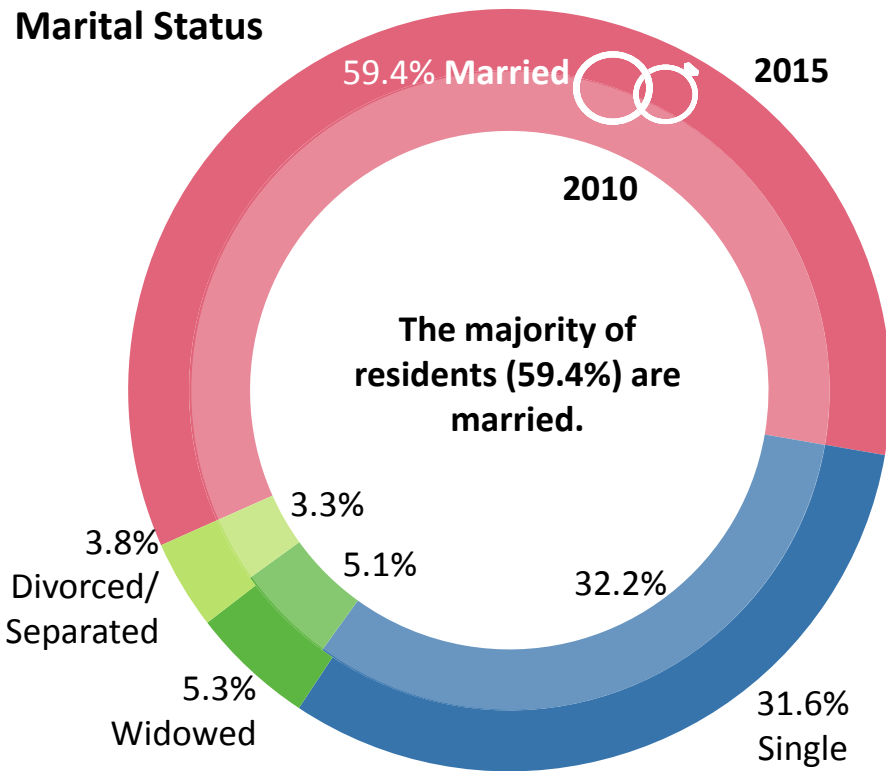


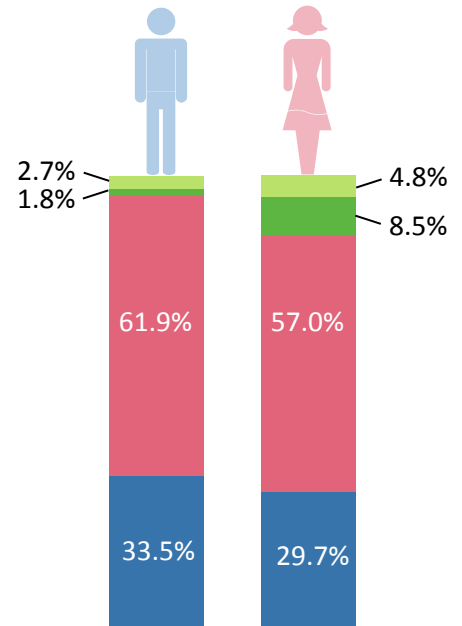
Key Findings

Marriage and Fertility

Among Residents Aged 15 Years and Over,
Marital Status

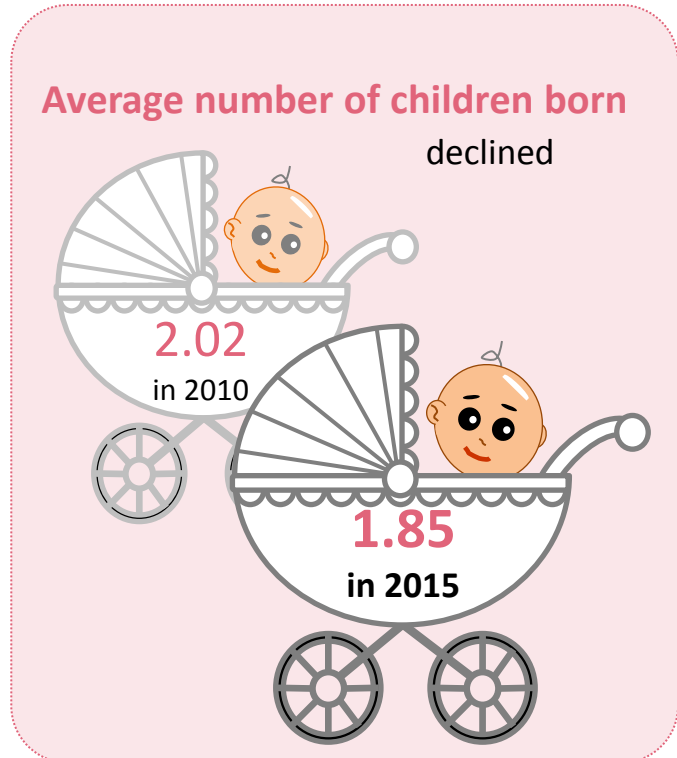
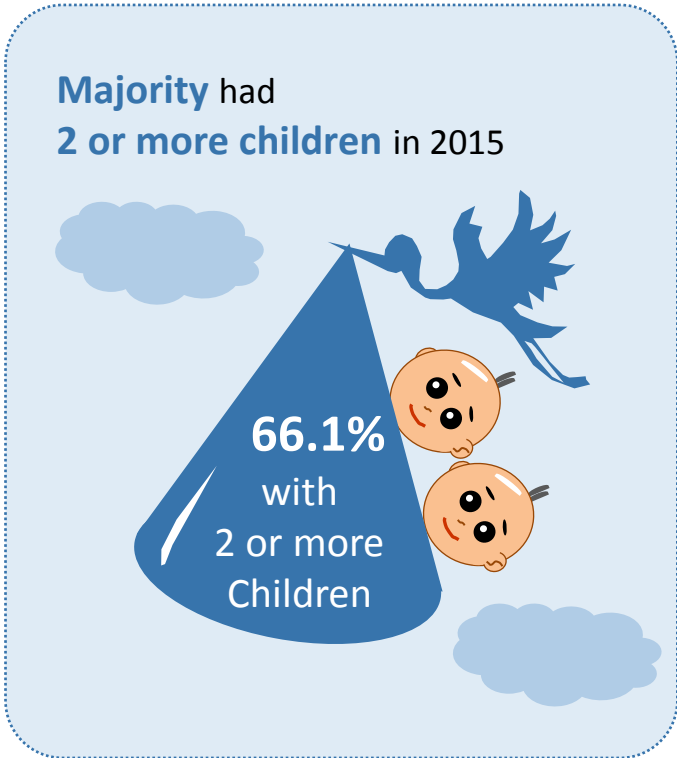


...by Sex, 2015



Majority continue to have 2 or more children, although the average number of children born has declined.

Among Ever-Married Resident Females Aged 40 – 49 Years,
 who were more likely to have completed child bearing



CHAPTER 1

MARRIAGE AND FERTILITY

Singapore's resident population was 3.90 million, comprising 3.38 million Singapore Citizens and 0.53 million Permanent Residents, as at end-June 2015¹.

Marital Status

Marriage remains an important institution in Singapore. The majority of Singapore residents are married. Among residents aged 15 years and over, 59.4 per cent were married in 2015, unchanged from 2010 (Table 1.1). The proportion of singles declined from 32.2 per cent to 31.6 per cent, while the proportion of those who were widowed rose from 5.1 per cent to 5.3 per cent over the same period. The proportion who were either divorced or separated remained relatively low at 3.8 per cent in 2015, although it was up from 3.3 per cent in 2010.

With longer life expectancy for women, proportionately more females were widowed than males. The proportion of females who were divorced or separated was also higher than their male counterparts.

Table 1.1 Marital Status of Resident Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Sex

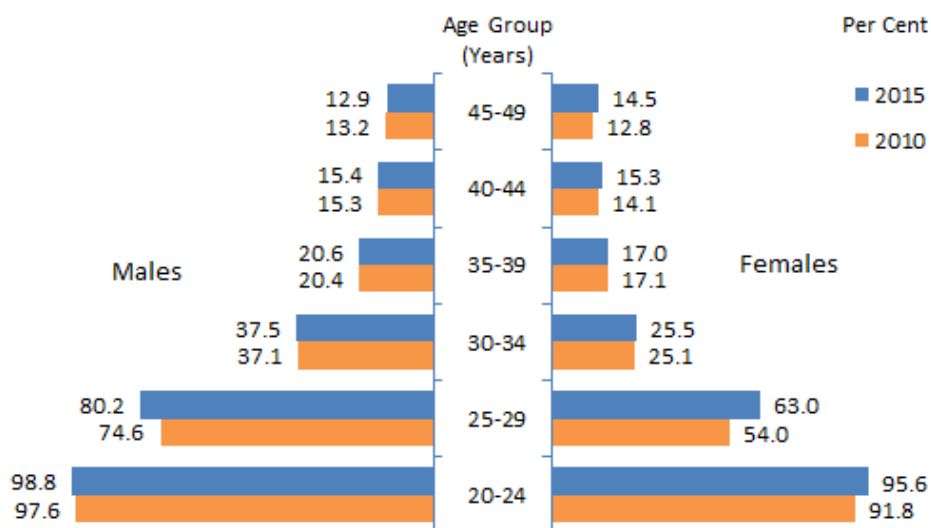
Marital Status	Per Cent					
	Total		Males		Females	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single	32.2	31.6	34.7	33.5	29.8	29.7
Married	59.4	59.4	61.2	61.9	57.7	57.0
Widowed	5.1	5.3	1.6	1.8	8.4	8.5
Divorced/Separated	3.3	3.8	2.4	2.7	4.2	4.8

¹ With 1.63 million non-residents, the total population was 5.54 million. Data on population count are from the register-based General Household Survey and previously released in the Population Trends 2015 report published in September 2015. Key findings in the following sections/chapters were from a sample survey, which collected additional information not available from administrative sources.

Increase in Proportion of Singles Among Younger Age Groups

Reflecting the trend of later marriages, the increase in proportion of singles was more prominent for the younger age groups. Among residents aged 20-24 years, 98.8 per cent of males and 95.6 per cent of females were single in 2015 (Chart 1.1). Between 2010 and 2015, the proportion of singles among residents aged 25-29 years rose from 74.6 per cent to 80.2 per cent for the males, and from 54.0 per cent to 63.0 per cent for the females. The proportion of singles among those aged 30 years and above remained relatively unchanged between 2010 and 2015.

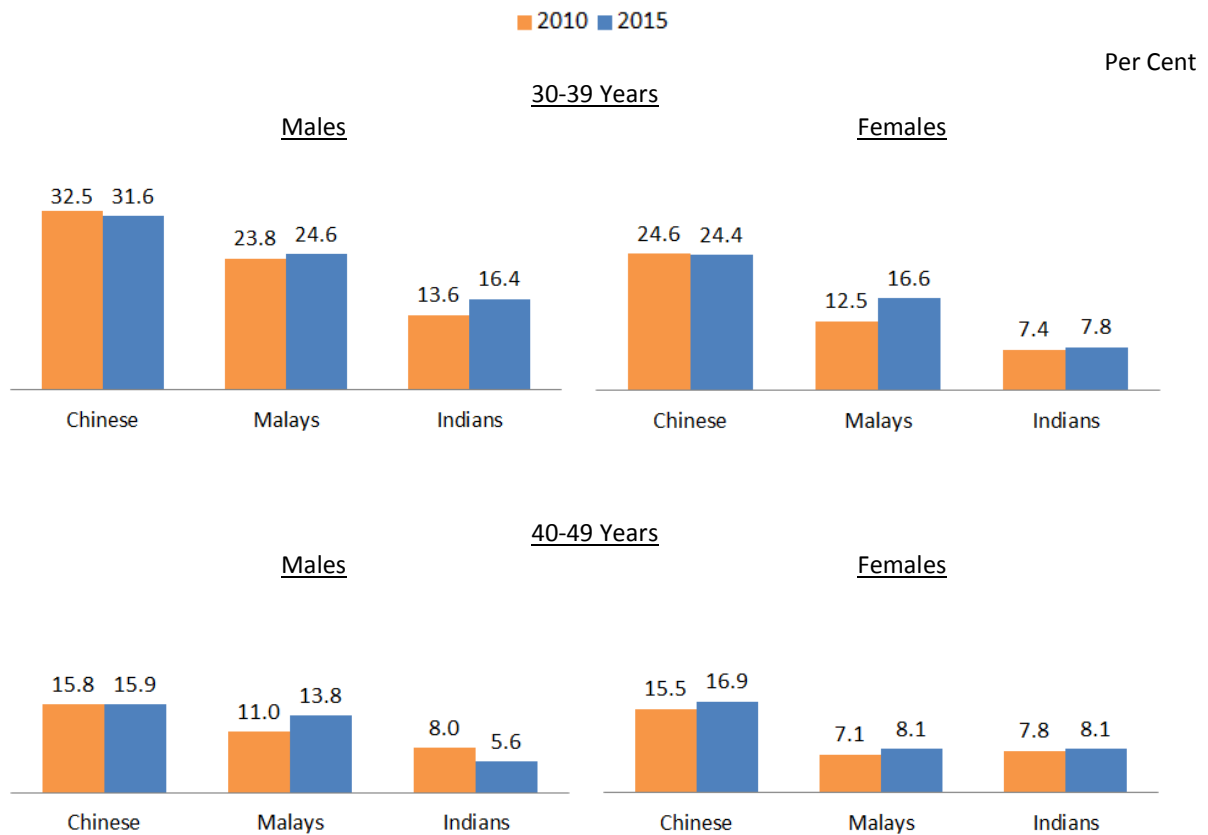
Chart 1.1 Proportion of Singles Among Resident Population by Age Group and Sex



Proportion of Singles by Ethnic Group

The Chinese had the highest proportion of singles. In 2015, 15.9 per cent of Chinese resident males aged 40-49 years were single, higher than that for the Malays (13.8 per cent) and the Indians (5.6 per cent) (Chart 1.2). The proportion of singles among Chinese resident females aged 40-49 years in 2015 was 16.9 per cent, compared to 8.1 per cent for both the Malays and the Indians.

Chart 1.2 Proportion of Singles Among Resident Population by Selected Age Group, Sex and Ethnic Group



Proportion of Singles by Educational Attainment

Singlehood was generally more prevalent among resident males with lower educational qualifications than those with higher qualifications. Conversely, singlehood was more prevalent among resident females with higher educational qualifications than those with lower qualifications. In 2015, 22.5 per cent of resident males aged 40-49 years with below secondary qualifications were single, which was twice the proportion for university graduates (Table 1.2). Among resident female university graduates aged 40-49 years, 19.6 per cent were single, higher than the 10.1 per cent for those with below secondary qualifications.

Table 1.2 Proportion of Singles Among Resident Population by Selected Age Group, Sex and Highest Qualification Attained

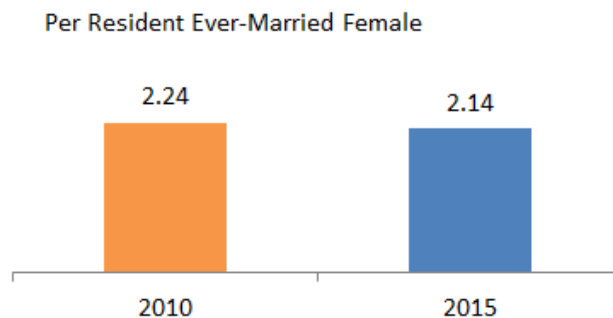
Highest Qualification Attained	Per Cent			
	30-39 Years		40-49 Years	
	2010	2015	2010	2015
Males				
Below Secondary	32.7	34.2	20.4	22.5
Secondary	30.5	33.2	14.6	16.2
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	30.1	29.3	14.2	15.2
Diploma & Professional Qualification	29.1	30.5	11.1	11.8
University	25.8	26.1	9.7	11.2
Females				
Below Secondary	10.6	12.3	9.0	10.1
Secondary	15.1	13.1	11.8	11.1
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	19.4	17.6	14.4	15.4
Diploma & Professional Qualification	23.7	22.0	17.6	15.8
University	24.6	24.1	18.8	19.6

Note: Data pertain to residents who are not attending educational institutions as full-time students. The data include those who are upgrading their qualifications through part-time courses while working.

Number of Children Born

Although the proportion of the resident population who were married had remained relatively unchanged over the last five years, those who were married were having fewer children on average. The average number of children born to resident ever-married females aged 15 years and over declined slightly from 2.24 in 2010 to 2.14 in 2015 (Chart 1.3).

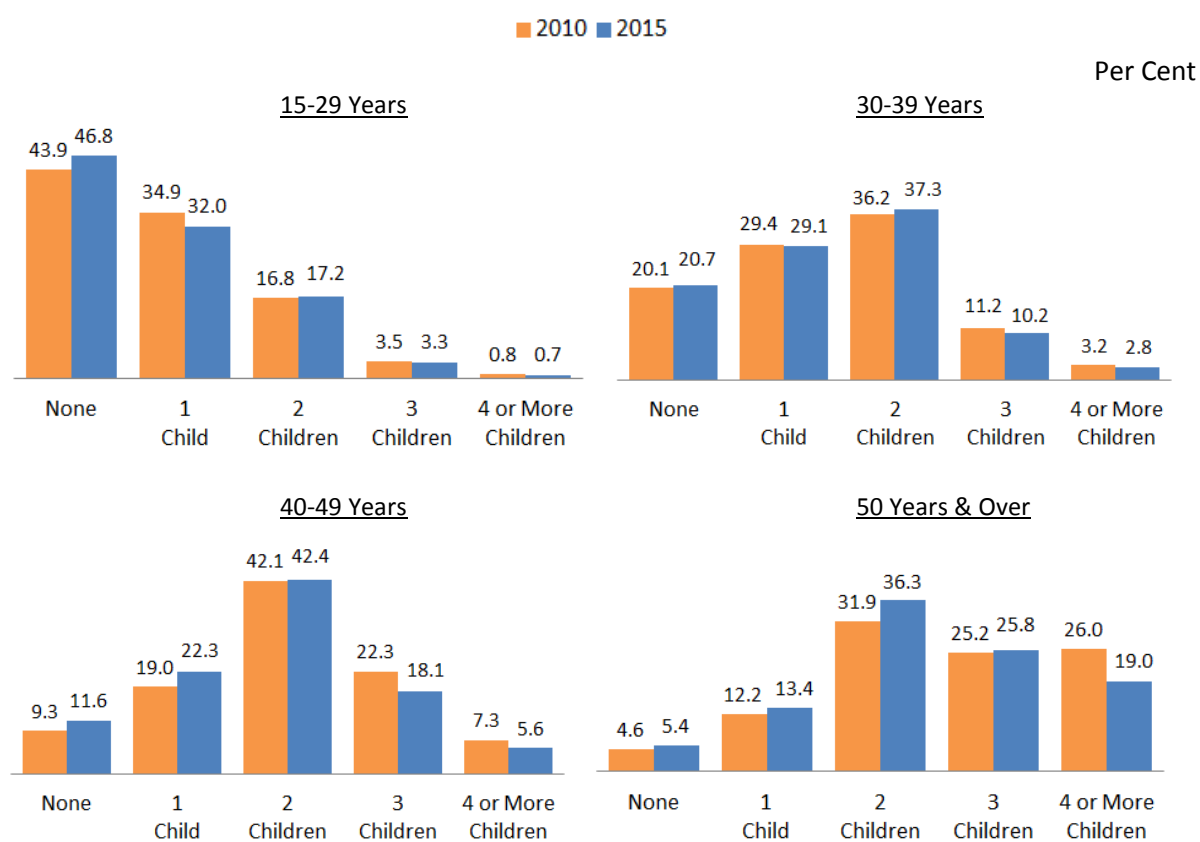
Chart 1.3 Average Number of Children Born to Resident Ever-Married Females Aged 15 Years and Over



The majority of ever-married women have two or more children. In 2015, 66.1 per cent of those aged 40-49 years had given birth to two or more children (Chart 1.4).

However, the proportion of ever-married women who were childless or only had one child increased slightly. Among those aged 40-49 years, the proportion who were childless increased from 9.3 per cent in 2010 to 11.6 per cent in 2015.

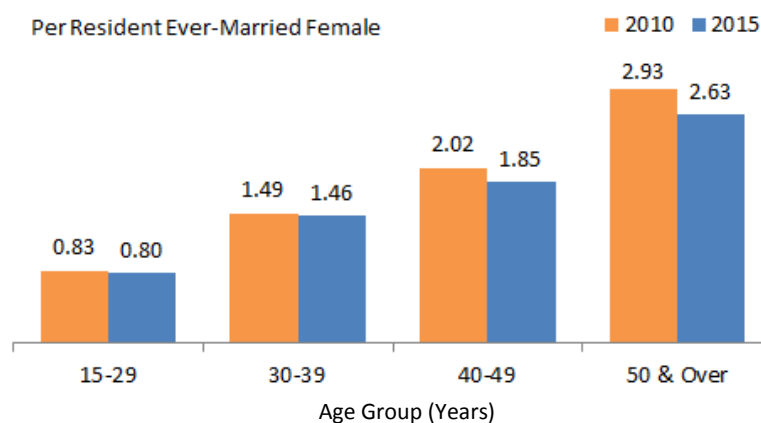
Chart 1.4 Resident Ever-Married Females by Age Group and Number of Children Born



Average Number of Children Born by Age Group

The average number of children born to resident ever-married females declined across all the age groups. For those aged 40-49 years (who were more likely to have completed child-bearing), the average number of children born declined from 2.02 in 2010 to 1.85 in 2015 (Chart 1.5). The decline was smaller for those aged 30-39 years and 15-29 years.

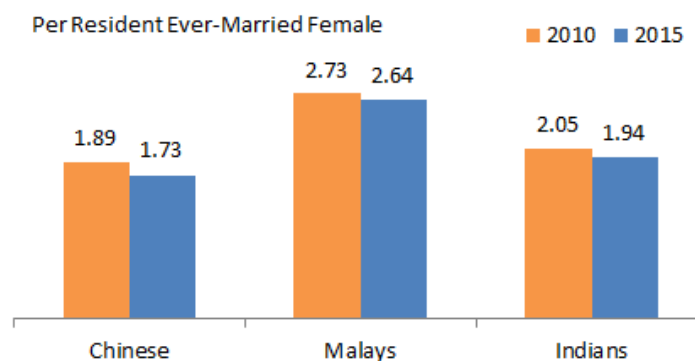
Chart 1.5 Average Number of Children Born by Age Group of Resident Ever-Married Females



Average Number of Children Born by Ethnic Group

The Malays had more children than the Chinese and the Indians on average. Among resident ever-married females aged 40-49 years, the Malays had an average of 2.64 children in 2015, higher than the Indians (1.94) and the Chinese (1.73) (Chart 1.6). Between 2010 and 2015, the Malays also experienced a smaller decline in the average number of children born as compared to the Chinese and the Indians.

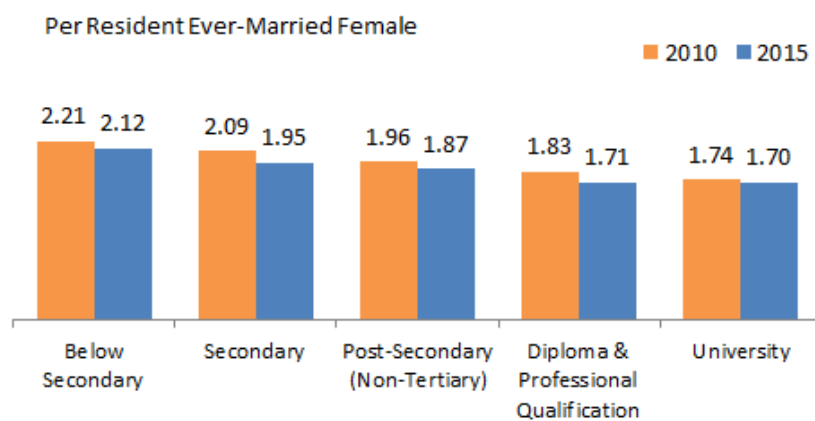
Chart 1.6 Average Number of Children Born to Resident Ever-Married Females Aged 40-49 Years by Ethnic Group



Average Number of Children Born by Educational Attainment

In line with the trend of higher educated females marrying later than those with lower qualifications, higher educated females also had fewer children on average than those with lower qualifications. Among the resident ever-married females aged 40-49 years, university graduates had an average of 1.70 children in 2015, which was lower than the average of 2.12 children among those with below secondary qualifications (Chart 1.7).

Chart 1.7 Average Number of Children Born to Resident Ever-Married Females Aged 40-49 Years by Highest Qualification Attained



Note: Data pertain to residents who are not attending educational institutions as full-time students. The data include those who are upgrading their qualifications through part-time courses while working.

Education Profile

Among Residents¹ Aged 25 Years and Over



In 2015,

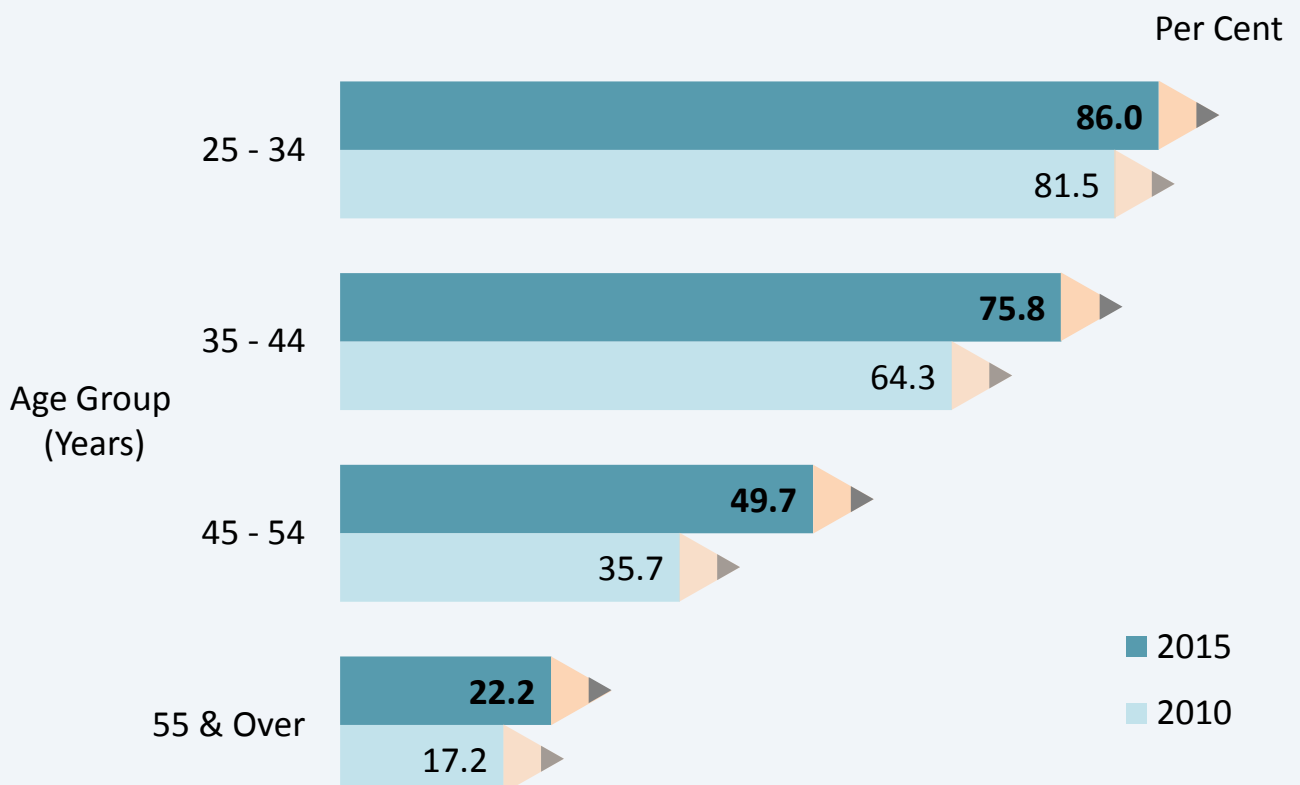
52.0% attained

Post-Secondary Qualifications

(i.e. post-secondary (non-tertiary), diploma and professional or university qualification),

an increase from 46.5% in 2010.

Educational **improvements** were observed **across all age groups**, with the proportion of residents with **Post-Secondary Qualifications higher** among the **younger** age groups.



¹ Data pertain to residents who are not attending educational institutions as full-time students. The data include those who are upgrading their qualifications through part-time courses while working.

CHAPTER 2

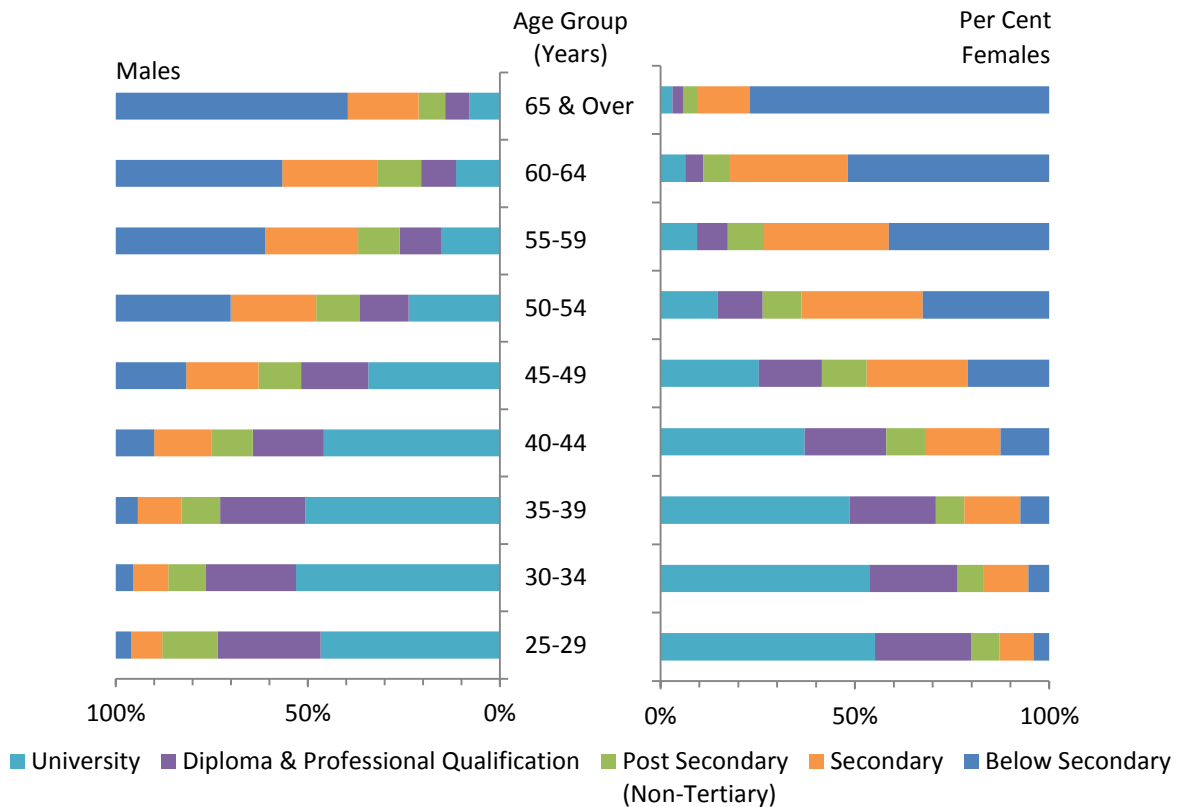
EDUCATION

Younger Male and Female Residents were More Highly Educated

With increased schooling opportunities over the years, the proportion of residents with higher qualifications was higher among the younger age cohorts than the older age cohorts (Chart 2.1). In 2015, more than 80 per cent of Singapore resident non-students aged 25-29 years and 30-34 years had post-secondary qualifications (i.e. post-secondary (non-tertiary), diploma and professional qualification or university qualification). In comparison, the majority of those in the older groups aged 60-64 years, and 65 years and over did not attain post-secondary qualifications.

Education opportunities for the females had vastly improved over the years. While a lower proportion of females in the older age groups had a post-secondary qualification as compared to their male counterparts, there was very little difference for the younger cohorts.

Chart 2.1 Resident Population Aged 25 Years and Over by Highest Qualification Attained, Age Group and Sex



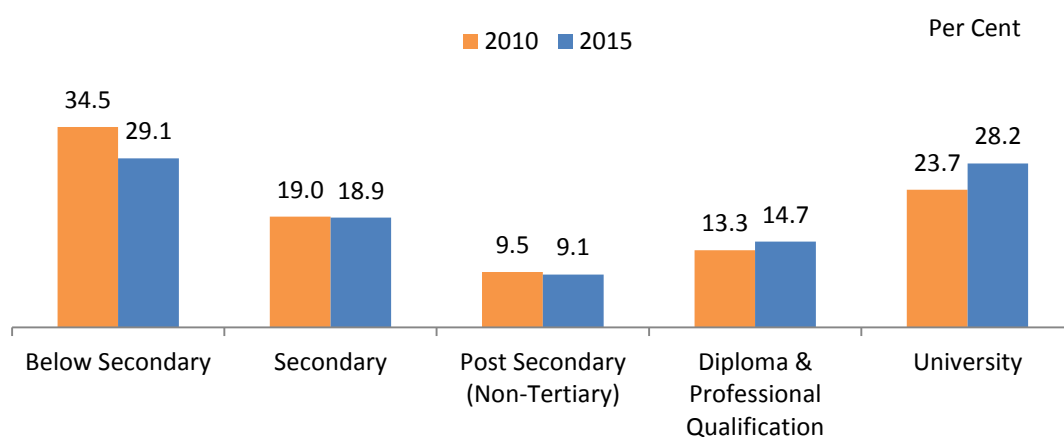
Note: Data pertain to residents who are not attending educational institutions as full-time students. The data include those who are upgrading their qualifications through part-time courses while working. Males aged 25-29 may not have completed their university education and are excluded.

Rise in Proportion of Residents with Post-Secondary Education

The education profile of the overall resident population also improved between 2010 and 2015, with an increase in the proportion of resident non-students with post-secondary qualifications (Chart 2.2).

Among the resident non-student population aged 25 years and over, 52.0 per cent possessed post-secondary qualifications in 2015, up from 46.5 per cent in 2010.

**Chart 2.2 Resident Population Aged 25 Years and Over
by Highest Qualification Attained**



Note: Data pertain to residents who are not attending educational institutions as full-time students. The data include those who are upgrading their qualifications through part-time courses while working.

Educational Improvements Across All Age Groups

The increase in the proportion of resident non-students with post-secondary qualifications between 2010 and 2015 was observed among all age groups. Among resident non-students aged 25-34 years, the proportion with post-secondary qualifications increased from 81.5 per cent to 86.0 per cent (Table 2.1).

Similarly, the proportion of resident non-students with post-secondary qualifications among those aged 35-44 years and 45-54 years rose to 75.8 per cent and 49.7 per cent respectively in 2015, from 64.3 per cent and 35.7 per cent in 2010.

The proportion with post-secondary qualifications among the older age group of 55 years and over also increased from 17.2 per cent in 2010 to 22.2 per cent in 2015.

**Table 2.1 Resident Population Aged 25 Years and Over
by Age Group and Highest Qualification Attained**

Highest Qualification Attained	Per Cent							
	25-34 Years		35-44 Years		45-54 Years		55 Years & Over	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Below Secondary	6.1	4.5	16.4	9.1	37.4	25.6	65.6	55.6
Secondary	12.4	9.5	19.3	15.2	26.8	24.7	17.2	22.2
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	10.7	9.4	12.0	9.5	10.2	10.9	6.2	7.6
Diploma & Professional Qualification	24.2	24.3	17.8	21.0	10.1	14.4	4.8	6.4
University	46.5	52.3	34.6	45.3	15.4	24.3	6.1	8.2

Note: Data pertain to residents who are not attending educational institutions as full-time students. The data include those who are upgrading their qualifications through part-time courses while working.

Higher Proportion of Post-Secondary Educated Across Ethnic Groups

The Chinese, Malay and Indian communities saw an improvement in their education profiles. Between 2010 and 2015, the proportion with post-secondary qualifications rose across all the three major ethnic groups (Table 2.2).

**Table 2.2 Resident Population Aged 25 Years and Over
by Ethnic Group and Highest Qualification Attained**

Highest Qualification Attained	Per Cent					
	Chinese		Malays		Indians	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Below Secondary	35.8	29.8	41.4	35.9	23.8	20.8
Secondary	18.5	18.6	27.5	25.7	16.9	16.7
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	8.7	8.1	15.8	17.2	9.6	8.6
Diploma & Professional Qualification	13.9	15.1	9.8	13.4	12.9	14.5
University	23.2	28.4	5.5	7.7	36.8	39.4

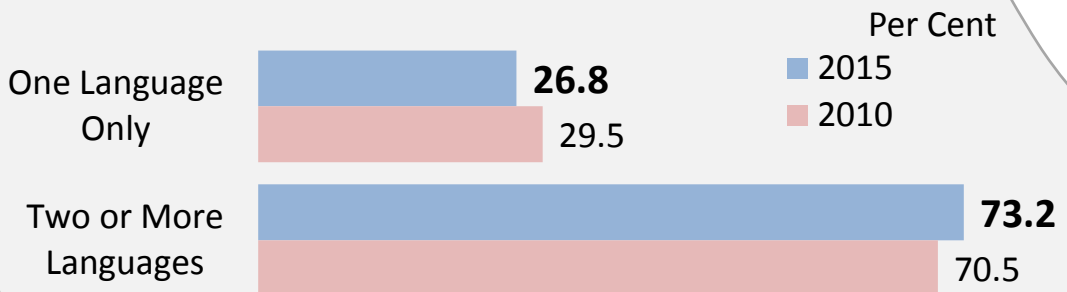
Note: Data pertain to residents who are not attending educational institutions as full-time students. The data include those who are upgrading their qualifications through part-time courses while working.

Literacy

Among Residents Aged 15 Years and Over

Multi-language literacy had become more prevalent.

Among those literate, more could read in two or more languages.

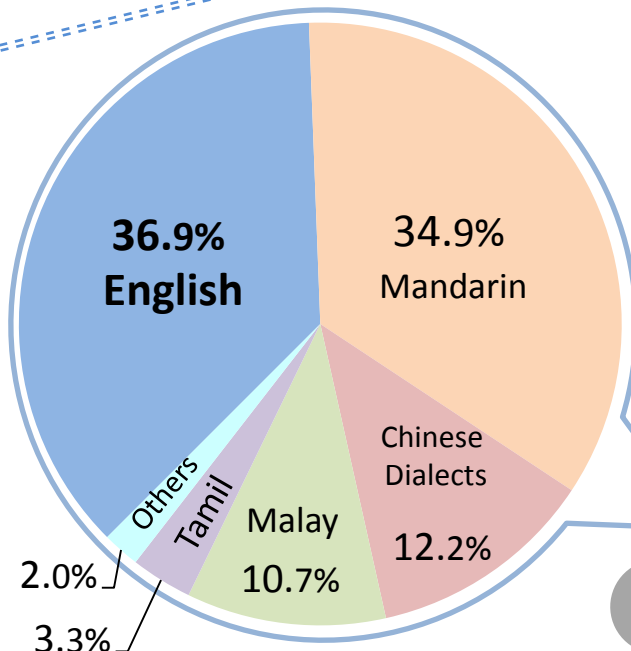


Language Spoken at Home

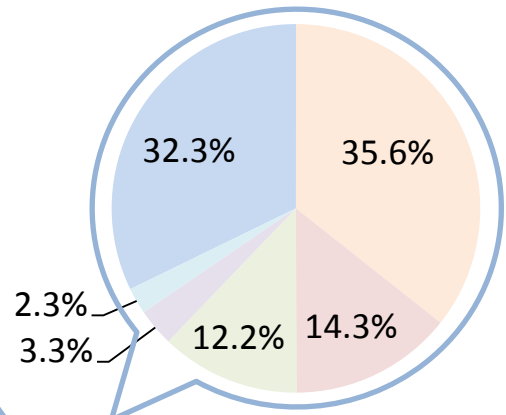
Among Residents Aged 5 Years and Over

Use of **English** as the main language spoken at home **rose**.

2015



2010



Note: Data exclude persons who were unable to speak, and those in one-person households and households comprising only unrelated persons.

CHAPTER 3

LITERACY AND HOME LANGUAGE

Rise in Multi-Language Literacy

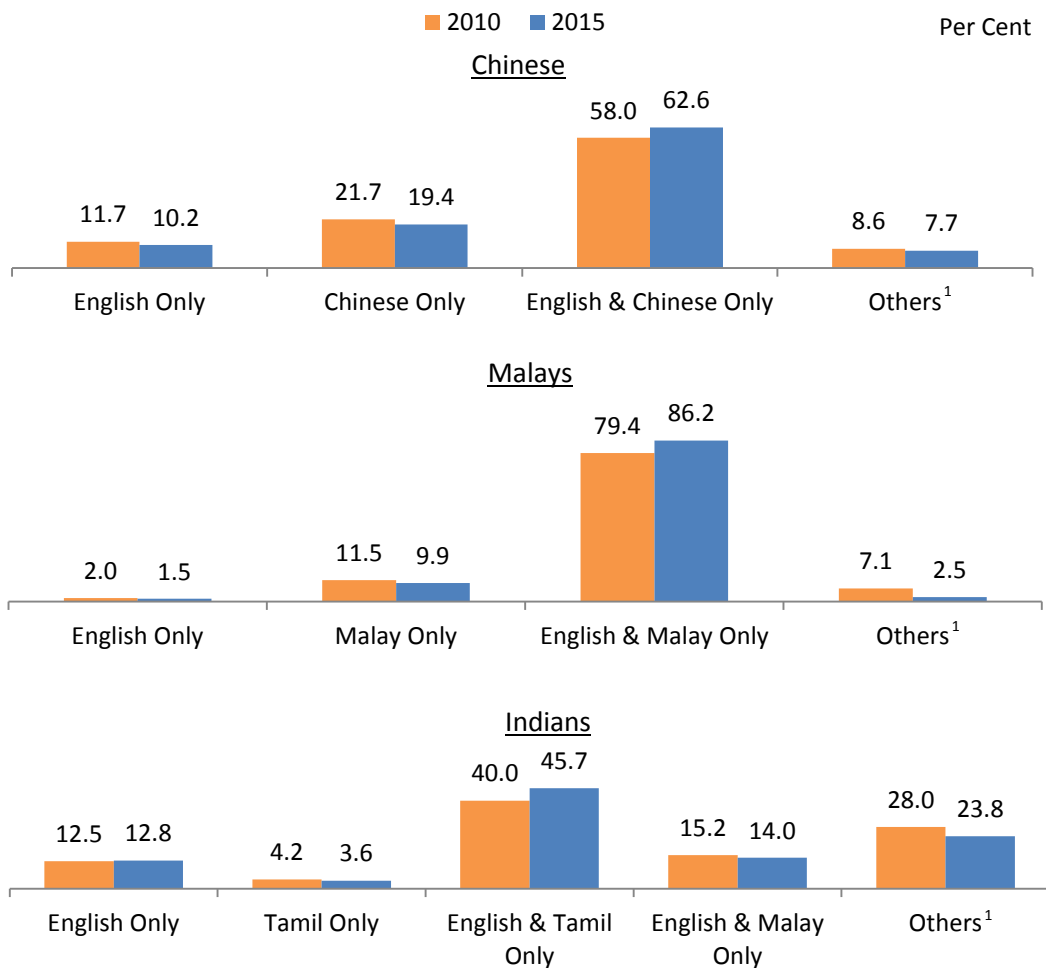
The literacy rate among the resident population was high at close to 97 per cent in 2015. Multi-language literacy had become more prevalent. The proportion of the literate resident population that was literate in two or more languages increased from 70.5 per cent in 2010 to 73.2 per cent in 2015 (Table 3.1). In 2015, nearly nine in ten Malays who were literate were able to read in two or more languages, while 82.9 per cent of Indians could do likewise. Compared to the Malays and Indians, a lower proportion of Chinese residents were literate in two or more languages, at 70.3 per cent. Nonetheless, this was an increase from the 66.5 per cent in 2010.

Table 3.1 Literate Resident Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Ethnic Group and Number of Language(s) Literate In

	Total		Chinese		Malays		Indians	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
General Literacy Rate (%)	95.9	96.8	95.2	96.5	97.1	97.3	98.1	98.3
<u>Among Literate Residents</u>								
% Literate in One Language Only	29.5	26.8	33.5	29.7	13.7	11.4	17.9	17.1
% Literate in Two or More Languages	70.5	73.2	66.5	70.3	86.3	88.6	82.1	82.9

The majority of the Chinese were literate in English and Chinese only, and most Malays were literate in English and Malay only (Chart 3.1). Language literacy was more diverse among the Indians. Some 45.7 per cent of Indians were literate in English and Tamil only, while another 14.0 per cent were literate in English and Malay only.

Chart 3.1 Literate Resident Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Ethnic Group and Language Literate In

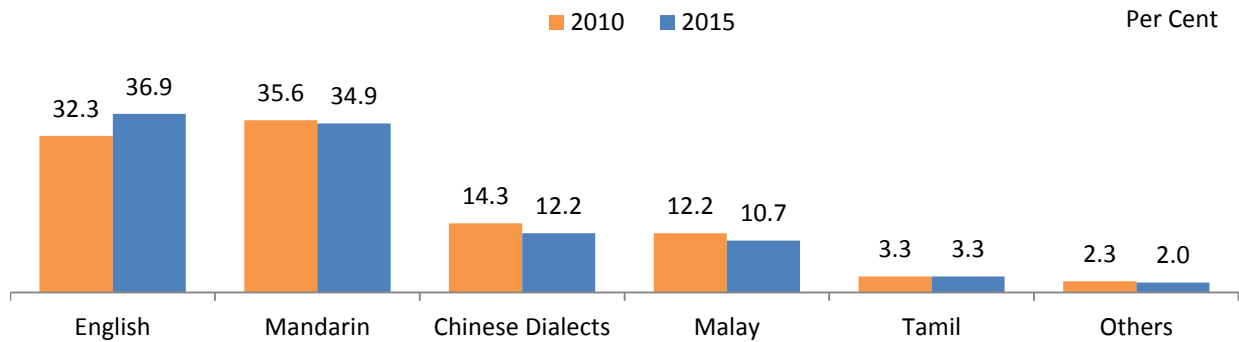


¹ Refer to other languages not elsewhere listed under respective Ethnic Group. For example, "Others" under Chinese include Malay, Tamil etc. and "Others" under Malays include Tamil etc.

Language Spoken at Home

The use of English as the main language spoken at home among the resident population had risen (Chart 3.2). English was the most frequently spoken language at home for 36.9 per cent of the resident population in 2015, up from 32.3 per cent in 2010.

Chart 3.2 Resident Population Aged 5 Years and Over by Language Most Frequently Spoken at Home



The use of English as the language most frequently spoken at home had increased across the major ethnic groups (Chart 3.3).

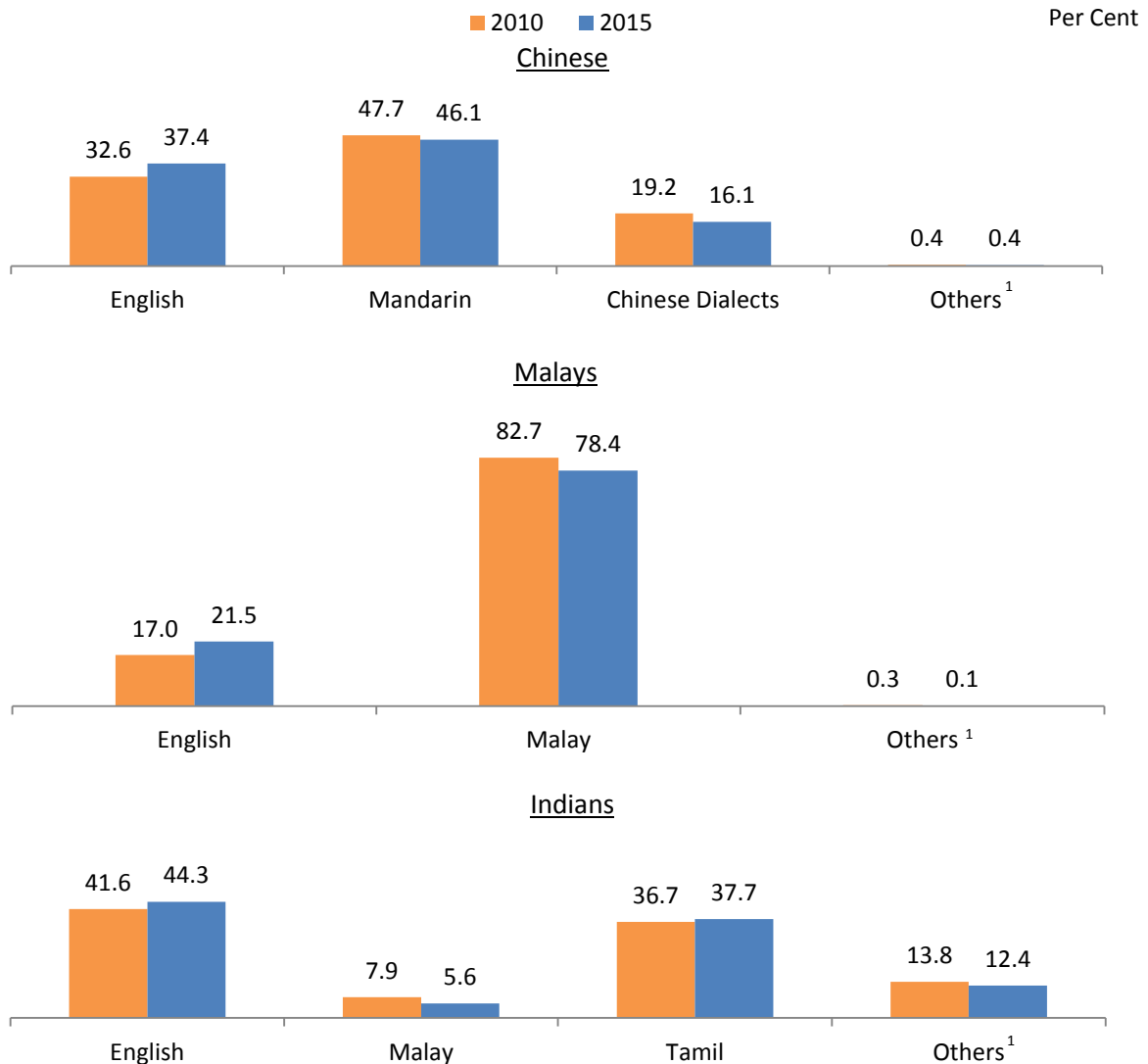
Among the Indians, English was the most commonly used language at home. In 2015, 44.3 per cent of Indians spoke English most frequently at home, while 37.7 per cent used mainly Tamil at home.

Among the Chinese and Malays, Mandarin and Malay continued to be more commonly used at home than English respectively.

Among the Chinese, 46.1 per cent spoke Mandarin most frequently at home in 2015, while 37.4 per cent used English as the main language at home. Some 16.1 per cent of Chinese spoke Chinese dialects most frequently at home. The proportion who spoke Mandarin or Chinese dialects most frequently at home declined between 2010 and 2015.

Among the Malays, 78.4 per cent spoke Malay most frequently at home in 2015, while 21.5 per cent used English as the main language at home. The proportion who spoke Malay most frequently at home also declined between 2010 and 2015.

**Chart 3.3 Resident Population Aged 5 Years and Over
By Ethnic Group and Language Most Frequently Spoken at Home**



¹ Refer to other languages not elsewhere listed under respective Ethnic Group. For example, "Others" under Chinese include Malay, Tamil etc. and "Others" under Malays include Mandarin, Chinese Dialects, Tamil etc.

Use of English at Home by Age Group

The use of English at home was generally more prevalent among the younger age groups than the older ones across the major ethnic groups

English was the most frequently spoken language at home for at least half of the younger Chinese resident population aged below 25 years in 2015 (Table 3.2). In comparison, a lower proportion of those aged 25 years and over used English as their main spoken language, at between 24.1 and 37.5 per cent. Among Chinese residents aged 25-54 years, a majority (50.6 – 56.2 per cent) spoke Mandarin most frequently at home in 2015.

Malay continued to be the most frequently spoken language at home for the majority of Malays (63.3 – 93.2 per cent) across all age groups, although the proportion declined between 2010 and 2015. The use of English among the Malays increased across all age groups in 2015, with the increase being the most significant among the younger Malay population aged 5-14 years.

The use of English as the main spoken language at home also increased among Indian residents aged below 35 years, and those aged 55 years and over.

**Table 3.2 Resident Population Aged 5 Years and Over
by Age Group and Language Most Frequently Spoken at Home**

Ethnic Group/ Language	Per Cent											
	5-14 Years		15-24 Years		25-34 Years		35-44 Years		45-54 Years		55 Years & Over	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
<u>Chinese</u>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
English	51.9	61.3	40.7	50.2	29.4	37.5	34.4	37.2	31.5	33.8	19.2	24.1
Mandarin	46.4	37.4	55.3	47.6	58.5	56.2	50.1	50.6	49.0	51.0	34.6	38.5
Chinese Dialects	1.4	0.9	3.6	1.8	11.3	5.7	15.1	11.8	19.2	15.0	45.8	37.2
Others ¹	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
<u>Malays</u>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
English	25.8	36.4	17.9	24.5	19.9	23.5	21.1	26.8	11.9	16.7	5.5	6.8
Malay	74.0	63.3	81.9	75.5	79.4	76.5	78.1	72.6	87.9	83.3	94.3	93.2
Others ¹	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0.7	-	0.8	0.6	0.2	-	0.2	-
<u>Indians</u>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
English	50.3	53.9	52.3	56.2	34.3	42.4	37.4	35.2	43.8	43.4	34.4	39.1
Malay	6.7	3.5	12.1	7.7	6.2	6.9	4.5	2.8	9.3	4.7	11.4	9.0
Tamil	31.0	34.5	29.3	29.2	39.5	36.4	38.6	42.2	37.2	37.4	43.7	43.6
Others ¹	12.0	8.1	6.4	6.9	20.0	14.3	19.5	19.8	9.8	14.5	10.5	8.3

¹ Refer to other languages not elsewhere listed under respective Ethnic Group. For example, "Others" under Chinese include Malay, Tamil etc. and "Others" under Malays include Mandarin, Chinese Dialects, Tamil etc.

Use of English As Home Language by Educational Attainment of Residents

The use of English at home was generally more prevalent among residents with higher qualifications. Among Singapore residents with university degrees, English was the most frequently spoken language at home for 52.2 per cent of the Chinese, 42.6 per cent of the Malays, and 42.2 per cent of the Indians in 2015 (Chart 3.4). In comparison, for those with below secondary qualification, less than 10 per cent of Chinese and Malays, and 23.2 per cent of Indians spoke English most frequently at home.

Chart 3.4 Proportion of Resident Population Aged 15 Years and Over who Spoke English Most Frequently at Home by Ethnic Group and Highest Qualification Attained



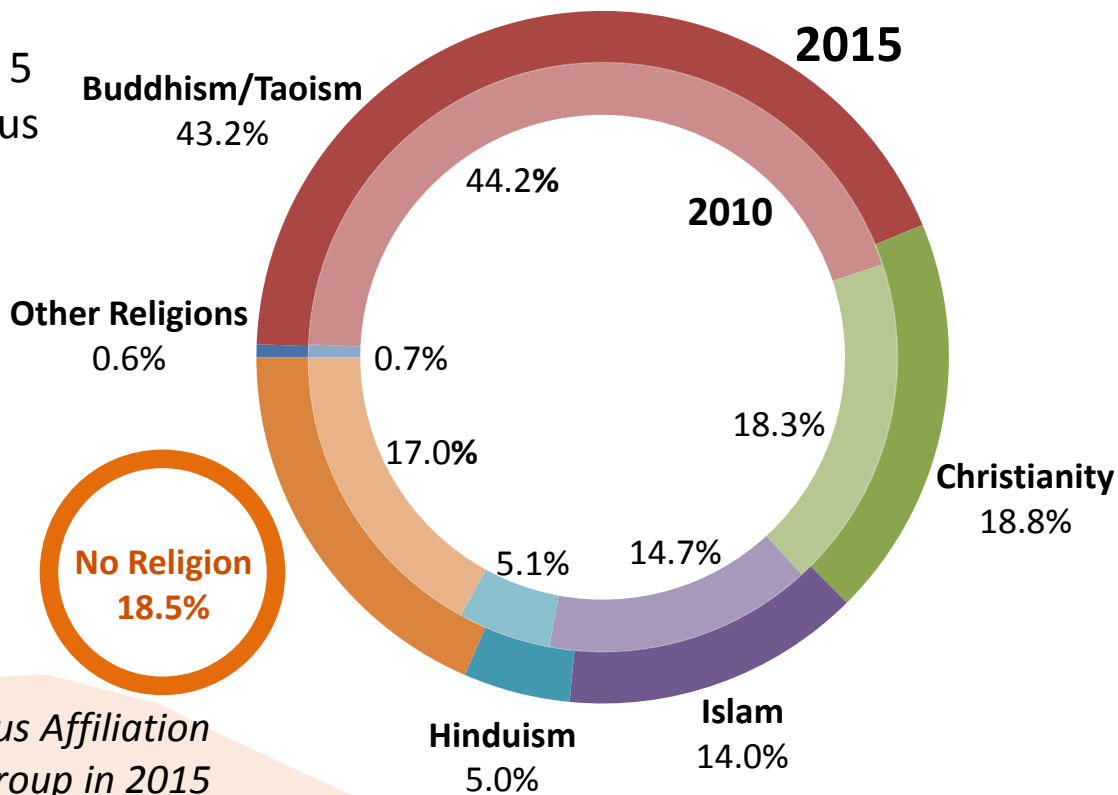
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Religion

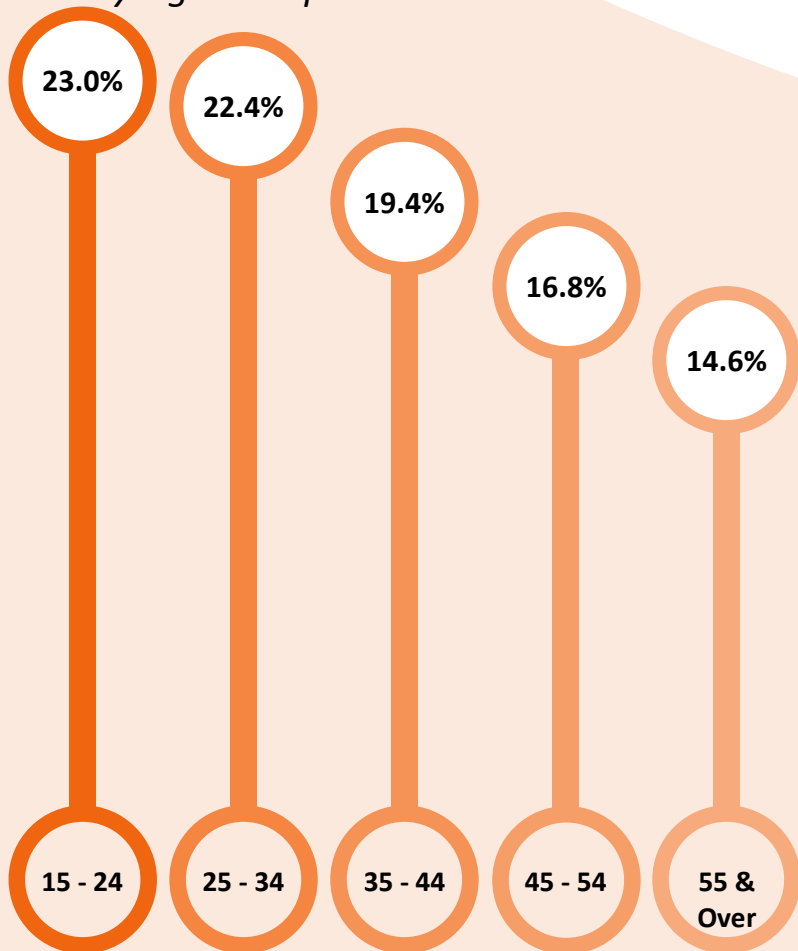
Among Residents Aged 15 Years and Over

The resident population in Singapore remained **diverse** in terms of religious affiliation.

Over the last 5 years, religious composition remained relatively **stable**.



No Religious Affiliation by Age Group in 2015



Higher proportions of younger residents reported **no religious affiliation** compared to older residents.

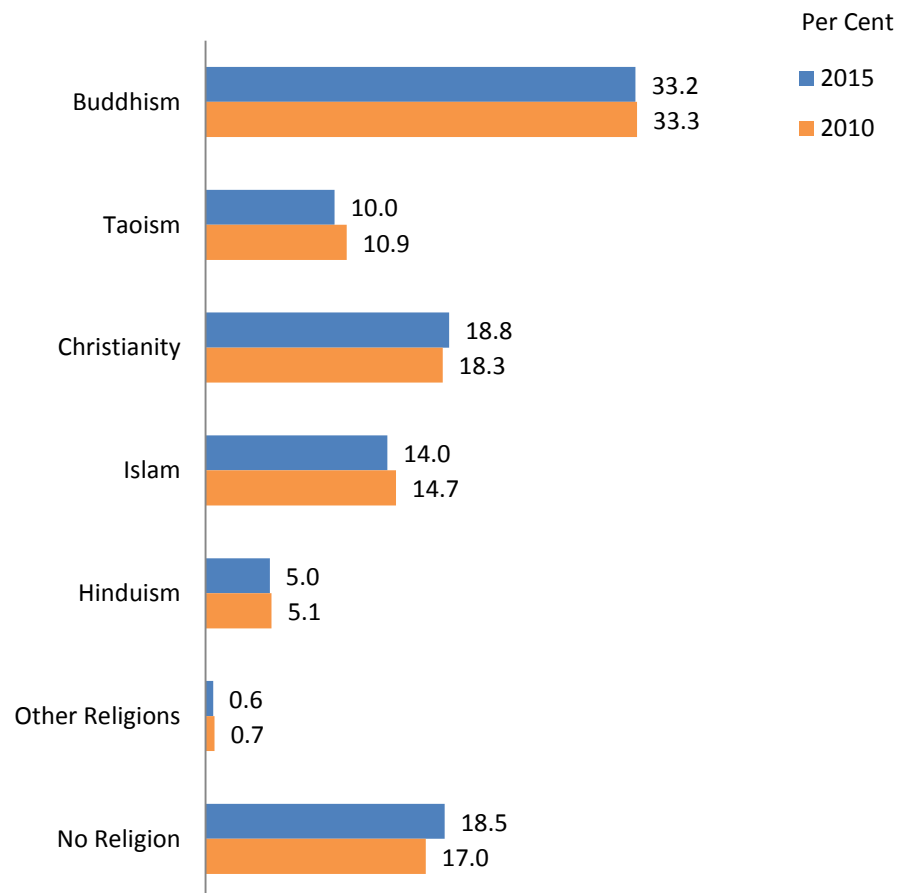
CHAPTER 4

RELIGION

The resident population in Singapore remained diverse in terms of religious affiliation. Among Singapore residents aged 15 years and over in 2015, 43.2 per cent identified themselves as Buddhists or Taoists, 18.8 per cent as Christians, 14.0 per cent as Muslims and 5.0 per cent as Hindus (Chart 4.1). Between 2010 and 2015, the share of Christianity increased marginally while the shares of other major religious groups declined slightly. Nonetheless, the religious composition of the resident population remained relatively stable over the last five years.

The proportion of residents without religious affiliation rose between 2010 and 2015. Among Singapore residents aged 15 years and above, the proportion without religious affiliation increased from 17.0 per cent in 2010 to 18.5 per cent in 2015.

Chart 4.1 Resident Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Religion

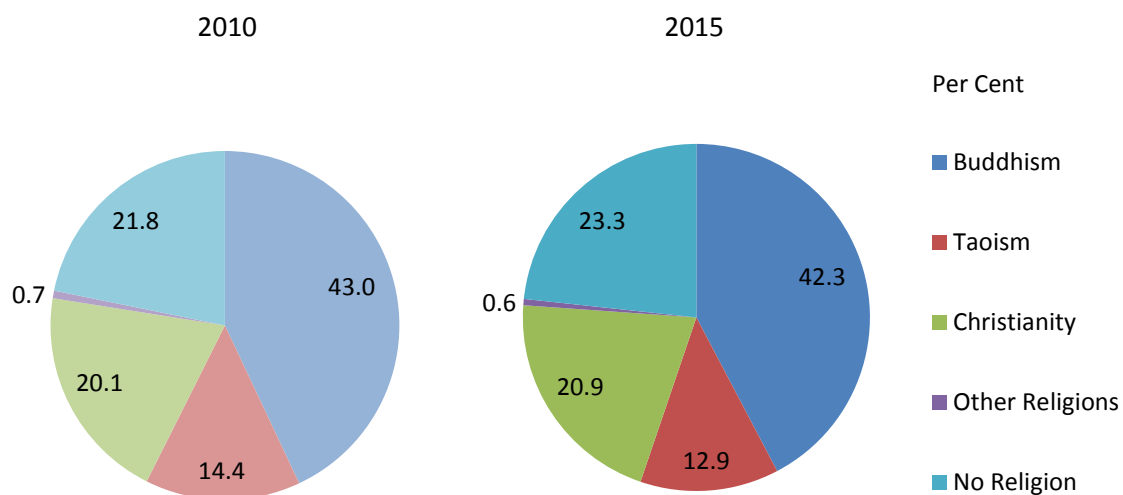


Religious Affiliation by Ethnic Group

Among the Chinese, Buddhists and Taoists constituted the majority, at 55.2 per cent, in 2015 (Chart 4.2). However, this was a decline from the 57.4 per cent in 2010. Over the same 5-year period, there was an increase in the proportion of persons with no religious affiliation (from 21.8 per cent to 23.3 per cent), and a slight increase in the proportion of Christians (from 20.1 per cent to 20.9 per cent).

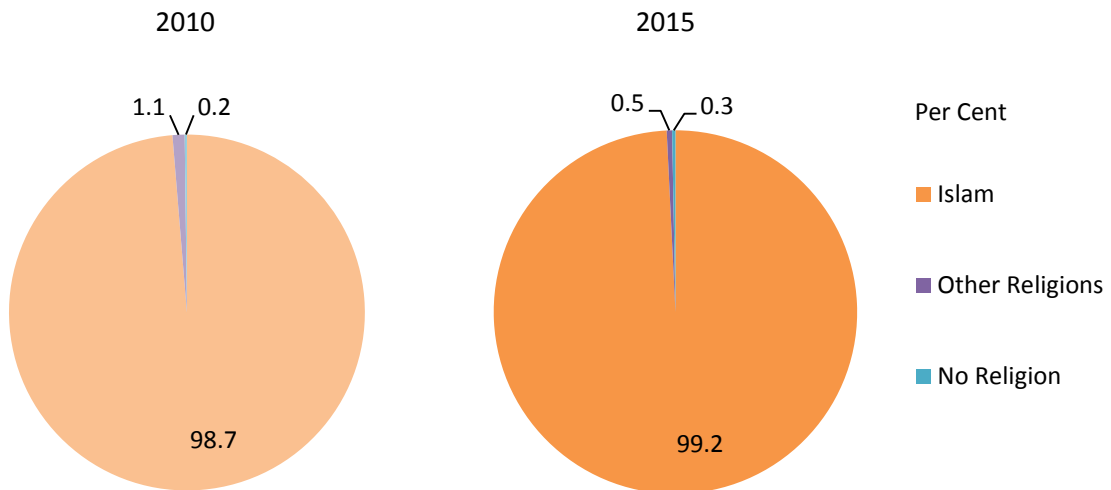
Compared to the Malays and Indians, the Chinese had a much higher proportion with no religious affiliation. The proportion of Malays and Indians with no religious affiliation was 0.3 per cent and 1.4 per cent respectively in 2015 (Charts 4.3 and 4.4).

Chart 4.2 Chinese Resident Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Religion



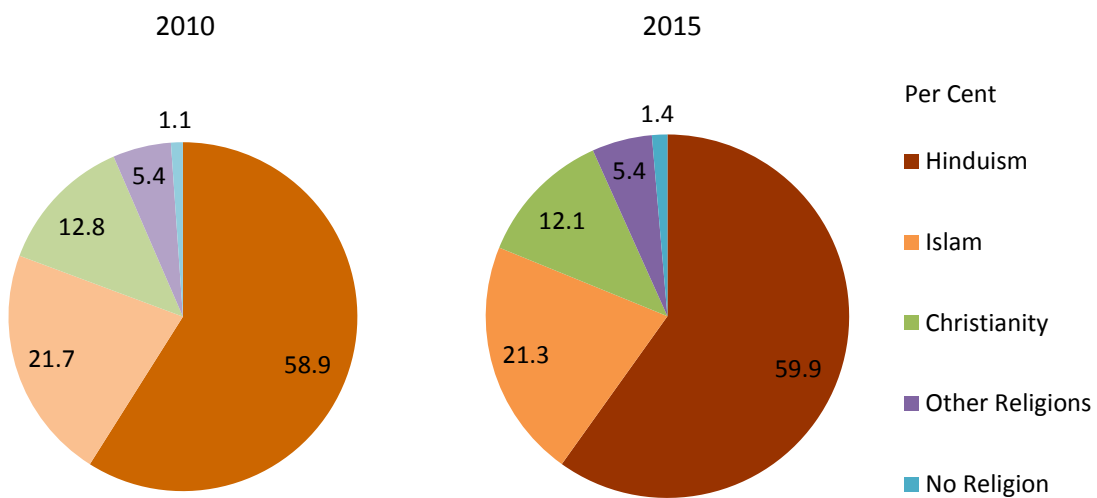
There were no significant changes in the religious affiliation of the Malays. In 2015, 99.2 per cent of Malays were Muslims.

Chart 4.3 Malay Resident Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Religion



The religious affiliation of the Indians was more diverse than the Chinese and the Malays. Hinduism was the religion for 59.9 per cent of Indians in 2015, followed by Islam with 21.3 per cent, and Christianity with 12.1 per cent. Another 5.4 per cent of Indians were affiliated to other religions such as Sikhism. Between 2010 and 2015, there was a slight increase in the proportion of Hindus while the proportions of Christians and Muslims declined marginally.

Chart 4.4 Indian Resident Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Religion



Religious Affiliation and Age Group

Higher proportions of younger residents reported no religious affiliation compared to older residents. In 2015, 23.0 per cent of residents aged 15-24 years had no religious affiliation (Table 4.1). This was higher than the 14.6 per cent of residents aged 55 years and over with no religious affiliation. Between 2010 and 2015, the proportion of residents with no religious affiliation increased across all age groups.

Reflecting the younger age structure of the Malays, there were proportionately more Muslims among the younger residents than older residents. In 2015, 19.8 per cent of residents aged 15-24 years were Muslims, compared to 11.6 per cent of residents aged 55 years and over.

In contrast, a larger proportion of the older residents were Buddhists or Taoists compared to those in the younger age groups. While Buddhists and Taoists accounted for 51.5 per cent of residents aged 55 years and over in 2015, they accounted for a lower 33.3 per cent among residents aged 15-24 years.

Table 4.1 Resident Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Religion and Age Group

Religion	Per Cent									
	15 – 24 Years		25 – 34 Years		35 – 44 Years		45 – 54 Years		55 Years & Over	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Buddhism/Taoism	34.9	33.3	39.2	37.6	41.1	41.1	46.9	44.2	53.9	51.5
<i>Buddhism</i>	27.1	27.0	30.6	29.4	33.3	33.6	35.9	35.4	36.9	36.7
<i>Taoism</i>	7.7	6.3	8.7	8.2	7.8	7.5	11.0	8.9	17.0	14.8
Christianity	17.7	19.0	18.4	16.9	20.3	20.5	18.2	19.3	17.3	18.3
Islam	21.7	19.8	14.5	16.9	13.0	11.0	15.1	13.9	11.5	11.6
Hinduism	4.2	4.4	7.4	5.6	6.9	7.4	4.4	5.1	3.2	3.3
Other Religions	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6
No Religion	21.0	23.0	19.9	22.4	18.0	19.4	14.6	16.8	13.4	14.6

Religious Affiliation and Educational Attainment

The proportion of residents with no religious affiliation was higher among the higher educated residents than the lower educated residents. Among university graduates, 25.8 per cent had no religious affiliation in 2015, which was higher than the 10.6 per cent among residents with below secondary qualifications (Table 4.2).

Similarly, the proportions of Christians and Hindus were higher among the higher educated than the lower educated. Among university graduates, 30.0 per cent were Christians and 8.0 per cent were Hindus in 2015. The corresponding proportions among residents with below secondary qualifications were 9.0 per cent and 3.1 per cent respectively.

On the other hand, the proportion of residents who identified themselves as Buddhists or Taoists was lower among the higher educated residents. Among residents with university qualifications, 30.7 per cent identified themselves as Buddhists or Taoists in 2015, which was lower than the 61.1 per cent for residents with below secondary qualifications.

**Table 4.2 Resident Population Aged 15 Years and Over
by Religion and Highest Qualification Attained**

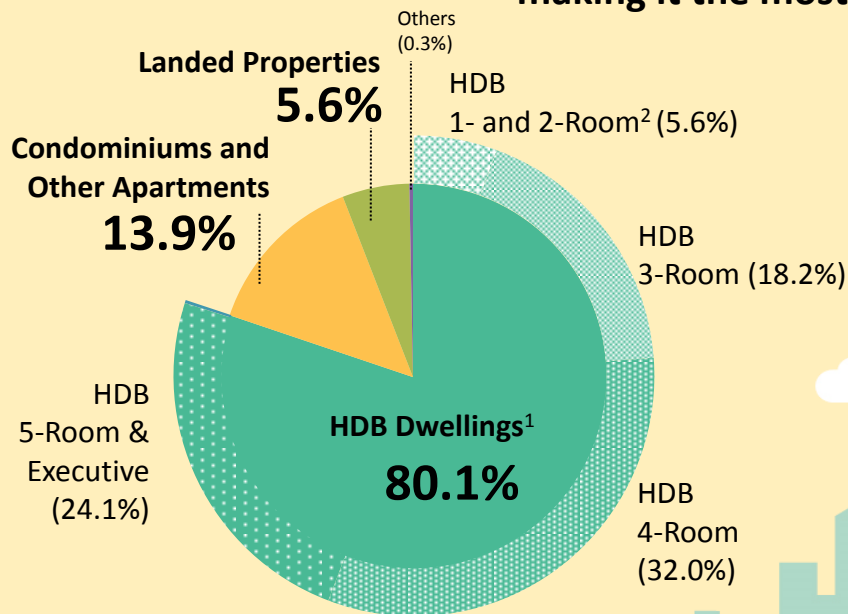
Religion	Per Cent									
	Below Secondary		Secondary		Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)		Diploma and Professional Qualification		University	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Buddhism/Taoism	61.5	61.1	44.6	45.8	37.8	37.5	41.4	40.9	28.9	30.7
<i>Buddhism</i>	42.4	43.3	35.4	36.1	29.7	29.6	32.7	32.9	23.6	24.7
<i>Taoism</i>	19.1	17.8	9.2	9.7	8.1	7.9	8.6	8.0	5.3	6.0
Christianity	8.8	9.0	15.9	15.7	16.5	16.4	21.4	20.2	32.2	30.0
Islam	16.1	15.7	19.9	18.1	23.8	24.5	11.6	13.7	4.3	4.7
Hinduism	3.1	3.1	4.1	4.1	4.7	4.2	4.7	4.7	9.6	8.0
Other Religions	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.8
No Religion	9.9	10.6	14.8	15.5	16.5	16.9	20.4	20.1	24.2	25.8

Note: Data pertain to residents who are not attending educational institutions as full-time students. The data include those who are upgrading their qualifications through part-time courses while working.

Households and Housing

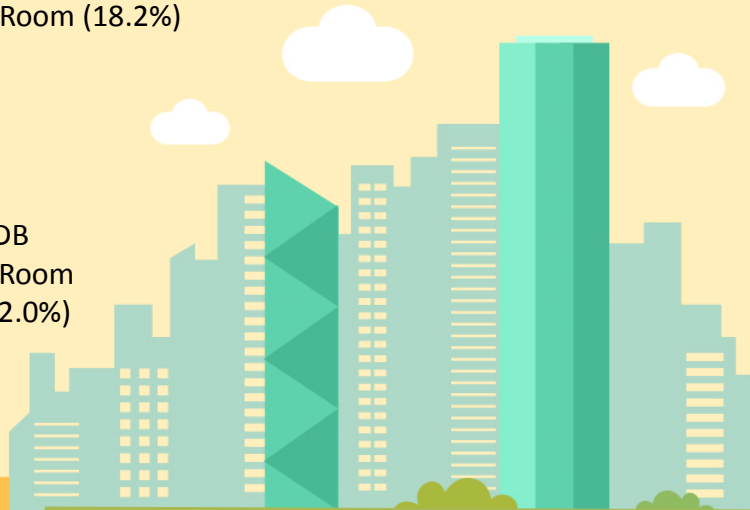
Among Resident Households

Nearly **1 in 3 households** lived in a **HDB 4-room flat**, making it the most common house type in 2015.



¹ Includes non-privatised Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDC) flats.

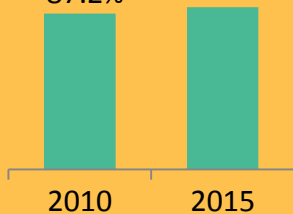
² Includes HDB studio apartments.



Home Ownership

remained high at

87.2% **90.8%**



Average Household Size

declined from 3.5 in 2010 to

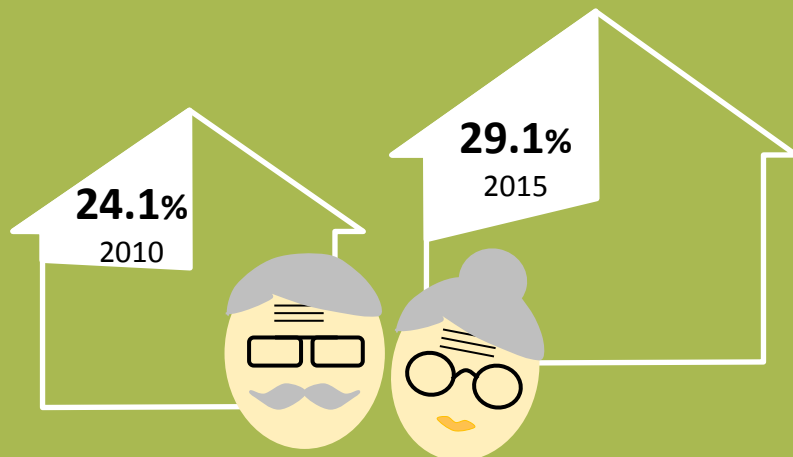
3.4



Proportion of resident households with at least 1 member aged

65 years and over

rose.



CHAPTER 5

HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSING

Housing Type

The number of resident households was 1.23 million in 2015, an increase from 1.15 million in 2010.

Nearly one in three resident households (or 32.0 per cent) was living in a HDB 4-room flat, making it the most common house type for resident households in 2015. HDB 5-room and executive flats were the next most common flat type at 24.1 per cent, followed by HDB 3-room flats at 18.2 per cent.

The proportion of resident households living in condominiums and other apartments was 13.9 per cent in 2015, up from 11.5 per cent in 2010 (Table 5.1). The proportion of resident households living in landed properties and HDB 1- and 2-room flats remained relatively small at 5.6 per cent each in 2015.

Table 5.1 Resident Households by Type of Dwelling and Ethnic Group of Head

Type of Dwelling	Per Cent							
	Total		Chinese		Malays		Indians	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
HDB Dwellings ¹	82.4	80.1	81.2	78.5	96.9	97.4	82.8	80.7
HDB 1-and 2-Room ²	4.6	5.6	4.1	4.4	8.7	14.6	4.9	6.6
HDB 3-Room	20.0	18.2	19.9	18.1	22.0	21.0	21.0	18.3
HDB 4-Room	31.9	32.0	31.2	31.7	39.2	38.6	32.0	30.0
HDB 5-Room & Executive	25.6	24.1	25.7	24.3	26.9	23.2	24.6	25.7
Condominiums & Other Apartments	11.5	13.9	11.9	14.8	2.0	1.8	12.5	14.7
Landed Properties	5.7	5.6	6.3	6.3	0.9	0.7	4.4	4.4
Others	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	-	0.3	0.3

¹ Includes non-privatised Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDC) flats.

² Includes HDB studio apartments.

Home Ownership Rose

Home ownership among resident households stood at 90.8 per cent in 2015, up from 87.2 per cent in 2010 (Table 5.2). Home ownership was the highest among Chinese households at 93.1 per cent, followed by Malay (86.9 per cent) and Indian (84.1 per cent) households.

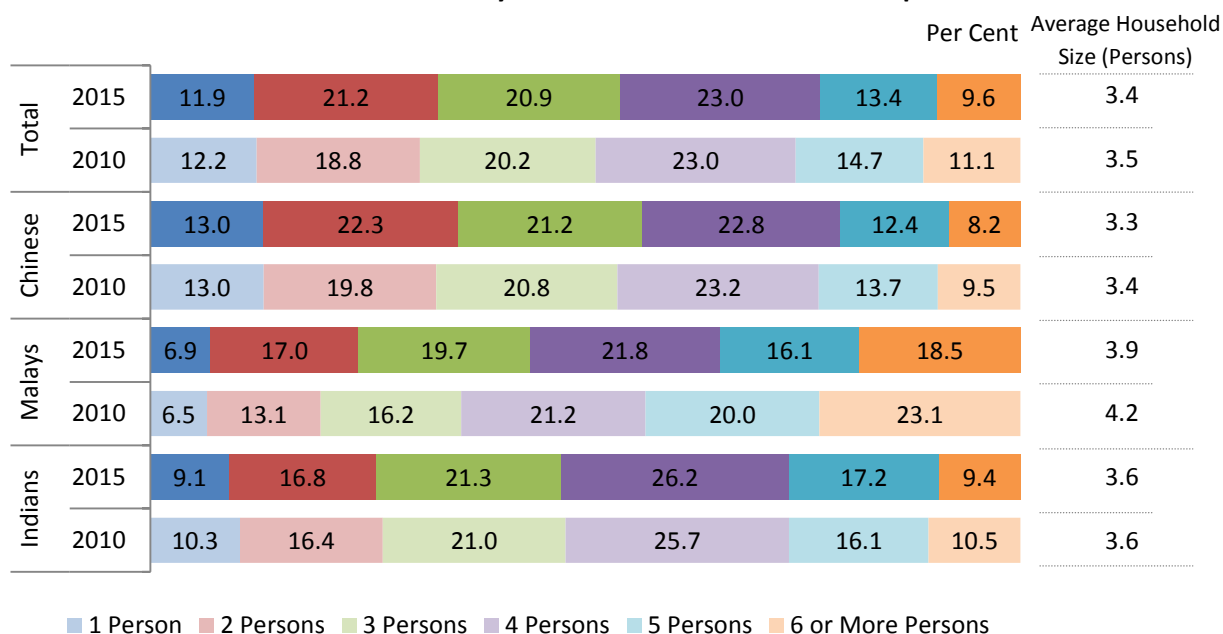
Table 5.2 Resident Households by Tenancy and Ethnic Group of Head

Tenancy	Per Cent							
	Total		Chinese		Malays		Indians	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owner	87.2	90.8	89.9	93.1	89.6	86.9	77.3	84.1
Non-Owner	12.8	9.2	10.1	6.9	10.4	13.1	22.7	15.9

Smaller Household Size

Between 2010 and 2015, the average resident household size shrank from 3.5 persons to 3.4 persons on the back of a decline in the proportion of households with 5 or more persons (Chart 5.1). The share of 4-person households remained at 23.0 per cent, while the proportion of households with 2 or 3 persons increased. The share of one-person households was relatively unchanged at around 12.0 per cent.

Chart 5.1 Resident Households by Household Size and Ethnic Group of Head



The shift towards smaller households between 2010 and 2015 was the most notable among Malay households. Nonetheless, Malay households continued to have larger households on average than Chinese and Indian households. The average household size for Malay households dropped from 4.2 in 2010 to 3.9 in 2015. Over the same 5-year period, the average household size for Chinese households dipped from 3.4 to 3.3, while that for Indian households remained unchanged at 3.6 persons.

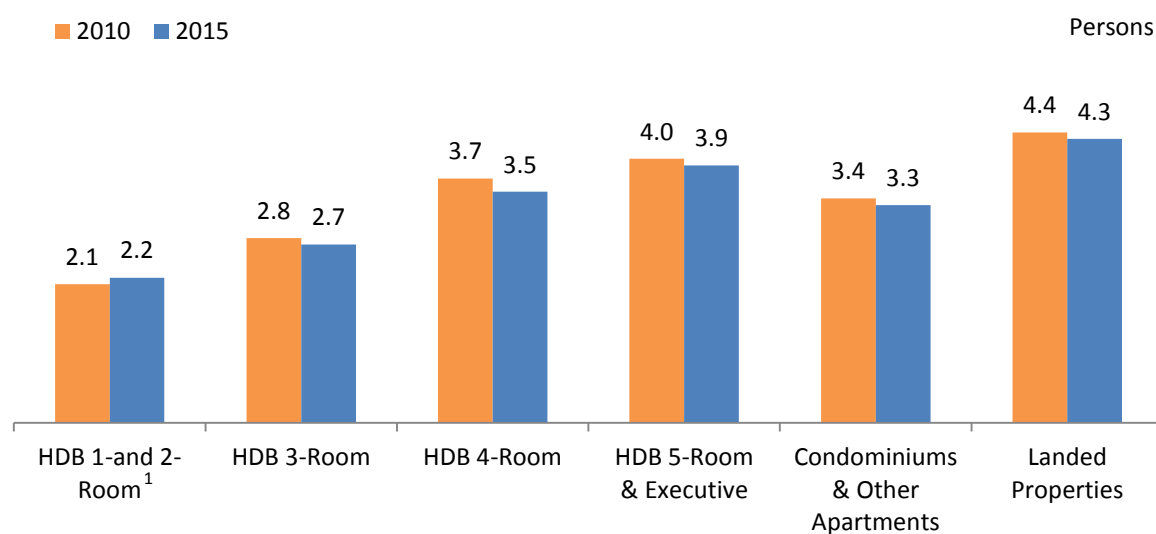
Household Size by Type of Dwelling

Apart for households in HDB 1- and 2-room flats, average household size of households in other dwelling types declined between 2010 and 2015 (Chart 5.2).

For households in HDB 1- and 2-room flats, the average household size increased slightly from 2.1 in 2010 to 2.2 in 2015. Nonetheless, the average household size remained smaller than those for other types of dwelling.

For larger flat types, the average household size in 2015 ranged from 2.7 persons among HDB 3-room flat dwellers to 3.9 persons among those living in HDB 5-room and executive flats. For households living in private housing, the average household size was 3.3 persons among those residing in condominiums and other apartments, and 4.3 persons among those residing in landed properties.

Chart 5.2 Average Household Size by Type of Dwelling



¹ Includes HDB studio apartments.

Households by Household Living Arrangement

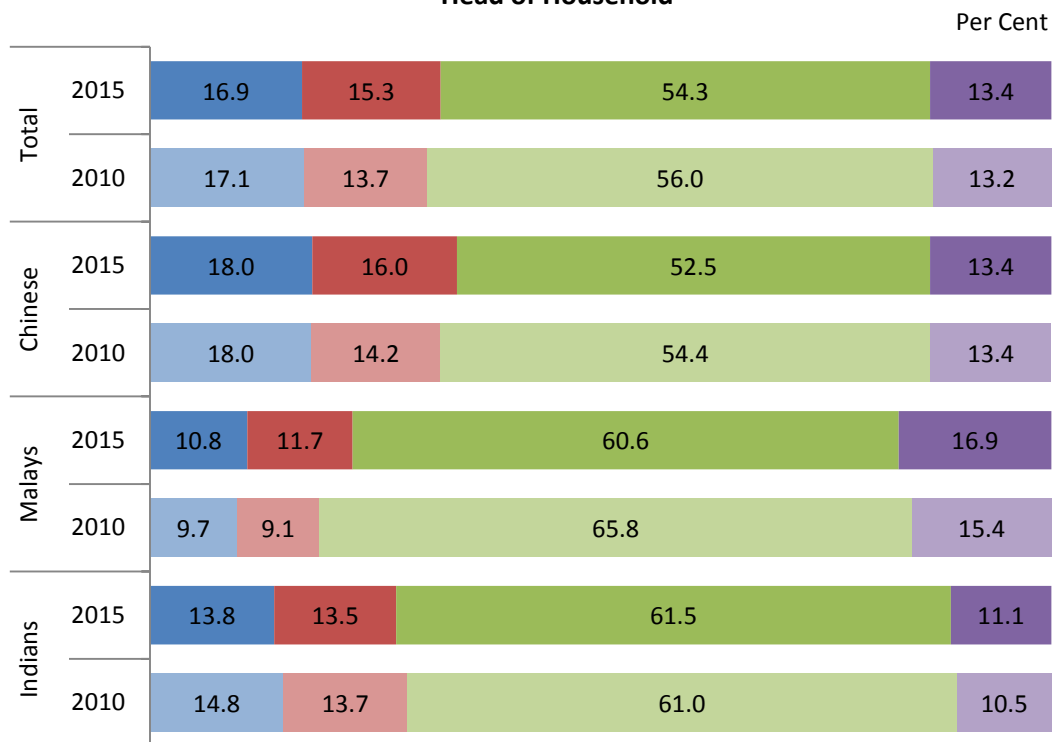
Households with one family nucleus¹ or multi-family nuclei accounted for 83.1 per cent of resident households in 2015, relatively unchanged from 2010 (Chart 5.3). Households headed by married couples formed the majority of households with a family nucleus.

Households headed by married couples with children living with them accounted for 54.3 per cent of all resident households in 2015, a decline from 56.0 per cent in 2010. By contrast, the proportion of households headed by married couples without children living with them increased from 13.7 per cent to 15.3 per cent over the same 5-year period. This reflected changes in age structure as well as marriage and family formation preferences of the resident population.

Compared to the Chinese and the Indians, the Malays have the highest proportion of households with family nucleus. Among the Malay households, 89.2 per cent were households with family nucleus in 2015, as compared to 82.0 per cent among Chinese households and 86.2 per cent among Indian households.

¹ For statistical purposes, a family nucleus in a household can be formed by (a) a married couple without children, (b) a married couple with never-married child(ren), or (c) one parent with never-married child(ren). Households with no family nucleus include households formed by a person living alone or living with others but does not constitute any family nucleus.

Chart 5.3 Resident Households by Household Living Arrangement and Ethnic Group of Head of Household



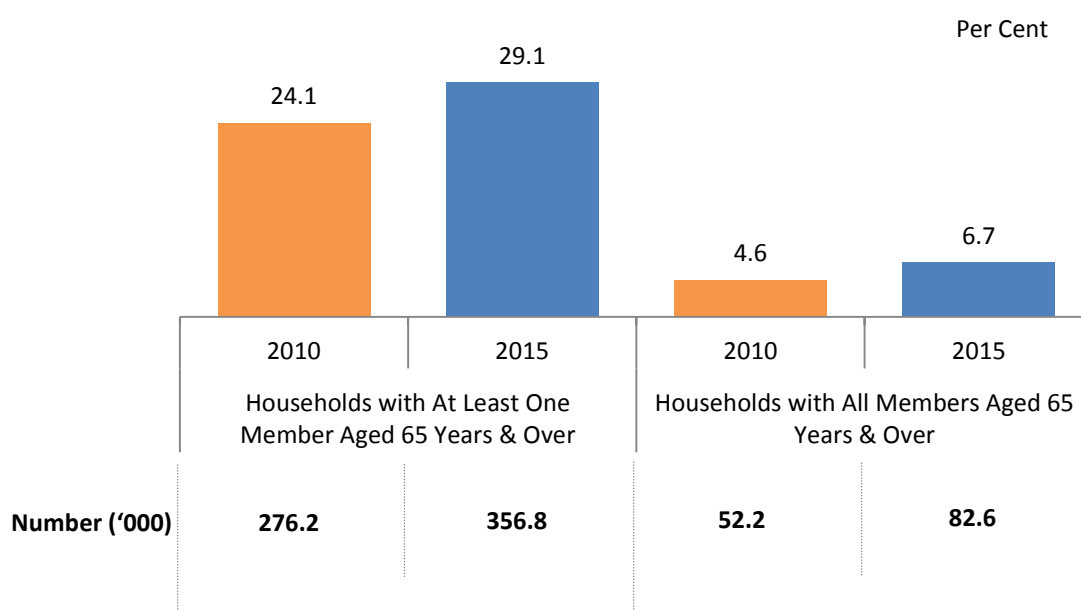
With family nucleus

■ No Family Nucleus
 ■ Couple-Based without Children
 ■ Couple-Based with Children
 ■ Non-Couple-Based Households

Households with Members Aged 65 Years and Over

With the ageing of the population, the proportion of households with at least one member aged 65 years and over increased from 24.1 per cent in 2010 to 29.1 per cent in 2015 (Chart 5.4). Over the same 5-year period, the proportion of households constituting solely members aged 65 years and over also rose from 4.6 per cent to 6.7 per cent.

Chart 5.4 Resident Households with Members Aged 65 Years and Over

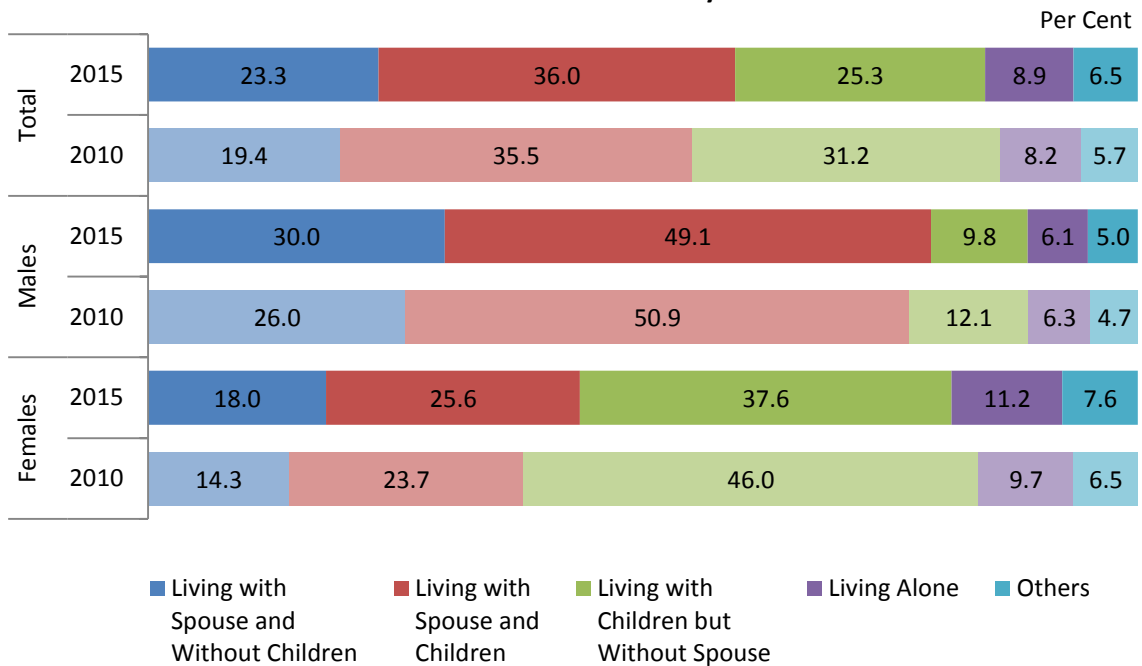


Living Arrangements of Residents Aged 65 Years and Over

The proportion of residents aged 65 years and over in resident households who were co-residing with their spouses and/or children remained high, at 84.6 per cent, in 2015 (Chart 5.5). However, the proportion living with their children dropped from 66.7 per cent in 2010 to 61.3 per cent in 2015. Over the same 5-year period, the proportion living with their spouse but without any children living with them rose from 19.4 per cent to 23.3 per cent, while the proportion living alone rose from 8.2 per cent to 8.9 per cent.

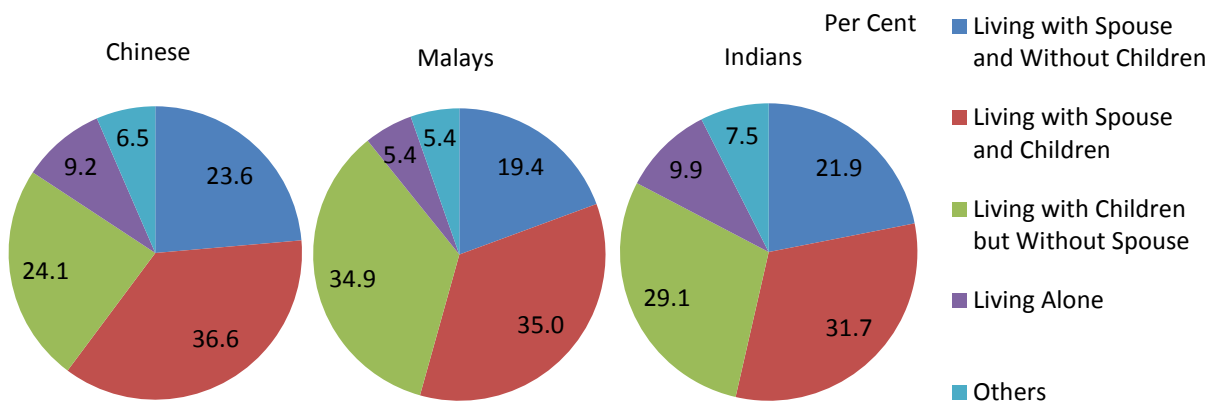
Given their longer life expectancy, females aged 65 years and over were more likely than males to be widowed. Therefore, they were more likely than males to live alone (11.2 per cent vis-à-vis 6.1 per cent), or to live with their children but without their spouse (37.6 per cent vis-à-vis 9.8 per cent).

Chart 5.5 Living Arrangements of Resident Population Aged 65 Years and Over in Resident Households by Sex



Compared to the Chinese and the Indians, Malay residents aged 65 years and over were more likely to live with their children and less likely to live alone. In 2015, the proportion of Malay residents aged 65 years and over living with their children was 69.8 per cent, which was higher than the 60.6 – 60.8 per cent among their Chinese and Indian counterparts (Chart 5.6). Conversely, only 5.4 per cent of the Malay residents aged 65 years and over lived alone in 2015, as compared to 9.2 – 9.9 per cent among their Chinese and Indian counterparts.

Chart 5.6 Living Arrangements of Resident Population Aged 65 Years and Over in Resident Households by Ethnic Group, 2015

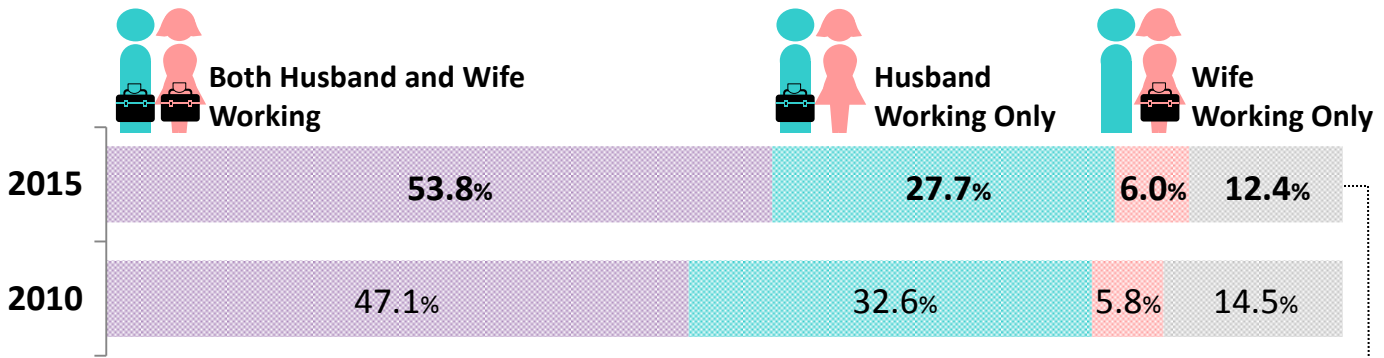


Married Couples

In Resident Households

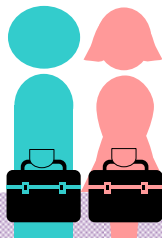
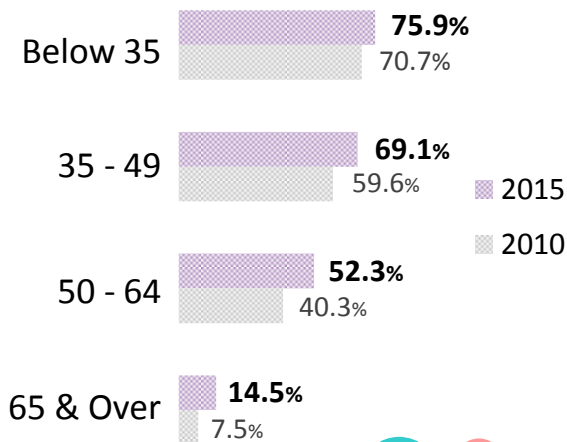
In 2015, majority of married couples were **dual-career couples**.

The proportion of dual-career couples **increased** in the past 5 years.



Higher proportion of dual-career couples across all age groups.

By Age Group of Husband,

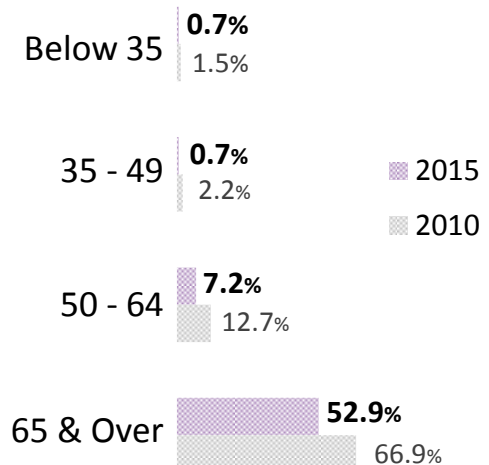


Both Husband and Wife Not Working



Decrease in non-working couples between 2010 and 2015.

By Age Group of Husband,



CHAPTER 6

MARRIED COUPLES IN RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS

Ethnic Group of Married Couples

The number of married couples increased from 880,800 in 2010 to 939,000 in 2015. A majority of the married couples were of the same ethnic group (Table 6.1). In 2015, 96.8 per cent of Chinese married males had a wife who was also Chinese. In comparison, 92.6 per cent of Malay married males had a wife who was also Malay, while 88.8 per cent of Indian married males had a wife who was also Indian.

**Table 6.1 Ethnic Group of Wife by Husband's Ethnic Group
Among Married Couples in Resident Households**

Ethnic Group of Wife	Ethnic Group of Husband							
	Chinese		Malays		Indians		Others	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Chinese	97.0	96.8	2.3	2.5	4.1	3.8	22.6	31.3
Malays	0.7	0.5	92.2	92.6	6.9	5.5	7.3	8.3
Indians	0.2	0.1	3.8	2.7	86.7	88.8	3.2	3.4
Others	2.1	2.5	1.7	2.1	2.3	1.9	66.9	57.1

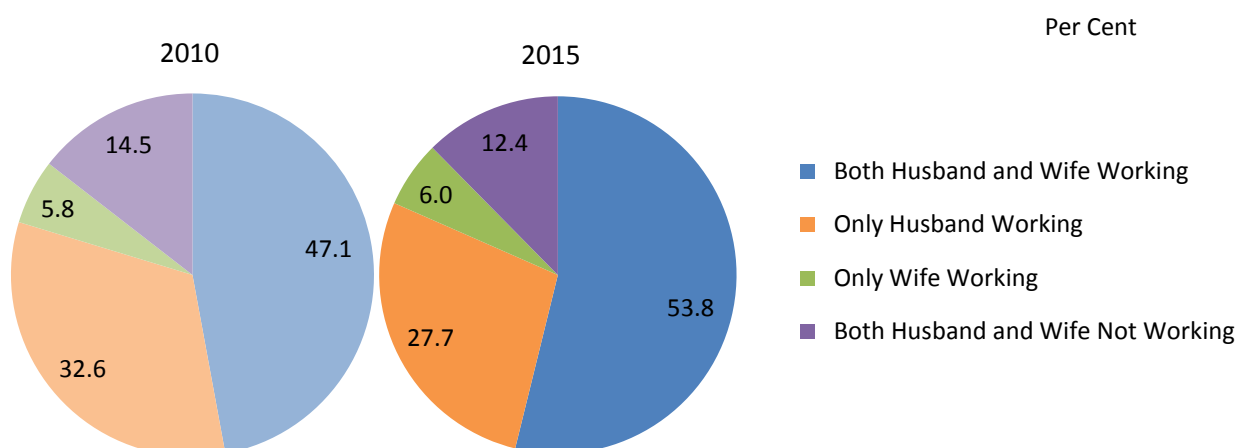
Per Cent

Higher Proportion of Dual-Career Couples

In 2015, the majority of married couples were dual-career couples (i.e., where both husband and wife worked). The proportion of dual-career couples increased from 47.1 per cent in 2010 to 53.8 per cent in 2015 (Chart 6.1).

With more females joining the workforce, the proportion of married couples where only the husband worked fell from 32.6 per cent in 2010 to 27.7 per cent in 2015. The proportion of couples where only the wife worked remained low at 6.0 per cent in 2015, although this was a marginal increase from the 5.8 per cent in 2010.

Chart 6.1 Married Couples in Resident Households by Working Status of Couple



The proportion of dual-career couples was higher among younger age groups than the older age groups (Table 6.2). Nonetheless, more married couples in the older age groups (aged 50 years and above) were staying on in the workforce. The proportion of non-working couples (i.e., where both husband and wife were not working) decreased between 2010 and 2015. In particular, among older couples where the husband was aged 50-64 years or 65 years and above, there was a 5.5 and 14.0 percentage-point decline respectively in the proportion of non-working couples from 2010 to 2015.

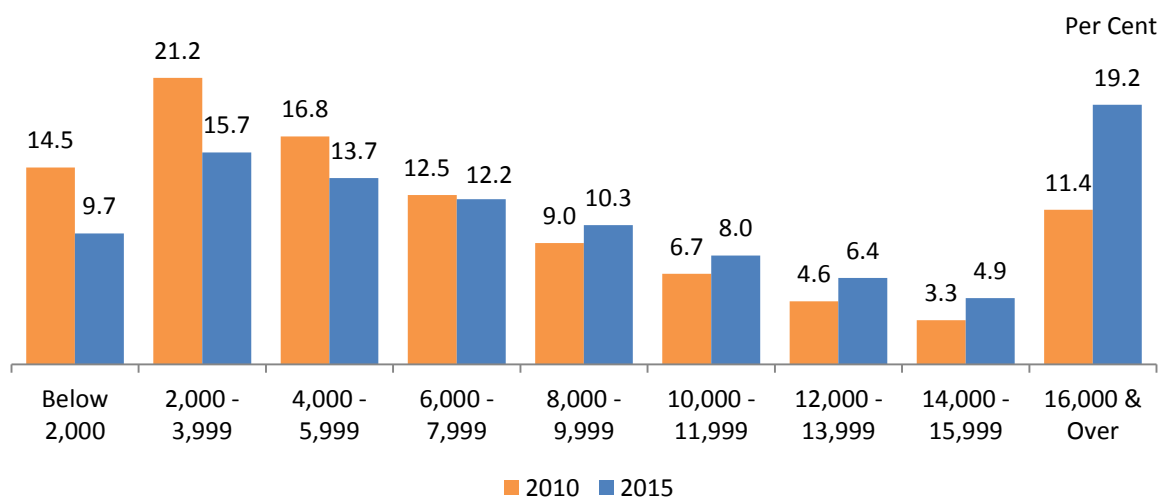
Table 6.2 Married Couples in Resident Households by Working Status of Couple and Age Group of Husband

Working Status of Couple	Age Group of Husband									
	Total		Below 35 Years		35 to 49 Years		50 to 64 Years		65 Years and Over	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Both Husband and Wife Working	47.1	53.8	70.7	75.9	59.6	69.1	40.3	52.3	7.5	14.5
Only Husband Working	32.6	27.7	25.0	21.2	34.9	27.2	38.7	33.3	16.5	20.7
Only Wife Working	5.8	6.0	2.8	2.2	3.3	2.9	8.3	7.2	9.1	11.9
Both Husband and Wife Not Working	14.5	12.4	1.5	0.7	2.2	0.7	12.7	7.2	66.9	52.9

Income from Work of Married Couples

Excluding non-working couples, the proportion of married couples whose combined monthly income from work was below \$8,000 decreased between 2010 and 2015. Conversely, the proportion of those with combined monthly income from work of \$8,000 and above increased (Chart 6.2).

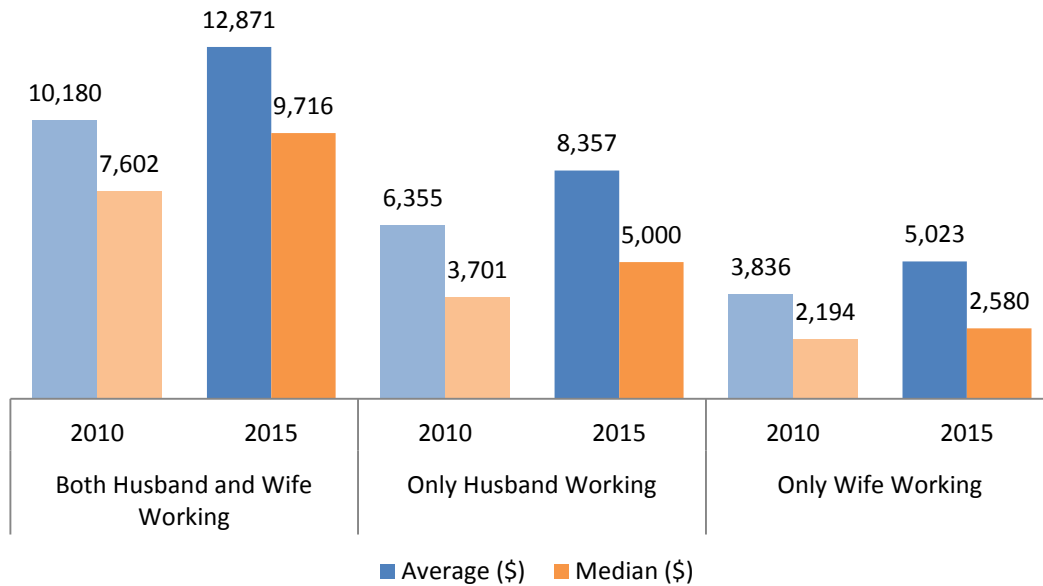
Chart 6.2 Married Couples in Resident Households by Monthly Income from Work of Couple



Note: Income from work of couple includes employer CPF contributions.
Data exclude couples where both husband and wife were not working.

The average and median income from work of married couples increased between 2010 and 2015 (Chart 6.3). The median monthly income from work of married couples where both husband and wife were working was \$9,716 in 2015, higher than that for couples where only the husband or the wife worked (\$5,000 and \$2,580 respectively).

Chart 6.3 Average and Median Monthly Income from Work of Married Couples in Resident Households by Working Status of Couple

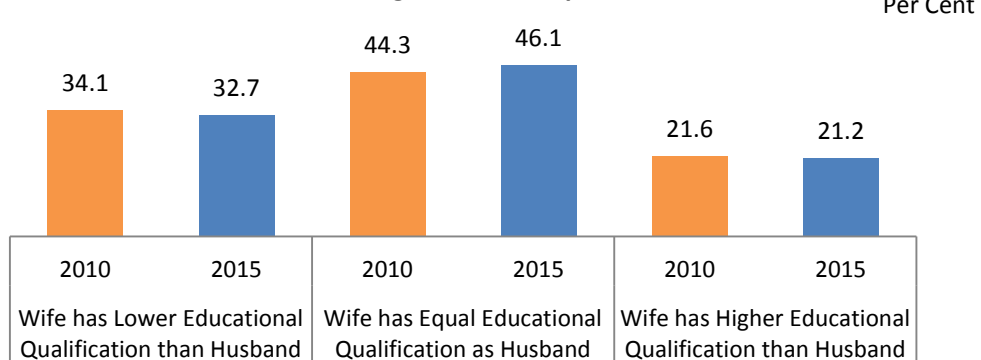


Note: Income from work of couple includes employer CPF contributions.

Highest Qualification Attained of Married Couples

In 2015, 46.1 per cent of married couples comprised husbands with the same educational qualifications as their spouse, up from 44.3 per cent in 2010 (Chart 6.4). This was higher than the proportion of married couples where the wife had a lower qualification than the husband (32.7 per cent), or where the wife had a higher qualification than the husband (21.2 per cent).

Chart 6.4 Highest Qualification Attained of Wife as Compared to Husbands Among Married Couples

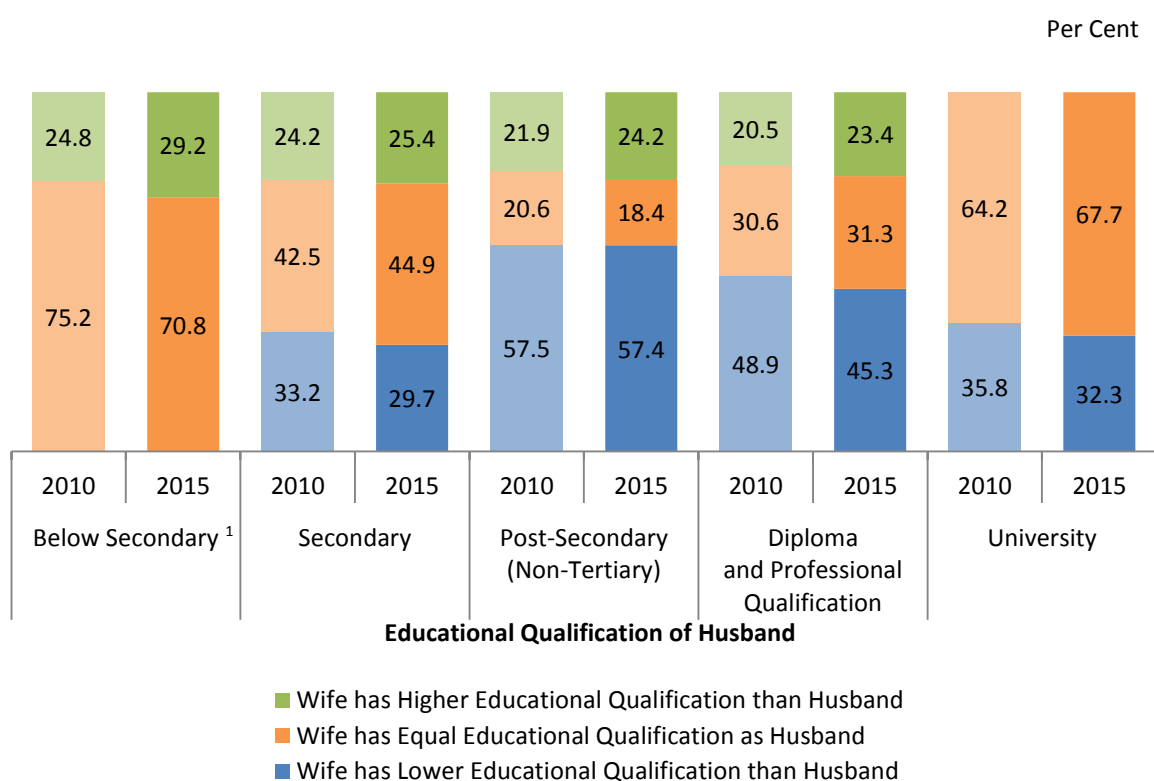


Note: Data exclude married couples where either the husband or wife or both were attending educational institutions as full-time students. The data include those who were upgrading their qualifications through part-time courses while working.

Among married males with university qualifications in 2015, the majority of them (67.7 per cent) had a spouse who was also a university graduate (Chart 6.5).

In comparison, the majority of married males with post-secondary (non-tertiary) qualification (57.4 per cent) had a spouse with lower educational qualification in 2015. A relatively high proportion of married males with diploma and professional qualifications also had a spouse of lower educational qualification, at 45.3 per cent.

Chart 6.5 Married Couples in Resident Households by Highest Qualification Attained of Husband and Wife



¹ Below Secondary includes no qualification, primary and lower secondary qualifications. Comparison of educational qualification between husband and wife for Chart 6.5 was done based on Below Secondary as a group.

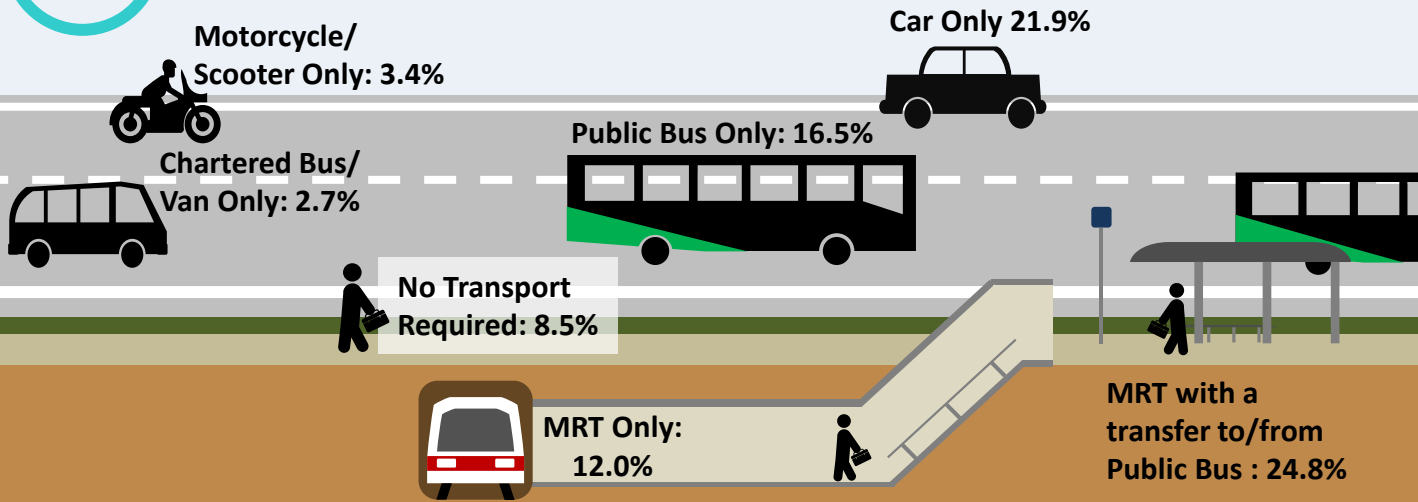
Note: Data exclude married couples where either the husband or wife or both were attending educational institutions as full-time students. The data include those who are upgrading their qualifications through part-time courses while working.

Transport

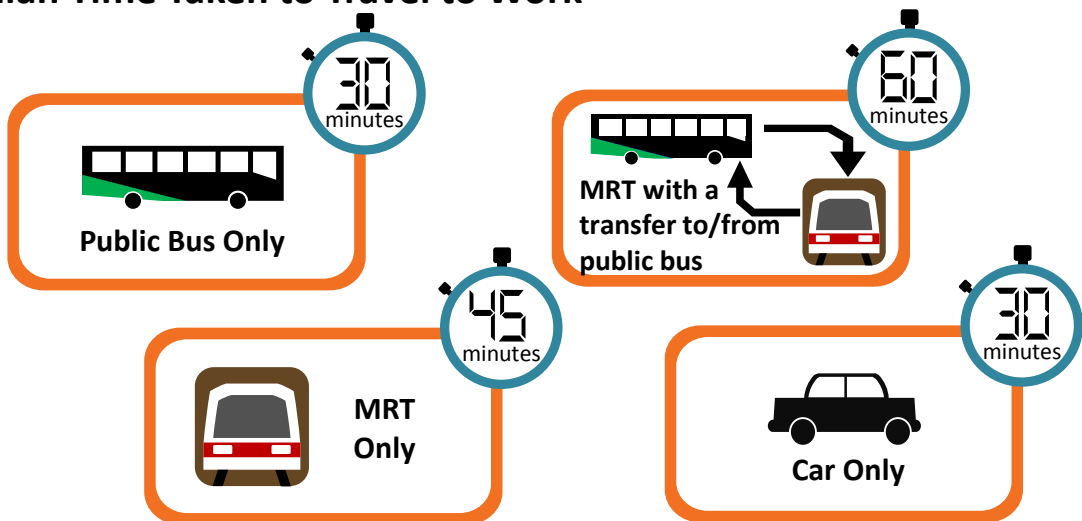
For Resident Working Persons/Students Travelling to Work/School in 2015



Usual Modes among Working Persons Travelling to Work



Median Time Taken to Travel to Work



Usual Modes among Students Travelling to School

44.7% of Pre-Primary and Primary students did not require transport

39.3% of Secondary students used only the Public Bus

46.0% of Diploma and Professional Qualification students and **54.4%** of University students travelled by MRT with a transfer to/from Public Bus

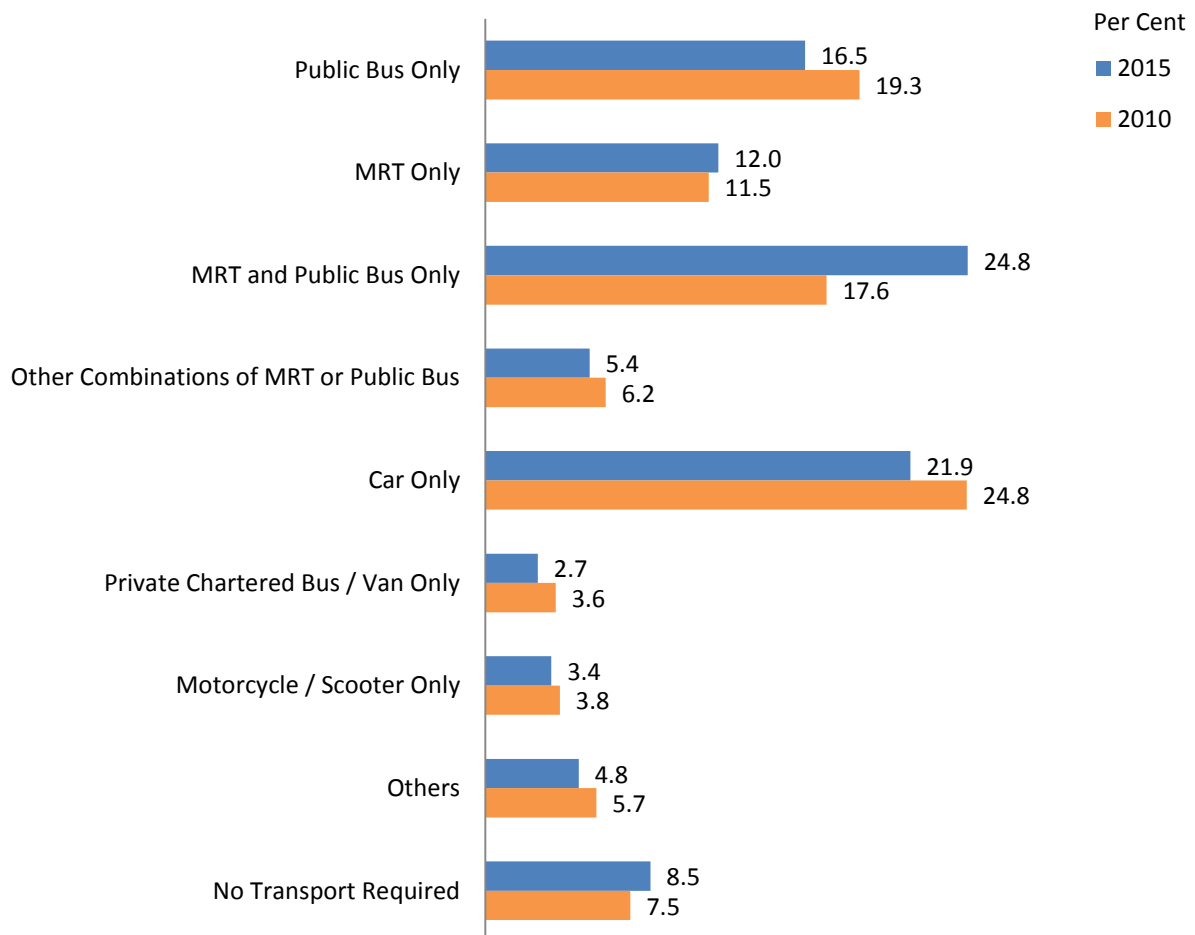
CHAPTER 7

TRANSPORT

Usual Mode of Transport to Work

Public bus and MRT remained the most important modes of transport for residents commuting to work. In 2015, more than half of Singapore’s resident working persons used the public bus or the MRT to commute to work (Chart 7.1).

Chart 7.1 Proportion of Resident Working Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Mode of Transport to Work



With the expansion of the MRT network in recent years, more commuters were using the MRT to travel to work. In particular, there was a significant increase in the proportion of residents commuting to work by MRT with a transfer to/from public bus, from 17.6 per cent in 2010 to 24.8 per cent in 2015.

With the increased usage of MRT, the proportion that used the public bus as the only mode of transport to work declined from 19.3 per cent in 2010 to 16.5 per cent in 2015. The proportion that used cars as the only mode of transport to work also decreased over the same 5-year period, from 24.8 per cent to 21.9 per cent.

Mode of Transport to Work by Housing Type

The majority of HDB dwellers relied on public bus or MRT to commute to work. In 2015, 72.5 per cent of residents staying in HDB 1- and 2- room flats used the public bus or MRT when travelling to work (Table 7.1). The corresponding proportions were 67.6 per cent for those living in HDB 3-room flats, 63.9 per cent for those in HDB 4-room flats, and 57.9 per cent for those in HDB 5-room or executive flats.

In comparison, more than half of the residents staying in landed properties (52.5 per cent) relied on cars as their only mode of transport to work in 2015. Among residents staying in condominiums and private flats, 44.7 per cent travelled to work by cars only.

Table 7.1 Proportion of Resident Working Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Mode of Transport to Work and Type of Dwelling

Transport Mode	Per Cent											
	HDB 1- and 2-Room Flats ¹		HDB 3-Room Flats		HDB 4-Room Flats		HDB 5-Room and Executive Flats		Condominiums and Other Apartments		Landed Properties	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public Bus Only	39.9	34.3	28.7	24.1	21.5	18.2	15.3	13.2	10.4	8.9	8.6	7.7
MRT Only	10.8	11.5	12.2	11.9	12.5	12.6	12.4	12.8	8.8	10.7	5.5	7.5
MRT & Public Bus Only	18.2	24.4	19.8	27.6	19.8	27.3	18.0	25.7	10.8	16.8	9.4	14.5
Other Combinations of MRT or Public Bus	2.7	2.3	4.6	4.0	6.2	5.7	7.5	6.1	6.6	5.3	5.3	4.8
Car Only	2.2	2.3	9.3	8.5	15.6	14.2	29.3	25.4	50.3	44.7	59.6	52.5
Private Chartered Bus/Van Only	2.3	2.5	4.1	3.3	4.7	3.3	3.6	2.8	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.0
Motorcycle / Scooter Only	4.4	5.1	5.1	4.6	5.2	4.4	3.3	3.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5
Others	6.6	5.5	6.3	5.3	6.5	5.4	4.9	4.1	4.9	4.4	4.7	3.4
No Transport Required	12.9	12.0	9.9	10.6	7.9	8.8	5.9	6.9	5.9	7.6	5.1	8.0

¹ Includes HDB studio apartments.

Usual Mode of Transport to Work by Planning Area¹

In 2015, the proportion of resident working persons who commuted to work by MRT or public bus was the highest among those staying in Toa Payoh (65.5 per cent), followed by those living in Sembawang (64.9 per cent), Bukit Merah (64.4 per cent) and Queenstown (63.8 per cent) (Map 7.1).

By contrast, the proportion of resident working persons who commuted to work by car only was the highest among those staying in Tanglin (54.9 per cent), Bukit Timah (53.9 per cent) and Marine Parade (34.9 per cent) (Map 7.2).

¹ Planning areas refer to areas demarcated in the Urban Redevelopment Authority's Master Plan 2014.

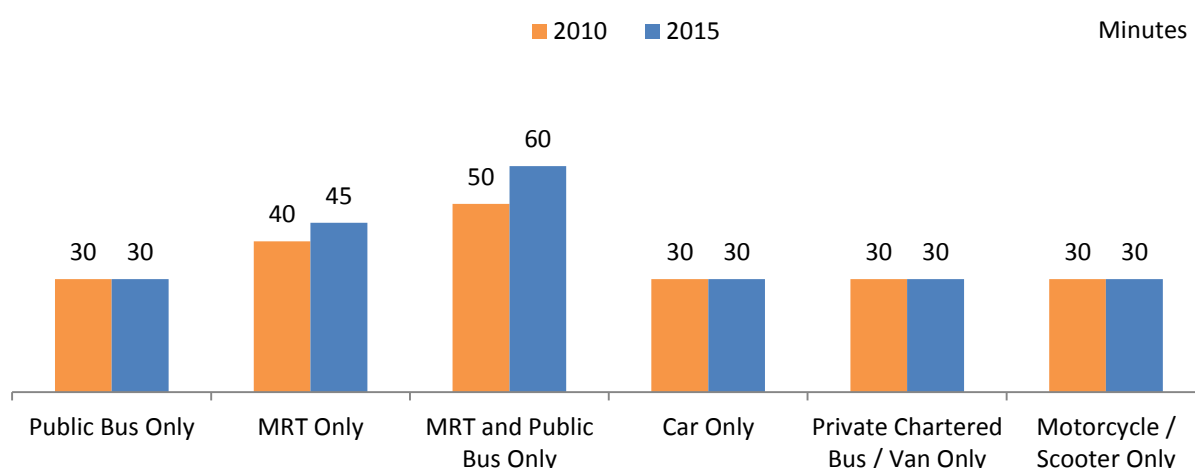
Travelling Time to Work

In 2015, the median travelling time to work was 30 minutes for those who travelled by public bus only (Chart 7.2). Journeys to work by MRT were typically longer. The median travelling time was 45 minutes for those who travelled to work by MRT only, and 60 minutes for those who travelled by MRT with a transfer to/from public bus.

For those who travelled to work by car, private chartered bus/van, or motorcycle/scooter, the median travelling time to work was slightly shorter, at 30 minutes.

Between 2010 and 2015, the median travelling time to work remained relatively unchanged for those travelling by public bus, car, private chartered bus/van and motorcycle/scooter only. However, the median travelling time to work for those travelling by MRT only and those by MRT with a transfer to/from public bus increased. The Land Transport Authority's (LTA) Land Transport Master Plan 2013 report cited commuters travelling longer distances between their homes and workplaces as a reason for the increase in travelling time observed in the Household Interview Travel Survey (HITS) 2012².

Chart 7.2 Median Travelling Time to Work by Mode of Transport



² The HITS 2012 was conducted by LTA between June 2012 and May 2013.

Travelling Time to Work by Planning Area

Resident working persons staying near the central business district generally had shorter travelling time to work than those staying further away. In 2015, the median travelling time to work was 25 minutes among resident working persons staying in Tanglin, and 30 minutes for those staying in Bedok, Bishan, Bukit Merah, Bukit Timah, Clementi, Geylang, Kallang, Marine Parade, Novena, Outram, Queenstown, Serangoon and Toa Payoh (Map 7.3).

On the other hand, the median travelling time to work was longest at 45 minutes for resident working persons staying in Bukit Panjang, Choa Chu Kang, Punggol, Sembawang, Sengkang, Woodlands and Yishun.

Usual Mode of Transport to School

Reflecting the close proximity of the schools to their homes, 44.7 per cent of the pre-primary and primary school students did not need to take any transport to school in 2015, slightly lower than the 46.2 per cent in 2010 (Table 7.2). The proportion of pre-primary and primary school students who took the school bus to school dropped from 20.2 per cent in 2010 to 18.6 per cent in 2015. There was a corresponding increase in the proportion who travelled to school by car only, from 14.3 per cent in 2010 to 16.6 per cent in 2015.

Public bus and MRT were important modes of transport to school for those attending higher education institutions. Among university students, 54.4 per cent travelled to school by MRT with a transfer to/from public bus in 2015, up from 43.6 per cent in 2010. The proportion who took MRT only also rose from 10.9 per cent to 15.9 per cent over the same period.

Similarly, among students attending diploma and professional qualification courses, the proportion who commuted to school by MRT with a transfer to/from public bus increased from 34.9 per cent in 2010 to 46.0 per cent in 2015.

For secondary school students, those who used the public bus as the only mode of transport to school formed the biggest group at 39.3 per cent in 2015.

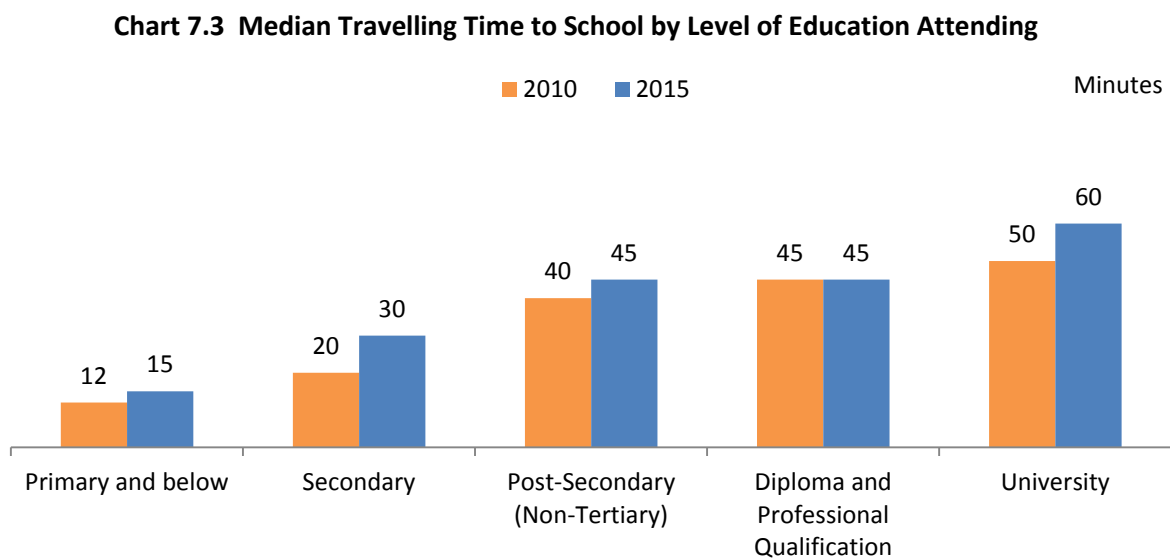
Another 24.9 per cent travelled to school by MRT only or MRT with a transfer to/from public bus.

**Table 7.2 Resident Students Aged 5 Years and Over
by Mode of Transport to School and Level of Education Attending**

Transport Mode	Per Cent									
	Primary and Below		Secondary		Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)		Diploma and Professional Qualification		University	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public Bus Only	11.0	12.5	42.1	39.3	38.1	31.5	35.8	29.8	24.8	14.9
MRT Only	0.7	0.6	5.3	5.9	10.7	10.8	18.4	15.7	10.9	15.9
MRT and Public Bus Only	1.2	2.0	12.2	19.0	29.1	39.3	34.9	46.0	43.6	54.4
Other Combinations of MRT or Public Bus	2.5	3.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.4	4.5	4.1	6.2	4.4
Car Only	14.3	16.6	11.7	10.0	10.1	6.3	2.0	1.2	8.5	4.8
Private Chartered Bus / Van Only	20.2	18.6	2.0	2.3	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Others	3.8	1.7	2.3	1.6	1.5	0.7	1.8	0.8	1.8	1.0
No Transport Required	46.2	44.7	18.2	15.8	3.6	4.4	2.4	2.3	3.9	4.5

Travelling Time to School

The median travelling time to school was 45 minutes for students attending post-secondary (non-tertiary) and diploma and professional qualification courses, and 60 minutes for university students in 2015 (Chart 7.3). In comparison, the median travelling time was shorter for pre-primary and primary students (15 minutes) and secondary school students (30 minutes), reflecting the closer proximity of primary and secondary schools to the students' homes. The median duration of the time taken for students to travel to school increased between 2010 and 2015³.

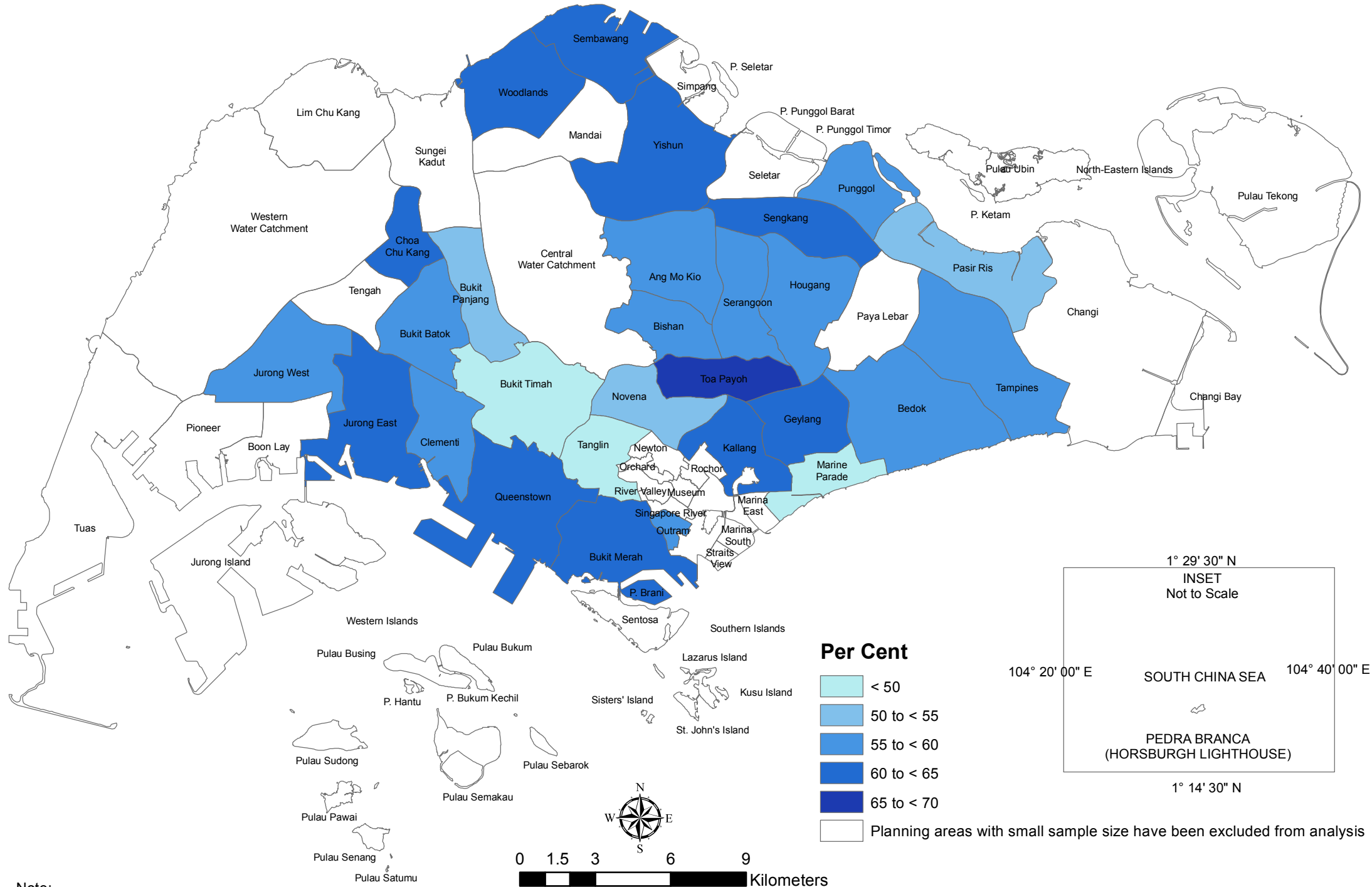


Travelling Time to School by Planning Area

Resident students attending primary or pre-primary schools who were staying in Bishan and Bukit Timah had the longest median travelling time to school (20 minutes). The median travelling time to school was 15 minutes or less for those staying in other planning areas (Map 7.4).

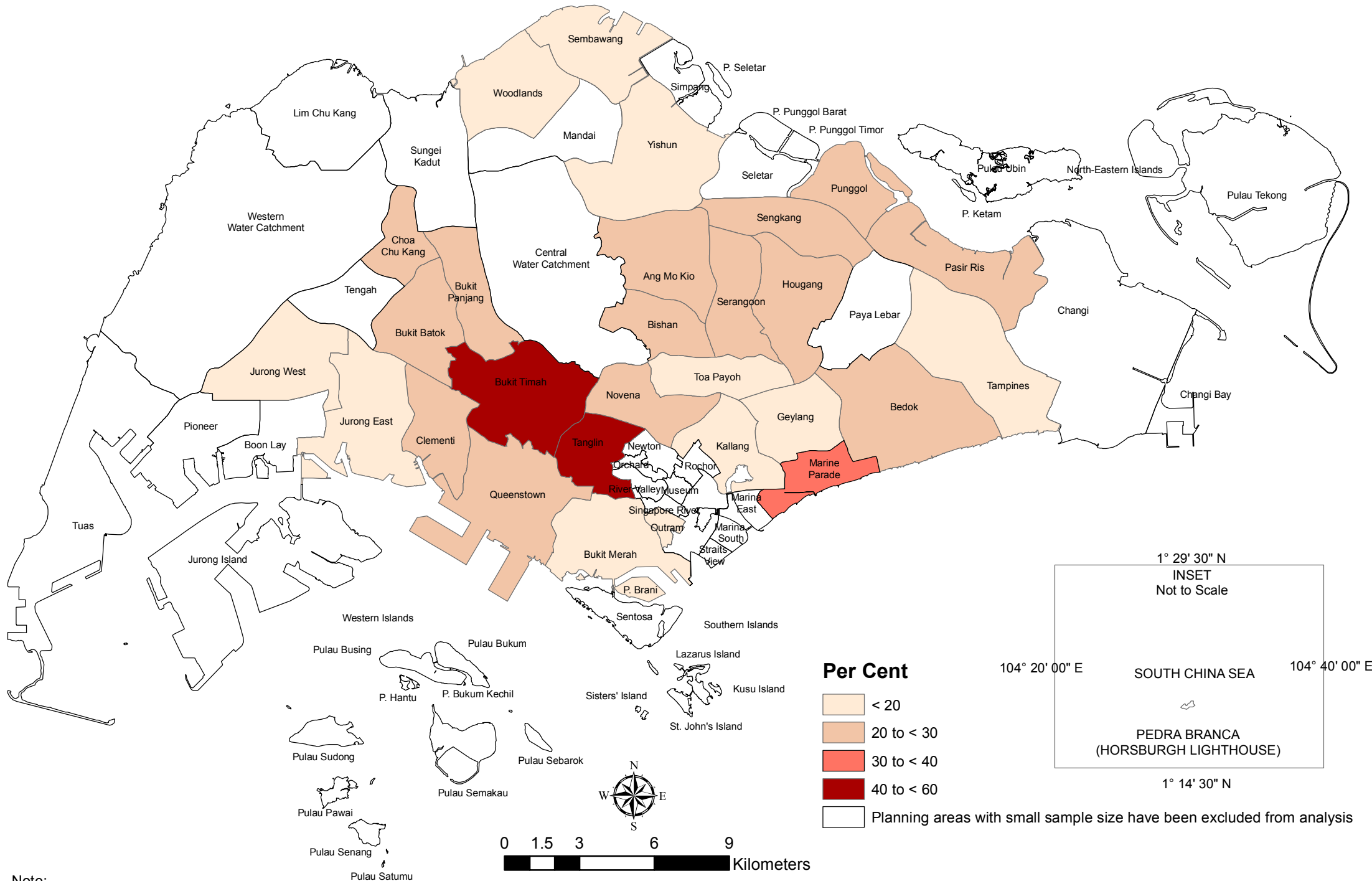
³ Similar to the increase in median travelling time to work, the Household Interview Travel Survey (HITS) 2012 attributed the increase in median travelling time to school among students to the longer distances between their homes and schools. The HITS 2012 was conducted by the Land Transport Authority (LTA) between June 2012 and May 2013.

Map 7.1 Proportion of Resident Working Persons Aged 15 Years and Over Using MRT or Public Bus to Work by Planning Area, June 2015



Note: Published map is based on the Urban Redevelopment Authority's Master Plan 2014 planning area boundaries and the Singapore Land Authority's 2015 Singapore island profile. The Master Plan 2014 is a forward looking guiding plan for 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.

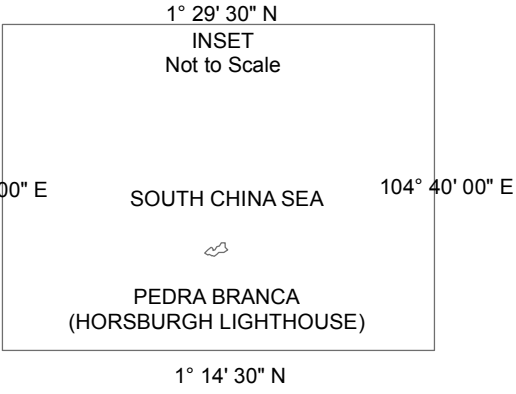
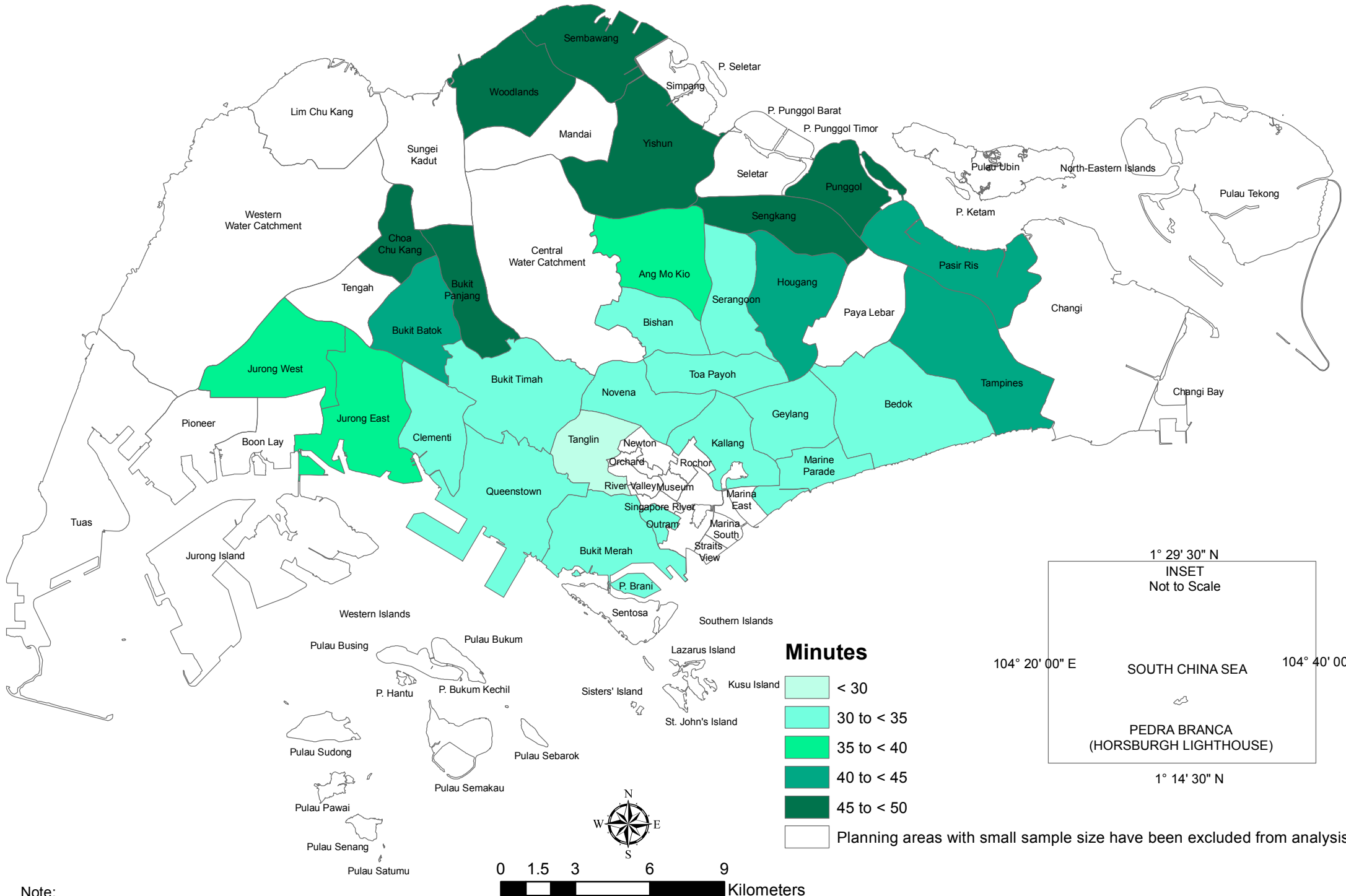
Map 7.2 Proportion of Resident Working Persons Aged 15 Years and Over Using Car Only to Work by Planning Area, June 2015



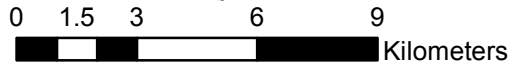
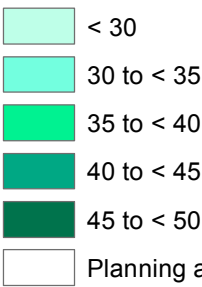
Note:

Published map is based on the Urban Redevelopment Authority's Master Plan 2014 planning area boundaries and the Singapore Land Authority's 2015 Singapore island profile. The Master Plan 2014 is a forward looking guiding plan for 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.

Map 7.3 Median Travelling Time to Work of Resident Working Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Planning Area, June 2015

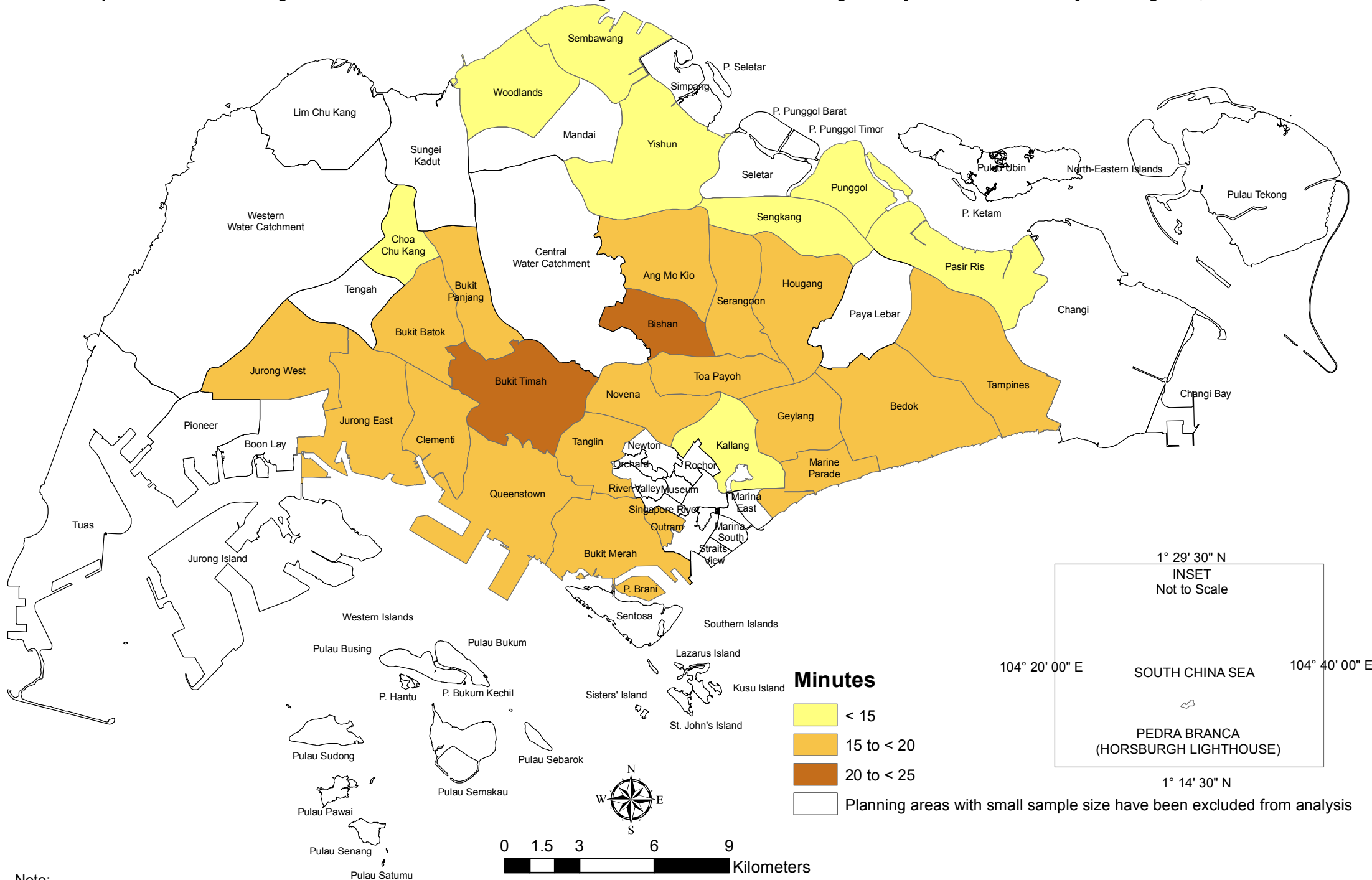


Minutes



Note:
Published map is based on the Urban Redevelopment Authority's Master Plan 2014 planning area boundaries and the Singapore Land Authority's 2015 Singapore island profile. The Master Plan 2014 is a forward looking guiding plan for 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.

Map 7.4 Median Travelling Time to School of Resident Students Aged 5 Years and Over Attending Primary School and Below by Planning Area, June 2015



Note:
Published map is based on the Urban Redevelopment Authority's Master Plan 2014 planning area boundaries and the Singapore Land Authority's 2015 Singapore island profile. The Master Plan 2014 is a forward looking guiding plan for 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.