

Population in Brief 2021





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OVERVIEW



The Population in Brief is an annual publication that provides data and key updates on Singapore's population trends.

The publication covers the 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 of the past year are as follows:



Singapore's total population stood at 5.45 million as of June 2021. Amid the COVID-19 pandemic, the total population decreased by 4.1% from June 2020 to June 2021. This was largely due to the decrease in the non-resident population.



The citizen population decreased by 0.7%, to 3.50 million as of June 2021. The citizen population continued to age, with 17.6% aged 65 and above, compared with 16.8% in June 2020. The permanent resident (PR) population also decreased by 6.2%, to 0.49 million as of June 2021. This was mainly because more citizens and PRs remained overseas continuously for 12 months or more due to COVID-19 travel restrictions, and were therefore not counted as part of our population.



The non-resident population decreased by 10.7%, to 1.47 million as of June 2021. This was largely because of a decrease in foreign employment in Singapore from June 2020 to June 2021 due to travel restrictions and uncertain economic conditions. The decrease was seen across all pass types, with the largest drop in Work Permit Holders in the Construction, Marine Shipyard, and Process sectors.



In 2020, there were 19,430 citizen marriages, 12.3% fewer than the 22,165 citizen marriages in 2019. COVID-19 restrictions on large gatherings could have led couples to defer their marriages.



There were 31,816 citizen births in 2020, a decrease from the 32,844 citizen births in 2019. Over the last five years (2016 to 2020), there were about 32,500 citizen births on average each year, slightly more than the average of 32,400 each year in the preceding five-year period (2011 to 2015). The resident total fertility rate decreased from 1.14 in 2019 to 1.10 in 2020.

KEY INDICATORS



OVERALL POPULATION ('000)	JUNE 2020	JUNE 2021
Citizen population	3,523.2	3,498.2
Permanent resident (PR) population	521.0	488.7
Resident population	4,044.2	3,986.8
Non-resident population	1,641.6	1,466.7
Total population	5,685.8	5,453.6
AGE PROFILE OF CITIZENS	JUNE 2020	JUNE 2021
Proportion aged 65 and above (%)	16.8	17.6
Citizen median age (years)	42.2	42.5
MARRIAGE & PARENTHOOD		
	2019	2020
Number of marriages involving at least one citizen	22,165	19,430
Citizen births	32,844	31,816
Resident total fertility rate ¹	1.14	1.10
	2011 – 2015	2016 – 2020
Number of marriages involving at least one citizen, five-year average (to nearest hundred)	23,100	22,700
Number of citizen births, five-year average (to nearest hundred)	32,400	32,500

Note: The reference period for all data above is as of 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

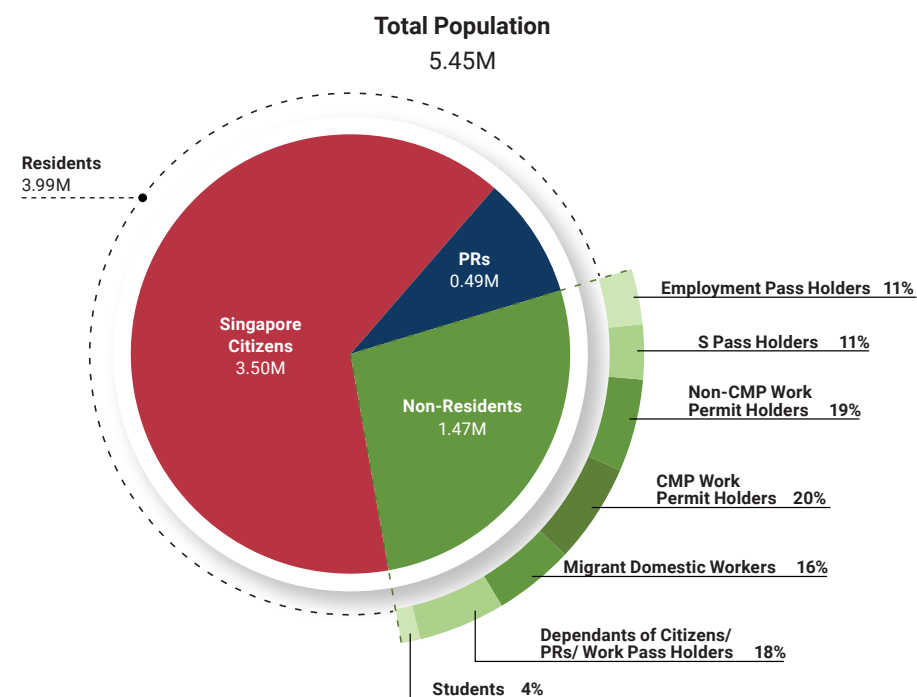
¹ Total fertility rate refers to the average number of live-births each female would have during her reproductive years (15–49 years old) if she were subject to the prevailing age-specific fertility rates in the population in the given year.

OVERALL POPULATION



There were 3.50 million Singapore citizens as of June 2021. There were 0.49 million permanent residents (PRs). In total, there were 3.99 million residents². Non-residents totalled 1.47 million, and include our foreign workforce across all pass types, dependants, and international students. Overall, Singapore's total population stood at 5.45 million.

Diagram 1: Total population, as of June 2021³



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

² Singapore residents comprise Singapore Citizens and Permanent Residents.

³ The figures are as of end-June 2021.

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).

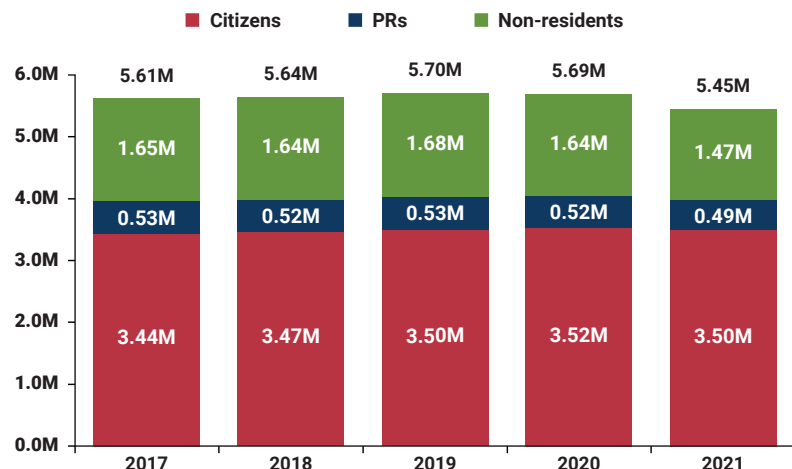
S Pass Holders are mid-level skilled staff who need to earn at least \$2,500 a month and have the relevant qualifications and work experience.

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 decreased by 0.7% (3.52M to 3.50M) and 6.2% (0.52M to 0.49M) respectively between 2020 and 2021 (Chart 1). This was mainly because more citizens and PRs remained overseas continuously for 12 months or more due to COVID-19 travel restrictions⁴.

Decrease in Citizen Population and PR Population Size

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

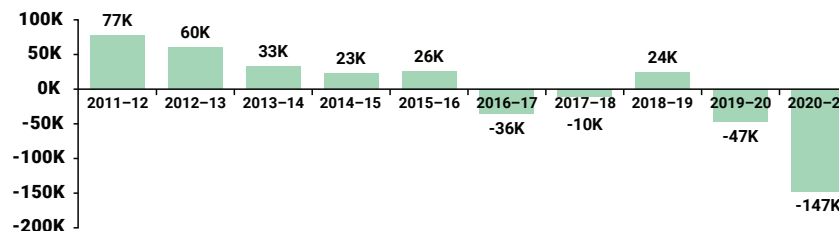


Source: Department of Statistics
Numbers may not sum up due to rounding.

The non-resident population stood at 1.47 million as of June 2021, a decrease of 10.7% from June 2020. This was largely due to a reduction in foreign employment in Singapore from June 2020 to June 2021 (Chart 2). The decrease was seen across all pass types, with the largest drop in Work Permit Holders in the Construction, Marine Shipyard, and Process sectors. These trends were largely due to travel restrictions and uncertain economic conditions related to COVID-19.

Decrease in Foreign Employment from June 2020 to June 2021

Chart 2: Foreign employment growth⁵, as of June

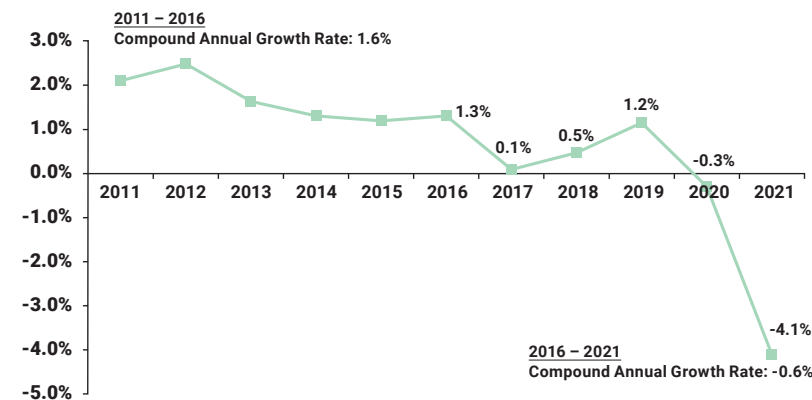


Source: Ministry of Manpower

Singapore's total population decreased by 4.1% from June 2020 to June 2021, largely due to the decrease in the non-resident population. The total population growth rate over the past five years was slower compared to the previous five-year period (Chart 3)⁶.

Slower Total Population Growth Rate from 2016 – 2021, Compared to Previous Five-Year Period

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



Source: Department of Statistics

⁴ The number of citizens and PRs counted in our population excludes persons with a registered foreign address, or who have been away from Singapore for a continuous period of 12 months or longer prior to the reference date (i.e. June each year).

⁵ Migrant domestic workers are excluded in the figures.

⁶ Excluding the effects of COVID-19 from June 2020 to June 2021, the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for the total population between June 2016 and June 2019 was 0.6%. This was already lower than the CAGR of 1.6% between June 2011 and June 2016.

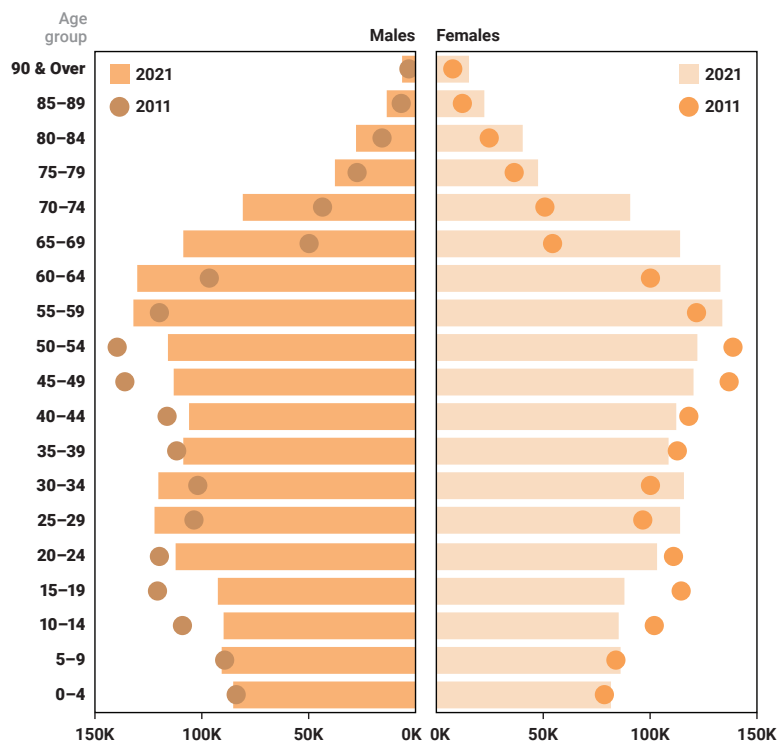
AGEING



With increasing life expectancy and low fertility rates, the proportion of our citizen population aged 65 years and above is rising⁷, and at a faster pace compared to the last decade. Large cohorts of "baby boomers"⁸ have begun entering the post-65 age range (Chart 4).

Large Cohorts of Baby Boomers Entering Post-65 Age Range

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

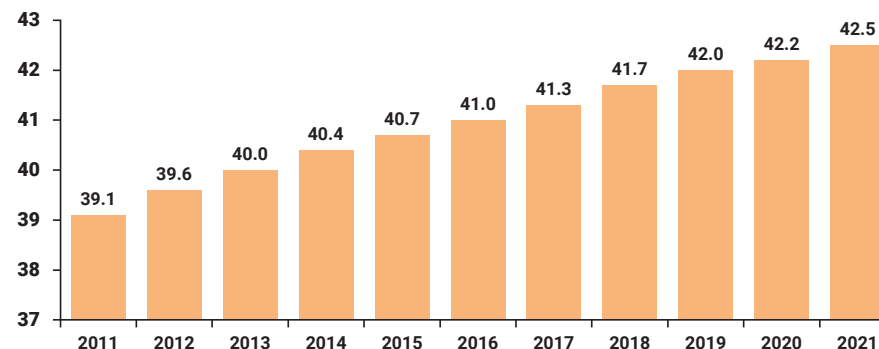


Source: Department of Statistics

Reflecting our ageing population, the median age of the citizen population also rose from 42.2 years to 42.5 years between 2020 and 2021 (Chart 5).

Median Age of Citizens Increased

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

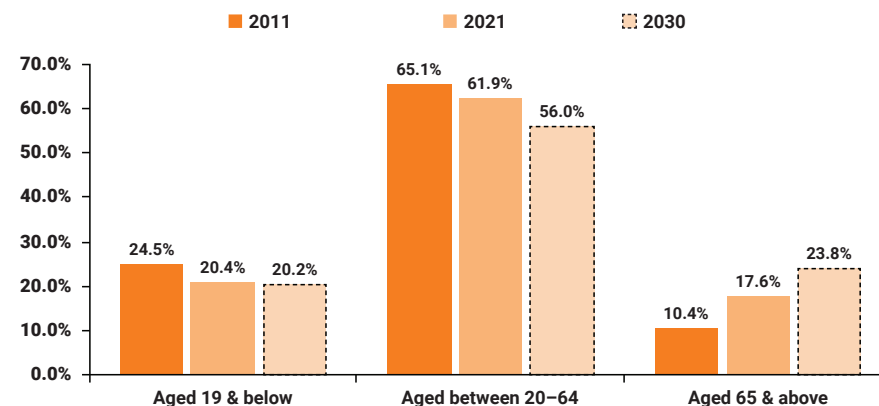


Source: Department of Statistics

Currently, 61.9% of citizens are aged 20 – 64 years. This has decreased from 65.1% in 2011, and is expected to decrease further to about 56.0% in 2030. Conversely, the proportion of citizens aged 65 and above has increased from 10.4% in 2011 to 17.6% in 2021. This proportion is expected to increase to about 23.8% in 2030 (Chart 6).

Fewer Citizens Aged 20 – 64 Years, More Citizens Aged 65 and Above

Chart 6: Citizen population by broad age bands, as of June⁹



Source: Department of Statistics

⁷ The benchmark of 65 years is aligned with international statistical definitions.

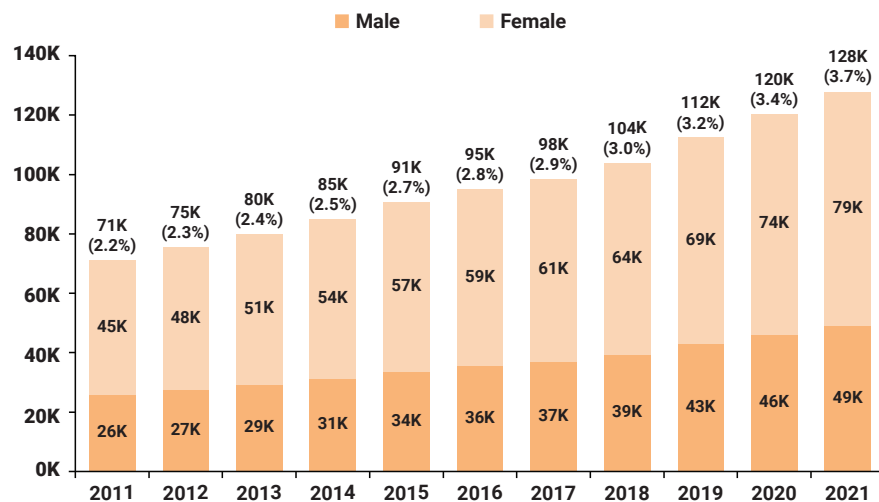
⁸ For this publication, "baby boomers" are defined as those born from 1946 to 1964. As such, they would be aged between 47-65 in 2011, and 57-75 in 2021.

⁹ The 2030 numbers are meant to 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.

The number of citizens aged 80 and above has also almost doubled since 2011 (Chart 7).

More Citizens Aged 80 and Above

Chart 7: Number and % of citizens aged 80 years and above, as of June



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

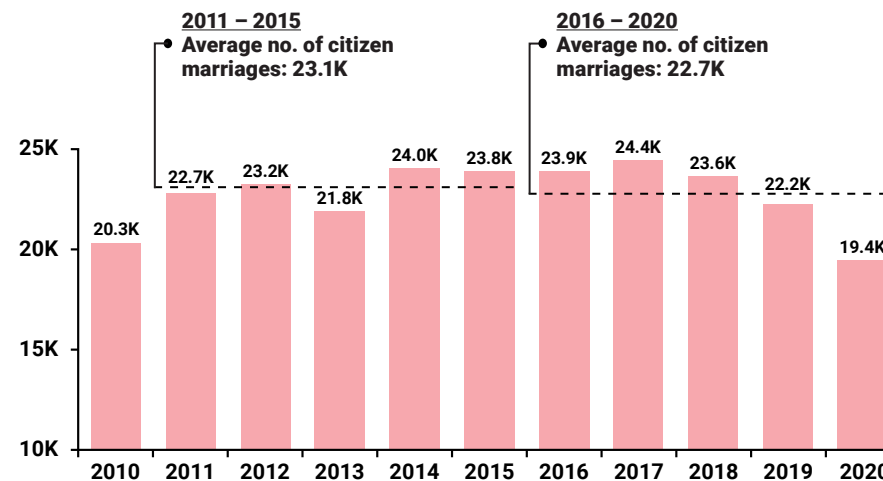
MARRIAGE & PARENTHOOD



There were 19,430 citizen marriages¹⁰ in 2020, fewer than the 22,165 citizen marriages in 2019 (Chart 8) (See Box story on Page 15). The median age at first marriage in 2020 was 30.1 years for citizen grooms and 28.4 years for citizen brides. This was the same as in 2019.

Fewer Citizen Marriages in 2020, compared to 2019

Chart 8: Citizen marriages

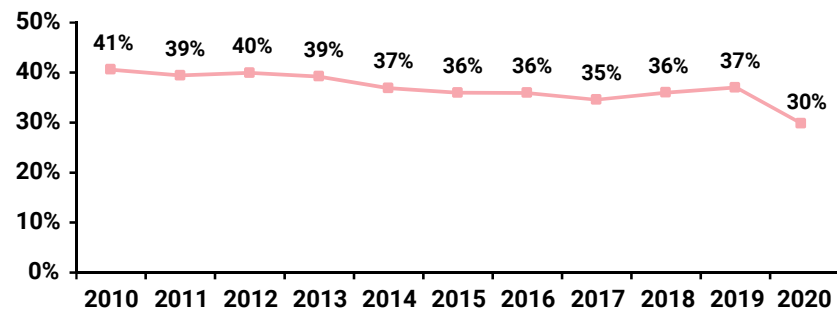


Source: Department of Statistics
The figures are based on the full calendar year (January to December).

¹⁰ Citizen marriages refer to marriages involving at least one citizen.

Fewer than 1 in 3 citizen marriages last year involved transnational couples (Chart 9)¹¹. The decrease in the proportion of transnational marriages in 2020 may have been partly due to COVID-19-related travel restrictions¹².

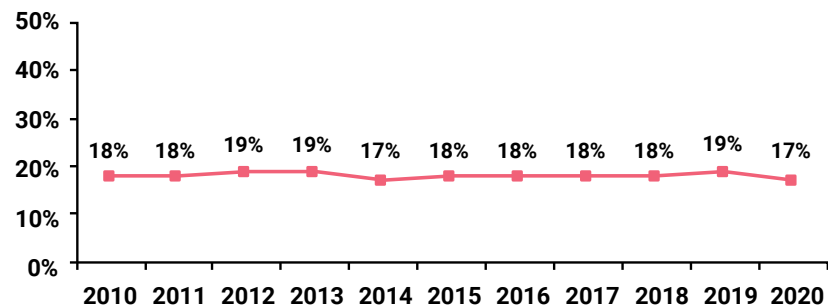
Chart 9: Transnational marriages as a proportion of citizen marriages



Source: Department of Statistics
The figures are based on the full calendar year (January to December).

About 1 in 5 citizen marriages last year were inter-ethnic¹³ (Chart 10), similar to the proportions in previous years.

Chart 10: 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).

¹¹ Transnational marriages refer to marriages between a citizen and a non-citizen (i.e. permanent resident or non-resident).

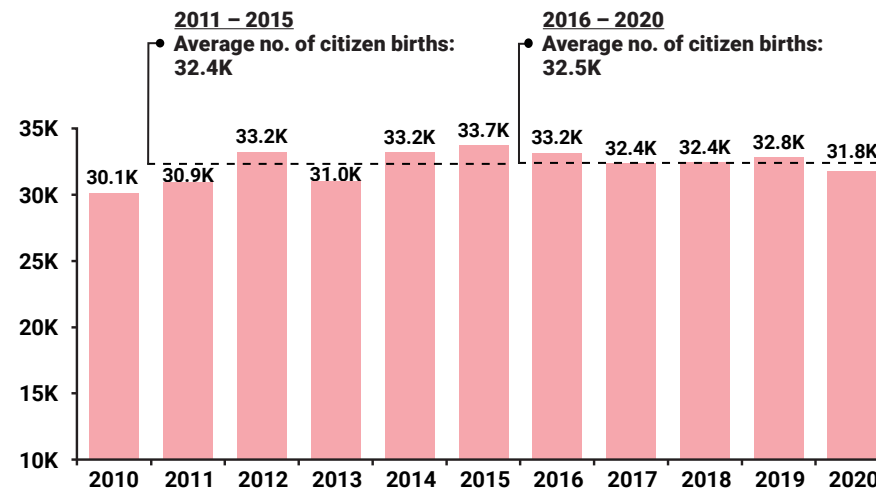
¹² From late-March 2020, all non-residents require entry approval to enter Singapore. Video link solemnisations were an option for couples from mid-May 2020 onwards, but both parties need to be physically in Singapore.

¹³ 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 31,816 citizen births¹⁴ in 2020, fewer than the 32,844 citizen births in 2019 (See Box story on Page 16). In the past five years (2016 to 2020), there were about 32,500 citizen births on average each year, slightly more than the average of about 32,400 each year in the previous five years (2011 to 2015, Chart 11). The median age of citizen mothers at first birth was 30.8 years in 2020. This was similar to the median age of 30.6 years in 2019.

More Citizen Births Each Year on Average Between 2016 – 2020, Compared to the Previous Five-Year Period

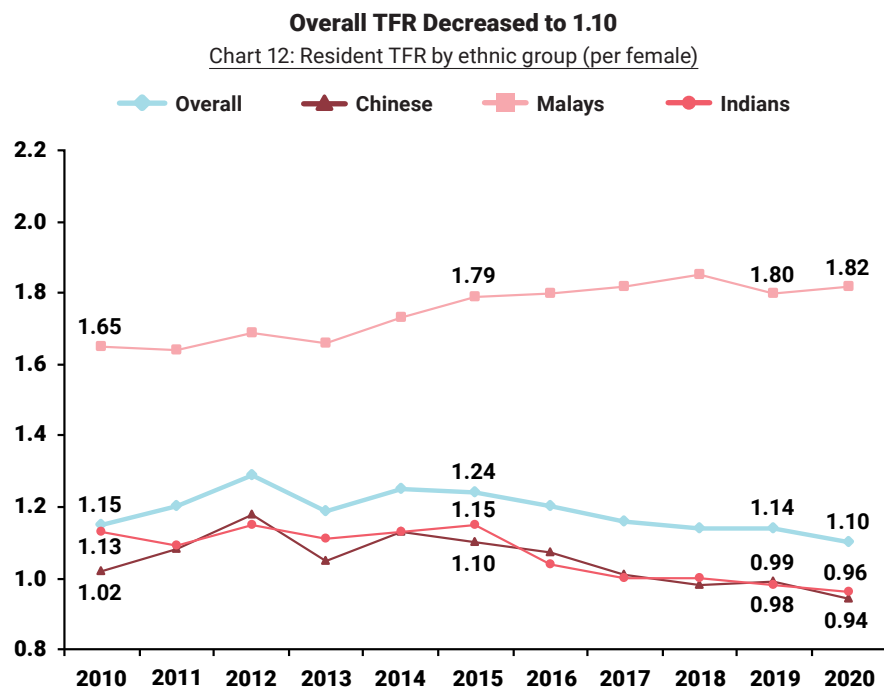
Chart 11: Citizen births



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

¹⁴ Citizen births refer to babies born to at least one citizen parent.

The resident total fertility rate (TFR)¹⁵ remained below replacement rate, decreasing from 1.14 in 2019 to 1.10 in 2020 (Chart 12). This is partly due to a general trend of later marriages and subsequent child-bearing.



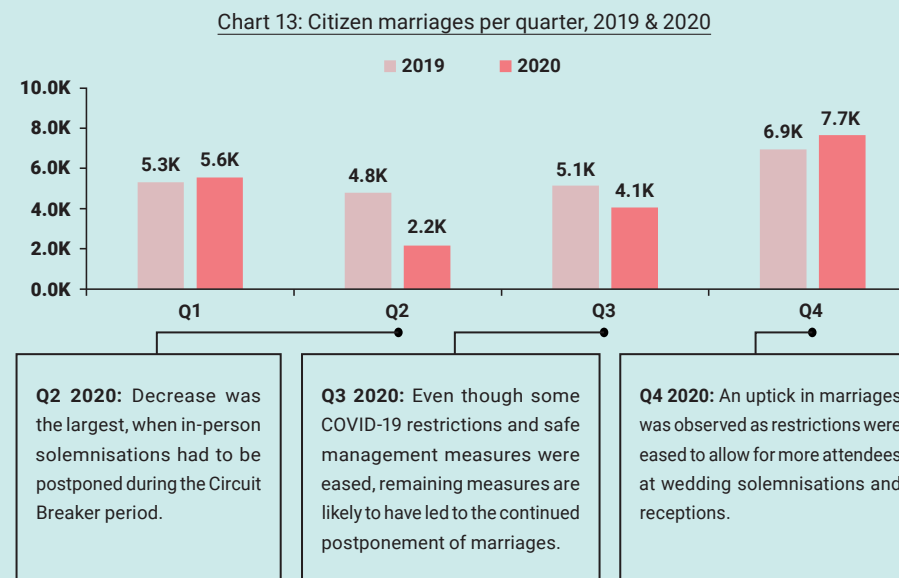
Source: Department of Statistics

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

¹⁵ 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.

Impact of COVID-19 on Citizen Marriages

Some Singaporeans postponed their marriages due to the restrictions on large social gatherings¹⁶ amid the pandemic, resulting in 12.3% fewer citizen marriages in 2020 than in 2019.



Source: Department of Statistics

¹⁶ All in-person solemnisations had to be postponed during the Circuit Breaker period (7 April to 1 June 2020), except for exceptional circumstances. Video-link solemnisations were made available from mid-May 2020 onwards. Safe management measures for marriage solemnisations and receptions were eased from June 2020. The cap on the number of attendees for marriage solemnisations was gradually increased from 10 in early-June 2020 to 50 attendees in early-August. In August 2020, marriage receptions—barred since the start of the Circuit Breaker—were also allowed to resume with up to 50 attendees. In September 2020, restrictions were further eased to allow up to 100 attendees.



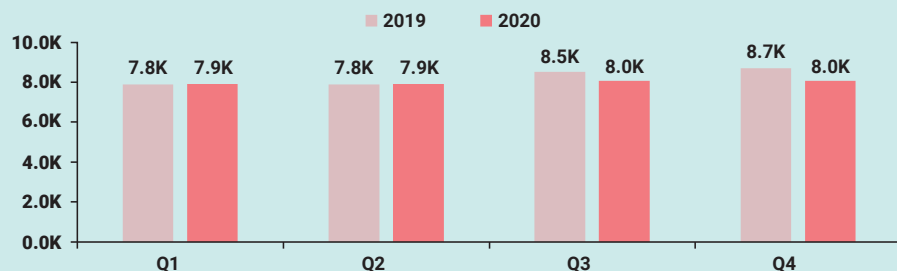
Impact of COVID-19 on Citizen Births

There were 3.1% fewer citizen births in 2020 than in 2019.

The decrease in births was also observed in other advanced societies in 2020 (e.g. the United States, Japan, Italy), which could reflect the impact that uncertainties and health concerns arising from COVID-19 had on parenthood decisions.

In Singapore, one of the key measures introduced to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on birth rates was the Baby Support Grant. This one-off \$3,000 cash grant was given to couples with citizen children born from 1 October 2020 to 30 September 2022. Given on top of the existing Baby Bonus Cash Gift, it aimed to reassure and encourage couples to proceed with their parenthood plans despite the pandemic.

Chart 14: Citizen births per quarter, 2019 & 2020



2H 2020: Compared to the same periods in 2019, there were fewer citizen births. Comparing the number of citizen births in each quarter, the largest difference from 2019 was that in Q4 2020.

Q4 2020: Many babies born in Q4 would have been conceived around the start of the COVID-19 pandemic in Singapore (Feb 2020). The lower number of citizen births compared to Q4 2019 suggests that some couples may have postponed their parenthood plans due to the pandemic.

Source: Immigration & Checkpoints Authority

IMMIGRATION & CITIZENS BY DESCENT

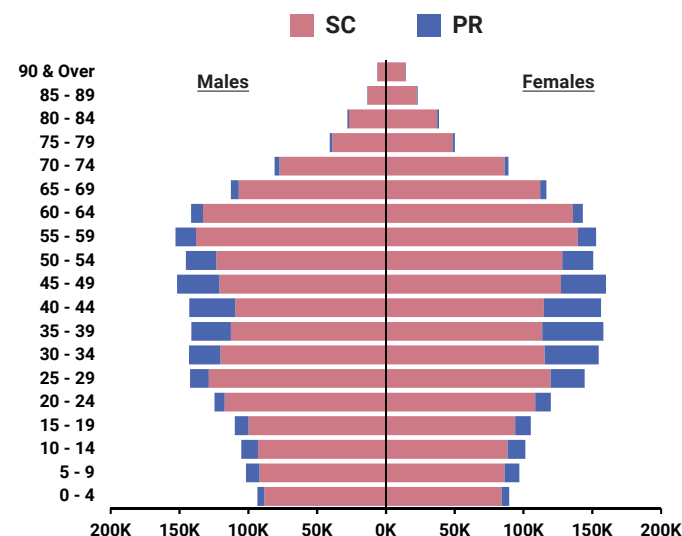
Singapore grants between 15,000 and 25,000 new citizenships annually, to individuals who are committed to making Singapore their home and who can integrate and contribute to Singapore. New citizens either share family ties with Singaporeans (for example, through marriage), or have studied, worked or lived here for some time.

Since the tightening of the immigration framework in late-2009, Singapore has accepted about 30,000 new PRs a year. This keeps the PR population size stable, and provides a pool of candidates who may be suitable for citizenship. The majority of our PRs are aged between 25 – 59 years (Chart 15).

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 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.

Immigration helps to moderate the impact of ageing and low birth rates in our citizen (SC) population, and keeps it from shrinking over the longer term. The pace of immigration will continue to be kept measured and stable.

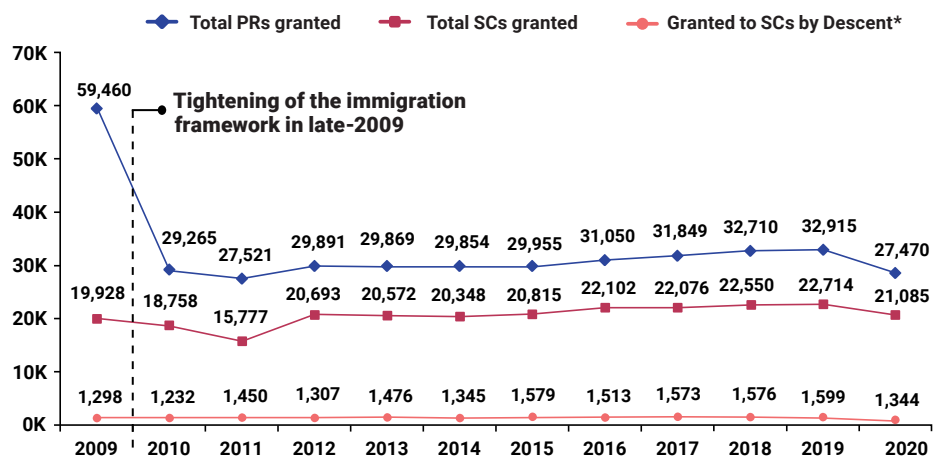
Chart 15: Age pyramid of resident population, as of June 2021



Source: Department of Statistics

In 2020, 21,085 individuals were granted citizenship and 27,470 individuals were granted PR. About 6% of the new SCs, or 1,344 of them, were children born overseas to Singaporean parents (“citizens by descent”) (Chart 16). These figures are lower than previous years due to the COVID-19 pandemic¹⁷.

Chart 16: 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).

¹⁷ The lower grant figures in 2020 were likely to be due to travel restrictions and operational issues arising from COVID-19. For example, safe management measures resulted in limited slots to complete the final steps for PR and citizenship registration, which must be done in-person.

ANNEX

DETAILED STATISTICAL TABLES



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

	2011	2016	2020	2021
Residents of which:				
Citizens	3,257.2	3,408.9	3,523.2	3,498.2
PRs	532.0	524.6	521.0	488.7
Non-residents	1,394.4	1,673.7	1,641.6	1,466.7
Total	5,183.7	5,607.3	5,685.8	5,453.6

Source: Department of Statistics

Table 2: Singapore citizens by age group, ethnic group and gender, June 2021

Age Group (Years)	Total			Chinese			Malays			Indians			Others		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Total	3498.2	1733.8	1764.4	2654.5	1308.8	1345.7	529.7	267.4	262.3	259.0	131.0	127.9	55.0	26.6	28.4
0 – 4	169.3	86.6	82.7	112.8	57.7	55.0	39.1	20.0	19.1	12.3	6.3	6.0	5.2	2.6	2.6
5 – 9	180.6	93.0	87.7	129.3	66.8	62.5	32.9	16.9	16.0	13.2	6.7	6.5	5.2	2.6	2.6
10 – 14	178.4	91.6	86.7	127.5	65.6	61.9	31.2	16.1	15.1	15.0	7.5	7.4	4.7	2.4	2.3
15 – 19	185.7	95.5	90.2	129.6	66.7	62.9	35.0	18.0	17.0	17.1	8.6	8.4	4.0	2.1	2.0
20 – 24	220.7	115.3	105.4	155.0	80.9	74.2	42.5	22.1	20.4	18.9	9.9	9.0	4.3	2.4	1.9
25 – 29	240.9	125.0	115.8	170.8	88.7	82.0	47.0	24.2	22.8	19.4	10.0	9.4	3.7	2.1	1.6
30 – 34	241.1	123.3	117.7	173.9	88.9	85.0	45.0	23.1	21.9	18.6	9.6	9.0	3.6	1.7	1.9
35 – 39	221.4	110.8	110.7	164.4	81.9	82.5	36.7	18.9	17.9	16.8	8.6	8.1	3.6	1.4	2.2
40 – 44	222.0	108.4	113.6	175.1	85.2	89.9	27.7	14.1	13.6	16.1	7.9	8.2	3.1	1.3	1.9
45 – 49	239.4	116.5	122.9	189.9	91.6	98.3	28.3	14.3	14.0	17.8	9.1	8.7	3.3	1.5	1.8
50 – 54	242.4	118.1	124.2	187.5	90.5	97.1	32.2	15.9	16.3	19.3	10.3	9.0	3.3	1.5	1.9
55 – 59	271.0	134.5	136.5	207.0	102.3	104.7	40.2	20.1	20.1	20.7	10.7	10.1	3.0	1.4	1.6
60 – 64	268.0	133.0	135.0	211.5	104.6	106.9	35.0	17.5	17.5	18.9	9.7	9.2	2.6	1.2	1.4
65 – 69	226.2	110.6	115.6	185.2	90.6	94.6	25.1	12.1	12.9	14.1	6.9	7.2	1.9	1.0	0.9
70 – 74	175.6	83.2	92.4	147.8	70.2	77.5	16.1	7.5	8.6	10.2	4.7	5.5	1.5	0.8	0.7
75 – 79	87.7	39.3	48.4	76.3	34.3	42.0	6.6	2.9	3.7	4.2	1.8	2.4	0.6	0.3	0.3
80 – 84	69.4	28.9	40.5	60.6	25.3	35.2	5.0	2.1	2.8	3.3	1.2	2.1	0.6	0.2	0.4
85 – 89	36.8	13.6	23.2	31.5	11.6	19.9	3.0	1.1	1.9	1.9	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.2
90 & above	21.7	6.6	15.1	18.9	5.2	13.7	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2

Source: Department of Statistics

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

	2011	2016	2020	2021
Chinese	76.2	76.1	75.9	75.9
Malay	15.1	15.0	15.0	15.1
Indian	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.4
Others	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6

Source: Department of Statistics

Table 4: Overseas Singaporean population¹⁸, as of June

Year	Number of Overseas Singaporeans
2011	192,200
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

Source: Department of Statistics

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

	2011	2016	2020	2021	2030 (Projected)
Residents	7.2	5.4	4.3	4.0	2.7
Citizens	6.3	4.7	3.7	3.5	2.4

Source: Department of Statistics

¹⁸ 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. As mentioned on Page 6 of this report, more citizens remained overseas continuously for 12 months or more due to COVID-19 travel restrictions. However, over the same period from June 2020 to June 2021, there was an even larger decrease in the number of frequent travellers. As a result, between June 2020 and June 2021, there was an overall decrease in the OS population.

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

	2011	2016	2020	2021
Residents	38.0	40.0	41.5	41.8
Citizens	39.1	41.0	42.2	42.5

Source: Department of Statistics

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

	2010	2015	2019	2020
Proportion of singles among citizens males by age group				
25 – 29 years	78.5	82.6	81.6	82.8
30 – 34 years	43.1	43.4	43.6	43.8
35 – 39 years	23.9	25.1	22.5	24.6
40 – 44 years	17.2	18.2	17.5	18.9
45 – 49 years	14.3	14.2	14.0	15.8
Proportion of singles among citizen females by age group				
25 – 29 years	62.0	69.0	69.2	71.3
30 – 34 years	30.6	31.4	33.3	35.7
35 – 39 years	20.0	21.5	21.5	22.0
40 – 44 years	15.6	17.9	17.9	18.3
45 – 49 years	13.6	16.1	15.8	16.7

Source: Department of Statistics

Table 8: Proportion of singles among citizens by age group, gender and highest qualification attained, as of June¹⁹ (%)

Age group (years) / Highest qualification attained	2010		2015		2020	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Aged 30 – 39	32.9	24.9	34.1	26.3	34.5	28.9
Below Secondary	36.7	15.0	38.9	16.3	42.3	21.2
Secondary	32.3	17.9	38.1	18.1	33.4	19.0
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	33.0	22.5	31.3	22.9	32.6	22.8
Diploma & Professional Qualification	33.0	26.2	34.6	26.4	35.4	26.8
University	31.9	30.2	32.9	29.9	33.8	32.4
Aged 40 – 49	15.6	14.5	16.2	17.0	17.3	17.5
Below Secondary	21.3	10.1	24.0	11.7	23.9	11.0
Secondary	15.0	12.3	17.2	12.4	19.4	13.0
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	14.8	15.4	15.8	17.3	19.3	16.1
Diploma & Professional Qualification	12.1	18.7	13.6	17.1	18.2	17.6
University	11.4	23.1	13.5	23.7	14.3	20.9

Source: Department of Statistics

¹⁹ 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	2010	2015	2019	2020
Total number of marriages		24,363	28,322	25,434	22,651
Citizen	Citizen	12,043	15,243	14,060	13,669
Citizen	PR	1,372	1,428	1,310	1,120
PR	Citizen	682	684	642	518
Citizen	Non-resident	4,963	4,828	4,426	2,802
Non-resident	Citizen	1,213	1,622	1,727	1,321
PR	PR	854	603	523	485
PR	Non-resident	1,082	941	674	547
Non-resident	PR	660	671	516	519
Non-resident	Non-resident	1,494	2,302	1,556	1,670
Citizen marriages (i.e. marriages involving at least one citizen)		20,273	23,805	22,165	19,430

Source: Department of Statistics

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

		2010	2015	2019	2020
Residents	Males	39.3	44.2	40.7	35.7
	Females	35.3	41.1	37.9	34.9
Citizens	Males	38.0	43.2	40.5	36.1
	Females	33.4	39.8	37.7	35.3

Source: Department of Statistics

Table 11: Median age at first marriage (years)

		2010	2015	2019	2020
Residents	Males	30.0	30.2	30.2	30.2
	Females	27.7	28.1	28.6	28.6
Citizens	Males	30.0	30.1	30.1	30.1
	Females	27.6	27.9	28.4	28.4

Source: Department of Statistics

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

	2010	2015	2019	2020
Number of marriages	8,230	8,562	8,105	5,761
Non-citizen brides	6,335	6,256	5,736	3,922
Asia	6,078	6,069	5,542	3,777
Non-Asia of which:	257	187	194	145
North America*	22	26	27	41
Europe	47	70	72	51
Oceania*	26	31	33	19
Others	162	60	62	34
Non-citizen grooms	1,895	2,306	2,369	1,839
Asia	1,227	1,491	1,599	1,164
Non-Asia of which:	668	815	770	675
North America*	111	164	118	121
Europe	337	404	385	359
Oceania*	112	134	124	99
Others	108	113	143	96

*“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)

	2010	2015	2019	2020
Residents	30.1	30.7	30.9	31.1
Citizens	29.8	30.3	30.6	30.8

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 of June (per ever-married female)

	2010		2015		2019		2020	
	30 – 39	40 – 49	30 – 39	40 – 49	30 – 39	40 – 49	30 – 39	40 – 49
Residents	1.49	2.02	1.46	1.85	1.41	1.79	1.40	1.76
Citizens	1.55	2.08	1.49	1.91	1.44	1.83	1.44	1.81

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 of June (%)

	2010		2015		2019		2020	
	30 – 39	40 – 49	30 – 39	40 – 49	30 – 39	40 – 49	30 – 39	40 – 49
Residents	20.1	9.3	20.7	11.6	22.9	12.3	23.8	13.5
Citizens	20.5	8.6	21.9	11.3	24.4	12.5	24.1	13.6

Source: Department of Statistics

Table 16: Number of births²⁰ by birth order and residency status

Birth Order	2010	2015	2019	2020
Total births	37,967	42,185	39,279	38,590
Resident births	35,129	37,861	35,330	34,233
First	16,710	17,915	16,461	15,989
Second	12,390	13,314	12,416	11,810
Third	4,299	4,731	4,401	4,320
Fourth	1,224	1,332	1,323	1,370
Fifth & over	506	569	729	744
Citizen births	30,131	33,725	32,844	31,816
First	14,127	15,887	15,203	14,720
Second	10,444	11,632	11,513	10,978
Third	3,910	4,375	4,131	4,072
Fourth	1,160	1,278	1,278	1,320
Fifth & over	490	553	719	726

Source: Immigration & Checkpoints Authority

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

	2010	2015	2019	2020
Overall	1.15	1.24	1.14	1.10
Chinese	1.02	1.10	0.99	0.94
Malays	1.65	1.79	1.80	1.82
Indians	1.13	1.15	0.98	0.96

Source: Department of Statistics

²⁰ 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 2020

	New Permanent Residents	New Citizens
Total	27,470	21,085
By age group (%)		
Above 40 years	9.1	21.5
31 – 40 years	31.2	26.3
21 – 30 years	37.1	15.2
20 years and below	22.7	37.1
By highest qualification attained among those aged 20 & over (%)		
Post-secondary	84.3	80.9
Secondary and below	15.7	19.1
By region of origin (%)		
Southeast Asian countries	56.2	56.8
Other Asian countries	35.4	37.2
Others	8.4	6.0

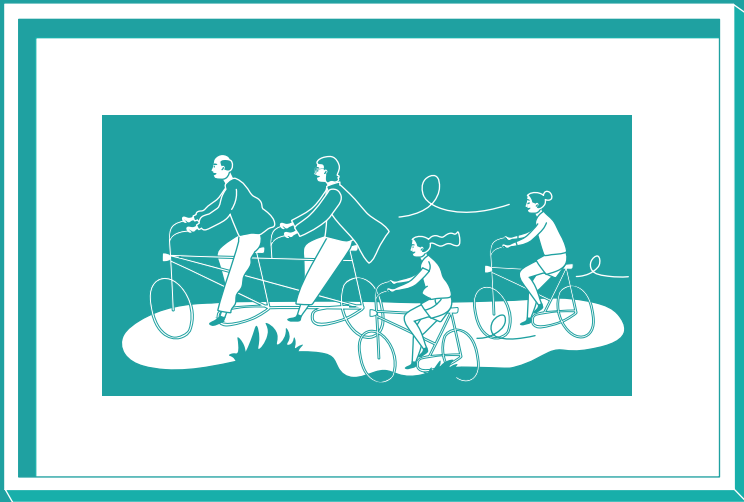
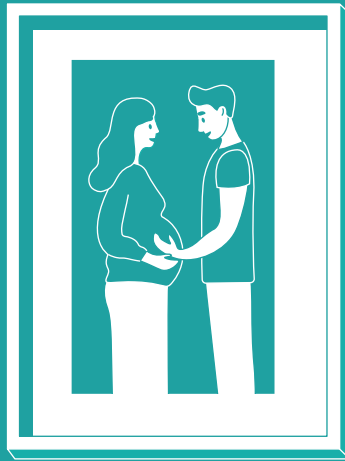
Source: Immigration & Checkpoints Authority

List of Relevant Publications:

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

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



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