

**United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
Singapore's Fourth and Fifth Periodic Report
Annex C - Statistics**

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NOTES ON THE DATA

This report contains information about children in Singapore for the reporting timeframe. To meet the requirements of the UNCRC Reporting Guidelines, data is disaggregated by age, sex and/or ethnicity, otherwise, the most relevant breakdown of the data is given.

Where relevant, brief explanations will be provided after each table.

SUMMARY: DEMOGRAPHICS OF CHILDREN IN SINGAPORE

As of end June 2016, there were 836,000 residents aged 19 years and below (21.3% of the resident population) (Table 1). This was a decline from 931,000 (24.9%) in June 2009. The number of residents aged 19 years and below could decline to around 814,000 (20.0%) by 2020.

Table 1: Total residents aged 19 and below

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total Residents	3,733,876	3,771,721	3,789,251	3,818,205	3,844,751	3,870,739	3,902,690	3,933,559
Total Residents aged 19 and below	930,626	918,159	897,642	885,178	870,309	855,292	845,317	835,935
0 - 4 Years	197,788	194,432	188,249	186,673	183,295	181,369	183,575	187,160
5 - 9 Years	221,435	215,675	208,119	206,324	205,704	205,790	204,452	201,509
10 - 14 Years	248,628	244,302	240,536	233,320	226,244	220,796	214,388	207,495
15 - 19 Years	262,775	263,750	260,738	258,861	255,066	247,337	242,902	239,771

Source: Singapore Department of Statistics

Table 2: Total residents aged 19 and below by gender

There were slightly more males (51.0%) than females (49.0%) aged 19 and below in 2016. This proportion was similar for each year from 2009 to 2016.

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total Residents aged 19 and below	930,626	918,159	897,642	885,178	870,309	855,292	845,317	835,935
Total Male Residents aged 19 and below	475,367	468,379	457,949	451,760	444,095	436,589	431,401	426,604
0 - 4 Years	100,699	98,890	95,885	94,924	93,520	92,528	93,852	95,678
5 - 9 Years	113,683	110,215	106,047	105,033	104,586	104,588	103,861	102,426
10 - 14 Years	127,531	125,271	123,438	119,697	116,000	112,959	109,401	105,589
15 - 19 Years	133,454	134,003	132,579	132,106	129,989	126,514	124,287	122,911
Total Female	455,259	449,780	439,693	433,418	426,214	418,703	413,916	

Residents aged 19 and below									409,331
0 - 4 Years	97,089	95,542	92,364	91,749	89,775	88,841	89,723	91,482	
5 - 9 Years	107,752	105,460	102,072	101,291	101,118	101,202	100,591	99,083	
10 - 14 Years	121,097	119,031	117,098	113,623	110,244	107,837	104,987	101,906	
15 - 19 Years	129,321	129,747	128,159	126,755	125,077	120,823	118,615	116,860	

Source: Singapore Department of Statistics

Table 3: Total residents aged 19 and below by ethnicity

Chinese formed the majority (68.0%) of the resident population aged 19 and below in 2016. This was followed by Malay, Indian and other ethnic groups at 17.1%, 10.9% and 4.0% respectively.

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total Residents aged 19 and below	930,626	918,159	897,642	885,178	870,309	855,292	845,317	835,935
Total Malays aged 19 and below	165,160	161,297	157,026	153,174	149,635	146,555	144,398	142,811
0 - 4 Years	32,753	32,203	31,396	30,868	30,587	30,899	31,691	33,088
5 - 9 Years	38,566	36,878	35,310	34,069	33,379	32,837	32,359	31,706
10 - 14 Years	44,568	43,589	42,607	41,516	39,902	38,395	36,764	35,267
15 - 19 Years	49,273	48,627	47,713	46,721	45,767	44,424	43,584	42,750
Total Chinese aged 19 and below	633,938	624,342	610,459	602,955	593,785	583,217	575,837	568,433
0 - 4 Years	129,577	128,313	126,390	127,748	127,411	126,663	127,953	130,177
5 - 9 Years	146,933	141,864	135,660	134,579	134,501	135,766	136,134	135,257
10 - 14 Years	172,292	168,026	164,707	158,134	152,444	148,099	143,109	137,225
15 - 19 Years	185,136	186,139	183,702	182,494	179,429	172,689	168,641	165,774
Total Indians aged 19 and below	97,894	97,695	95,865	94,884	92,946	91,804	91,567	91,342
0 - 4 Years	25,702	24,425	22,037	20,355	18,276	17,378	17,434	17,312
5 - 9 Years	25,982	26,555	26,880	27,311	27,413	26,878	26,269	25,415
10 - 14 Years	23,616	23,946	24,143	24,424	24,614	24,969	25,175	25,676
15 - 19 Years	22,594	22,769	22,805	22,794	22,643	22,579	22,689	22,939
Other Ethnic Groups aged 19 and below	33,634	34,825	34,292	34,165	33,943	33,716	33,515	33,349
0 - 4 Years	9,756	9,491	8,426	7,702	7,021	6,429	6,497	6,583
5 - 9 Years	9,954	10,378	10,269	10,365	10,411	10,309	9,690	9,131
10 - 14 Years	8,152	8,741	9,079	9,246	9,284	9,333	9,340	9,327
15 - 19 Years	5,772	6,215	6,518	6,852	7,227	7,645	7,988	8,308

Source: Singapore Department of Statistics

I. GENERAL MEASURES OF IMPLEMENTATION

Table 4: Government Operating Expenditure on Social Development

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total Government Operating Expenditure (S\$ million)	30,909	33,270	35,150	36,421	39,725	42,685	48,726	52,682
Total Government Operating Expenditure on Social Development (S\$ million)	14,714	16,459	18,056	18,496	20,943	22,612	26,750	29,269
Education	7,838	8,999	9,698	9,637	10,665	10,712	11,400	12,000
Health	2,920	3,258	3,489	4,066	5,044	5,872	7,773	8,313
National Development	959	790	1,428	949	673	858	1,372	2,211
Environment And Water Resources	656	720	726	813	958	1,049	1,135	1,200
Culture, Community And Youth	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	364	1,003	1,335	1,797	1,449
Social And Family Development	1,565	1,829	1,721	1,739	1,598	1,722	2,121	2,421
Communications and Information	422	500	525	430	336	354	424	457
Manpower (Financial Security)	354	364	469	497	666	709	728	1,217

Source: Ministry of Finance

Operating Expenditure refers to the expenses incurred to maintain Government's operations and other regular activities. Components include expenditure on manpower, other operating expenditure and operating grants to Statutory Boards and other institutions. Figures are based on the Government financial year.

Table 5: Government Development Expenditure on Social Development

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total Government Development Expenditure (S\$ million)	10,982	12,068	11,413	12,583	12,003	13,963	19,682	18,706
Total Government Development Expenditure on Social Development (S\$ million)	3,431	3,643	3,603	3,382	3,236	4,595	5,186	4,725
Education	847	877	1,042	860	973	886	700	660
Health	710	485	453	605	723	1,147	1,474	1,485
National Development	1,307	1,646	1,572	1,354	901	1,308	1,364	1,243
Environment And Water Resources	323	406	349	352	325	427	567	638
Culture, Community And Youth	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	95	212	617	804	513
Social And Family Development	115	120	64	37	41	62	115	96
Communications And Information	128	109	123	79	61	148	162	91
Manpower (Financial Security)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Ministry of Finance

Development Expenditure refers to the expenses that represent a longer-term investment or result in the formation of a capitalisable asset of the Government. Examples of spending areas are the acquisition of heavy equipment and capitalisable assets, e.g. buildings and roads. Figures are based on the Government financial year.

Table 6: Funding from Community Chest for children and youth services

FY2009 (million)	FY2010 (million)	FY2011 (million)	FY2012 (million)	FY2013 (million)	FY2014 (million)	FY2015 (million)	FY2016 (million)
S\$24.1	S\$25.0	S\$26.7	S\$37.3	S\$21.3	S\$20.5	S\$20.8	S\$15.0

Source: National Council of Social Service

Table 7: Health services

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Budget allocated for health services provided to school children; health outreach for children S\$ (million)	S\$42.2	S\$45.7	S\$45.1	S\$44.7	S\$53.7	S\$57.4	S\$52.6	S\$55.6

Source: Health Promotion Board

Budget is calculated from the Youth Health Division Budget Allocation for School Children (including nutrition clinic and School Dental Services Budget) and School Health Outreach Division Budget Allocation for Children.

Table 8: Expenditure on education (primary, secondary), vocational education and training, special education

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total Development Expenditure S\$ (million)	847	877	1,043	859	974	886	700	NA
Total Recurrent Expenditure S\$ (million)	7,838	8,999	9,698	9,637	10,665	10,713	11,400	NA
Primary S\$ (million)								
Development	214	151	355	336	281	372	338	NA
Recurrent	1,573	1,839	1,821	1,946	2,186	2,263	2,490	NA
Secondary S\$ (million)								
Development	276	154	138	82	58	70	52	NA

Recurrent	1,924	2,220	2,181	2,314	2524	2608	2744	NA
Junior College/ Centralised Institutes S\$ (million)								
Development	4	13	4	1	2	2	11	NA
Recurrent	312	348	336	366	389	394	425	NA
Institute of Technical Education S\$ (million)								
Development	11	142	256	123	21	7	1	NA
Recurrent	263	328	346	352	377	400	457	NA
University (Including NIE) S\$ (million)								
Development	173	226	169	192	353	252	182	NA
Recurrent	2,127	2,430	3,093	2,650	3070	2832	2910	NA
Polytechnics S\$ (million)								
Development	62	71	20	90	211	135	77	NA
Recurrent	945	1,125	1,181	1,196	1298	1339	1411	NA
Special Education S\$ (million)								
Development	28	14	18	3	2	0	0	NA
Recurrent	96	85	96	106	125	136	154	NA
Others¹ S\$ (million)								
Development	79	106	83	32	46	48	39	NA
Recurrent	598	624	644	707	698	741	809	NA

Source: Ministry of Education (2016 statistics will only be available in 2018)

Table 9: Training on the Convention for teachers

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Newly Trained Teachers	2,101	2,279	2,089	2,391	2,234	1,743	1,238	1,195

Source: Ministry of Education

Teachers' training curriculum at the National Institute of Education (NIE) covers key aspects of the Convention. The NIE trained more than 2,000 teachers every year from 2008 to 2013 to grow the teaching workforce. From 2014 onwards, the number of teachers trained has been calibrated to focus more on replacing teachers who have left the service and recruiting more teachers in specific subject areas such as Art, Music, Physical Education and Tamil.

¹ Includes MOE Headquarters

II. DEFINITION OF THE CHILD

Table 10: Number of children aged 19 and below living in Singapore

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total Residents	3,733,876	3,771,721	3,789,251	3,818,205	3,844,751	3,870,739	3,902,690	3,933,559
0 - 4 Years	197,788	194,432	188,249	186,673	183,295	181,369	183,575	187,160
5 - 9 Years	221,435	215,675	208,119	206,324	205,704	205,790	204,452	201,509
10 - 14 Years	248,628	244,302	240,536	233,320	226,244	220,796	214,388	207,495
15 - 19 Years	262,775	263,750	260,738	258,861	255,066	247,337	242,902	239,771
Total Male Residents	1,844,732	1,861,133	1,868,170	1,880,046	1,891,504	1,902,410	1,916,628	1,929,526
0 - 4 Years	100,699	98,890	95,885	94,924	93,520	92,528	93,852	95,678
5 - 9 Years	113,683	110,215	106,047	105,033	104,586	104,588	103,861	102,426
10 - 14 Years	127,531	125,271	123,438	119,697	116,000	112,959	109,401	105,589
15 - 19 Years	133,454	134,003	132,579	132,106	129,989	126,514	124,287	122,911
Total Female Residents	1,889,144	1,910,588	1,921,081	1,938,159	1,953,247	1,968,329	1,986,062	2,004,033
0 - 4 Years	97,089	95,542	92,364	91,749	89,775	88,841	89,723	91,482
5 - 9 Years	107,752	105,460	102,072	101,291	101,118	101,202	100,591	99,083
10 - 14 Years	121,097	119,031	117,098	113,623	110,244	107,837	104,987	101,906
15 - 19 Years	129,321	129,747	128,159	126,755	125,077	120,823	118,615	116,860
Total Malays	500,051	503,868	506,637	509,519	512,837	516,657	520,923	525,888
0 - 4 Years	32,753	32,203	31,396	30,868	30,587	30,899	31,691	33,088
5 - 9 Years	38,566	36,878	35,310	34,069	33,379	32,837	32,359	31,706
10 - 14 Years	44,568	43,589	42,607	41,516	39,902	38,395	36,764	35,267
15 - 19 Years	49,273	48,627	47,713	46,721	45,767	44,424	43,584	42,750
Total Chinese	2,770,303	2,793,980	2,808,254	2,831,984	2,853,751	2,874,380	2,900,007	2,923,172
0 - 4 Years	129,577	128,313	126,390	127,748	127,411	126,663	127,953	130,177
5 - 9 Years	146,933	141,864	135,660	134,579	134,501	135,766	136,134	135,257
10 - 14 Years	172,292	168,026	164,707	158,134	152,444	148,099	143,109	137,225
15 - 19 Years	185,136	186,139	183,702	182,494	179,429	172,689	168,641	165,774
Total Indians	343,509	348,119	349,036	351,025	351,667	353,021	354,952	356,876
0 - 4 Years	25,702	24,425	22,037	20,355	18,276	17,378	17,434	17,312
5 - 9 Years	25,982	26,555	26,880	27,311	27,413	26,878	26,269	25,415
10 - 14 Years	23,616	23,946	24,143	24,424	24,614	24,969	25,175	25,676
15 - 19 Years	22,594	22,769	22,805	22,794	22,643	22,579	22,689	22,939
Other Ethnic Groups (Total)	120,013	125,754	125,324	125,677	126,496	126,681	126,808	127,623
0 - 4 Years	9,756	9,491	8,426	7,702	7,021	6,429	6,497	6,583
5 - 9 Years	9,954	10,378	10,269	10,365	10,411	10,309	9,690	9,131
10 - 14 Years	8,152	8,741	9,079	9,246	9,284	9,333	9,340	9,327
15 - 19 Years	5,772	6,215	6,518	6,852	7,227	7,645	7,988	8,308

Source: Singapore Department of Statistics

Figures are accurate as of end June 2016.

III. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

A. Right to life, survival and development (Article 6)

Table 11: Death of children aged 19 and below by cause

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cause: Illnesses, including HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, polio, hepatitis and acute respiratory infections (includes all communicable and non-communicable diseases)								
0 - 4 Years	96	90	89	93	87	74	79	98
5 - 9 Years	10	17	23	12	8	3	7	10
10 - 14 Years	25	19	14	26	21	8	16	19
15 - 19 Years	34	18	22	28	26	35	23	25
Cause: Result of traffic or other accidents								
0 - 4 Years	4	2	3	2	3	4	3	3
5 - 9 Years	5	2	3	2	3	1	2	1
10 - 14 Years	1	5	3	2	2	0	1	1
15 - 19 Years	13	10	12	5	10	6	3	6
Cause: Result of crime and other forms of violence								
0 - 4 Years	3	1	2	2	0	1	0	1
5 - 9 Years	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
10 - 14 Years	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
15 - 19 Years	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	0
Cause: Suicide								
0 - 4 Years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 - 9 Years	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
10 - 14 Years	5	1	0	1	0	2	3	5
15 - 19 Years	14	8	12	11	16	10	20	14

Source: Ministry of Health

Note: Death counts only include Singapore residents

- Cause: Illnesses include all communicable and non-communicable diseases and exclude all external causes (exclude ICD10 V01-Y89; ICD9 E80-E99)

- Cause: Result of traffic or other accidents includes ICD10 V01-V99, W00-W19, W65-W74, X00-X09, X40-X49; ICD9 E800-E869, E880-E929)

- Cause: Result of crime and other forms of violence includes assault (ICD10 X85-Y09) and Homicides (ICD9 E960-E969)

- Cause: Suicide includes ICD10 X60-X84; ICD9 E950-E959

B. Respect for the views of the child (Article 12)

Table 12: Schools with independent student councils

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Proportion of schools which has a student council / prefectorial board	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Ministry of Education

In Singapore, student councils are bodies that represent the student body and serve as a platform for students to voice their views and organise student led activities. Every school in Singapore has a student council/prefectorial board which serves as the pinnacle student leadership body in the school.

IV. CIVIL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

A. Birth registration (Article 7)

Table 13: Number of children registered each year

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total no. of births	39,570	37,967	39,654	42,663	39,720	42,232	42,185	41,253

Source: Ministry of Home Affairs

Under section 9 of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, all live-births must be registered within 14 days. Registrations effected after 14 days but before the expiry of 42 days are considered Delayed Registrations. Registrations after the expiry of 42 days are considered Late Registrations.

B. Access to appropriate information (Article 17)

Table 14: Number of libraries accessible to children

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total no. of libraries accessible to children	24	24	26	26	27	27	27	27
- Regional Libraries	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
- Public Libraries	21	21	23	23	24	24	24	24

Source: Ministry of Communications and Information

Children have access to libraries to borrow/consume material within and to be members.

Table 15: Schools equipped with information technology

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Proportion of schools equipped with information technology	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Ministry of Education

V. VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

A. Abuse and neglect (Article 19), including physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration (Article 39)

Table 16: Total enquiries received by Child Protective Service

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Enquiries received by Child Protective Service	1,093	1,636	1,816	1,589	1,838	2,121	2,022	3,035

Source: Ministry of Social and Family Development

Table 17: Number of child abuse cases investigated by abuse type

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Type of abuse								
Physical Abuse	124	188	138	177	148	161	263	447
Sexual Abuse	45	58	72	70	60	56	82	107
Neglect	103	144	205	136	135	164	206	322
Total	272	390	415	383	343	381	551	873
Breakdown of child abuse cases investigated by gender								
Male	134	181	205	177	176	191	244	400
Female	138	209	210	206	167	190	307	473
Total	272	390	415	383	343	381	551	873

Source: Ministry of Social and Family Development

VI. FAMILY ENVIRONMENT AND ALTERNATIVE CARE

A. Family support (Articles 5 and 18, paras. 1 and 2)

Table 18: Number of infant and childcare places available

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of available infant and childcare places	65,006	75,738	84,665	91,387	100,388	109,856	121,698	135,224

Source: Ministry of Social and Family Development

The number of childcare places has almost doubled from 2009 to 2016 as part of the Government's efforts to make childcare services more accessible (includes infant care places).

B. Children without parental care (Articles 9, paras. 1-4, 21 and 25)

Table 19: Number of foster parents for children who require out-of-home care

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
No. of foster parents	198	200	227	243	243	282	357	420

Source: Ministry of Social and Family Development

Singapore's out-of-home care landscape has developed over the past 3 years and is shifting to grow more family-based care options for children in care and reducing the use of residential care. Singapore has expanded its capacity for fostering. Since 2013, the number of foster families has increased by 73%. This enables more children who enter care to be placed in foster care. On the residential care front, Singapore is also building capability to provide better care for vulnerable children with higher needs such as severe trauma.

Table 20: Number of children cared for in residential care or foster care

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of child welfare cases in residential care	715	719	728	733	749	691	680	643
Number of children in conflict with the law in residential care	168	163	173	137	168	142	124	97
Number of children in foster care	320	332	338	311	309	335	362	430

Source: Ministry of Social and Family Development

In 2014, Singapore announced its intention to shift towards family-based care and has intensified efforts to increase the foster parent pool. This enabled 39% more children to be placed in foster care as compared to 2013. For the child welfare group, 14% less children needed residential placements.

Table 21: Number of children adopted

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
No. of children adopted	419	325	418	396	358	352	326	387

Source: Ministry of Social and Family Development

VII. DISABILITY, BASIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

A. Children with disabilities (Article 23)

Table 22: Children with disabilities and nature of disability

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total no. of children with disabilities	11,880	13,070	14,570	16,690	18,540	21,100	24,020	26,190
No. of children with special educational needs								
<i>Learning Disabilities</i> ²	7,870	9,310	10,740	12,830	14,630	17,940	21,300	23,900
<i>Sensory Disabilities</i>	600	600	660	640	800	1110	1200	1260
<i>Physical Disabilities</i>	450	330	330	280	250	570	550	770
<i>Intellectual Disabilities</i>	3,230	3,020	2,970	2,930	2,770	2,720	2,660	2,540
<i>Multiple Disabilities</i>	330	340	340	370	380	360	560	380
No. of such children attending mainstream schools (Primary)	4,080	4,560	5,430	6,350	7,060	8,250	9,720	10,970
No. of such children attending mainstream schools (Secondary)	2,820	3,510	4,170	5,120	6,080	7,210	8,400	9,170
No. of such children attending mainstream schools (Junior College/Centralised Institute)	90	110	120	160	210	320	380	440
No. of such children attending government-funded, VWO-run special schools	4,890	4,890	4,850	5,060	5,200	5,330	5,520	5,610

Source: Ministry of Education

Children with mild special educational needs and have the cognitive abilities and adequate adaptive skills to learn in large group settings are admitted to mainstream schools.

For children with moderate to severe special educational needs and require intensive individualised support, provisions are made in alternative educational settings such as special education (SPED) schools.

² This includes attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, autism spectrum disorder, dyslexia and other learning disabilities.

A few children do not attend mainstream or SPED schools. Some may be children with severe disabilities or medical conditions, which prevent them from attending school. These children may be registered with voluntary welfare organisations (VWOs) catering to children with multiple disabilities. The VWOs provide home-based programmes, where appropriate, for these children.

B. Health and health services (Article 24)

Table 23: Rates of neonatal, perinatal and infant mortality

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Neonatal mortality rates (per 1,000 live-births)	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.4
Perinatal mortality rates (per 1,000 live- and still-births)	3.2	3.5	3.9	3.6	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.0
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 resident live-births)	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.4

Source: Ministry of Health and Immigration and Checkpoints Authority

Note: Neonatal mortality refers to death of persons under 28 days of age. Perinatal mortality refers to still-birth and death of persons under seven days of age. Infant mortality refers to death of persons under one year of age.

Table 24: Proportion of children with low birth weight

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total no. of births	39,570	37,967	39,654	42,663	39,720	42,232	42,185	41,251
Proportion of children with low birth-weight (<2500g)	9.7%	9.6%	9.5%	9.1%	9.2%	9.1%	9.2%	8.9%

Source: Ministry of Health

Table 25: Rate of child mortality due to suicide

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
5 – 9 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 14 years	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.9	1.4	2.4
15 - 19 years	5.3	3.0	4.6	4.2	6.3	4.0	8.2	5.8

Source: Ministry of Health

Note: Rate of child mortality due to suicide refers to age specific death per 10,000 resident population

Table 26: Children who are fully immunised for tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio and measles

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
% of Children aged 2 years immunised against:								
Tuberculosis	99	99	100	99	99	99	99	99
Diphtheria/Tetanus/ Whooping cough	97	96	96	97	97	96	97	96
Poliomyelitis	97	96	96	97	97	96	97	96
Hepatitis B	96	96	96	97	97	96	96	96
Measles	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95

Source: Health Promotion Board

Table 27: Proportion of live-births born in hospitals

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Proportion of live-births born in hospitals (%)	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.6

Source: Ministry of Health

Table 28: Health manpower

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total No. of Doctors	8,323	9,030	9,646	10,225	10,953	11,733	12,459	12,967
Public	4,610	5,180	5,621	6,131	6,661	7,330	7,909	8,367
Private	3,123	3,310	3,449	3,515	3,678	3,790	3,914	4,001
Not in Active Practice	590	540	576	579	614	613	636	599
Total No. of Dentists	1,531	1,579	1,611	1,699	1,821	1,905	2,060	2,198
Public	320	354	318	357	396	444	449	486
Private	1,043	1,059	1,160	1,215	1,411	1,435	1,541	1,644
Not in Active Practice	168	166	133	127	14	26	70	68
Total No. of Pharmacists	1,658	1,814	2,013	2,172	2,376	2,563	2,757	2,875
Public	630	712	842	934	1,082	1,179	1,307	1,367
Private	890	931	978	1,048	1,104	1,174	1,221	1,248
Not in Active Practice	138	171	193	190	190	210	229	260
Total No. of Nurses and Midwives	26,792	29,340	31,749	34,507	36,075	37,618	39,005	40,561

Public	15,675	17,613	19,250	21,000	21,707	22,744	23,942	24,829
Private	6,463	6,965	7,709	8,413	8,826	9,002	9,784	9,985
Not in Active Practice	4,654	4,762	4,790	5,094	5,542	5,872	5,279	5,747

Source: Ministry of Health

Table 29: Proportion of mothers who practise exclusive breastfeeding and for how long

Indicator	Unit
Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding in infants aged six months or less	50% at birth
	35% at 1 month
	28% at 2 months
	1% at 6 months

Source: National Breastfeeding Survey 2011

Data reflects the proportion of infants aged 0 - 6 months who are exclusively breastfed. These infants would have been receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines.

Adolescent Health

Table 30: Number of adolescents affected by sexually transmitted infections

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total no. of 10 -19 year olds with sexually transmitted infections	681	616	608	488	392	391	421	457
Male	220	193	207	198	127	163	193	190
Female	461	423	401	290	265	228	228	267

Source: Ministry of Health

VIII. EDUCATION, LEISURE AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Table 31: Enrolment ratios* by level of study

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Primary	96.8	100	100	100	100	100	100	NA
Secondary	95.2	98.3	98.8	98.8	99.3	99.5	99.5	NA

Post-Secondary Non-Tertiary	74.6	73.5	78.5	87.5	87.6	93.2	94.8	NA
Tertiary	63.6	71.0	72.0	81.3	82.7	86.6	89.5	NA

Source: Ministry of Education (2016 statistics will only be available in 2018)

* Enrolment ratios for Primary and Secondary levels are Net Enrolment Ratios (NER), while that at Post-Secondary and Tertiary levels are Gross Enrolment Ratios (GER). NERs are calculated by dividing the number of students of a particular age group enrolled in a given level of education by the number of persons in the population in that age group. GERs for a given level of education are derived by dividing the total enrolment of a particular level of education, regardless of age, by the population of the age group which according to national regulations, should be enrolled at that level. Since 2010, enrolment ratios are adjusted for residents who are based overseas and cannot be enrolled in Singapore.

The enrolment ratios for Primary and Secondary levels have always been high, in part due to compulsory education at Primary level for all Singapore children. The enrolment ratios for Post-Secondary, Non-Tertiary and Tertiary levels are increasing due to conscious effort to provide more opportunities and choices in the post-secondary education landscape.

Table 32: Percentage of Primary One cohort who progressed to post-secondary education

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Malay	87.1	87.9	89.4	91.2	91.8	93.5	93.4	NA
Chinese	95.4	96.0	96.3	97.3	97.6	98.0	97.9	NA
Indian	90.5	92.0	92.8	93.4	93.9	94.9	94.9	NA
Others	87.9	87.7	91.4	93.1	94.6	95.3	95.7	NA
Overall	93.3	94.0	94.7	95.8	96.2	96.9	96.7	NA

Source: Ministry of Education (2016 statistics will only be available in 2018)

Over the years, the overall percentage of a Primary One cohort that progressed to post-secondary education has remained high, at above 90%. (Post-secondary education include participation in Junior Colleges, Millennia Institute, Polytechnics, Institute of Technical Education (ITE), LASALLE College of the Arts, Nanyang Academy of Fine Arts and other private education institutions and takes into account students who have left the country.)

Table 33: Average pupil-teacher ratio, and number of teachers

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total no. of teachers	29,875	29,862	30,815	31,791	32,779	32,898	33,105	NA
Pupil-teacher ratio (Primary)	19.6	19.3	18.6	17.7	16.5	16.5	16.0	NA
Pupil-teacher ratio (Secondary)	16.4	16.1	14.8	13.9	13.2	12.5	12.2	NA

Source: Ministry of Education (2016 statistics will only be available in 2018)

Singapore has kept up the quality of teaching recruits while expanding the teaching force. Trained teachers refer to education officers who have undergone formal teacher training. The teaching force has grown from 30,000 teachers in 2009 to around 33,000 in 2015. This has translated to an improvement in pupil-teacher ratios (PTR). Average PTR is 16 at the primary education level and 12 at the secondary education level, compared to 20 and 16 respectively in 2009.

Children in the non-formal education system

Since the implementation of the Compulsory Education Act in 2003, approximately 50 students were exempted due to home-schooling; and around 300 due to enrolment in designated schools (i.e. the 6 designated madrasahs and San Yu Adventist School).

Percentage of children who attend preschool and other early childhood development education facilities

By age six, close to 99% of Singaporean children would have some pre-school experience. This has been consistent for the past few years.

Table 34: Number of children receiving government student care fee subsidies³

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total no. of children receiving government student care fee subsidies	4,343	4,269	6,292	7,828	8,339	9,605	10,170

Source: Ministry of Social and Family Development

The number of children receiving government student care fee subsidies has been on a rising trend since 2011. This can be attributed to the expansion of subsidy eligibility criteria and an increase in the number of student care places.

³ Monthly subsidies are provided to children aged 7 to 14 years from lower-income families who attend student care centres while their parents are at work. Such centres must be registered with the government and adhere to a set of minimum requirements.

Table 35: Number and percentage of children participating in organised leisure, sports, cultural and artistic activities

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number / percentage of children participating in organised leisure, sports, cultural and artistic activities	Data not available	Data not available	393438 (81.0%)	387787 (81.7%)	376193 (81.8%)	363552 (80.6%)	355948 (80.8%)	325522 (75.2%)
Sex								
Male	-	-	199403 (79.8%)	196294 (80.7%)	190629 (80.9%)	184460 (79.8%)	180513 (80.1%)	164936 (74.5%)
Female	-	-	194035 (82.1%)	191493 (82.9%)	185564 (82.7%)	179092 (81.4%)	175435 (81.6%)	160586 (75.8%)
Age								
0 -4 years	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5- 9 years	-	-	56092 (47.4%)	56635 (48.9%)	55625 (47.7%)	52776 (44.6%)	52281 (43.9%)	39153 (33.1%)
10- 14 years	-	-	198162 (88.1%)	193951 (88.8%)	191456 (90.2%)	187397 (90.7%)	181076 (91.9%)	169386 (87.2%)
15 -19 years	-	-	139184 (97.6%)	137201 (97.8%)	129112 (98.3%)	123379 (97.8%)	122591 (98.7%)	116983 (97.0%)
Ethnicity								
Chinese	-	-	279997 (82.3%)	274031 (83.0%)	264484 (83.0%)	254401 (82.0%)	248330 (82.1%)	225490 (76.1%)
Malay	-	-	63677 (79.0%)	62331 (79.8%)	59765 (79.8%)	57341 (78.6%)	55171 (78.9%)	50488 (74.1%)
Indian	-	-	33485 (76.2%)	34274 (77.1%)	34795 (77.2%)	34923 (75.4%)	35590 (76.1%)	33861 (71.1%)
Others	-	-	16279 (76.9%)	17151 (79.1%)	17149 (79.3%)	16887 (78.3%)	16857 (79.2%)	15683 (75.2%)

Source: Ministry of Education

IX. SPECIAL PROTECTION MEASURES

A. Economic exploitation of children, including child labour (Article 32)

Child labour is not an issue in Singapore. To date, no cases of infringements were found or have been reported in relation to the employment of children below the age of 13 and working conditions of children below the age of 16.

Singapore's social support system and strong employment protections for children provide adequate support for situations of children living or working on the street. Singapore does not have a problem of street children.

Please refer to the main report for details.

B. Children in conflict with the law, and administration of juvenile justice (Article 40)

Table 36: Number of persons aged below 18 who have been arrested by the police due to an alleged conflict with the law

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of persons under the age of 18 arrested for overall crime	3,156	3,096	2,533	2,497	2,276	2,358	2,447	2,025

Source: Ministry of Home Affairs

Table 37: Number of persons aged below 18 in conflict with the law who have been given alternative sanctions to deprivation of liberty (e.g. diversion, suspended sentence or restorative-type sanction)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Placed on a diversionary programme*	539	506	623	726	629	572	527	412
Placed on a probation order	786	682	574	465	458	435	331	227

Note: *From 2013, figures include persons on the Enhanced Streetwise Programme introduced that year

Source: Ministry of Social and Family Development

Table 38: 3-year recidivism rate for children in conflict with the law aged below 16

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
3-year recidivism rate for children in conflict with the law aged below 16	18.9%	19.1%	16.7%	11.7%	<i>(to be released at a later date)</i>			

Source: Ministry of Social and Family Development

C. Children in armed conflicts (Article 38), including physical and psychological recovery and social integration (Article 39)

Singapore has not experienced any instance of armed conflict since its independence in 1965. No child has been recruited and used in hostilities by armed groups, or in demobilisation and reintegration programmes, and none have been charged with war crimes. Please refer to the main report for details.

D. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict

There are no schools in Singapore operated by or under the control of the armed forces. Since independence, there have been no cases of minors who are former child soldiers seeking asylum in Singapore.