

Geographic Distribution of the Singapore Resident Population

Introduction

This article provides, in map form, basic demographic characteristics of the Singapore resident population by their registered place of address from the Census of Population 2010. The Singapore resident population comprises Singapore citizens and permanent residents.

The geographical areas presented in this article refer to the planning areas for the physical development of Singapore as demarcated in the Urban Redevelopment Authority's Master Plan 2008. Data on the resident population by geographic areas used in this article can be found in the detailed statistical tables of the Advance Census Release 2010. Statistical information contained in the release are obtained from administrative sources.

Additional information not available from any administrative sources are collected from a sample enumeration of households in the Census 2010. These include marriage and fertility, education and languages, religion, household and housing, and transport. The sample survey was conducted from March to September 2010 and has been completed. The Department of Statistics is currently verifying and processing the survey returns. More detailed tables and analyses will be published progressively in a series of Statistical Releases on specific topics.

Resident Population

Of the 3.77 million Singapore residents as at end-June 2010, about 57 per cent were concentrated in ten planning areas. There were five planning areas with more than 200,000 Singapore residents (Chart 1). Bedok, Jurong

West and Tampines each had more than 250,000 Singapore residents, with Bedok having the most number at 294,500 in 2010. The other two planning areas with more than 200,000 Singapore residents in 2010 were Woodlands (245,100) and Hougang (216,700).

Elderly Resident Population

Older estates generally have larger elderly populations. There were three planning areas with more than 20,000 elderly residents aged 65 years and over as at end-June 2010 (Chart 2). Bedok had the largest population of elderly residents with 31,600, followed by Bukit Merah (24,000) and Ang Mo Kio (21,400).

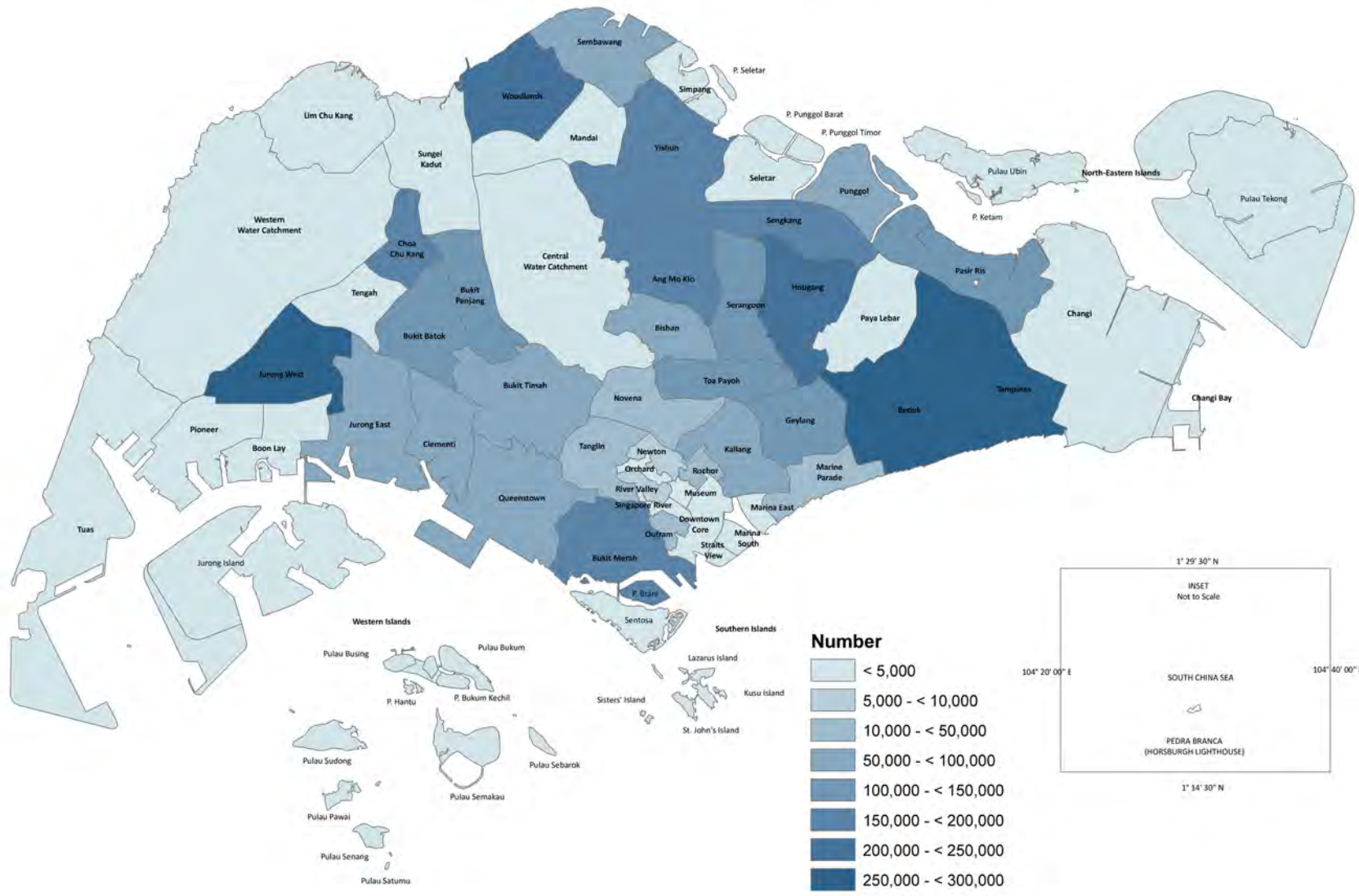
Children Aged Below 15 years

In contrast, relatively newer estates had larger populations of children aged below 15 years. There were two planning areas with more than 50,000 children aged below 15 years in 2010, namely Woodlands (53,700) and Jurong West (51,400) (Chart 3). Bedok and Tampines also had relatively large number of children aged below 15 years, with each area having 40,000 to 50,000 children.

HDB Flat Dwellers

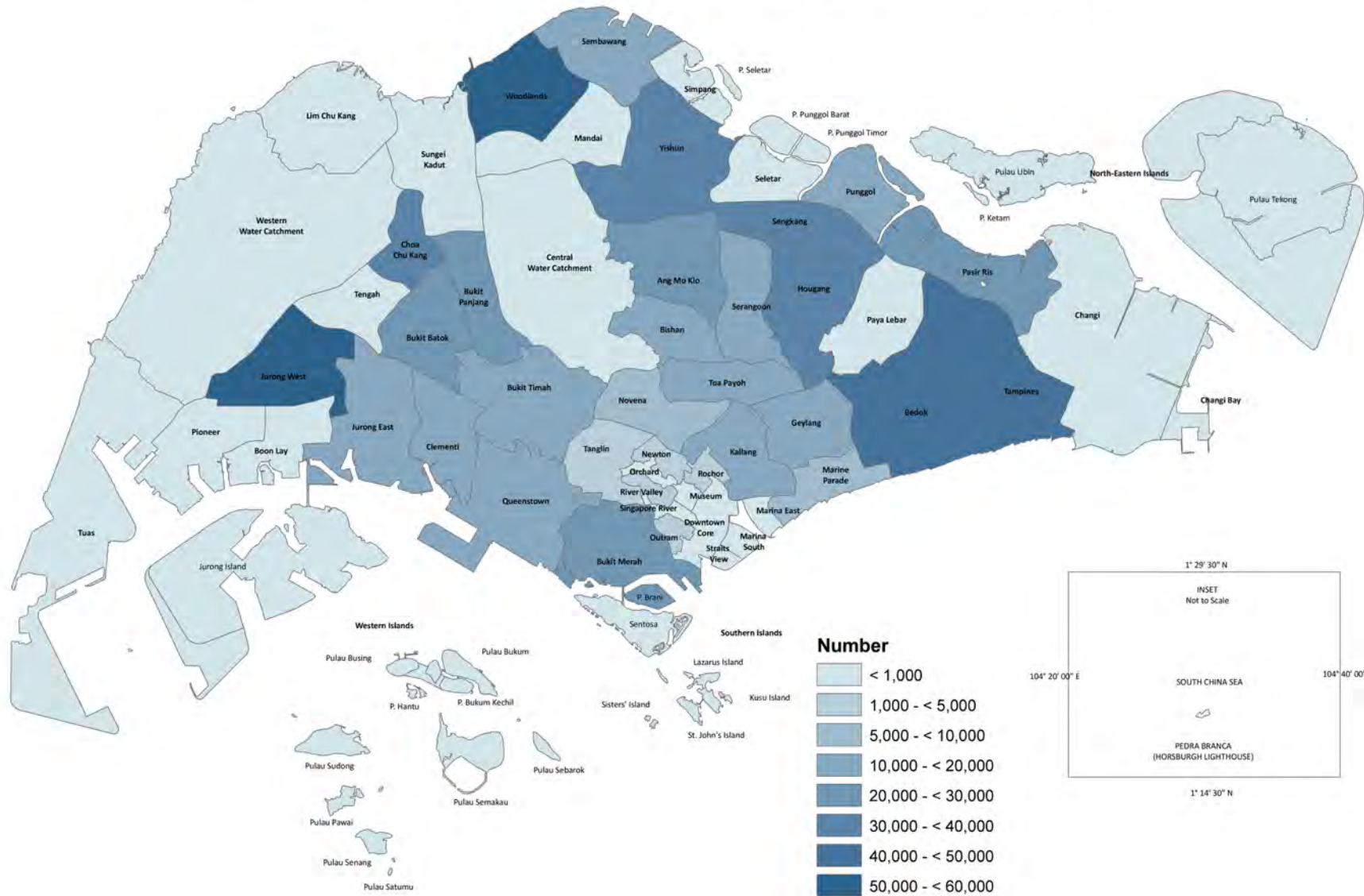
An estimated 3.11 million Singapore residents were staying in HDB flats in 2010, accounting for 82 per cent of Singapore residents. In 2010, there were ten planning areas where at least 90 per cent of Singapore residents were staying in HDB flats (Chart 4). The proportion of HDB dwellers was highest in Punggol followed by Woodlands.

CHART 1 RESIDENT POPULATION BY PLANNING AREA, JUNE 2010



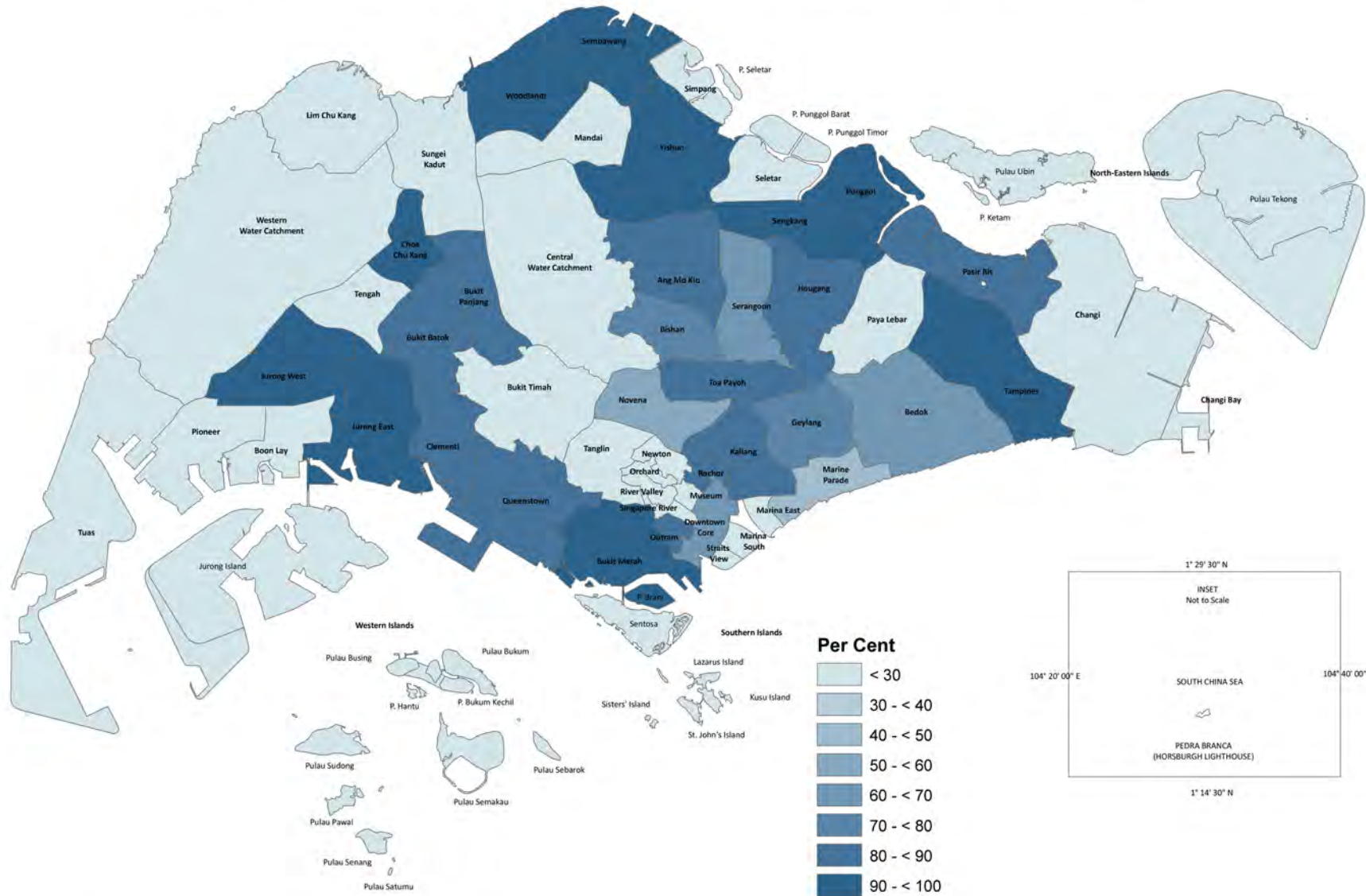
Note: Published map is based on URA's Master Plan 2008 planning area boundaries and SLA's 2010 Singapore island profile. The Master Plan 2008 is a forward-looking land use plan to guide Singapore's development in the medium term over the next 10 to 15 years and the planning boundaries may not coincide with existing developments for some areas.

CHART 3 RESIDENT POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND BELOW BY PLANNING AREA, JUNE 2010



Note: Published map is based on URA's Master Plan 2008 planning area boundaries and SLA's 2010 Singapore island profile. The Master Plan 2008 is a forwardlooking land use plan to guide Singapore's development in the medium term over the next 10 to 15 years and the planning boundaries may not coincide with existing developments for some areas.

CHART 4 PROPORTION OF RESIDENT POPULATION STAYING IN HDB FLATS BY PLANNING AREA, JUNE 2010



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