

# Singapore

## MIGRATION PROFILES

### Part I. Global legal instruments related to international migration

#### States parties to United Nations legal instruments

**Year ratified:**

- 1949 ILO Migration for Employment Convention
- 1951 Refugee Convention
- 1967 Refugee Protocol
- 1975 ILO Migrant Workers Convention

**Year ratified:**

- 1995 1989 Conv. on the Rights of the Child
- 1990 UN Migrant Workers Convention
- 2000 Human Trafficking Protocol
- 2000 Migrant Smuggling Protocol

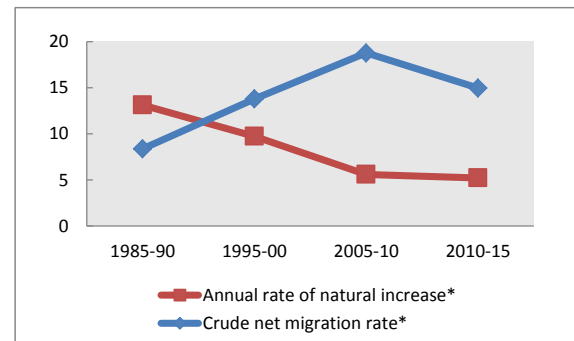
### Part II. Population indicators

#### Population estimates

	1990	2000	2010	2013
Males ('000)	1 518	1 957	2 506	2 671
Females ('000)	1 499	1 961	2 573	2 741
Total ('000)	3 016	3 918	5 079	5 412
Percentage urban population	100	100	100	100
Percentage rural population				

	1985-90	1995-00	2005-10	2010-15
Average annual rate of change	2.15	2.36	2.44	2.02
Annual rate of natural increase*	13.13	9.75	5.61	5.23
Crude net migration rate*	8.37	13.80	18.77	14.96
Total net migration ('000)	120	255	449	400

\* Per 1,000 population



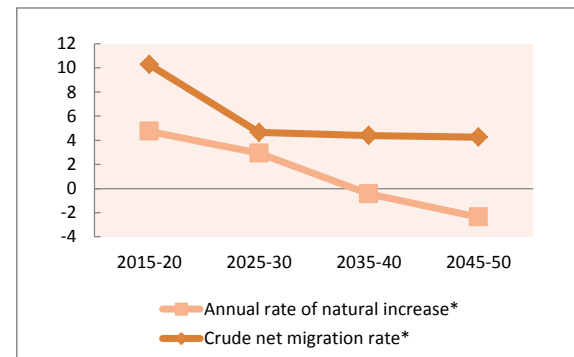
#### Projected change in total population by component (x 1000)

	2015-20	2025-30	2035-40	2045-50
Total population at end of period	6 057	6 578	6 904	7 065
Population change during period	438	244	135	67
Annual rate of natural increase*	4.74	2.92	-0.44	-2.37
Crude net migration rate*	10.28	4.65	4.39	4.27

\* Per 1,000 population

#### Projected change in working-age (15-64) population (x 1000)

	2015-20	2025-30	2035-40	2045-50
Medium variant	201	-25	-26	-42
Zero-migration variant	-63	-189	-201	-162
Difference	264	164	175	120



### Part III. Development indicators

#### Development indicators (years are approximate for some indicators / countries)

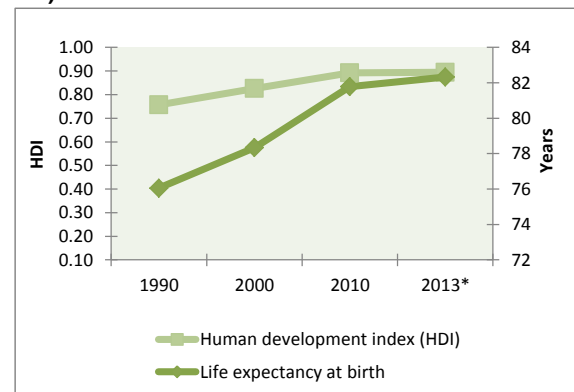
	1990	2000	2010	2013*
Life expectancy at birth	76.0	78.3	81.8	82.3
Adult literacy rate (ages 15 and older)	89.1	92.5	95.9	..
Combined gross enrolment ratio in education (per cent)	..	..	..	..
GDP per capita (PPP in thousands of US dollars)	18 225	33 767	58 062	61 803
Human development index (HDI)	0.76	0.83	0.89	0.89

\* 2013 or latest available

#### Remittances (years are approximate for some indicators / countries)

	1990	2000	2010	2012*
Inflows (millions of US dollars)	..	..	..	..
Outflows (millions of US dollars)	..	..	..	..
Inflows as a share of GDP (%)	..	..	..	..

\* Estimate



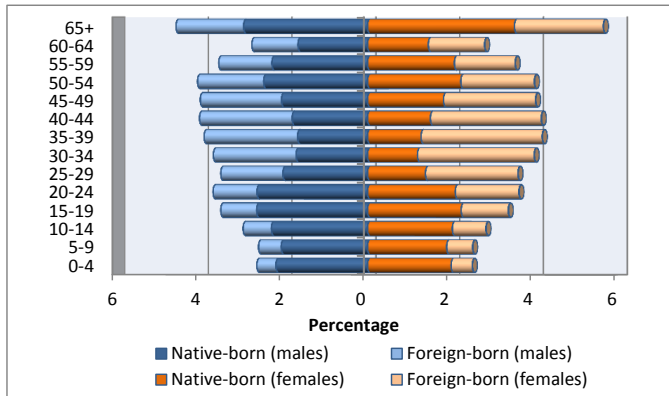
# Singapore

## Part IV. International migrant stocks

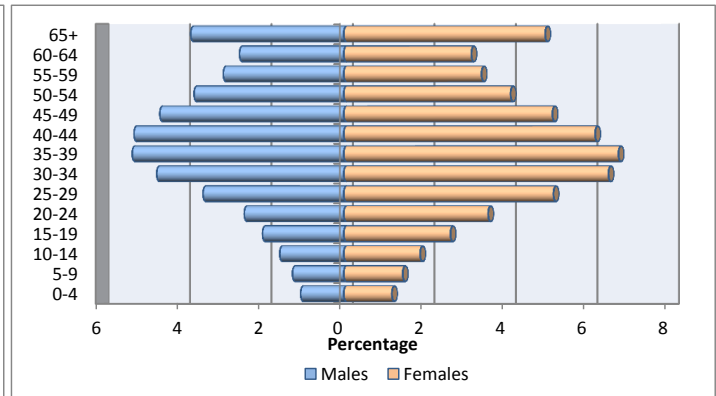
### International migrant stock by age and sex

	1990			2000			2013		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	7 744	7 233	14 977	14 698	13 653	28 351	24 559	27 364	51 923
5-9	8 961	8 224	17 185	20 379	19 000	39 379	29 237	33 549	62 786
10-14	12 425	11 287	23 712	32 686	30 522	63 208	36 491	43 456	79 947
15-19	16 998	17 440	34 438	39 366	42 318	81 684	46 306	60 759	107 065
20-24	21 555	26 565	48 120	45 285	65 611	110 896	56 711	82 243	138 954
25-29	26 643	36 177	62 820	53 032	90 723	143 755	80 251	119 465	199 716
30-34	28 982	37 729	66 711	61 367	90 943	152 310	106 685	150 758	257 443
35-39	29 937	36 193	66 130	63 942	79 122	143 064	120 663	156 496	277 159
40-44	28 830	32 841	61 671	55 161	64 320	119 481	119 639	143 183	262 822
45-49	25 372	28 425	53 797	48 056	54 713	102 769	104 905	118 881	223 786
50-54	24 693	26 128	50 821	42 535	47 634	90 169	85 356	95 032	180 388
55-59	25 520	24 352	49 872	35 768	41 713	77 481	68 679	78 485	147 164
60-64	32 132	31 357	63 489	33 865	40 861	74 726	59 432	72 678	132 110
65+	56 050	57 469	113 519	55 531	68 887	124 418	87 257	114 732	201 989
Total	345 842	381 420	727 262	601 671	750 020	1 351 691	1 026 171	1 297 081	2 323 252

Total population by age and sex, 2013



Migrant stock by age and sex, 2013



### Migrant stock by origin (2013)

Top 5 countries or areas of origin	Total
Malaysia	1 044 994
China	380 766
Indonesia	152 681
India	138 177
Pakistan	118 765
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 835 383</b>

### Migrant stock by destination (2013)

Top 5 countries or areas of destination	Total
Malaysia	78 092
Australia	63 077
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	41 143
United States of America	37 106
Indonesia	19 681
<b>Total</b>	<b>239 099</b>

### Refugee population by origin (end 2012)

Top 5 countries or areas of origin	Total
<b>Total</b>	

### Refugee population by destination (end 2012)

Top 5 countries or areas of destination	Total
<b>Total</b>	

### Tertiary students by origin (2013)

Top 5 countries or areas of origin	Total
<b>Total</b>	

### Tertiary students by destination (2013)

Top 5 countries or areas of destination	Total
Australia	9 767
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4 370
United States of America	4 233
New Zealand	210
Japan	208
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 788</b>

## DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES

**States parties to United Nations legal instruments** : Indicates whether a country has ratified the relevant international instrument and if so, the year of ratification. The relevant instruments are the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees; the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, and the 1990 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families. In addition, two Protocols relevant to international migration supplement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, namely the 2000 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children and the 2000 Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air. **Source** : United Nations Treaty Collection. See: <http://treaties.un.org>.

**Males**: De facto male population as of 1 July of the year indicated. Data are presented in thousands. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Females**: De facto female population as of 1 July of the year indicated. Data are presented in thousands. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Total population**: De facto population in a country, area or region as of 1 July of the year indicated. Figures are presented in thousands. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Percentage urban population**: Urban population as a percentage of the total population. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2012). World Urbanization Prospects: The 2011 Revision.

**Percentage rural population**: Rural population as a percentage of the total population. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2012). World Urbanization Prospects: The 2011 Revision.

**Annual rate of change**: Average exponential rate of growth of the population over a given period. It is expressed as a percentage. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Annual rate of natural increase**: Crude birth rate minus the crude death rate. Represents the portion of population growth (or decline) determined exclusively by births and deaths. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Crude net migration rate**: The ratio of net migration during the year to the average population in that year. The value is expressed per 1 000 inhabitants. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Total net migration**: Net number of migrants, that is, the number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants. It is expressed in thousands. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Total population at end of period**: Total population on 30 June of the final year of the period. Data are from the medium variant (see below) of the World Population Prospects. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Population change during period**: Total population change over a period, that is, the difference between the population at the end of the period and that at the beginning of the period. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Medium variant**: The medium projection variant combines the medium fertility assumption together with normal-mortality and normal international migration assumptions and is a central reference for trends over the longer term that results from the probabilistic approach that simulates future fertility paths for each country. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Zero-migration variant**: Under this assumption, the medium variant is modified so that international migration for each country is set to zero starting in 2010-2015. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Life expectancy at birth**: Number of years a newborn infant could expect to live if prevailing patterns of age-specific mortality rates at the time of birth stay the same throughout the infant's life. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Adult literacy rate**: The percentage of population aged 15 years and older who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on his/her everyday life. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. **Source**: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Institute for Statistics (2012). <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

**Combined gross enrolment ratio in education**: Total enrolment in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education in a given school year. For the tertiary level, the population used is that of the five-year age group following on from the secondary school leaving. **Source**: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Institute for Statistics (2012). <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

**GDP per capita (PPP in USD)**: Gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current international dollars. **Source**: World Development Indicators - World Bank (2013).



**Human development index (HDI):** A composite measure of achievements in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, access to education and a decent standard of living. For ease of comparability, the average value of achievements in these three dimensions is put on a scale of 0 to 1, where greater is better, and these indicators are aggregated using geometric means. **Source:** United Nations Development Program (2013). Human Development Report Office.

**Remittances:** Remittances are defined as the sum of workers' remittances, compensation of employees, and migrants' transfers. Regional aggregates were calculated by the United Nations Population Division. All data are reported in current U.S. dollars. Remittance **inflows** refer to the sum of workers' remittances, compensation of employees and migrants' transfers received by the country of enumeration, while **outflows** refer to remittance outflows by the country of enumeration. **Source:** World Bank staff calculation based on data from IMF Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook 2012 and data releases from central banks, national statistical agencies, and World Bank country desks.

**Remittance inflows as share of GDP:** **Source:** World Bank staff calculation based on data from IMF Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook 2012 and data releases from central banks, national statistical agencies, and World Bank country desks.

**International migrant stock by age and sex:** The mid-year (1 July) estimate of the number of people living in a country or area other than that in which they were born. If the number of foreign-born was not available, the estimate refers to the number of people living in a country other than that of their citizenship. **Source:** United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 Revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2013). See: [www.unmigration.org](http://www.unmigration.org)

**Migrant stock by origin (2013):** The five countries from which the largest numbers of migrants originate for the reporting country. **Source:** United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 Revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2013).

**Migrant stock by destination (2013):** The five countries in which the largest numbers of migrants originating from reporting country reside. **Source:** United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 Revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2013).

**Refugee population by origin (end 2012):** Persons by country of origin who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol or under the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa; those granted refugee status in accordance with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Statute; those granted humanitarian status or temporary protection by the State in which they find themselves; those in refugee-like situations; and Palestinian refugees registered with UNRWA. **Source:** UNHCR (2013). 2012 Global Trends: Refugees, Asylum-seekers, Returnees, Internally Displaced and Stateless Persons. See: [www.unhcr.org/statistics](http://www.unhcr.org/statistics).

**Refugee population (destination) (end 2012):** Persons by country of destination who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol or under the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa; those granted refugee status in accordance with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Statute; those granted humanitarian status or temporary protection by the State in which they find themselves; those in refugee-like situations; and Palestinian refugees registered with UNRWA. **Sources:** UNHCR (2013). 2012 Global Trends: Refugees, Asylum-seekers, Returnees, Internally Displaced and Stateless Persons. See: [www.unhcr.org/statistics](http://www.unhcr.org/statistics).

**Tertiary students:** Student population by **country of origin and destination** enrolled in programmes with an educational content more advanced than what is offered at ISCED levels 3 and 4. The first stage of tertiary education, ISCED level 5, covers level 5A, composed of largely theoretically based programmes intended to provide sufficient qualifications for gaining entry to advanced research programmes and professions with high skill requirements; and level 5B, where programmes are generally more practical, technical and/or occupationally specific. The second stage of tertiary education, ISCED level 6, comprises programmes devoted to advanced study and original research, and leading to the award of an advanced research qualification. **Source:** United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Institute for Statistics (2012). <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>