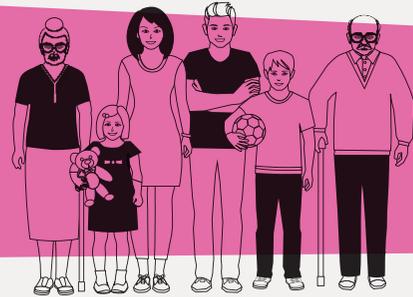


Population



Youth Statistics

In Brief 2022

Education



Marriage, Divorce and Fertility



Well-being



At-risk Behaviours



Social and sports participation



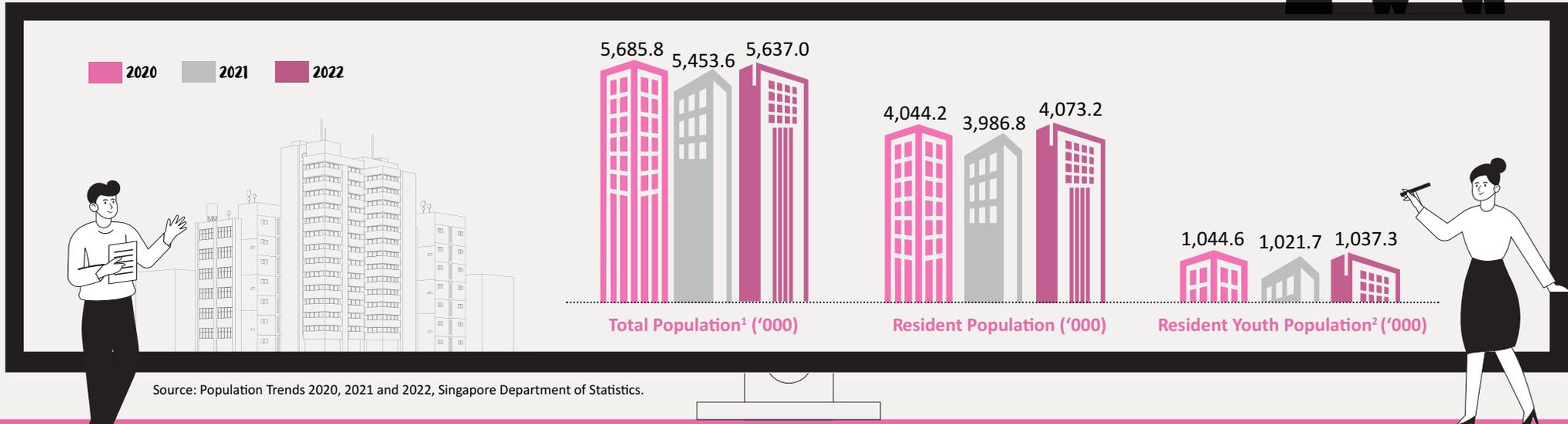
Labour Force



Technology Use

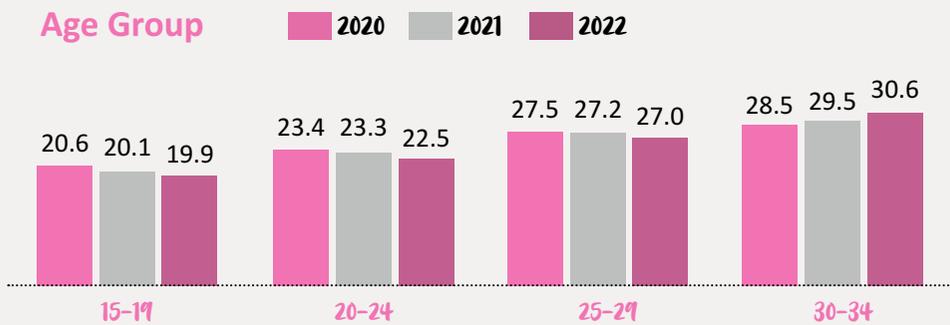


Population



Resident Youth Population by Age Group, Gender, Ethnicity and Religion (%)

Age Group



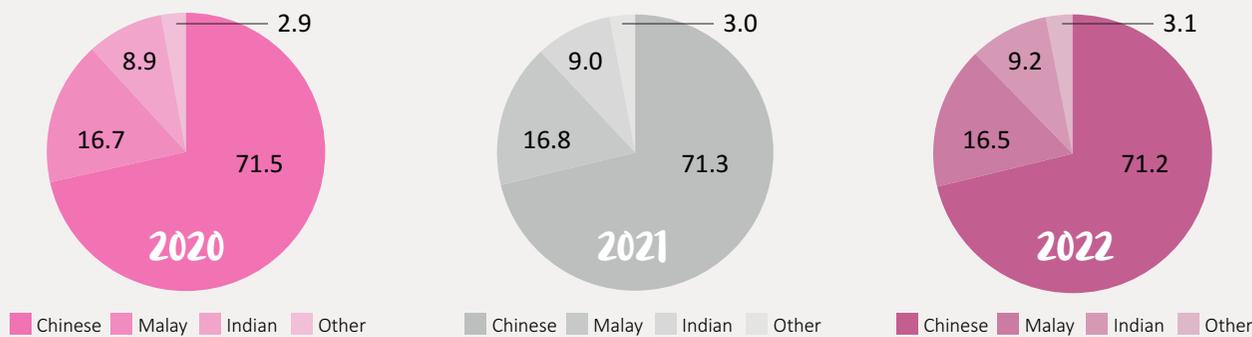
Gender

	Males	Females
2020	49.8	50.2
2021	50.1	49.9
2022	50.0	50.0

Religion

Religion	2000	2010	2020
Buddhism	39.6	28.9	25.5
Christianity ³	14.5	18.0	18.1
Hinduism	4.2	5.9	4.6
Islam	16.6	17.9	20.3
Sikhism	0.4	0.3	0.4
Taoism ⁴	6.8	8.2	5.6
Other Religions	0.2	0.3	0.2
No Religion	17.8	20.4	25.3

Ethnicity



Source: Population Trends 2020, 2021 and 2022, Singapore Department of Statistics.

¹ Total population comprises Singapore residents (i.e. Singapore citizens and permanent residents) and non-residents.

² Resident youth population comprises Singapore citizens and permanent residents aged 15-34 years.

³ 'Christianity' includes Catholics and other Christians.

⁴ 'Taoism' includes Chinese Traditional Beliefs.

Source: Singapore Census of Population 2000, 2010 and 2020, Singapore Department of Statistics.

Education



SELECTED EDUCATION INDICATORS

% OF P1 COHORT¹:

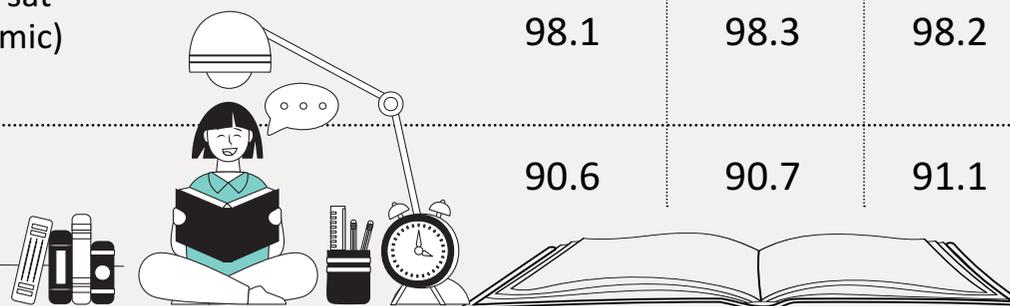
a) Eligible for Secondary School² (Refers to students who sat for the PSLE² and qualified for Express, Normal (Academic) and Normal (Technical) courses)

b) Had at least 5 N-Level passes or 3 O-Level passes³

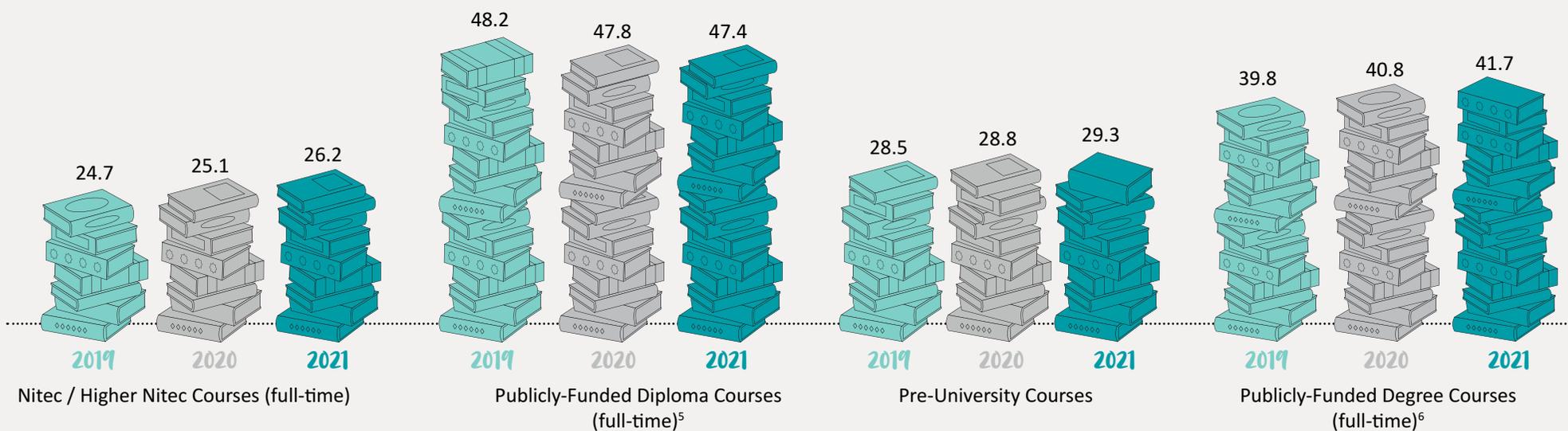
2019 2020 2021

98.1 98.3 98.2

90.6 90.7 91.1



% OF P1 COHORT¹ ADMITTED TO⁴



¹ Figures are preliminary.
² The P1 cohorts represented in each year are different across the indicators, as different cohorts reach the target levels in each year. For instance, for 2020, the percentage of the P1 cohort eligible for secondary school is calculated based on the cohort that entered P1 in 2015.
³ The percentage of the P1 cohort that had at least 5 N-level or 3 O-level passes is calculated based on the cohort that entered P1 in 2011.
⁴ Students who enrol in one course may progress subsequently to another course and are accounted for under both types of courses. Figures for Nitec/Higher Nitec, Publicly-Funded Diploma and Pre-University Courses are based on P1 cohorts admitted to P1 10 years ago while Publicly-Funded Degree Courses are based on P1 cohorts admitted to P1 12 years ago.
⁵ Courses are offered by the five Polytechnics, ITE, LASALLE College of the Arts and Nanyang Academy of Fine Arts (NAFA).
⁶ Courses are offered by NUS, NTU, SMU, SUTD, SIT, SUSS, LASALLE and NAFA.

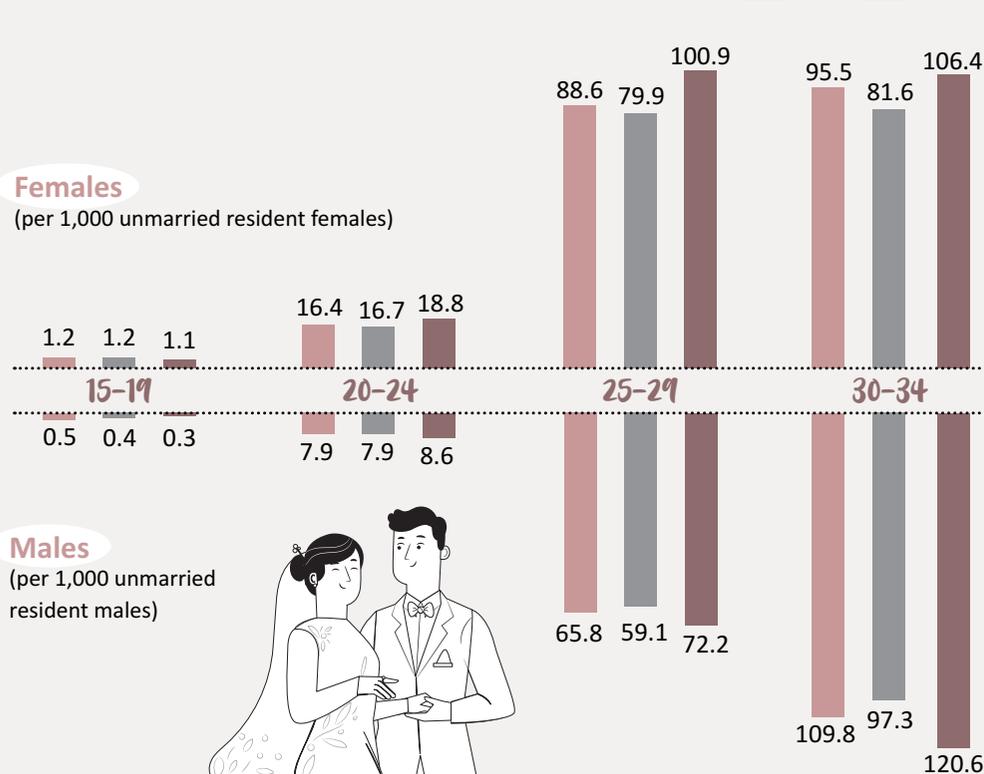
Marriage, Divorce and Fertility

MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE¹

	2019	2020	2021
Grooms	30.4	30.4	30.5
Brides	28.8	28.8	29.1

Source: Statistics on Marriages and Divorces 2020 and 2021, Singapore Department of Statistics.

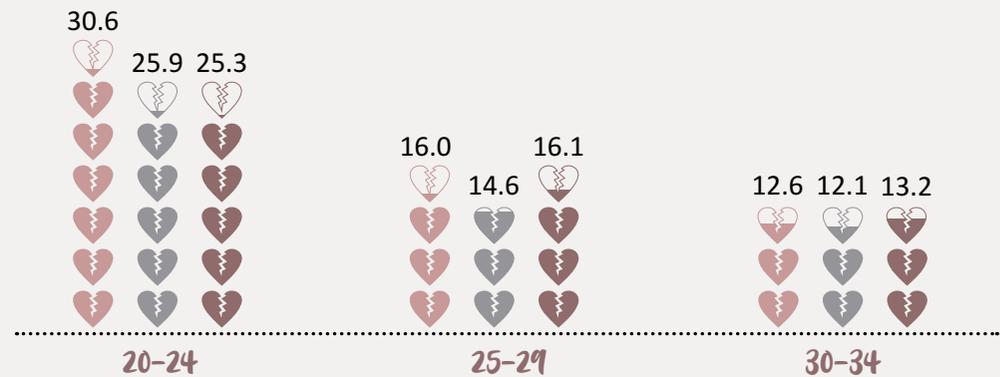
AGE-SPECIFIC MARRIAGE RATES²



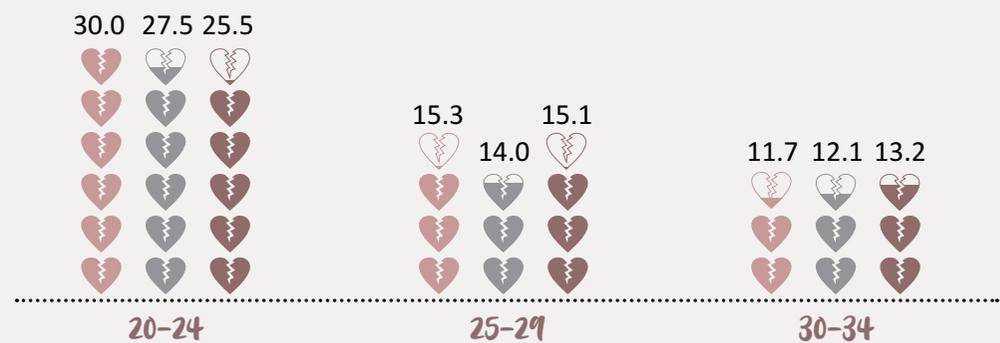
AGE-SPECIFIC DIVORCE RATES³

2019 2020 2021

Males
(per 1,000 married resident males)



Females
(per 1,000 married resident females)



Source: M830202 - Divorce Rates, Annual, Singapore Department of Statistics (2021). Retrieved from [link](#).

¹ Refers to the median age of grooms or brides who had not previously been married.
² Refers to the number of marriages registered within a specific age group during the year, out of every thousand unmarried population in the same group.
³ Refers to the number of divorces and annulments granted within a specific age group during the year, out of every thousand married population in the same age group.



Marriage, Divorce and Fertility

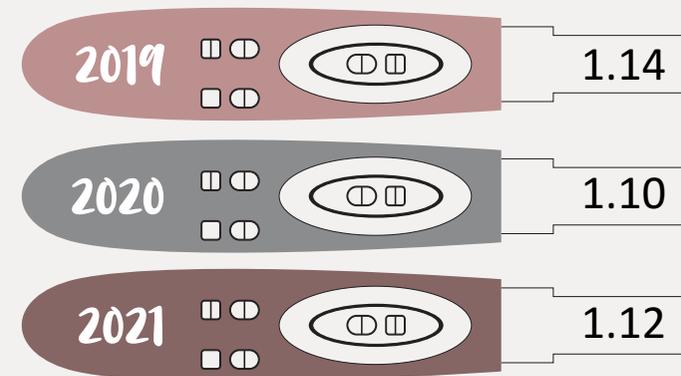
MEDIAN AGE OF RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS FOR FIRST TIME MOTHERS



2019	30.8
2020	31.0
2021	31.3

Source: M810741 - Median Age of Resident Live Births for First Time Mothers, Annual, Singapore Department of Statistics (2019 & 2020). Retrieved from [link](#). Annual Births and Deaths Statistics 2021. Retrieved from [link](#).

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE⁴



Source: M810091 - Births and Fertility Rates, Annual, Singapore Department of Statistics (2021). Retrieved from [link](#).

RESIDENT EVER-MARRIED FEMALES BY AGE GROUP AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN (%)



No. of Children Born	15-29			30-39		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
None	48.1	50.3	52.5	22.9	23.8	24.1
1	30.3	30.5	28.8	29.7	29.6	31.3
2	15.3	14.6	13.3	34.9	33.6	33.1
3 or More Children	6.5	4.6	5.2	9.7	9.6	9.1
4 or More Children	N.A	N.A	N.A	2.8	3.3	2.4

Source: M810571 - Resident Ever-Married Females by Age Group and Number of Children, Annual, Singapore Department of Statistics (2021). Retrieved from [link](#).

PROPORTION OF SINGLES AMONG RESIDENT POPULATION BY GENDER AND AGE GROUP (%)

Males

	2019	2020	2021
20-24	98.1	98.3	98.4
25-29	80.5	81.6	83.5
30-34	40.9	41.9	45.7



Females

	2019	2020	2021
20-24	95.9	95.9	95.4
25-29	66.9	69.0	70.5
30-34	29.4	32.8	35.4



Source: M810581 - Proportion Of Singles Among Resident Population By Selected Age Group And Sex, Annual, Singapore Department of Statistics (2021). Retrieved from [link](#).

⁴ Refers to the average number of live-births each female would have during her reproductive years if she were to experience the age-specific fertility rates prevailing during the period.

Labour Force



Age-Specific Resident Labour Force Participation Rates¹ as of June Respectively (%)

	2019	2020	2021
15-19	15.1	13.8	15.7
20-24	61.0	56.0	62.4
25-29	90.1	90.4	90.4
30-34	92.3	92.3	93.4

Source: Labour Force in Singapore 2019, 2020 and 2021, Ministry of Manpower.

Age-Specific Resident Labour Force Participation Rates¹ by Gender as of June Respectively (%)

Males		2019	2020	2021	Females		2019	2020	2021
15-19	17.5	16.8	17.6	15-19	12.4	10.6	13.7		
20-24	59.3	54.9	59.0	20-24	62.9	57.3	66.1		
25-29	90.0	89.7	90.2	25-29	90.1	91.1	90.5		
30-34	96.8	96.8	97.0	30-34	88.3	88.2	90.1		

Source: Labour Force in Singapore 2019, 2020 and 2021, Ministry of Manpower.

Top Industries of Employed Residents Aged 15-34 Years as of June Respectively (%)

Year	Public Administration & Education	Financial & Insurance Service	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Professional Service	Health & Social Service	Information & Communications	Transportation & Storage
2019	20.9	11.1	12.7	9.9	8.4	6.1	7.2
2020	20.4	11.2	11.6	9.7	8.5	6.6	7.3
2021	19.7	11.5	11.3	10.5	9.3	7.5	6.9

▲ Up and coming industries ▲ Up and coming industries

Source: Labour Force in Singapore 2019, 2020 and 2021, Ministry of Manpower.

Employed Residents Aged 15-34 Years by Nature of Employment as of June Respectively (%)



	2019	2020	2021
Part-time	8.1	7.2	7.7

Source: Labour Force in Singapore 2019, 2020 and 2021, Ministry of Manpower.

	2019	2020	2021
Full-time	91.9	92.8	92.3



¹ Refers to the economically active population, aged 15 years and over, as a percentage of the total population in the specific age group as at June of the respective years.

Labour Force



Employed Residents Aged 15-34 Years by Occupation as of June Respectively (%)

Occupation	2019	2020	2021
Professionals	27.6	29.6	33.4
Associate Professionals & Technicians	28.2	28.3	25.9
Service & Sales Workers	11.2	10.5	9.7
Clerical Support Workers	11.1	10.1	10.1
Managers & Administrators (including Working Proprietors)	6.6	6.9	7.8
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	2.7	2.9	2.6
Cleaners, Labourers & Related Workers	2.2	2.1	2.4
Craftsmen & Related Trades Workers	1.6	1.4	1.3
Others ²	8.8	8.2	7.0

Occupations are categorised according to the Singapore Standard Occupation Classification (SSOC) 2020. "Working Proprietors" occupation is merged together with "Managers and Administrators" occupation in the SSOC 2020. Source: M182171 - Employed Residents Aged 15 Years and Over by Occupation and Age Group, June, Annual, Singapore Department of Statistics (2022). Retrieved from [link](#).

Age-Specific Time-Related Underemployment Rate³ as of June Respectively (%)

Resident Time-Related Under-Employment Rate³ (%)

	2019	2020	2021
Total	3.1	4.1	3.5
15-24	6.2	5.7	5.1
25-29	1.9	2.3	2.5
30-39	1.8	2.5	2.0

Source: Labour Force in Singapore 2019, 2020, and 2021, Ministry of Manpower.

Job Mobility Status of Employed Youths Aged 15 and over by Selected Characteristics (%)

Age	Year	Changed jobs in the last 2 years	Did not change job in the last 2 years
15-24	2019	19.7	80.3
	2020	20.7	79.3
	2021	20.8	79.2
25-29	2019	27.1	72.9
	2020	23.9	76.1
	2021	25.7	74.3
30-39	2019	21.2	78.8
	2020	20.3	79.7
	2021	19.6	80.3

Source: Labour Force in Singapore 2019, 2020 and 2021, Ministry of Manpower.



² Includes Agricultural & Fishery Workers and Workers not Classifiable by Occupation.

³ Time-related under-employed persons comprise Singapore citizens and permanent residents who normally work less than 35 hours a week but are willing and available to engage in additional work.



Labour Force



Annual Average Resident Unemployment Rate⁴ (%)

	2019	2020	2021
Overall	3.1	4.1	3.5
15-29	5.9	7.5	5.7
30-39	2.2	3.0	2.6



Resident Youth Labour Force and Highest Qualification Attained (Number in '000s & %)

	Below Secondary	Secondary	Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	Diploma & Professional Qualification	Degree
15-19	1.9 (6.6%)	10.1 (35.1%)	13.9 (48.3%)	2.9 (10.1%)	- -
20-24	2.4 (1.7%)	12.1 (8.7%)	35.5 (25.5%)	59.7 (42.9%)	29.3 (21.0%)
25-29	3.2 (1.3%)	12.4 (5.1%)	20.7 (8.5%)	58.4 (24.0%)	149.1 (61.0%)
30-34	5.7 (1.9%)	19.1 (6.3%)	25.3 (8.3%)	67.6 (22.1%)	187.8 (61.0%)



Source: Labour Force in Singapore 2021, Ministry of Manpower.

Source: Singapore Yearbook of Manpower Statistics 2019, 2020 and 2021, Ministry of Manpower.

Median Gross Monthly Income⁵ of Full-Time Employed Resident Youth⁶ by Highest Qualification Attained

	Below Secondary	Secondary	Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	Diploma & Professional Qualification	Degree
15-19	s	\$819	\$1,755	s	s
20-24	s	\$2,106	\$1,829	\$2,788	\$3,686
25-29	\$2,535	\$2,730	\$2,855	\$3,290	\$4,777
30-34	\$2,750	\$3,168	\$3,197	\$4,095	\$6,394



Source: Labour Force in Singapore 2021, Ministry of Manpower.

⁴ Resident unemployed persons comprise Singapore citizens and permanent residents who were without work during the survey reference period but were available for work and were actively looking for a job.

⁵ Including employer CPF.

⁶ Excluding full-time national servicemen.

s: Data suppressed due to small number covered.

At-risk Behaviours



TOTAL TEENAGE BIRTHS¹



2019	280
2020	256
2021	224

Source: Immigration and Checkpoints Authority, Ministry of Home Affairs. Retrieved from [link](#).

NUMBER OF YOUTHS² ARRESTED

2019	2,699
2020	2,422
2021	2,575



Source: M890881 - Persons Arrested By Sex, According To Residential Status And Broad Age Group, Annual, Singapore Police Force. Retrieved from [link](#).

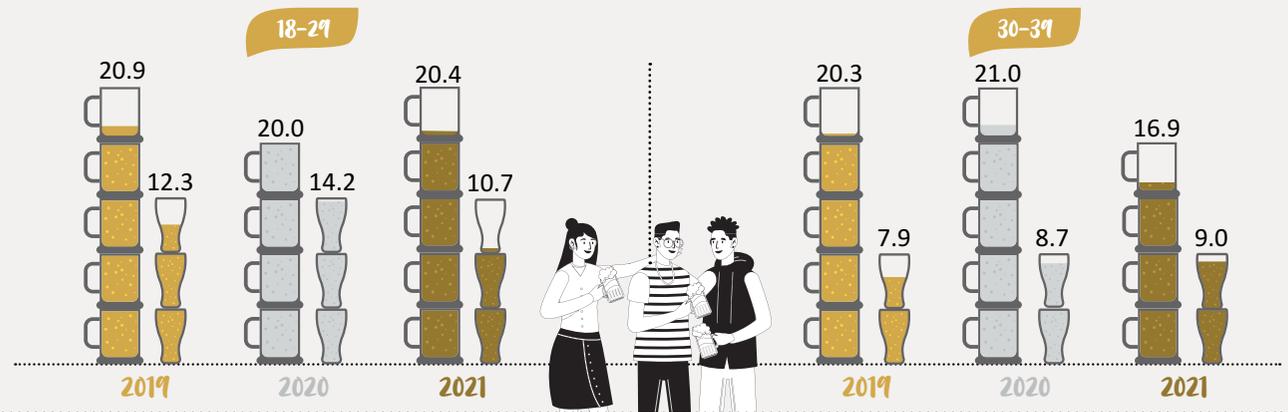
GAMBLING PARTICIPATION RATES BY AGE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS (%)

	2011	2014	2017	2020
18-29	32.0	28.0	41.0	38.0
30-39	49.0	42.0	48.0	43.0

Note: Gamblers were classified as those who had participated in at least one form of gambling in the last 12 months.

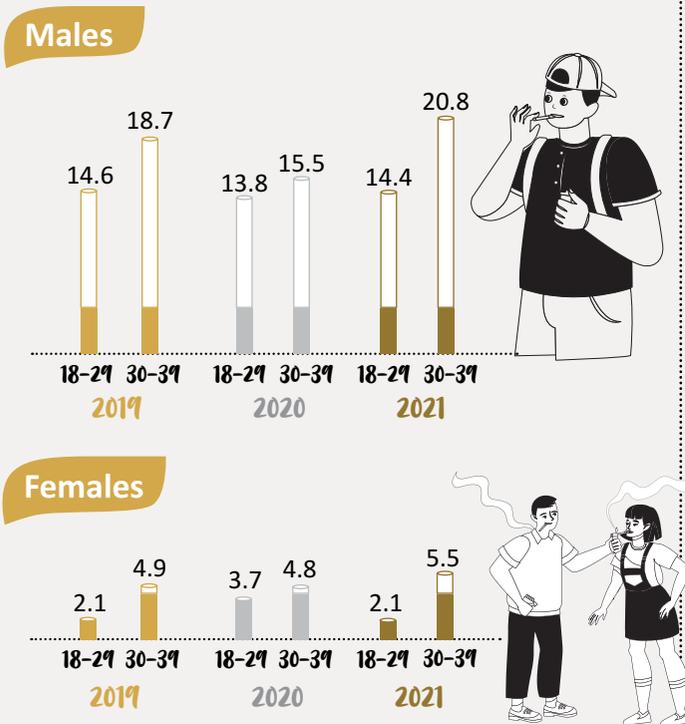
Source: Report of Survey on Participation in Gambling Activities among Singapore Residents 2014, 2017 and 2020, National Council on Problem Gambling.

AGE-SPECIFIC PREVALENCE OF BINGE DRINKING³ BY GENDER (%)



Source: National Population Health Survey 2019, 2020 and 2021, Ministry of Health.

AGE-SPECIFIC PREVALENCE OF DAILY SMOKING⁴ BY GENDER (%)



Source: National Population Health Survey 2019, 2020 and 2021, Ministry of Health.

TOTAL AND NEW DRUG ABUSERS BY AGE

Age Group	Total Abusers		
	2020	2021	2022
Below 20	305	200	119
20-29	938	715	605
30-39	660	602	696

Age Group	New Abusers		
	2020	2021	2022
Below 20	228	152	83
20-29	488	408	313
30-39	252	226	250

Source: Annual Statistics 2021 and 2022, Central Narcotics Bureau Singapore.



¹ Number of live-births born to mothers up to 19 years of age.

² Refers to persons aged 7-19 years old.

³ Binge drinking is defined as consumption of 5 or more alcoholic drinks for males, and 4 or more drinks for females in any 1 drinking session during the past month.

⁴ Daily smoking is defined as smoking cigarettes at least once a day (including people who smoke everyday but have to stop temporarily because of religious fasting or medical reasons).

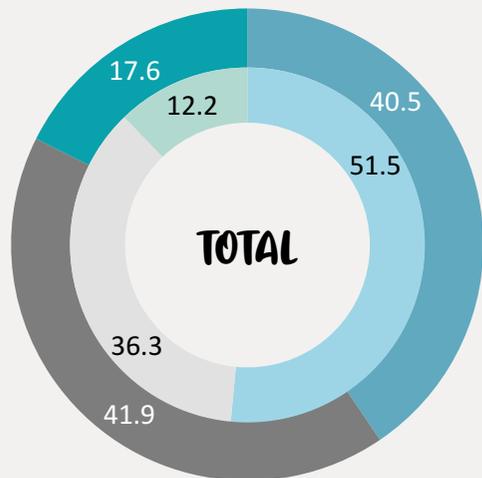
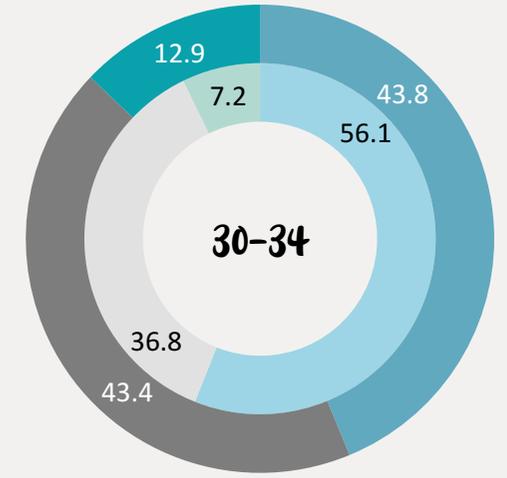
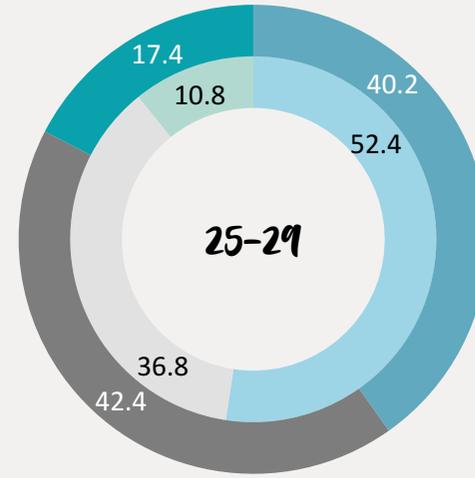
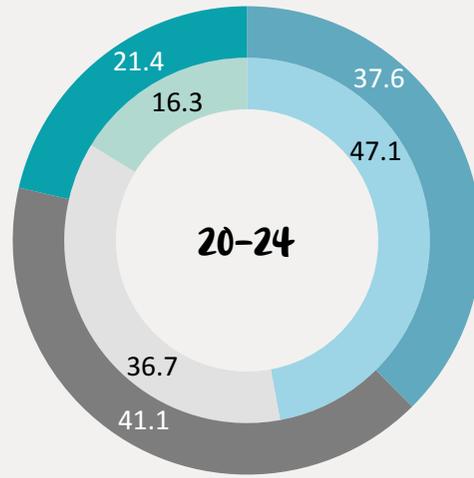
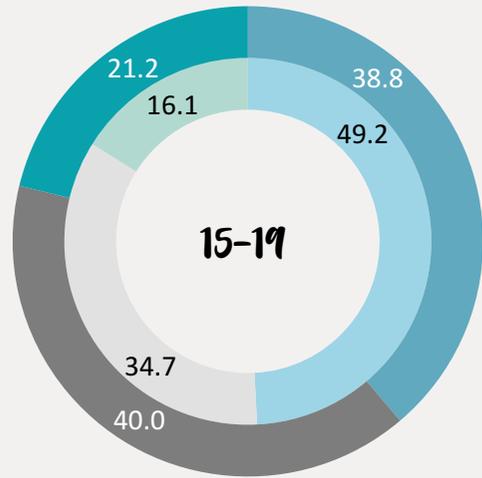
Well-being



SELF-REPORTED STATE OF MENTAL HEALTH (%)

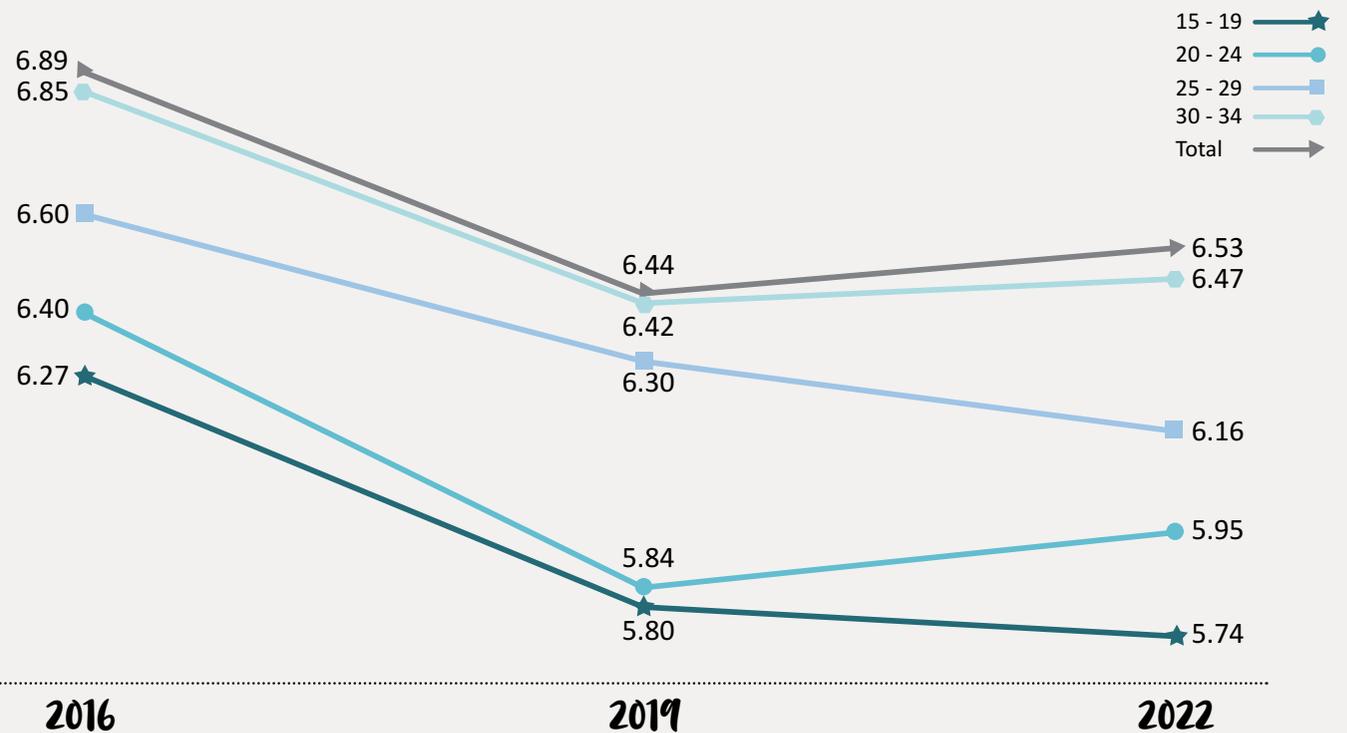
2019 2022

■ Good / Very Good
■ Fair
■ Poor / Very Poor



Source: National Youth Survey 2019 and 2022, National Youth Council.

SELF-REPORTED LIFE SATISFACTION¹ (MEAN)



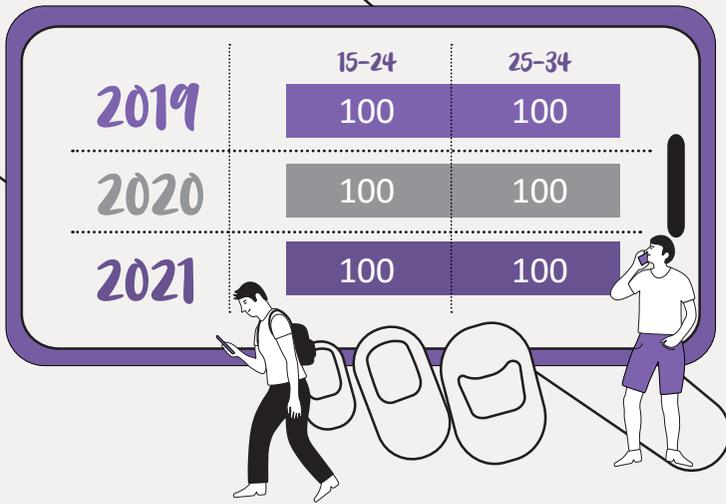
¹ A 10-point Likert scale ranging from 1=Dissatisfied to 10=Satisfied was used to measure Life Satisfaction. Source: National Youth Survey 2016, 2019 and 2022, National Youth Council.

Technology Use

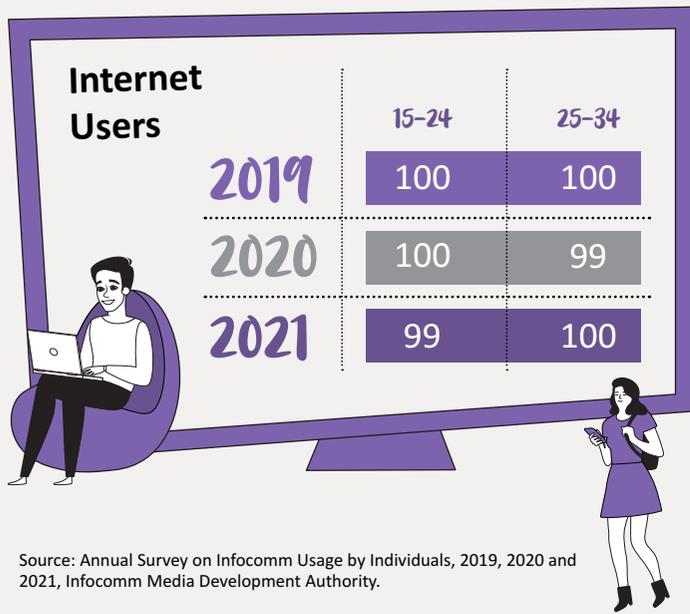


INDIVIDUAL SMARTPHONE¹ AND INTERNET² USERS BY AGE (%)

Smartphone Users



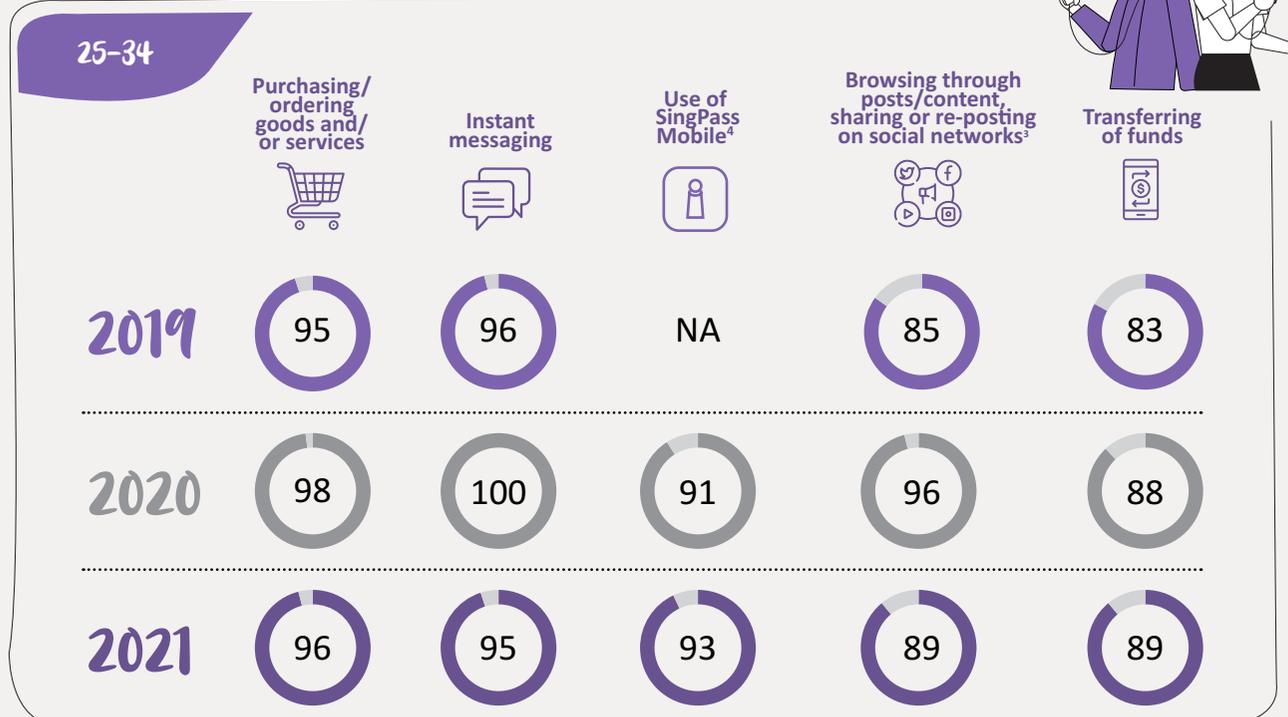
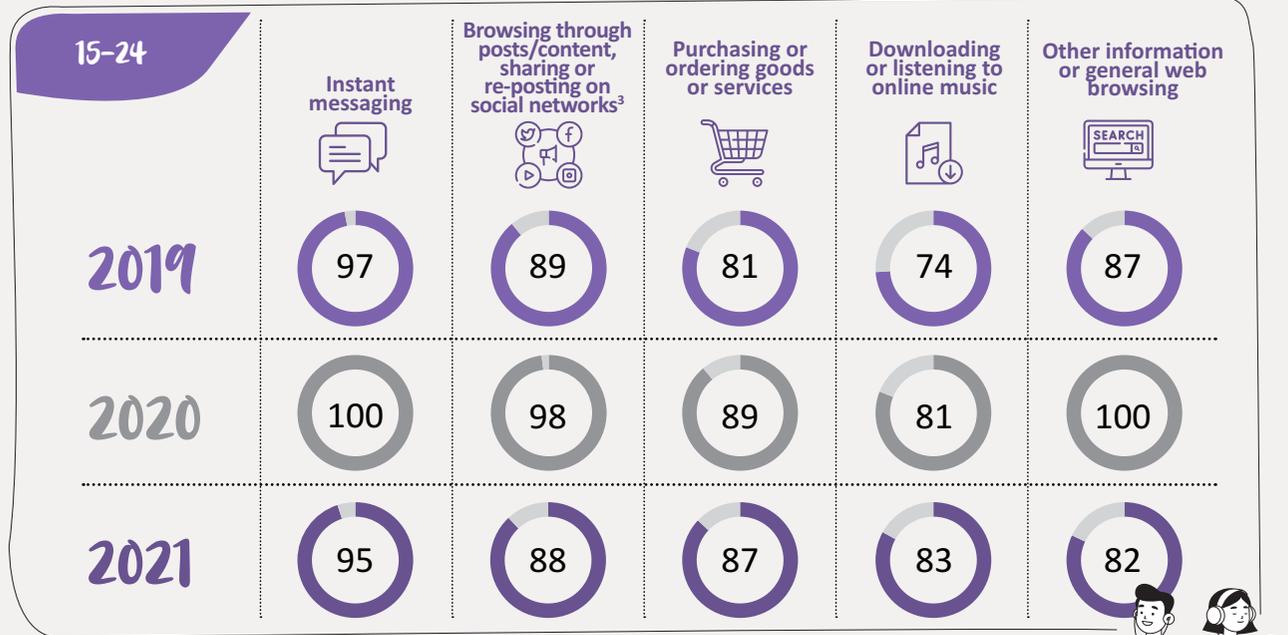
Internet Users



Source: Annual Survey on Infocomm Usage by Individuals, 2019, 2020 and 2021, Infocomm Media Development Authority.

¹ Smartphone user is defined to be a resident who had used a smartphone in the last 3 months.
² Internet user is a resident who had used the Internet at any location in the last 3 months.
³ Examples of social network include Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, TikTok, and LinkedIn.
⁴ Examples include MyInfo Profile, access digital services such as Life.Sg, myHDB page, CPF e-services, IRAS myTax Portal, NS portal, One Motoring, and myICA.

TOP INTERNET ACTIVITIES AMONG INTERNET USERS BY AGE (%)

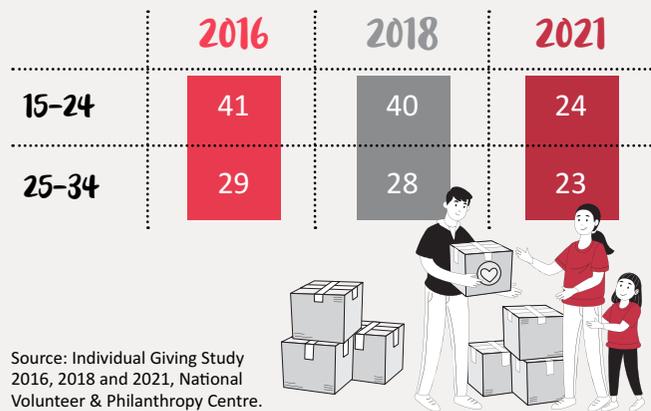


Source: Annual Survey on Infocomm Usage by Individuals, Infocomm Media Development Authority.

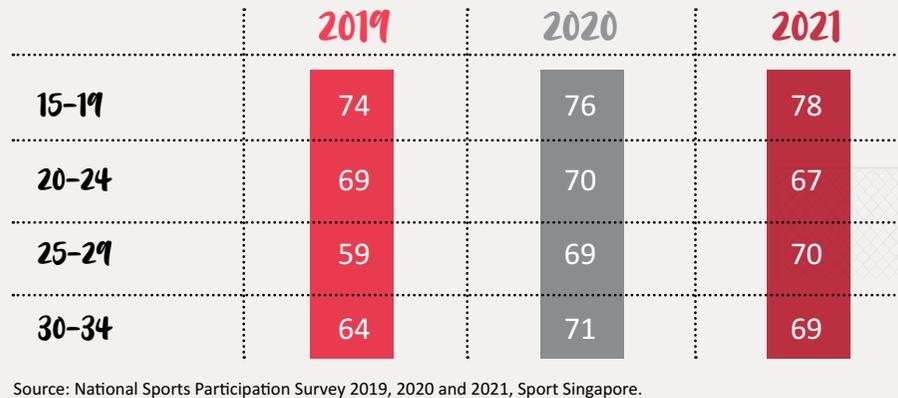


Social & Sports Participation

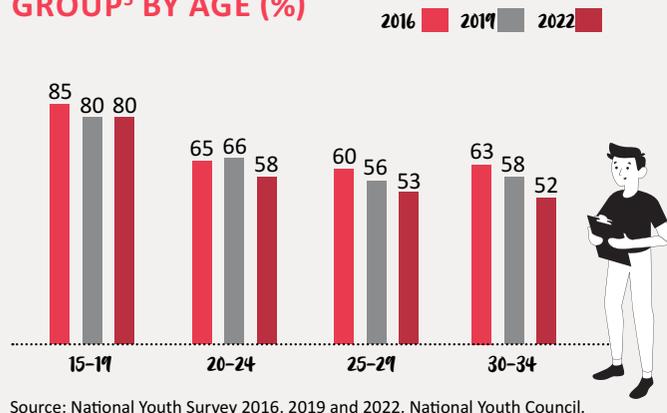
NATIONAL VOLUNTEERISM RATE (%)



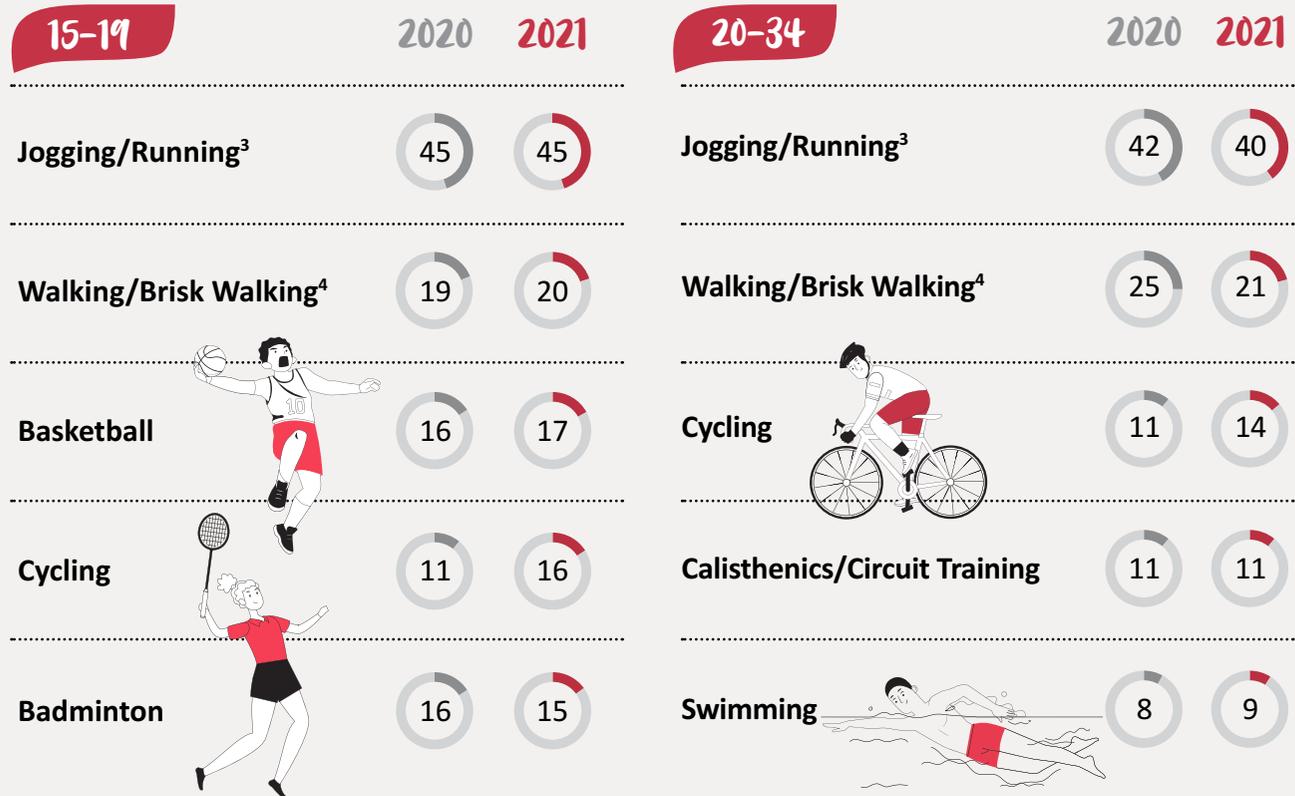
REGULAR¹ PARTICIPATION BY AGE (%)



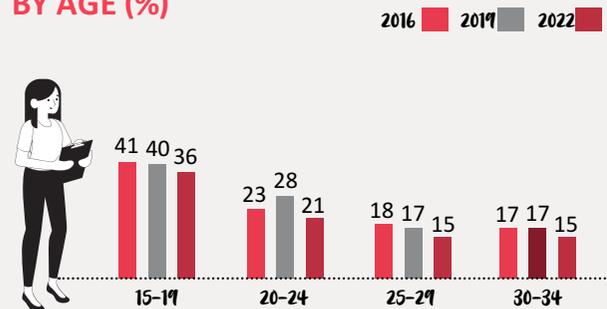
INVOLVEMENT IN AT LEAST ONE SOCIAL GROUP⁵ BY AGE (%)



TOP 5 SPORTS² & PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES AMONG YOUTH (%)



INVOLVEMENT IN LEADERSHIP POSITIONS⁶ BY AGE (%)



¹ Regular is being defined as at least once a week.

² Refer to physical activities participated in the past 4 weeks.

³ Outdoor (i.e. not on treadmill).

⁴ Mainly for health or fitness (i.e. not for travelling).

⁵ Social groups include Sports-related, Arts & Cultural, Uniform, Community, Religious, etc.

⁶ Leadership involvement refers to youths who have held an official title, such as Chairman, Treasurer, Council Member, etc.