 10).¹⁰ The proportion of transnational marriages remained lower than that in 2019 (pre-COVID) due to COVID-19-related travel restrictions.¹¹

Similar Proportion of Transnational Marriages in 2020 and 2021

Chart 10: Transnational marriages as a proportion of citizen marriages



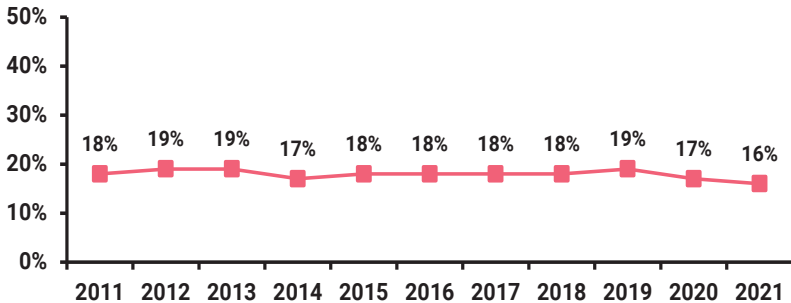
Source: Department of Statistics

The figures are based on the full calendar year (January to December).

About 1 in 6 citizen marriages last year were inter-ethnic¹² (Chart 11), similar to the trend observed in previous years.

Proportion of Inter-ethnic Marriages Remains Stable

Chart 11: Inter-ethnic marriages as a proportion of citizen marriages



Source: Department of Statistics

The figures are based on the full calendar year (January to December).

¹⁰ Transnational marriages refer to marriages between a citizen and a non-citizen (i.e. permanent resident or non-resident).

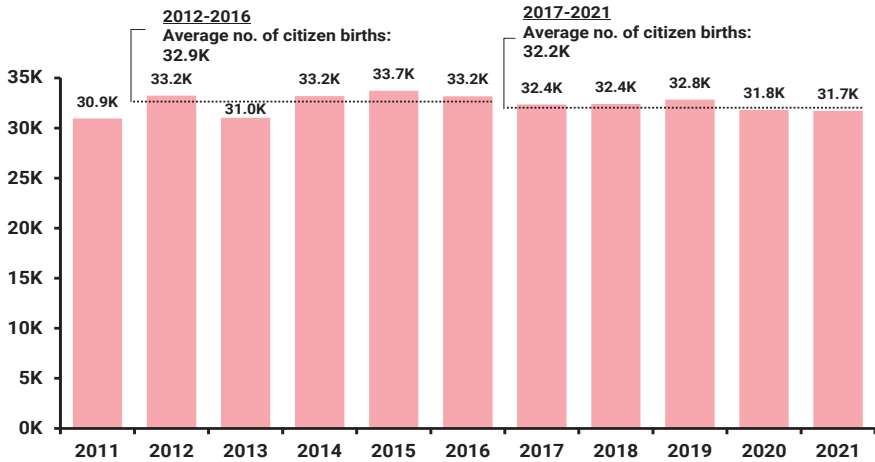
¹¹ Starting from late-March 2020, all non-residents required entry approval to enter Singapore. Video link solemnisations were an option for couples from mid-May 2020 onwards, but both parties needed to be physically present in Singapore. Travel restrictions were gradually eased only from 4Q2021 onwards.

¹² Inter-ethnic marriages refer to marriages between persons of different ethnicity (e.g. Chinese-Indian, Indian-Malay, Chinese-Others). Data on marriages by ethnic group have been updated in 2021 following the updating of ethnicity data in the Registry of Marriages' and Registry of Muslim Marriages' administrative records to match national registration records.

There were 31,713 citizen births in 2021, similar to the 31,816 citizen births in 2020. (Chart 12).¹³ In the past five years (2017 to 2021), there were about 32,200 citizen births on average per year, fewer than the average of about 32,900 per year in the preceding five years (2012 to 2016). This was because of the slightly lower number of births in 2020 and 2021, which could be partly due to delays in marriage and childbearing plans given the uncertainties brought about by COVID-19. The median age of citizen mothers at first birth was 31.0 years in 2021, higher than the median age of 29.8 years in 2011.

Similar Number of Citizen Births in 2020 and 2021

Chart 12: Citizen births



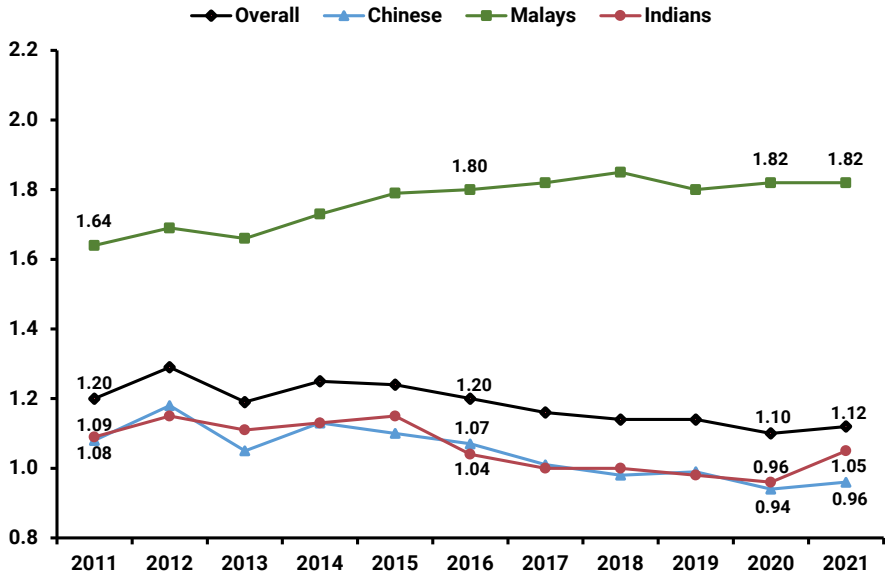
Source: Immigration & Checkpoints Authority
 The figures are based on the full calendar year (January to December).

¹³ Citizen births refer to babies born to at least one citizen parent.

The resident total fertility rate (TFR)¹⁴ recovered slightly from the historic low of 1.10 in 2020, to 1.12 in 2021 (Chart 13).¹⁵ Our TFR has generally been declining for the past few decades, largely due to the rising proportion of singles, later marriages, and married couples having fewer children.

Slight Recovery in Overall TFR to 1.12 in 2021

Chart 13: Resident TFR by ethnic group (per female)



Source: Department of Statistics

Note: 2012 was the Year of the Dragon (Chinese Zodiac). The figures are based on the full calendar year (January to December).

¹⁴ Total fertility rate refers to the average number of live-births each female would have during her reproductive years (15-49 years old) if she were subject to the prevailing age-specific fertility rates in the population in the given year.

¹⁵ While the number of births remained similar, the resident TFR increased from 2020 to 2021 as the number of females of childbearing age (15-49 years) decreased over the same period.

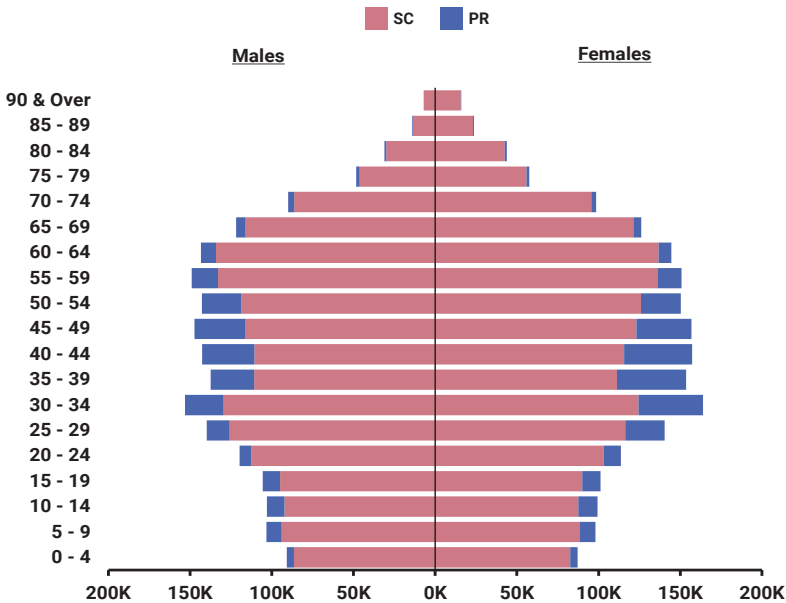


IMMIGRATION & CITIZENS BY DESCENT

Immigration helps to moderate the impact of ageing and low birth rates on our citizen population, and keeps it from shrinking over the longer term. Singapore grants new citizenships annually to individuals who can integrate and contribute to Singapore, and are committed to making Singapore their home. New citizens either share family ties with Singaporeans (for example, through marriage), or have studied, worked or lived in Singapore for some time.

All new adult citizens come from our pool of PRs, as individuals have to obtain permanent residence before they may apply for citizenship in Singapore. The small group of new citizens who were not PRs prior to obtaining citizenship were minors who were either (i) children of citizens, including those born overseas to Singaporean parents, or (ii) children of PRs who were included as dependants in their parents' citizenship application. Singapore has kept the PR population size stable at around half a million, and the majority of our PRs are aged between 25-59 years ([Chart 14](#)).

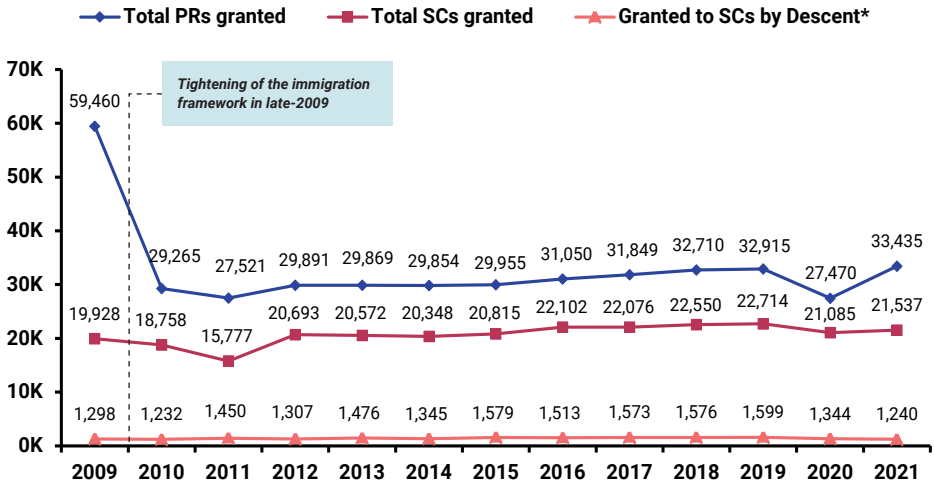
Chart 14: Age pyramid of resident population, as at June 2022



Source: Department of Statistics

The pace of immigration continues to be measured and stable. In 2021, 21,537 individuals were granted citizenship and 33,435 individuals were granted PR. About 6% of the new SCs, or 1,240 of them, were children born overseas to Singaporean parents (“citizens by descent”) (Chart 15). These figures were higher compared to that in 2020, due to the easing of travel restrictions and safe management measures, which previously slowed down the processes for the grant of citizenship or permanent residence (which had to be completed in person) in 2020.

Chart 15: Number of SCs and PRs granted



*This is a subset of the total SCs granted each year. It refers to SCs granted to children born overseas to Singaporean parents.

Source: Immigration & Checkpoints Authority

The figures are based on the full calendar year (January to December).

ANNEX

DETAILED STATISTICAL TABLES



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

	2012	2017	2021	2022
Residents of which:	3,818.2	3,965.8	3,986.8	4,073.2
Citizens	3,285.1	3,439.2	3,498.2	3,553.7
PRs	533.1	526.6	488.7	519.5
Non-residents	1,494.2	1,646.5	1,466.7	1,563.8
Total	5,312.4	5,612.3	5,453.6	5,637.0

Source: Department of Statistics

Table 2: Singapore citizens by age group, ethnic group and gender, as at June 2022

Age Group (Years)	Total			Chinese			Malays			Indians			Others		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Total	3553.7	1757.9	1795.9	2690.3	1324.2	1366.1	538.5	271.2	267.2	266.5	134.5	132.1	58.4	27.9	30.5
0 – 4	169.2	86.5	82.7	111.3	57.0	54.3	40.1	20.5	19.6	12.4	6.4	6.0	5.3	2.6	2.7
5 – 9	182.5	93.9	88.6	129.2	66.6	62.6	34.6	17.8	16.8	13.3	6.9	6.5	5.4	2.7	2.7
10 – 14	179.9	92.3	87.6	129.3	66.6	62.7	30.9	15.8	15.1	14.8	7.4	7.4	4.9	2.5	2.5
15 – 19	185.0	95.0	90.0	129.5	66.6	62.9	33.9	17.5	16.5	17.2	8.7	8.6	4.3	2.2	2.1
20 – 24	215.7	112.5	103.2	150.5	78.3	72.2	41.6	21.6	20.0	19.1	10.1	9.1	4.4	2.5	2.0
25 – 29	242.0	125.8	116.3	171.9	89.2	82.6	46.3	24.0	22.3	19.8	10.2	9.6	4.1	2.3	1.7
30 – 34	254.0	129.5	124.5	183.3	93.5	89.8	47.0	24.1	22.9	19.8	10.0	9.8	4.0	1.9	2.1
35 – 39	222.1	110.8	111.3	162.8	81.0	81.7	38.0	19.4	18.6	17.4	8.9	8.5	3.9	1.4	2.5
40 – 44	226.3	110.7	115.6	176.3	86.0	90.4	29.6	15.1	14.6	16.9	8.3	8.6	3.4	1.3	2.1
45 – 49	239.3	116.0	123.2	190.4	91.7	98.7	27.5	13.9	13.6	17.9	8.9	8.9	3.5	1.5	2.0
50 – 54	244.7	118.8	126.0	190.9	91.6	99.3	30.8	15.2	15.5	19.6	10.4	9.2	3.5	1.5	1.9
55 – 59	269.0	132.9	136.1	204.7	100.7	103.9	40.0	19.8	20.2	21.1	10.9	10.2	3.2	1.5	1.7
60 – 64	270.9	134.2	136.7	211.5	104.4	107.1	36.9	18.4	18.5	19.7	10.1	9.7	2.8	1.3	1.5
65 – 69	237.4	116.0	121.3	193.4	94.6	98.8	27.0	13.1	13.9	15.0	7.3	7.7	2.0	1.0	1.0
70 – 74	181.9	86.3	95.5	152.7	72.8	79.9	16.9	7.8	9.1	10.7	4.9	5.7	1.5	0.8	0.8
75 – 79	102.0	46.2	55.9	87.9	39.9	48.0	8.2	3.6	4.5	5.2	2.3	3.0	0.8	0.4	0.4
80 – 84	72.5	29.9	42.6	63.5	26.3	37.2	5.0	2.1	3.0	3.4	1.3	2.1	0.6	0.2	0.3
85 – 89	36.9	13.8	23.1	31.7	11.8	19.9	2.9	1.1	1.8	1.9	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.3
90 & Over	22.5	6.8	15.7	19.6	5.5	14.2	1.2	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2

Source: Department of Statistics

Table 3: Ethnic mix of citizen population, as at June (%)

	2012	2017	2021	2022
Chinese	76.2	76.1	75.9	75.7
Malay	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.2
Indian	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5
Others	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6

Source: Department of Statistics

Table 4: Overseas Singaporean population, as at June¹⁶

Year	Number of Overseas Singaporeans
2012	200,000
2013	207,000
2014	212,200
2015	212,500
2016	213,400
2017	214,700
2018	216,400
2019	217,200
2020	203,500
2021	179,500
2022	185,800

Source: Department of Statistics

**Table 5: Old-age support ratio, as at June
(persons aged 20–64 years per person aged 65 years & above)**

	2012	2017	2021	2022	2030 (Projected)
Residents	6.7	5.1	4.0	3.8	2.7
Citizens	5.9	4.4	3.5	3.3	2.4

Source: Department of Statistics

¹⁶ Overseas Singaporeans (OS) are 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 (i.e. June each year). 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.

Table 6: Median age, as at June (years)

	2012	2017	2021	2022
Residents	38.4	40.5	41.8	42.1
Citizens	39.6	41.3	42.5	42.8

Source: Department of Statistics

Table 7: Proportion of singles among citizen males / females aged 25–49 years by age group, as at June (%)

	2011	2016	2020	2021
Proportion of singles among citizens males by age group				
25 – 29 years	80.3	80.6	82.8	84.3
30 – 34 years	45.3	41.3	43.8	47.0
35 – 39 years	24.6	24.9	24.6	25.8
40 – 44 years	16.6	17.6	18.9	18.4
45 – 49 years	13.4	14.7	15.8	14.6
Proportion of singles among citizen females by age group				
25 – 29 years	66.7	68.8	71.3	71.7
30 – 34 years	31.4	31.3	35.7	37.4
35 – 39 years	20.3	22.4	22.0	21.8
40 – 44 years	16.4	17.7	18.3	21.6
45 – 49 years	13.4	14.6	16.7	18.8

Source: Department of Statistics

Table 8: Proportion of singles among citizens by age group, gender and highest qualification attained, as at June (%)¹⁷

Age group (years) / Highest qualification attained	2011		2016		2021	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Aged 30 – 39	34.5	25.5	33.1	26.9	36.9	30.1
Below Secondary	36.1	17.2	40.1	21.0	47.0	28.9
Secondary	33.2	21.5	35.2	21.8	33.7	17.8
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	34.1	21.5	31.5	21.9	33.1	25.5
Diploma & Professional Qualification	35.9	24.8	32.6	24.1	41.0	27.2
University	33.5	30.2	32.1	30.5	35.5	33.1
Aged 40 – 49	14.9	14.8	16.1	16.1	16.5	20.2
Below Secondary	22.8	10.9	22.0	10.9	24.1	16.0
Secondary	14.4	11.5	17.9	12.0	19.5	14.6
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	12.6	16.4	16.8	11.6	16.1	22.0
Diploma & Professional Qualification	12.0	18.0	14.2	19.3	16.7	19.2
University	10.2	22.3	13.7	21.6	14.7	23.0

Source: Department of Statistics

¹⁷ Data by highest qualification attained pertain to citizens who were not attending educational institutions as full-time students and include those who were upgrading their qualifications through part-time courses.

Table 9: Number of marriages by residency status of grooms and brides

Grooms	Brides	2011	2016	2020	2021
Total number of marriages		27,258	27,971	22,651	28,329
Citizen	Citizen	13,763	15,292	13,669	16,646
Citizen	PR	1,397	1,471	1,120	1,512
PR	Citizen	699	686	518	611
Citizen	Non-resident	5,490	4,822	2,802	3,151
Non-resident	Citizen	1,363	1,602	1,321	1,513
PR	PR	912	573	485	920
PR	Non-resident	1,066	839	547	867
Non-resident	PR	654	642	519	786
Non-resident	Non-resident	1,914	2,044	1,670	2,323
Citizen marriages (i.e. marriages involving at least one citizen)		22,712	23,873	19,430	23,433

Source: Department of Statistics

**Table 10: General marriage rates
(per 1,000 unmarried males / females aged 15 – 49 years)**

		2011	2016	2020	2021
Residents	Males	43.5	44.4	35.7	45.3
	Females	39.2	41.6	34.9	44.2
Citizens	Males	42.0	43.7	36.1	44.7
	Females	37.2	40.5	35.3	43.3

Source: Department of Statistics

Table 11: Median age at first marriage (years)

		2011	2016	2020	2021
Residents	Males	30.1	30.1	30.2	30.4
	Females	28.0	28.1	28.6	29.0
Citizens	Males	30.1	30.0	30.1	30.3
	Females	27.8	28.0	28.4	28.7

Source: Department of Statistics

Table 12: Origins of non-citizen spouses married to citizens

	2011	2016	2020	2021
Number of marriages	8,949	8,581	5,761	6,787
Non-citizen brides	6,887	6,293	3,922	4,663
Asia	6,640	6,108	3,777	4,462
Non-Asia of which:	247	185	145	201
North America*	35	39	41	42
Europe	41	68	51	86
Oceania*	34	29	19	32
Others	137	49	34	41
Non-citizen Grooms	2,062	2,288	1,839	2,124
Asia	1,355	1,564	1,164	1,432
Non-Asia of which:	707	724	675	692
North America*	131	119	121	116
Europe	329	388	359	373
Oceania*	137	101	99	85
Others	110	116	96	118

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

Source: Department of Statistics

Table 13: Median age of mothers at first birth by residency status of mothers (years)

	2011	2016	2020	2021
Residents	30.1	30.7	31.1	31.3
Citizens	29.8	30.3	30.8	31.0

Source: Immigration & Checkpoints Authority

Table 14: Average number of children born to ever-married females aged 30 – 49 years by residency status of females, as at June (per ever-married female)

	2011		2016		2020		2021	
	30 – 39	40 – 49	30 – 39	40 – 49	30 – 39	40 – 49	30 – 39	40 – 49
Residents	1.46	1.99	1.45	1.84	1.40	1.76	1.35	1.70
Citizens	1.52	2.06	1.46	1.90	1.44	1.81	1.36	1.74

Source: Department of Statistics

Table 15: Proportion of ever-married females aged 30 – 49 years who are without children by residency status of females, as at June (%)

	2011		2016		2020		2021	
	30 – 39	40 – 49	30 – 39	40 – 49	30 – 39	40 – 49	30 – 39	40 – 49
Residents	20.9	9.1	20.3	11.4	23.8	13.5	24.1	15.1
Citizens	21.8	8.4	22.6	11.2	24.1	13.6	25.4	15.2

Source: Department of Statistics

Table 16: Number of births by birth order and residency status¹⁸

Birth Order	2011	2016	2020	2021
Total births	39,654	41,251	38,590	38,672
Resident births	36,178	36,875	34,233	34,183
First	17,180	17,070	15,989	15,456
Second	12,959	13,309	11,810	12,361
Third	4,356	4,539	4,320	4,345
Fourth	1,211	1,330	1,370	1,329
Fifth & over	472	627	744	692
Citizen births	30,946	33,167	31,816	31,713
First	14,523	15,337	14,720	14,117
Second	10,919	11,769	10,978	11,503
Third	3,908	4,172	4,072	4,113
Fourth	1,136	1,270	1,320	1,298
Fifth & over	460	619	726	682

Source: Immigration & Checkpoints Authority

Table 17: Resident total fertility rate by ethnic group (per female)

	2011	2016	2020	2021
Overall	1.20	1.20	1.10	1.12
Chinese	1.08	1.07	0.94	0.96
Malays	1.64	1.80	1.82	1.82
Indians	1.09	1.04	0.96	1.05

Source: Department of Statistics

¹⁸ 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.

Table 18: Profile of SCs and PRs granted in 2021

	New Permanent Residents	New Citizens
Total	33,435	21,537
By age group (%)		
Above 40 years	9.9%	23.0%
31 – 40 years	31.5%	25.9%
21 – 30 years	35.7%	15.2%
20 years and below	22.9%	35.9%
By highest qualification attained among those aged 20 & over (%)		
Post-secondary	83.4%	81.1%
Secondary and below	16.6%	18.9%
By region of origin (%)		
Southeast Asian countries	60.3%	57.3%
Other Asian countries	32.2%	36.8%
Others	7.5%	6.0%

Source: Immigration & Checkpoints Authority

List of Relevant Publications:

Singapore Department of Statistics
Population Trends 2022
Census of Population 2020
General Household Survey 2015
Statistics on Marriages & Divorces 2021
Immigration & Checkpoints Authority
Report on Registration of Births & Deaths 2021
Singapore Demographic Bulletin
Ministry of Manpower
Statement on Labour Market Developments in 1H 2022
Labour Market Report 2Q 2022

For more information, you may visit the following websites:

National Population and Talent Division, Strategy Group, Prime Minister's Office	www.population.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
Ministry of Manpower	www.mom.gov.sg



A JOINT PUBLICATION BY:

National Population and Talent Division, Strategy Group, Prime Minister's Office
Singapore Department of Statistics
Ministry of Home Affairs
Immigration & Checkpoints Authority
Ministry of Manpower

September 2022

Data are accurate at time of publication