

# シンガポールにおける超低出生力：現在と将来

## Lowest-low fertility in Singapore: Current state and future prospects

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We explore factors affecting the current state of lowest-low fertility in Singapore to offer future prospects. In particular, we focus on ethnic diversity of Singapore society as a key aspect regulating evolution of fertility. We also focus on education attainment as another key ingredient.

Our analyses combine both of macro- and micro-data to strength flexibility of latter and reliability of former each other. Macro data we demonstrate are derived from Population census and Vital statistics, both of which are known to hold highest accuracy. We show recent developments of fertility and nuptiality since 1970s. In particular, we focus on ethnic differentials underlying the period evolutions, and evaluate relative importance of nuptiality to the fertility changes rather than marital reproduction by conducting classical demographic decomposition analysis on changes in ethnicity-specific period fertility.

We analyze a micro-level data drawn from the 2016 survey, “Opinion Survey on Marriage, Family and Work,” for patterns and factors on first marriage timing of youth in contemporary Singapore. In an analysis of the Cox proportional hazard models with/without time-varying coefficients combined with baseline hazards stratified by gender, our primary focus is on gender (in-)differences in effects of extended schooling and professional occupations after the schooling on delaying first marriage. We also stress that both of Chinese and non-Chinese native Singaporean (who were born in the city state) get married later than non-natives (who were born outside Singapore).

Based on these macro- and micro- facts, we conclude our discussion regarding future prospects for fertility in Singapore.

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