

## MISSION ATLAS PROJECT

### SINGAPORE

#### Basic Facts

**Name:** The Republic of Singapore / Hsin-chai-p'ò Kung-ho-kuo. The town was originally called *Temasek* or sea town. The current name Singapore originated from a mistaken identity. This name's use began in the 1200's when lions were mistaken for tigers, which inhabited the island. Hence the name was given, Singapore – lion city.

**Population:** 2000 estimates range from 4,151,264 (US gov), 4,017,700 (Sing gov) to 3,777,000 (World Book). The estimate growth rate is 3.54% (2000), up from 1.67% in 1997, however the Singapore government lists the growth rate at 1.7%. The population density range from 5,885 people per sq. km. (15,242 sq. mi.) to 6,112 people per sq. km. (15,803 sq. mi.). The age structure of Singapore is 0-14 years: 18%; 15-64 years: 75%; and 65+ years: 7%. The average Singaporean household in 3.9 and the floor space per person is 25 sq. m. Estimates for life expectancy in Singapore range from 80.05 (2000) to 78.15 (1997). The gender breakdown is female 83.23 (2000) to 81.4 (1997) and male 77.1 (2000) to 75.14 (1997). The ethnic division in Singapore is Chinese (77%), Malay (14%), Indian (7.6%) and other (1.4%).

#### Land:

**Location:** Singapore is an island located off of the southern tip of Malaysia close to Indonesia. Besides the main island (Singapore Island) there are more than fifty small islets. The total land area is 647.5 sq. km. (247 sq. mi.). Of which 637.5 is land and 10 is water. The comparative area would be 3.5 times the size of Washington D. C. However there has been an active reclamation project and the total land mass is now 683 sq. km. (264sq. mi.). The island consists of lowlands and a central plateau. The elevation runs from sea level to the highest point being Bukit Timah at 166 m. (544 ft.). The land use on the main island is 2% arable, 6% crops, 0% permanent pasture, 5% forest and woodland and 87% other(city). The natural resources are fish and deep water ports. The climate is hot and humid. Because of its location near the equator there is not real dry and rainy seasons. There are thunderstorms on 40% of all the days. In April it rains two thirds of the month. Environmental issues are industrial pollution, limited natural freshwater resources, limited land availability present problems with waste disposal and the season smoke/haze that comes from the forest fires in Indonesia.

**Economics:** Singapore is a highly developed and successful free-market economy. It has been successful in promoting an open and corruption-free business environment, stable prices, and the fifth highest per capita GDP in the world. The main exports are electronics and chemicals. The largest sector of the economy is services. The government, through a mandatory savings plan, promotes high levels of savings and investment and also spends heavily in education and technology. Government-linked companies (GLCs) - particularly in manufacturing - operate as commercial entities and account for 60% of GDP. Singapore is the region's financial and high-tech hub. Singapore is a free-trade zone that allows for fabrication, refinish and store goods freely without high tariffs and complex custom laws.

#### Important Economic Statistics:

**GDP:** purchasing power parity - \$98 billion (1999 est.)

**GDP - real growth rate:** 5.5% (1999 est.)

**GDP - per capita:** purchasing power parity - \$39,585 (2000 est.)

**GDP - composition by sector:**

*agriculture:* NEGL%; *industry:* 28%; *services:* 72%

**Population below poverty line:** NA%

**Inflation rate (consumer prices):** 1.3% (2000)

**Labor force:** 2.192 million (2000)

**Labor force - by occupation:** financial, business, and other services 38%, manufacturing 21.6%, commerce 21.4%, construction 7%, other 12%

**Unemployment rate:** 3.5% (2000 est.)

**Budget: revenues:** \$13.9 billion

*expenditures:* \$16.9 billion, including capital expenditures of \$8.1 billion (FY98/99 est.)

**Industries:** electronics, financial services, oil drilling equipment, petroleum refining, rubber processing and rubber products, processed food and beverages, ship repair, entrepot trade, biotechnology

**Industrial production growth rate:** 14% (1999 est.)

**Agriculture - products:** rubber, copra, fruit, vegetables; poultry, eggs, fish, vegetables, orchids, ornamental fish

**Exports:** \$114 billion (1999)

**Exports - commodities:** machinery and equipment (including electronics) 63%, chemicals, mineral fuels (1998)

**Exports - partners:** US 19%, Malaysia 17%, Hong Kong 8%, Japan 7%, Taiwan 5%, Thailand 4%, UK 4%, China 3%, Germany 3% (1998)

**Imports:** \$111 billion (1999)

**Imports- commodities:** machinery and equipment 57%, mineral fuels, chemicals, foodstuffs

**Imports - partners:** US 17%, Japan 17%, Malaysia 16%, Thailand 5%, China 5%, Taiwan 4%, Germany, Saudi Arabia (1998)

**Debt - external:** \$NA

**Currency:** 1 Singapore dollar (S\$) = 100 cents

**Exchange rates:** Singapore dollars (S\$) per US\$1 - 1.6733 (January 2000), 1.6950 (1999), 1.6736 (1998), 1.4848 (1997), 1.4100 (1996), 1.4174 (1995)

**Fiscal year:** 1 April - 31 March

Singapore Government statistics can be found at the following web site: <http://www.singstat.gov.sg/>

**Government** is a parliamentary republic. The constitution was approved 3 June 1959 and amended in 1965. Singapore's day of independence is 9 August 1965. Their legal system is based on English common law with suffrage being at age twenty-one (universal and compulsory). The executive branch is composed of a President who serves as the chief of state for a six year term; a prime minister who is the head of government and a cabinet appointed by the president and responsible to the parliament. There is also a deputy prime minister appointed by the president. The legislative branch is a unicameral Parliament composed of 83 seats elected by popular vote for five year terms. The PAP (People's Action Party) controls the vast majority of the seats in the parliament. The Judicial branch includes the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals. The Chief Justice is appointed by the president, with the advice of the prime minister. The rest of the judges is appointed by the president in consultation with the Chief Justice.

The government has broad powers in Singapore and the punishment for drug dealers, litterers, and any perceived threats to public order. Men must serve two years in the armed forces after reaching the age of 18. Singapore is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations, the United Nations, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the World Trade Organization, and the Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation.

**Society:** Singaporeans have a very strong work ethic and close family relationships. They tend to live in small nuclear families which differ from the traditional Chinese and Indian cultures. 92% own their own homes. Technology is a growing part of their every day life. 75% are mobile phone subscribers, up from 46% in 1999. 69% are internet dial-up subscribers, up from 18% in 1999. The divorce rate is .67% (this includes annulments).

Singapore Art Museum – only permanent collection dedicated to Southeast Asian art in the world. There are also museums dedicated to Asian Culture and to the History of Singapore. Diversity of culture is reflected in the varied architecture. British Colonial is seen in the Parliament House, City Hall and Raffles Hotel. Chinese is seen in the Shuang Lin Temple, Hindu in the Sri Mariamman Temple and Muslim in the Sultan Mosque.

Most Singaporeans prefer Western-style clothing, although some Indian and Malay still prefer traditional attire. Restaurants reflect the cultural make up of Singapore. There are several daily newspapers in English, Chinese, Malay and Tamil languages. The oldest English newspaper in Singapore is the Straits Times, <http://straitstimes.asia1.com.sg/home>. Government has brought orderliness and efficiency to the country – slums have been replaced with high-rise public housing and strict controls on water and air pollution. The government does keep a close eye on the press and monitors foreign periodicals and newspapers. They have put restrictions on publications that were critical of the country's policies. The government owned Singapore Broadcasting Corporation controls all local radio and television broadcasting.

**Health and Welfare:** Government plays an important part in the health care system by subsidizing heavily. The people of Singapore have modern and affordable health services. The health facilities are comparable to those of other developed countries. There is one doctor for every 720 people and one hospital bed for every 285 persons. The life expectancy is among the highest in the world while the infant death rate is among the lowest in the world. There are strict regulations on sanitation and public health issues. They share in common with other developed countries the three major causes of death heart disease, cancer and smoke.

**Literacy:** The literacy rate is 93% (est 2000). They have a very strong educational system – 195 primary and 160 secondary schools. Higher education is provided by the National University of Singapore, Nanyang Technological University, several technical schools and a teachers college. Government provides free education to citizens grade 1-6. There is a government policy of bilingualism, so besides English, the students must learn either Chinese, Malay or Tamil. 22% are university graduates and 36% are polytechnic graduates.

**Language:** National or official languages of Singapore are: Bengali, Mandarin Chinese, Malay, Tamil, English. The 1998 UN estimate of population was 3,476,000. Total ethnic Chinese are 2,227,000 or 76.4% of the population. Also includes Hindi 5,000, Indonesian, Japanese 20,000, Korean

5,200, Sindhi 5,000, Telugu 300, Thai 30,000, Tukangbesi North, people from the Philippines 50,000. Blind population is 1,442. There are three deaf institutions. The number of languages listed for Singapore is 21. Of those, all are living languages. The diversity index is 0.74.

**Singapore Sign Language:** Classification is Deaf sign language. They do have a dictionary.

### **Urbanization**

100% The country is basically the city. The size of the island has dictated the city has expanded to cover most of the land area.

### **History**

#### **Early History**

Prior to the 14<sup>th</sup> Century the island served as a trading center for the Sri Vijaya Empire. At the start of the 14<sup>th</sup> Century, Singapore became a part of the kingdom of Majaphait. In the 15<sup>th</sup> Cent the claim of ownership transferred to the Malacca Sultanate. Until the 1200's the city was known as Temasek (Sea Town). In 1200's name changed to Singapore (lion city in Sanskrit). Between 1200-1300 was a trading center. In 1377, the island was destroyed by marauders from Java. The site then became known as a base harbor for pirates and fishing fleets. Up until 1800 most of the island was swamps and jungles.

#### **European Colonization**

Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles founded the modern city in 1819. In an effective move he made Singapore a free port to attract commerce. A man of vision, Raffles introduced the first town planning and guidelines for buildings. Slavery and gambling was banned. Raffles quickly established the institute, which continues today, for local education. In an expedient political maneuver, Raffles successfully had Singapore deeded to the English East India Co in 1824 by Sultan of Johore.

In 1826, Singapore was incorporated into the Straits Settlements with Malacca and Penang. Large number of Chinese migrated to Singapore and became influential merchants. Because of the excellent location and free port status, Singapore became a major commercial center. However, with the development of Hong Kong after 1842 and the arrival of the French in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, Singapore lessened in importance as a harbor and trading city. The upgrading of Saigon and Haiphong in Vietnam and the establishment of shipping ports in the Dutch East Indies compounded the situation. Fortunes returned to the island with the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 and the invention of steam ships. The great demand of the West for tin and rubber helped make it a great seaport.

Following WWI, the British recognized their vulnerability in East Asia and quickly built up Singapore as the main British naval base in East Asia. During WWII, Japan attacked Singapore on 8 February 1942 and the island surrendered a week later. Before surrendering the British destroyed the world's largest floating dry dock. In the process the Japanese captured 85,000 soldiers. The fall of Singapore is the worst defeat suffered by the British Empire. On 6 September 1945, the British liberated the island.

1946 Singapore became a separate crown colony when the British dissolved the Straits Settlement. They elected their first representative legislature in 1955. On 2 June 1959 the country became a self-governing state in the Commonwealth of Nations. On 16 September 1963 – Singapore, Malaya, British North Borneo (Sabah) and Sarawak united to form Malaysia.

### **The Republic**

Economic, ethnic and political differences quickly arose between Singapore and the rest of Malaysia. In 1965 Singapore separated from Malaysia & became its own independent country. It remained in the Commonwealth and became a part of the United Nations, later that year Singapore became a Republic.

People's Action Party (PAP) dominates politics and elected offices. Lee Kaun Yew was the first prime minister and held the office from 1959 until 1990. The Lee government was a major factor in the economic growth of the nation. The country has experienced phenomenal economic growth, high standard of living and international impact. They recovered from the withdrawal of the British naval base on the island and actively seeks to diversify its economy. The government has exerted a strong influence in a paternal way and some freedoms have suffered.

Singapore is a founding member of the Association of Southeast Asia Nation (ASEAN) established in 1967 with Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand. It is not a defense organization. It is more a cooperation in the areas of tourism, trade, media, population control, scientific research and prevention of drug abuse. Since its founding Brunei (1984), Vietnam (1995), Laos (1997), Myanmar (1997) and Cambodia (1999) have joined. Gradually, Singapore has taken a more active role in regional diplomacy.

### **Religion**

Buddhism and Chinese folk religions are the most predominate religion in Singapore. They are very elaborate including customs, rituals, and ethical practices common to Chinese culture. It is a syncretism of Buddhism, Taoism, Confucianism and mixed with traditional magical practices. The majority of the Buddhist are from the Mahayana school with the minority being the Theravada school. They have drawn closer together over the last decade.

Islam numbers about 655,000 and is the primary faith of the Malays, Indians and Pakistans. They are the second largest religion group in Singapore. Hindus numbers about 180,000 are prominent among the Tamils and Malayalees of South India. Judaism has two synagogues and 600 followers. The break down is Buddhist 32%, Taoist 22%, Muslim 15%, Christian 13%, and Hindu 3%.

### **Christianity**

The majority of churches are Chinese, but there are representative in all ethnic groups. Language has become the major barrier in the churches working together with a common vision and mission.

### **Catholic Church**

First Catholic Church was established in Malacca in 1511 after the Portuguese took control. When the modern city was founded in 1819 there were only twelve Catholics in the island. There is now about 135,000 Catholics in Singapore with 70% being Chinese.

### **Protestant Church**

Origins are traced to the arrival of the Dutch in Malaysia in 1641. However, the ministry was confined to the Europeans. In 1814 a Presbyterian missionary arrived under the sponsorship of the London Missionary Society. The ministry began in Singapore in 1819. Education was an important ministry in the early years of the London Missionary Society (LMS), American Board (ABCFM) and Parish Missions (PEMS). In 1846 the LMS transferred its mission to China and closed Singapore. The Church continued to grow under indigenous leadership. They have experienced continual growth in the church (5<sup>th</sup> largest denomination in Singapore) and in their schools.

The Methodist missionary came to Singapore from India in 1885. They have three conferences: English speaking, Chinese speaking and Tamil speaking. They are the largest non-Catholic denomination on the island. The thrust of their ministry from the start has been education. They currently have seven schools with an enrollment of 18,000. The membership in the English speaking and Chinese speaking conferences tripled from 1970-1990.

Other Protestant groups ministering in Singapore are the Brethren Assemblies (1856), Chinese Baptist (1907), Southern Baptist (1950), and Assemblies of God (1933). The Assemblies are the fastest growing denomination on the island. The first Chinese Baptist Churches were the Overseas Chinese (Swatow) Baptist Church (1947) and the Overseas Chinese (Cantonese) Baptist Church (1949). The first Southern Baptist missionaries were Miss Lora Clement and Dorcas Hill (who was from Hong Kong) in 1950. Dr. Eugene and Louise Hill arrive in 1951. Other groups on the island are the Seven Day Adventist, Evangelical Free Church, Lutherans and Salvation Army.

### **Anglican Church**

The Anglican Church is currently the fourth largest church in Singapore. They follow the Catholic, Methodist, and Assembly of God churches. They began in 1826 when a missionary was appointed chaplain of the East India Company. The main focus of their ministry was to the European population. Mission outreach began in 1856 through St. Andrews Church Mission in cooperation with SPG missionaries from England. Their primary target groups were Hokkien, Tamil, Malay, and Cantonese languages. There is a rapid growing charismatic renewal among the Anglicans.

### **Indigenous Churches**

There are many small independent churches in Singapore. They are found mainly among the Chinese. The True Jesus Church (1927) and the Ceylon Pentecostal Church of Malay (1936) are the most prominent.

### **Orthodox Church**

There are two churches in Singapore. They are an Orthodox Syrian Church and an Armenian Orthodox Church related to Echmiadzin.

### **Renewal Movements**

The 1990's were marked by a rapid movement of Pentecostal/charismatic renewal in the older churches. This movement is affecting over 146,000 members (22% Pentecostal, 36% Charismatic, 43% Independent).

### Indigenous Missions

The majority of missionaries sent out from Singapore in the last twenty years have been from Protestants and Anglicans.

#### Singapore

Christians	Denom	Affil %	Numbers	Ann Gr
Protestants	23	5.01%	179,000	+3.4%
Independent	29	2.49%	89,000	+7.1%
Anglican	1	1.18%	42,000	+4.0%
Catholic	1	4.21%	150,000	+2.6%
Orthodox	2	0.06%	2,000	+0.0%
Marginal	6	0.20%	7,000	+3.5%
Unaffiliated		1.45%	52,000	n.a.

Churches	MegaBloc	Cong	Members	Affiliates
Catholic	C	37	104,895	150,000
Methodists	P	43	30,000	56,000
Independent Congs (10)	I	117	22,000	48,000
Anglican	A	57	18,000	42,000
Assemblies of God	P	46	13,877	41,060
Bible Presbyterians (3)	P	30	7,500	19,000
Baptist Convention	P	31	6,671	17,000
Christian Brethren	P	22	6,500	13,000
Presbyterian	P	43	6,800	13,000
Faith Community Bapt	I	10	5,000	11,000
City Harvest	I	3	6,875	11,000
Other Independent	I	25	3,000	5,700
Trinity Christian Center	I	5	3,125	5,000
Lutheran (2)	P	7	2,400	4,500
Seven-day Adventists	P	6	2,240	4,000
CNEC Churches	P	10	1,500	3,500
Evangelical Free	P	10	1,100	3,200
Other denoms		93	12,400	22,000
<b>Total Christians (64)</b>		<b>595</b>	<b>254,000</b>	<b>469,000</b>

Trans-Bloc Groupings	pop %	Numbers	Ann Gr
Evangelical	7.8%	277,000	+4.6%
Charismatic	5.0%	178,000	+5.0%
Pentecostal	1.4%	48,000	+2.0%

### Missionaries from Singapore

P, I, A in 43 agencies to 47 countries: Singapore 329

### Missionaries to Singapore

P, I, A in 70 agencies from 22 countries: USA 173, Korea, New Zealand 22

## People Groups

Three main sources are used: Joshua Project II (JPII), World Christian Encyclopedia (WCE), Operation China (OC). There is no consistency between the different figures at all times. When there is a discrepancy of more than 10% the difference will be noted.

### **Han Chinese – Hokkien also Fukienese**

**852,713 (JPII)**

This is the first major difference. JPII list as the most populated people group and WCE does not list at all. In OC, Hattaway gives *Hokkien* as another name for the Min Nan language. However, JPII lists both the Hokkien and Min Nan as separate people groups. It is interesting that OC gives the population of Han Chinese, Min Nan of Singapore as being 1,170,00 (1984). This would be in the ballpark for the combining of these two people groups with 1999 figures. JPII says that 8.5% are adherents of Christianity.

### **Han Chinese – Min Nan**

**640,000 (JPII)**

WCE lists at 635,963. Here WCE list as alternative names Hokkien (Fukienese, Southern Min). The numbers still do not match up. *Hokkien* is the leading Chinese language in Singapore. They came from China and Malaysia. 89% are Folk Buddhist. Denominations are RCC, AC, MCS, ACS, AoG, TJC, and CBA. *Ethnologue* says there are 1,170,000 speakers in Singapore (1985), out of 1,482,000 people in the ethnic group (1993). Others in this ethnic group are Hokkien, Teochew, and Hainanese. Alternate names are Min Nam, Southern Min. Dialects include Hokkien (Fukienese, Fujian, Amoy, Xiamen), Teochew (Chaochow, Chaozhou, Taechew), Hainanese.

### **Han Chinese – Teochew**

**417,000 (JPII)**

WCE lists at 343,857. JPII says that 8.5% are adherents of Christianity. They are 79% Buddhists, 10% are Chinese New-Religionist (Tao Yaun, World Red Swastika Society). Denominations are RCC, AC, MCS, PCS, AoG, TJC, SA, ABCUSA.

### **Malay**

**396,000 (JPII)**

WCE lists 452,068. Is the national language and the literacy rate is 85%. 99% are Safi Sunnis Muslims. Denominations are AC, HKBP, and CBA. Missions are MEP, CSSR, OMF, AEF, IMB, FI, EFC, YWAM and Pioneers. *Ethnologue* says there are 396,000 speakers in Singapore (1985 estimate) or 15.5% of the population. Alternate names are Bahasa Malay, Melayu.

### **Han Chinese – Yue**

**314,000 (JPII)**

WCE does not list. JPII says that 12% are adherents of Christianity. Hattaway lists Yue as another name of Cantonese, which WCE lists as 303,020. This numbers are very similar for these two listings. WCE says that 90% are Mahayana Buddhist/Chinese folk-religionists. Denominations are RCC, MCS, AC, CBA, TJC, CC, MSBC and SA. Missions are IMB and Mep. *Ethnologue* says there are 314,000 speakers in Singapore (1985) or 12.3% of the population, out of 338,000 in the ethnic group (1993). Alternate names are Cantonese, Yue, Yueh, Guangfu.

### **Anglo-Australian**

**227,000 (JPII)**

There is a great difference between JPII and WCE, WCE lists only 1,783. Expatriates involved in business. 30% are Nonreligious. Denominations are Anglican Ch with a Diocese of Singapore, MCS, PCS, JWs, SDA, SA. *Ethnologue* says there are 227,000 primary speakers, 8.9% of population, and

729,000 second language users (literate in English) in Singapore, 28.5% of population (1985 estimate).

**Han Chinese – Mandarin**

**178,421 (JPII)**

WCE list 277,126. JPII says that 19% are adherents of Christianity. The use of the Mandarin language is increasing. 12% use English in the home. 92% are Chinese Folk religionists. Denominations are RCC, AC, CC, AoG, SDA, SA. *Ethnologue* says there are 201,000 speakers, 7.9% of population, and 880,000 second language users (literate in Mandarin) in Singapore (1985 estimate). Alternate names are Huayu, Guoyu.

**Tamil**

**90,000 (JPII)**

WCE lists as 144,769. JPII says that 11% are adherents of Christianity. Composed mostly of traders from South India. 79% are Hindus, this includes the Anadaa Marga sect. 8% are Muslim. Denominations are MCS, AC, CPC, ELCMS. Missions are CPM, TELC, SKM, MMS, UMC, MEP, CSSR, AND IMB. *Ethnologue* says there are 90,000 speakers in Singapore (1985), 3.5% of the population, out of 111,000 in the ethnic group (1993).

**Han Chinese – Hainanese**

**85,735 (JPII)**

WCE lists as 102,005. JPII says that 6% are adherents of Christianity. They are originally from the Hainan Island off of China. 92% are Folk Buddhist. Denominations are RCC, AC, MCS and AoG.

**Han Chinese – Hakka**

**69,000 (JPII)**

WCE lists as 95,122. JPII says that 9% are adherents of Christianity. They are originally from China and Malaysia. 90% are Buddhist/ Folk-religionist. Denominations are RCC, AC, MCS and AoG. *Ethnologue* says there are 69,000 speakers in Singapore (1980), or 2.9% of the population, out of 151,000 in the ethnic group (1993). Alternate names are Khek, Kek, Kehia, Kechia, Ke, Hokka.

**Filipino**

**65,000 (JPII)**

WCE lists as 64,199. They are composed mainly of immigrant workers, mostly maids from the Philippines. Denomination is RCC.

**Siamese, Thai**

**30,000 (JPII)**

WCE lists as 38,163. JPII says that 2% are adherents of Christianity. They are made up of migrant workers from Thailand. 96% are Theravada Buddhists, 1% are Muslims, also Hindus and Baha'is. Denominations are RCC and CCT. *Ethnologue* says there are 30,000 speakers in Singapore, with 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 in Thailand (1990 A. Diller). Population total in all countries are 20,047,000 to 25,000,000. Alternate names are Central Tai, Standard Thai, Thaiklang, Siamese. Dialects are Khorat Thai (Korat).

**Eurasian**

**29,972 (JPII)**

WCE lists as 35,666. JPII says that 80.7% are adherents of Christianity. Composed of mixed race people, mainly European/Asians. They are located mostly in urban areas. 15% are Nonreligious and 5% are Muslim. Denominations are RCC, AC, MCS, PCS, SDA, AoG. Missions are MEP and CSSR.

**Indonesian**

**29,000 (JPII)**

WCE lists as 35,666. They are composed of immigrants from Indonesia. 99% are Muslim, mostly of the Shafi Sunnis sect. Denomination is RCC. Missions are MEP and CSSR.

- Japanese** **20,000 (JPII)**  
WCE lists as 25,537. JPII says that 1.6% are adherents of Christianity. Most are business, commerce and finance workers from Japan. 50% are Buddhist, 30% are New-Religionists including Soka Gakkai, 15% are nonreligious, 3% are Shintoists. Denominations are RCC, AC and PCS. *Ethnologue* says there are 20,000 speakers in Singapore. 121,050,000 in Japan (1985). Population total all countries 125,000,000 first language speakers (1999 WA); 126,000,000 including second language speakers (1999 WA). Dialects are Western Japanese, Eastern Japanese.
- Baba, Chinese Creole** **15,000 (JPII)**  
WCE does not list. JPII says that .07% are Evangelicals.
- Han Chinese – Min Dong** **15,000 (JPII)**  
WCE does not list. Hattaway says that the Min Dong are the most receptive to Christianity than any other part of the country in China. *Ethnologue* says there are 15,000 speakers of Foochow out of 31,391 in ethnic group in Singapore (1985). Mainly in China. Dialects are Fuzhou (Fuchow, Foochow, Guxhou).
- British** **14,986 (JPII)**  
WCE lists as 17,833. Expatriates mostly involved in business. Denominations are Anglican Ch with a Diocese of Singapore, MCS, PCS, SDA, JWs and SA. Mission is PCE.
- Hui, Dungan** **11,586 (JPII)**  
WCE lists as 13,803. 100% Chinese Muslims of the Hanafi Sunnis sect.
- Kanarese** **11,000 (JPII)**  
WCE lists as 14,266. JPII says that 5% are adherents of Christianity. Composed of labor migrants from Karnataka in South India. 90% are Hindus, 5% are Muslim. Denominations are RCC, AC, PCS, MCS and SDA. Missions are MEP and CSSR.
- Malay, Baba** **10,000 (JPII)**  
WCE does not list. *Ethnologue* says there are 10,000 or more in Singapore (1986 A. Pakir). Alternate names are Chinese Malay, Baba, Straits Malay.
- Malayali** **10,000 (JPII)**  
WCE lists as 16,977. JPII says that 32.9% are adherents of Christianity. They are composed of immigrants from Kerala, South India. 49% are Hindus and 18% are Muslim. Denominations are RCC, OSCE, MYSC, IPCG and ACS. *Ethnologue* says there are 10,000 speakers in Singapore, .4% of the population, out of 14,000 in the ethnic group (1993). Alternate names are Alealum, Malayalani, Malayal, Malean, Maliyad, Mallealle, Mopla.
- Punjabi** **9,500 (JPII)**  
WCE lists as 16,406. JPII says that 1% are adherents of Christianity and .7% are Evangelicals. They speak Eastern Punjabi. 95% are Sikhs (4 Temples), 3% are Hindus and 1% are Muslims of the Hanafi Sunnis sect. Denominations are RCC and SA. Mission is IMB. *Ethnologue* says there are 9,500 speakers in Singapore (1987), .4% of the population, out of 14,000 in the ethnic group (1993).

**Riau Malay** **8,992 (JPII)**  
 WCE lists as 10,700. JPII says that 1% are adherents of Christianity. They are located mostly on the islands south of Singapore. 100% are Muslims of the Shafi Sunnis sect. Denomination is RCC. Missions are MEP, CSSR and CICM.

**Palembangese** **8,600 (JPII)**  
 WCE lists as 10,700. JPII says that .01% are adherents of Christianity. They originally were from Palembang city in South Samatra. They are strong Muslims, 100% Shafi Sunnis sect.

**Chinese – Pu-Xian** **6,000 (JPII)**  
 Hattaway list as alternative names as Han Chinese – Puxian with the same population in Singapore. *Ethnologue* says there are 6,000 speakers of Henghua in Singapore, out of 12,902 in ethnic group (1985). Dialects are Henghua (Hinghua, Xinghua).

**Arab** **5,700 (JPII)**  
 WCE lists as 7,133. JPII says that 1.1% are adherents of Christianity. Trading and commerce has brought Arabs from all over the world to Singapore. Most speak Malay. 99% are Muslims of the Shafi Sunnis sect.

**Korean** **5,200 (JPII)**  
 WCE lists as 7,240. JPII says that 50% are adherents of Christianity. They are composed of mostly immigrants and migrant workers, mostly in construction, from South Korea. 30% are New-Religionist, 15% are Buddhist and 3% are Muslims. Denominations are PCK and T & c. *Ethnologue* says there are 5,200 speakers in Singapore. 42,000,000 in South Korea (1986). Population total all countries 78,000,000 (1999 WA). Alternate names are Hanguohua, Hanguk Mal. Dialects are Seoul (Kangwondo, Kyonggido), Ch'ungch'ongdo (North Ch'ungch'ong, South Ch'ungch'ong), Kyongsangdo (North Kyongsangdo, South Kyongsangdo), Chollado (North Chollado, South Chollado), Cheju Island.

**Hindi** **5,000 (JPII)**  
 WCE lists as 8,596. JPII says that .5% are adherents of Christianity. Composed mostly of traders from India. 95% are Hindus and 5% are Baha'is. Missions are MEP, CSSR and SJ. *Ethnologue* says there are 5,000 speakers in Singapore, with 180,000,000 in India (1991 UBS). There are 363,839,000 or nearly 50% of the population including second language users in India (1997 IMA). Population total for all countries is 366,000,000 first language speakers (1999 WA) with 487,000,000 including second language users (1999 WA). Alternate names are Khari Boli, Khadi Boli.

**Sindhi** **5,000 (JPII)**  
 WCE lists as 6,384. JPII says that 1% are adherents of Christianity. They are composed of migrant workers from India and Pakistan. 93% are Hindus, 4% are Muslims and some Sikhs. *Ethnologue* says there are 5,000 speakers in Singapore, with 2,812,000 in India (1997 IMA). Dialects are Bhatia, Jadeji, Kayasthi, Lari, Lasi, Thareli, Thari, Viccholi, Visholi.

**Han Chinese – Min Bei** **4,000 (JPII)**  
 WCE lists as Min Pei and numbers them at 34,453. Hattaway lists Min Pei as another name for Min Bei. JPII says that 9% are adherents of Christianity. WCE says 91% are Chinese Folk-religionists.

Denominations are RCC and AC. Missions are MEP, CSSR, CICM, OFM, SSCC and SJ. *Ethnologue* says there are 4,000 speakers of Hokchia out of 11,000 in ethnic group in Singapore (1985). Alternate names are Min Pei. Dialects are Hokchia (Hockchew).

**USA White**

**2,997 (JPII)**

WCE lists as 5,350. JPII says that 77.99% are adherents of Christianity. Composed of expatriates involved in business and commerce. Denominations are AC, PCS, MCS, SDA, SA, JWs, CJCLdS, CCS and CC. Missions are CMS and IMB.

**Mallacan, Papia Kristang**

**2,000 (JPII)**

WCE list *Malaccan Creole* as 16,050, not sure if they are the same people group, though the language used would be the same. JPII says that 70% are adherents of Christianity. They originate from the straits of Malaccan and are Portuguese Creole using the lingua franca and are predominately fisherman. 10% are nonreligious. The denomination is RCC, a Portuguese parish out of the Macao Diocese. The missions are MEP and CSSR. *Ethnologue* says there are related varieties in parts of Kuala Lumpur and Singapore, also a variety in Pulau Tikus, It is spoken more in 1997 than in 1987. Penang is now virtually extinct. Alternate names are Malaysian Creole Portuguese, Malaccan, Papia Kristang.

**Gujarati**

**1,619 (JPII)**

WCE lists as 2,247. JPII says that 1% are adherents of Christianity. Composed of traders from India, however only 50% speak Gujarati. 90% are Hindus and 9% are Muslim. *Ethnologue* says there are 800 speakers out of 1,619 ethnic group (1985 estimate). Alternate names are Gujarathi, Gujerati.

**Buginese**

**1,500 (JPII)**

WCE lists as 10,700. JPII says that 1% are adherents of Christianity. They are composed of migrant workers from Sulawesi, Indonesia. 95% are Muslim of the the strict Shafi Sunnis and Sufi sects. 2% are Hindus.

**Anglo-New Zealander**

**1,499 (JPII)**

WCE lists as 1,783. JPII says that 76.01% are adherents of Christianity. Most are expatriates involved in business. 24% are nonreligious. Denominations are PCS, MCS, Anglican Ch with the diocese in Singapore, JWs and SA.

**Madurese, Boyanese**

**900 (JPII)**

WCE lists as 19,937. JPII says that 60% are adherents of Christianity and 55.56% are Evangelicals. They are composed of immigrants from Java, Indonesia. However only 6% speak Madurese. They are bilingual in Malay. WCE lists as 97% Muslim, so there is a big difference between JPII. *Ethnologue* says there are 900 speakers in Singapore out of 14,292 in the ethnic group (1985 estimate). Alternate names are Madurese, Madhura. Dialects are Bawean (Boyanese).

**German**

**899 (JPII)**

WCE lists as 1,070. JPII says that 87.94% are adherents of Christianity. Composed of expatriates involved in business. Denominations are ELCMS, NAC, SDA and JWs.

**Sinhalese, Cingalese****852 (JPII)**

WCE lists as 15,336. JPII says that 5% are adherents of Christianity. Composed of traders from Ceylon. 95% are Theravada Buddhist. Denomination is RCC. Missions are MEP, CSSR, CICM and OFM. *Ethnologue* says there are 852 speakers in Singapore (1987), out of 12,000 in the ethnic group (1993). Alternate names are Sinhalese, Singhaese, Chingalese.

**Javanese, Jawa****800 (JPII)**

WCE lists as 29,603. 30% are bilingual with Malay. 50% are Koranic Muslims of the Shafi Sunnis sect. 35% are Javanese mystical religionists. Denominations are RCC, PCS and MCS. *Ethnologue* says there are 800 in Singapore out of 21,230 in ethnic group (1985 estimate). Alternate names are Jawa, Djawa.

**Batak****600 (JPII)**

WCE lists as 713. JPII says that 84.95% are adherents of Christianity. They are composed of migrants from Sumatra in various professions. 5% are animists and 5% are Muslim. Denominations are HKBP, HKI and GKPI.

**Bengali****600 (JPII)**

WCE lists as 1,819. JPII says that 1% are adherents of Christianity. They are composed of migrants and immigrants from India, Bangladesh and UAE of which 54% do not speak Bengali. 75% are Hindus and 23% are Muslims of the Hanafi Sunnis sect. Denominations are CNI and RCC. *Ethnologue* says there are 600 speakers in Singapore (1985), out of 12,000 in the ethnic group in Singapore (1993 Johnstone).

**Jewish****599 (JPII)**

WCE lists as 713. JPII says that .95% are adherents of Christianity. They are composed of a small community of practicing Jews with two synagogues.

**Orang Seletar****541 (JPII)**

WCE lists as 785. JPII says that 8% are adherents of Christianity. They are aboriginal Malays on the North Coast of Singapore facing Malaysia. 92% are animists. They are located on the north coast of Singapore, and opposite coast of Malaysia.

**Armenian****300 (JPII)**

WCE lists as 357. JPII says that 90.11% are adherents of Christianity. They are long time residents of Singapore dating back to 1850. 10% are nonreligious. Denominations are Armenian Apostolic Church (Gregorians, under C-Echmiadzin) and RCC.

**Telugu****300 (JPII)**

WCE lists as 535. JPII says that 10% are adherents of Christianity. They are composed of labor migrants from South India, Fiji and UAE. 84% are Hindus, 5% are Muslim and some Baha'is. Denominations are RCC and AC. *Ethnologue* says there are 300 speakers in Singapore, with 69,634,000 in India (1997 IMA). Population total all countries 69,666,000 or more. Including second language speakers: 75,000,000 (1999 WA). Alternate names are Telegu, Andhra, Gentoo, Tailangi, Telangire, Telgi, Tengu, Terangi, Tolangan. Dialects are Berad, Dasari, Dommara, Golari, Kamathi,

Komtao, Konda-Reddi, Salewari, Telamgana, Telugu, Vadaga, Vadari, Srikakula, Vishakapatnam, East Godaveri, Rayalseema, Nellore, Guntur.

**Bhojpuri and Myen** are listed in JPII but no statistics are given.

The following People Groups are listed in WCE but not in JPII

**Peranakan (Straits Chinese) 410,161 (WCE)**

They are considered a part of the ethnic Babas and compose 12% of the population of Singapore. All but .04% speak Standard Malay. 70% are Chinese folk-religionists/Buddhists. 20% are nonreligious.

**Anglicized Chinese 212,321 (WCE)**

They are composed of anglicized Han Chinese using English. 52% are Folk-religionists. 20% are nonreligious. Denominations are RCC, MCS, PCS, AC, SDA, JWs and AoG. Missions are MEP, CSSR and CICM.

**Anglicized Indian 49,933 (WCE)**

They are composed of English speaking Indians – Hindi, Tamil, Telugu, Malayali and Kanarese. 52% are Hindus and 15% are Muslim.

**Low Malay Creole 35,666 (WCE)**

They are composed of the many regional non-standard Malay dialects. They use the Port lingua franca from Sumatra to Philippines. 100% Sunnis Muslims. Missions are MEP, CSSR and CICM.

**Anglicized Malay-Indonesian 17,833 (WCE)**

They are composed of English Malays, Javanese, and Madurese. 95% are Muslim.

**Other Minorities 14,266 (WCE)**

Hodgepodge of people that WCE creates a category for.