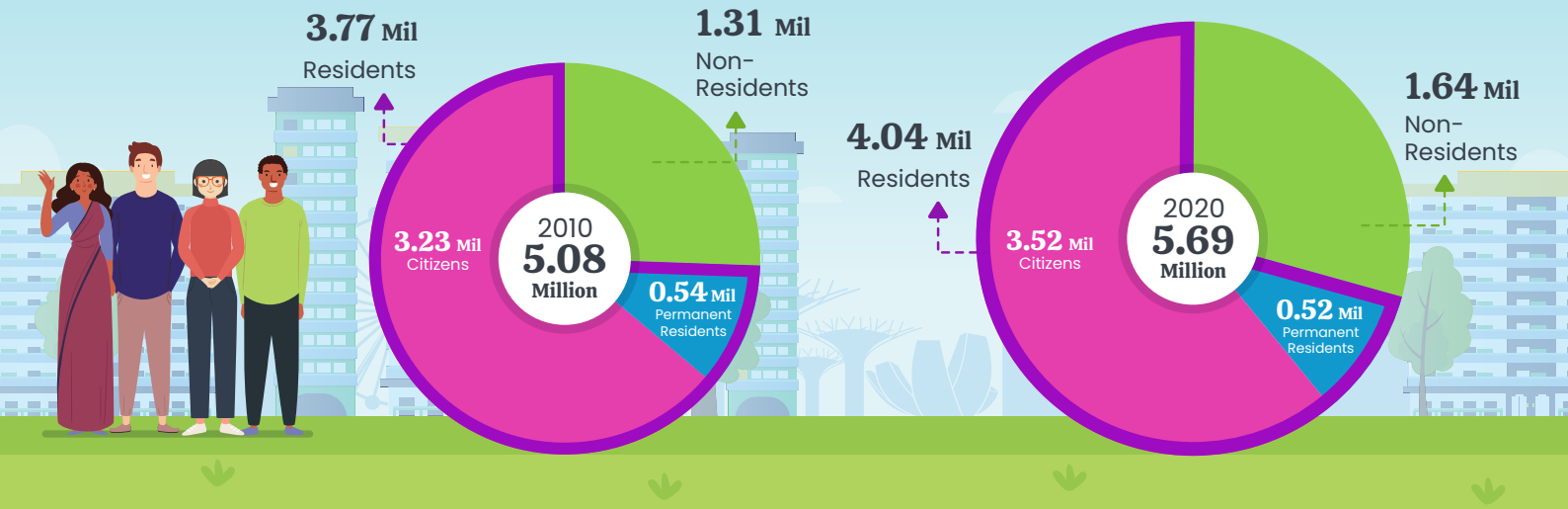

Key Findings

Population

Between 2010 and 2020, Singapore's total population grew by around **1.1 per cent** a year.



Median age of resident population **increased** from 2010 to 2020.

2010

37.4 Years



2020

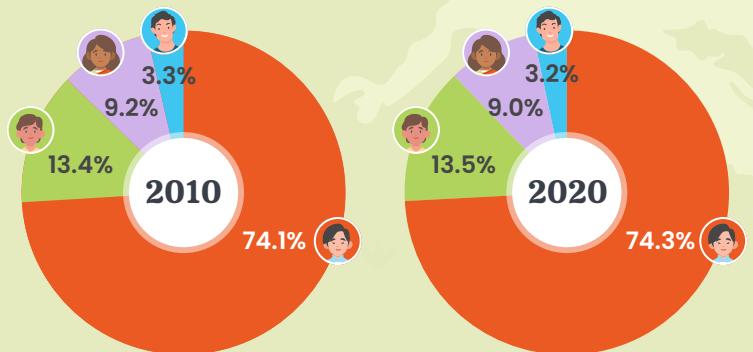
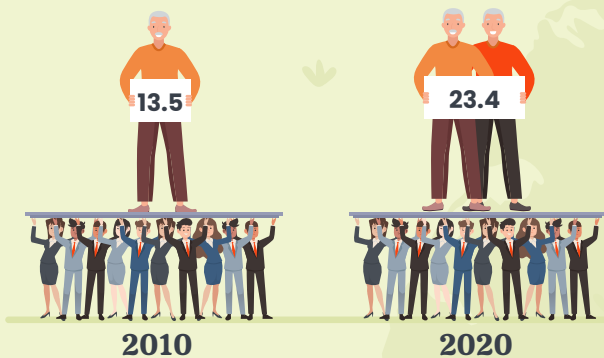
41.5 Years



Resident old-age dependency ratio* **increased** from 2010 to 2020.



Resident ethnic distribution **remained stable**.



* Residents aged 65 years and over per 100 residents aged 20-64 years.



Chinese



Malays



Indians



Others

CHAPTER 1

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Population Size and Growth

Between 2010 and 2020, Singapore's total population grew by around 1.1 per cent a year. The citizen population grew from 3.23 million to 3.52 million and the permanent resident population remained stable at around 0.5 million (Table 1.1).

The total population fell by 0.3 per cent to 5.69 million in 2020 from 5.70 million in 2019, mainly due to a 2.1 per cent decrease in the non-resident population in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic and the consequent uncertain economic conditions.

Table 1.1 Singapore Population Size and Growth by Residential Status

Year	Number ('000)					Annual Growth ^{1/} (Per Cent)				
	Total Population	Singapore Residents			Non-Residents	Total Population	Singapore Residents			Non-Residents
		Total	Citizens	Permanent Residents			Total	Citizens	Permanent Residents	
2000	4,027.9	3,273.4	2,985.9	287.5	754.5	2.8	1.8	1.3	9.9	9.3
2010	5,076.7	3,771.7	3,230.7	541.0	1,305.0	1.8	1.0	0.9	1.5	4.1
2015	5,535.0	3,902.7	3,375.0	527.7	1,632.3	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.0	2.1
2016	5,607.3	3,933.6	3,408.9	524.6	1,673.7	1.3	0.8	1.0	-0.6	2.5
2017	5,612.3	3,965.8	3,439.2	526.6	1,646.5	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.4	-1.6
2018	5,638.7	3,994.3	3,471.9	522.3	1,644.4	0.5	0.7	1.0	-0.8	-0.1
2019	5,703.6	4,026.2	3,500.9	525.3	1,677.4	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.6	2.0
2020	5,685.8	4,044.2	3,523.2	521.0	1,641.6	-0.3	0.4	0.6	-0.8	-2.1

^{1/} For 2000, growth rate refers to the annualised change over the last ten years. From 2010 onwards, growth rate refers to the change over the previous year.

Age Structure

Singapore's resident population continued to age. Residents aged 65 years and over formed 15.2 per cent of the resident population in 2020, an increase from 9.0 per cent in 2010 (Chart 1.1). By contrast, the proportion of residents aged below 15 years fell to 14.5 per cent in 2020 from 17.4 per cent a decade ago.

The median age of the resident population rose from 37.4 years in 2010 to 41.5 years in 2020 (Chart 1.2).

Chart 1.1 Age Distribution of the Resident Population

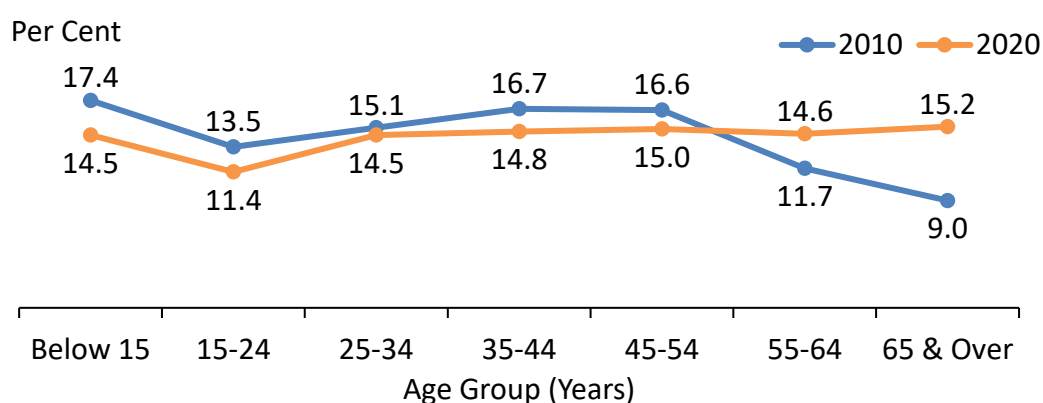
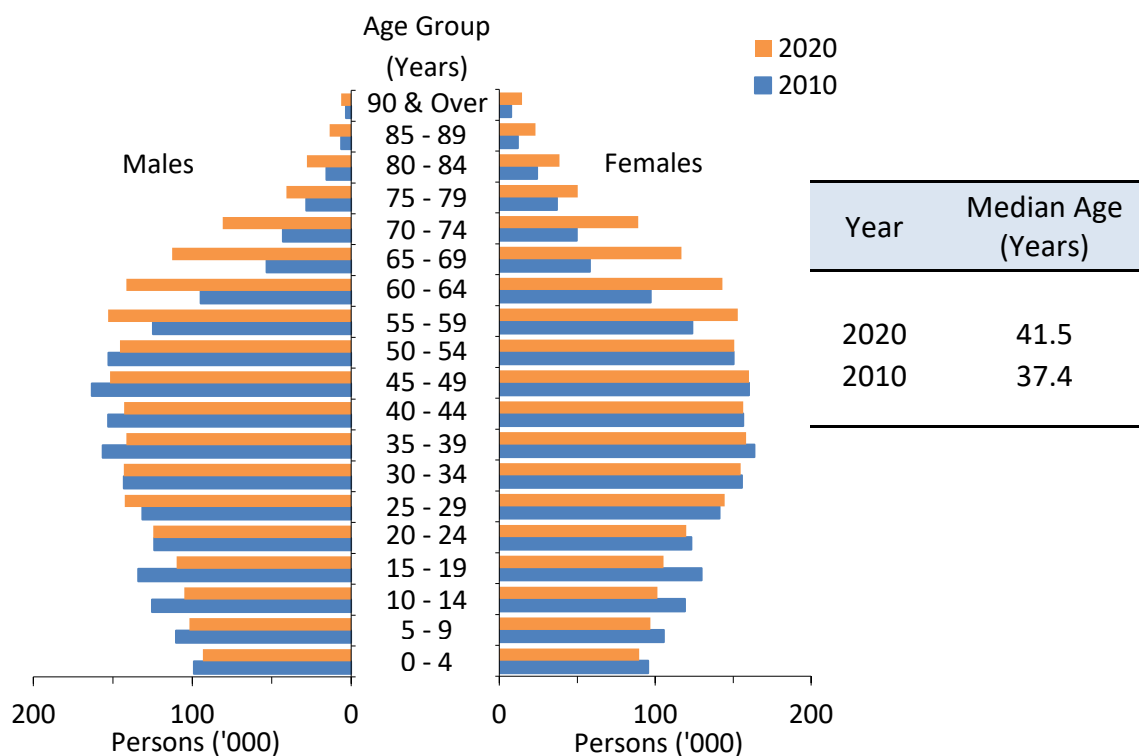


Chart 1.2 Age Pyramid of the Resident Population

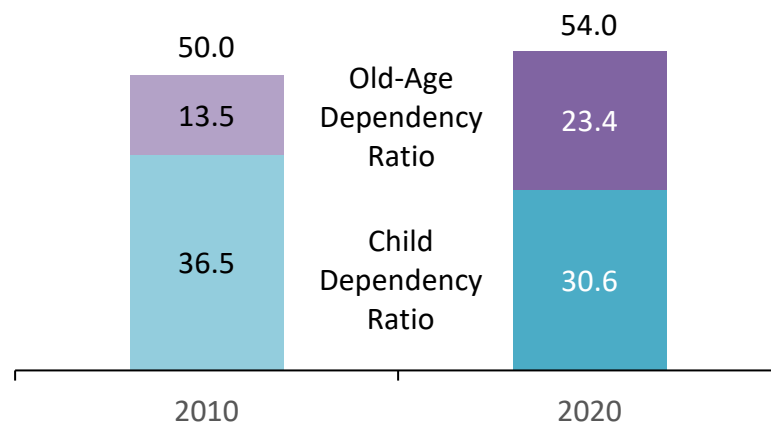


Age Dependency Ratios

Overall, the dependency ratio increased to 54.0 in 2020 from 50.0 in 2010 as the increase in old-age dependency ratio (residents aged 65 years and over per 100 residents aged 20-64 years) outpaced the drop in child dependency ratio (residents aged below 20 years per 100 residents aged 20-64 years). Reflecting the changes in the age profile of the population, the child dependency ratio decreased from 36.5 in 2010 to 30.6 in 2020, while the old-age dependency ratio increased from 13.5 to 23.4 over the same period (Chart 1.3).

Chart 1.3 Resident Age Dependency Ratios

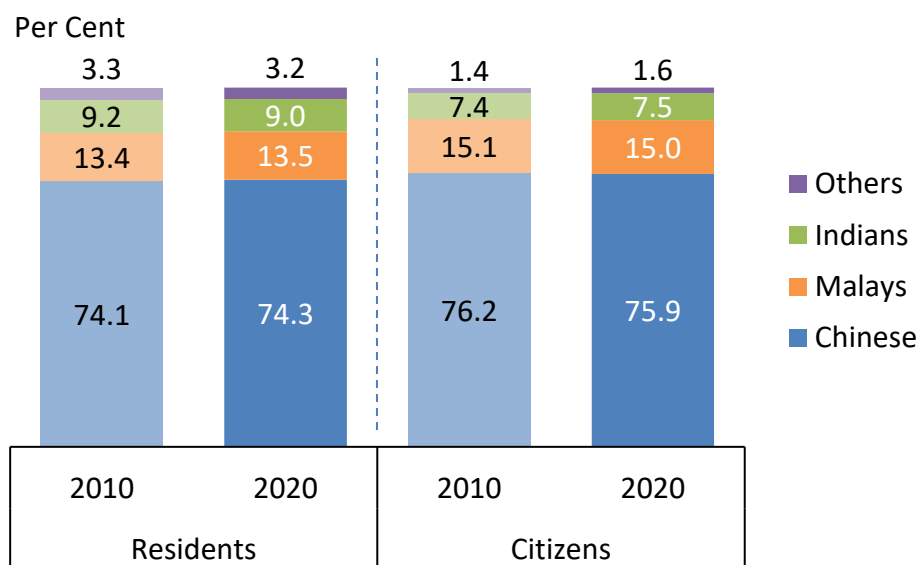
No. of Residents Aged Below 20 Years and 65 Years & Over
Per 100 Residents Aged 20-64 Years



Ethnic Composition

The ethnic composition of the resident and citizen population remained stable. In 2020, Chinese, Malays and Indians constituted 74.3 per cent, 13.5 per cent and 9.0 per cent of the resident population respectively (Chart 1.4). Among the citizen population, the shares of Chinese, Malays and Indians were 75.9 per cent, 15.0 per cent and 7.5 per cent respectively.

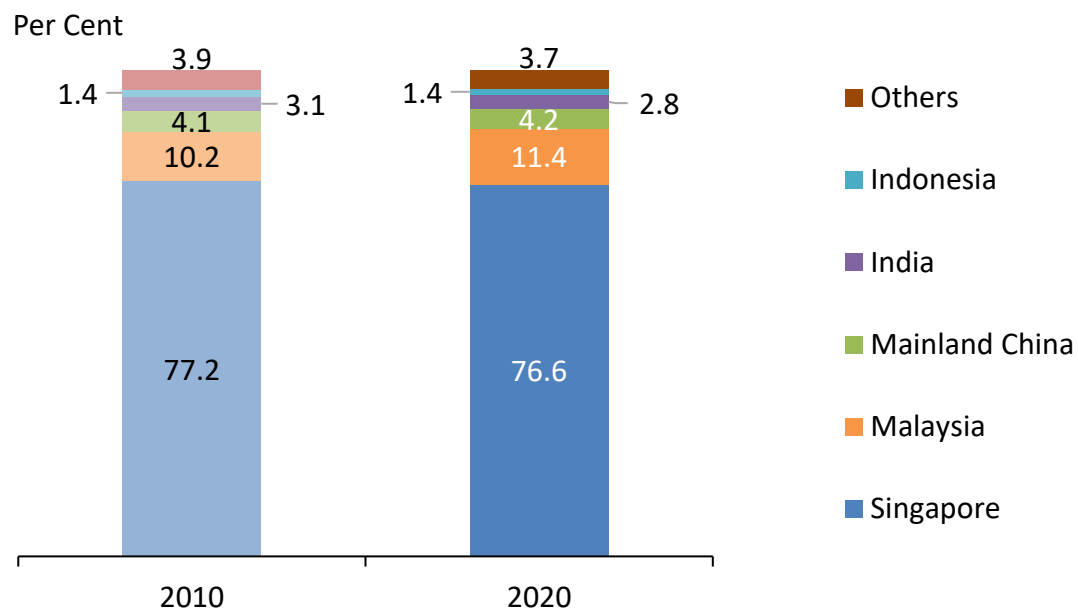
Chart 1.4 Ethnic Composition of the Resident and Citizen Population



Place of Birth

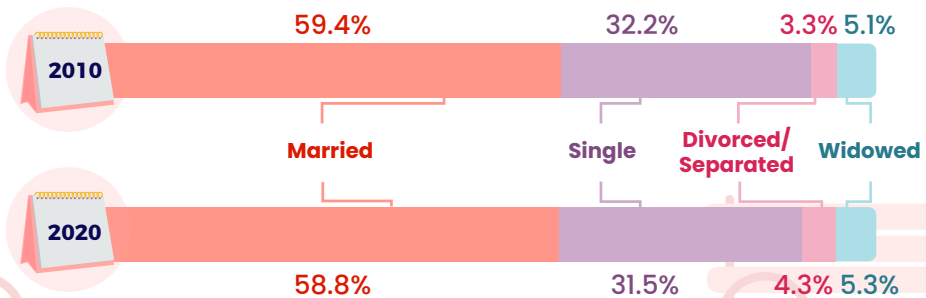
In 2020, 76.6 per cent of residents were born in Singapore, a slight decrease from the 77.2 per cent in 2010 (Chart 1.5). Residents born in Malaysia formed the next largest group at 11.4 per cent of the resident population in 2020.

Chart 1.5 Resident Population by Place of Birth



Marriage & Fertility

The proportion of married persons in Singapore among residents aged 15 years and above decreased slightly over the last 10 years.

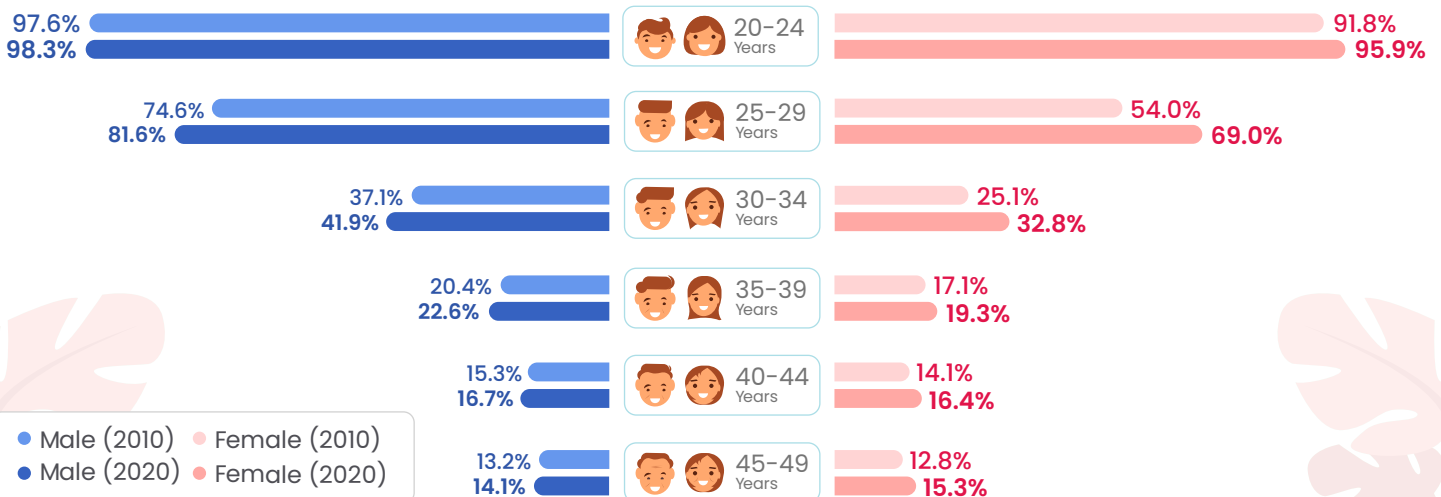


Increase in the proportion of singles was larger for residents aged 25-34 years.

♂ MALES

• 2010/2020 •

FEMALES ♀



The average number of children born per ever-married resident female aged **40-49 years** decreased from **2.02 in 2010**, to **1.76 in 2020**.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN

2010

2020

30-39 Years

1.49

1.40

40-49 Years

2.02

1.76

However, majority of them still had 2 or more children.

2020

62.5% of ever-married resident females aged 40 - 49 years had 2 or more children

CHAPTER 2

MARRIAGE AND FERTILITY

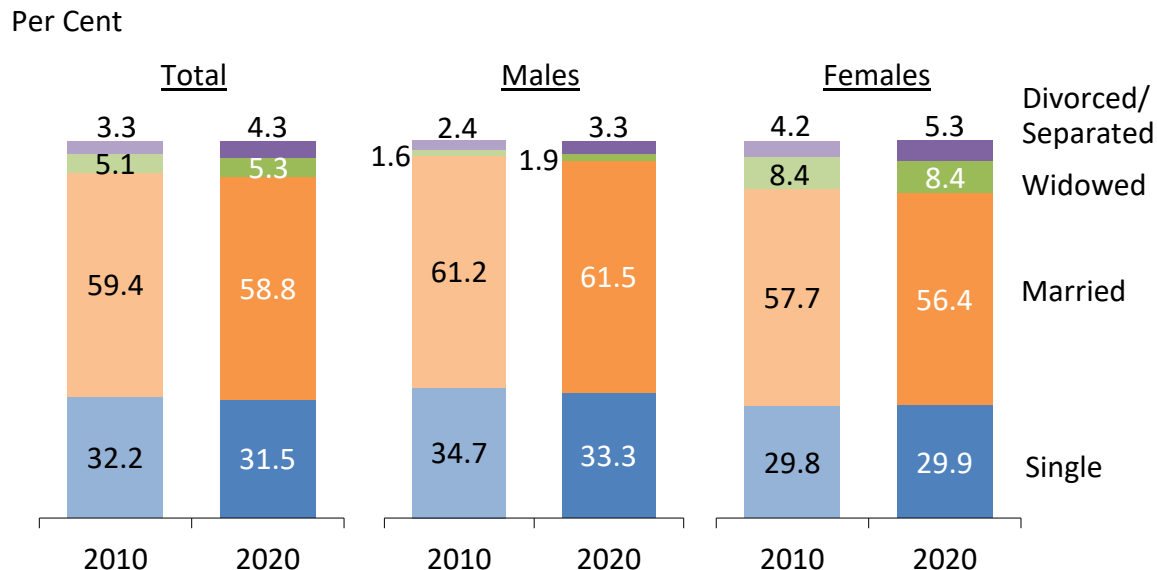
Marital Status

The proportion of married residents dropped slightly to 58.8 per cent in 2020 from 59.4 per cent in 2010 (Chart 2.1). Those who were either divorced or separated increased from 3.3 per cent in 2010 to 4.3 per cent in 2020.

There continued to be a larger share of widowed residents among females than males, due in part to the higher life expectancy for women. In 2020, the proportion of residents who were widowed was 8.4 per cent for females as compared to 1.9 per cent for males.

With the ageing of the resident population coupled with lower singlehood rates among the older ages, the proportion of singles declined from 32.2 per cent in 2010 to 31.5 per cent in 2020.

Chart 2.1 Marital Status of Resident Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Sex

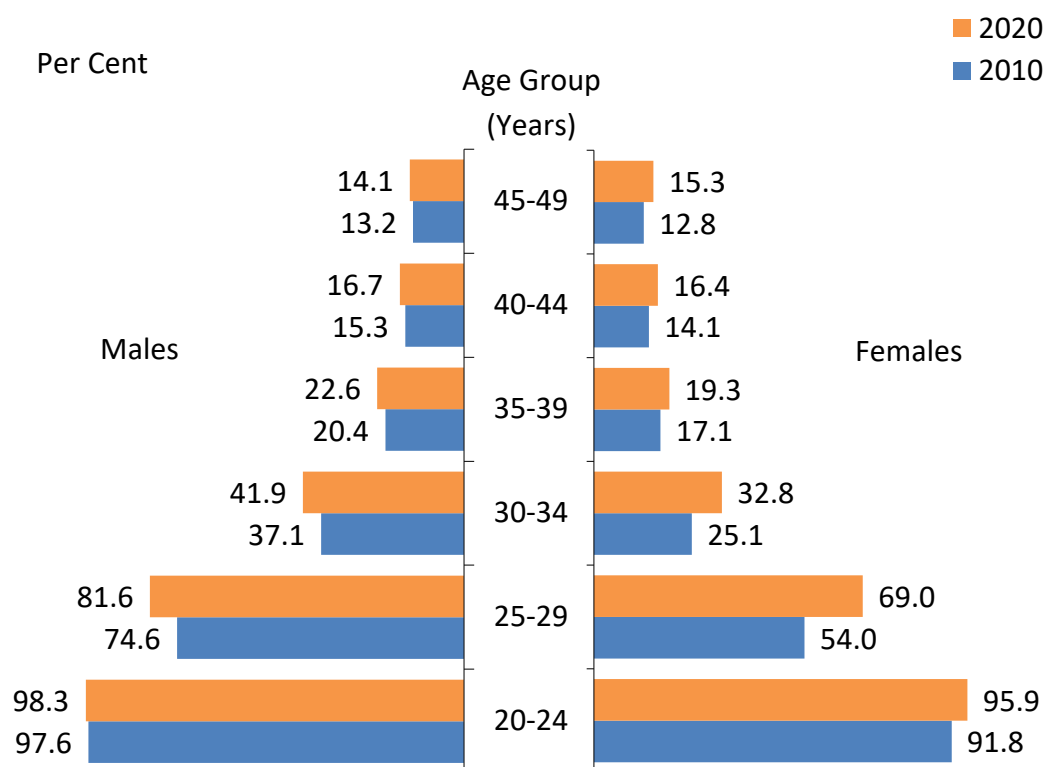


Proportion of Singles by Age Group

Singlehood continued to be more prevalent among residents in their early twenties. In 2020, 98.3 per cent of males and 95.9 per cent of females aged 20-24 were single (Chart 2.2). While the proportion of singles rose across age groups, the increase was most prominent for the age groups between 25-34 years.

Between 2010 and 2020, the proportion of singles among residents aged 25-29 years rose from 74.6 per cent to 81.6 per cent for the males, and from 54.0 per cent to 69.0 per cent for the females. Similarly, the proportion of singles among those aged 30-34 years rose to 41.9 per cent for males and 32.8 per cent for females.

Chart 2.2 Proportion of Singles Among Resident Population by Age Group and Sex

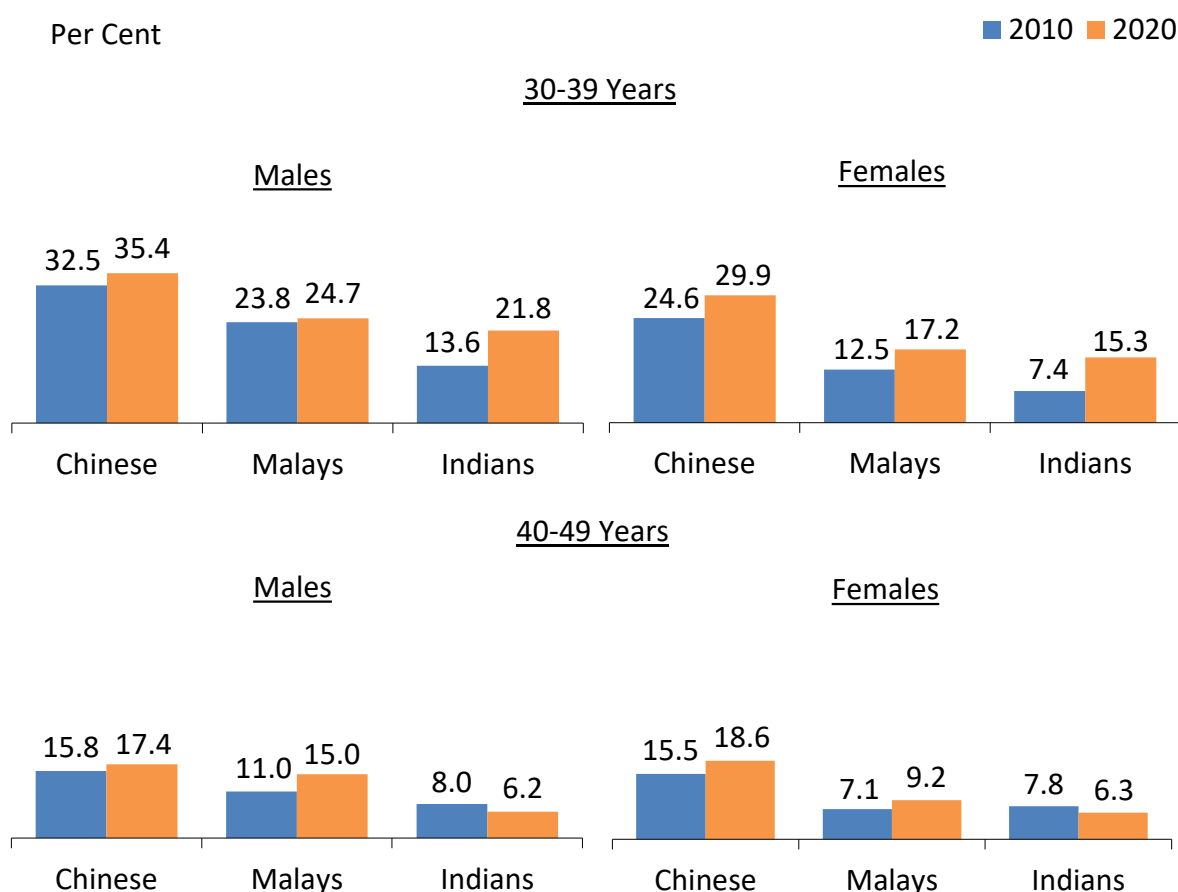


Proportion of Singles by Ethnic Group

The Chinese had the highest proportion of singles. In 2020, among residents aged 40-49 years, 17.4 per cent of Chinese males and 18.6 per cent of Chinese females were single, higher than that for the Malays (15.0 and 9.2 per cent for males and females respectively) and the Indians (6.2 and 6.3 per cent for males and females respectively) (Chart 2.3).

Compared to 2010, the proportion of residents aged 30-49 years who were single increased in 2020 for the three major ethnic groups, except for Indians aged 40-49 years.

**Chart 2.3 Proportion of Singles Among Resident Population
by Selected Age Group, Sex and Ethnic Group**



Proportion of Singles by Educational Attainment

Singlehood was generally more common among resident males with lower educational qualifications. In 2020, the proportion of singles among males aged 40-49 years with below secondary qualification was 21.1 per cent, higher than 12.3 per cent among those with university qualification (Chart 2.4).

By contrast, females with higher educational qualifications were more likely to be single. In 2020, 18.7 per cent of females aged 40-49 years with university qualification were single, higher than the 8.7 per cent among those with below secondary qualification.

**Chart 2.4 Proportion of Singles Among Resident Population
by Selected Age Group, Sex and Highest Qualification Attained**



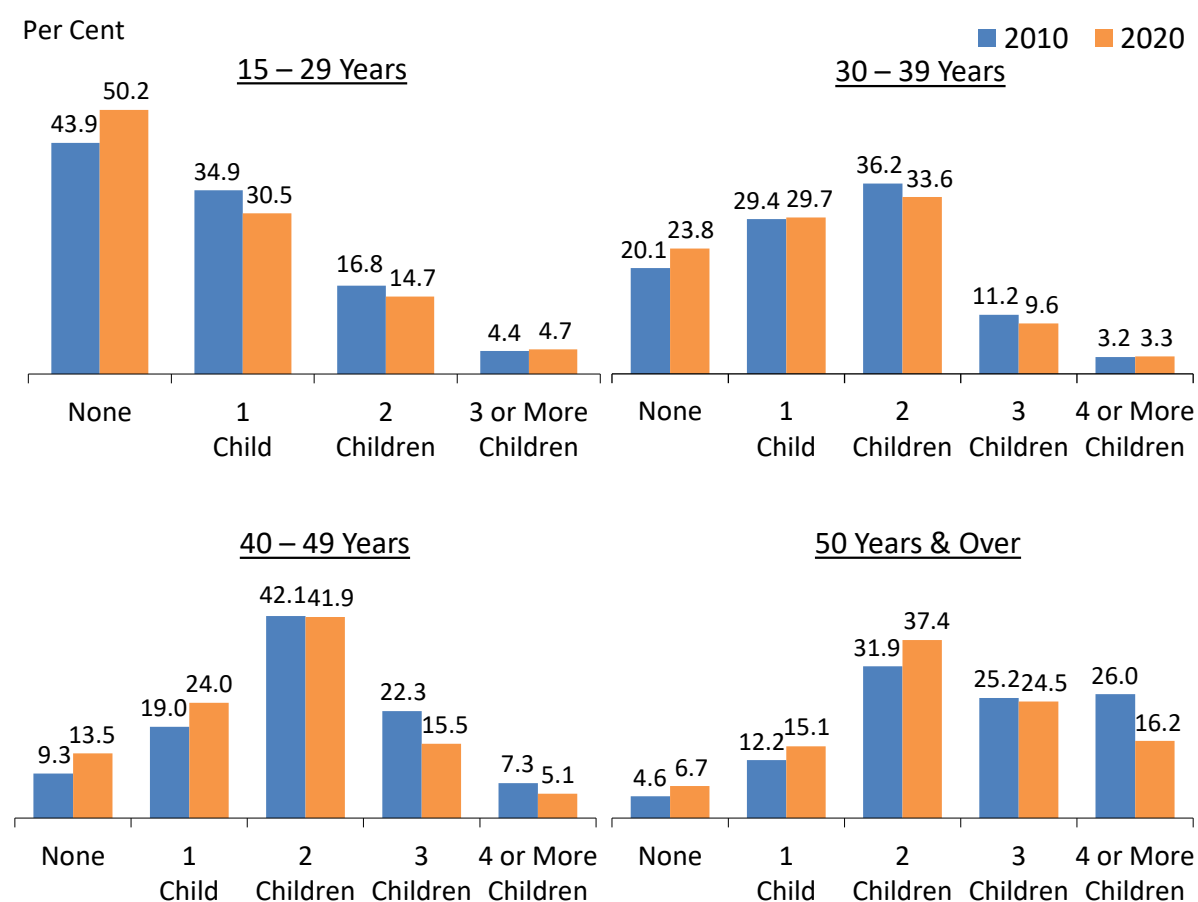
Note: Data pertain to residents who were not attending educational institutions as full-time students and include those who were upgrading their qualifications through part-time courses.

Number of Children Born

In general, females had fewer children compared to a decade ago. While those with two children continued to form the largest group among ever-married resident females aged 15 years and over, the proportion of those aged 40-49 years with three children fell from 22.3 per cent in 2010 to 15.5 per cent in 2020, and dropped from 7.3 per cent to 5.1 per cent for those with four or more children over the same period (Chart 2.5).

Correspondingly, the proportion of ever-married females aged 40-49 years who have never given birth increased from 9.3 per cent in 2010 to 13.5 per cent in 2020, while those with only one child increased from 19.0 per cent to 24.0 per cent.

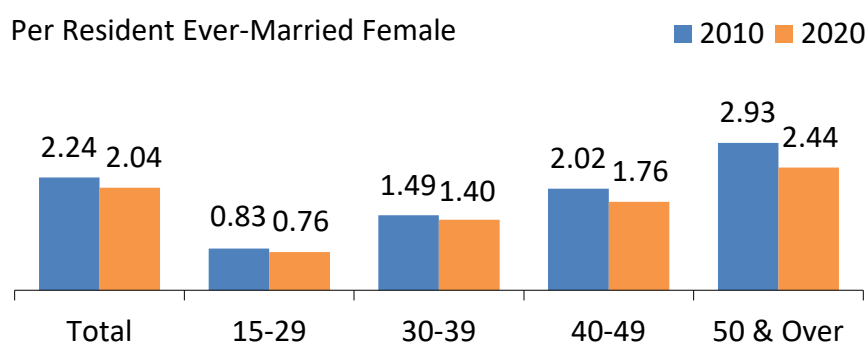
Chart 2.5 Resident Ever-Married Females by Age Group and Number of Children Born



Average Number of Children Born by Age Group

The average number of children born to resident females decreased between 2010 and 2020. Among resident ever-married females aged 40-49 years, the average number of children born decreased from 2.02 per female in 2010 to 1.76 in 2020 (Chart 2.6). A larger decrease was observed among females aged 50 years and over, from 2.93 in 2010 to 2.44 in 2020.

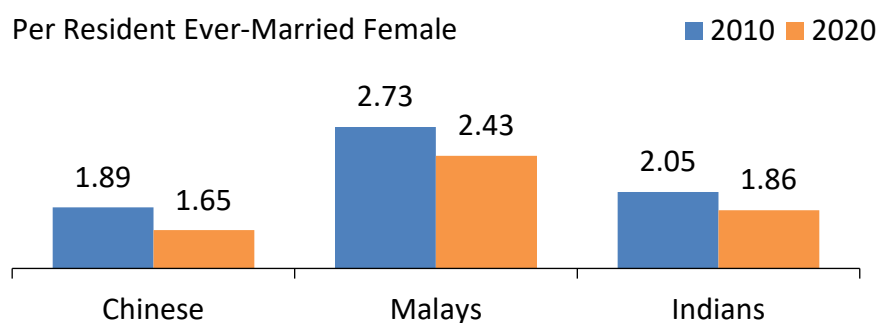
**Chart 2.6 Average Number of Children Born
by Age Group of Resident Ever-Married Females**



Average Number of Children Born by Ethnic Group

The average number of children born to resident ever-married females aged 40-49 years decreased across the three major ethnic groups. Malay residents had the highest average at 2.43 children per female in 2020, although this was a decrease from 2.73 in 2010 (Chart 2.7). The average number of children born to Chinese and Indian mothers decreased from 1.89 and 2.05 respectively in 2010 to 1.65 and 1.86 respectively in 2020.

**Chart 2.7 Average Number of Children Born to
Resident Ever-Married Females Aged 40-49 Years by Ethnic Group**

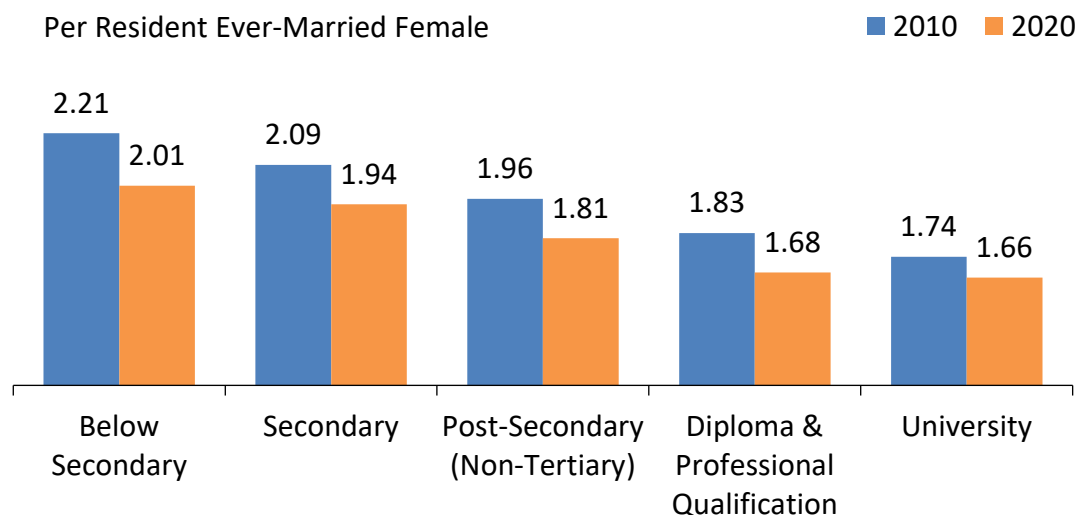


Average Number of Children Born by Educational Attainment

The average number of children born decreased across all educational groups. Among resident ever-married females aged 40-49 years, the largest decrease was observed for the group with below secondary qualification, from an average of 2.21 children in 2010 to 2.01 in 2020 (Chart 2.8).

Females who were more highly educated had fewer children on average than those with lower qualifications. Among resident ever-married females aged 40-49 years, university graduates had an average of 1.66 children in 2020, lower than the average of 1.94 children among those with secondary qualification.

Chart 2.8 Average Number of Children Born to Resident Ever-Married Females Aged 40-49 Years by Highest Qualification Attained



Note: Data pertain to residents who were not attending educational institutions as full-time students and include those who were upgrading their qualifications through part-time courses.

Education

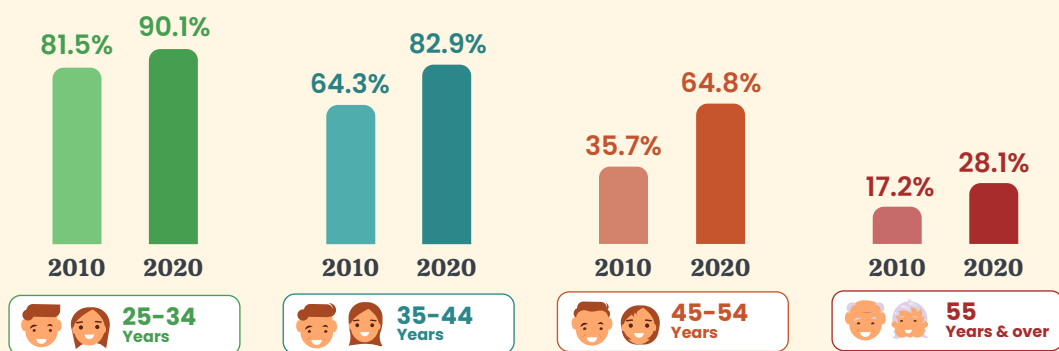
Education profile of resident population improved between 2010 and 2020.

6 in 10 residents* obtained post-secondary or higher qualifications in 2020 as compared to **5 in 10** in 2010.



RESIDENTS WITH POST-SECONDARY OR HIGHER QUALIFICATIONS BY AGE GROUP

More residents* attained post-secondary or higher qualifications across all age groups.

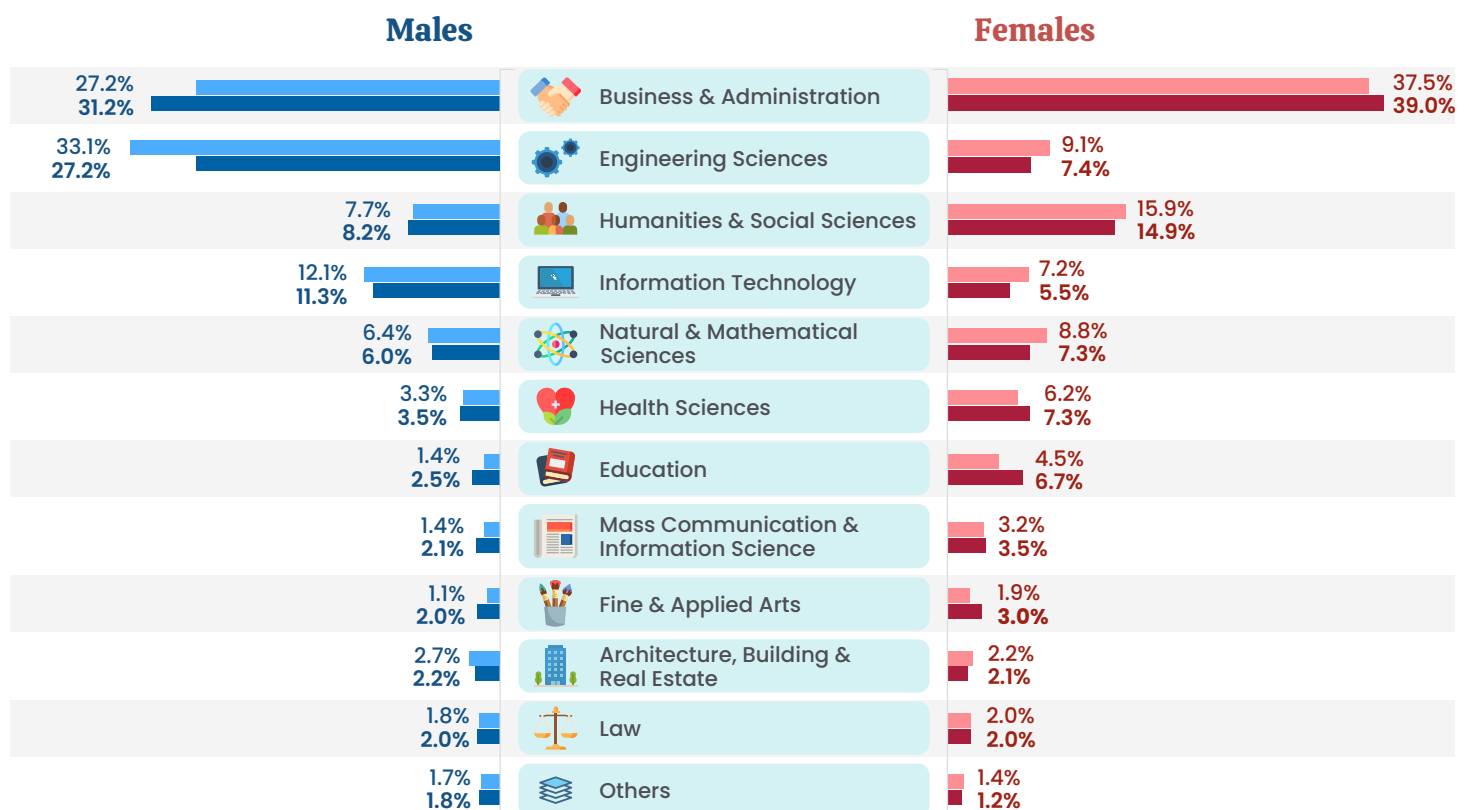


* Refers to residents aged 25 years and over who were not attending educational institutions as full-time students and includes those who were upgrading their qualifications through part-time courses.

RESIDENT UNIVERSITY GRADUATES BY FIELD OF STUDY AND SEX

Business and administration was the top field of study among university graduates.

● Male (2010) ● Female (2010)
● Male (2020) ● Female (2020)



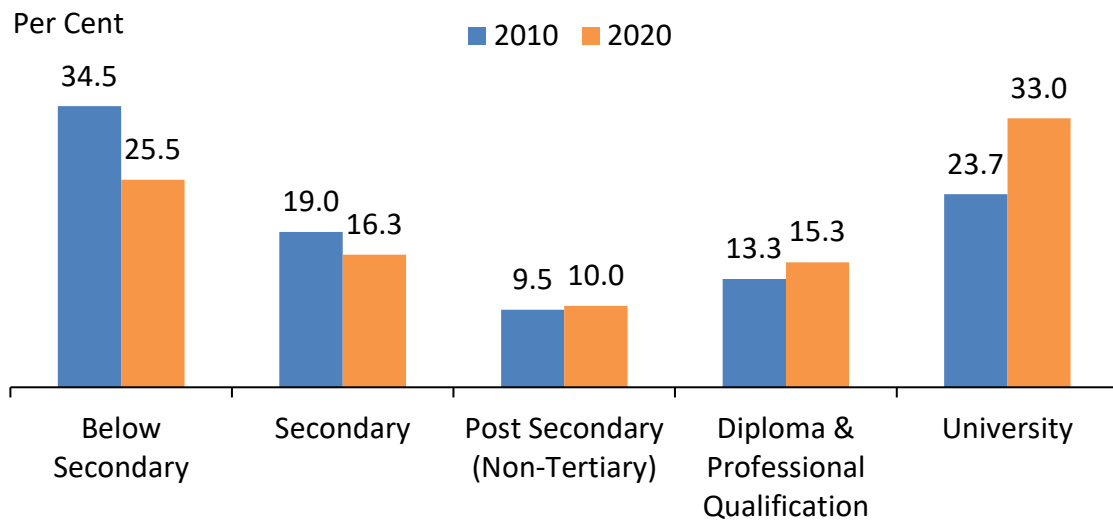
CHAPTER 3

EDUCATION

Education Profile

The education profile of the resident population improved between 2010 and 2020. Among residents aged 25 years and over in 2020, 58.3 per cent attained post-secondary or higher qualifications, up from 46.5 per cent in 2010 (Chart 3.1).

Chart 3.1 Resident Population Aged 25 Years and Over by Highest Qualification Attained



Note: Data pertain to residents who were not attending educational institutions as full-time students and include those who were upgrading their qualifications through part-time courses.

Education Profile by Ethnic Group

The Chinese, Malay and Indian communities all saw improvements in their educational attainment. Between 2010 and 2020, the proportion of residents with post-secondary or higher qualifications rose while the proportion of residents with secondary or lower qualifications decreased across all three major ethnic groups (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1 Resident Population Aged 25 Years and Over by Highest Qualification Attained and Ethnic Group

Highest Qualification Attained	Per Cent					
	Chinese		Malays		Indians	
	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Below Secondary	35.8	26.2	41.4	28.9	23.8	18.3
Secondary	18.5	15.5	27.5	23.5	16.9	14.3
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	8.7	8.4	15.8	19.8	9.6	11.0
Diploma & Professional Qualification	13.9	15.2	9.8	16.9	12.9	15.0
University	23.2	34.7	5.5	10.8	36.8	41.3

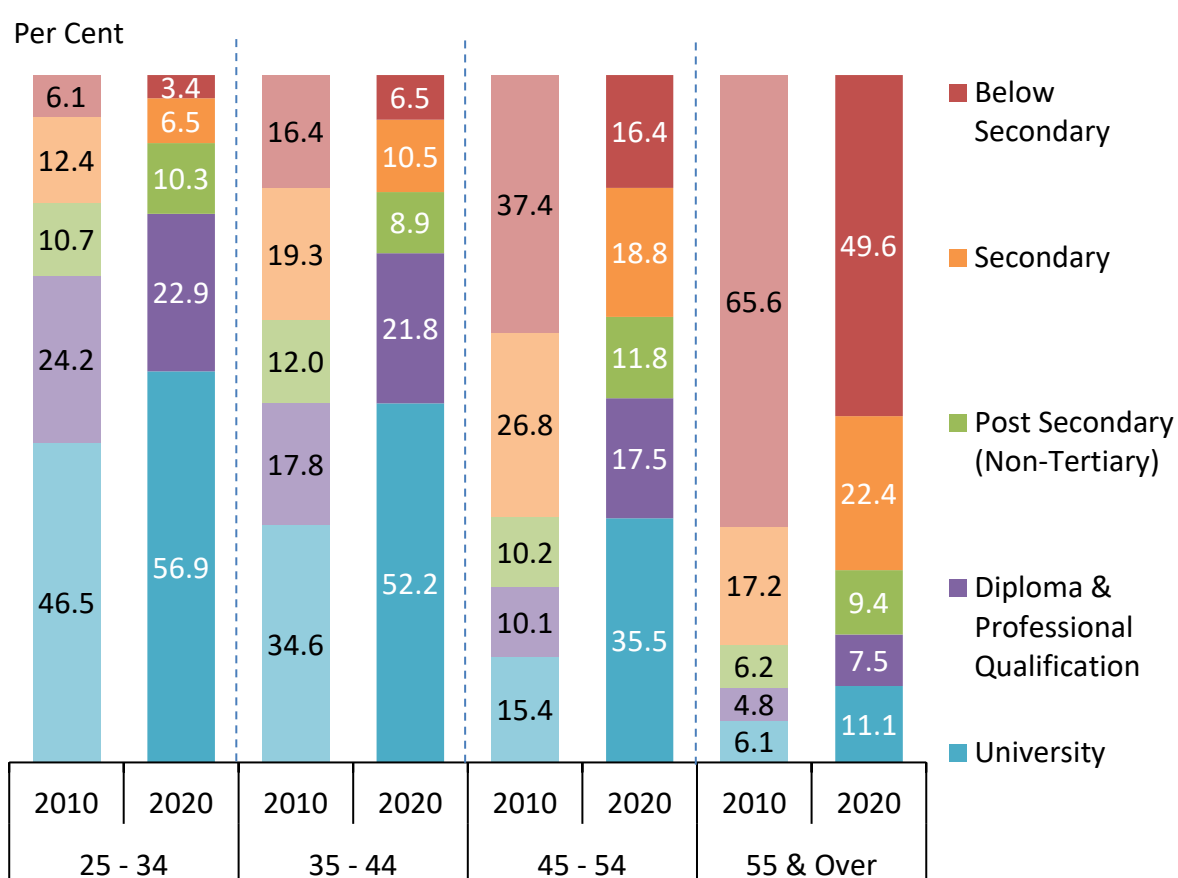
Note: Data pertain to residents who were not attending educational institutions as full-time students and include those who were upgrading their qualifications through part-time courses.

Education Profile by Age Group

The increase in the proportion of residents with post-secondary or higher qualifications between 2010 and 2020 was observed among all age groups.

Nine in ten residents aged 25-34 years and 82.9 per cent of residents aged 35-44 years had post-secondary or higher qualifications in 2020, up from 81.5 per cent and 64.3 per cent respectively in 2010 (Chart 3.2).

Chart 3.2 Resident Population Aged 25 Years and Over by Highest Qualification Attained and Age Group

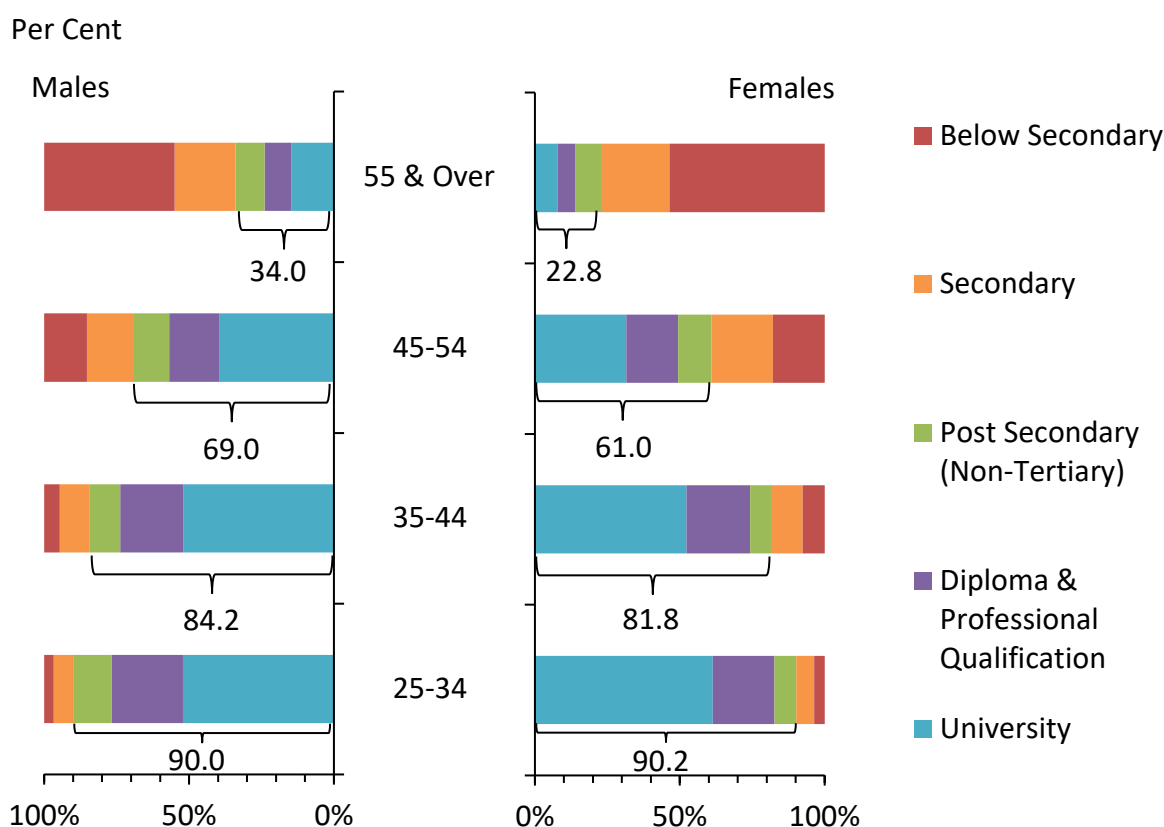


Note: Data pertain to residents who were not attending educational institutions as full-time students and include those who were upgrading their qualifications through part-time courses.

Education Profile by Age Group and Sex

Over the years, female residents have made more significant progress in education. Among residents aged 55 years and over in 2020, the proportion with post-secondary or higher qualifications was 34.0 per cent for males and 22.8 per cent for females, a 11.2 percentage-points difference (Chart 3.3). This gap narrowed to a 2.4 percentage-points difference among those aged 35-44 years, with the proportion at 84.2 per cent for male and 81.8 per cent for females. Among those aged 25-34 years, the proportion for females (90.2 per cent) marginally exceeded their male counterparts (90.0 per cent).

Chart 3.3 Resident Population Aged 25 Years and Over by Highest Qualification Attained, Age Group and Sex, 2020



Note: Data pertain to residents who were not attending educational institutions as full-time students and include those who were upgrading their qualifications through part-time courses. For the age group of 25-34 years, some males could be still pursuing higher education after performing national service at an earlier age.

University Graduates by Field of Study

Business and Administration continued to be the most common field of study among university graduates, accounting for 31.2 per cent of male graduates and 39.0 per cent of female graduates in 2020 (Table 3.2).

The next largest group of male university graduates majored in Engineering Sciences (27.2 per cent in 2020) followed by Information Technology (11.3 per cent).

For females, Humanities & Social Sciences (14.9 per cent) and Engineering Sciences (7.4 per cent) continued to be the second and third most common field of study respectively in 2020, with Natural & Mathematical Sciences and Health Sciences close behind (7.3 per cent each).

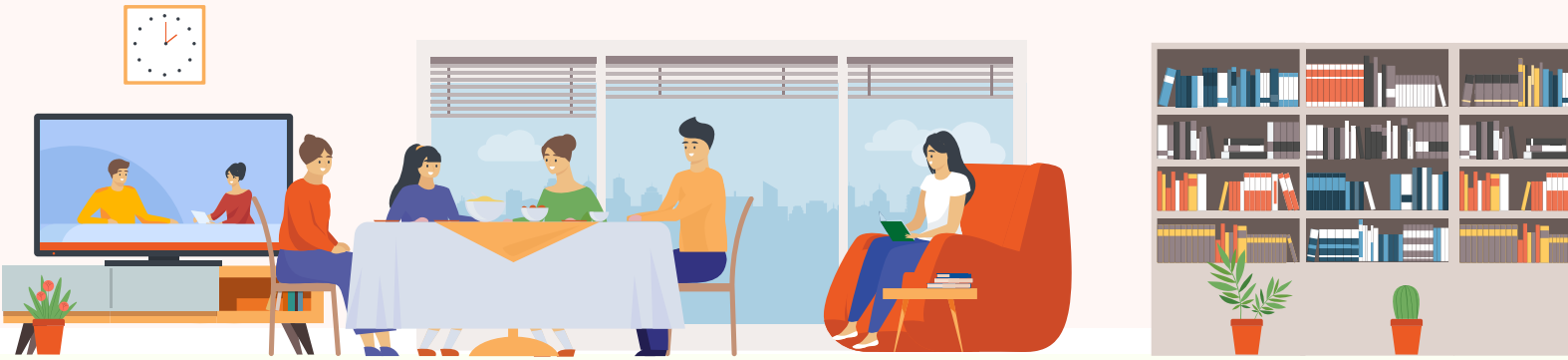
Table 3.2 Resident University Graduates Aged 15 Years and Over by Field of Study and Sex

Field of Study	Per Cent			
	Male		Female	
	2010	2020	2010	2020
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Education	1.4	2.5	4.5	6.7
Fine & Applied Arts	1.1	2.0	1.9	3.0
Humanities & Social Sciences	7.7	8.2	15.9	14.9
Mass Communication & Information Science	1.4	2.1	3.2	3.5
Business & Administration	27.2	31.2	37.5	39.0
Law	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0
Natural & Mathematical Sciences	6.4	6.0	8.8	7.3
Health Sciences	3.3	3.5	6.2	7.3
Information Technology	12.1	11.3	7.2	5.5
Architecture, Building and Real Estate	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.1
Engineering Sciences	33.1	27.2	9.1	7.4
Others	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.2

Note: Data pertain to residents who were not attending educational institutions as full-time students and include those who were upgrading their qualifications through part-time courses.

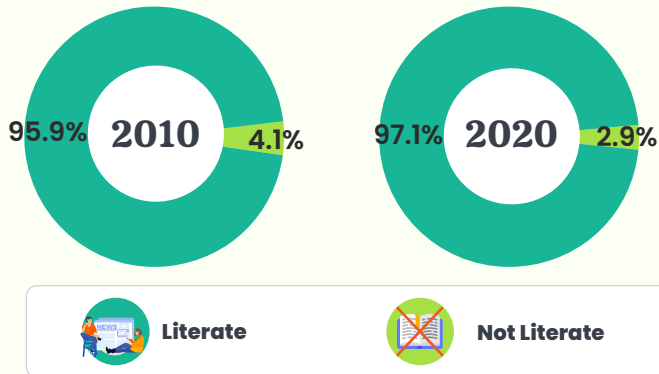
Literacy & Home Language

Literacy rate remained high and most are literate in more than one language.



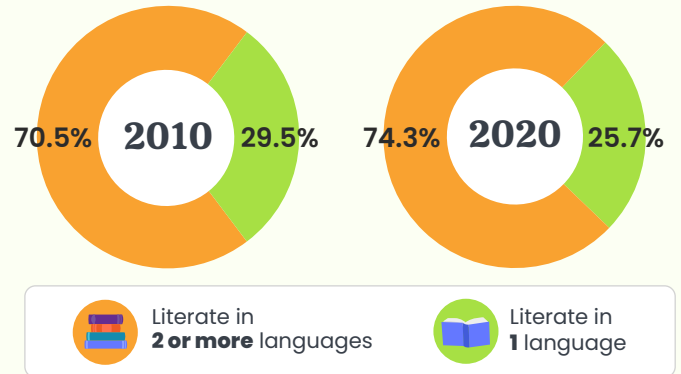
LITERACY RATE

The literacy rate among the resident population aged 15 and over remained high at **97.1 per cent** in 2020.



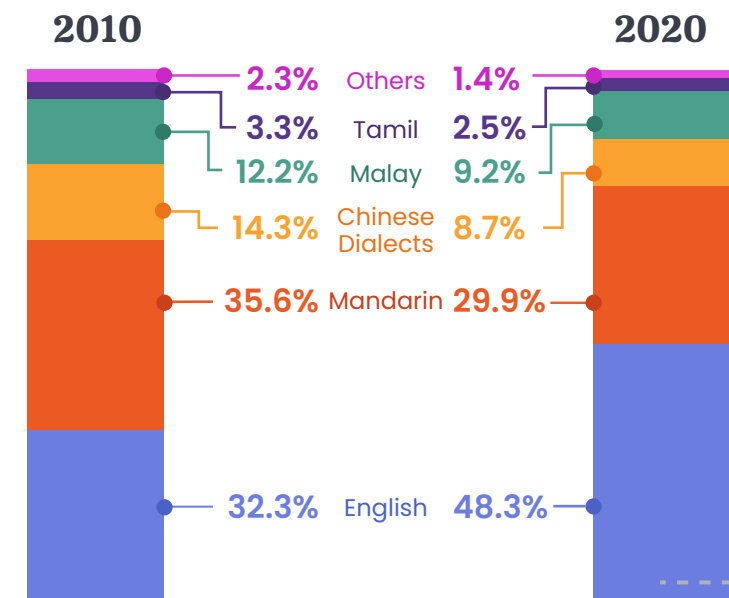
MULTI-LANGUAGE LITERACY

Multi-language literacy became more prevalent. Among those who were literate, more could read in two or more languages.

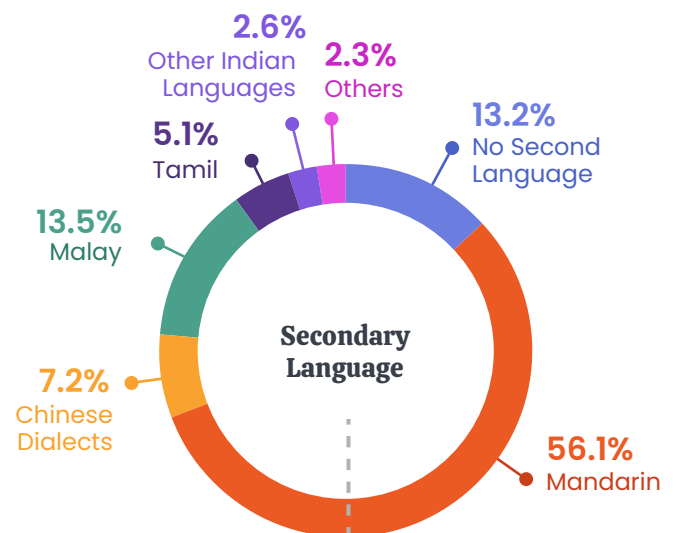


LANGUAGE MOST/SECOND MOST FREQUENTLY SPOKEN AT HOME

The use of English as the language most frequently spoken at home among resident population aged 5 and over increased to **48.3 per cent** in 2020.



Among those who spoke English most frequently at home, a majority of them also spoke a mother tongue language or dialect as a secondary language.



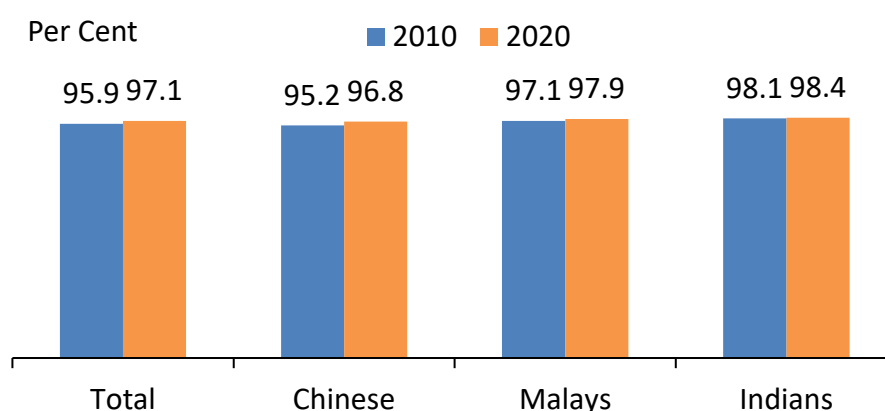
CHAPTER 4

LITERACY AND HOME LANGUAGE

Literacy Rate and Multi-Language Literacy

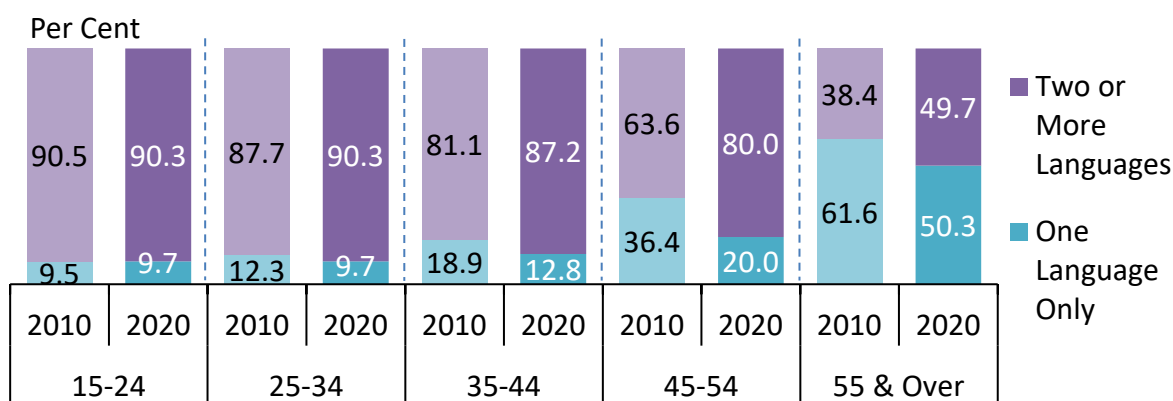
The literacy rate among the resident population aged 15 years and over remained high at 97.1 per cent in 2020 (Chart 4.1). The high rate of literacy was observed across the three major ethnic groups.

Chart 4.1 Literacy Rate Among Residents Aged 15 Years and Over by Ethnic Group



Compared to 2010, multi-language literacy remained high at 9 in 10 among literate residents aged 15-24 years and rose among those aged 25 years and over in 2020 (Chart 4.2). Literate residents aged 45-54 years saw the biggest rise in multi-language literacy, with 80.0 per cent in 2020 literate in two or more languages as compared to 63.6 per cent in 2010.

Chart 4.2 Literate Resident Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Age Group and Number of Language(s) Literate In

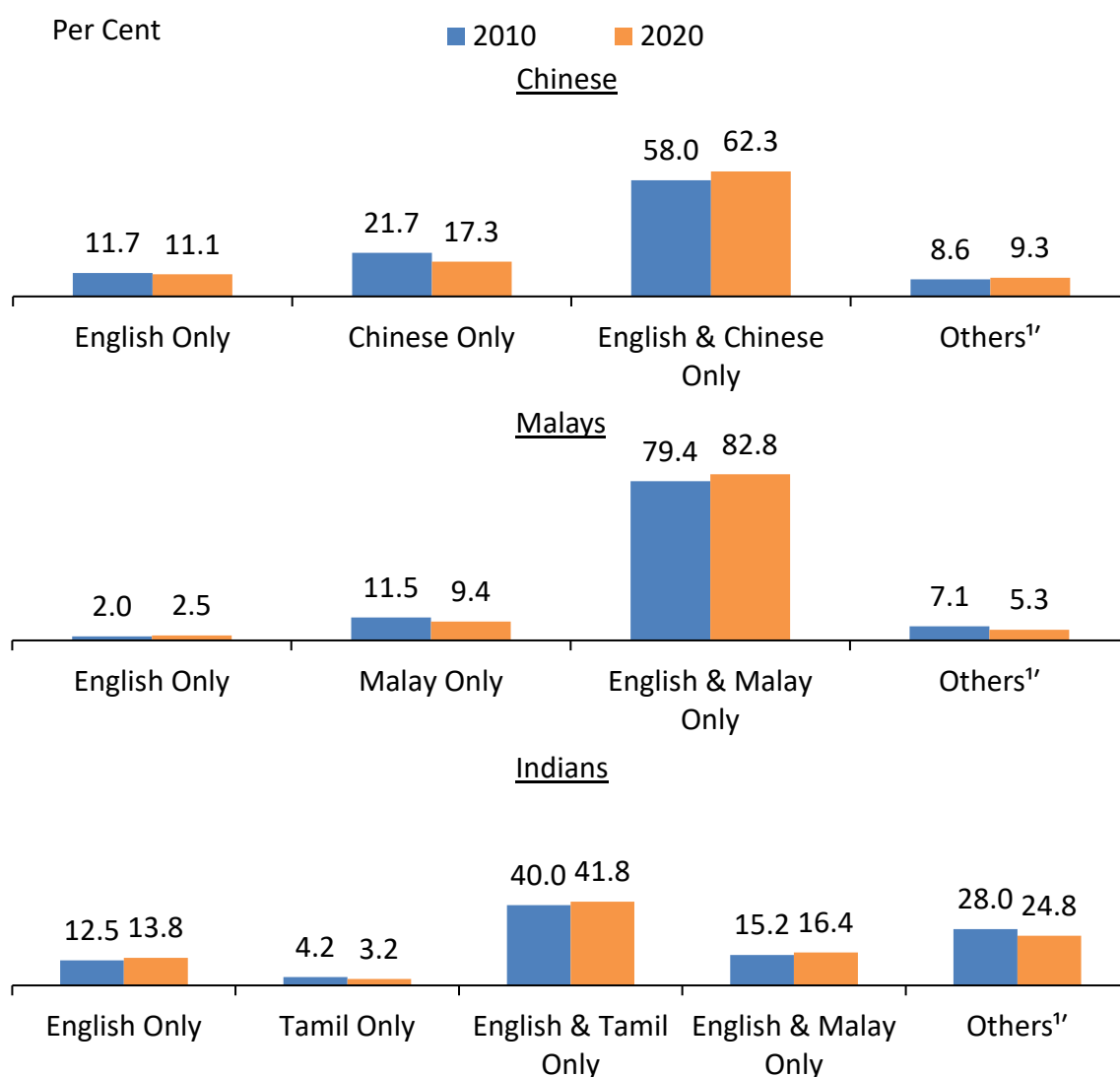


Language Literate In by Ethnic Group

There was an overall increase in English literacy across the three major ethnic groups with a corresponding decrease in the proportion of residents literate in only their mother tongue languages (Chart 4.3).

Most literate residents aged 15 years and over were literate in English and a mother tongue language. Among literate Chinese residents, the proportion who were literate in English and Chinese only was 62.3 per cent, while the corresponding proportion of Malays who were literate in English and Malay only was 82.8 per cent. 41.8 per cent of literate Indians were literate in English and Tamil only.

Chart 4.3 Literate Resident Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Ethnic Group and Language Literate In

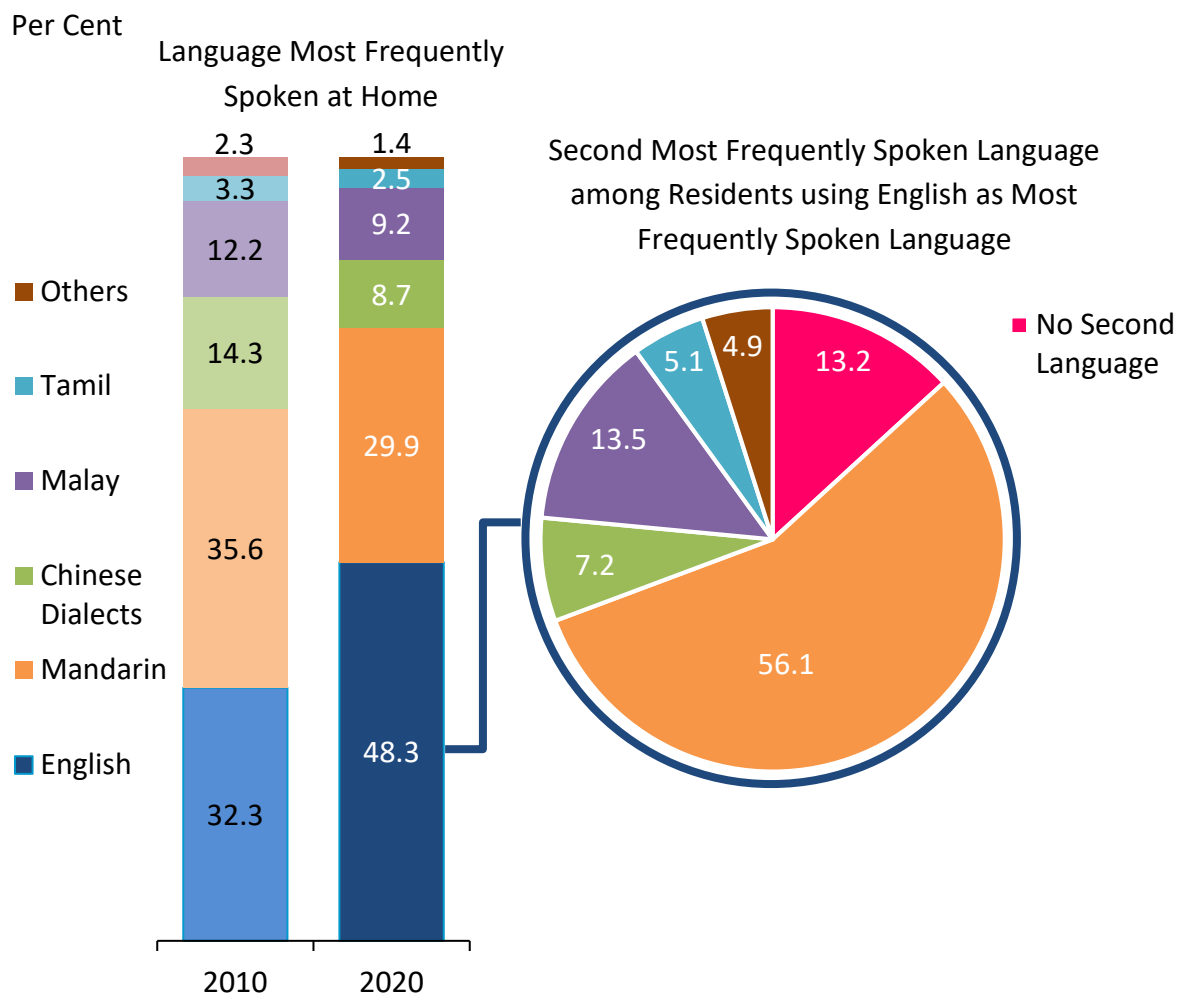


^{1/} Refers to other combinations of languages not elsewhere listed under respective ethnic group. For example, "Others" under Chinese includes Malay, Tamil etc. and "Others" under Malays includes Tamil etc.

Language Spoken at Home

English was the language most frequently spoken at home for 48.3 per cent of the resident population aged 5 years and over in 2020, up from 32.3 per cent in 2010 (Chart 4.4). The majority of residents who spoke English most frequently at home also spoke a vernacular language at home.

**Chart 4.4 Resident Population Aged 5 Years and Over
by Language Most/Second Most Frequently Spoken at Home**



Language Spoken at Home by Ethnic Group

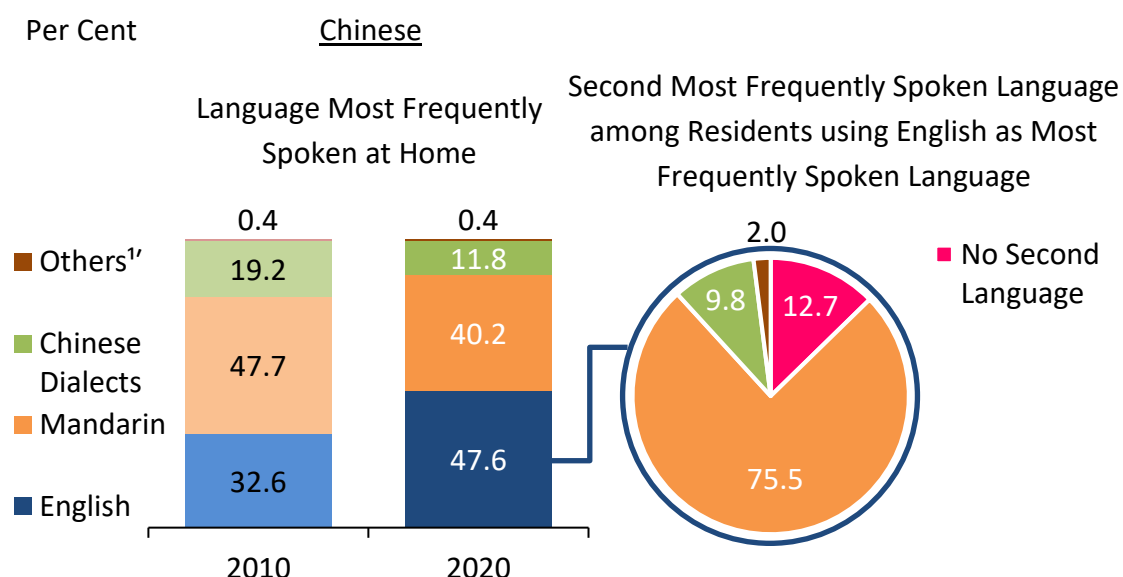
An increase in English as the language most frequently spoken at home was observed across the major ethnic groups (Chart 4.5).

For the Chinese ethnic group, English took over as the language most frequently spoken at home with a proportion of 47.6 per cent in 2020 as compared to 40.2 per cent for Mandarin and 11.8 per cent for Chinese dialects. Most of the Chinese who spoke English most frequently at home also spoke Mandarin as the second most frequently spoken language at home.

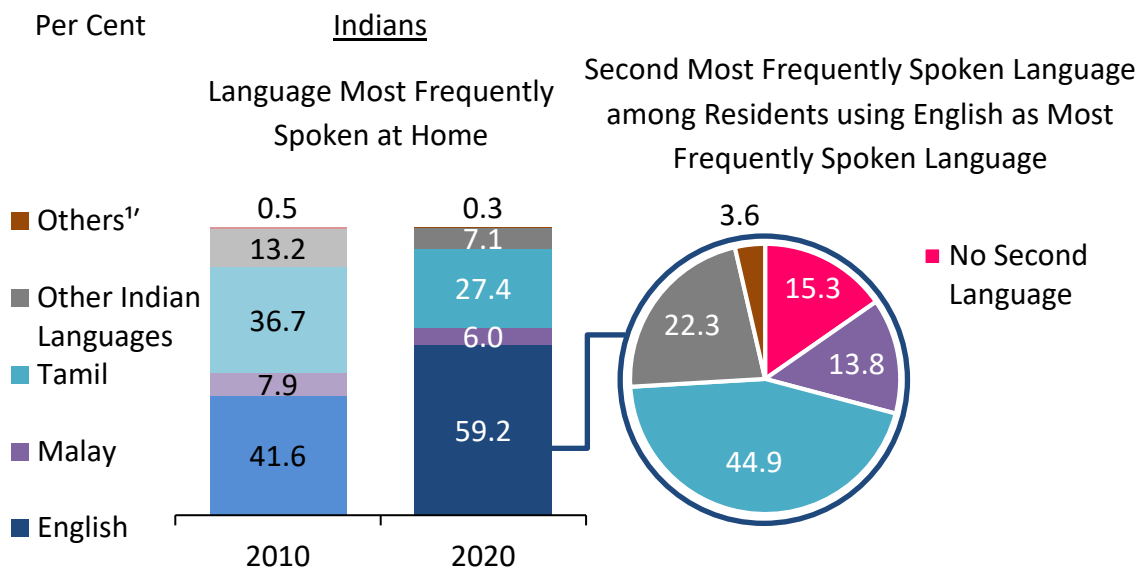
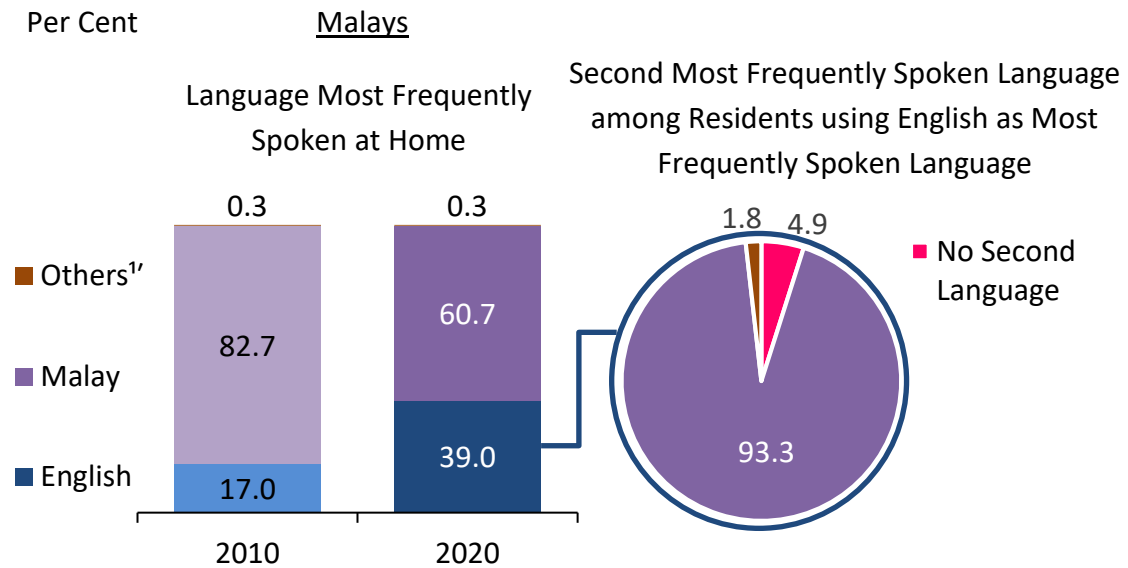
Among the Malay ethnic group, the largest proportion spoke the Malay language most frequently at home in 2020 though the proportion with English as the most frequently spoken language at home increased from 17.0 per cent in 2010 to 39.0 per cent in 2020. Among Malays who spoke English most frequently at home, over 90 per cent used Malay as the second most frequently spoken language at home.

Within the Indian ethnic group, those who spoke English most frequently at home continued to form the largest group in 2020 at 59.2 per cent, up from 41.6 per cent in 2010. Most of the Indians who spoke English most frequently at home also spoke Tamil or other Indian languages as the second most frequently spoken language at home.

**Chart 4.5 Resident Population Aged 5 Years and Over
by Ethnic Group and Language Most/Second Most Frequently Spoken at Home**



^{1/} Refers to other combinations of languages not elsewhere listed under respective Ethnic Group. For example, "Others" under Chinese includes Malay, Tamil etc. and "Others" under Malays includes Mandarin, Chinese Dialects, Tamil etc.

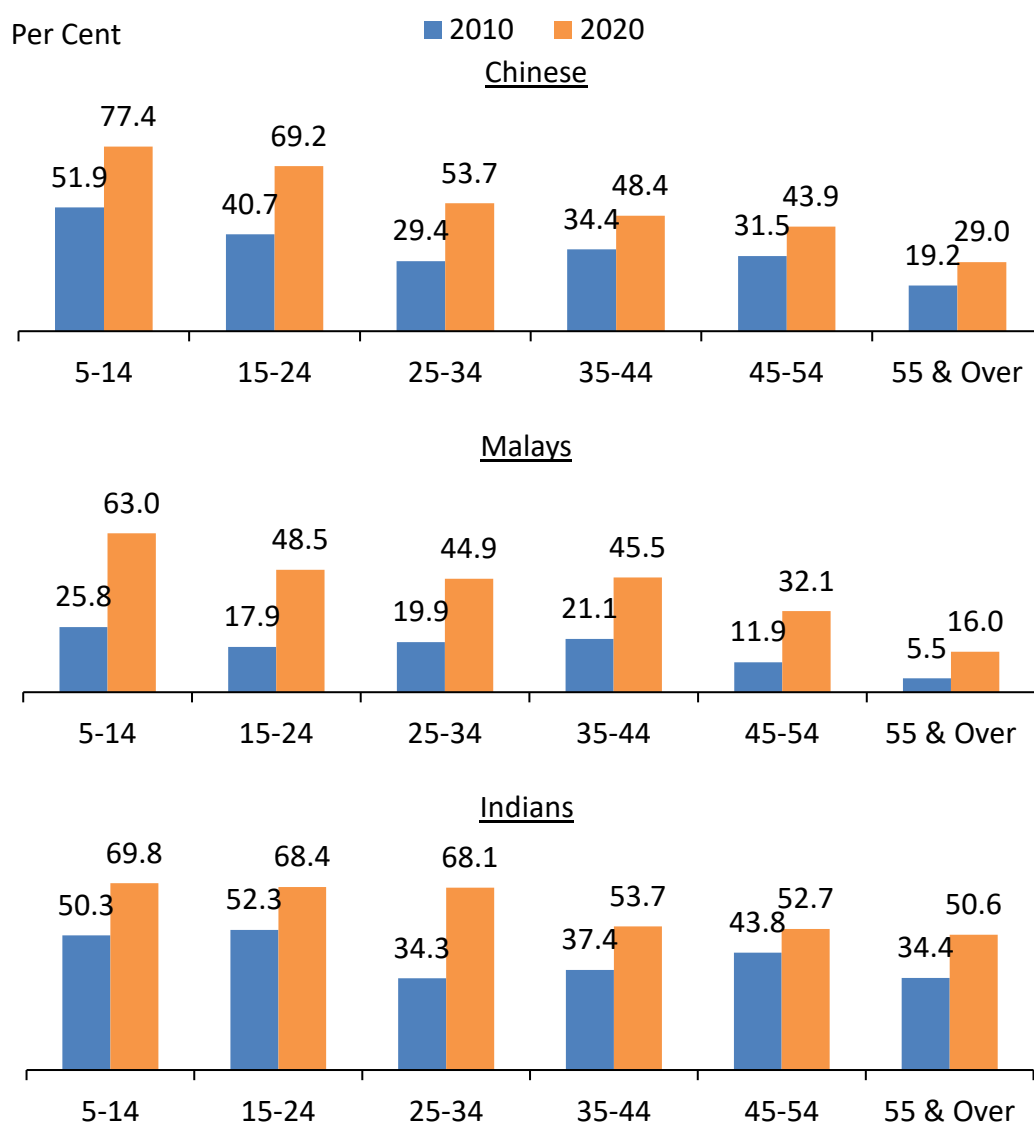


^{1/} Refers to other combinations of languages not elsewhere listed under respective Ethnic Group. For example, "Others" under Chinese includes Malay, Tamil etc. and "Others" under Malays includes Mandarin, Chinese Dialects, Tamil etc.

Use of English as Language Most Frequently Spoken at Home by Ethnic Group and Age Group

The use of English at home was generally more prevalent among the younger population than their older counterparts. By age and ethnic group, the proportion who reported speaking English most frequently at home rose between 2010 and 2020 (Chart 4.6).

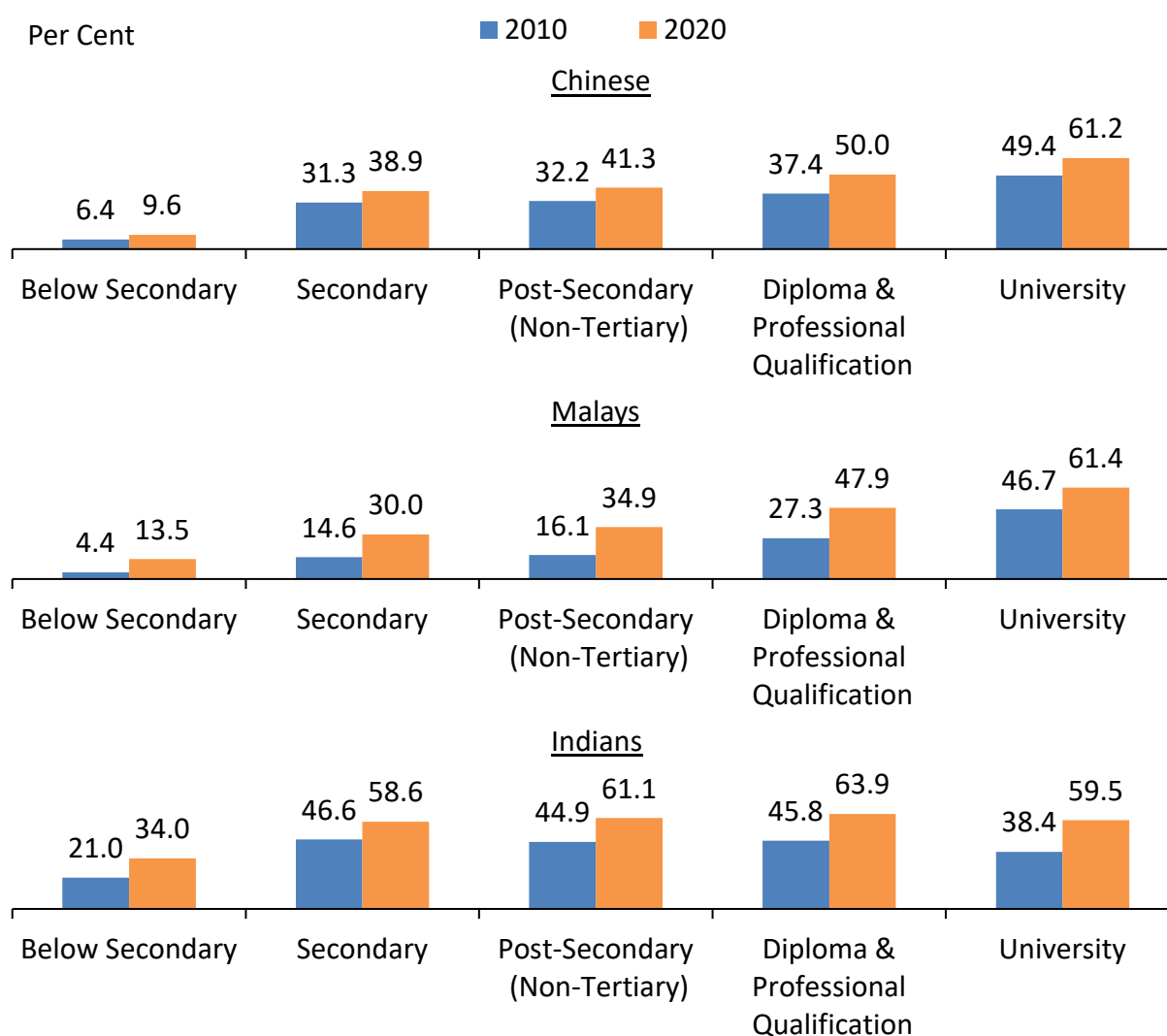
Chart 4.6 Proportion of Resident Population Aged 5 Years and Over who Spoke English Most Frequently at Home by Ethnic Group and Age Group



Use of English As Language Most Frequently Spoken at Home by Ethnic Group and Highest Qualification Attained

The proportion of the resident population that used English most frequently at home rose across all education groups. In general, residents with higher qualifications were more likely to use English most frequently at home. Among Singapore residents aged 15 years and over with university degrees, English was the language most frequently spoken at home for 61.2 per cent of the Chinese, 61.4 per cent of the Malays, and 59.5 per cent of the Indians in 2020 (Chart 4.7). In comparison, of those with below secondary qualification, 9.6 per cent of Chinese, 13.5 per cent of Malays, and 34.0 per cent of Indians spoke English most frequently at home.

Chart 4.7 Proportion of Resident Population Aged 15 Years and Over who Spoke English Most Frequently at Home by Ethnic Group and Highest Qualification Attained



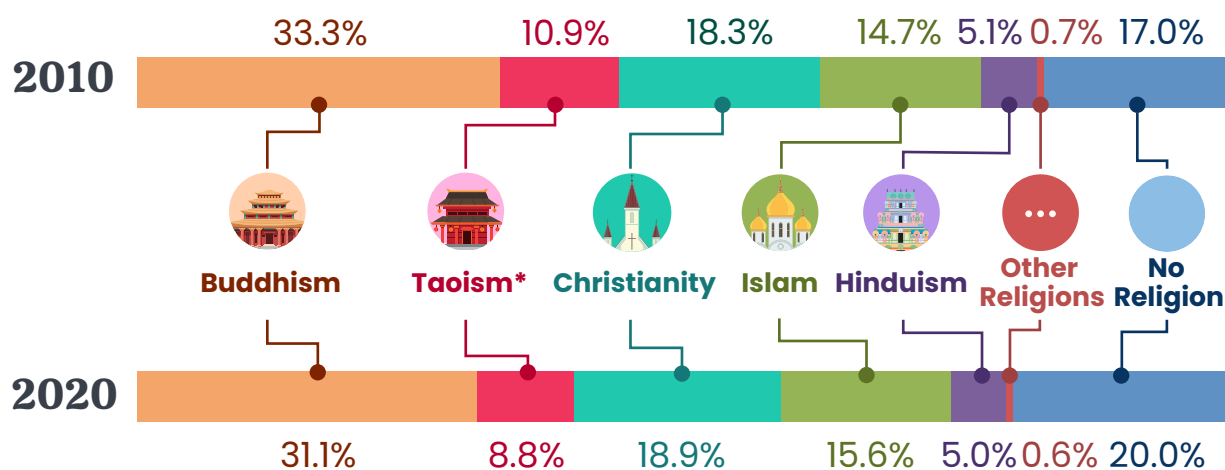
Note: Data pertain to residents who are not attending educational institutions as full-time students and include those who are upgrading their qualifications through part-time courses.

Religion

Singapore remained multi-religious in 2020.



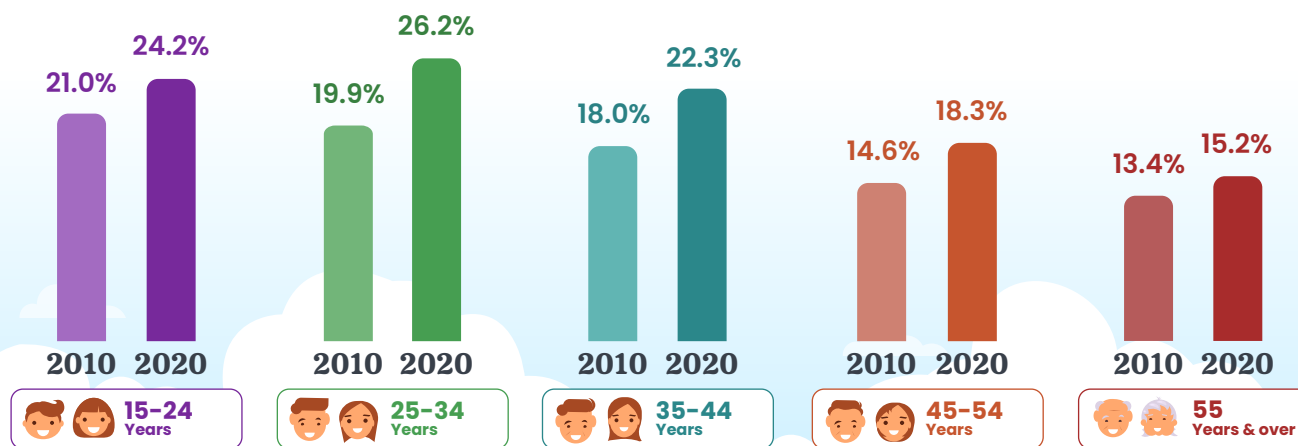
Over the last 10 years, Singapore continued to be religiously diverse.



*Includes Chinese Traditional Beliefs.

PROPORTION OF RESIDENTS WITH NO RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION BY AGE GROUP

Higher proportion of residents reported no religious affiliation across all age groups.



CHAPTER 5

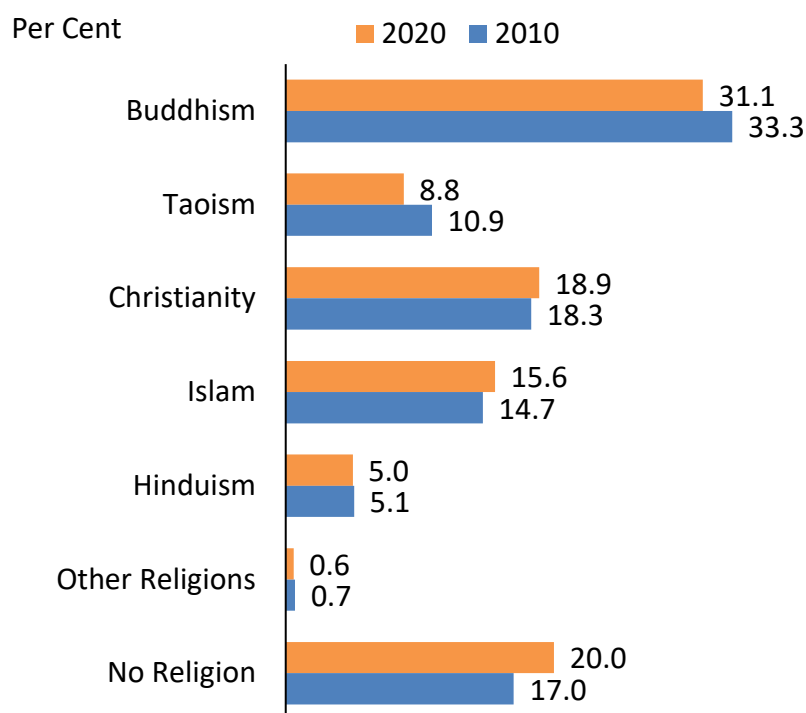
RELIGION

Religious Affiliation

Singapore continued to be religiously diverse. Among Singapore residents aged 15 years and over in 2020, 31.1 per cent identified themselves as Buddhists, 8.8 per cent as Taoists, 18.9 per cent as Christians, 15.6 per cent as Muslims and 5.0 per cent as Hindus (Chart 5.1). Between 2010 and 2020, the shares of Christians and Muslims increased slightly while the shares of Buddhists and Taoists decreased slightly.

In 2020, 20.0 per cent of Singapore residents aged 15 and above had no religious affiliation, up from 17.0 per cent in 2010.

Chart 5.1 Resident Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Religion

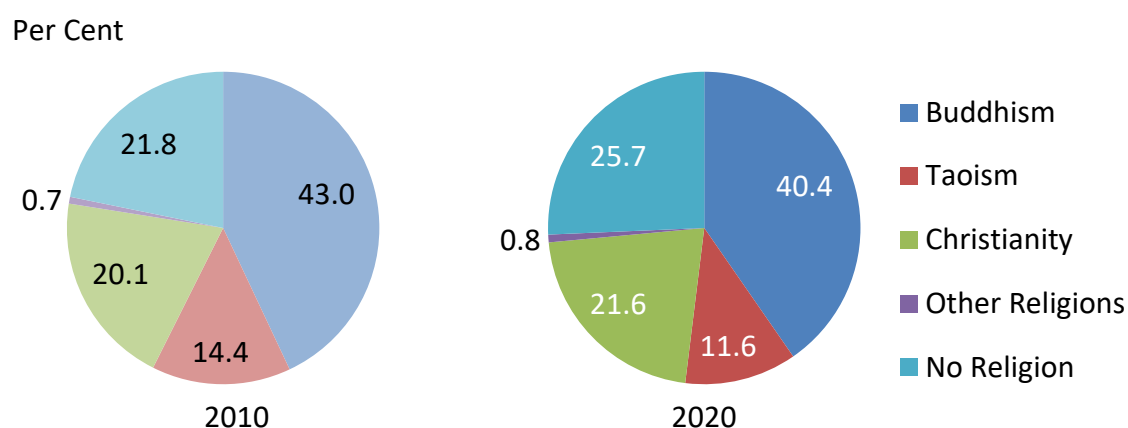


Religious Affiliation by Ethnic Group

The Chinese had a significantly larger proportion with no religious affiliation in 2020 (25.7 per cent) (Chart 5.2) than the Malays (0.4 per cent) (Chart 5.3) and Indians (2.2 per cent) (Chart 5.4).

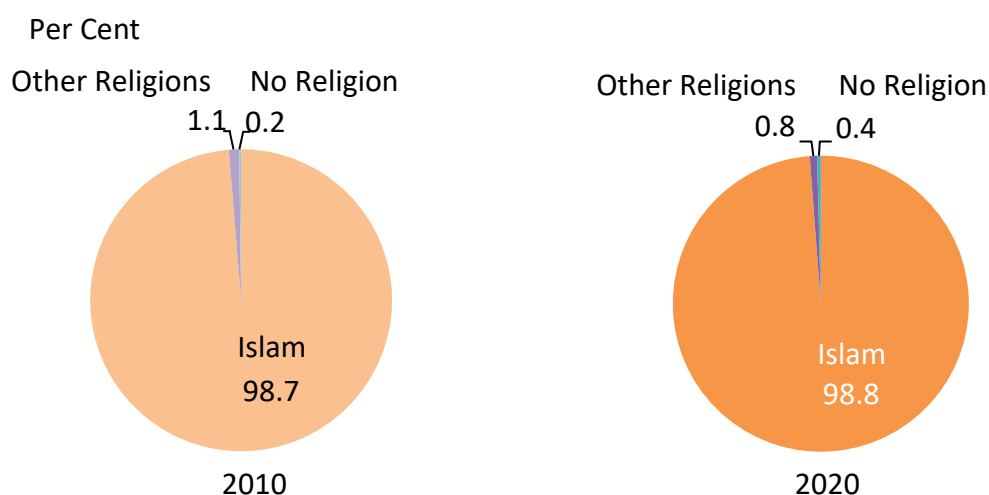
Among the Chinese, Buddhists remained the largest group at 40.4 per cent in 2020 despite a decrease from 43.0 per cent in 2010. The proportion of Taoists similarly decreased, while the proportion with no religion increased the most, followed by Christians.

Chart 5.2 Chinese Resident Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Religion



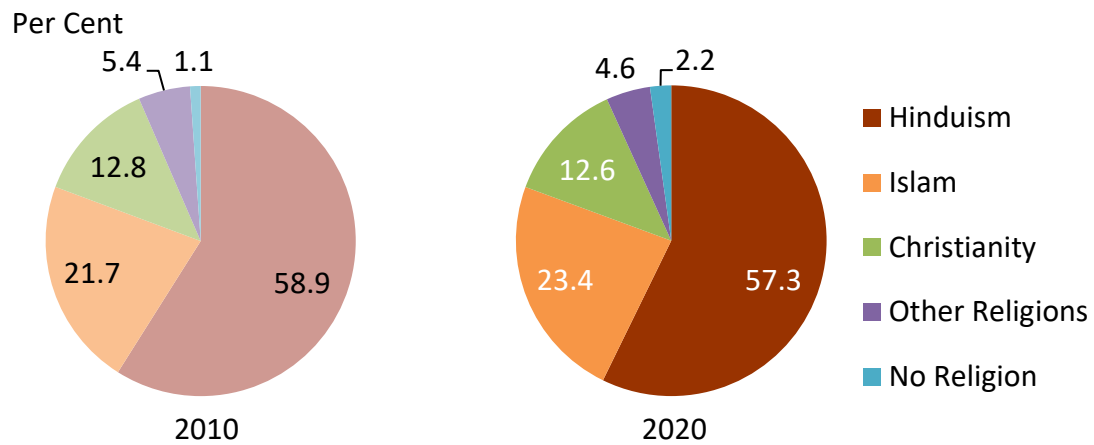
Among the Malays, 98.8 per cent were Muslims in 2020, relatively unchanged from a decade ago.

Chart 5.3 Malay Resident Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Religion



Hinduism remained the most common religion for Indians at 57.3 per cent in 2020, followed by Islam (23.4 per cent), Christianity (12.6 per cent) and other religions (including Sikhism) at 4.6 per cent.

Chart 5.4 Indian Resident Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Religion



Religious Affiliation and Age Group

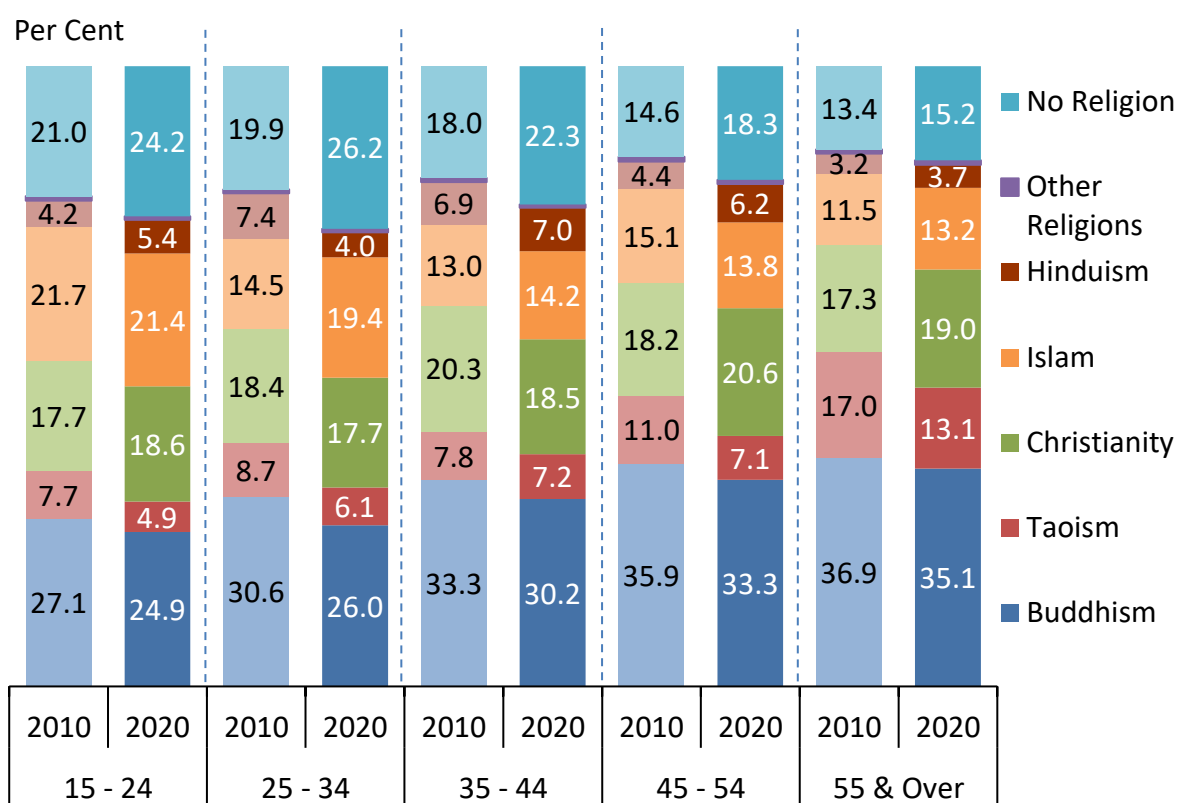
Younger residents were more likely to have no religious affiliation compared to older residents. In 2020, 24.2 per cent of residents aged 15-24 years reported having no religious affiliation, higher than the 15.2 per cent for residents aged 55 years and over (Chart 5.5). Between 2010 and 2020, the proportion of residents with no religious affiliation increased across all age groups.

A larger proportion of older residents were Buddhists or Taoists compared to those in younger age groups. While Buddhists and Taoists respectively accounted for 35.1 per cent and 13.1 per cent of residents aged 55 years and over in 2020, the corresponding proportions were lower at 24.9 per cent and 4.9 per cent among residents aged 15-24 years.

In contrast, proportionately more residents in younger age groups reported themselves as Muslims than those in the older age groups. In 2020, 21.4 per cent of residents aged 15-24 years were Muslims, compared to 13.2 per cent of residents aged 55 years and over.

The proportion of Christians was relatively similar across all age groups.

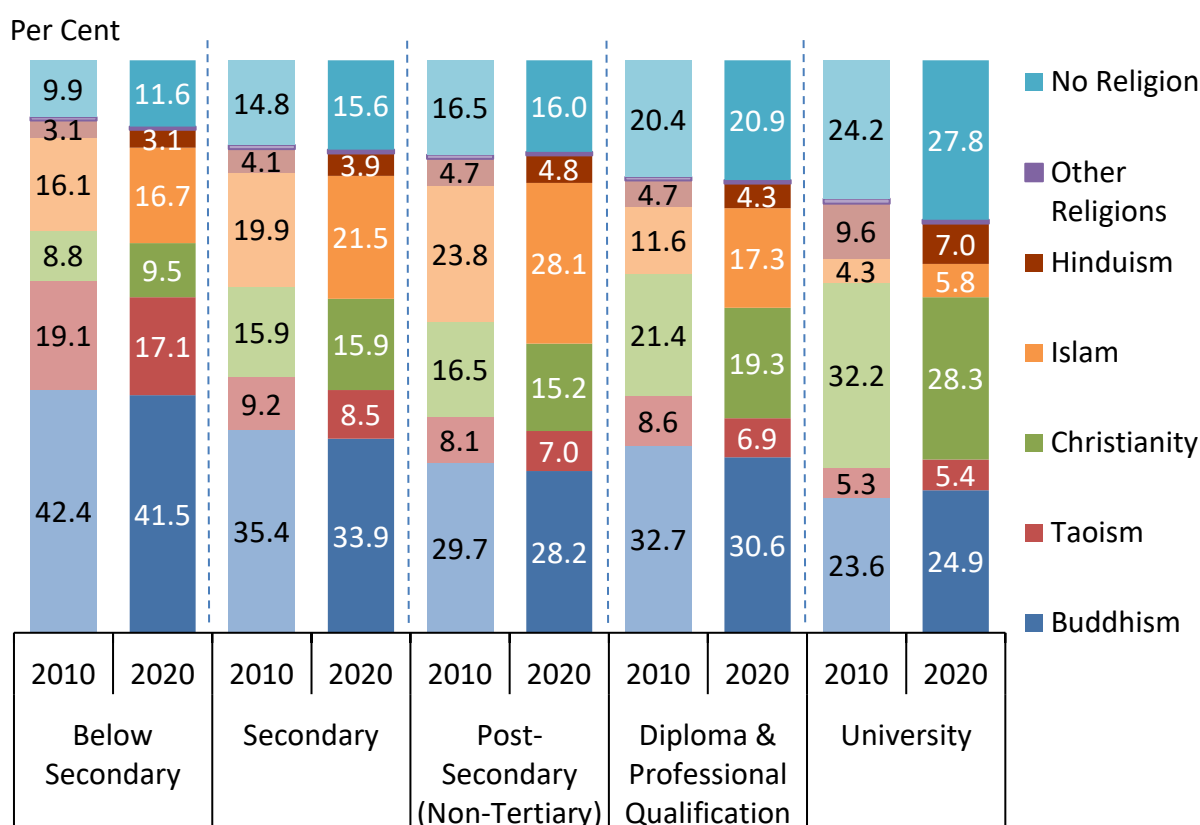
Chart 5.5 Resident Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Religion and Age Group



Religious Affiliation and Educational Attainment

The proportion of residents without religious affiliation increased across most types of educational qualifications between 2010 and 2020. Among those with below secondary qualification, the proportion without religious affiliation increased from 9.9 per cent to 11.6 per cent, while the corresponding proportion for those with university qualification increased from 24.2 per cent to 27.8 per cent (Chart 5.6).

Chart 5.6 Resident Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Religion and Highest Qualification Attained



Note: Data pertain to residents who are not attending educational institutions as full-time students and include those who are upgrading their qualifications through part-time courses.