



Population Trends 2025

POPULATION TRENDS, 2025

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PREFACE

Population size, structure and changes have important implications for production, investment and consumption activities as well as community development, social networks and kinship ties. A good understanding of demographic forces and emerging trends is useful for policy makers, planners, businesses and the academia.

The Singapore Department of Statistics compiles, monitors and analyses Singapore's population statistics and indicators in detail. A report on ***Population Trends*** that puts together different aspects of demographic statistics is released annually. ***Population Trends, 2025*** is the twenty-first edition of the annual series.

The report comprises six chapters, namely, 'Population', 'Geographical Distribution', 'Households and Housing', 'Family Formation and Dissolution', 'Fertility' and 'Mortality'. Key definitions and concepts are explained in text boxes in each chapter. Users can also explore the data time series in our e-service SingStat Table Builder at www.singstat.gov.sg/tablebuilder.

I would like to thank various government agencies for providing the necessary data for the compilation of indicators released in this report. My sincere appreciation is also extended to all others who have contributed to the successful completion of this report.

Koh Eng Chuan
Chief Statistician
Singapore

September 2025

Our Vision

National Statistical Service of Quality, Integrity and Expertise

Our Mission

We deliver Insightful Statistics and Trusted Statistical Services that
Empower Decision Making

Our Guiding Principles

- | | |
|--|--|
| Professionalism
& Expertise | <i>We adhere to professional ethics and develop statistical competency to produce quality statistics that comply with international concepts and best practices.</i> |
| Relevance
& Reliability | <i>We produce statistics that users need and trust.</i> |
| Accessibility | <i>We facilitate ease of access to our statistics through user-friendly platforms.</i> |
| Confidentiality | <i>We protect the confidentiality of individual information collected by us.</i> |
| Timeliness | <i>We disseminate statistics at the earliest possible date while maintaining data quality.</i> |
| Innovation | <i>We constantly seek ways to improve our processes, leveraging on new technology, to deliver better products and services to users.</i> |
| Collaboration | <i>We engage users on data needs, data providers and respondents on supply of data, and undertake the role of national statistical coordination.</i> |
| Effectiveness | <i>We optimise resource utilisation, leveraging on administrative and alternative data sources to ease respondent burden.</i> |

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n.a. not available
p preliminary
- nil or negligible

NOTES

The ***Population Trends, 2025*** contains statistics that are the most recently available at the time of its preparation.

Figures may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

KEY DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS, 1980 – 2025

Population	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2024	2025
Total Population ^{1,2,3} ('000)	2,413.9	3,047.1	4,027.9	5,076.7	5,685.8	6,036.9	6,111.2
Resident Population ^{2,3} ('000)	2,282.1	2,735.9	3,273.4	3,771.7	4,044.2	4,180.9	4,204.5
Singapore Citizens ('000)	2,194.3	2,623.7	2,985.9	3,230.7	3,523.2	3,635.9	3,660.7
Permanent Residents ('000)	87.8	112.1	287.5	541.0	521.0	544.9	543.8
Population Density ⁴ (Per sq km)	3,907	4,814	5,900	7,146	7,810	8,207	8,300
Sex Ratio ⁵ (Males per 1,000 females)	1,032	1,027	998	974	957	948	947
Median Age ⁵ (Years)	24.4	29.8	34.0	37.4	41.5	42.8	43.2
Old-Age Support Ratio ⁵ (Per person aged 65 years & over)							
Persons aged 15 – 64 years	13.8	11.8	9.9	8.2	4.6	3.8	3.6
Persons aged 20 – 64 years	11.3	10.5	9.0	7.4	4.3	3.5	3.3
	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2023	2024
Proportion of Singles Among Residents							
Aged 30 – 34 Years ^{5,6} (%)							
Males	21.3	34.0	30.7	37.1	41.9	45.2	45.2
Females	16.6	20.9	19.5	25.1	32.8	33.7	35.3
Highest Qualification Attained of Residents							
Aged 25 Years & Over ^{5,6,7} (%)							
Below Secondary	83.1	63.3	45.3	34.5	25.5	21.4	20.3
Secondary	9.5	23.6	24.0	19.0	16.3	15.5	15.3
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	1	4.7	8.9	9.5	10.0	10.0	10.3
Diploma & Professional Qualification	4.7*	3.6	9.8	13.3	15.3	16.6	16.8
University	2.7	4.7	12.1	23.7	33.0	36.6	37.3
Mean Years of Schooling Among Residents							
Aged 25 Years & Over ^{5,6,7} (Years)							
Males	4.7	6.6	8.6	10.1	11.3	11.7	11.8
Females	5.6	7.3	9.2	10.6	11.7	12.0	12.2
	3.7	5.9	8.1	9.7	10.9	11.4	11.5
Households & Housing ⁶	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2023	2024
Resident Households ⁸ ('000)	472.7	661.7	915.1	1,145.9	1,372.6	1,425.1	1,463.4
Average Household Size ⁸ (Persons)	4.87	4.25	3.70	3.50	3.22	3.11	3.09
Owner-Occupied Households ⁸ (%)	58.8	87.5	92.0	87.2	87.9	89.7	90.8
Type of Dwelling ^{8,9} (%)							
HDB Flats ¹⁰	67.8	85.0	88.0	82.4	78.7	77.8	77.4
Condominiums & Other Apartments	3.9	4.7	6.5	11.5	16.0	17.2	17.7
Landed Properties	8.5	7.0	5.1	5.7	5.0	4.8	4.7

* Data refer to Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary) and Diploma & Professional Qualification.

Notes:

- 1) Total population comprises Singapore residents (i.e. Singapore citizens and permanent residents) and non-residents.
- 2) Data for 1980 are based on *de facto* concept (i.e. the person is present in the country when enumerated at the reference period). Data from 1990 onwards are based on *de jure* concept (i.e. the person's place of usual residence).
- 3) Data from 2003 onwards exclude residents who have been away from Singapore for a continuous period of 12 months or longer as at the reference period.
- 4) Prior to 2003, data are based on Singapore's land area as at end-December. From 2003 onwards, data are based on Singapore's land area as at end-June.
- 5) Data refer to resident population.
- 6) Data for 2025 are not available.
- 7) Data pertain to residents who were not attending educational institutions as full-time students and include those who were upgrading their qualifications through part-time courses.
- 8) Data refer to resident households (i.e. households where the household reference person is a Singapore citizen or permanent resident).
- 9) Data include other types of dwelling (e.g. non-HDB shophouses).
- 10) Data for years prior to 2018 include non-privatised Housing and Urban Development Company (HUDC) flats.

KEY DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS, 1980 – 2024 (cont'd)

Family Formation and Dissolution ⁶	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2023	2024
Total Marriages¹¹	22,444	23,953	22,561	24,363	22,651	28,310	26,328
General Marriage Rate¹²							
Males (Per 1,000 unmarried resident males aged 15-49 years)	54.9	52.2	47.4	39.3	35.7	44.3	42.0
Females (Per 1,000 unmarried resident females aged 15-49 years)	67.3	59.2	46.8	35.3	34.9	43.1	40.1
Median Age at First Marriage (Years)							
Grooms	26.7	28.0	28.7	30.0	30.4	31.0	31.1
Brides	23.6	25.3	26.2	27.7	28.8	29.5	29.6
Total Divorces & Annulments	1,721	3,634	5,137	7,338	6,959	7,118	7,382
General Divorce Rate¹³							
Males (Per 1,000 married resident males aged 20 years & over)	3.7	6.1	6.5	7.5	6.3	6.0	6.3
Females (Per 1,000 married resident females aged 20 years & over)	3.8	6.1	6.5	7.2	6.1	5.5	5.7
Fertility ⁶	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2023	2024
Total Live-Births	41,217	51,142	46,997	37,967	38,590	33,541	33,703
Resident Live-Births	40,100	49,787	44,765	35,129	34,233	30,518	30,808
Crude Birth Rate⁵ (Per 1,000 residents)	17.6	18.2	13.7	9.3	8.5	7.4	7.4
Total Fertility Rate⁵ (Per female)	1.82	1.83	1.60	1.15	1.10	0.97	0.97
Gross Reproduction Rate⁵ (Per female)	0.88	0.88	0.77	0.56	0.53	0.46	0.47
Net Reproduction Rate⁵ (Per female)	0.86	0.87	0.76	0.55	0.53	0.46	0.47
Mortality ⁶	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2023	2024
Total Deaths	12,505	13,891	15,693	17,610	22,054	26,888	26,442
Resident Deaths	11,205	12,932	14,715	16,476	20,985	25,567	25,171
Crude Death Rate⁵ (Per 1,000 residents)	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.4	5.2	6.2	6.0
Age-Standardised Death Rate^{5,14} (Per 1,000 residents)	13.0	10.5	8.8	6.5	5.2	5.6	5.3
Infant Mortality Rate⁵ (Per 1,000 resident live-births)	8.0	6.6	2.5	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.3
Life Expectancy at Birth^{5,15} (Years)							
Males	72.1	75.3	78.0	81.7	83.7	83.2	83.5
Females	69.8	73.1	76.0	79.2	81.3	81.0	81.2
	74.7	77.6	80.0	84.0	85.9	85.3	85.6

Notes (cont'd):

- 11) Total marriages comprise civil marriages registered under the Women's Charter and Muslim marriages registered under the Administration of Muslim Law Act. Data exclude civil marriages which were contracted overseas or under religious and customary rites, and were subsequently registered in Singapore in the reference year.
- 12) Data are based on resident grooms/brides and resident population, except for 1980 which are based on total grooms/brides and total population.
- 13) Data are based on divorces and annulments. From 2004 onwards, data are based on divorces and annulments where the male/female spouses are residents (i.e. Singapore citizens and permanent residents).
- 14) The Singapore resident population as at June 2020 was used as the standard population to fix the age structure and eliminate its effect on mortality trends.
- 15) Data for the latest available year is preliminary.

Population Trends

Chapter 1 Population

Population Size and Growth

Singapore's total population stood at 6.11 million as at end-June 2025 (Table 1.1), a 1.2% increase from end-June 2024. Both the resident and non-resident populations grew.

The resident population grew by 0.6% to 4.20 million as at end-June 2025. Within the resident population, citizens grew by 0.7% to 3.66 million while permanent residents remained relatively stable at 0.54 million. The non-resident population stood at 1.91 million as at end-June 2025, an increase of 2.7% from the year before.

Table 1.1 Singapore Population Size and Growth by Residential Status

Year	Number ('000)					Annual Growth ¹ (%)				
	Total Population	Singapore Residents			Non-Residents	Total Population	Singapore Residents			Non-Residents
		Total	Citizens	PRs			Total	Citizens	PRs	
2000	4,027.9	3,273.4	2,985.9	287.5	754.5	2.8	1.8	1.3	9.9	9.3
2010	5,076.7	3,771.7	3,230.7	541.0	1,305.0	2.3	1.4	0.8	6.5	5.6
2015	5,535.0	3,902.7	3,375.0	527.7	1,632.3	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.0	2.1
2020	5,685.8	4,044.2	3,523.2	521.0	1,641.6	-0.3	0.4	0.6	-0.8	-2.1
2021	5,453.6	3,986.8	3,498.2	488.7	1,466.7	-4.1	-1.4	-0.7	-6.2	-10.7
2022	5,637.0	4,073.2	3,553.7	519.5	1,563.8	3.4	2.2	1.6	6.3	6.6
2023	5,917.6	4,149.3	3,610.7	538.6	1,768.4	5.0	1.9	1.6	3.7	13.1
2024	6,036.9	4,180.9	3,635.9	544.9	1,856.0	2.0	0.8	0.7	1.2	5.0
2025	6,111.2	4,204.5	3,660.7	543.8	1,906.7	1.2	0.6	0.7	-0.2	2.7

Note: Data from 2003 onwards exclude residents who have been away from Singapore for a continuous period of 12 months or longer as at the reference period.

Population

Total population comprises Singapore residents and non-residents. Resident population comprises Singapore citizens and permanent residents. Non-resident population comprises foreigners who are working, studying or living in Singapore but not granted permanent residence, excluding tourists and short-term visitors.

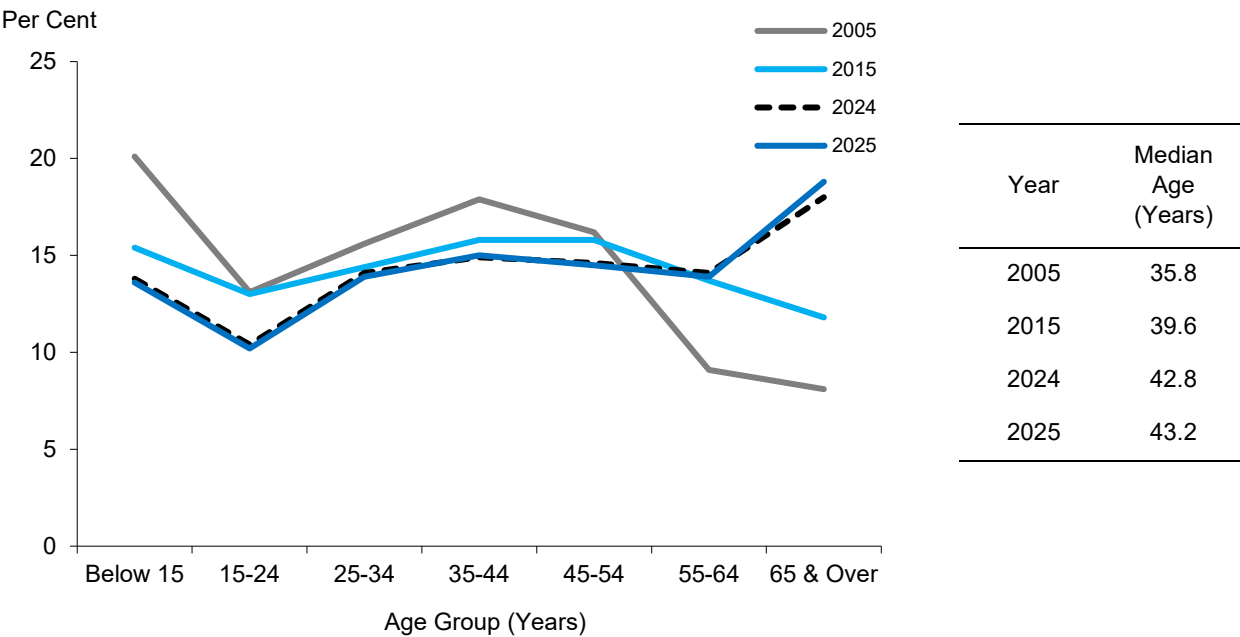
Singapore's population estimates are compiled using the register-based approach since the *Census of Population 2000*. The basic count and profile of the population are based on a person's place of usual residence i.e. *de jure* concept.

¹ For 2000 and 2010, growth rate refers to the annualised change over the last ten years. From 2015 onwards, growth rate refers to the change over the previous year.

Age Structure

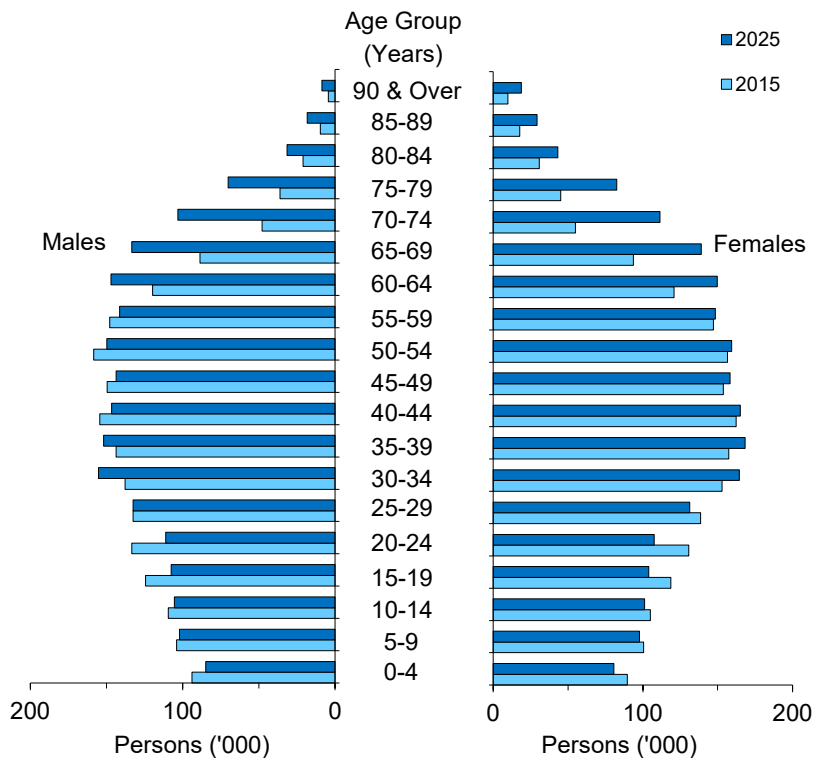
Singapore’s resident population continued to age. The median age of the resident population rose to 43.2 years as at end-June 2025, from 42.8 years in the previous year and 39.6 years a decade ago (Chart 1.1). Over the same period, the proportion of residents aged 65 years and over rose to 18.8% in 2025 from 18.0% in 2024 and 11.8% in 2015.

Chart 1.1 Age Distribution of Resident Population



Between 2015 and 2025, the largest increase in the resident population was observed among those aged 65-79 years, for both males and females.

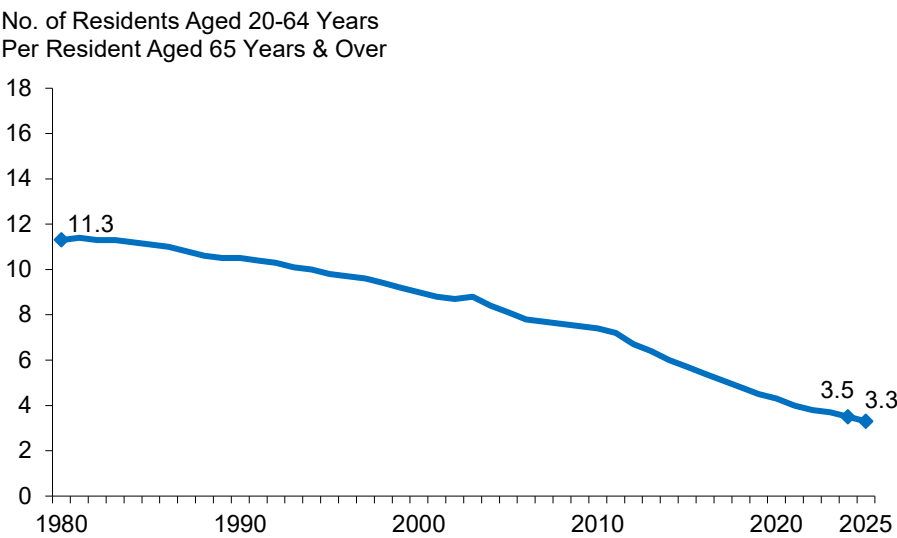
Chart 1.2 Age Pyramid of Resident Population



Old-Age Support Ratio

The resident old-age support ratio, which refers to the number of residents aged 20-64 years per resident aged 65 years and over continued to decline, to 3.3 as at end-June 2025, from 3.5 as at end-June 2024 (Chart 1.3).

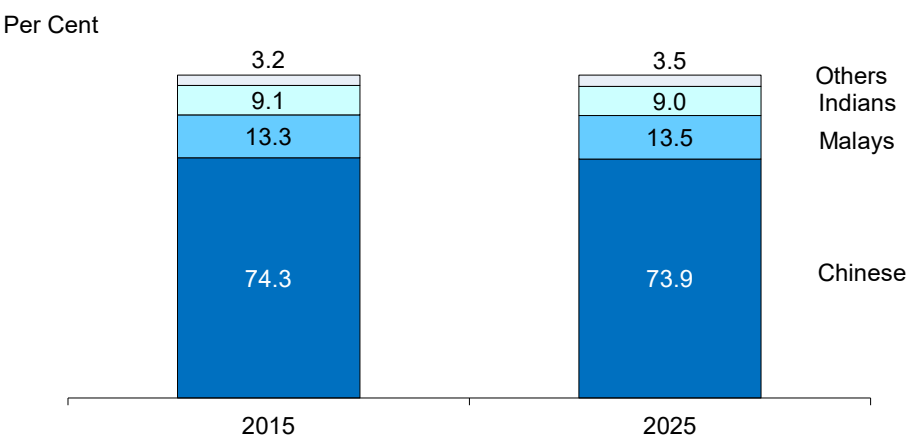
Chart 1.3 Resident Old-Age Support Ratio



Ethnic Composition

The ethnic composition of the resident population remained broadly stable over the last decade. As at end-June 2025, the resident population comprised 73.9% Chinese, 13.5% Malays, 9.0% Indians, and 3.5% Others (Chart 1.4).

Chart 1.4 Ethnic Composition of Resident Population



Sex Composition

Among the resident population, the number of females continued to be higher than the number of males, contributed by the longer life expectancy of females and the ageing population. As at end-June 2025, the overall sex ratio was 947 males per 1,000 females (Chart 1.5), with the proportion of females exceeding that of males at the older age groups (Chart 1.6). More than 6 in 10 were females among residents aged 85 years and over.

Chart 1.5 Sex Composition of Resident Population

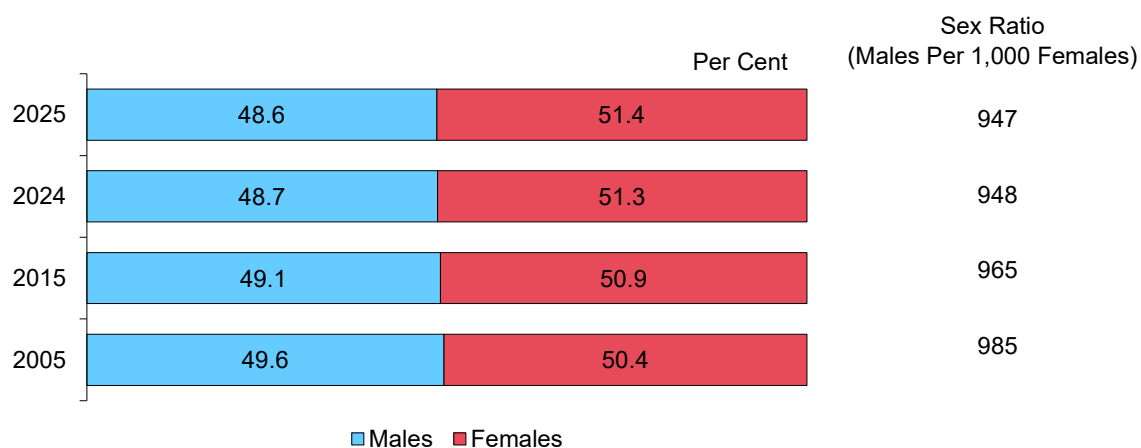
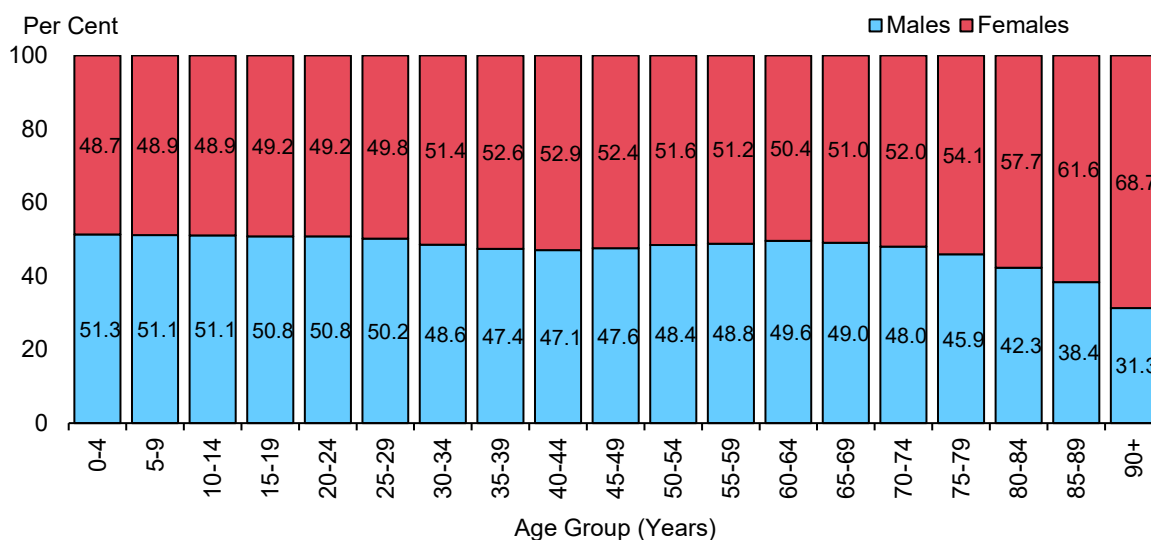


Chart 1.6 Sex Composition of Resident Population by Age Group, 2025

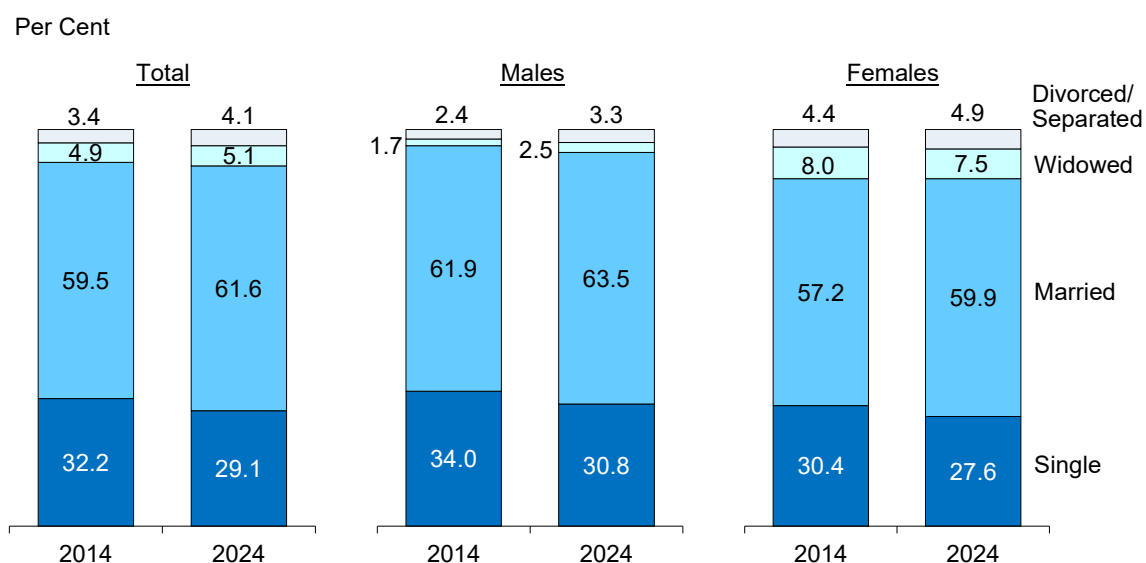


Marital Status

Among the resident population aged 15 years and over, married persons made up the largest group at 61.6% in 2024, up from 59.5% in 2014 (Chart 1.7). This was followed by single (or never married) persons at 29.1%, a decrease from 32.2% a decade ago. Those who were widowed and divorced or separated accounted for 5.1% and 4.1% respectively in 2024, compared to 4.9% and 3.4% in 2014.

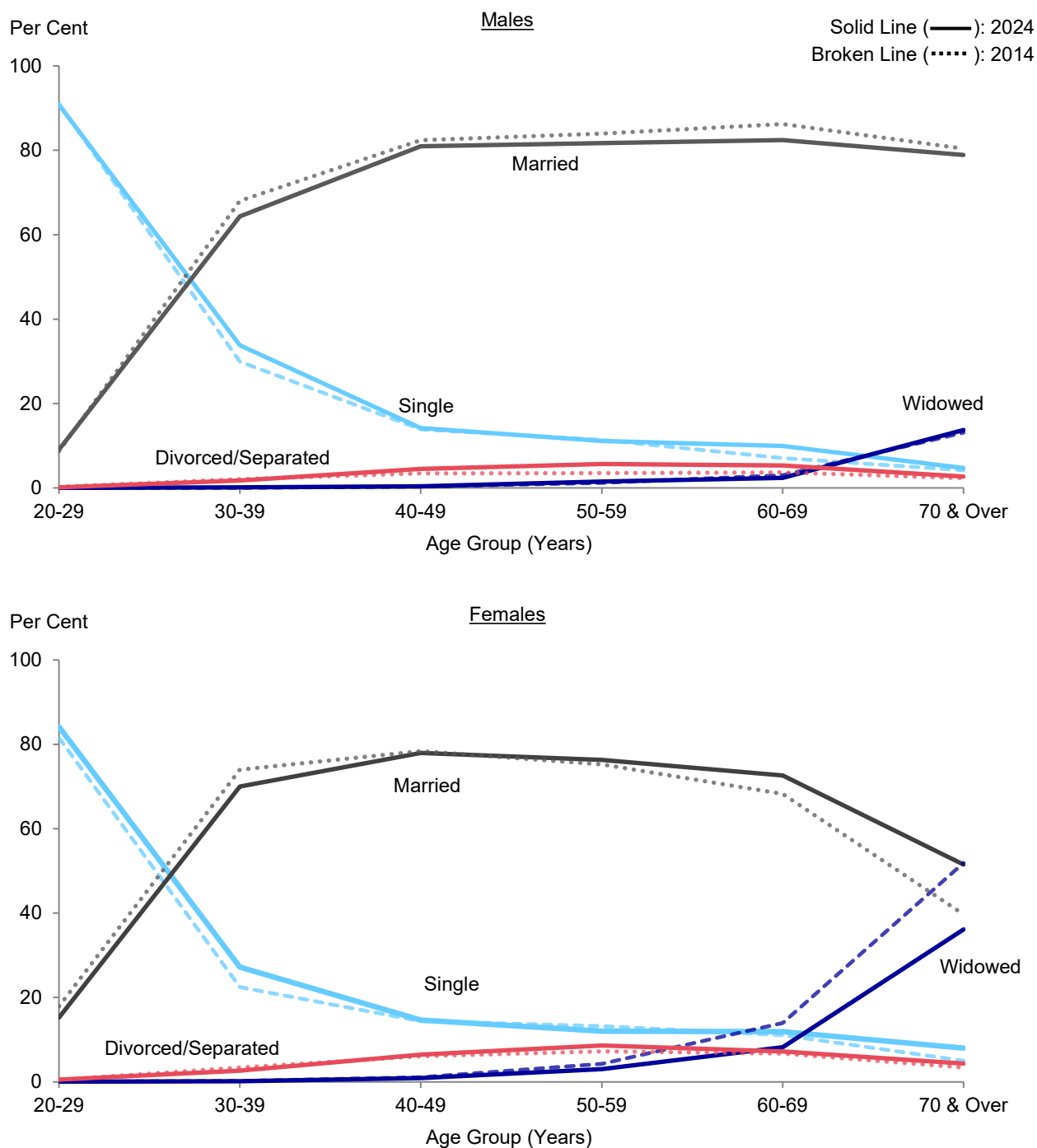
The proportion of widowed residents continued to be higher among females than males, due in part to the longer life expectancy of females.

Chart 1.7 Marital Status of Resident Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Sex



The marital status distribution among the resident population varied across age groups. Most residents in the younger age group of 20 – 29 years were single, while those aged 30 years and over were predominantly married (Chart 1.8). In tandem with improved life expectancy in 2024 compared to a decade ago, the proportion of widowed female residents among those aged 60 years and over declined over the same period.

Chart 1.8 Distribution of Marital Status Among Resident Population by Selected Age Group and Sex

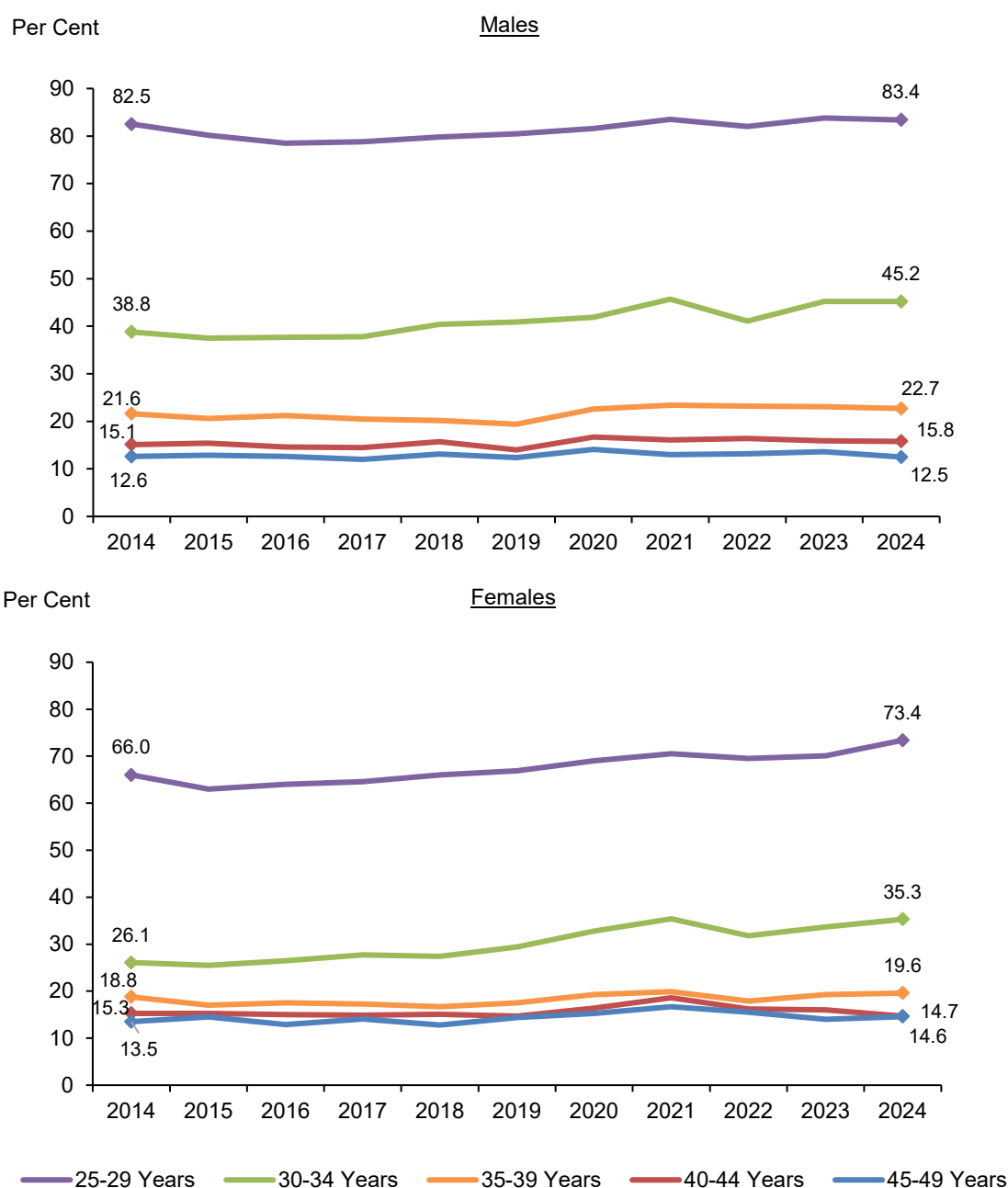


Proportion of Singles²

Among the resident population aged 25 – 49 years, the proportion of singles rose across almost all male and female age groups over the past decade (Chart 1.9).

The largest increases were observed among residents aged 30 – 34 years. In 2024, 45.2% of resident males and 35.3% of resident females in this age group were single, an increase from 38.8% and 26.1% respectively in 2014.

Chart 1.9 Proportion of Singles Among Resident Population by Selected Age Group and Sex



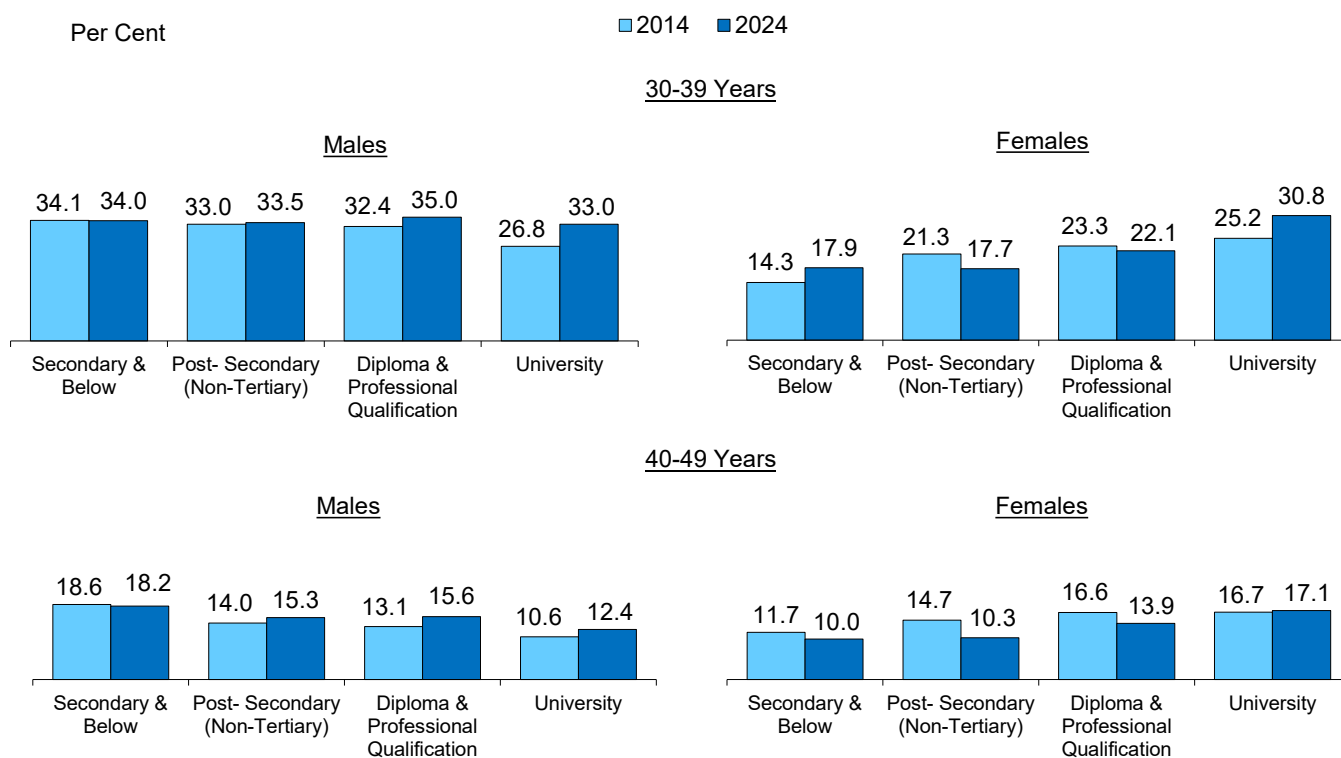
² Data refers to those who are never-married.

Among resident males aged 40-49 years, singlehood was generally more prevalent among those with lower educational qualifications. In 2024, 18.2% of resident males aged 40-49 years with secondary & below qualification were single, higher than the 12.4% among those with university qualification (Chart 1.10).

In contrast, among resident females aged 40-49 years, there were proportionally more singles among those with higher educational qualifications. The proportion of singles among resident females aged 40-49 years with university qualification was 17.1% in 2024, higher than the 10.0% among those with secondary & below qualification.

The proportion of singles among resident males aged 30-39 years with university qualification increased to 33.0% in 2024, up from 26.8% in 2014. In comparison, singlehood rates among those with below university qualifications remained largely stable over the same period. As a result, the difference in proportion of singles among resident males with different educational qualifications narrowed compared to ten years ago.

Chart 1.10 Proportion of Singles Among Resident Population by Selected Age Group, Sex and Highest Qualification Attained

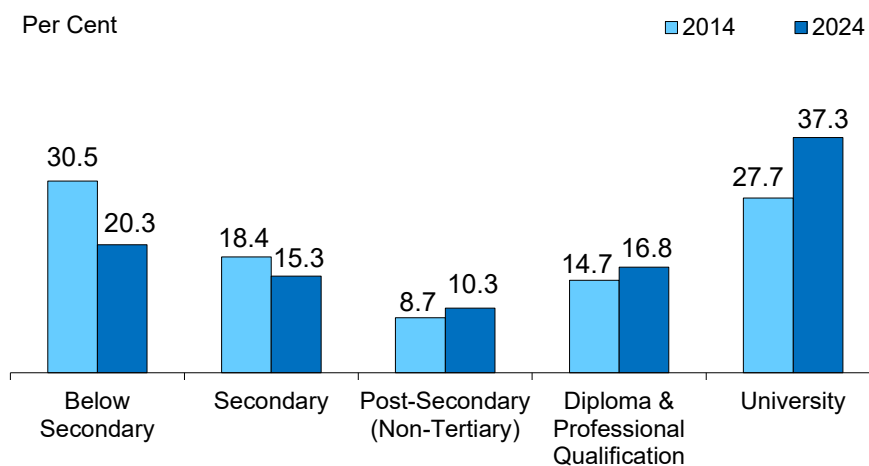


Note: Data pertain to residents who were not attending educational institutions as full-time students and include those who were upgrading their qualifications through part-time courses.

Education Profile³

Among residents aged 25 years and over, the proportion of those with post-secondary or higher qualifications rose from 51.2% in 2014 to 64.4% in 2024 (Chart 1.11). This was mainly attributable to the increase in the proportion of university graduates, from 27.7% to 37.3% over the decade.

Chart 1.11 Highest Qualification Attained of Resident Population Aged 25 Years and Over

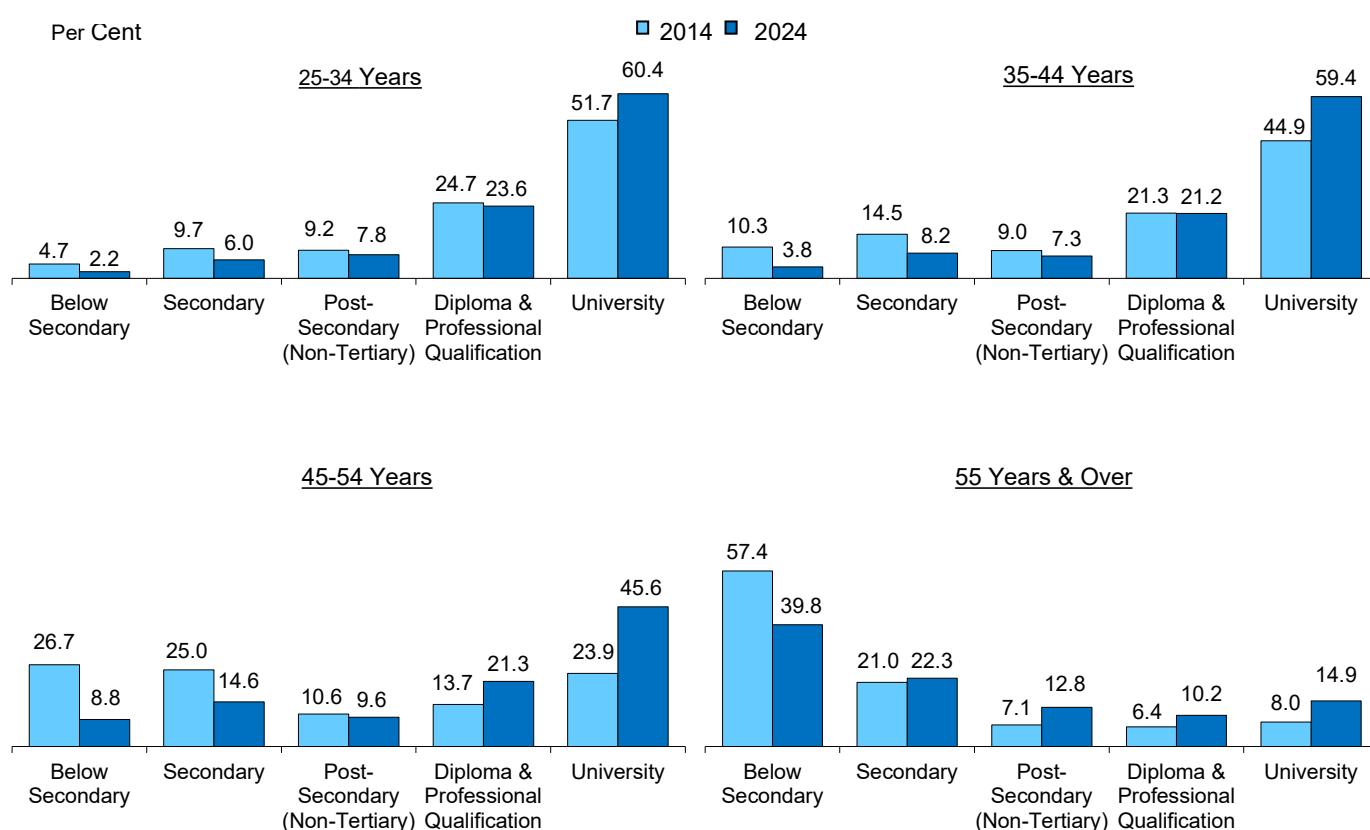


³ Data pertain to residents who were not attending educational institutions as full-time students and include those who were upgrading their qualifications through part-time courses.

The proportion of residents with university qualifications rose across all age groups between 2014 and 2024 (Chart 1.12). The largest increase of 21.7 percentage-points was observed among residents aged 45-54 years, from 23.9% to 45.6%.

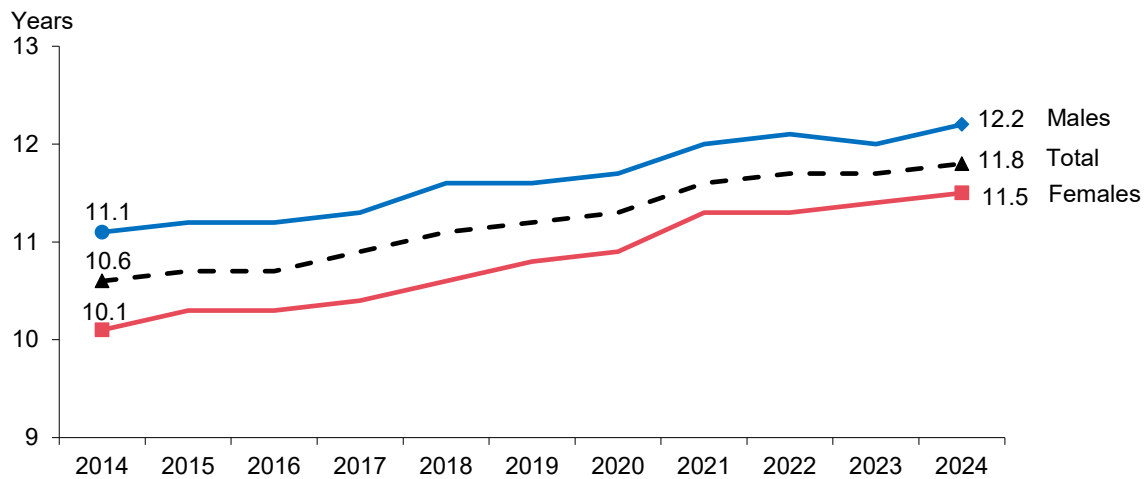
Among residents aged 25-34 years, 60.4% were university graduates in 2024, an increase of 8.7 percentage-points from 51.7% in 2014. Conversely, the proportions of those with below university qualifications within this age group fell, especially those with secondary and below secondary qualifications.

Chart 1.12 Highest Qualification Attained of Resident Population Aged 25 Years and Over by Age Group



With a larger proportion of residents attaining higher qualifications, the average number of years of schooling among residents increased from 10.6 years in 2014 to 11.8 years in 2024 (Chart 1.13). The gap between the males and females narrowed from 1.0 years to 0.7 years over the same period.

Chart 1.13 Mean Years of Schooling Among Resident Population Aged 25 Years and Over by Sex

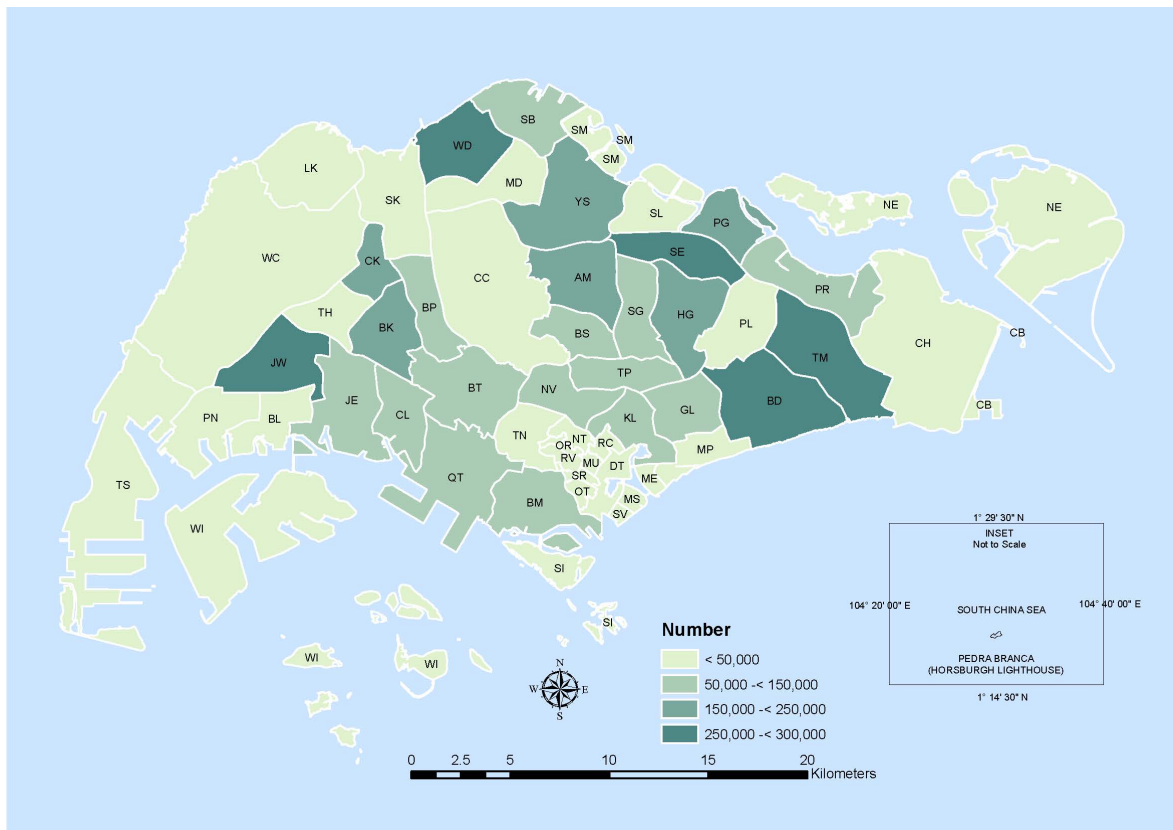


Chapter 2 Geographical Distribution

Resident Population

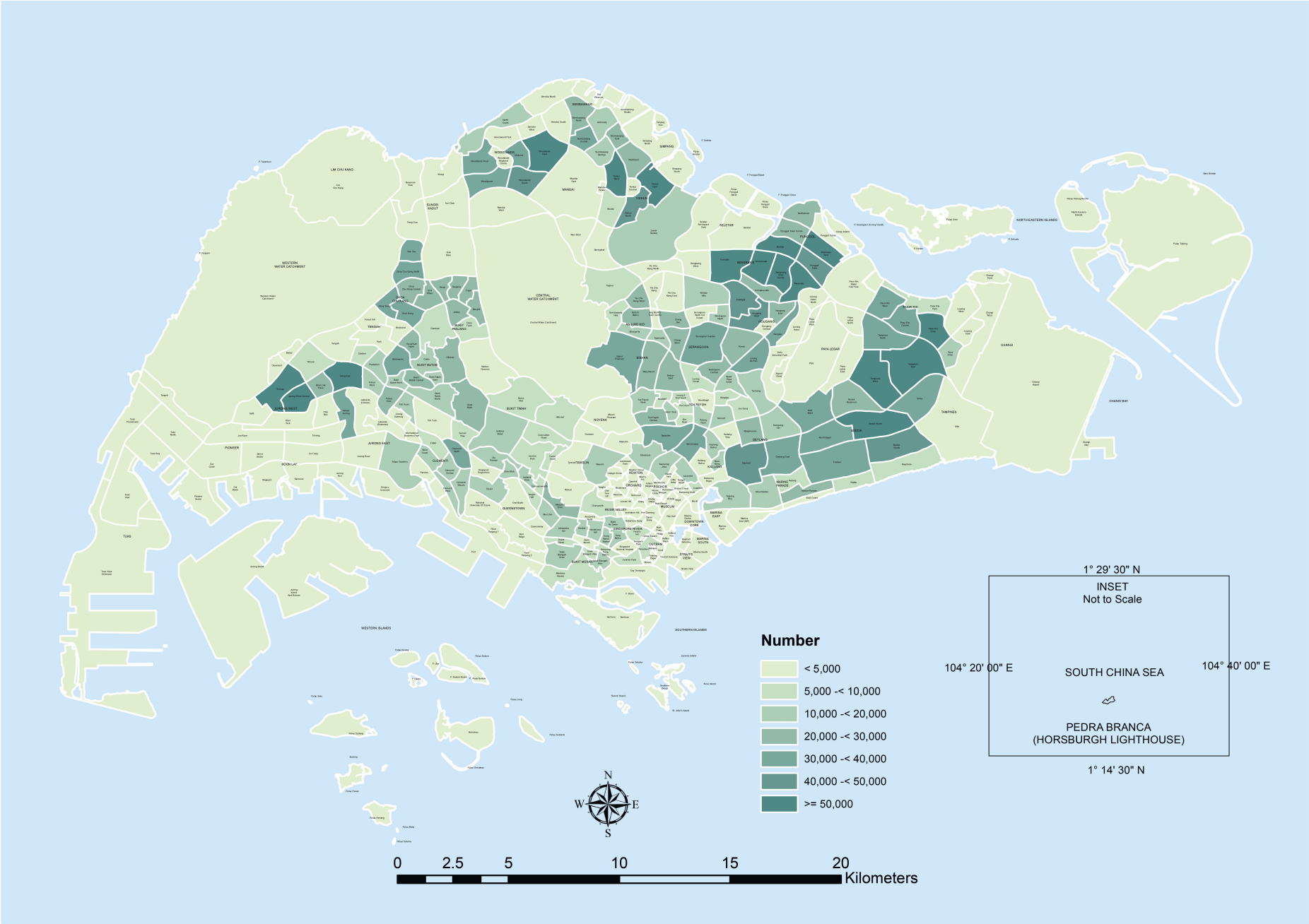
As at end-June 2025, more than half (52.0%) of the 4.2 million residents resided in nine out of the fifty-five planning areas⁴ in Singapore. There were five planning areas with more than 250,000 residents each, namely Tampines, Bedok, Sengkang, Woodlands and Jurong West (Chart 2.1). Tampines was the most populous with 290,090 residents.

Chart 2.1 Resident Population by Planning Area, June 2025



⁴ Planning areas refer to areas demarcated in the Urban Redevelopment Authority's Master Plan 2019.

Chart 2.2 Resident Population by Subzone, June 2025



Age Profile

In 2025, Outram, Ang Mo Kio, Jurong East, Bukit Merah and Rochor were some of the planning areas which had higher proportions of residents aged 65 years and over than other planning areas (Chart 2.3). For each of these areas, more than one in five residents were aged 65 years and above.

In comparison, planning areas with newer housing estates had a higher proportion of children aged below 5 years than older planning areas. In 2025, Tengah, Punggol, Sembawang and Tampines were among the planning areas with the highest proportion of residents aged below 5 years old. Children below 5 made up more than 5.0% of the residents in each of these areas (Chart 2.4).

Chart 2.3 Proportion of Resident Population Aged 65 Years and Over by Planning Area, June 2025

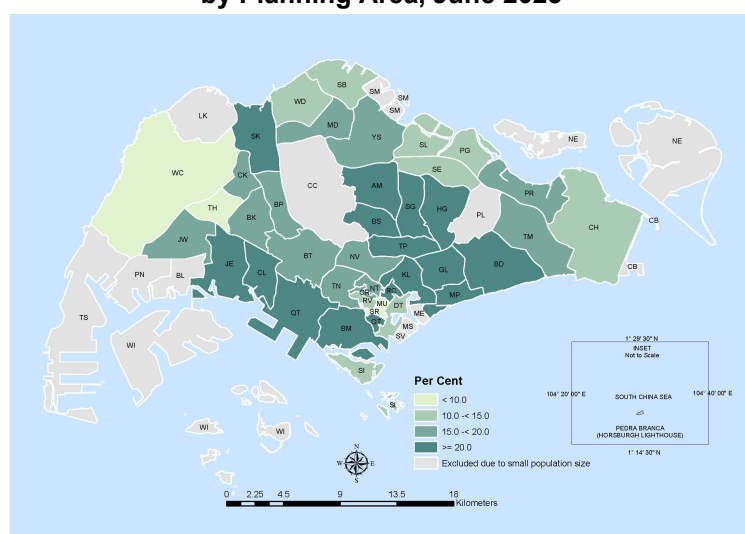
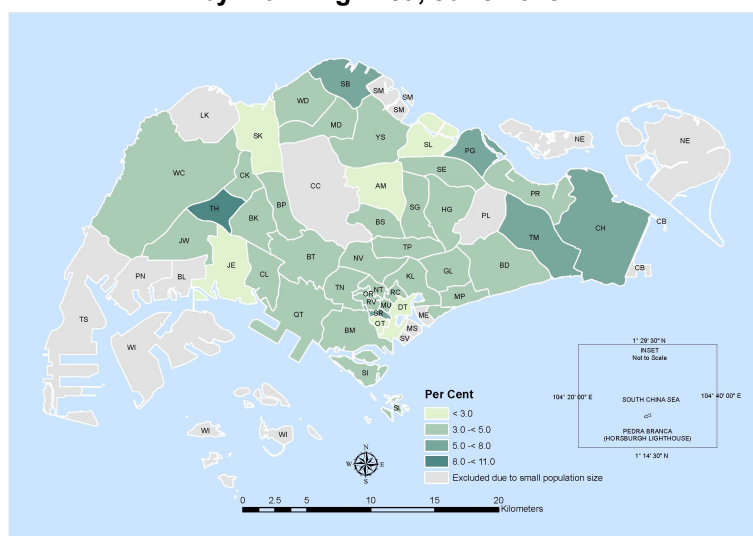


Chart 2.4 Proportion of Resident Population Aged Below 5 Years by Planning Area, June 2025⁵

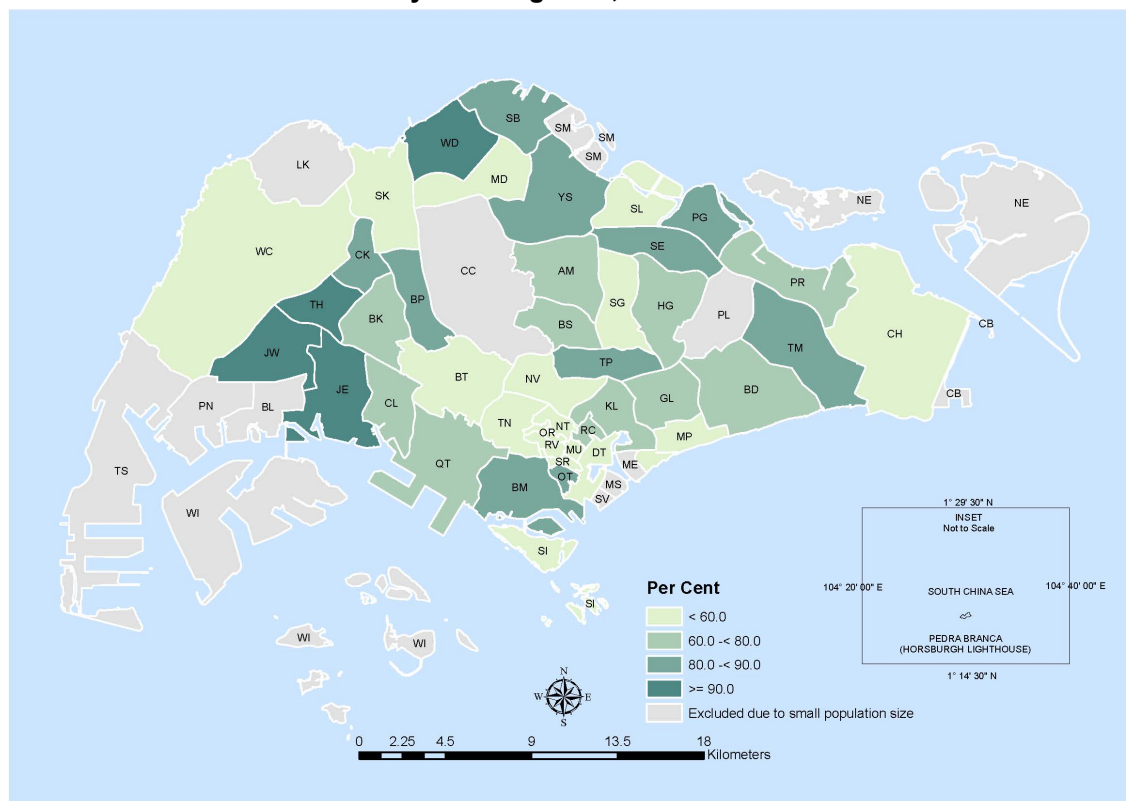


⁵ Changi and Singapore River have small counts of 1,960 and 4,630 residents respectively with at least 5.0% of them aged below 5 years.

Type of Dwelling

An estimated 3.19 million residents, or approximately three in four residents, resided in HDB flats in 2025 (Chart 2.5). In four planning areas, namely Tengah, Woodlands, Jurong West and Jurong East, the proportion of HDB dwellers exceeded 90.0%.

Chart 2.5 Proportion of Resident Population Staying in HDB Flats by Planning Area, June 2025



Floor Area

In 2025, proportionately more seniors aged 65 years and over (27.2%) lived in smaller residential dwelling units with floor areas of 80 sq m or less, compared to the overall resident population (19.6%) (Chart 2.6).

Tengah and Outram were among the planning areas where at least 50.0% of residents aged 65 years and above were staying in residential dwelling units with floor areas of 80 sq m or less (Chart 2.7).

Chart 2.6 Proportion of Resident Population by Floor Area of Residence (sq m), 2025

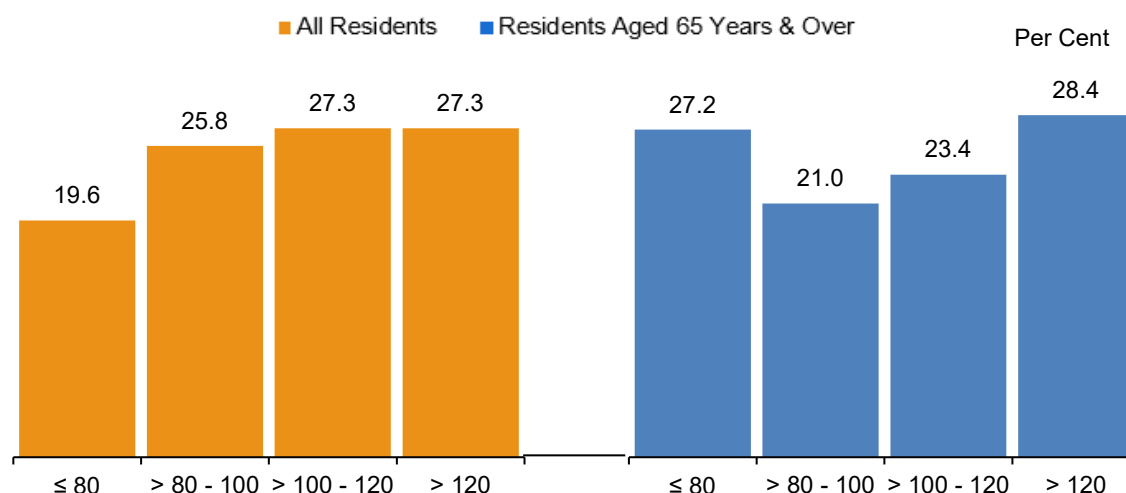
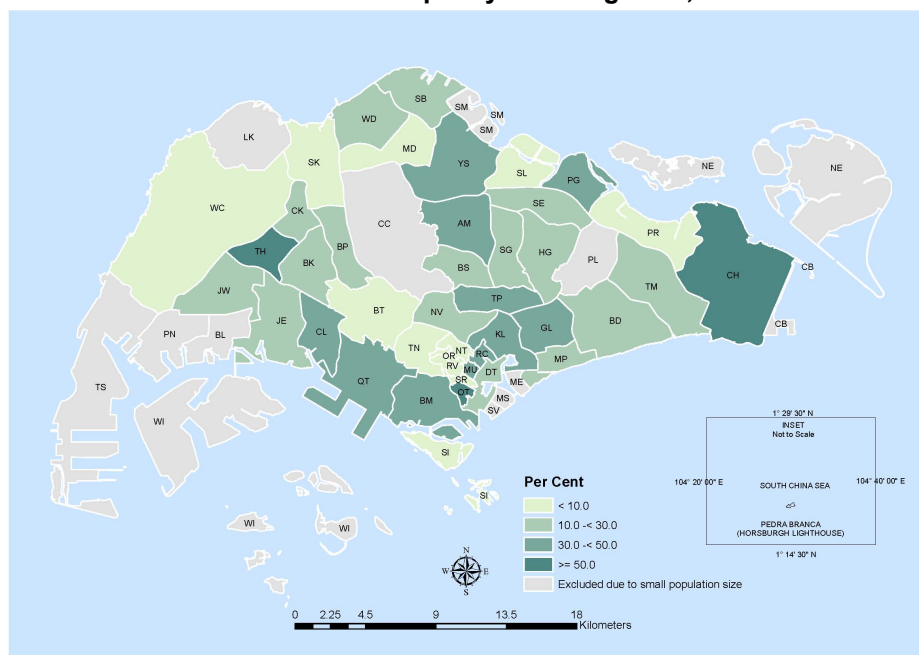


Chart 2.7 Proportion of Residents Aged 65 Years & Over Staying in Residential Dwelling Units of Floor Area ≤80 sq m by Planning Area, June 2025⁶



⁶ Changi has a small count of 160 residents (excluding residents without floor area information) aged 65 years and over with at least 50.0% of them staying in residential units with floor areas of 80 sqm or less.

Note:

Published maps are based on Urban Redevelopment Authority's Master Plan 2019 planning area boundaries and Singapore Land Authority's 2025 Singapore island profile. The Master Plan 2019 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.

Codes for Planning Area

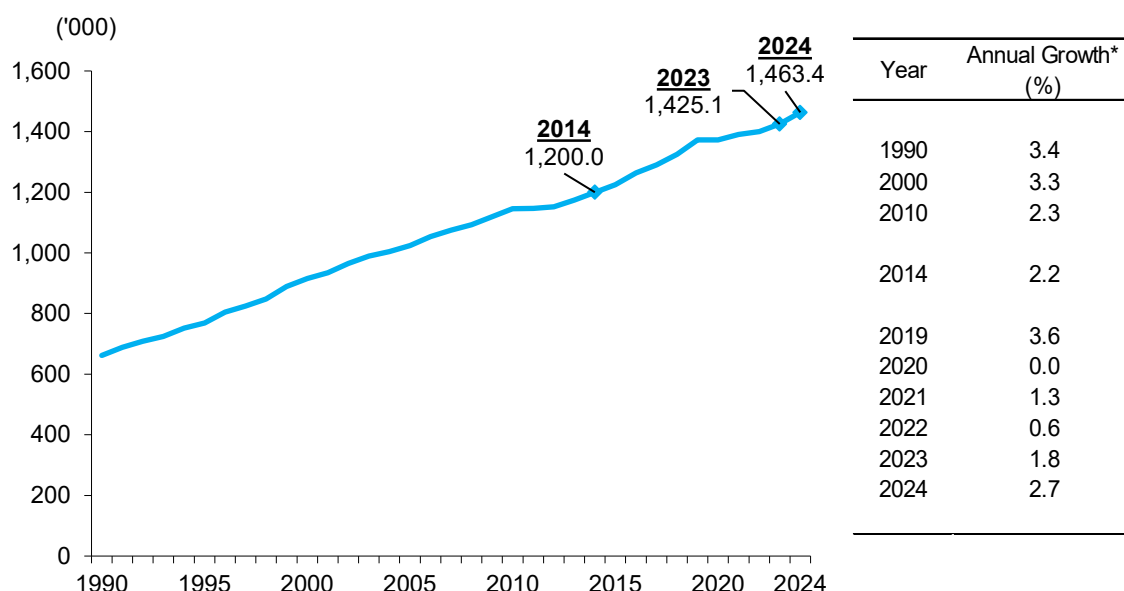
AM	Ang Mo Kio	GL	Geylang	OR	Orchard	SL	Seletar
BD	Bedok	HG	Hougang	OT	Outram	SM	Simpang
BK	Bukit Batok	JE	Jurong East	PG	Punggol	SR	Singapore River
BL	Boon Lay	JW	Jurong West	PL	Paya Lebar	SV	Straits View
BM	Bukit Merah	KL	Kallang	PN	Pioneer	TH	Tengah
BP	Bukit Panjang	LK	Lim Chu Kang	PR	Pasir Ris	TM	Tampines
BS	Bishan	MD	Mandai	QT	Queenstown	TN	Tanglin
BT	Bukit Timah	ME	Marina East	RC	Rochor	TP	Toa Payoh
CB	Changi Bay	MP	Marine Parade	RV	River Valley	TS	Tuas
CC	Central Water Catchment	MS	Marina South	SB	Sembawang	WC	Western Water Catchment
CH	Changi	MU	Museum	SE	Sengkang	WD	Woodlands
CK	Choa Chu Kang	NE	North-Eastern Islands	SG	Serangoon	WI	Western Islands
CL	Clementi	NT	Newton	SI	Southern Islands	YS	Yishun
DT	Downtown Core	NV	Novena	SK	Sungei Kadut		

Chapter 3 Households and Housing

Resident Households

The number of resident households increased 2.7% from 1.43 million in 2023 to 1.46 million in 2024 (Chart 3.1).

Chart 3.1 Resident Households



* For 1990, 2000 and 2010, growth rates refer to the annualised change over the last ten years. From 2014 onwards, growth rate refers to the change over the previous year.

Household

A household refers to (i) a group of two or more persons living together in the same house and sharing common food or other essential arrangements for living; or (ii) a person living alone or a person living with others but having his own food or other essential arrangements for living. Although persons may be living in the same house, they may not be members of the same household.

A resident household refers to a household where the household reference person is a Singapore citizen or permanent resident.

The household reference person may refer to the oldest member, the main income earner, the owner-occupier of the house, the person who manages the affairs of the household, or the person who supplied the information pertaining to other members.

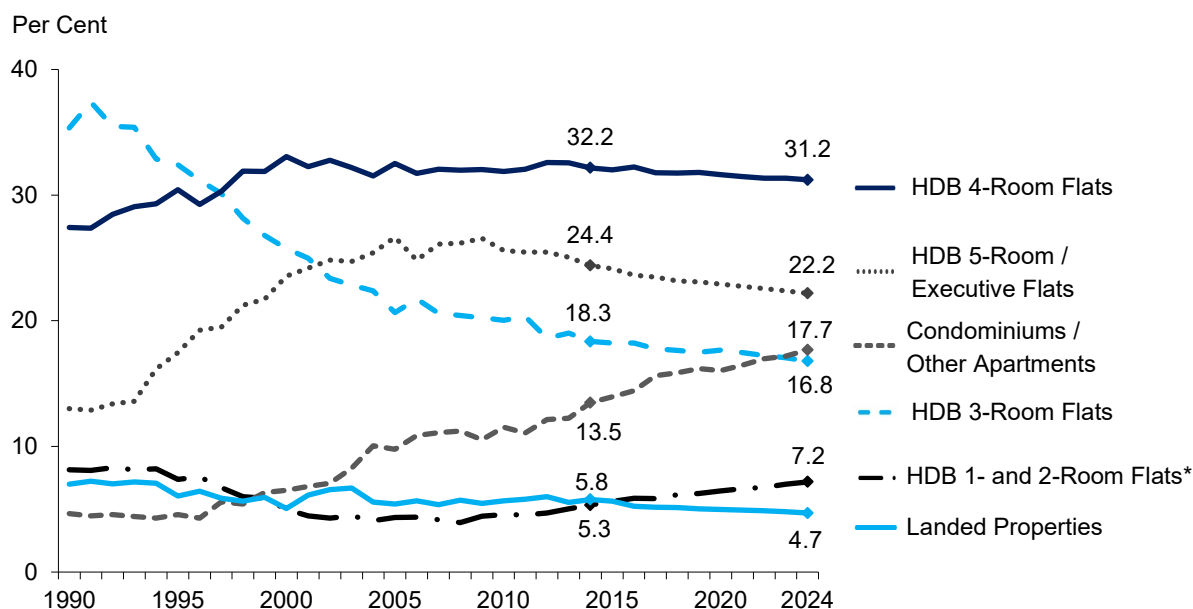
Prior to Census of Population 2020, survey respondents were asked to identify the 'head of household'. The identified person is used as the reference person to determine relationships between household members. In Census of Population 2020, the term 'head of household' has been replaced with 'household reference person'.

Type of Dwelling

While most resident households continued to reside in HDB flats, the proportion fell from 80.4% in 2014 to 77.4% in 2024. HDB 4-room and 5-room/executive flats remained the most prevalent type of dwelling among resident households over the past decade, even though the proportions declined from 32.2% and 24.4% in 2014 to 31.2% and 22.2% in 2024 respectively (Chart 3.2).

Correspondingly, the proportion of resident households living in condominiums and other apartments rose from 13.5% in 2014 to 17.7% in 2024. It was the third most prevalent type of dwelling among resident households in 2024, higher than the proportion who were living in HDB 3-room flats (16.8%). Those living in landed properties decreased from 5.8% to 4.7% over the same period.

Chart 3.2 Proportion of Resident Households by Selected Type of Dwelling



* Includes HDB studio apartments.

Tenancy of Households

In 2024, 90.8% of resident households owned the dwelling they were living in, similar to the 90.3% and 90.4% in 2014 and 2019 (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1 Resident Households by Tenancy of Household

Year	Tenancy ('000)			% in Owner-Occupied
	Total*	Owner-Occupied	Rented	
1990	661.7	578.9	78.6	87.5
2000	915.1	841.6	63.4	92.0
2010	1,145.9	998.9	132.5	87.2
2014	1,200.0	1,083.4	109.8	90.3
2019	1,372.4	1,240.6	122.5	90.4
2020 ⁷	1,372.6	1,206.0	152.1	87.9
2021	1,390.6	1,236.9	134.8	88.9
2022	1,399.6	1,249.7	131.7	89.3
2023	1,425.1	1,277.8	132.0	89.7
2024	1,463.4	1,329.0	124.0	90.8

* Includes resident households in "Others" tenancy.

Tenancy of Household

Tenancy refers to the tenure status of the household with respect to the dwelling in which the household members live in.

"Owner-Occupied" refers to a household where the household reference person and/or any other member(s) in the household owns the dwelling unit. This includes those which are fully paid-up as well as those with outstanding housing loans.

"Rented" refers to a household where the household reference person and/or any other member(s) in the household rents whole or part of the dwelling unit.

"Others" refer to a household where the household reference person and/or any other member(s) in the household occupies whole or part of the dwelling unit without charge (provided free by other persons (e.g., employers, relatives, friends, or any other persons)).

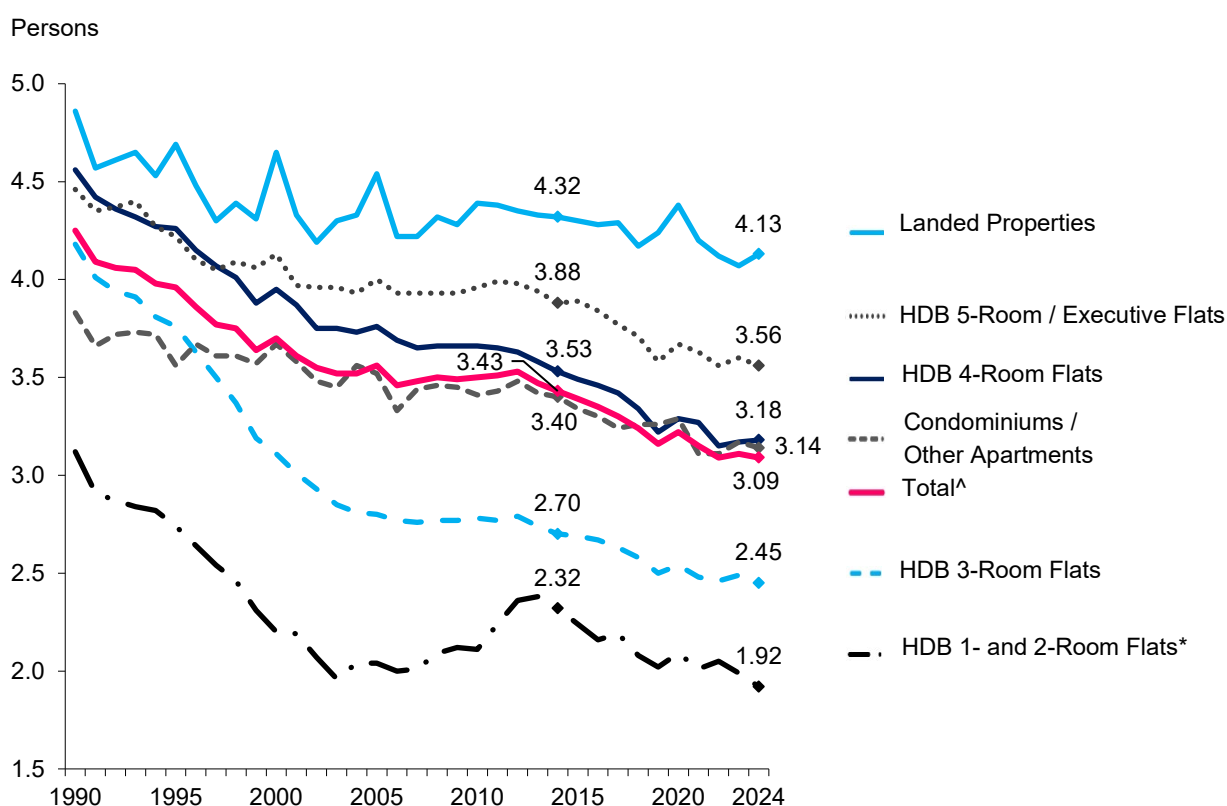
⁷ The fall in the proportion of owner-occupied resident households in 2020 could be due to changes in living arrangements arising from the COVID-19 pandemic. For example, individuals moving in with family members to provide care or support during the pandemic, or resident homeowners who left Singapore before the pandemic and remained overseas at the point of data collection.

Household Size

The average household size among resident households decreased from 3.43 persons in 2014 to 3.09 persons in 2024 (Chart 3.3). The decline was observed across all types of dwelling.

Resident households living in smaller dwellings tend to have fewer persons. In 2024, the average household size was 1.92 persons for HDB 1- & 2-room flats and 2.45 persons for HDB 3-room flats. Conversely, those living in HDB 5-room/executive flats and landed properties had 3.56 persons and 4.13 persons on average respectively. The average household sizes for HDB 4-room flats and condominiums/other apartments were similar at 3.18 persons and 3.14 persons respectively in 2024.

Chart 3.3 Average Household Size of Resident Households by Selected Type of Dwelling



[^] Includes other types of dwelling (e.g. non-HDB shophouses). Data for years prior to 2018 includes non-privatised Housing and Urban Development Company (HUDC) flats.

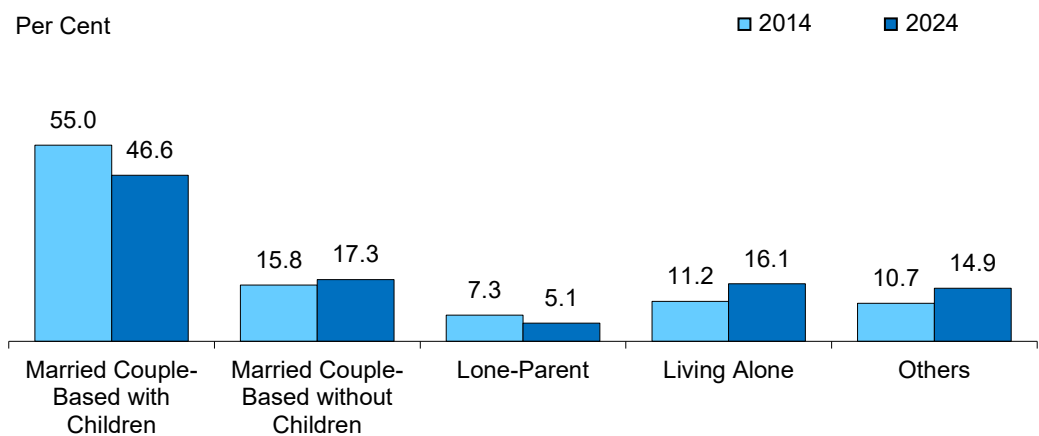
^{*} Includes HDB studio apartments.

Household Living Arrangement

While married couple-based households with children remained the most prevalent living arrangement, its share among resident households declined from 55.0% in 2014 to 46.6% in 2024 (Chart 3.4).

Over the same period, the proportions increased for couple-based households without children (from 15.8% to 17.3%) and one-person households (from 11.2% to 16.1%).

Chart 3.4 Resident Households by Household Living Arrangement



Household Living Arrangement

Couple-based households refer to households with a married household reference person and spouse. This category is further split into those living with children and without children.

Lone-parent households refer to households whose household reference person is never-married/widowed/divorced/separated and living with children aged below 16 years or never-married children.

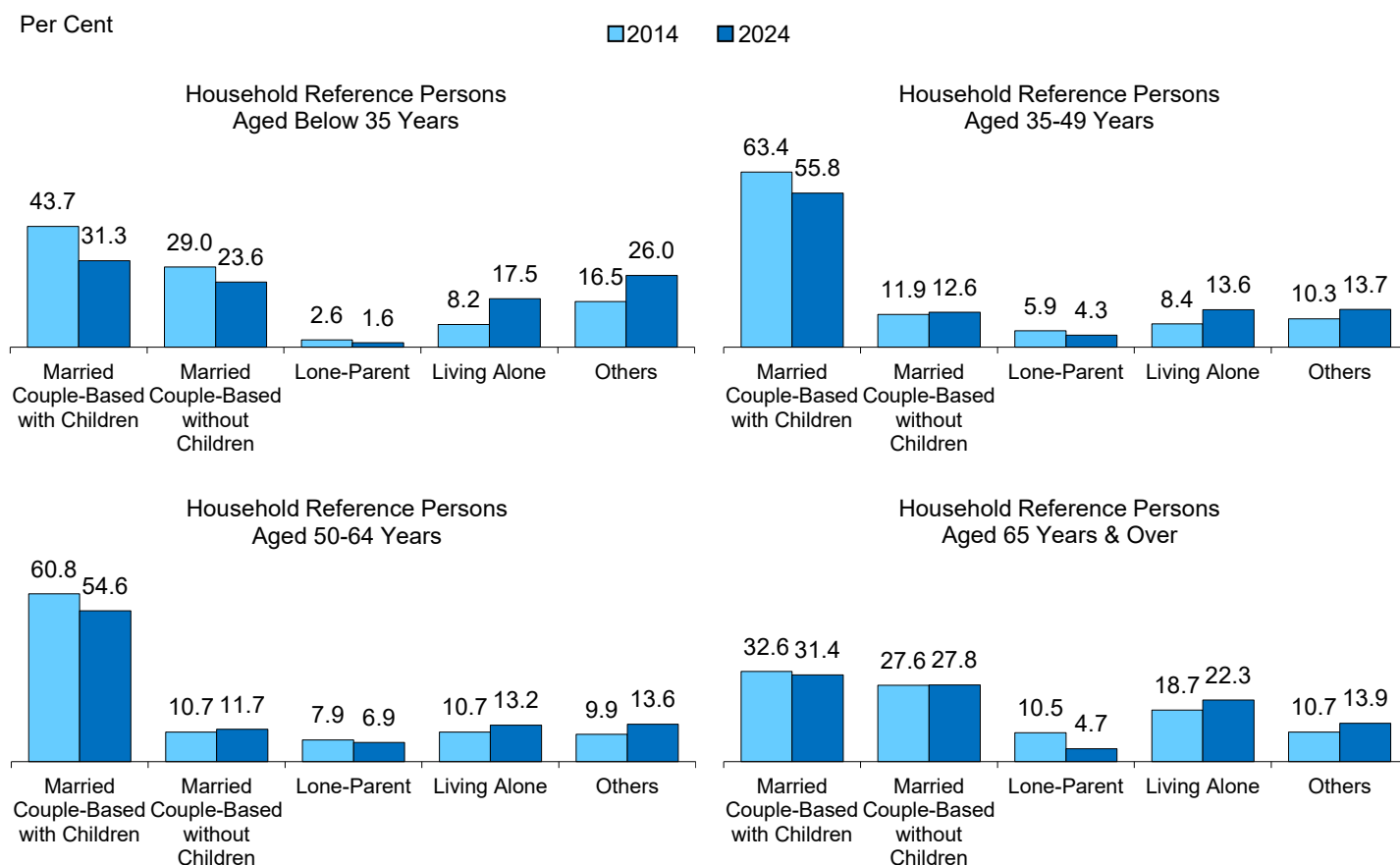
Living alone households refer to one-person households. Examples include single persons living alone, or ever-married persons who are living alone as their children have grown up and moved out from the parental home.

Among households with younger reference persons aged below 35 years, the share of married couple-based households declined from 72.7% in 2014 to 54.9% in 2024. Conversely, the proportion of one-person households among this group more than doubled from 8.2% to 17.5% over the same period. These are consistent with the trends of increasing singlehood and delayed marriages.

Between 2014 and 2024, the share of married couple-based households with children fell across household reference persons of all age groups, particularly among those aged below 35 years (from 43.7% to 31.3%) (Chart 3.5). This corresponds to trends of declining fertility over the past decade.

Compared to the younger age groups, households with elderly reference persons aged 65 years and over had the highest proportion of married couple-based without children and one-person households. This corresponds with life transitions in elderly years where grown-up children set up their own homes or the passing of one spouse.

Chart 3.5 Resident Households by Age Group of Household Reference Person and Household Living Arrangement



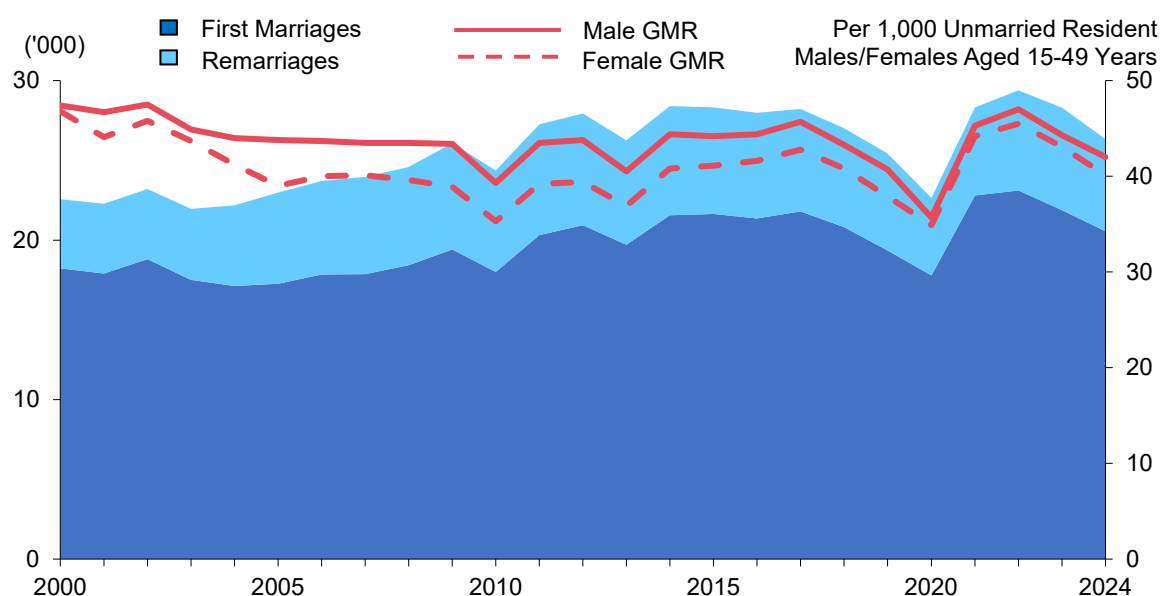
Chapter 4 Family Formation and Dissolution

Marriages

The total number of civil and Muslim marriages registered in 2024 was 26,328, a decrease of 7.0% from the 28,310 marriages registered the year before (Chart 4.1).

Among the marriages registered in 2024, 78.0% were first marriages where neither party had previously been married.

Chart 4.1 Total Marriages and General Marriage Rate (GMR)



Total Marriages and Divorces

Statistics on marriages comprise civil marriages registered under the Women's Charter and Muslim marriages registered under the Administration of Muslim Law Act. They are obtained from records maintained by the Registry of Marriages and the Registry of Muslim Marriages.

Statistics on divorces and annulments are obtained from records maintained by the Family Justice Courts and Syariah Court. The records on revocation of divorces are obtained from the Registry of Muslim Marriages. Separations that do not confer on the parties the right to remarry are not covered.

More details on marriages and divorces are available in the publication "[Statistics on Marriages and Divorces, 2024](#)".

The general marriage rates for both males and females were lower in 2024 compared to a decade ago. For males, there were 42.0 marriages per thousand unmarried resident males aged 15 – 49 years in 2024, down from 44.4 in 2014. Similarly, there were 40.1 marriages per thousand unmarried resident females aged 15 – 49 years in 2024, down from 40.8 a decade ago.

General Marriage Rate

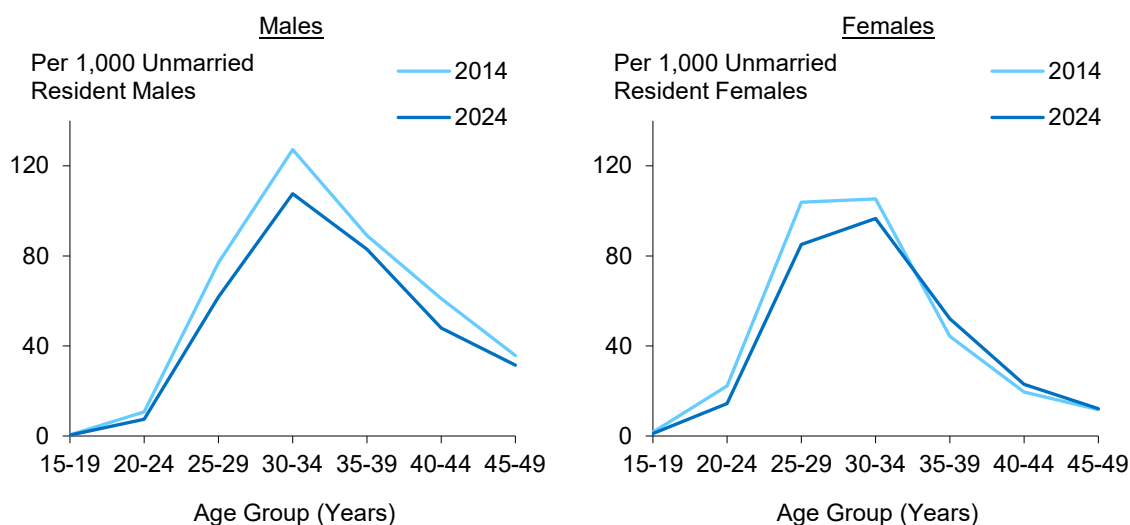
The rate is defined as the number of marriages registered among persons aged 15-49 years during the year, out of every thousand unmarried population in the same age group.

Age-Specific Marriage Rate

Compared to a decade ago, marriage rates for males in 2024 fell across all age groups (Chart 4.2). For females, marriage rates declined for those aged below 35 years but rose for those aged 35 – 49 years.

The peak marriage age group for males was 30 – 34 years in 2024, consistent with 2014. For females, the peak marriage age group shifted more distinctly to those aged 30 – 34 years compared to a decade ago. This reflects the trend of females marrying at an older age.

Chart 4.2 Age-Sex Specific Marriage Rate



Age-Specific Marriage Rate

It is defined as the number of marriages registered within a specific age group during the year, out of every thousand unmarried population in the same age group.

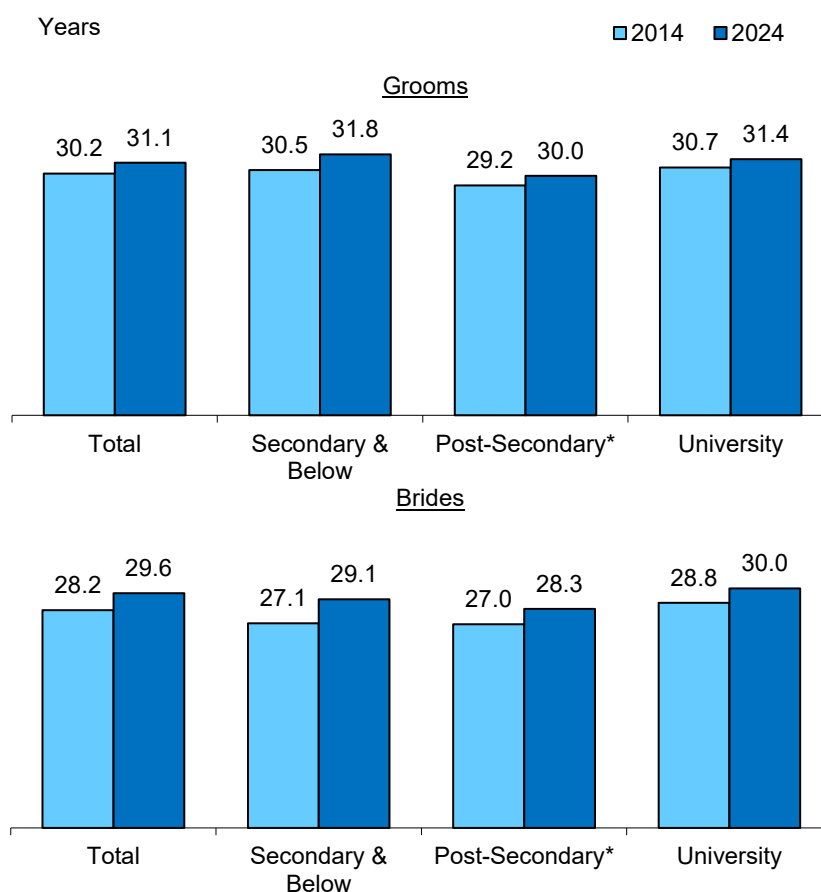
Median Age at First Marriage

The median age at first marriage for grooms and brides were 31.1 years and 29.6 years respectively in 2024, up from 30.2 years for grooms and 28.2 years for brides a decade ago (Chart 4.3).

Between 2014 and 2024, the median age at first marriage rose across all educational qualifications. The increase was larger for first-time brides with secondary and below qualification, narrowing the gap with their university graduate counterparts in 2024.

In 2024, those with post-secondary qualification married the earliest, with median ages of 30.0 years for first-time grooms and 28.3 years for first-time brides.

Chart 4.3 Median Age at First Marriage of Grooms and Brides by Educational Qualification



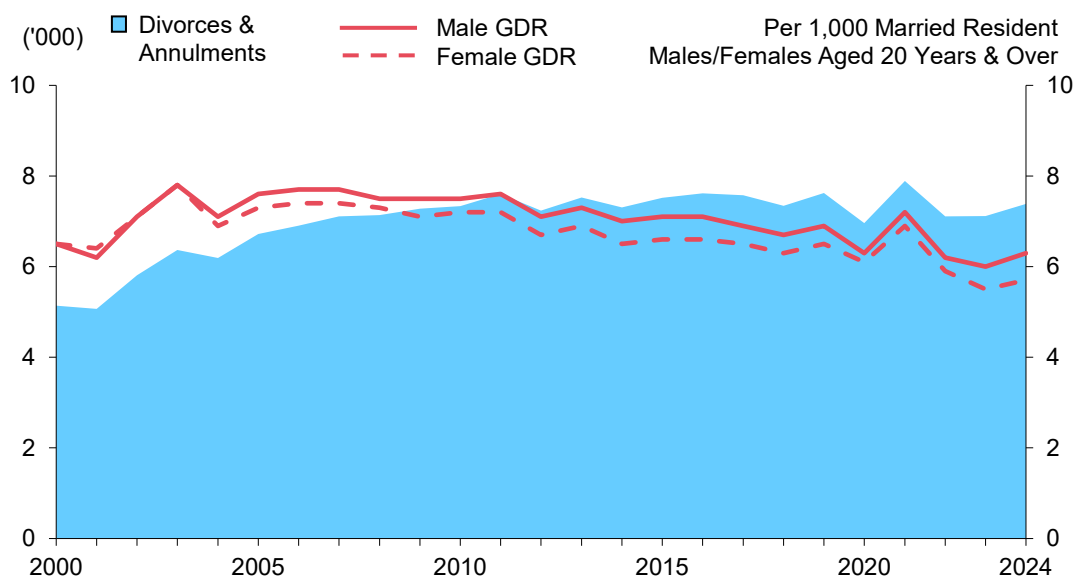
* Post-Secondary comprises Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary) and Diploma & Professional Qualification.

Marital Dissolutions

A total of 7,382 marriages ended in a divorce or an annulment in 2024, an increase of 3.7% from the 7,118 marital dissolutions granted in the previous year (Chart 4.4).

The general divorce rates in 2024 were lower for both males and females compared to 2014. There were 6.3 marital dissolutions for every thousand married resident males aged 20 years and over in 2024, down from 7.0 in 2014. Similarly, there were 5.7 marital dissolutions for every thousand married resident females aged 20 years and over in 2024, down from 6.5 a decade ago.

Chart 4.4 Total Marital Dissolutions and General Divorce Rate (GDR)



Note: Data on GDR include annulments. From 2004 onwards, data on GDR are based on divorces and annulments where either or both spouses are residents (i.e. Singapore citizens or permanent residents).

General Divorce Rate

The rate is defined as the number of divorces and annulments granted to married persons aged 20 years and over during the year, out of every thousand married population in the same age group.

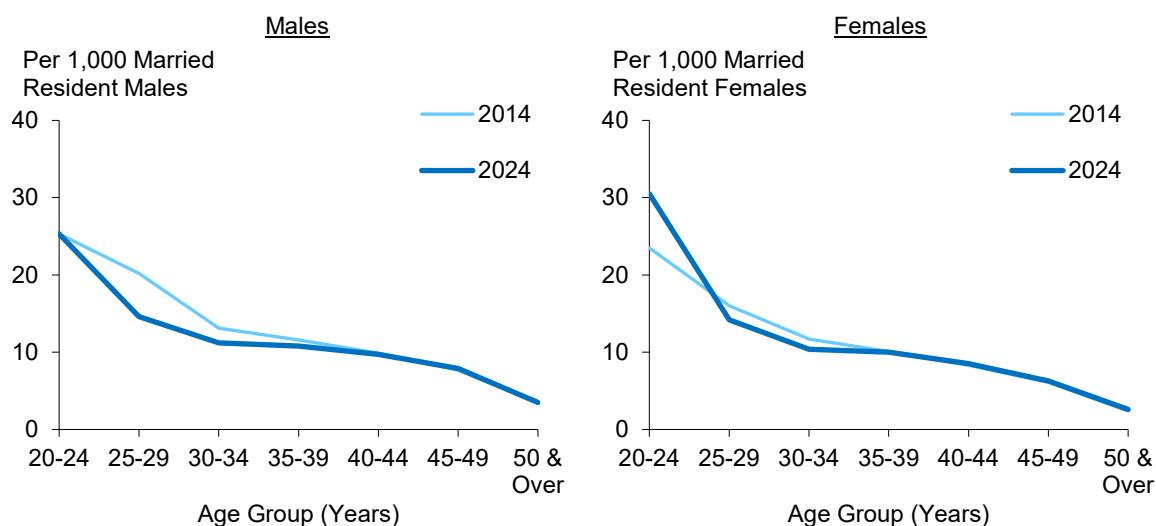
Annulments

Annulments refer to the invalidation of marriages granted under the Women's Charter. Parties whose marriage has been annulled are conferred the status of never having been married to each other.

Age-Specific Divorce Rate

While marital dissolutions continued to be more prevalent among younger married persons over the last decade, divorce rates declined among married persons aged 25 – 39 years, narrowing the gap with those aged 40 years and over (Chart 4.5).

Chart 4.5 Age-Sex Specific Divorce Rate



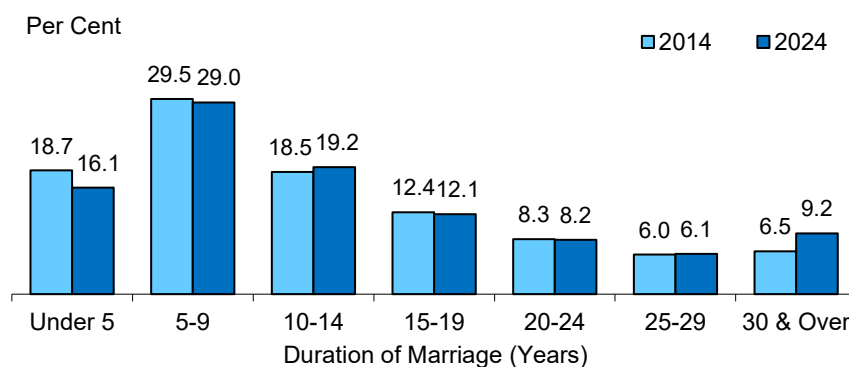
Age-Specific Divorce Rate

It is defined as the number of divorces and annulments granted to a specific age group during the year, out of every thousand married population in the same age group.

Marriage Duration of Divorcing Couples

In 2024, the median duration of marriage at divorce was 11.1 years, longer than 10.4 years in 2014. Couples who were married for 5 – 9 years accounted for the largest share (29.0%) of all divorces in 2024 (Chart 4.6). This was followed by those with marriage duration of 10 – 14 years (19.2%) and less than 5 years (16.1%).

Chart 4.6 Divorces by Duration of Marriage



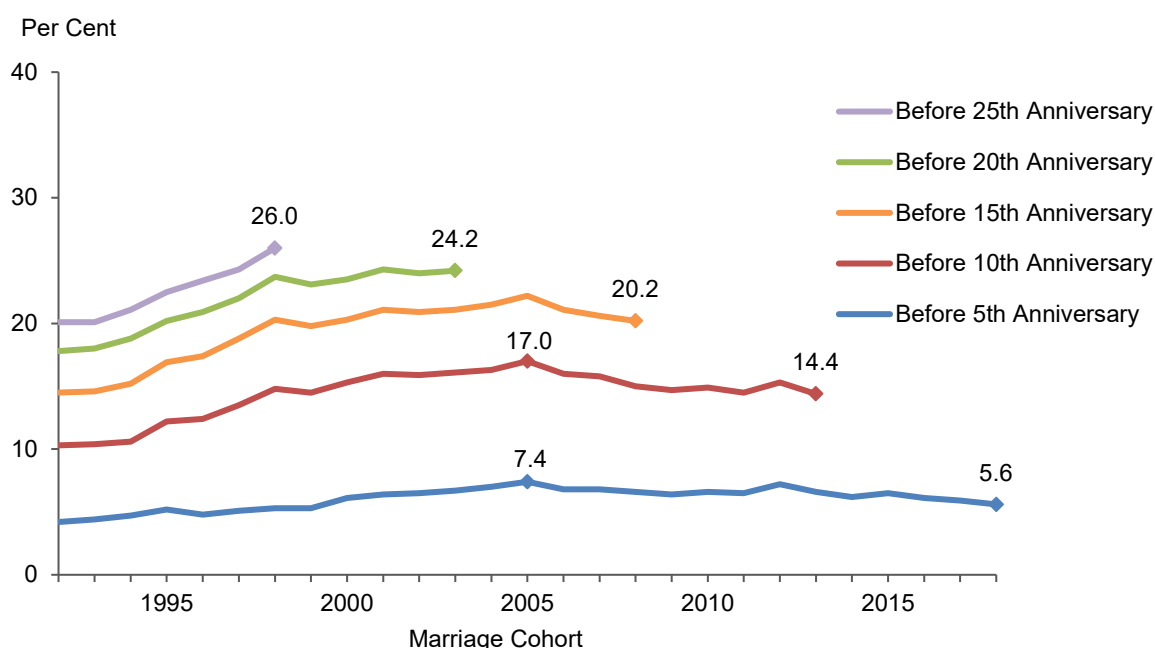
Note: Data exclude annulments.

Dissolution of Marriages Among Resident Marriage Cohorts⁸

Among marriage cohorts prior to 2005, dissolution rates were generally on an uptrend. However, compared with the 2005 marriage cohort, resident marriage cohorts from 2006 to 2013 had lower dissolution rates before the 10th anniversary (Chart 4.7). The cumulative proportion of marriages that dissolved before the 10th anniversary declined from 17.0% for the 2005 marriage cohort to 14.4% for the 2013 marriage cohort. Similarly, the proportion who dissolved their marriages before the 5th anniversary declined from 7.4% for the 2005 marriage cohort to 5.6% for the 2018 marriage cohort.

There were proportionally more marriages that dissolved from the 5th to before the 10th anniversary compared to marriages in other 5-yearly periods. As marriages progressed to the next marriage duration milestone beyond the 10th anniversary, the increases in dissolution rates at each subsequent 5-yearly interval were smaller.

**Chart 4.7 Cumulative Proportion of Dissolved Resident Marriages
Before 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th and 25th Anniversary**



⁸ Resident marriage cohorts refer to marriages contracted in a particular year between persons where either or both are Singapore citizens or permanent residents. Data on marriage cohort dissolution rates in this report are based on local marriage and dissolution records up till 2023.

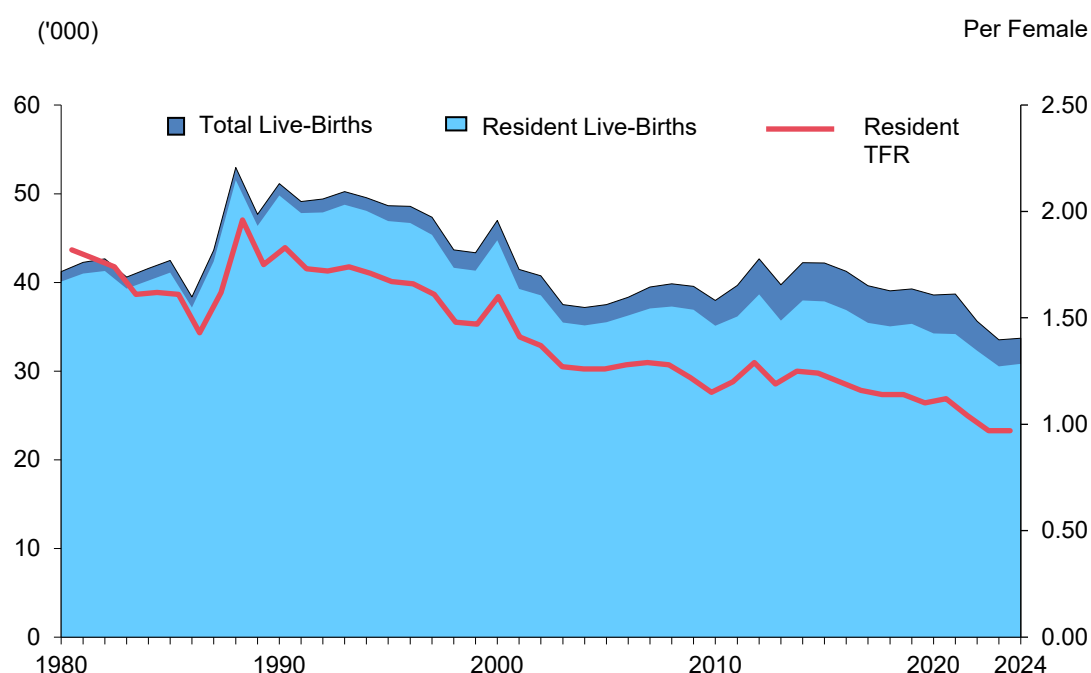
Chapter 5 Fertility

Births and Fertility Rate

There were 33,703 live-births in 2024, an increase of 0.5% from the 33,541 live-births in the previous year (Chart 5.1). Resident births (i.e. births where at least one parent was a Singapore citizen or permanent resident) increased by 1.0% to 30,808 in 2024, from 30,518 in 2023.

Singapore's resident total fertility rate (TFR) for 2024, which has generally been declining over the past few decades, was 0.97 births per female in 2024, remaining unchanged from 2023.

Chart 5.1 Live-Births and Total Fertility Rate (TFR)



Note: Data on resident births for 1980-1985 are estimated.

Live-Births

Statistics on live-births are obtained from records maintained by the Registry of Births and Deaths. The statistics refer to all live-births occurring within Singapore and its territorial waters as registered under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act 2021 (RBDA 2021), and are compiled based on date of occurrence.

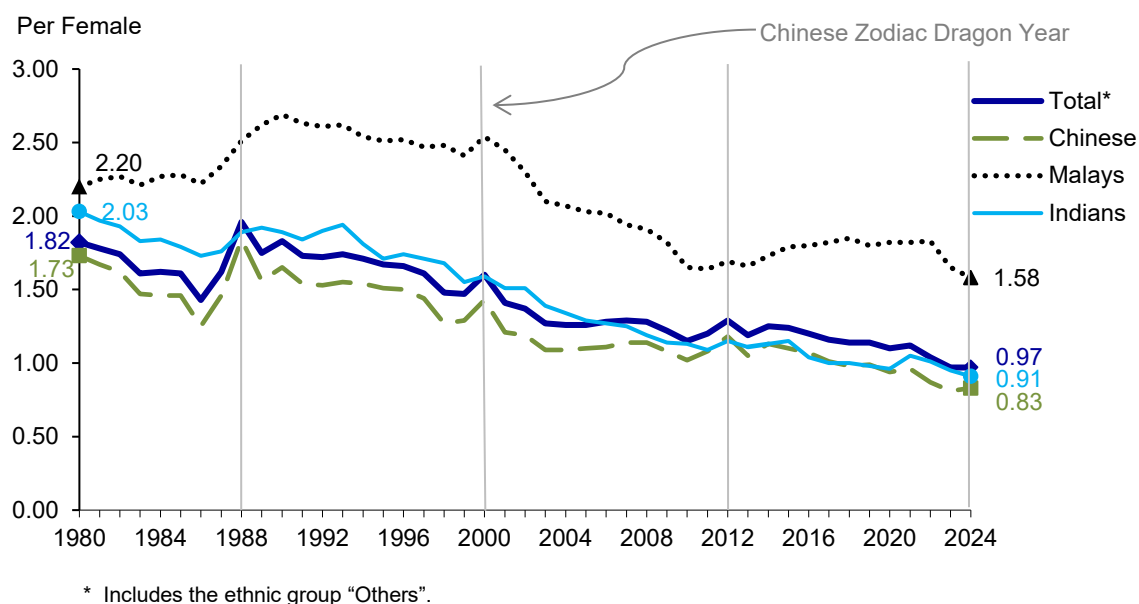
Total Fertility Rate

The rate refers to the average number of live-births each female would have during her reproductive years if she were subject to the prevailing age-specific fertility rates in the population in a given year. More details are available in the infographic [here](#).

Ethnic Differentials in Fertility

In 2024, the resident TFR increased to 0.83 (from 0.81 in 2023) for Chinese, but fell to new historic lows of 0.91 (from 0.95 in 2023) for Indians and 1.58 (from 1.65 in 2023) for Malays (Chart 5.2). The increase in the Chinese TFR was likely due to the effect of the Dragon year on births especially among Chinese, although the effect has been decreasing over the years. The Malays continued to register the highest TFR among the three main ethnic groups, despite the decline between 2023 and 2024.

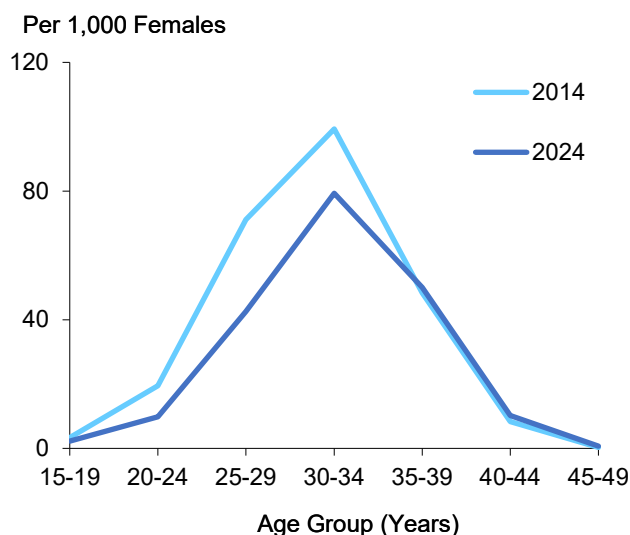
Chart 5.2 Total Fertility Rate by Ethnic Group



Age-Specific Fertility Rate

Compared to a decade ago, age-specific fertility rates fell in 2024 for females aged below 35 years and rose for those aged 35-49 years (Chart 5.3). Fertility rate remained the highest among females aged 30-34 years compared to the other age groups.

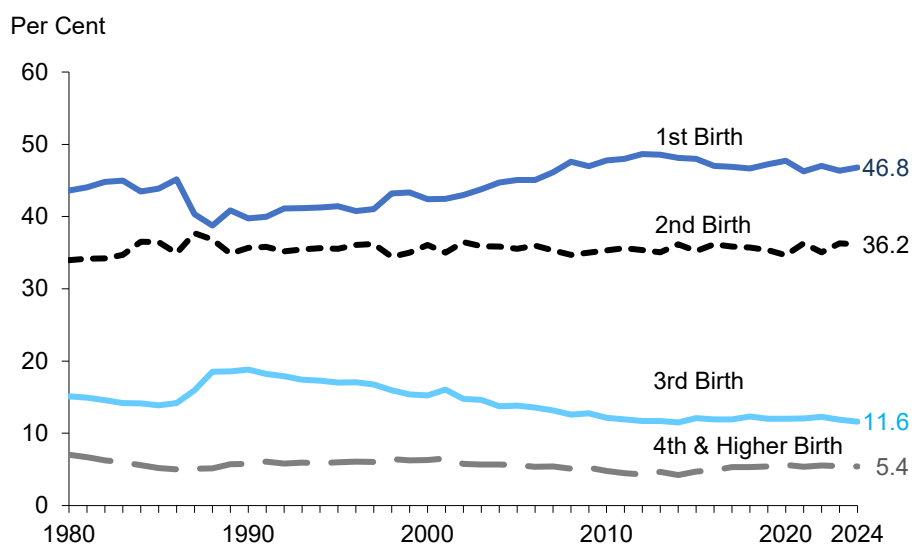
Chart 5.3 Age-Specific Fertility Rate



Births by Birth Order

First and second order births continued to form the largest share among total live births in 2024. The share of first-order births increased from 46.4% in 2023 to 46.8% in 2024 while third-order births fell from 11.9% to 11.6% over the same period (Chart 5.4). The share of second-order and fourth and higher order births remained relatively stable at 36.2% and 5.4% in 2024, compared to 36.3% and 5.5% in 2023 respectively.

Chart 5.4 Proportion of Births by Birth Order

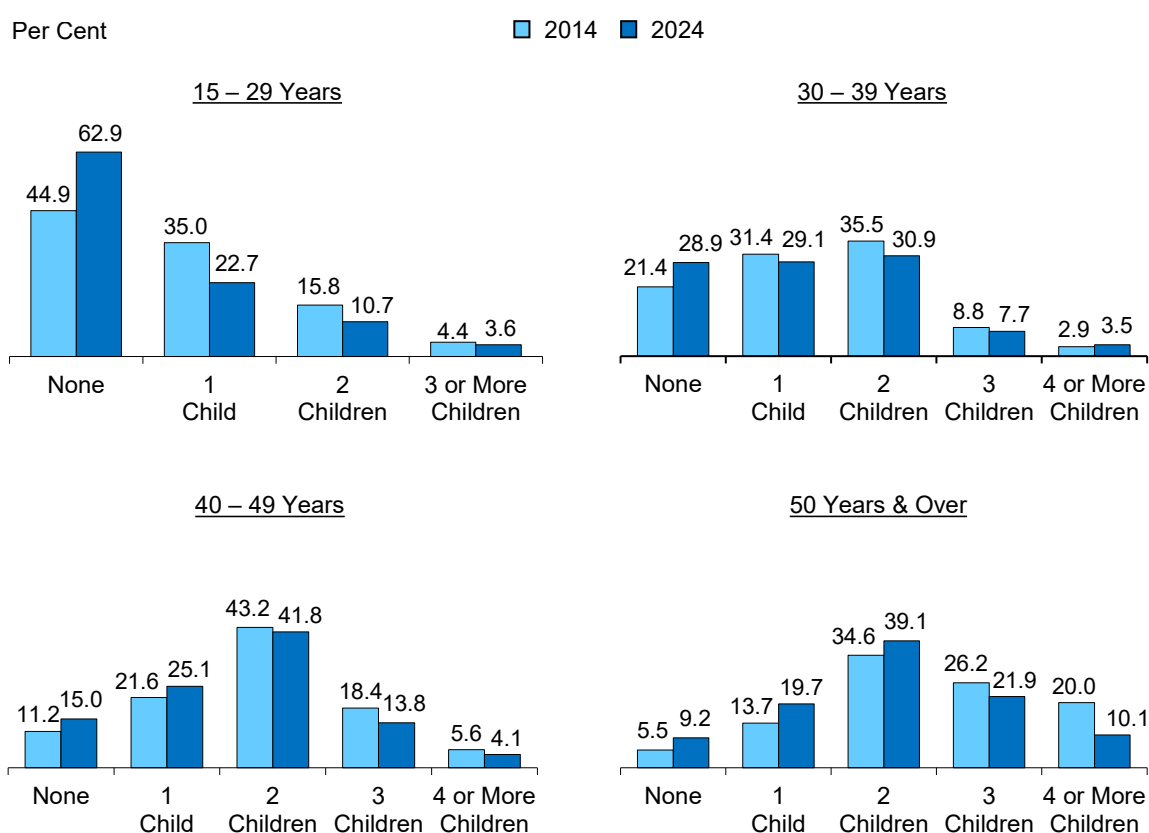


Number of Children Born

While ever-married resident females with two children continued to account for the largest share among those aged 40-49 years where most have completed their childbearing cycle, the proportion fell from 43.2% in 2014 to 41.8% in 2024 (Chart 5.5). The proportion of those with three children, and four or more children also fell from 18.4% to 13.8% and 5.6% to 4.1% over the same period respectively.

Correspondingly, the proportion of ever-married females aged 40-49 years who have no children increased from 11.2% in 2014 to 15.0% in 2024. The proportion of those with one child also increased from 21.6% to 25.1% over the same period.

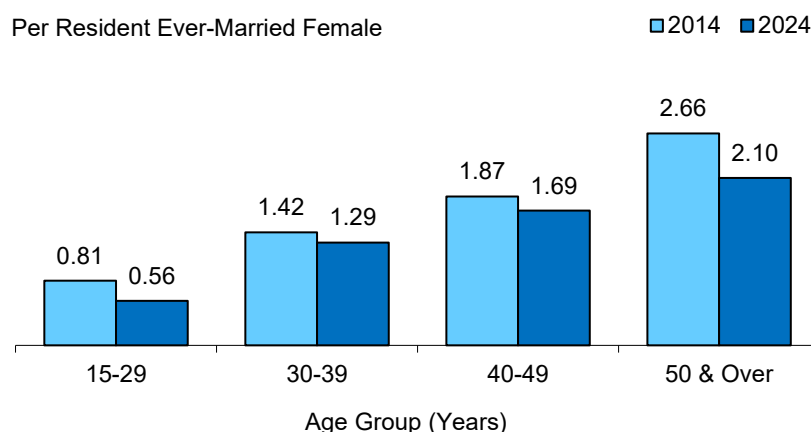
Chart 5.5 Resident Ever-Married Females by Age Group and Number of Children Born



Average Number of Children Born by Age Group of Females

The average number of children born to ever-married resident females decreased across all age groups between 2014 and 2024. Among those aged 40-49 years, it fell from 1.87 per female in 2014 to 1.69 in 2024 (Chart 5.6). A large decrease was also observed among those aged 50 years and over, from 2.66 to 2.10 over the same period.

Chart 5.6 Average Number of Children Born by Age Group of Resident Ever-Married Females

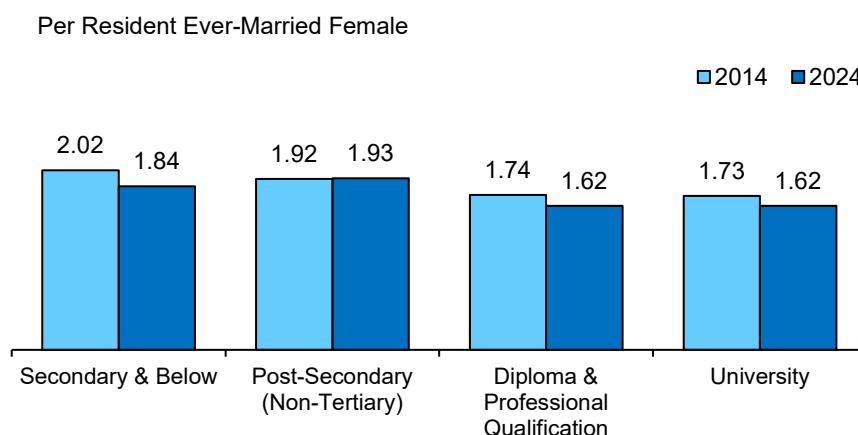


Average Number of Children Born by Educational Attainment of Females

Compared to a decade ago, the average number of children born to ever-married resident females aged 40-49 years fell across all levels of educational attainment in 2024, except for those with post-secondary qualification where it remained relatively stable (Chart 5.7).

Among resident ever-married females aged 40-49 years in 2024, university graduates had an average of 1.62 children, lower than the average of 1.84 children among those with secondary and below qualification.

Chart 5.7 Average Number of Children Born to Resident Ever-Married Females Aged 40-49 Years by Highest Qualification Attained



Note: Data by highest qualification attained pertain to residents who were not attending educational institutions as full-time students and include those who were upgrading their qualifications through part-time courses.

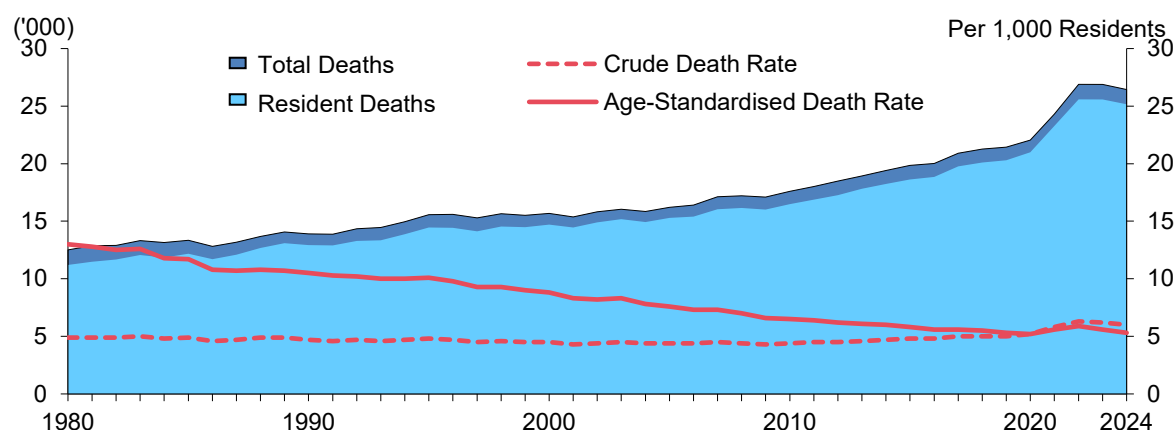
Chapter 6 Mortality

Deaths and Death Rates

A total of 26,442 deaths were registered in 2024, 1.7% lower than the 26,888 deaths registered in 2023 (Chart 6.1). Similarly, the number of resident deaths fell 1.5% from 25,567 in 2023 to 25,171 in 2024. The resident crude death rate fell from 6.2 per 1,000 residents to 6.0 per 1,000 residents over the same period, reflecting improvements in mortality over the year.

The age-standardised death rate⁹ which takes into account the population age structure, decreased from 5.6 per 1,000 residents in 2023 to 5.3 per 1,000 residents in 2024. This is the second consecutive year of decline since the COVID-19 pandemic.

Chart 6.1 Deaths, Crude Death Rate and Age-Standardised Death Rate



Note: Data on crude death rate and age-standardised death rate pertain to resident population (i.e. Singapore citizens and permanent residents).

Deaths and Death Rates

Statistics on deaths are obtained from records maintained by the Registry of Births and Deaths. The statistics refer to all deaths occurring within Singapore and its territorial waters as registered under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act 2021 (RBDA 2021) and are compiled based on date of registration.

Crude death rate refers to the number of deaths per thousand population. Age-standardised death rate is another summary indicator of mortality that removes effects of age structure variations in the population over time by relating the age-specific death rates to a “standard” population.

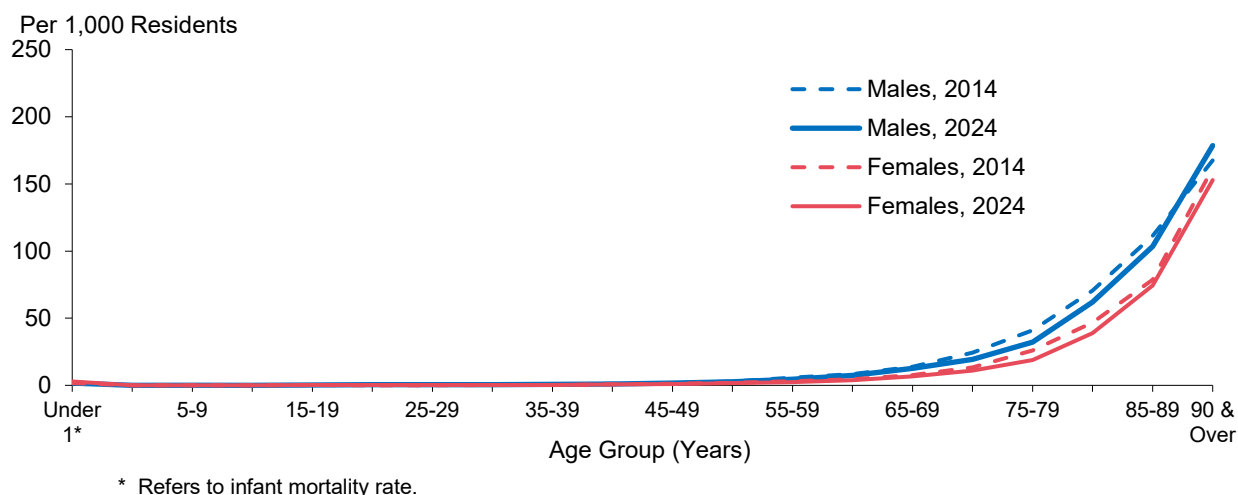
More details on death rates are available in the article “[Age-Standardised Death Rate for Singapore](#)” in the Statistics Singapore Newsletter, September 2015.

⁹ The Singapore resident population as at June 2020 was used as the standard population to fix the age structure and eliminate its effect on mortality trends.

Age-Specific Death Rate

In general, resident females had lower death rates than resident males (Chart 6.2). Compared to a decade ago, the age-specific death rates in 2024 were lower for most age groups across both resident males and females.

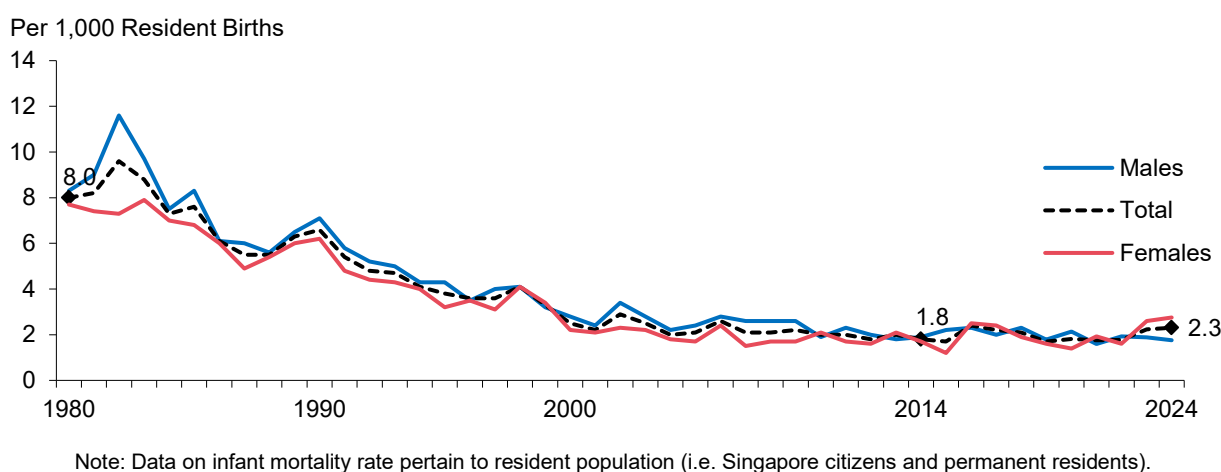
Chart 6.2 Age-Specific Death Rate



Infant Mortality Rate

The infant mortality rate in 2024 remained low at 2.3 infant deaths per 1,000 resident live-births, relatively stable over the last decade (Chart 6.3).

Chart 6.3 Infant Mortality Rate



Infant Mortality Rate

The rate refers to the number of deaths of children under one year of age per thousand live-births. Along with life expectancy, it is one of the most widely used indicators of the population's health status.

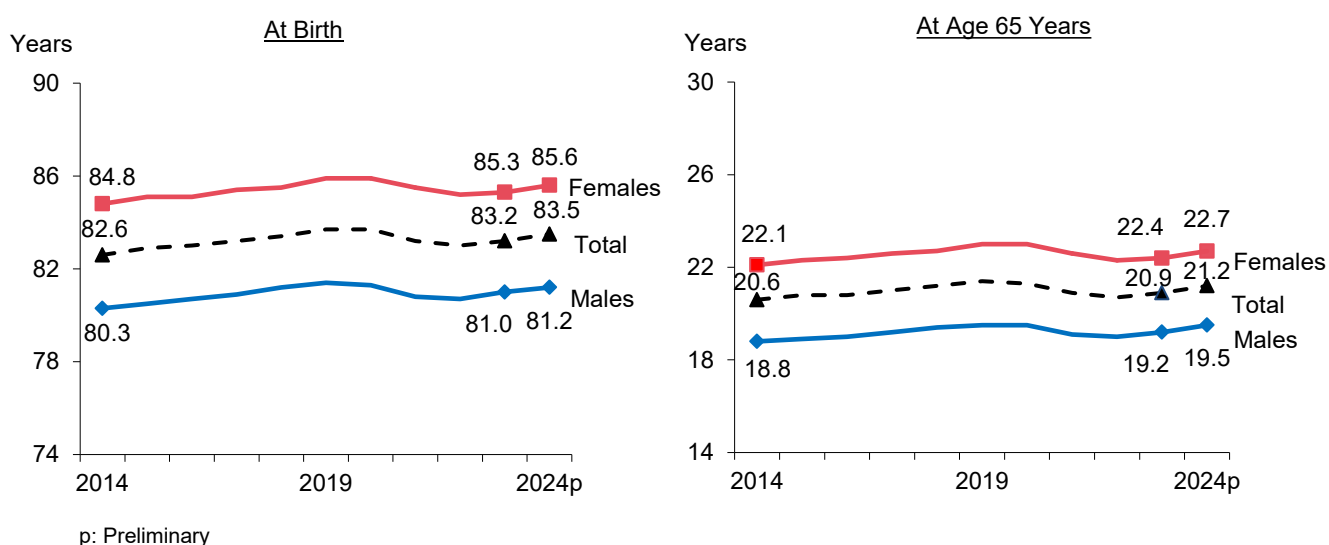
More details on infant mortality rate are available in the article "[Trends in Infant Mortality Rate and Related Indicators](#)" published in the Statistics Singapore Newsletter Issue 1, 2019.

Life Expectancy

Life expectancy at birth for Singapore residents was 83.5 years in 2024, up 0.3 years from 2023 (Chart 6.4). This was 0.9 years higher than the 82.6 years in 2014. Females continued to have longer life expectancy than males, with a gap of 4.4 years based on life expectancy at birth between both sexes in 2024, similar to the 4.5 years gap in 2014.

Life expectancy at age 65 years was 21.2 years in 2024, up 0.3 years from 20.9 years in 2023. It increased 0.6 years from 20.6 years in 2014. This improvement was reflected for both males and females. For males, life expectancy at age 65 years improved from 18.8 years in 2014 to 19.5 years in 2024. For females, the improvement was from 22.1 years in 2014 to 22.7 years in 2024.

Chart 6.4 Life Expectancy of Resident Population



Life Expectancy

It refers to the average number of additional years that persons (at birth or specific age such as age 65 years) might expect to live, if the current age-specific mortality rates were held constant over their lifetime. It does not take into account future changes in mortality. The derived life expectancies give an indication of the average longevity of the population, but do not necessarily reflect the longevity of an individual.

This single indicator is commonly used to sum up the mortality experience of a population, taking into account the population's age and sex structure.

As the life expectancy data for 2020 to 2023 assumes that the higher mortality rates due to the COVID-19 pandemic apply throughout a lifetime, they may not accurately represent the number of years individuals can expect to live, if mortality rates return to pre-pandemic levels.

More details on life expectancy are available in the publication "[Complete Life Tables for Singapore Resident Population, 2023-2024](#)".

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