

Population in Brief 2025



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Annex



Overall Population

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Immigration

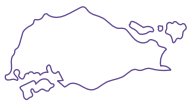
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Overview



The Population in Brief is an annual publication that provides an update on Singapore's key population trends, showing how our population strategies support **a thriving people, dynamic economy, inclusive society and resilient nation**.

The key population trends are as follows:



Overall, Singapore's total population stood at 6.11 million as at June 2025, a 1.2% increase from June 2024. This increase was mainly due to the growth in the non-resident population. The annualised population growth rate of 1.5% over the past five years (2020-2025) was higher than the 0.5% over the preceding five-year period (2015-2020), mostly due to an increase in the number of Work Permit Holders in the Construction sector to support key infrastructure projects such as Changi Terminal 5 and the ramping up of housing supply.



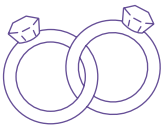
The citizen population increased by 0.7% from 3.64 million in June 2024 to 3.66 million in June 2025. The Permanent Resident population remained stable at 0.54 million in June 2025.



The non-resident population increased by 2.7% from 1.86 million in June 2024 to 1.91 million in June 2025. The increase came primarily from Work Permit Holders, followed by Migrant Domestic Workers.



The citizen population continued to age, with 20.7% aged 65 and above in June 2025, compared to 13.1% in June 2015. The number of citizens aged 80 and above also increased by about 60% from 91,000 in 2015 to 145,000 in 2025.



In 2024, there were 22,955 citizen marriages, 5.7% lower than the 24,355 citizen marriages in 2023, but higher than the 22,165 in 2019 (pre-COVID). The average number of citizen marriages per year in the last five years (23,000) was lower than in the preceding five years (23,600).



There were 29,237 citizen births in 2024, 1.2% more than the 28,877 citizen births in 2023. The average number of births per year in the last five years (30,400) was lower than that in the preceding five years (32,900). The resident total fertility rate was 0.97 in 2024, unchanged from 2023.

Key Indicators



Overall Population ('000)	June 2024	June 2025
Resident population	4,180.9	4,204.5
Citizen population	3,635.9	3,660.7
Permanent Resident population	544.9	543.8
Non-resident population	1,856.0	1,906.7
Total population	6,036.9	6,111.2
Age Profile of Citizens	June 2024	June 2025
Proportion aged 65 and above (%)	19.9	20.7
Citizen median age (years)	43.4	43.7
Marriage & Parenthood	2023	2024
Citizen marriages	24,355	22,955
Citizen births	28,877	29,237
Resident total fertility rate	0.97	0.97
	2015–2019	2020–2024
Citizen marriages, five-year average (to nearest hundred)	23,600	23,000
Citizen births, five-year average (to nearest hundred)	32,900	30,400

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

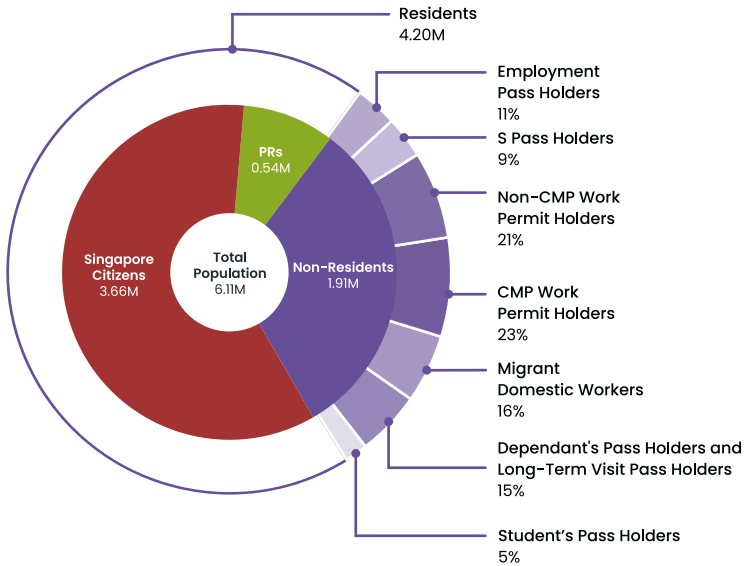
Overall Population



As at June 2025, there were 3.66 million Singapore Citizens (SCs) and 0.54 million Permanent Residents (PRs). In total, there were 4.20 million residents.¹ Non-residents (NRs), which include our foreign workforce across all pass types, dependants and international students, totalled 1.91 million. Overall, Singapore's total population stood at 6.11 million.

Singapore's Total Population Stood at 6.11M

Diagram 1: Total population, as at June 2025²



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

¹ Singapore residents comprise SCs and PRs.

² The figures are as at end-June 2025.

Work Permit Holders are semi-skilled foreign workers from approved source countries. Some work in the 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 skilled foreign workers (Associate Professionals and Technicians). The monthly qualifying salary for an S Pass is \$3,300 for applicants at age 23. This increases progressively with age, up to \$4,800 at age 45 and above. A higher qualifying salary applies for the Financial Services sector.

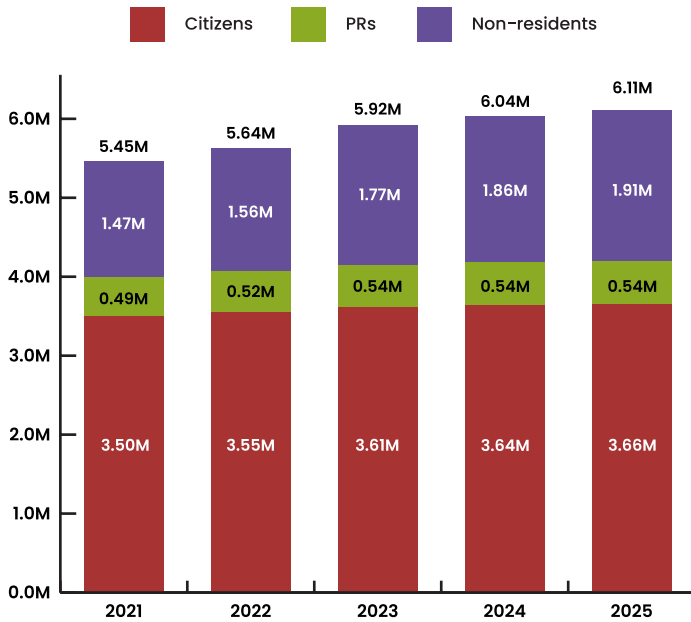
Employment Pass Holders are foreign professionals, managers and executives. The monthly qualifying salary for an Employment Pass is \$5,600 for applicants at age 23. This increases progressively with age, up to \$10,700 at age 45 and above. A higher qualifying salary applies for the Financial Services sector.

Dependant's Pass Holders and Long-Term Visit Pass Holders are mostly dependants of SCs, PRs, and Work Pass Holders.

The citizen population increased by 0.7% (3.64 million to 3.66 million), while the PR population remained stable at 0.54 million in June 2025 (Chart 1).³

Citizen and NR Populations Increased, while PR Population Remained Stable

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



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

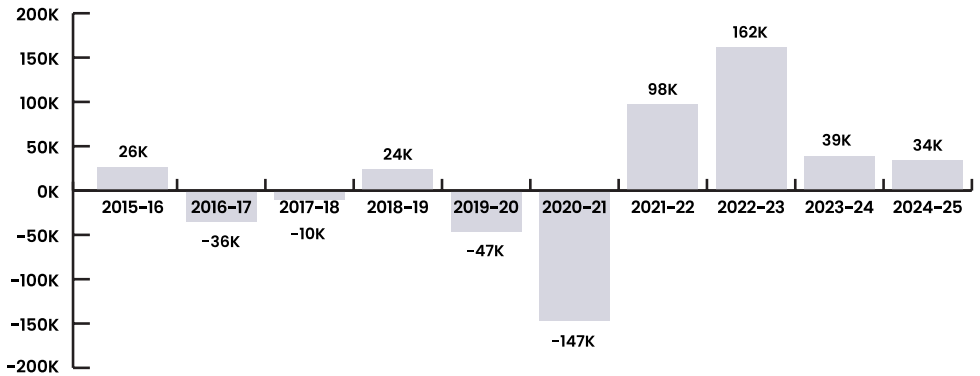
³ The basic count and profile of the population are based on a person's place of usual residence, i.e., de jure concept. Therefore, citizens or PRs who have a registered foreign address or have been overseas continuously for 12 months or more prior to the reference date (i.e., June each year) are not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

The NR population is diverse, and its size and composition fluctuate depending on our economic and social needs. Today, the foreign workforce makes up about two-thirds of the NR population, while the remaining one-third comprises mainly Migrant Domestic Workers (MDWs), dependants, and students.

As at June 2025, the NR population stood at 1.91 million, an increase of 2.7% from June 2024. The increase in the NR population came primarily from Work Permit Holders (WPHs), followed by MDWs. The pace of foreign employment growth in Singapore remained stable from June 2024 to June 2025, compared to June 2023 to June 2024 ([Chart 2](#)).

Stable Pace of Foreign Employment Growth from June 2024 to June 2025, compared to June 2023 to June 2024

Chart 2: Change in foreign employment, as at June⁴



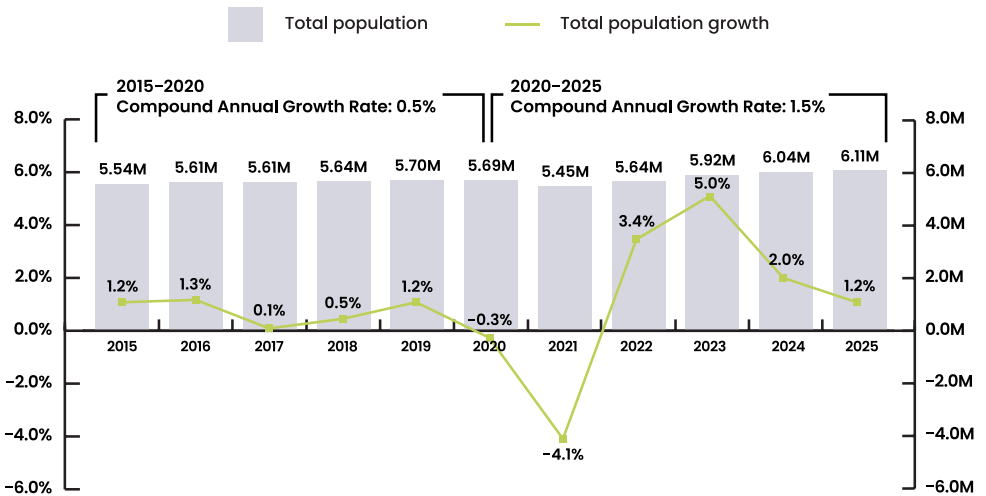
Source: Ministry of Manpower

⁴ To provide a clearer picture of foreign workforce growth related to economic sectors, Migrant Domestic Workers (MDWs) are excluded from the figures due to the distinct nature of their employment. Unlike other sectors where foreign workers contribute directly to industries such as Construction, Manufacturing and services, MDWs work in households, performing domestic tasks.

Singapore’s total population increased by 1.2% from June 2024 to June 2025 (Chart 3). The annualised population growth rate over the past five years (2020–2025) was higher than the preceding five-year period (2015–2020), mostly due to an increase in the number of Work Permit Holders in the Construction sector to support key infrastructure projects such as Changi Terminal 5 and the ramping up of housing supply.

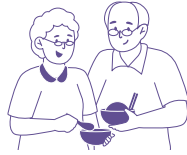
Annualised Total Population Growth Rate Over the Past Five Years Was Higher Than the Preceding Five-Year Period

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



Source: Department of Statistics

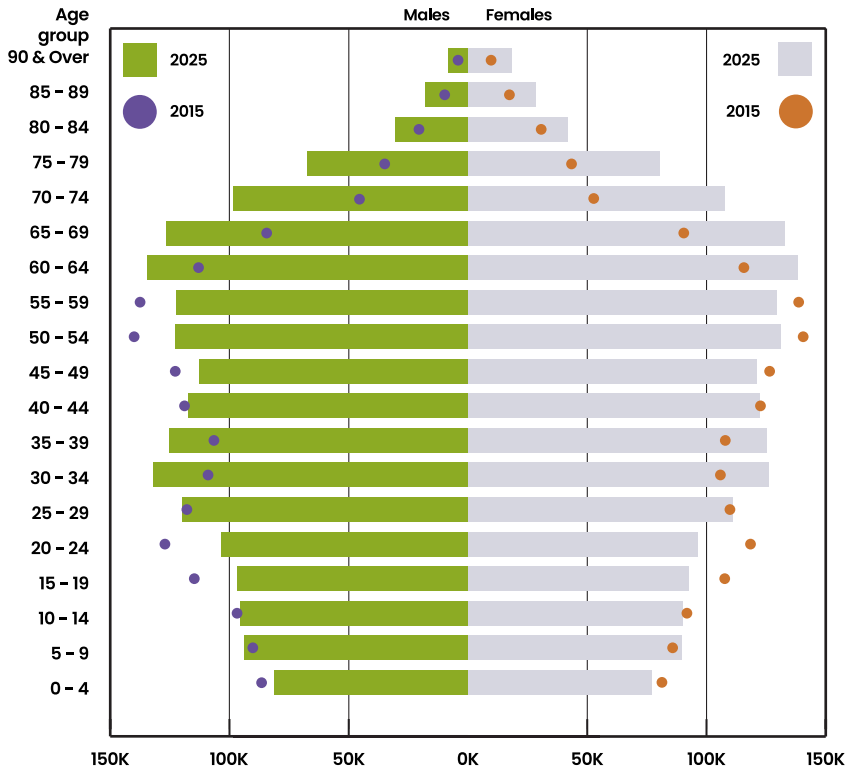
Longevity



The proportion of our citizen population aged 65 years and above is rising, and at a faster pace compared to the last decade. Large cohorts of “baby boomers” have begun entering the post-65 age range (Chart 4).^{5,6}

Large Cohorts of Baby Boomers Entering Post-65 Age Range

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



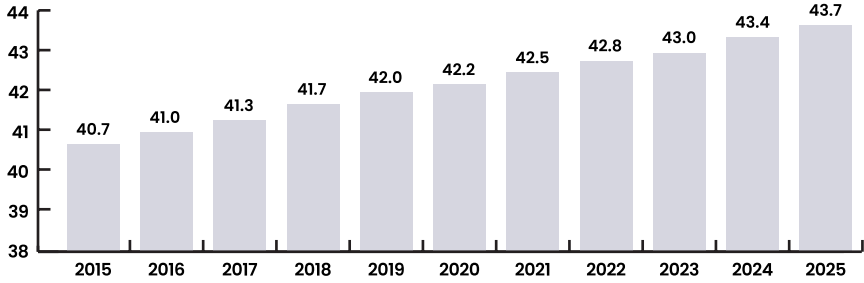
Source: Department of Statistics

⁵ The benchmark of 65 years is aligned with international statistical definitions.

⁶ For this publication, “baby boomers” are defined as those born from 1946 to 1964. As such, they would be aged between 51 and 69 in 2015, and 61 and 79 in 2025.

Reflecting our ageing population, the median age of the citizen population also rose from 43.4 years to 43.7 years between June 2024 and June 2025 (Chart 5).

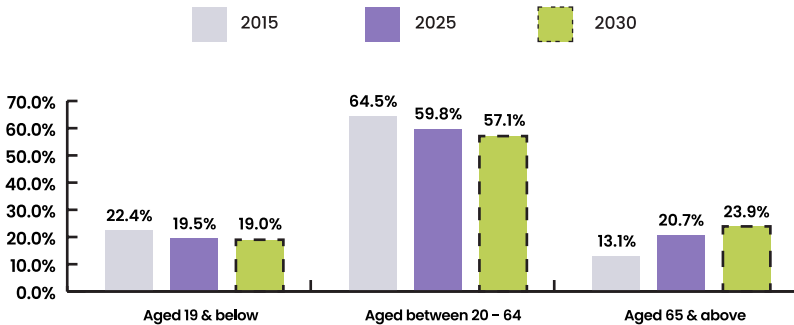
Median Age of Citizens Increased
 Chart 5: Median age of citizens, as at June (years)



Source: Department of Statistics

In June 2025, 59.8% of citizens were aged 20 to 64 years. This proportion decreased from 64.5% in 2015. Conversely, the proportion of citizens aged 65 and above increased from 13.1% in 2015 to 20.7% in 2025. By 2030, around 1 in 4 citizens (23.9%) will be aged 65 & above (Chart 6).

Fewer Citizens Aged 20 – 64 Years, More Citizens Aged 65 and Above
 Chart 6: Citizen population by broad age bands, as at June⁷



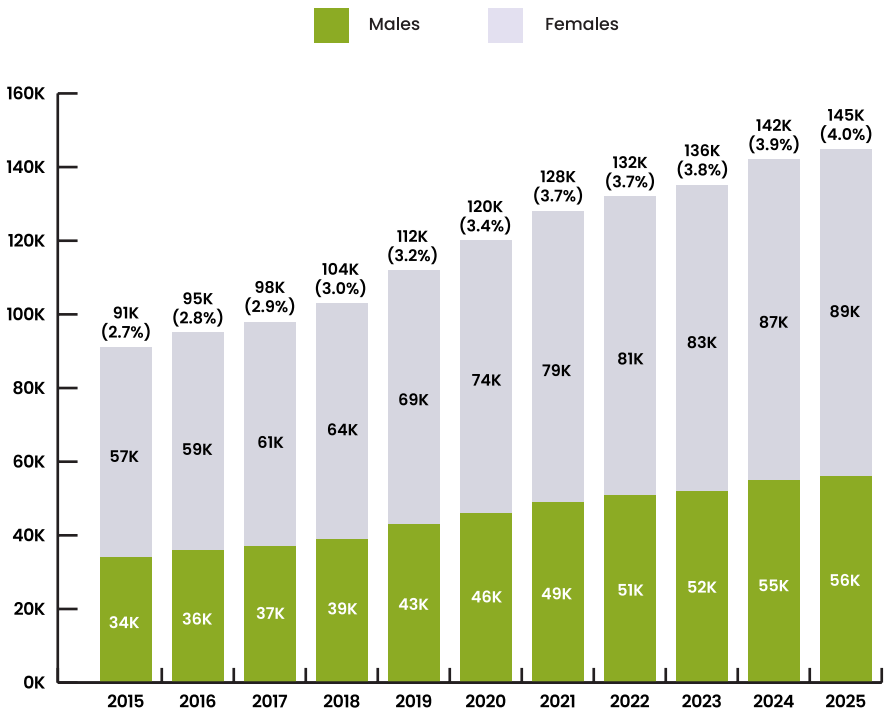
Source: Department of Statistics
 Figures may not sum up due to rounding.

⁷ 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. Projections have been updated from Population in Brief 2024.

The number of citizens aged 80 and above also increased by about 60% from 91,000 in 2015 to 145,000 in 2025 (Chart 7).

More Citizens Aged 80 and Above

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



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

Marriage & Parenthood

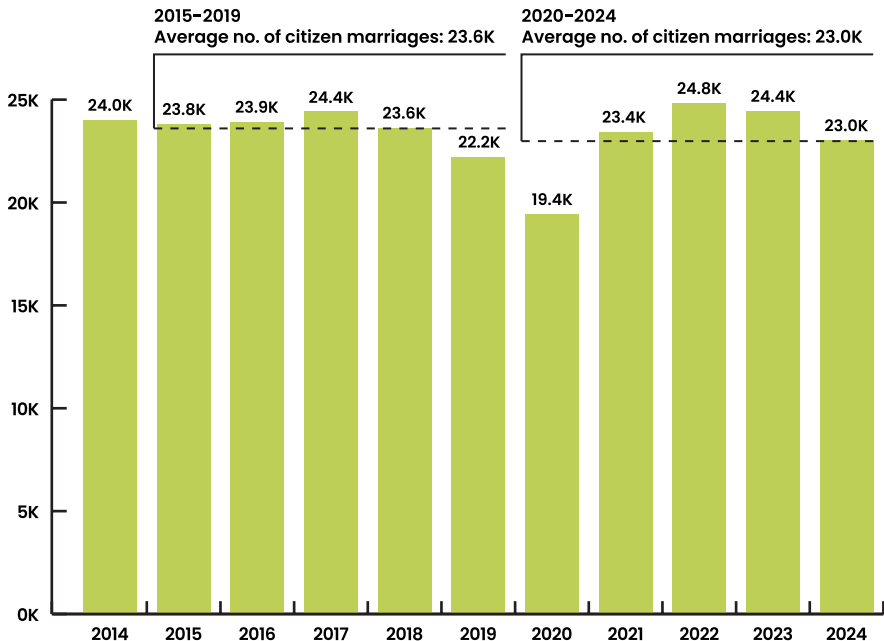


There were 22,955 citizen marriages in 2024, 5.7% lower than the 24,355 citizen marriages in 2023, but higher than the 22,165 citizen marriages in 2019 (pre-COVID) (Chart 8).⁸

The average number of citizen marriages per year in the last five years (23,000) was lower than that of the preceding five years (23,600). The median age at first marriage for citizen grooms and brides was 30.8 and 29.1 years in 2024, up from 30.1 and 27.9 years respectively in 2014.

Fewer Citizen Marriages in 2024, Compared to 2023

Chart 8: Citizen marriages



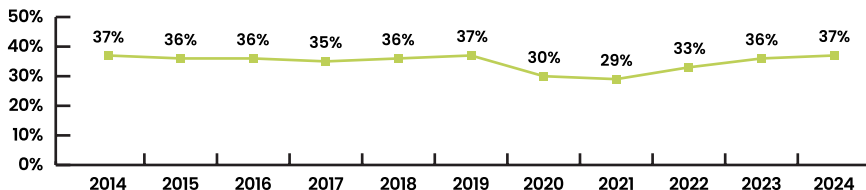
Source: Department of Statistics
The figures are based on the full calendar year (January to December).

⁸ Citizen marriages refer to marriages involving at least one citizen.

Transnational marriages made up 37% of citizen marriages in 2024 ([Chart 9](#)). This proportion has remained largely stable over the last ten years, barring dips in the COVID years of 2020 and 2021.⁹

Similar Proportion of Transnational Marriages from 2023 to 2024

Chart 9: Transnational marriages as a proportion of citizen marriages

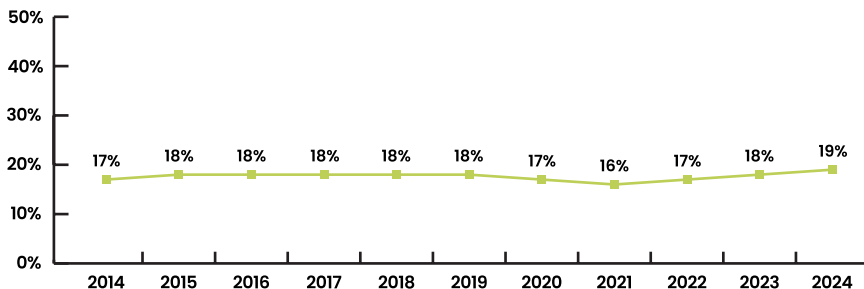


Source: Department of Statistics
The figures are based on the full calendar year (January to December).

19% of citizen marriages last year were inter-ethnic ([Chart 10](#)).¹⁰ This proportion has remained largely stable over the last ten years.

Proportion of Inter-ethnic Marriages Remained Stable

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).

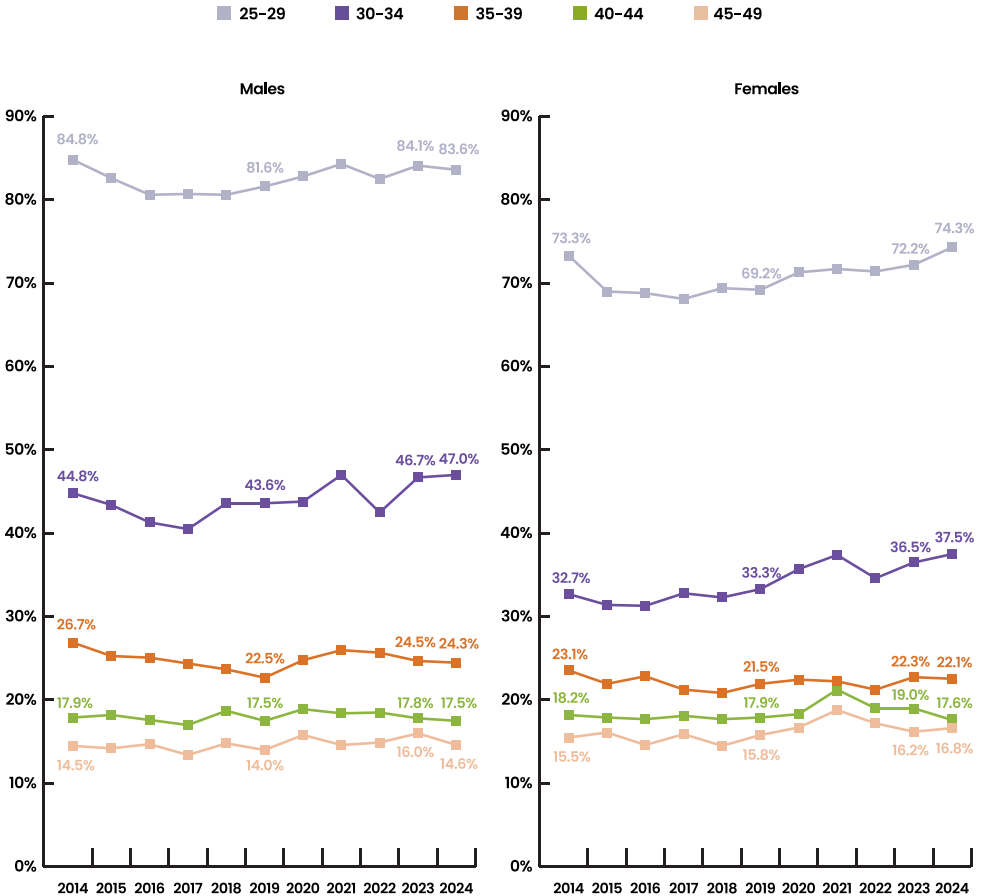
⁹ Transnational marriages refer to marriages between a citizen and a non-citizen (i.e., PR or NR).

¹⁰ Inter-ethnic marriages refer to marriages between persons of different ethnic groups, namely Chinese, Malay, Indian and Others.

The proportion of singles has been rising in recent years.¹¹ Between 2019 and 2024, the proportion of singles rose across almost all male and female age groups. This trend is particularly pronounced in the younger age groups, with the 25-29 and 30-34 age groups registering higher increases in the proportion of singles, compared to other age groups (Chart 11).

Higher Proportion of Singles Across Most Age Groups

Chart 11: Proportion of singles among citizen population by age group and sex, as at June



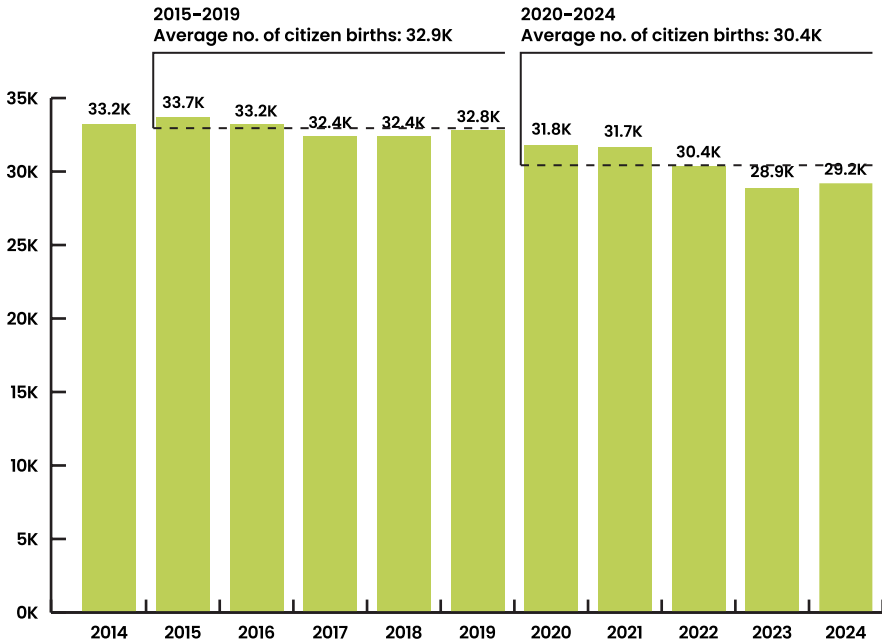
Source: Department of Statistics

¹¹ Data refers to those who are never-married.

There were 29,237 citizen births in 2024, 1.2% more than the 28,877 citizen births in 2023 (Chart 12).¹² The average number of births per year in the last five years (30,400) was lower than in the preceding five years (32,900). The median age of citizen mothers at first birth was 31.6 years in 2024, up from 30.3 years in 2014.

More Citizen Births in 2024, Compared to 2023

Chart 12: Citizen births



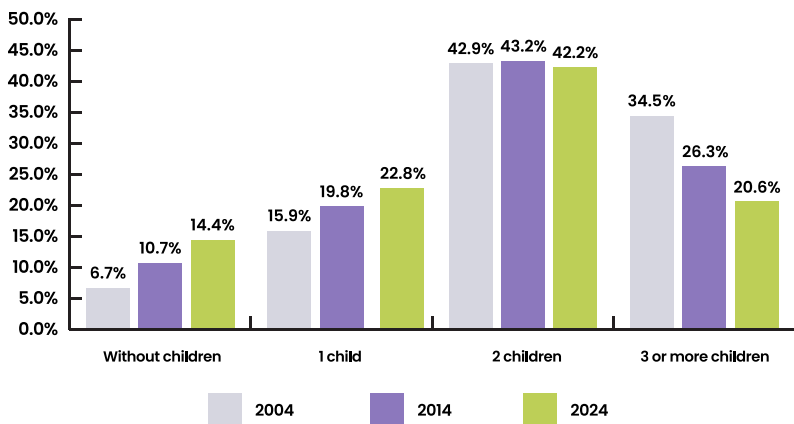
Source: Immigration & Checkpoints Authority
 The figures are based on the full calendar year (January to December).

¹² Citizen births refer to babies born to at least one citizen parent.

Singaporean families have fewer children on average compared to a decade ago

Singaporean families are getting smaller, with fewer children per family. Over the past two decades, the share of citizen ever-married females without children or with one child has increased from 6.7% to 14.4% and 15.9% to 22.8% respectively. Within the same period, the share of citizen ever-married females with three or more children decreased significantly from 34.5% to 20.6% (Chart 13).

Chart 13: Proportion of citizen ever-married females aged 40-49 by number of children born



Source: Department of Statistics

Decisions to get married and have children are deeply personal. As seen in many other advanced societies and observed in our surveys and engagements with Singaporeans, the trend of low fertility reflects a generational shift where younger Singaporeans value and prioritise other life goals ahead of marriage and parenthood. More Singaporeans are marrying later and delaying childbearing or choosing not to have children. As fertility declines with age, older couples who wish to have children may also face difficulties conceiving. From our surveys and engagements with Singaporeans, marriage and parenthood decisions are also influenced by a wide range of factors, including the costs of raising children, ability to manage work and family commitments and expectations around what it means to be a good parent.

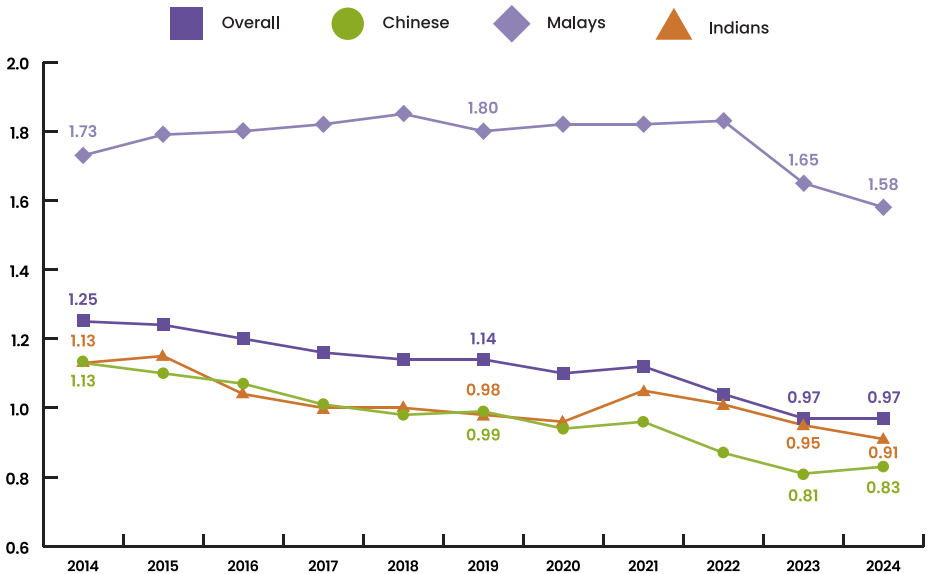
Despite these trends, aspirations to marry and have children remain strong in Singapore. The majority (80%) of young Singaporeans say they intend to marry, and over a third of married couples aspire to have three or more children.¹³ The Government is committed to supporting Singaporeans’ parenthood aspirations, with a comprehensive suite of measures across areas such as housing, healthcare, preschool and education, financial and work-life support.

In addition, to give greater assurance to couples who wish to have larger families, the Government recently introduced the Large Families Scheme (LFS), which provides additional financial support of up to \$16,000 for each third and subsequent Singapore Citizen child. Under the LFS, the Government has also partnered corporates across different sectors to offer privileges and deals to large families, as part of efforts to kickstart a whole-of-society movement to celebrate larger families.

The resident total fertility rate (TFR), which has been declining over the past few decades, was 0.97 in 2024, unchanged from 2023 (Chart 14).¹⁴ Many other advanced societies are also experiencing falling birth rates, as more people are postponing family formation and having fewer children.

Overall TFR Remained at 0.97 in 2024

Chart 14: Resident TFR by ethnic group (per female)



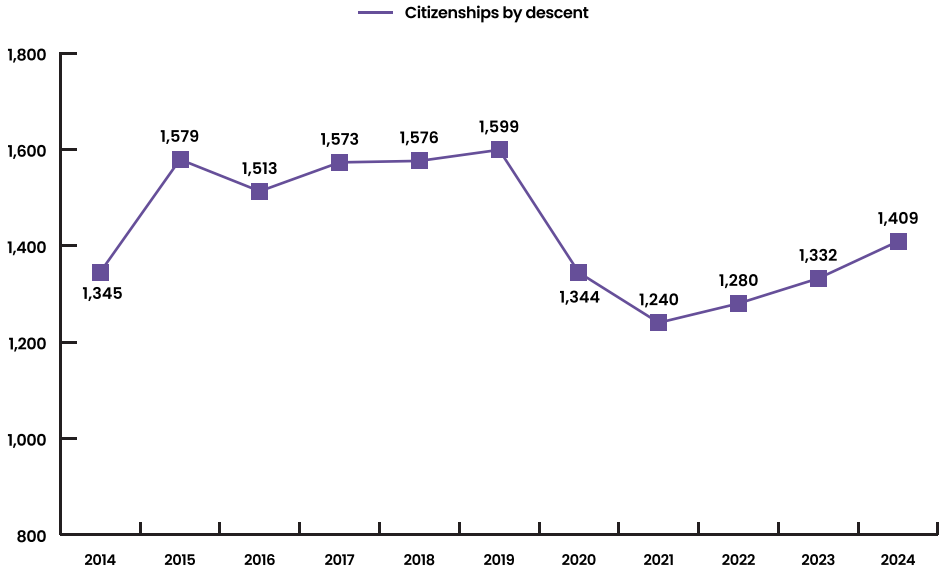
Source: Department of Statistics
The figures are based on the full calendar year (January to December).

¹³ Based on results from the 2021 Marriage & Parenthood Survey.

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.

In addition to citizen births in Singapore, there are also children born overseas to at least one Singaporean parent. In 2024, 1,409 children born overseas to at least one Singaporean parent were granted citizenship by descent (Chart 15).¹⁵

1,409 Children Granted Citizenship by Descent in 2024
 Chart 15: Number of children granted citizenships by descent¹⁶



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

¹⁵ Children under the age of 21 years old and were born overseas to Singaporean parents may be granted citizenship by descent if they meet the prevailing criteria.

¹⁶ Starting with this edition of Population in Brief, to more accurately reflect immigration inflows and birth statistics, citizenships by descent is reported under the Marriage & Parenthood section. Citizenship by descent is based on a constitutional entitlement to citizenship for children born overseas to Singaporean parents, akin to how children born in Singapore to Singaporean parents are constitutionally entitled to citizenship by birth. Under the Immigration section, the figures for total number of citizenships granted exclude the category of citizenships by descent (page 21).

Immigration

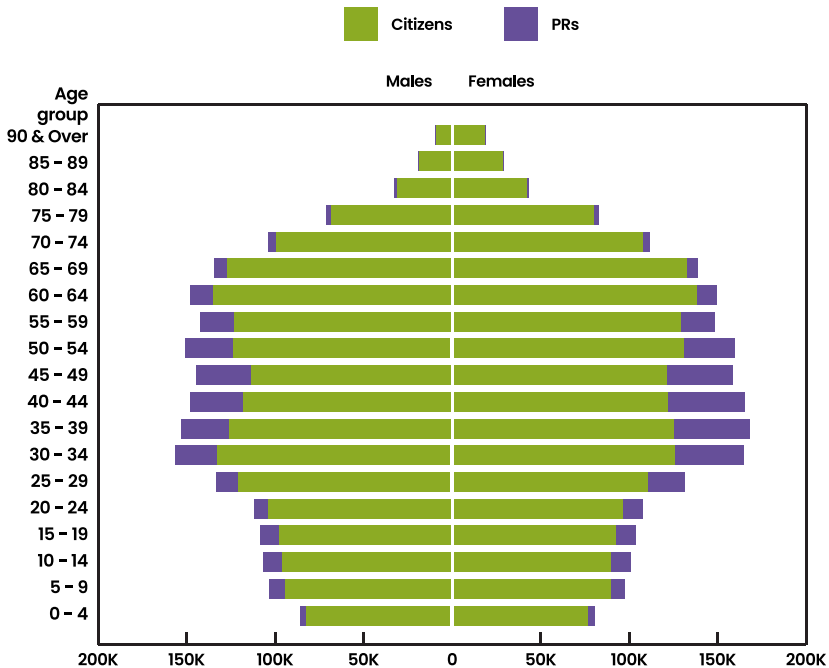


Immigration helps to moderate the impact of ageing and low birth rates on our citizen population, and keeps the citizen population from shrinking over the long term. Our PRs and new citizens also add to the vibrancy of Singapore’s society and economy.

Singapore takes in a carefully controlled number of PRs and new citizens each year. We are careful to grant citizenships and PRs to individuals who can contribute to Singapore, integrate well, and are committed to making Singapore their home. Many of our new citizens and PRs either share family ties with Singaporeans (e.g., 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 residency before they may apply for citizenship in Singapore.¹⁷ Our PR population size remains stable at around half a million, with the majority of our PRs aged between 25 and 59 years (Chart 16).

Chart 16: Age pyramid of resident population, as at June 2025



Source: Department of Statistics

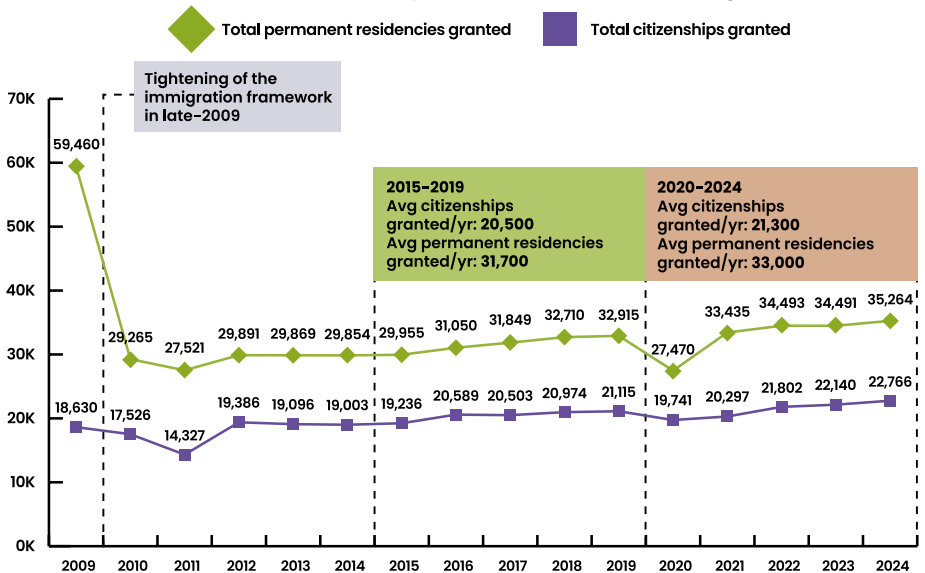
¹⁷ The small group of new citizens who were not PRs prior to obtaining citizenship were minors who were either (i) children of citizens, or (ii) children of PRs who were included as dependants in their parents’ citizenship application.

We continue to maintain a measured pace of immigration. The exact number of PRs and citizenships granted each year depends on several factors, including the number and quality of applications received and our changing needs.

In 2024, 22,766 individuals were granted citizenship and 35,264 individuals were granted permanent residency. The average number of citizenships and permanent residencies granted per year over the last five years (21,300 citizenships and 33,000 permanent residencies) was slightly higher than over the preceding five years (20,500 citizenships and 31,700 permanent residencies) (Chart 17).

[Note: Starting with this edition of Population in Brief, to more accurately reflect immigration inflows and birth statistics, the figures for total number of citizenships granted exclude the category of citizenships by descent. This category is instead reported under the Marriage & Parenthood section (page 19). Citizenship by descent is based on a constitutional entitlement to citizenship for children born overseas to at least one Singaporean parent, akin to how children born in Singapore to at least one Singaporean parent are constitutionally entitled to citizenship by birth.]

Chart 17: Number of Citizenships and Permanent Residencies granted



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

It is important for new citizens and PRs to be integrated into our communities. All adult new citizens go through the Singapore Citizenship (SC) Journey to understand Singapore’s history, our norms and values, and build stronger ties with the local community.¹⁸ A nation-wide grassroots network of more than 1,500 Integration and Naturalisation Champions (INCs) also help drive integration efforts within their local communities.¹⁹

¹⁸ Launched in 2011, the SC Journey comprises an online module, an experiential learning programme and a sharing session by community leaders.
¹⁹ INCs take the initiative to develop and implement programmes designed to welcome and integrate new citizens. They play a pivotal role in bridging cultural gaps and fostering a sense of belonging by leveraging their understanding of both local culture and the challenges faced by newcomers.

Annex

Detailed Statistical Tables



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

	2015	2020	2021	2022
Residents	3,902.7	4,044.2	4,180.9	4,204.5
of which:				
Citizens	3,375.0	3,523.2	3,635.9	3,660.7
PRs	527.7	521.0	544.9	543.8
Non-residents	1,632.3	1,641.6	1,856.0	1,906.7
Total	5,535.0	5,685.8	6,036.9	6,111.2

Source: Department of Statistics

Table 2: Singapore Citizens by age group, ethnic group and sex, as at June 2025

Age Group (Years)	Total						Chinese			Malays			Indians			Others		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	Number ('000)																	
Total	3660.7	1904.0	1656.7	2763.9	1355.0	1408.9	552.6	277.7	274.9	276.3	140.2	138.2	65.8	31.1	34.7			
0 - 4	15.81	81.3	76.8	102.8	52.9	49.9	38.4	19.8	18.7	12.1	6.2	5.9	4.8	2.4	2.4			
5 - 9	12.29	93.6	89.3	125.3	64.1	61.2	38.9	19.9	19.0	13.2	6.8	6.4	5.5	2.7	2.8			
10 - 14	18.50	95.2	89.8	133.3	68.8	64.5	31.9	16.4	15.5	14.2	7.2	7.0	5.6	2.8	2.9			
15 - 19	18.91	96.8	92.3	133.7	68.6	65.1	32.5	16.7	15.8	17.7	8.9	8.8	5.2	2.6	2.6			
20 - 24	19.95	103.3	96.3	138.6	71.4	67.2	37.0	19.1	17.8	19.3	10.2	9.1	4.7	2.6	2.1			
25 - 29	230.5	119.8	110.7	162.2	84.0	78.2	43.4	22.4	21.0	19.9	10.4	9.5	5.0	2.9	2.1			
30 - 34	257.5	131.7	125.9	184.7	94.3	90.4	47.9	24.7	23.2	20.7	10.5	10.2	4.3	2.2	2.1			
35 - 39	250.2	125.2	125.0	182.9	91.4	91.5	43.3	22.1	21.2	19.3	9.9	9.4	4.6	1.8	2.9			
40 - 44	239.3	117.3	122.0	180.8	88.4	92.4	35.6	18.1	17.4	18.3	9.1	9.2	4.6	1.6	3.0			
45 - 49	233.6	112.6	121.0	185.5	89.2	96.3	26.5	13.3	13.2	17.8	8.6	9.2	3.8	1.5	2.3			
50 - 54	253.6	122.6	131.0	200.4	96.0	104.5	29.4	14.6	14.8	19.8	10.2	9.6	4.0	1.8	2.2			
55 - 59	251.7	122.3	129.3	193.9	93.4	100.5	33.9	16.6	17.3	20.2	10.7	9.5	3.6	1.6	2.0			
60 - 64	272.4	134.2	138.2	209.5	103.1	106.4	39.3	19.3	19.9	20.6	10.4	10.2	3.1	1.5	1.6			
65 - 69	258.8	126.3	132.5	206.7	100.7	106.1	31.9	15.6	16.3	17.7	8.8	8.9	2.5	1.2	1.3			
70 - 74	205.9	98.4	107.5	170.6	81.8	88.8	21.2	9.9	11.3	12.4	5.8	6.6	1.7	0.9	0.9			
75 - 79	147.5	67.3	80.2	125.7	57.6	68.1	12.4	5.5	6.8	8.2	3.6	4.6	1.3	0.6	0.7			
80 - 84	72.1	30.3	41.8	63.5	26.7	36.7	4.8	2.0	2.8	3.3	1.3	2.0	0.5	0.2	0.3			
85 - 89	46.1	17.6	28.4	40.5	15.5	25.0	2.9	1.2	1.8	2.2	0.8	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.3			
90 & Over	26.7	8.3	18.4	23.3	6.8	16.5	1.6	0.6	1.0	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2			

Source: Department of Statistics

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

	2015	2020	2024	2025
Chinese	76.2	75.9	75.6	75.5
Malays	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.1
Indians	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6
Others	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8

Source: Department of Statistics

Table 4: Overseas Singaporean population, as at June²⁰

Year	Number of Overseas Singaporeans
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
2023	205,200
2024	215,300
2025	221,600

Source: Department of Statistics

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

	2015	2020	2024	2025	2030 (Projected)
Resident	5.7	4.3	3.5	3.3	2.7
Citizens	4.9	3.7	3.0	2.9	2.4

Source: Department of Statistics

Note: 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. Projections have been updated from Population in Brief 2024.

²⁰ 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)

	2015	2020	2024	2025
Residents	39.6	41.5	42.8	43.2
Citizens	40.7	42.2	43.4	43.7

Source: Department of Statistics

Table 7: Proportion of singles among citizens by age group, sex and highest qualification attained, as at June (%)²¹

Age group (years) / Highest qualification attained	2014		2019		2023		2024	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Aged 30 – 39	35.8	27.9	33.3	27.5	36.3	29.8	35.8	29.6
Secondary & Below	37.1	20.2	34.9	19.4	38.5	23.6	36.1	21.0
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	35.8	26.8	34.2	24.8	34.7	20.8	34.7	19.5
Diploma & Professional Qualification	37.7	26.9	33.0	25.9	36.3	36.3	27.6	23.8
University	34.2	31.4	32.4	30.1	35.7	35.5	32.4	33.6
Aged 40 – 49	16.2	16.8	15.6	16.8	16.9	17.6	16.1	17.2
Secondary & Below	19.6	13.5	18.8	12.0	23.7	12.8	20.0	12.6
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	15.5	16.2	18.9	16.4	16.3	15.2	16.4	13.2
Diploma & Professional Qualification	15.3	19.3	14.5	19.0	15.3	17.5	16.9	15.5
University	13.3	20.7	13.4	19.0	15.3	19.8	14.5	20.1

Source: Department of Statistics

²¹ 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 8: Number of marriages by residency status of grooms and brides

Grooms	Brides	2014	2019	2023	2024
Total number of marriages		28,407	25,434	28,310	26,328
Citizen marriages (i.e., marriages involving at least one citizen)		24,037	22,165	24,355	22,955
Citizen	Citizen	15,169	14,060	15,497	14,562
Citizen	PR	1,467	1,310	1,741	1,545
PR	Citizen	715	642	724	668
Citizen	Non-resident	5,126	4,426	4,573	4,377
Non-resident	Citizen	1,560	1,727	1,820	1,803
PR	PR	591	523	684	539
PR	Non-resident	956	674	749	707
Non-resident	PR	654	516	700	634
Non-resident	Non-resident	2,169	1,556	1,822	1,493

Source: Department of Statistics

Table 9: General marriage rates
(per 1,000 unmarried males / females aged 15-49 years)

		2014	2019	2023	2024
Residents	Males	44.4	40.7	44.3	42.0
	Females	40.8	37.9	43.1	40.1
Citizens	Males	43.5	40.5	44.6	42.5
	Females	39.5	37.7	42.2	40.0

Source: Department of Statistics

Table 10: Median age at first marriage (years)

		2014	2019	2023	2024
Residents	Males	30.2	30.2	30.8	30.9
	Females	28.1	28.6	29.2	29.4
Citizens	Males	30.1	30.1	30.7	30.8
	Females	27.9	28.4	29.0	29.1

Source: Department of Statistics

Table 11: Origins of non-citizen spouses married to citizens

		2014	2019	2023	2024
Number of marriages		8,868	8,105	8,858	8,393
Non-citizen brides		6,593	5,736	6,314	5,922
Asia		6,414	5,542	6,139	5,764
Non-Asia of which:		179	194	175	158
North America*		36	27	44	26
Europe		51	72	82	81
Oceania*		35	33	31	36
Others		57	62	18	15
Non-citizen grooms		2,275	2,369	2,544	2,471
Asia		1,542	1,599	1,836	1,791
Non-Asia of which:		733	770	708	680
North America*		115	118	125	118
Europe		374	385	390	363
Oceania*		137	124	117	90
Others		107	143	76	109

**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 12: Median age of mothers at first birth by residency status of mothers (years)

	2014	2019	2023	2024
Resident	30.7	30.9	31.7	32.0
Citizens	30.3	30.6	31.4	31.6

Source: Immigration & Checkpoints Authority

Table 13: 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)

	2014		2019		2023		2024	
	30-39	40-49	30-39	40-49	30-39	40-49	30-39	40-49
Resident	1.42	1.87	1.41	1.79	1.35	1.73	1.29	1.69
Citizens	1.45	1.93	1.44	1.83	1.42	1.80	1.36	1.76

Source: Department of Statistics

Table 14: Proportion of ever-married females aged 30-49 years who are without children by residency status of females, as at June (%)

	2014		2019		2023		2024	
	30-39	40-49	30-39	40-49	30-39	40-49	30-39	40-49
Resident	21.4	11.2	22.9	12.3	25.9	13.9	28.9	15.0
Citizens	22.8	10.7	24.4	12.5	26.1	14.2	28.0	14.4

Source: Department of Statistics

Table 15: Number of births by birth order and residency status²²

Birth Order	2014	2019	2023	2024
Total births	42,232	39,279	33,541	33,703
Resident births	37,967	35,330	30,518	30,808
First	17,970	16,461	14,134	14,338
Second	13,816	12,416	10,870	11,027
Third	4,482	4,401	3,719	3,664
Fourth	1,171	1,323	1,145	1,110
Fifth & over	528	729	645	669
Citizen births	33,193	32,844	28,877	29,237
First	15,546	15,203	13,342	13,519
Second	11,911	11,513	10,184	10,446
Third	4,098	4,131	3,586	3,520
Fourth	1,121	1,278	1,125	1,093
Fifth & over	517	719	635	659

Note: Due to births with unknown birth order, births by birth order may not sum to their totals.

Source: Immigration & Checkpoints Authority

Table 16: Resident total fertility rate by ethnic group (per female)

	2014	2019	2023	2024
Overall	1.25	1.14	0.97	0.97
Chinese	1.13	0.99	0.81	0.83
Malays	1.73	1.80	1.65	1.58
Indians	1.13	0.98	0.95	0.91

Source: Department of Statistics

²² 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 17: Profile of citizenships and permanent residencies granted in 2024

	New Permanent Residents	New Citizens²³
Total	35,264	22,766
By age group (%)		
20 years and below	24.8%	29.9%
21 – 30 years	32.6%	14.3%
31 – 40 years	31.4%	28.5%
Above 40 years	11.3%	27.4%
By region of origin (%)		
Southeast Asian countries	63.9%	64.3%
Other Asian countries	29.6%	32.8%
Others	6.5%	2.9%
By highest qualification attained among those aged 20 & over (%)		
Post-secondary	85.5%	81.1%
Secondary and below	14.5%	18.9%

Source: Immigration & Checkpoints Authority

²³ Starting with this edition of Population in Brief, to more accurately reflect immigration inflows and birth statistics, the figures for total number of citizenships granted exclude the category of citizenships by descent. This category is instead reported under the Marriage & Parenthood section. In alignment with these changes, this table excludes citizenships by descent.

List of Relevant Publications

Singapore Department of Statistics	Population Trends 2025
	Census of Population 2020
	General Household Survey 2015
	Statistics on Marriages & Divorces 2024
Immigration & Checkpoints Authority	Report on Registration of Births and Deaths 2024
	Singapore Demographic Bulletin Q1-Q4 2024
Ministry of Manpower	Statement on Labour Market Developments in 2025
	Labour Market Report 2Q 2025

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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