



POPULATION IN BRIEF 2010

Population in Brief 2010

CONTENTS

KEY INDICATORS	1
OVERALL POPULATION	3
Population Size and Growth	3
Ageing Population	4
MARRIAGE & FERTILITY	5
Singlehood and Marriage	5
Fertility	8
IMMIGRATION	12
OVERSEAS SINGAPOREANS	13
ANNEX	14
Table 1: Total population	14
Table 2: Old-age support ratio	14
Table 3: Proportion of singles among residents in selected age groups by gender & highest qualification attained	15

Table 4: Proportion of singles among citizens in selected age groups by gender & highest qualification attained	16
Table 5: Median age at first marriage	17
Table 6: General marriage rates	17
Table 7: Number of marriages by residency status of grooms & brides	18
Table 8: Origins of non-citizen spouses married to citizens	19
Table 9: Median age of mothers at first birth by residency status of mothers	20
Table 10: Average number of children born to ever-married females aged 30-49 years by residency status of females	20
Table 11: Proportion of ever-married females aged 30-49 years who are childless by residency status of females	20
Table 12: Number of births by birth order & residency status	21
Table 13: Resident total fertility rate by race	22
Table 14: New residents by highest qualification attained	22
Table 15: Overseas Singaporeans by age group & gender	23

NOTES

KEY INDICATORS FOR 2009

2009

OVERALL POPULATION	
Population profile ('000), as of June 2009	
Total population	4,987.6
Resident population	3,733.9
Citizen population	3,200.7
PR population	533.2
Non-resident population	1,253.7
Ageing population, as of June 2009	
Citizen old-age support ratio ¹	7.3
MARRIAGE & FERTILITY	
Singlehood, as of June 2009	
Proportion of singles among citizen males for age group (%)	
30-34 years	41.9
35-39 years	23.0
40-44 years	16.8
45-49 years	13.6
Proportion of singles among citizen females for age group (%)	
30-34 years	29.8
35-39 years	18.7
40-44 years	14.3
45-49 years	12.8

2009

MARRIAGE & FERTILITY (CONTINUED)**Marriage**

Number of marriages involving at least one citizen	21,667
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General marriage rate among citizens (per 1,000 unmarried males / females)	
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Males	41.5
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Females	38.2
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Median age of citizens at first marriage (years)	
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Grooms	29.9
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Brides	27.4
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Fertility

Resident total fertility rate ²	1.22
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Citizen births ³	31,842
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Median age of citizen mothers at first birth (years)	29.6
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Average number of children born to ever-married citizen females aged 40-49 years	2.08
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Proportion of ever-married citizen females aged 40-49 years who are childless (%)	8.9
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IMMIGRATION

Persons granted permanent residency	59,460
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Persons granted Singapore citizenship	19,928
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OVERSEAS SINGAPOREANS

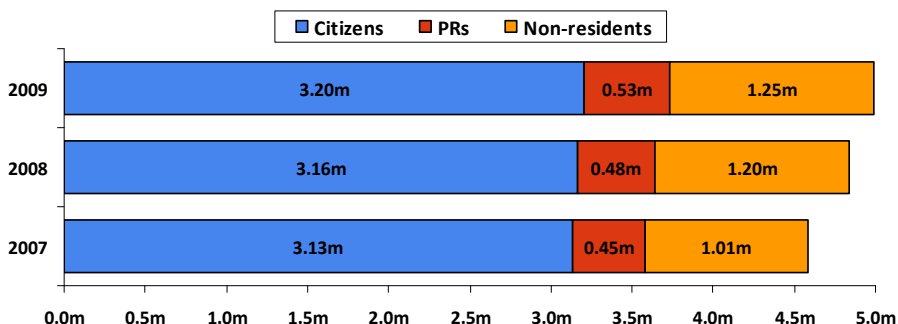
Number of Overseas Singaporeans ⁴ , as of June 2009	180,700
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OVERALL POPULATION

1. Population Size and Growth

1.1 Singapore's total population grew by 3.1% in 2009 over the previous year. Growth was recorded across citizens (+1.1%), permanent residents (PR; +11.5%) and non-residents (+4.8%). Amid the global recession, growth in the non-resident population had slowed significantly compared to the 19.0% increase in 2008 over 2007 (Chart 1).

Chart 1: Total population, as of June

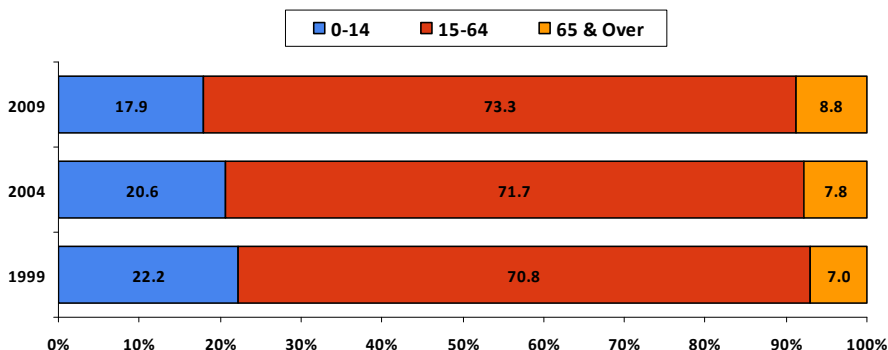


1.2 Singapore continues to face significant population challenges, brought about by persistently low fertility rates and consequently an ageing population. We will continue to adopt a three-prong approach of supporting more Singaporeans in getting married and having more children, facilitating the naturalisation and integration of suitable foreigners, and engaging our Overseas Singaporeans.

2. Ageing Population

2.1 The proportion of residents (i.e. citizens and PRs) aged 65 and above increased from 7.0% of the resident population in 1999 to 8.8% in 2009 (Chart 2). Correspondingly, the number of younger residents aged 15-64 for every resident aged 65 and above (i.e. the old-age support ratio) fell from 10.1 in 1999 to 8.3 in 2009.

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



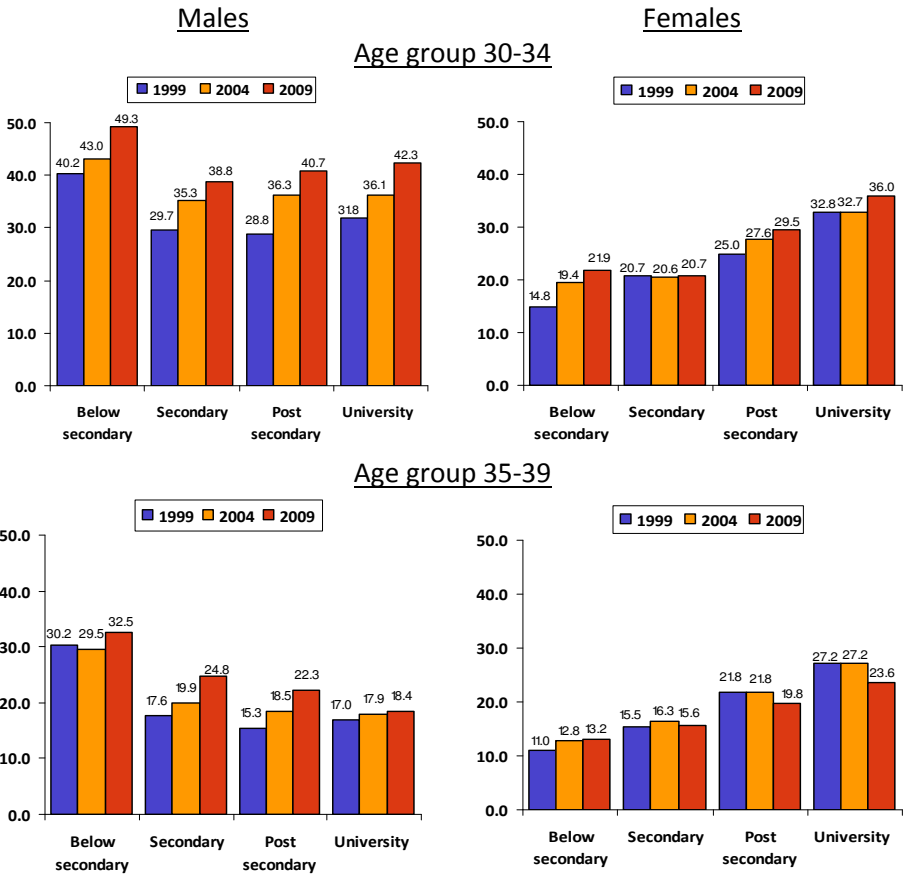
2.2 The low fertility rates over the past 30 years have resulted in a much smaller proportion of young residents in the population. With increasing life expectancy and decreasing fertility rate, the proportion of residents aged 65 and above will continue to rise. The old-age support ratio is expected to continue decreasing as the population ages.

MARRIAGE & FERTILITY

3. Singlehood and Marriage

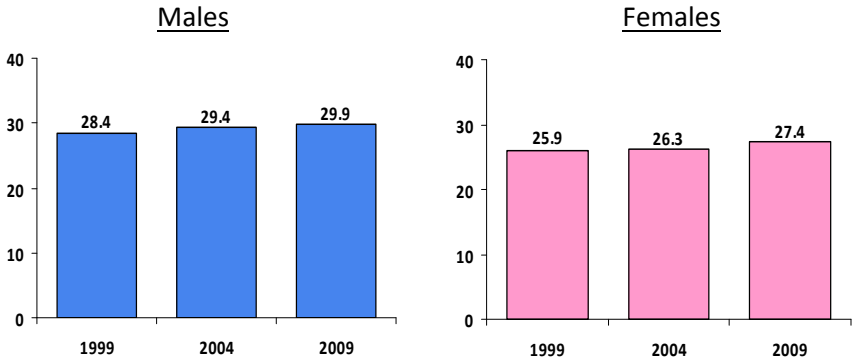
3.1 More citizens are not getting married. Among citizens aged 30-34, the proportion of singles in 2009 (41.9% for males and 29.8% for females) was significantly higher compared to 1999 (33.2% for males and 21.7% for females). Singlehood rates were the highest among males with below secondary educational qualifications and among females with university qualifications (Chart 3).

Chart 3: Proportion of singles among citizens in selected age groups by gender & highest qualification⁵ attained, as of June (%)



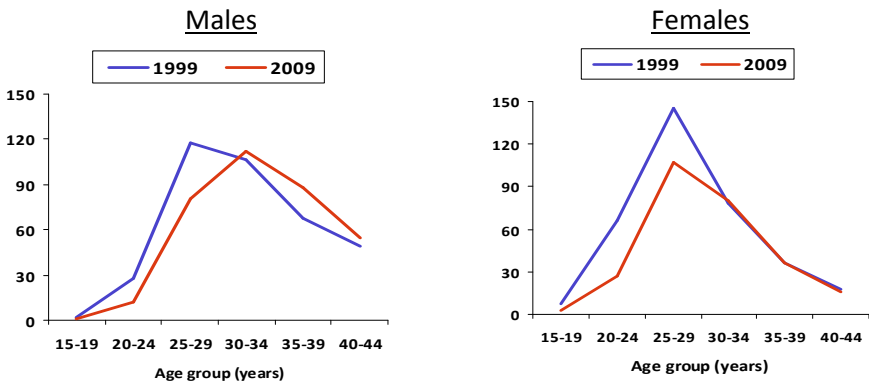
3.2 Citizens who do get married are doing so at a later age. Between 1999 and 2009, the median age of citizens at first marriage increased from 28.4 to 29.9 years for males, and from 25.9 to 27.4 years for females (Chart 4).

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



3.3 Overall, the general marriage rate for citizen males decreased from 53.1 per 1,000 unmarried males in 1999 to 41.5 in 2009, while that for citizen females decreased from 56.0 to 38.2 over the same period (Chart 5).

Chart 5: Age-specific marriage rate among citizens (per 1,000 unmarried citizen males / females)



3.4 Proportionately more citizens are marrying non-citizens. Of all marriages involving citizens, the share of those between citizens and non-citizens increased from 30.7% in 1999 to 40.8% in 2009 (Chart 6). Marriages between citizen grooms and non-citizen brides in particular made up 78.0% of all such marriages in 2009. The majority of the non-citizen spouses originated from Asia, although non-citizen grooms came from more diverse regions (Chart 7).

Chart 6: Number and proportion of citizen marriages by residency status

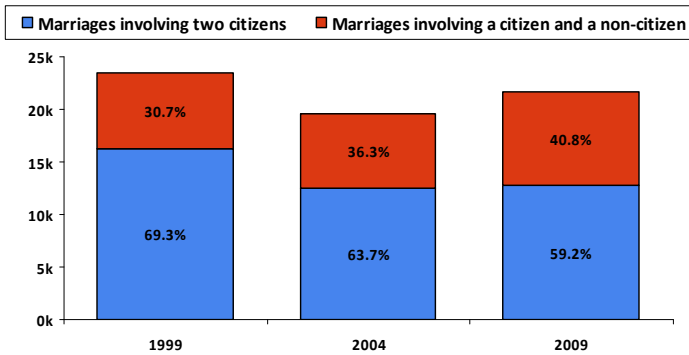
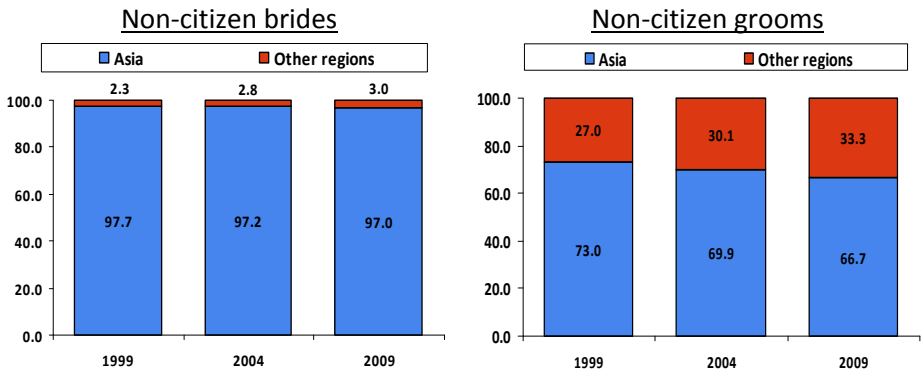


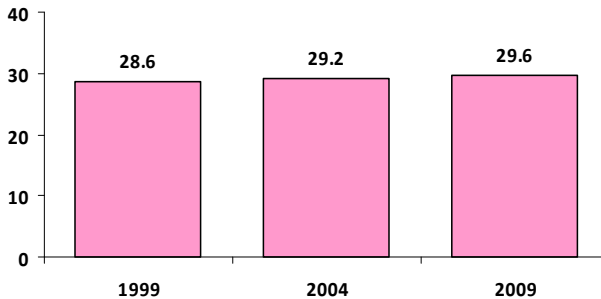
Chart 7: Origins of non-citizen spouses married to citizens (%)



4. Fertility

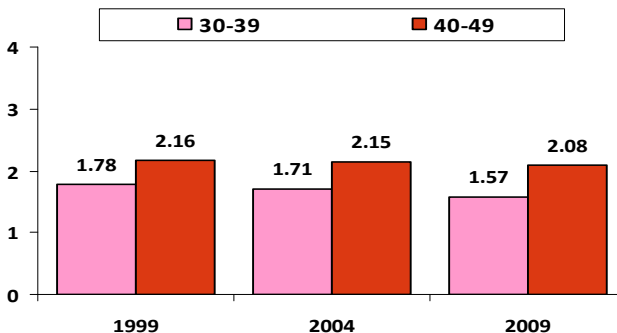
4.1 As Singaporeans get married later in life, they also start to have children later. The median age of citizen mothers at first birth increased from 28.6 years in 1999 to 29.6 years in 2009 (Chart 8).

Chart 8: Median age of citizen mothers at first birth (years)



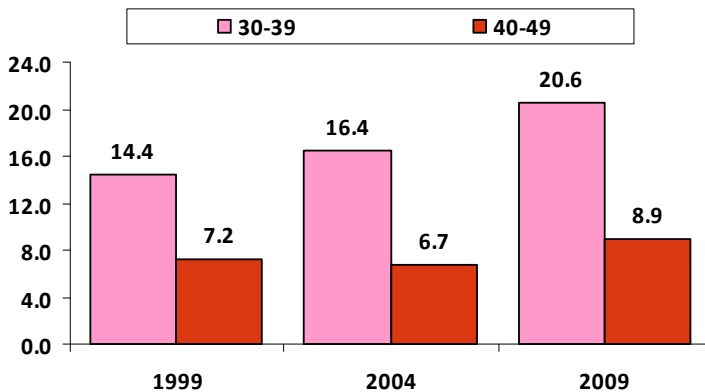
4.2 Singaporeans are also having fewer children. The average number of children born to ever-married females aged 30-49 years had declined in the past decade. The decline was more pronounced among the younger cohorts aged 30-39 years. Based on current trends, this group is less likely to achieve an average of two children by the time they reach 40-49 years old (Chart 9).

Chart 9: Average number of children born to ever-married citizen females aged 30-49 years



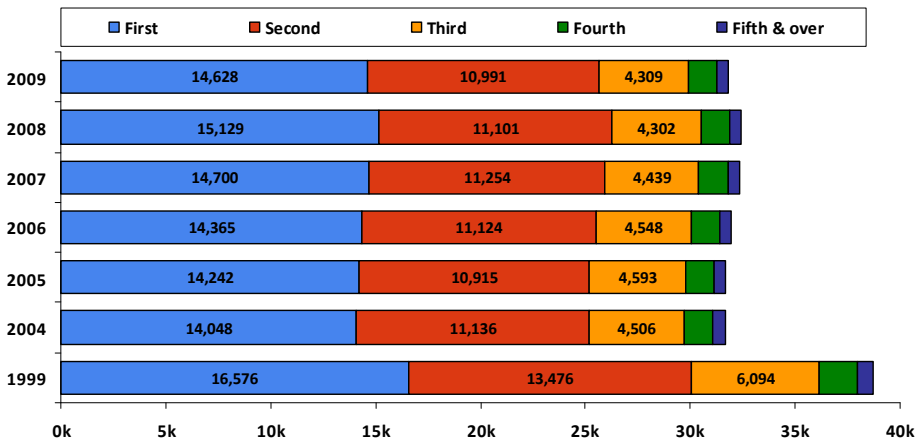
4.3 In 2009, 8.9% of ever-married citizen females aged 40-49 years were childless, an increase from 7.2% in 1999. In comparison, the proportion of ever-married citizen females aged 30-39 years who were childless had increased significantly over the past decade, from 14.4% in 1999 to 20.6% in 2009. The trend among the younger cohort aged 30-39 years suggests that more could remain childless by the time they reach 40-49 years old (Chart 10).

Chart 10: Proportion of ever-married citizen females aged 30-49 years who are childless (%)



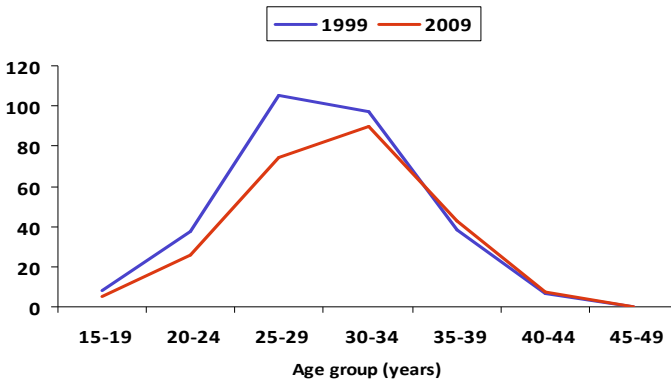
4.4 The global recession in late 2008 could have contributed to the decline in births in 2009, although the impact was smaller compared to the past economic downturns. The number of citizen births declined by 1.8% from 32,423 in 2008 to 31,842 in 2009 (Chart 11). In comparison, citizen births declined by 8.6% during the SARS episode in 2003, and 12.5% during the global recession in 2001. The introduction of the marriage and parenthood (M&P) package in August 2008 may have helped to cushion the decline in births. The Government will continue to monitor fertility trends as the economy picks up in 2010.

Chart 11: Number of citizen births by birth order



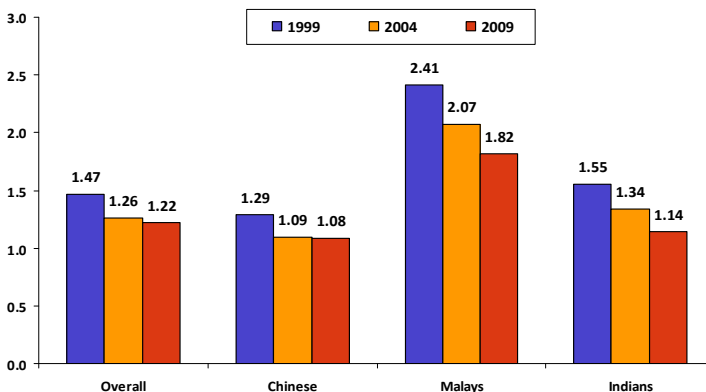
4.5 Overall, the fertility rates for the prime childbearing age group of 20-34 years declined between 1999 and 2009. The peak childbearing age group also shifted from 25-29 to 30-34 years (Chart 12).

Chart 12: Resident age-specific fertility rates (births per 1,000 females)



4.6 Singapore's resident total fertility rate (TFR) reached a historic low of 1.22 in 2009. The Chinese (1.08) continued to have the lowest TFR, followed by Indians (1.14) and Malays (1.82). The TFR for Malays showed the most significant decline over the past decade (Chart 13).

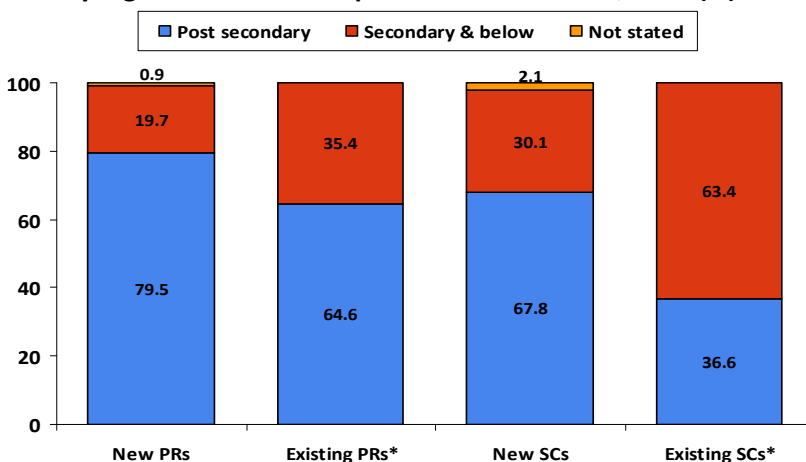
Chart 13: Resident TFR by race (number of children per female)



IMMIGRATION

5.1 The Government has tightened the immigration framework and has started to calibrate the inflow of new immigrants since the last quarter of 2009. There were 59,460 new PRs and 19,928 new citizens in 2009, lower than the 79,167 new PRs and 20,513 new citizens in 2008. A large majority of the new residents in 2009 had post secondary educational qualifications (Chart 14), which adds to diversity of skills in our population. The Government will continue to ensure that new immigrants are of suitable quality and are able to integrate well into Singapore society.

Chart 14: New residents aged 20 & over by highest educational qualification attained⁶, 2009 (%)

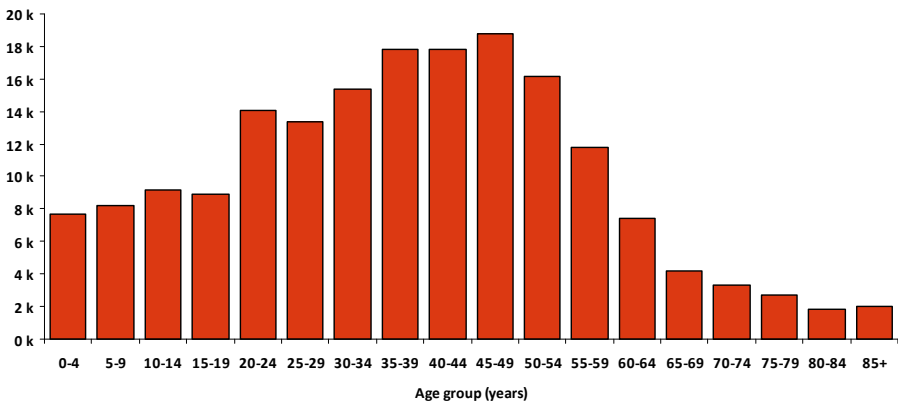


* Education profile of the existing population is sourced from the General Household Survey 2005, and is based on the population aged 15 years and over.

OVERSEAS SINGAPOREANS

6.1 As of June 2009, there were 180,700 Singaporeans who were overseas for a cumulative period of six months or more in the previous 12 months. Most Overseas Singaporeans (OS) were aged between 20 and 54 (63%). This is expected as most OS venture overseas to work or study (Chart 15).

Chart 15: OS population by age group, as of June 2009



6.2 OS are part of the Singaporean family. To help them stay connected to Singapore and their fellow Singaporeans, the Overseas Singaporean Unit (OSU) has put in place various initiatives such as the OS Portal (www.overseassingaporean.sg) and OS Clubs, as well as outreach events such as Singapore Day and the Distinguished Business Leaders Series. Today, the OS Portal has around 27,000 members. We have also reached out to more than 22,000 OS through our events in 2009.

Detailed statistical tables of the charts above can be found in the Annex.

ANNEX

Detailed Statistical Tables

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

	1999	2004	2009
Total	3,958.7	4,166.7	4,987.6
Residents	3,229.7	3,413.3	3,733.9
Citizens	2,958.4	3,057.1	3,200.7
PRs	271.3	356.2	533.2
Non-residents	729.0	753.4	1,253.7

Refer to "Population Trends 2009" available at www.singstat.gov.sg for the time series on age-gender breakdown of the resident population.

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

	1999	2004	2009
Residents	10.1	9.2	8.3
Citizens	9.6	8.4	7.3

Table 3: Proportion of singles among residents in selected age groups by gender & highest qualification attained⁵, as of June (%)

Age group (years) / Highest qualification attained	1999		2004		2009	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Aged 30-34	30.7	19.0	33.1	20.8	35.8	23.8
Below secondary	38.1	12.2	39.5	13.5	44.7	16.3
Secondary	29.0	19.4	32.7	16.4	36.3	16.8
Post secondary	27.1	21.7	33.6	24.4	36.3	25.5
University	26.2	26.6	30.3	25.9	33.6	27.4
Aged 35-39	20.2	14.7	19.1	15.7	19.4	15.6
Below secondary	28.6	10.0	27.7	10.6	29.9	10.3
Secondary	16.9	15.0	19.1	14.9	23.0	13.7
Post secondary	15.0	19.8	16.0	19.8	19.1	17.2
University	12.7	22.5	13.9	20.0	14.7	18.5
Aged 40-44	13.8	13.7	15.4	13.2	14.8	12.5
Below secondary	18.6	9.4	22.4	9.5	22.6	8.8
Secondary	11.1	16.0	14.6	13.7	14.3	12.4
Post secondary	8.6	20.5	10.6	18.5	13.7	13.6
University	7.5	20.2	7.6	17.2	10.1	16.5
Aged 45-49	9.6	13.1	12.6	12.5	12.6	11.9
Below secondary	12.0	9.0	16.8	8.7	17.9	7.8
Secondary	7.8	16.6	10.2	13.8	11.0	12.1
Post secondary	7.2	23.3	9.2	17.7	10.0	14.4
University	5.4	23.1	6.8	21.5	7.8	18.8

Table 4: Proportion of singles among citizens in selected age groups by gender & highest qualification attained⁵, as of June (%)

Age group (years) / Highest qualification attained	1999		2004		2009	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Aged 30-34	33.2	21.7	37.2	25.8	41.9	29.8
Below secondary	40.2	14.8	43.0	19.4	49.3	21.9
Secondary	29.7	20.7	35.3	20.6	38.8	20.7
Post secondary	28.8	25.0	36.3	27.6	40.7	29.5
University	31.8	32.8	36.1	32.7	42.3	36.0
Aged 35-39	22.0	15.9	22.0	18.3	23.0	18.7
Below secondary	30.2	11.0	29.5	12.8	32.5	13.2
Secondary	17.6	15.5	19.9	16.3	24.8	15.6
Post secondary	15.3	21.8	18.5	21.8	22.3	19.8
University	17.0	27.2	17.9	27.2	18.4	23.6
Aged 40-44	14.4	14.3	17.3	14.4	16.8	14.3
Below secondary	19.3	9.5	24.1	10.4	23.9	10.1
Secondary	11.3	16.5	14.9	14.1	15.5	13.6
Post secondary	8.4	22.1	11.5	20.2	14.4	15.6
University	8.3	24.8	9.5	23.1	12.5	21.3
Aged 45-49	10.1	13.4	13.4	13.0	13.6	12.8
Below secondary	12.4	9.1	17.4	8.9	18.7	8.6
Secondary	7.9	16.8	10.7	14.0	11.4	12.6
Post secondary	7.7	25.8	9.6	18.8	11.0	16.1
University	6.4	27.0	7.5	27.0	8.6	22.8

Table 5: Median age at first marriage (years)

		1999	2004	2009
Residents	Males	28.4	29.4	29.8
	Females	26.0	26.6	27.5
Citizens	Males	28.4	29.4	29.9
	Females	25.9	26.3	27.4
PRs	Males	28.7	29.4	29.7
	Females	26.7	27.6	28.2

Table 6: General marriage rates (per 1,000 unmarried males / females)

		1999	2004	2009
Residents	Males	54.8	44.7	43.6
	Females	57.2	44.0	41.1
Citizens	Males	53.1	42.8	41.5
	Females	56.0	41.5	38.2

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

Grooms	Brides	1999	2004	2009
Total number of marriages		25,648	22,189	26,081
Citizen	Citizen	16,271	12,485	12,824
Citizen	PR	1,098	1,056	1,486
Citizen	Non-resident	4,129	4,358	5,410
PR	Citizen	939	663	813
PR	PR	491	571	998
PR	Non-resident	767	852	1,214
Non-resident	Citizen	1,043	1,053	1,134
Non-resident	PR	325	467	743
Non-resident	Non-resident	585	684	1,459

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

	1999	2004	2009
Total	7,209	7,130	8,843
Non-citizen brides	5,227	5,414	6,896
Americas	10	18	14
Asia	5,108	5,264	6,687
Europe	35	29	50
Oceania	31	21	28
Others	43	82	117
Non-citizen grooms	1,982	1,716	1,947
Americas	130	109	109
Asia	1,447	1,200	1,298
Europe	246	245	296
Oceania	102	85	130
Others	57	77	114

"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)**

	1999	2004	2009
Residents	28.6	29.4	29.8
Citizens	28.6	29.2	29.6
PRs	28.8	29.7	30.4

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

	1999		2004		2009	
	30-39	40-49	30-39	40-49	30-39	40-49
Residents	1.72	2.15	1.62	2.13	1.49	2.03
Citizens	1.78	2.16	1.71	2.15	1.57	2.08

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

	1999		2004		2009	
	30-39	40-49	30-39	40-49	30-39	40-49
Residents	15.6	7.5	17.8	7.1	20.2	9.1
Citizens	14.4	7.2	16.4	6.7	20.6	8.9

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

Birth Order	1999	2004	2009
Total births	43,336	37,174	39,570
Resident births³	41,327	35,135	36,925
First	17,835	15,658	17,264
Second	14,469	12,599	12,946
Third	6,386	4,826	4,717
Fourth	1,902	1,435	1,391
Fifth & over	735	617	607
Citizen births³	38,727	31,694	31,842
First	16,576	14,048	14,628
Second	13,476	11,136	10,991
Third	6,094	4,506	4,309
Fourth	1,855	1,395	1,322
Fifth & over	726	609	592

Table 13: Resident total fertility rate² by race

	1999	2004	2009
Overall	1.47	1.26	1.22
Chinese	1.29	1.09	1.08
Malays	2.41	2.07	1.82
Indians	1.55	1.34	1.14

**Table 14: New residents aged 20 & over
by highest educational qualification attained⁶, 2009**

	New Permanent Residents	New Citizens
Total	59,460	19,928
By highest qualification attained among those aged 20 & over (%)		
Post secondary	79.5	67.8
Secondary & below	19.7	30.1
Not stated	0.9	2.1

Table 15: Overseas Singaporeans⁴ by age group & gender, as of June 2009

	Total	Males	Females
Total*	180,700	89,200	91,500
0-4	7,700	3,600	4,100
5-9	8,200	4,000	4,300
10-14	9,200	4,500	4,700
15-19	8,900	3,900	5,000
20-24	14,100	5,700	8,400
25-29	13,400	6,400	7,000
30-34	15,400	7,300	8,100
35-39	17,800	8,700	9,100
40-44	17,800	9,200	8,700
45-49	18,800	9,700	9,100
50-54	16,200	8,400	7,800
55-59	11,800	6,000	5,800
60-64	7,400	3,900	3,500
65-69	4,200	2,100	2,100
70-74	3,300	1,800	1,500
75-79	2,700	1,700	1,000
80-84	1,800	1,200	600
85+	2,000	1,100	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	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.
3	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.
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” includes upper secondary, polytechnic, professional qualifications and other diploma qualifications.
6	“Post secondary” includes JC, diploma and degree holders while “Secondary & below” includes trade certificates (e.g. ITE).

List of Relevant Publications

<i>Singapore Department of Statistics</i>
Population Trends 2009
Statistics on Marriages & Divorces 2009
Monthly Digest of Statistics
Singapore in Figures 2009
Yearbook of Statistics 2009
<i>Ministry of Community Development, Youth & Sports</i>
Singapore Social Statistics in Brief 2009
<i>Immigration & Checkpoints Authority</i>
Report on Registration of Births & Deaths 2009
Singapore Demographic Bulletin

For more information, you may visit the following websites:

National Population Secretariat, Prime Minister's office	:	www.nps.gov.sg
Singapore Department of Statistics	:	www.singstat.gov.sg
Ministry of Community Development, Youth & Sports	:	www.mcys.gov.sg
Ministry of Home Affairs	:	www.mha.gov.sg
Immigration & Checkpoints Authority	:	www.ica.gov.sg

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