



Population Trends 2026

POPULATION TRENDS, 2026

ISSN 2591-8028

© Department of Statistics, Ministry of Trade & Industry, Republic of Singapore

Reproducing or quoting any part of this publication is permitted, provided this publication is accredited as the source. Please refer to the Statistics Singapore Website Terms of Use (<https://www.singstat.gov.sg/terms-of-use>) for more details on the conditions of use of this publication.

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, 2026*** is the twenty-second 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 2026

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> |

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Preface	<i>i</i>
Contents	<i>iii</i>
List of Tables	<i>v</i>
Executive Summary	<i>vii</i>
Key Demographic Indicators, 1980 – 2026	<i>viii</i>

POPULATION TRENDS

Chapter 1 Population

Population Size and Growth	2
Age Structure	3
Old-Age Support Ratio	4
Ethnic Composition	4
Sex Composition	5
Marital Status	6
Proportion of Singles	8
Education Profile	10
Living Arrangements of Residents in Resident Households	13
Elderly in Social Residential Homes and Nursing Homes	14

Chapter 2 Geographical Distribution

Resident Population	15
Age Profile	17
Type of Dwelling	18
Floor Area	19

Chapter 3 Households and Housing

Resident Households	21
Type of Dwelling	22
Tenancy of Households	23
Household Size	24
Household Living Arrangement	25

CONTENTS *(cont'd)*

	<i>Page</i>
Chapter 4 Family Formation and Dissolution	
Marriages.....	27
Age-Specific Marriage Rate	28
Median Age at First Marriage	29
Marital Dissolutions	30
Age-Specific Divorce Rate	31
Marriage Duration of Divorcing Couples	31
Dissolution of Marriages Among Resident Marriage Cohorts.....	32
 Chapter 5 Fertility	
Births and Fertility Rate	33
Ethnic Differentials in Fertility	34
Age-Specific Fertility Rate	34
Births by Birth Order	35
Number of Children Born	36
Average Number of Children Born by Age Group of Females	37
Average Number of Children Born by Educational Attainment of Females	37
 Chapter 6 Mortality	
Deaths and Death Rate.....	38
Age-Specific Death Rate	39
Infant Mortality Rate	39
Life Expectancy	40

LIST OF TABLES

All statistical tables can be downloaded [here](#).

Non-Geospatial Data

Population

- T1 Indicators On Population, 1950 – 2026
- T2 Singapore Citizens by Age Group, Ethnic Group and Sex, 1970 – 2026
- T3 Singapore Residents by Age Group, Ethnic Group and Sex, 1957 – 2026
- T4 Singapore Residents by Single Year of Age and Sex, 1980 – 2026
- T5 Singapore Residents by Single Year of Age, Ethnic Group and Sex, 1980 – 2026
- T6 Resident Population Aged 15 Years & Over by Sex and Marital Status, 1980 – 2025
- T7 Singapore Residents Aged 20 Years & Over by Sex, Age Group and Marital Status, 1980 – 2025
- T8 Proportion of Singles Among Resident Population by Selected Age Group and Sex, 1980 – 2025
- T9 Proportion of Singles Among Resident Population by Selected Age Group, Sex and Highest Qualification Attained, 1990 – 2025
- T10 Singapore Residents Aged 25 Years and Over by Highest Qualification Attained, Sex and Age Group, 1990 – 2025
- T11 Mean Years of Schooling, 1980 – 2025
- T12 Indicators of Education and Literacy, 1960 - 2025
- T13 Singapore Residents by Age Group and Type of Dwelling, 2000 – 2026
- T14 Residents in Resident Households by Living Arrangement, Age Group and Sex, 2010 – 2025
- T15 Key Indicators on the Elderly, 1970 – 2026

Households and Housing

- T16 Resident Households by Household Size, 1980 – 2025
- T17 Resident Households by Household Size and Floor Area of Residence, 2011 – 2025
- T18 Resident Households by Type of Dwelling, 1980 – 2025
- T19 Resident Households by Tenancy, 1980 – 2025
- T20 Resident Households by Age Group of Household Reference Person and Household Living Arrangement, 2000 – 2025
- T21 Resident Households by Household Living Arrangement and Selected Characteristics, 2000 – 2025
- T22 Resident Households by Number of Generations, 2010 – 2025

Family Formation and Dissolution

- T23 Key Indicators on Marriages, 1961 – 2025
- T24 Marriage Rates, 1980 – 2025
- T25 Median Age At First Marriage of Grooms and Brides by Educational Qualification and Type of Marriage, 1984 - 2025
- T26 Key Indicators on Divorces, 1980 – 2025
- T27 Divorce Rates, 1980 – 2025
- T28 Divorces by Duration of Marriage and Type of Divorce, 1980 – 2025
- T29 Cumulative Proportion of Dissolved Resident Marriages by Marriage Cohort At Selected Marriage Anniversary, 1987 – 2019

LIST OF TABLES (cont'd)

Fertility

T30	Births and Fertility Rates, 1960 – 2025
T31	Live-Births by Birth Order, 1967 – 2025
T32	Resident Ever-Married Females by Age Group and Number of Children Born, 1980 – 2025
T33	Average Number of Children Born by Age Group of Resident Ever-Married Females, 1980 – 2025
T34	Average Number of Children Born to Resident Ever-Married Females Aged 40-49 Years by Highest Qualification Attained, 1990 – 2025

Mortality

T35	Deaths by Broad Groups of Causes, 1969 – 2025
T36	Death and Death Rates, 1960 – 2025
T37	Age-Specific Death Rates, 1960 – 2025
T38	Life Expectancy by Sex, 1957 – 2025

Geospatial Data

Geographical Distribution

T1	Singapore Residents by Planning Area/Subzone, Age Group, Sex and Type of Dwelling, June 2026
T2	Singapore Residents by Planning Area/Subzone, Age Group, Sex and Floor Area of Residence, June 2026
T3	Singapore Residents by Planning Area/Subzone, Single Year of Age and Sex, June 2026

NOTATIONS

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

NOTES

The ***Population Trends, 2026*** 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.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Population

Singapore's total population stood at 6.21 million as at end-June 2026, a 1.6% increase from end-June 2025, while the resident population grew by 0.6% to 4.23 million over the same period. Singapore's resident population continued to age. The median age of the resident population rose to 43.6 years, and the proportion of residents aged 65 years and over rose to 19.5% in 2026 from 12.4% in 2016. The ethnic composition of the resident population remained broadly stable over the decade, comprising 73.9% Chinese, 13.5% Malays, 9.0% Indians, and 3.6% Others as at end-June 2026.

Geographical Distribution

More than half (51.7%) of the 4.23 million residents resided in nine out of the fifty-five planning areas. Tampines was the most populous, with 296,060 residents. Outram, Ang Mo Kio, Jurong East, Bukit Merah and Rochor were among the top few planning areas with the highest proportions of residents aged 65 years and over, while Tengah, Punggol and Tampines had the highest proportion of residents aged below 5 years old. An estimated 3.20 million residents, or approximately three in four, resided in HDB flats.

Households and Housing

The number of resident households increased 1.6% from 1.46 million in 2024 to 1.49 million in 2025. The average household size decreased from 3.39 persons in 2015 to 3.06 persons in 2025. While married couple-based households with children remained the most prevalent living arrangement, their share declined from 56.5% in 2015 to 47.6% in 2025. One-person households rose from 11.9% to 16.7% over the same period.

Family Formation and Dissolution

A total of 24,688 civil and Muslim marriages were registered in 2025, 6.2% lower than the year before. The median age at first marriage was 31.1 years for grooms and 29.6 years for brides in 2025, up from 30.3 and 28.2 years a decade ago. A total of 7,242 marriages ended in a divorce or an annulment in 2025, a decrease of 1.9% from the previous year.

Fertility

There were 29,864 live-births in 2025, a decrease of 11.4% from the 33,703 live-births in the previous year. Singapore's resident total fertility rate (TFR) for 2025 was 0.87 births per female, lower than 0.97 in 2024.

Mortality

A total of 26,499 deaths were registered in 2025, 0.2% higher than the 26,442 deaths in 2024. The age-standardised death rate of the resident population decreased from 5.3 per 1,000 residents in 2024 to 5.1 per 1,000 residents in 2025. Life expectancy at birth for Singapore residents was 83.9 years in 2025, up 0.2 years from 2024 and surpassing the pre-pandemic high of 83.7 years in 2019.

KEY DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS, 1980 – 2026

Population	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2025	2026
Total Population ^{1,2,3} ('000)	2,413.9	3,047.1	4,027.9	5,076.7	5,685.8	6,111.2	6,208.5
Resident Population ^{2,3} ('000)	2,282.1	2,735.9	3,273.4	3,771.7	4,044.2	4,204.5	4,231.5
Singapore Citizens ('000)	2,194.3	2,623.7	2,985.9	3,230.7	3,523.2	3,660.7	3,684.9
Permanent Residents ('000)	87.8	112.1	287.5	541.0	521.0	543.8	546.6
Population Density ⁴ (Per sq km)	3,907	4,814	5,900	7,146	7,810	8,300	8,332
Sex Ratio ⁵ (Males per 1,000 females)	1,032	1,027	998	974	957	947	945
Median Age ⁵ (Years)	24.4	29.8	34.0	37.4	41.5	43.2	43.6
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	3.6	3.4
Persons aged 20 – 64 years	11.3	10.5	9.0	7.4	4.3	3.3	3.2
	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2024	2025
Proportion of Singles Among Residents Aged 30 – 34 Years ^{5,6} (%)							
Males	21.3	34.0	30.7	37.1	41.9	45.2	47.6
Females	16.6	20.9	19.5	25.1	32.8	35.3	34.7
Highest Qualification Attained of Residents Aged 25 Years & Over ^{5,6,7} (%)							
Below Secondary	83.1	63.3	45.3	34.5	25.5	20.3	20.6
Secondary	9.5	23.6	24.0	19.0	16.3	15.3	14.6
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	1	4.7	8.9	9.5	10.0	10.3	10.3
Diploma & Professional Qualification	4.7*	3.6	9.8	13.3	15.3	16.8	16.9
University	2.7	4.7	12.1	23.7	33.0	37.3	37.6
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	11.8	11.9
Females	5.6	7.3	9.2	10.6	11.7	12.2	12.2
	3.7	5.9	8.1	9.7	10.9	11.5	11.6
Households & Housing ⁶	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2024	2025
Resident Households ⁸ ('000)	472.7	661.7	915.1	1,145.9	1,372.6	1,463.4	1,487.1
Average Household Size ⁸ (Persons)	4.87	4.25	3.70	3.50	3.22	3.09	3.06
Owner-Occupied Households ⁸ (%)	58.8	87.5	92.0	87.2	87.9	90.8	91.2
Type of Dwelling ^{8,9} (%)							
HDB Flats ¹⁰	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Condominiums & Other Apartments	67.8	85.0	88.0	82.4	78.7	77.4	77.2
Landed Properties	3.9	4.7	6.5	11.5	16.0	17.7	17.9
	8.5	7.0	5.1	5.7	5.0	4.7	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 2026 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 – 2025 *(cont'd)*

Family Formation and Dissolution ⁶	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2024	2025
Total Marriages¹¹	22,444	23,953	22,561	24,363	22,651	26,328	24,688
General Marriage Rate¹²							
Males (Per 1,000 unmarried resident males aged 15-49 years)	54.9	52.2	47.4	39.3	35.7	42.0	39.1
Females (Per 1,000 unmarried resident females aged 15-49 years)	67.3	59.2	46.8	35.3	34.9	40.1	38.1
Median Age at First Marriage (Years)							
Grooms	26.7	28.0	28.7	30.0	30.4	31.1	31.1
Brides	23.6	25.3	26.2	27.7	28.8	29.6	29.6
Total Divorces & Annulments	1,721	3,634	5,137	7,338	6,959	7,382	7,242
General Divorce Rate¹³							
Males (Per 1,000 married resident males aged 20 years & over)	3.7	6.1	6.5	7.5	6.3	6.3	6.1
Females (Per 1,000 married resident females aged 20 years & over)	3.8	6.1	6.5	7.2	6.1	5.7	5.8
Fertility ⁶	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2024	2025
Total Live-Births	41,217	51,142	46,997	37,967	38,590	33,703	29,864
Resident Live-Births	40,100	49,787	44,765	35,129	34,233	30,808	27,393
Crude Birth Rate⁵ (Per 1,000 residents)	17.6	18.2	13.7	9.3	8.5	7.4	6.5
Total Fertility Rate⁵ (Per female)	1.82	1.83	1.60	1.15	1.10	0.97	0.87
Gross Reproduction Rate⁵ (Per female)	0.88	0.88	0.77	0.56	0.53	0.47	0.42
Net Reproduction Rate⁵ (Per female)	0.86	0.87	0.76	0.55	0.53	0.47	0.42
Mortality ⁶	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2024	2025
Total Deaths	12,505	13,891	15,693	17,610	22,054	26,442	26,499
Resident Deaths	11,205	12,932	14,715	16,476	20,985	25,171	25,300
Crude Death Rate⁵ (Per 1,000 residents)	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.4	5.2	6.0	6.0
Age-Standardised Death Rate^{5,14} (Per 1,000 residents)	13.0	10.5	8.8	6.5	5.2	5.3	5.1
Infant Mortality Rate⁵ (Per 1,000 resident live-births)	8.0	6.6	2.5	2.0	1.8	2.3	2.0
Life Expectancy at Birth^{5,15} (Years)							
Males	72.1	75.3	78.0	81.7	83.7	83.7	83.9
Females	69.8	73.1	76.0	79.2	81.3	81.5	81.8
	74.7	77.6	80.0	84.0	85.9	85.8	86.0

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 are preliminary.

Population Trends

Chapter 1 Population

Population Size and Growth

Singapore's total population stood at 6.21 million as at end-June 2026 (Table 1.1), a 1.6% increase from end-June 2025. Both the resident and non-resident populations grew.

The resident population increased by 0.6% to 4.23 million as at end-June 2026. Within the resident population, citizens grew by 0.7% to 3.68 million while permanent residents increased by 0.5% to 0.55 million. The non-resident population stood at 1.98 million as at end-June 2026, an increase of 3.7% 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
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
2026	6,208.5	4,231.5	3,684.9	546.6	1,977.0	1.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	3.7

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.

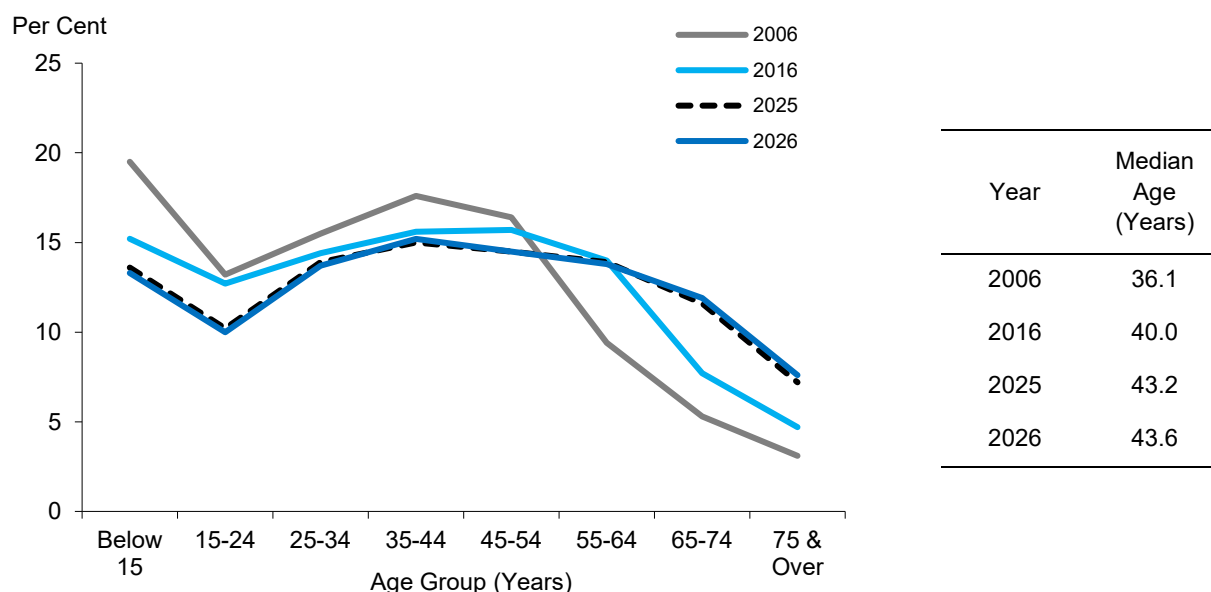
More details on how Singapore's population estimates are compiled can be found in the infographic "[Understanding Singapore's Population Estimates](#)"

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

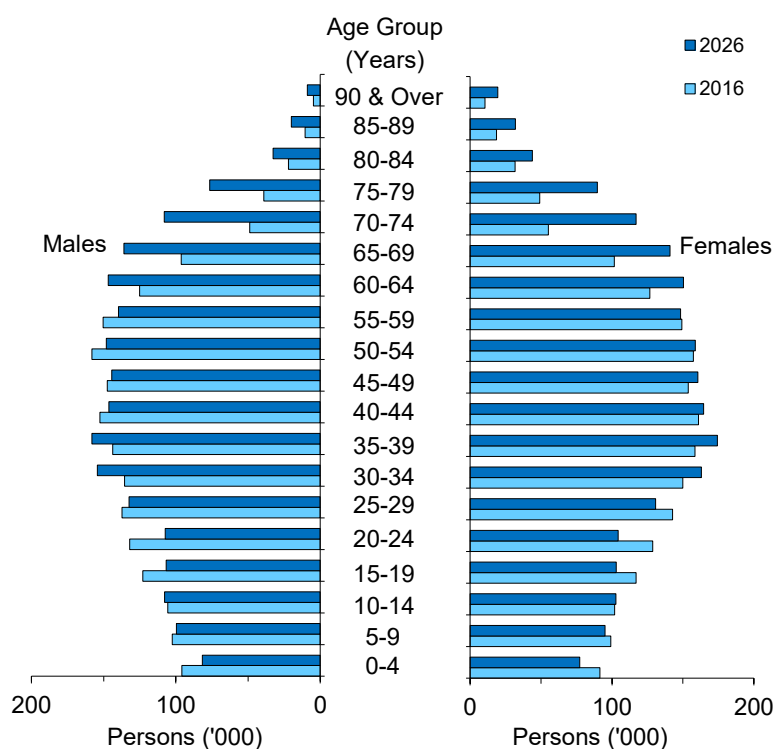
Singapore's resident population continued to age. The median age of the resident population rose to 43.6 years as at end-June 2026, from 43.2 years in the previous year and 40.0 years a decade ago (Chart 1.1). Over the same period, the proportion of residents aged 65 years and over rose to 19.5% in 2026 from 18.8% in 2025 and 12.4% in 2016.

Chart 1.1 Age Distribution of Resident Population



Between 2016 and 2026, the largest increase in the resident population was observed among those aged 65-79 years, for both males and females.

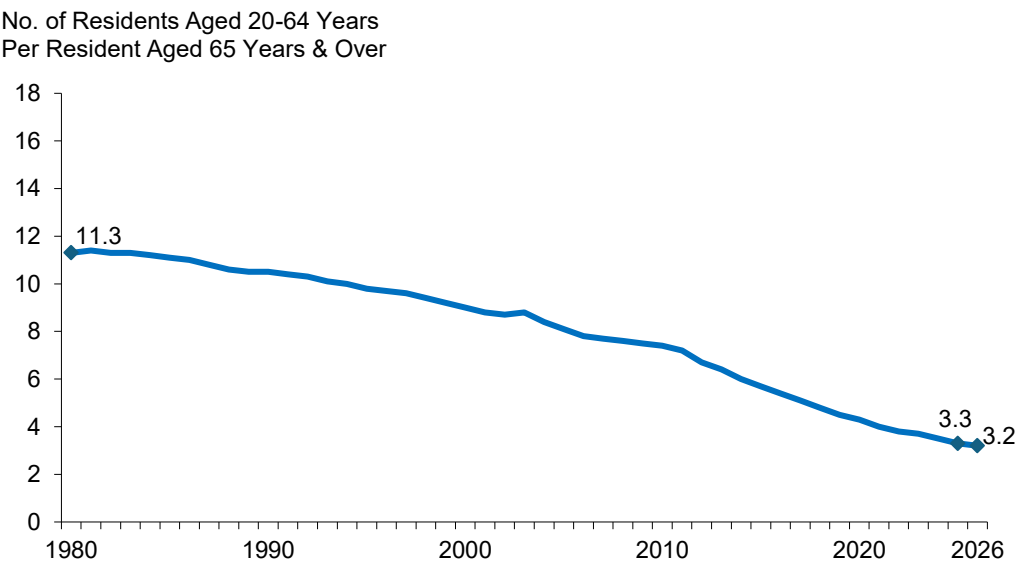
Chart 1.2 Age Pyramid of Resident Population



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. It stood at 3.2 as at end-June 2026, down from 3.3 as at end-June 2025 (Chart 1.3).

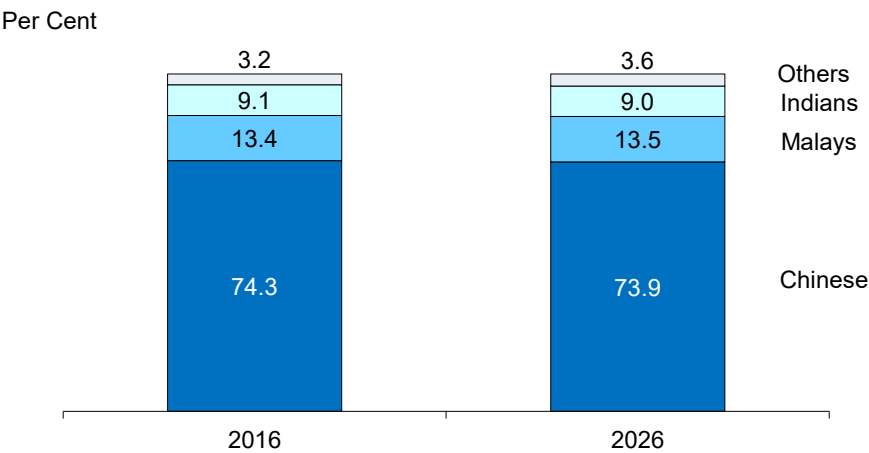
Chart 1.3 Resident Old-Age Support Ratio



Ethnic Composition

The ethnic composition of the resident population remained broadly stable over the last decade. As at end-June 2026, the resident population comprised 73.9% Chinese, 13.5% Malays, 9.0% Indians, and 3.6% 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 2026, the overall sex ratio was 945 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

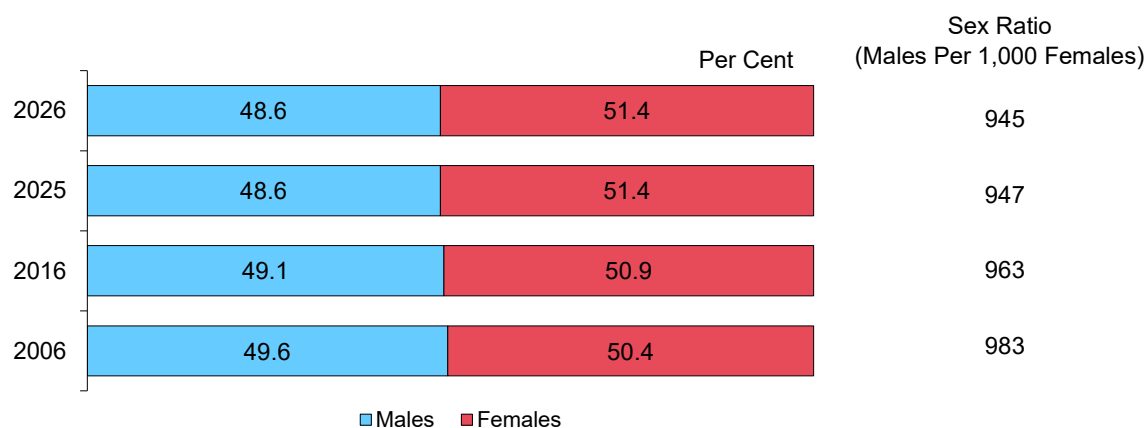
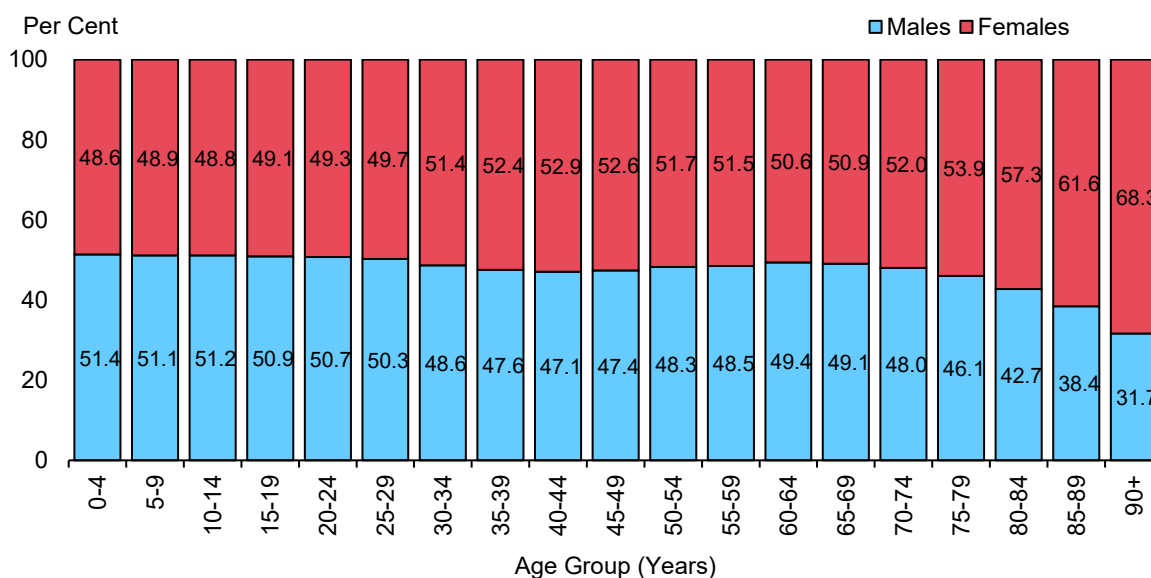


Chart 1.6 Sex Composition of Resident Population by Age Group, 2026

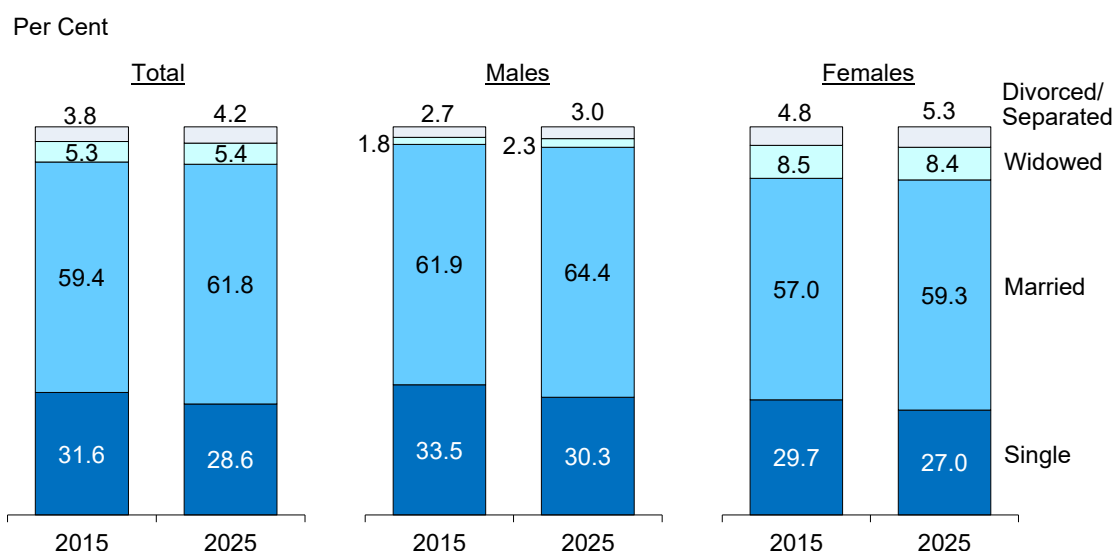


Marital Status

A majority of Singapore residents were married. Among residents aged 15 years and over, 61.8% were married in 2025, up from 59.4% in 2015 (Chart 1.7). Single (i.e. never married) persons formed the next largest group at 28.6% in 2025, down from 31.6% a decade ago. This was partly due to the ageing of the resident population, coupled with lower singlehood rates at older ages.

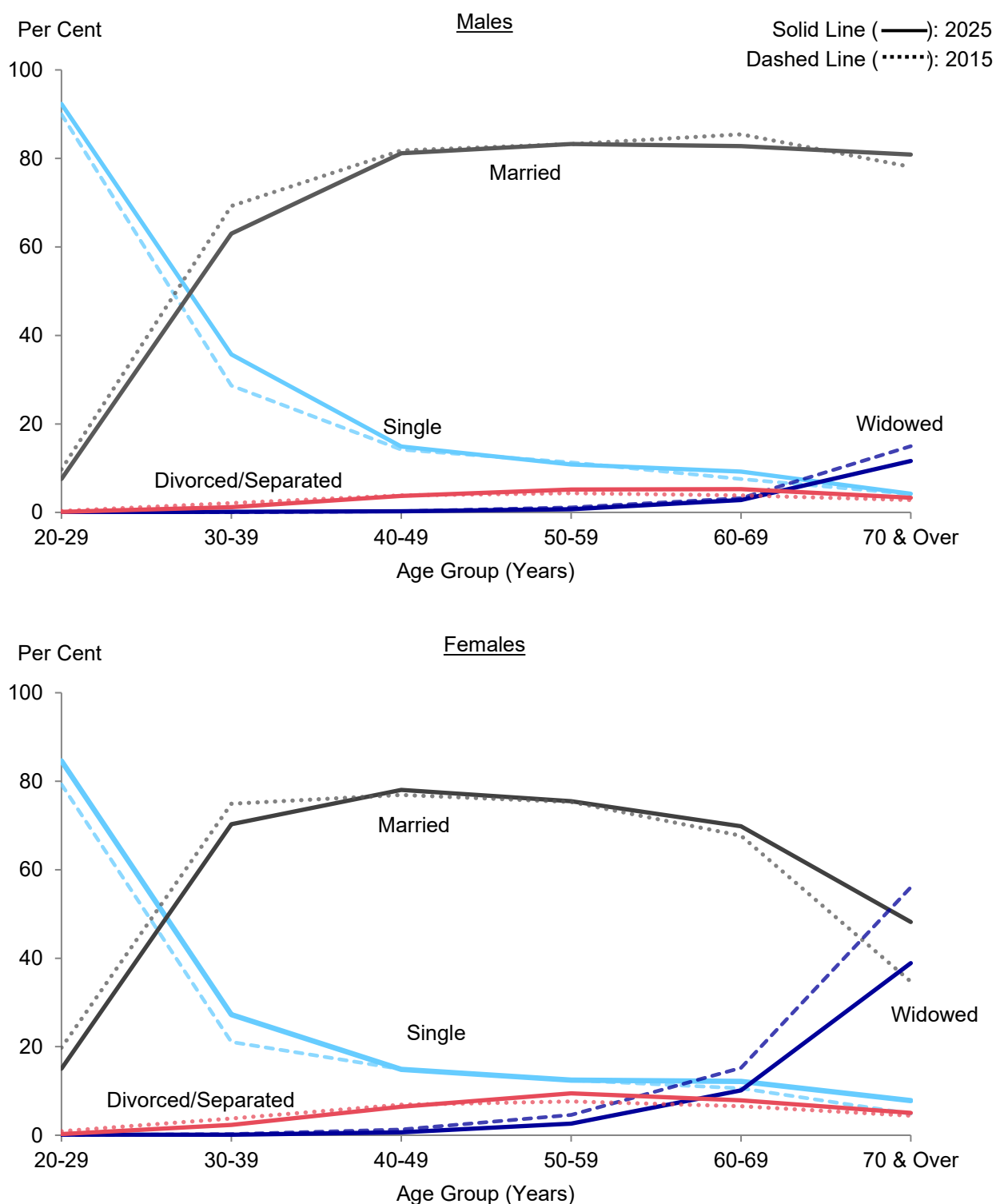
Over the same period, the proportions of residents who were widowed, divorced or separated remained relatively low. In 2025, 5.4% of residents were widowed and 4.2% were divorced or separated, compared to 5.3% and 3.8% respectively in 2015. The proportion who were widowed continued to be higher among females than males, reflecting 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 2025 compared to a decade ago, the proportion of widowed female residents among those aged 60 years and over declined over the same period.

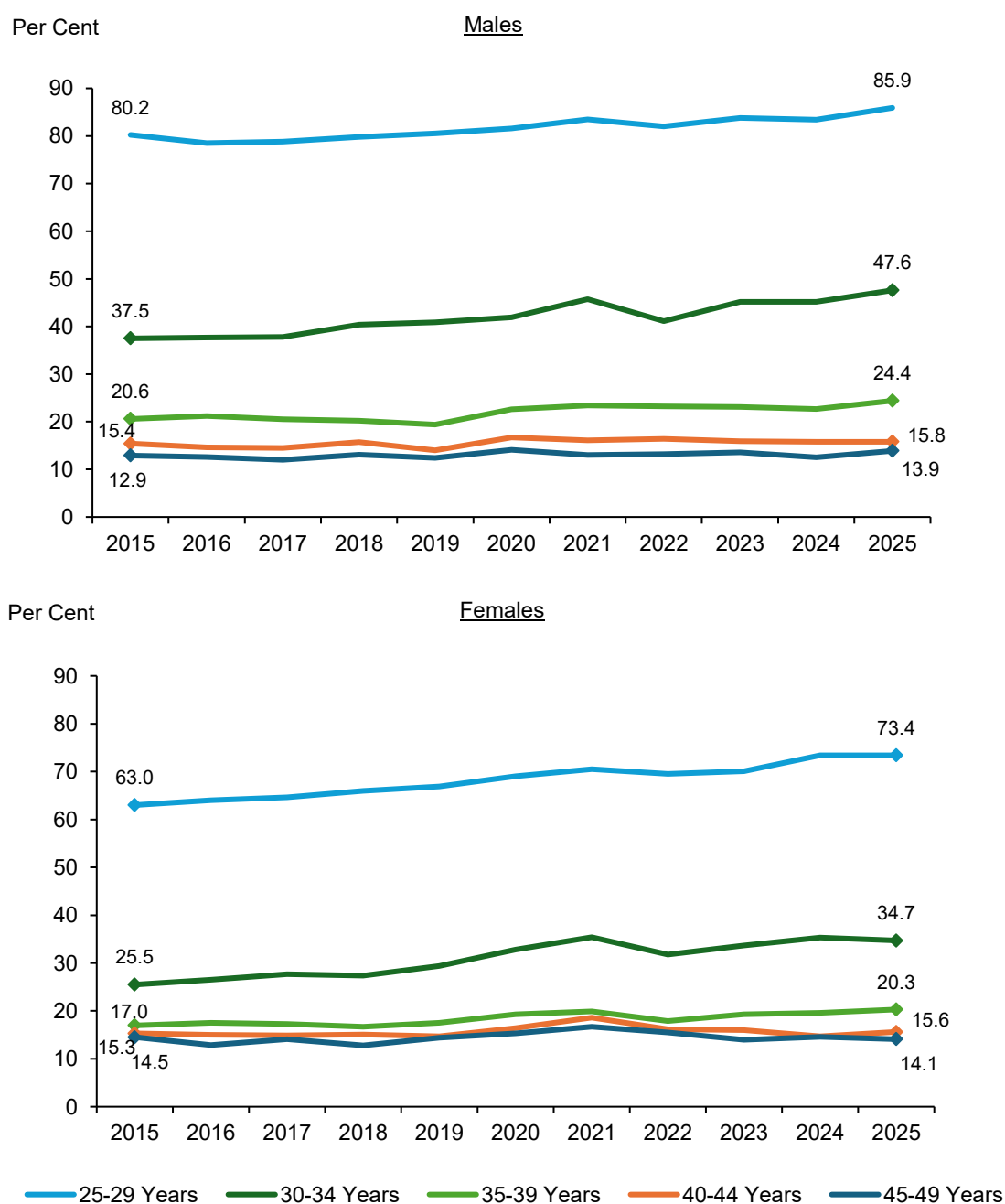
Chart 1.8 Distribution of Marital Status Among Resident Population by Selected Age Group and Sex



Proportion of Singles²

Among the resident population aged 25-49 years, the proportion of singles rose across almost all age groups for both sexes over the past decade, with larger increases observed among those aged 25-34 years (Chart 1.9). Among male residents, those aged 30-34 years recorded the largest increase, with singles making up 47.6% of the age group in 2025, up from 37.5% in 2015. Among female residents, those aged 25-29 years saw the largest increase, from 63.0% in 2015 to 73.4% in 2025.

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



² Data refers to those who are never-married.

For males in their forties, singlehood was generally more prevalent among those with lower educational qualifications. In 2025, 18.9% of resident males aged 40-49 years with secondary & below qualification were single, higher than the 13.8% among those with university qualification (Chart 1.10).

In contrast, females with higher educational qualifications were more likely to be single. In 2025, 16.5% of resident females aged 40-49 years with university qualification were single, higher than the 9.6% among those with secondary & below qualification. A similar trend was observed among females aged 30-39 years.

Over the past decade, the proportion of singles rose across all educational qualification groups among males and females aged 30-39 years.

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

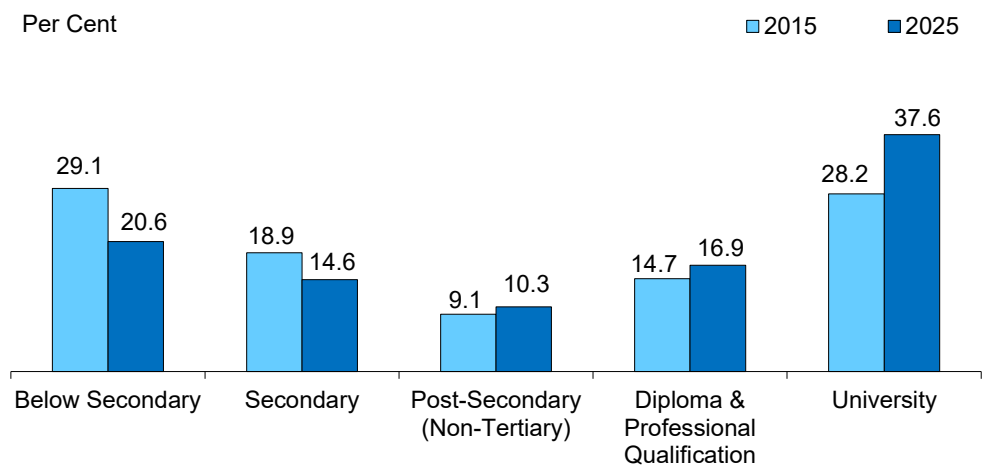


Note: Data pertain to residents who were not attending educational institutions as full-time students and include those who were upgrading their qualifications through part-time courses.

Education Profile³

The educational profile of Singapore’s resident population improved between 2015 and 2025. Among residents aged 25 years and over in 2025, 64.8% had attained post-secondary or higher qualifications, up from 52.0% in 2015 (Chart 1.11). This increase came mainly from a higher proportion of university graduates, which rose from 28.2% to 37.6% over the decade.

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

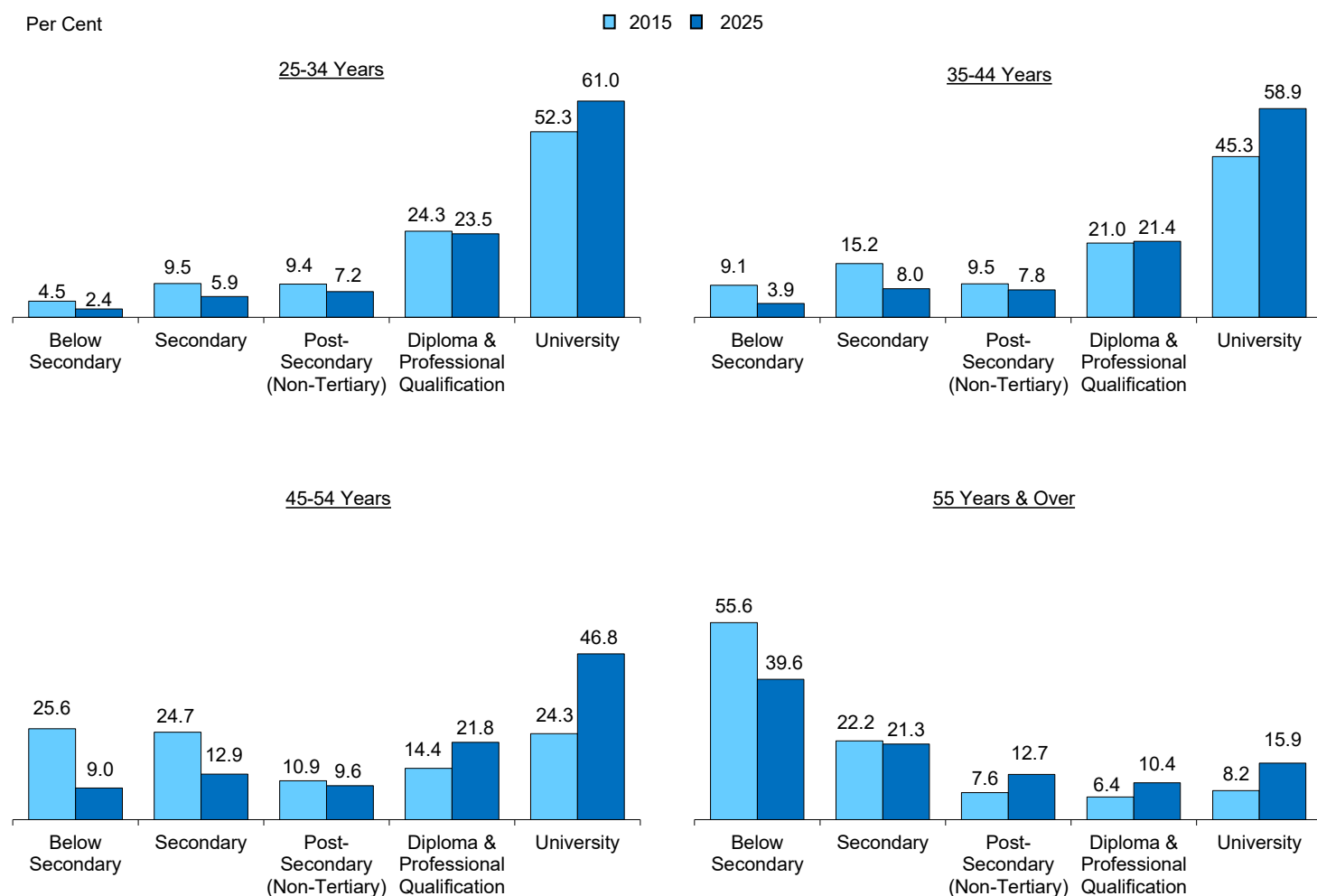


³ Data pertain to residents who were not attending educational institutions as full-time students and include those who were upgrading their qualifications through part-time courses.

The proportion of residents with university qualifications rose across all age groups between 2015 and 2025, with the largest increase observed among residents aged 45-54 years where it nearly doubled from 24.3% to 46.8% (Chart 1.12).

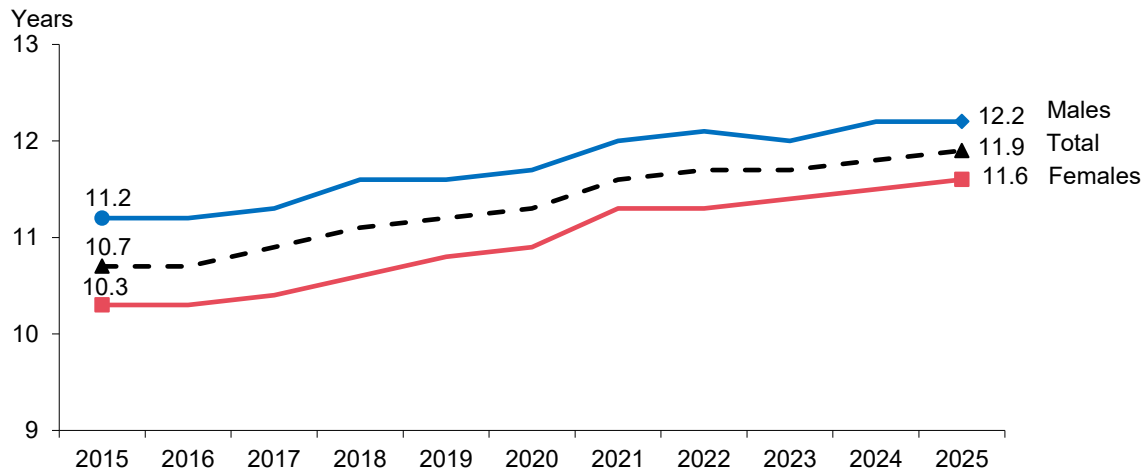
Among residents aged 25-34 years, 61.0% were university graduates in 2025, an increase from 52.3% in 2015. Conversely, the proportions of those with below university qualifications within this age group fell, especially those with secondary qualifications.

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 10.7 years in 2015 to 11.9 years in 2025 (Chart 1.13). While males continued to have more years of schooling on average, the gap between the males and females narrowed from 0.9 years in 2015 to 0.6 years in 2025.

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



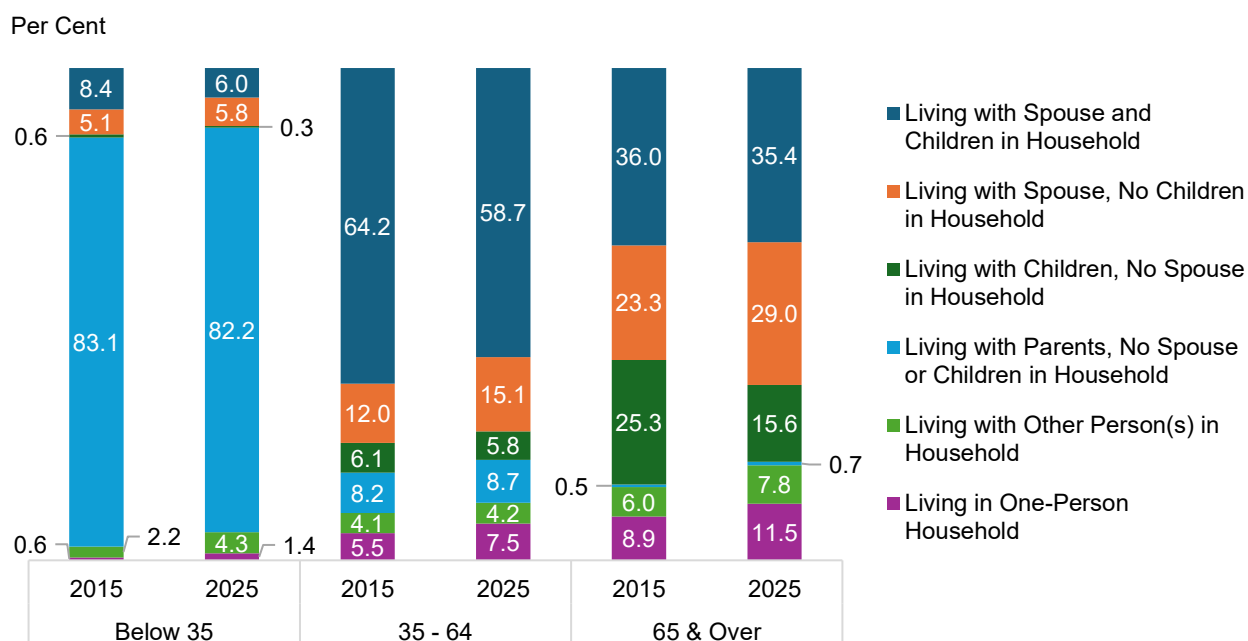
Living Arrangements of Residents in Resident Households

The living arrangements of residents in resident households varied across life stages. In 2025, more than eight in ten residents aged below 35 years lived with their parents, without spouse or children in the household (Chart 1.14), a proportion that remained broadly unchanged from 2015.

For residents aged 35 – 64 years, those living with their spouse and children formed the largest group, even as this proportion declined to 58.7% in 2025, from 64.2% in 2015. In comparison, those living with a spouse but without children in the household accounted for 15.1% in 2025, up from 12.0% in 2015, making it the next most common living arrangement.

Among residents aged 65 years and over, the majority (80.0%) lived with their spouse and/or children in 2025. However, older residents were more likely to live alone, with the proportion doing so rising from 8.9% in 2015 to 11.5% in 2025.

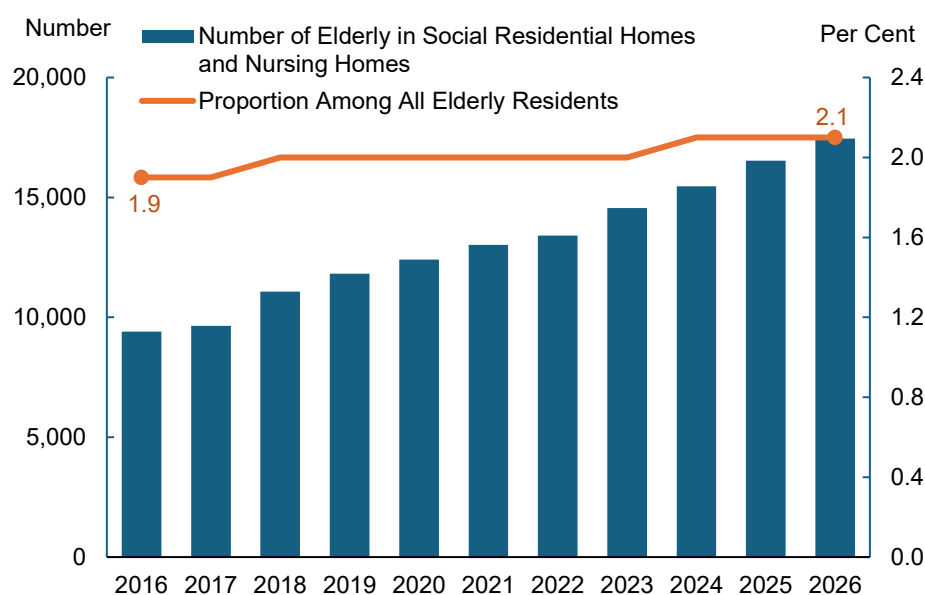
Chart 1.14 Residents in Resident Households by Living Arrangement and Age Group



Elderly in Social Residential Homes⁴ and Nursing Homes

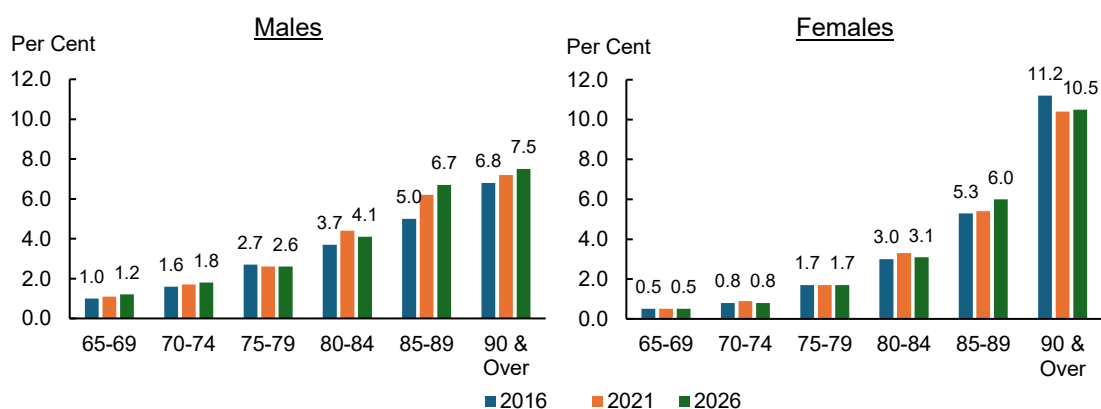
With Singapore's ageing population, the number of residents aged 65 years and over residing in social residential homes and nursing homes rose from 9,400 in 2016 to 17,500 in 2026 (Chart 1.15). This constituted 2.1% of the resident population aged 65 years and over in 2026, up from 1.9% in 2016.

Chart 1.15 Resident Population Aged 65 Years & Over in Social Residential Homes and Nursing Homes



The share of residents aged 65 and over in social residential homes and nursing homes increases with age (Chart 1.16). Among residents aged 90 years and over, females were more likely than males to live in such homes. This partly reflects females' longer life expectancy and their greater likelihood to outlive their spouse, reducing the availability of spousal support at home.

Chart 1.16 Proportion of Resident Population Aged 65 Years & Over in Social Residential Homes and Nursing Homes by Age Group and Sex



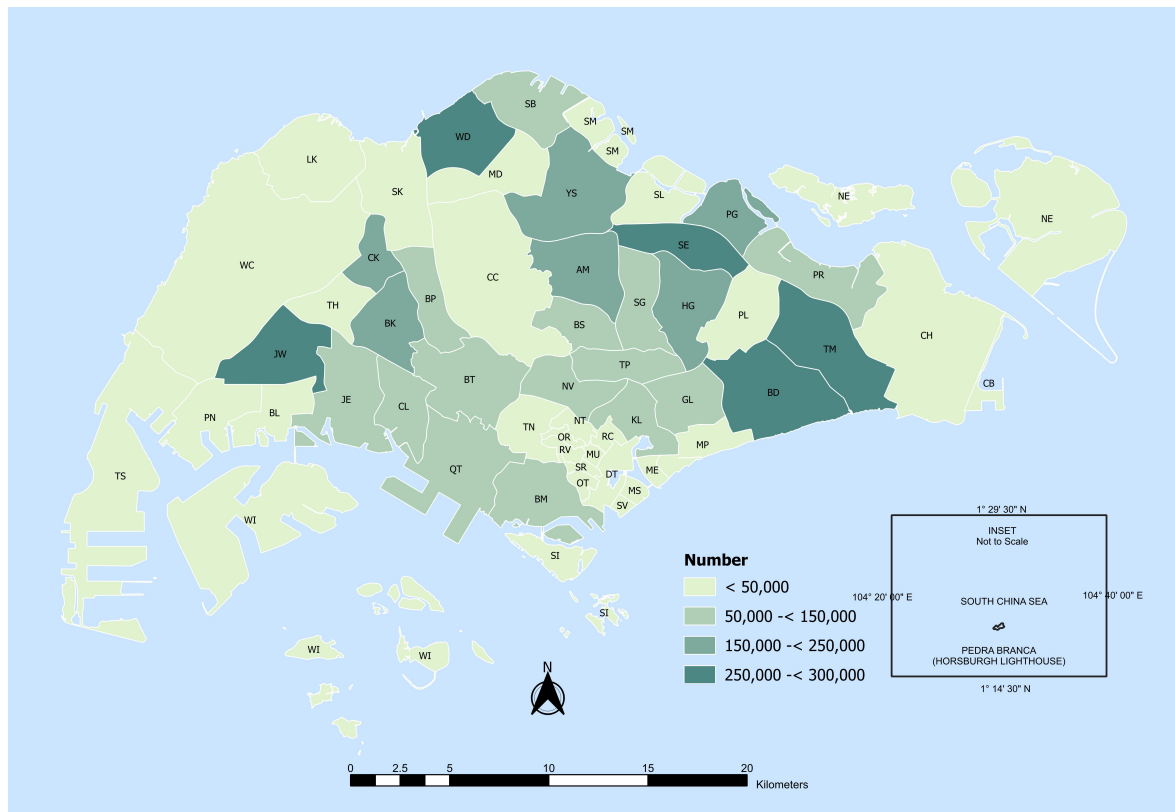
⁴ Refers to sheltered homes, welfare homes, disability homes and disability hostels.

Chapter 2 Geographical Distribution

Resident Population

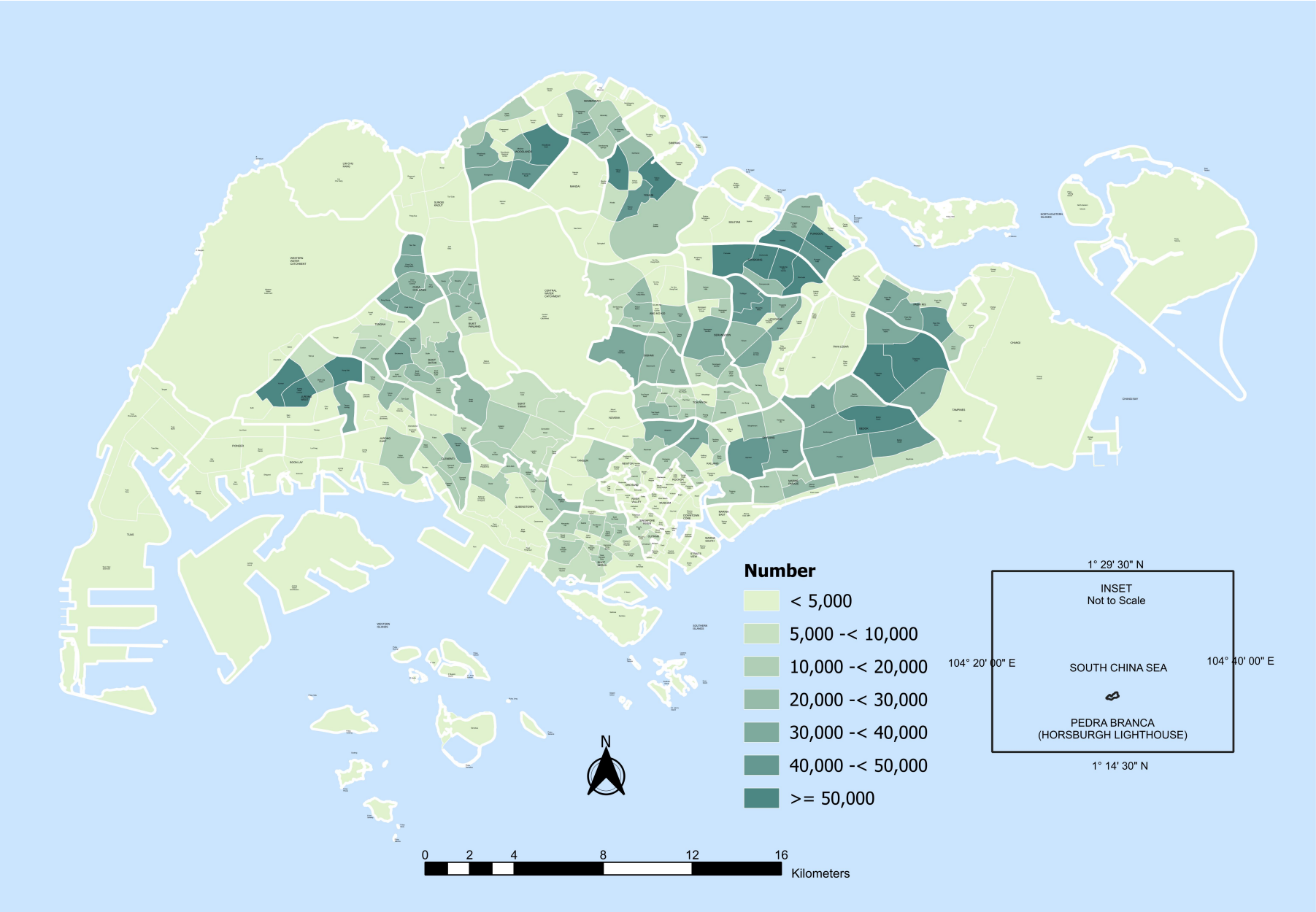
As at end-June 2026, more than half (51.7%) of the 4.23 million residents resided in nine out of the fifty-five planning areas⁵ in Singapore. There were five planning areas with more than 250,000 residents each, namely Tampines, Bedok, Sengkang, Woodlands and Jurong West (Chart 2.1). Tampines was the most populous with 296,060 residents.

Chart 2.1 Resident Population by Planning Area, June 2026



⁵ Planning areas refer to areas demarcated in the Urban Redevelopment Authority's Master Plan 2025.

Chart 2.2 Resident Population by Subzone, June 2026



Age Profile

In 2026, Outram, Ang Mo Kio, Jurong East, Bukit Merah and Rochor were among the top few planning areas with the highest proportions of residents aged 65 years and over (Chart 2.3). For each of these areas, more than one in four 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. In 2026, Tengah, Punggol and Tampines were among the planning areas with the highest proportion of residents aged below 5 years old. Children below 5 made up at least 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 2026

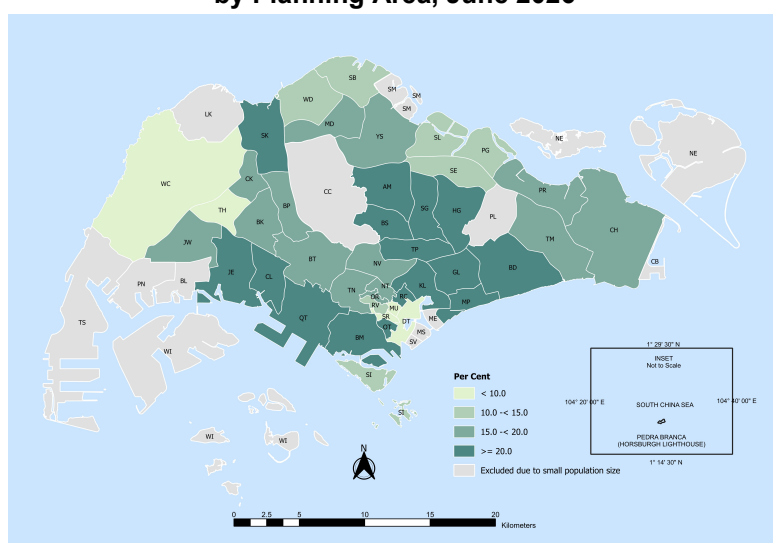
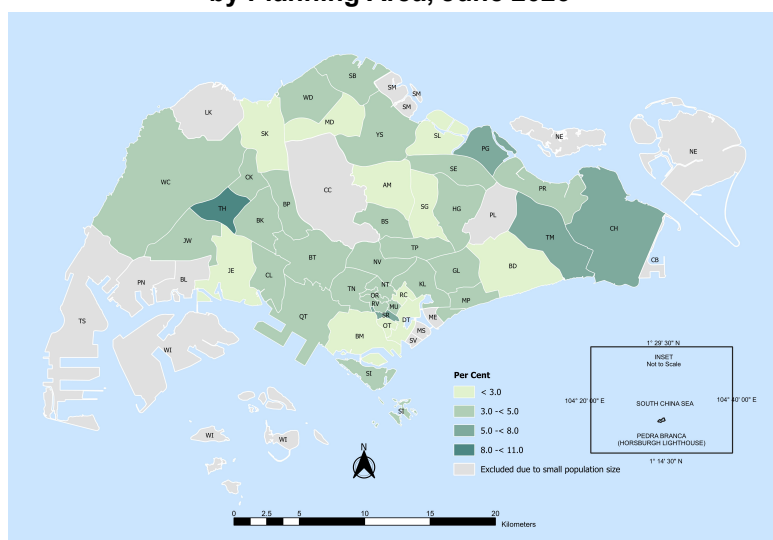


Chart 2.4 Proportion of Resident Population Aged Below 5 Years by Planning Area, June 2026⁶

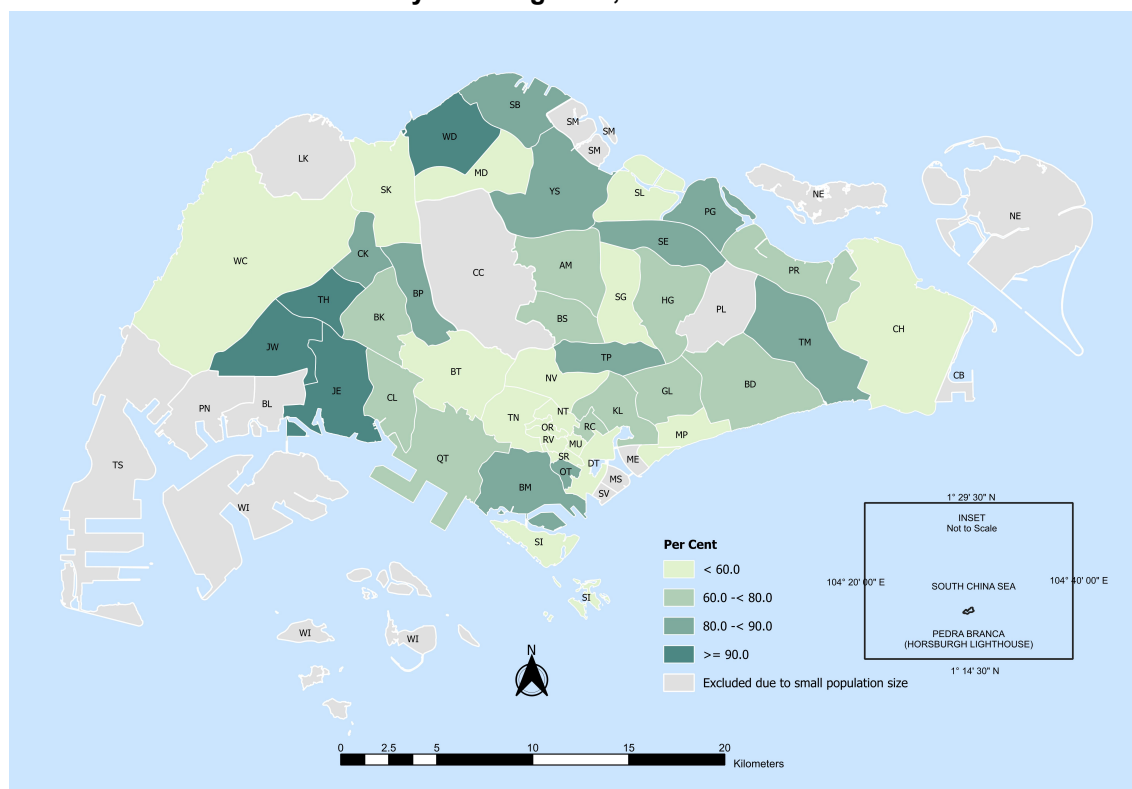


⁶ Changi and Singapore River have small counts of 1,950 and 4,770 residents respectively with at least 5.0% of them aged below 5 years.

Type of Dwelling

An estimated 3.20 million residents, or approximately three in four residents, resided in HDB flats in 2026 (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 2026



Floor Area

In 2026, proportionately more seniors aged 65 years and over (27.1%) 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).

In selected planning areas including Tengah and Outram, more than 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), 2026

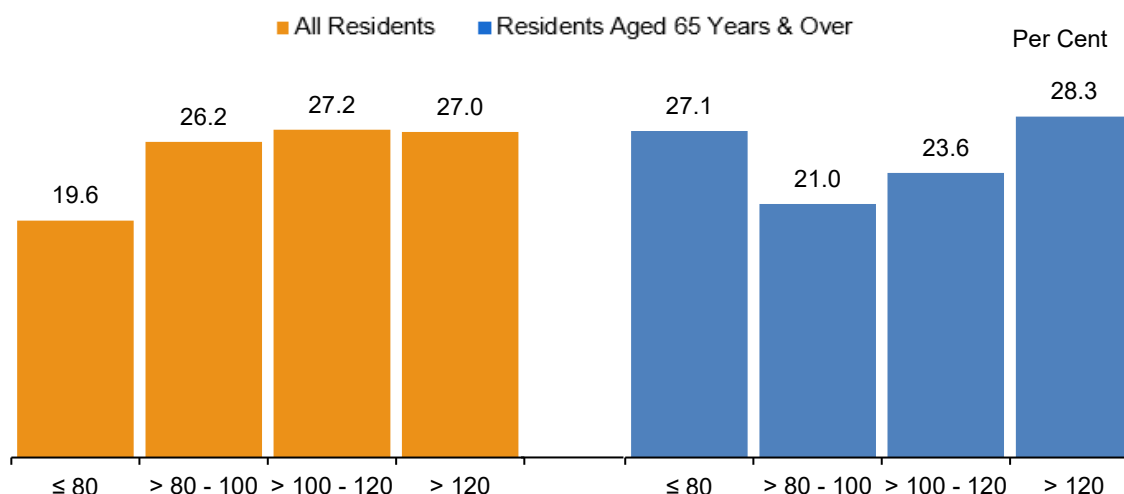
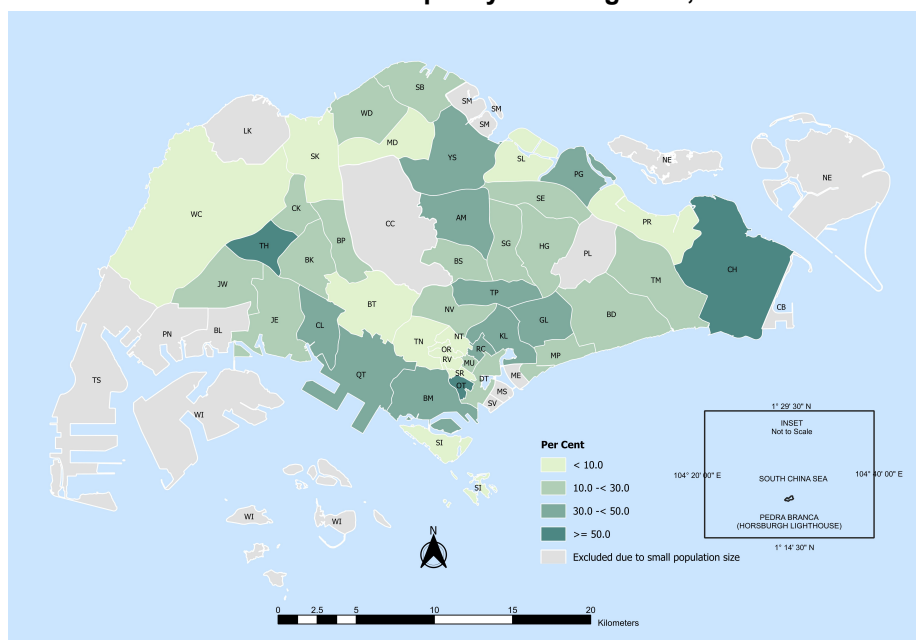


Chart 2.7 Proportion of Residents Aged 65 Years & Over Staying in Residential Dwelling Units of Floor Area ≤80 sq m by Planning Area, June 2026⁷



⁷ Changi has a small count of 180 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 sq m or less.

Note:

Published maps are based on Urban Redevelopment Authority's Master Plan 2025 planning area boundaries and Singapore Land Authority's 2026 Singapore island profile. The Master Plan 2025 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

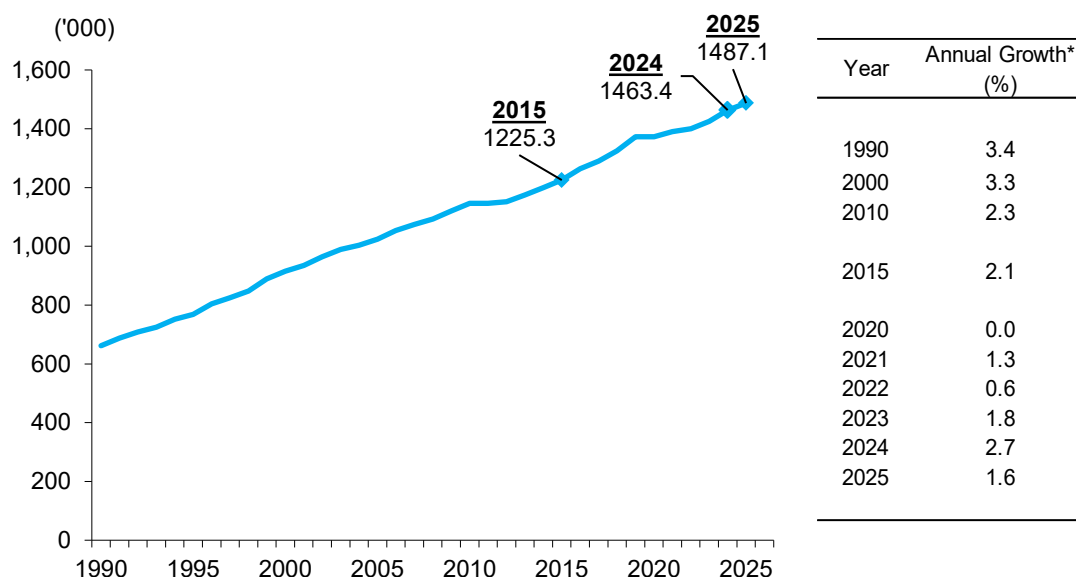
AM	Ang Mo Kio	GL	Geylang	OR	Orchard	SL	Seletar
BD	Bedok	HG	Hougang	OT	Outram	SM	Simpang
BK	Bukit Batok	JE	Jurong East	PG	Punggol	SR	Singapore River
BL	Boon Lay	JW	Jurong West	PL	Paya Lebar	SV	Straits View
BM	Bukit Merah	KL	Kallang	PN	Pioneer	TH	Tengah
BP	Bukit Panjang	LK	Lim Chu Kang	PR	Pasir Ris	TM	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	W	Western Water Catchment
CH	Changi	MU	Museum	SE	Sengkang	W	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 1.6% from 1.46 million in 2024 to 1.49 million in 2025 (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 2015 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 usually refers 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.

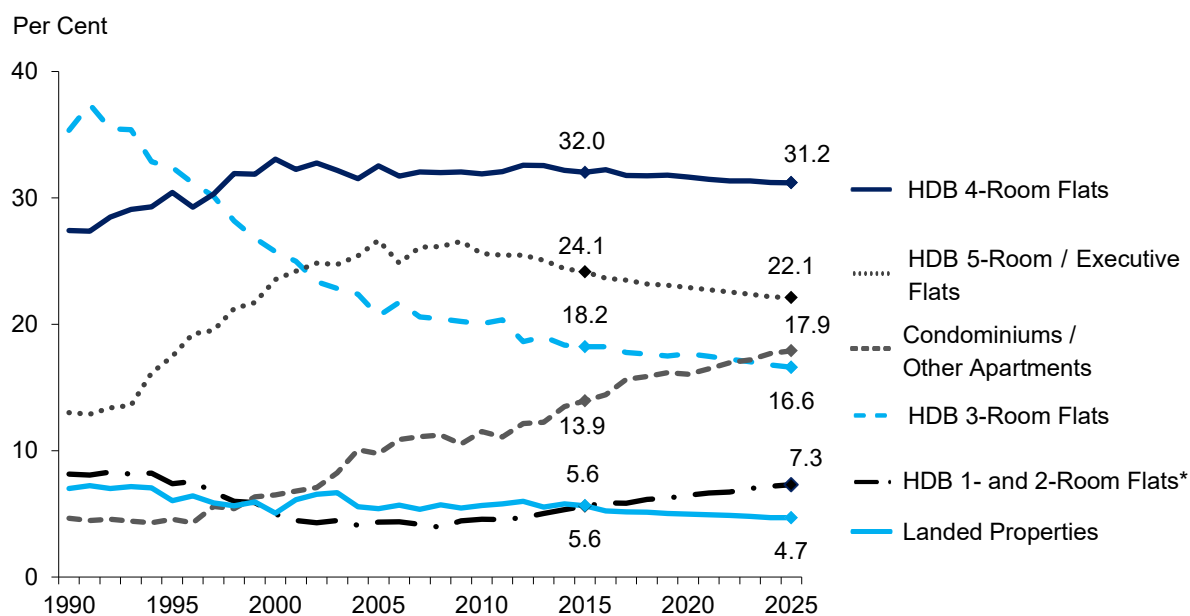
Prior to 2020, survey respondents were asked to identify the 'head of household'. The identified person is used as the reference person to determine relationships between household members. Since 2020, the term 'head of household' has been replaced with 'household reference person'.

Type of Dwelling

While most resident households continued to reside in HDB flats, the proportion fell from 80.1% in 2015 to 77.2% in 2025. HDB 4-room and 5-room/executive flats remained the top two most prevalent types of dwelling among resident households over the past decade, even though the proportions declined from 32.0% and 24.1% in 2015 to 31.2% and 22.1% in 2025 respectively (Chart 3.2).

The proportion of resident households living in condominiums and other apartments saw the largest increase from 13.9% in 2015 to 17.9% in 2025. It was the third most prevalent type of dwelling among resident households in 2025, higher than the proportion who were living in HDB 3-room flats (16.6%). Those living in landed properties decreased from 5.6% 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 2025, 91.2% of resident households owned the dwelling they were living in, similar to the 90.8% in 2015 (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
2015	1,225.3	1,112.4	106.2	90.8
2020 ⁸	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
2025	1,487.1	1,355.7	121.2	91.2

* 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)).

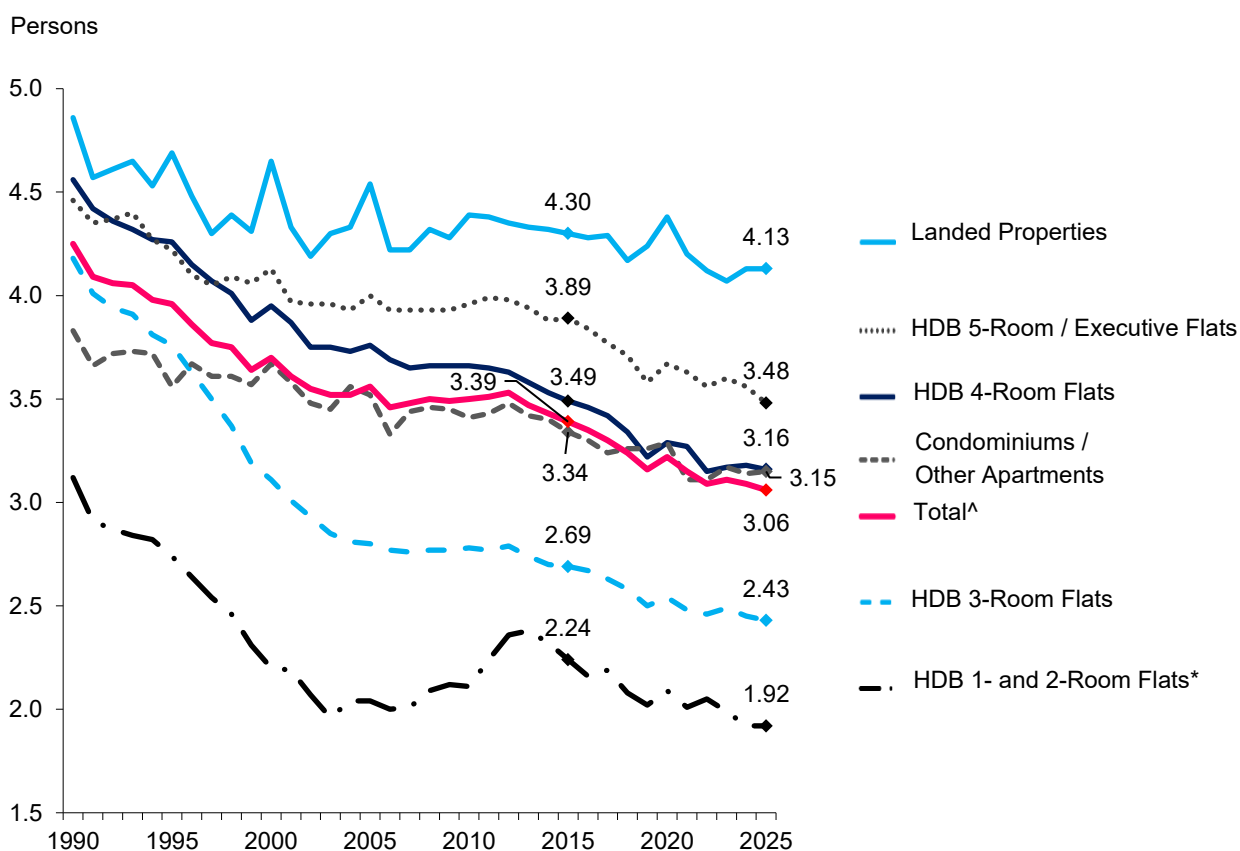
⁸ The fall in the proportion of owner-occupied resident households in 2020 could be due to changes in living arrangements arising from the COVID-19 pandemic. For example, individuals moving in with family members to provide care or support during the pandemic, or resident homeowners who left Singapore before the pandemic and remained overseas at the point of data collection.

Household Size

The average household size among resident households decreased from 3.39 persons in 2015 to 3.06 persons in 2025 (Chart 3.3). The decline was observed across all types of dwelling.

Resident households living in smaller dwellings tend to have fewer persons. In 2025, the average household size was 1.92 persons for HDB 1- & 2-room flats and 2.43 persons for HDB 3-room flats. Conversely, those living in HDB 5-room/executive flats and landed properties had 3.48 persons and 4.13 persons on average respectively. The average household sizes for HDB 4-room flats and condominiums/other apartments were similar at 3.16 persons and 3.15 persons respectively in 2025.

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



^ Includes other types of dwelling (e.g. non-HDB shophouses).

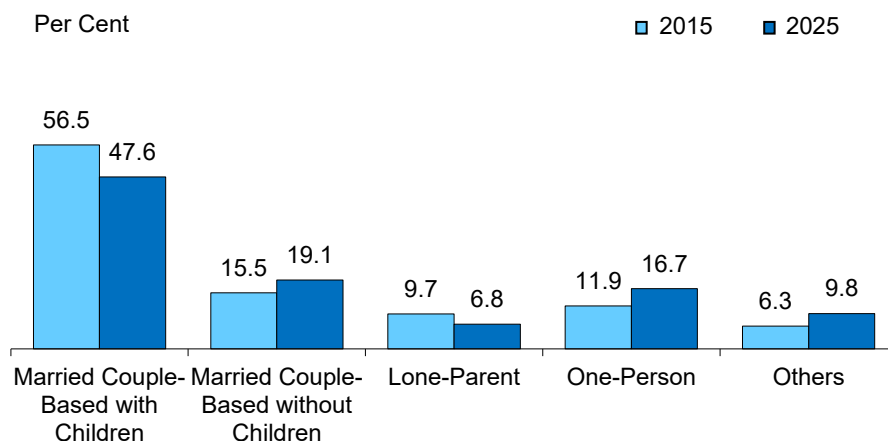
* Includes HDB studio apartments and community care apartments.

Household Living Arrangement

Although married couple-based with children households continued to be the most prevalent living arrangement among resident households, its proportion has declined from 56.5% in 2015 to 47.6% in 2025 (Chart 3.4).

Over the same period, the proportions increased for couple-based households without children (from 15.5% to 19.1%) and one-person households (from 11.9% to 16.7%).

Chart 3.4 Resident Households by Household Living Arrangement



Household Living Arrangement

Married couple-based with children refers to households with at least one married couple living with their child(ren), regardless of age.

Married couple-based without children refers to households with at least one married couple and none are living with their child(ren). This includes couples with child(ren) who have moved out.

Lone-parent refers to households with no married couple and at least one never-married/widowed/divorced/separated person who is living with his/her child(ren). The child(ren) must be aged below 16 years or are never-married to be considered.

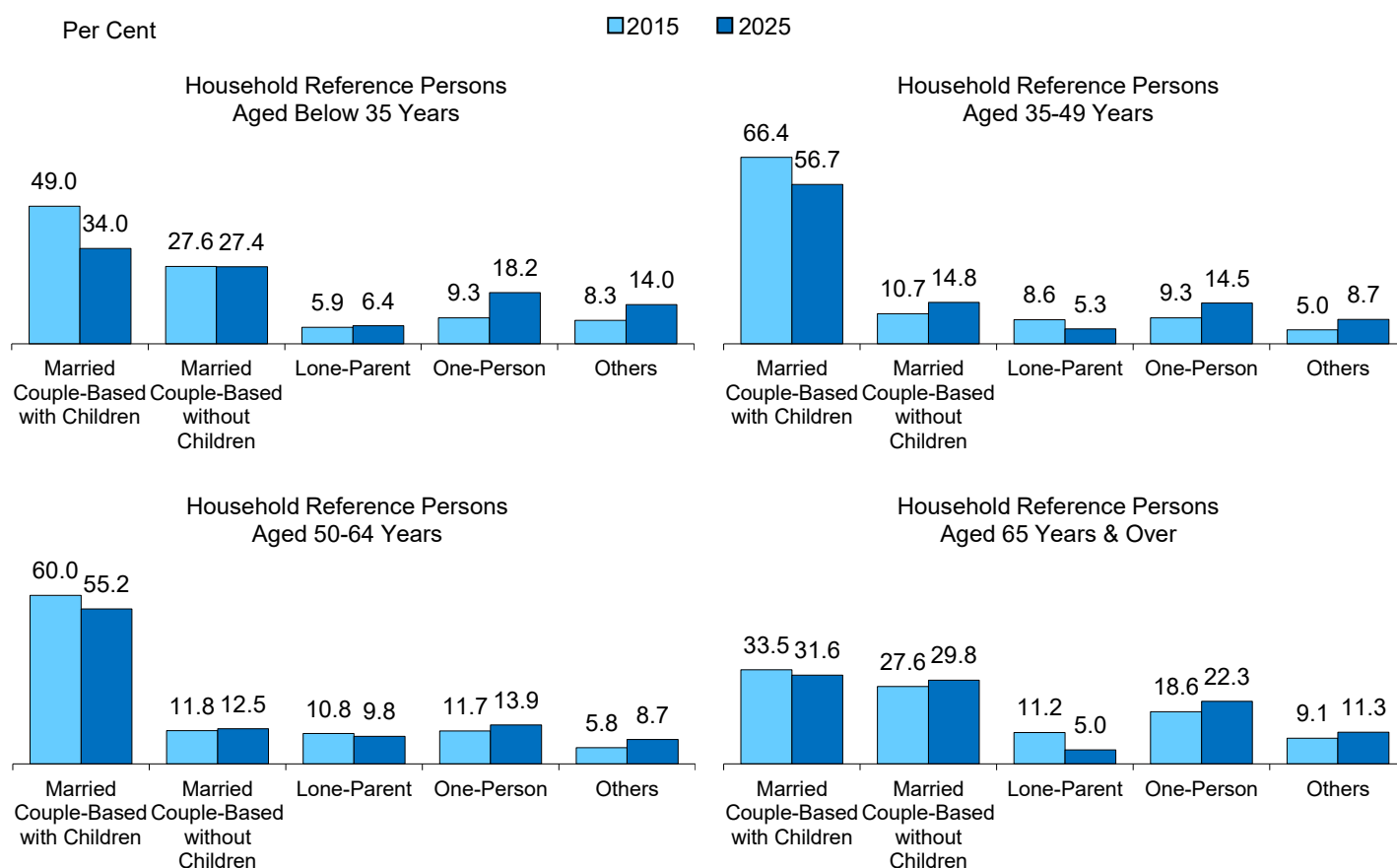
One-person refers to one-person households. Examples include single persons living alone, or ever-married persons who are living alone as their child(ren) have moved out.

Among households with younger reference persons aged below 35 years, the share of married couple-based households declined from 76.6% in 2015 to 61.4% in 2025. Conversely, the proportion of one-person households among this group almost doubled from 9.3% to 18.2% over the same period. These are consistent with the trends of increasing singlehood and delayed marriages.

Between 2015 and 2025, 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 49.0% to 34.0%) (Chart 3.5). This corresponds to trends of declining fertility over the past decade.

In comparison, 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



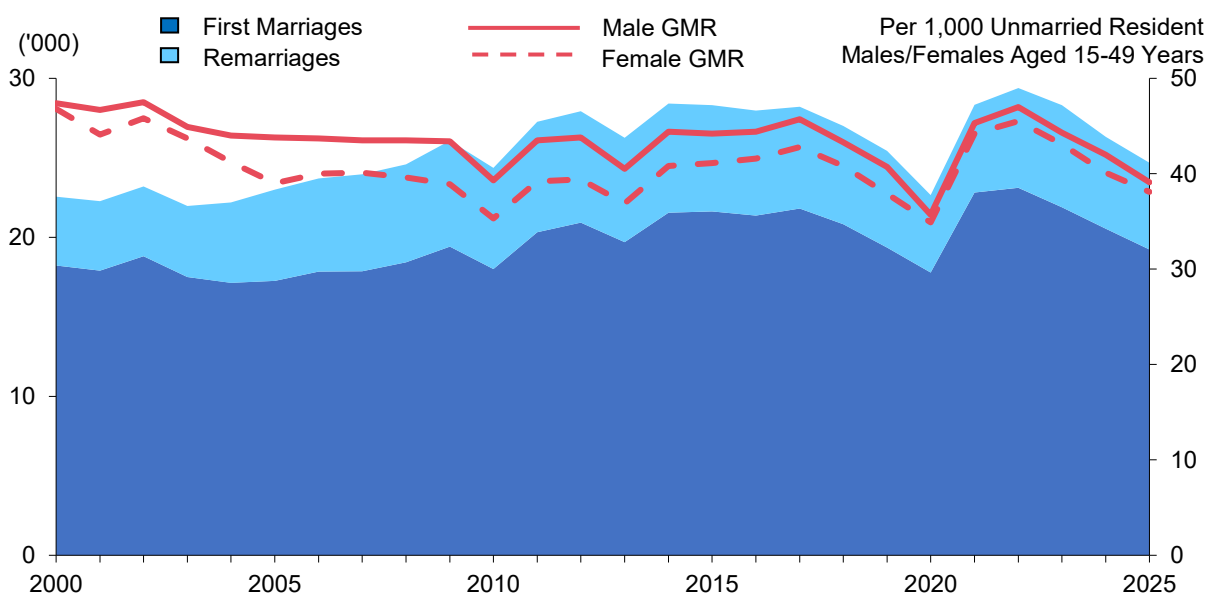
Chapter 4 Family Formation and Dissolution

Marriages

A total of 24,688 civil and Muslim marriages were registered in 2025, 6.2% lower than the 26,328 marriages registered the year before (Chart 4.1).

Among the marriages registered in 2025, 77.9% were first marriages (i.e. involving first-time grooms and first-time brides).

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, 2025](#)".

General marriage rates for both males and females in 2025 were lower than in 2015. There were 39.1 marriages per thousand unmarried resident males aged 15-49 years in 2025, down from 44.2 in 2015. Similarly, there were 38.1 marriages per thousand unmarried resident females aged 15-49 years in 2025, down from 41.1 in 2015.

General Marriage Rate

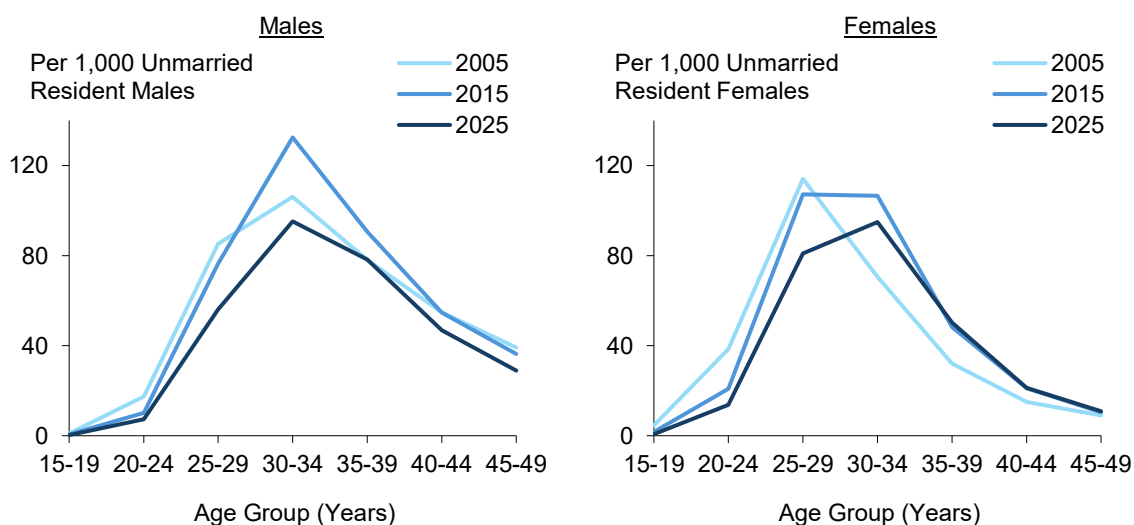
The rate is defined as the number of marriages registered among persons aged 15-49 years during the year, out of every thousand unmarried population in the same age group.

Age-Specific Marriage Rate

Compared to a decade ago, marriage rates for males in 2025 fell across all age groups (Chart 4.2). For females, marriage rates declined for those aged below 35 years but remained similar or increased slightly for those aged 35-49 years.

The peak marriage age group for males remained at 30-34 years over the last decade. For females, the peak marriage age group shifted more distinctly to those aged 30-34 years in 2025, compared to 2015 when marriage rates were highest among those aged 25-29 and 30-34 years.

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.

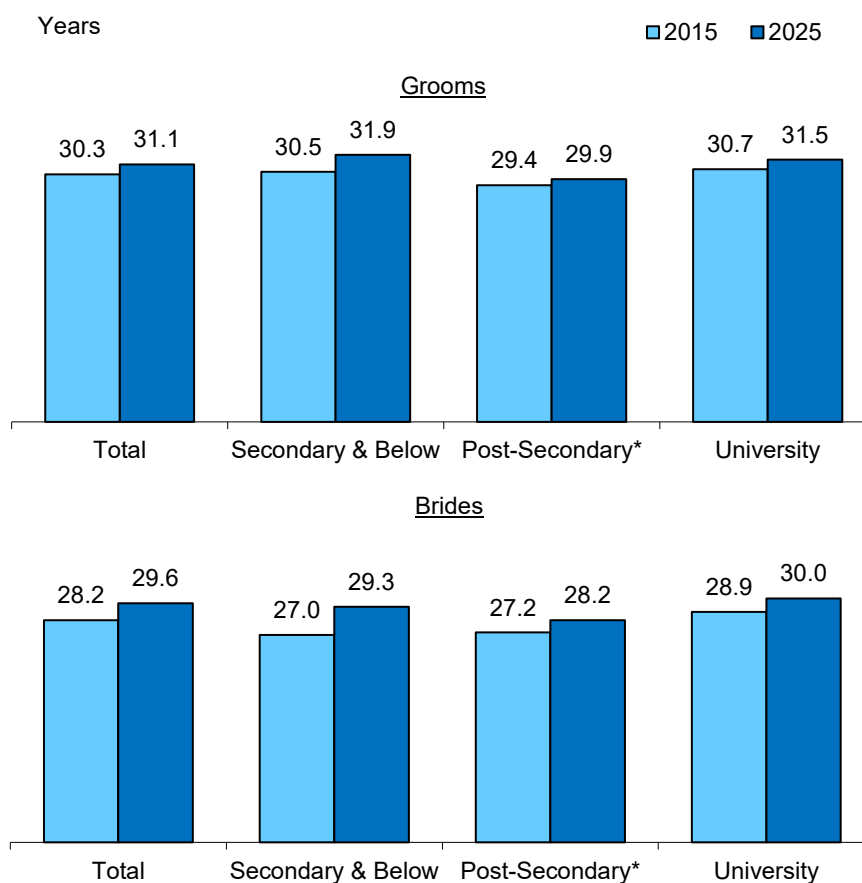
Median Age at First Marriage

The median age at first marriage for grooms and brides were 31.1 years and 29.6 years respectively in 2025, up from 30.3 years for grooms and 28.2 years for brides a decade ago (Chart 4.3).

Between 2015 and 2025, the median age at first marriage rose across all educational qualifications for both grooms and brides. The increase was larger for first-time brides with secondary and below qualification, narrowing the gap with their university graduate counterparts in 2025.

In 2025, those with post-secondary qualification married the earliest, with median ages of 29.9 years for first-time grooms and 28.2 years for first-time brides.

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



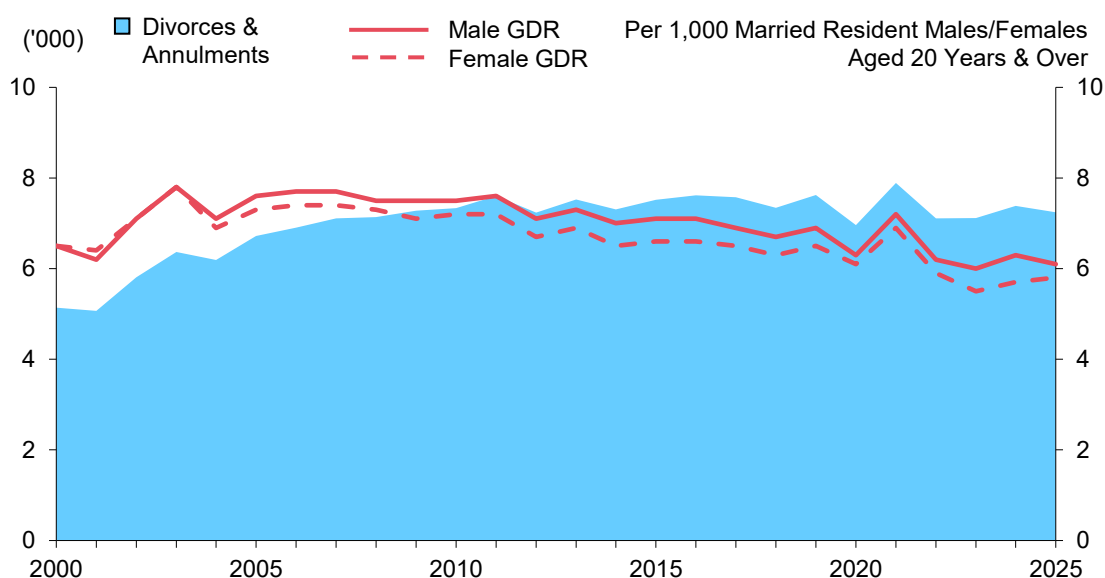
* Post-Secondary comprises Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary) and Diploma & Professional Qualification.

Marital Dissolutions

In 2025, a total of 7,242 marriages ended in a divorce or an annulment, a decrease of 1.9% from the 7,382 marital dissolutions granted in the previous year (Chart 4.4).

The general divorce rates in 2025 were lower for both males and females compared to 2015. There were 6.1 marital dissolutions for every thousand married resident males aged 20 years and over in 2025, a decline from 7.1 in 2015. Similarly, there were 5.8 marital dissolutions for every thousand married resident females aged 20 years and over in 2025, down from 6.6 in 2015.

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.

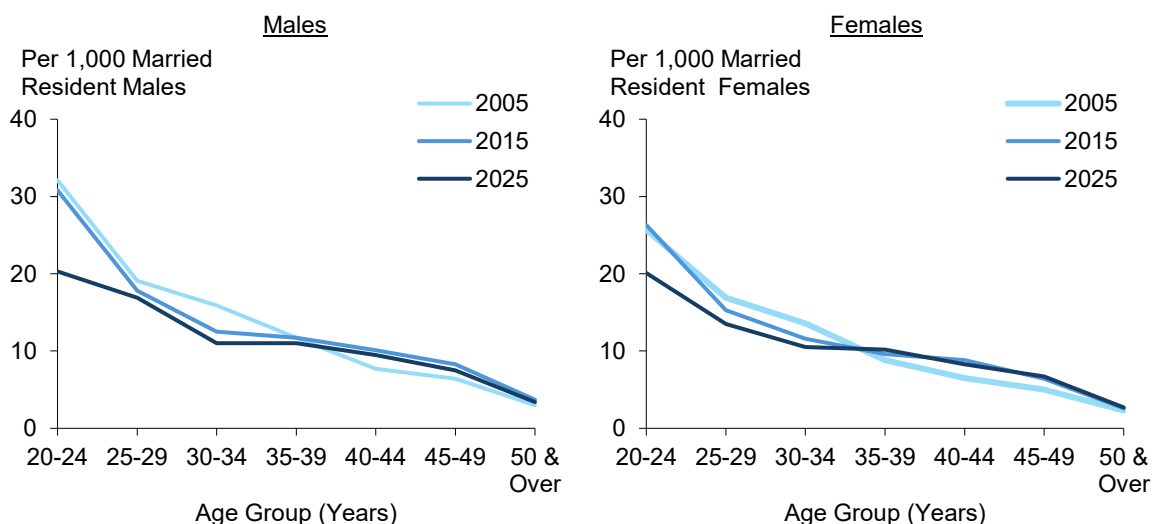
Annulments

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

Divorce rates for males fell across all age groups in 2025 compared to a decade ago (Chart 4.5). For females, the divorce rates increased slightly for those aged 35-39 and those aged 45 and over. While marital dissolutions continued to be more prevalent among the younger age groups, declines in divorce rates were the largest among those aged 20-24 years.

Chart 4.5 Age-Sex Specific Divorce Rate



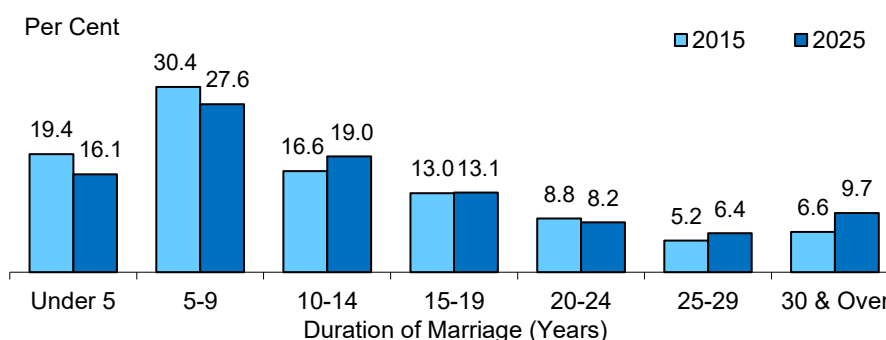
Age-Specific Divorce Rate

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

The median duration of marriage among divorces was longer in 2025 (11.5 years) than a decade ago (10.0 years). Couples who were married for 5-9 years accounted for the largest share of all divorces at 27.6% in 2025 (Chart 4.6). This was followed by those with marriage duration of 10-14 years at 19.0% and those with marriage duration under 5 years at 16.1%.

Chart 4.6 Divorces by Duration of Marriage



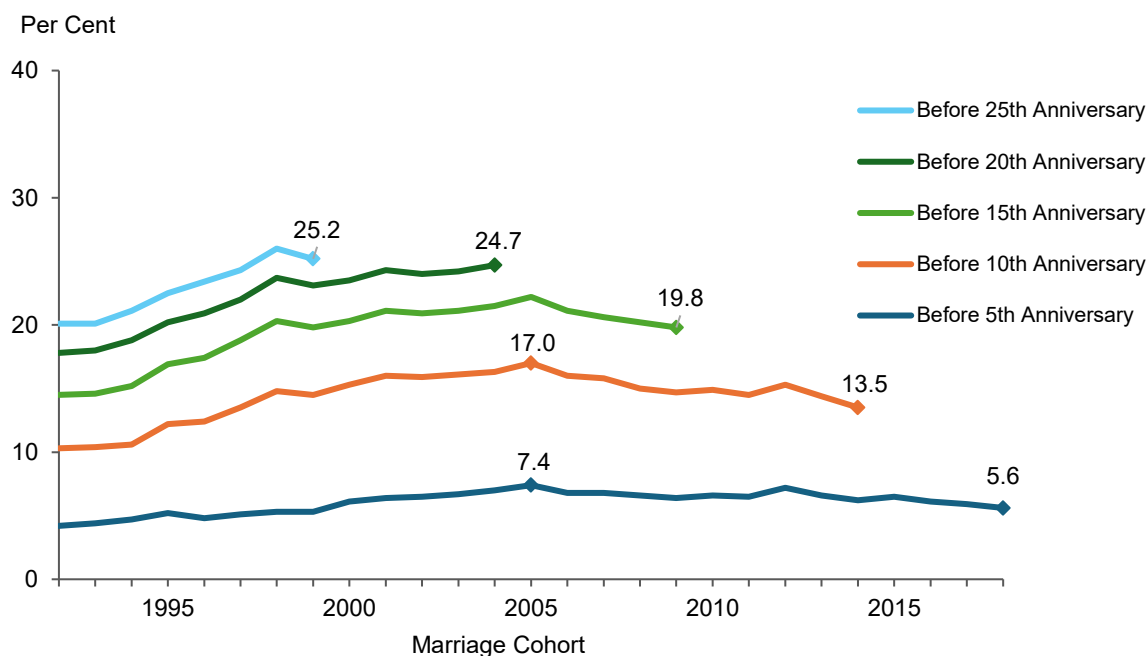
Note: Data exclude annulments.

Dissolution of Marriages Among Resident Marriage Cohorts⁹

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 2014 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 13.5% for the 2014 marriage cohort.

The proportion of resident marriages that dissolved was the highest in the period from the 5th to before the 10th anniversary compared to other 5-year intervals. As marriages progressed beyond the 10th anniversary, the dissolution rates at each subsequent 5-year interval decreased.

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



⁹ 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 2024.

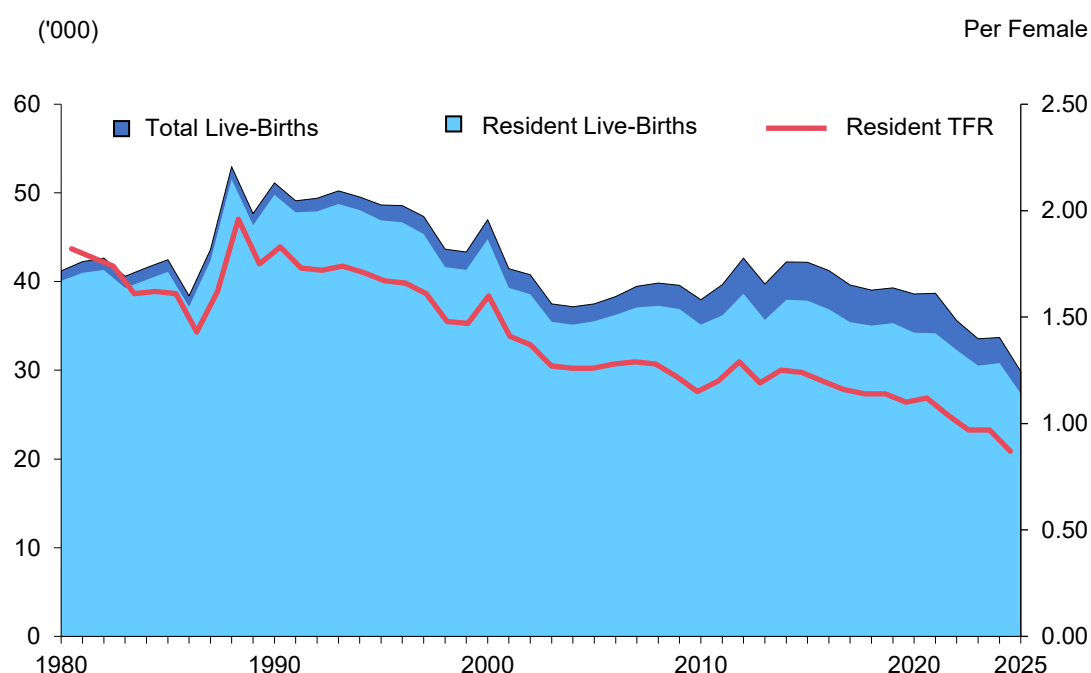
Chapter 5 Fertility

Births and Fertility Rate

There were 29,864 live-births in 2025, a decrease of 11.4% from the 33,703 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) decreased by 11.1% to 27,393 in 2025, from 30,808 in 2024.

The resident total fertility rate (TFR) for 2025 was 0.87 per female, lower than 0.97 in 2024.

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 prevailing Registration of Births and Deaths Act in force at the material time, and are compiled based on date of occurrence.

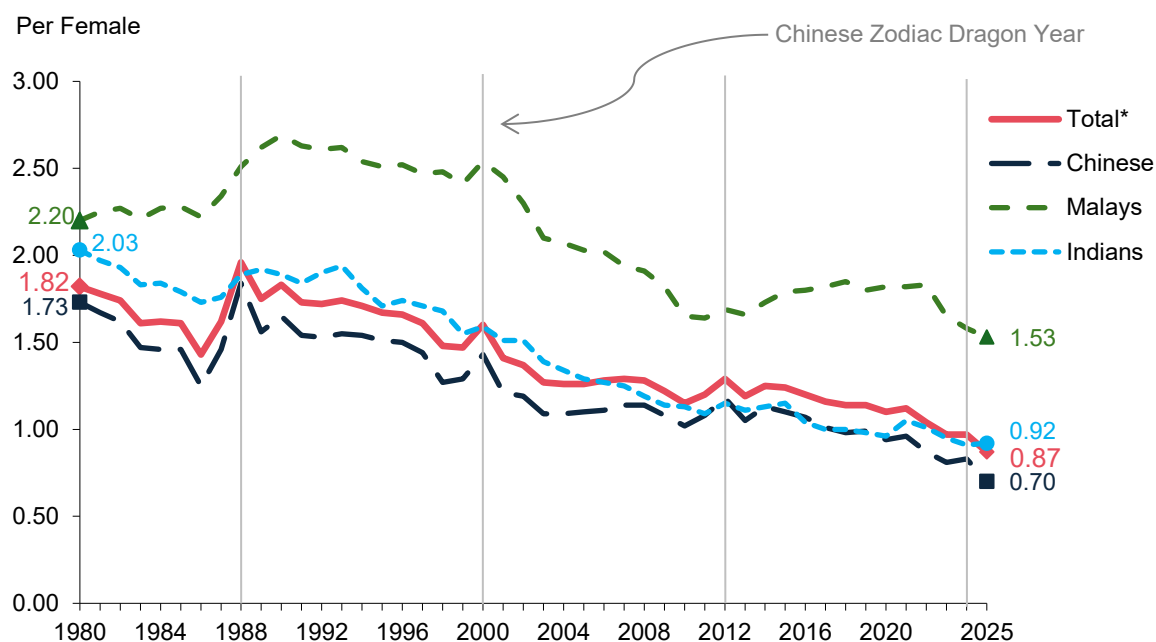
Total Fertility Rate

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

The TFR for Chinese fell from 0.83 in 2024 to 0.70 in 2025, contributed by the typical post-Dragon Year decrease (Chart 5.2). While still the highest among the three main ethnic groups, the TFR for Malays fell from 1.58 in 2024 to 1.53 per female in 2025. The TFR for Indians increased slightly from 0.91 to 0.92 over the same period.

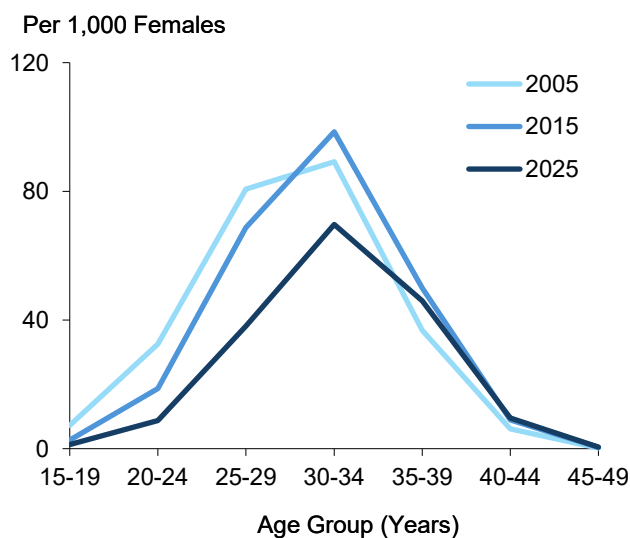
Chart 5.2 Total Fertility Rate by Ethnic Group



Age-Specific Fertility Rate

Over the last decade, age-specific fertility rates fell for females aged below 40 years and rose for those aged 40-49 years (Chart 5.3). Fertility remained the highest among females aged 30-34 years compared to the other age groups.

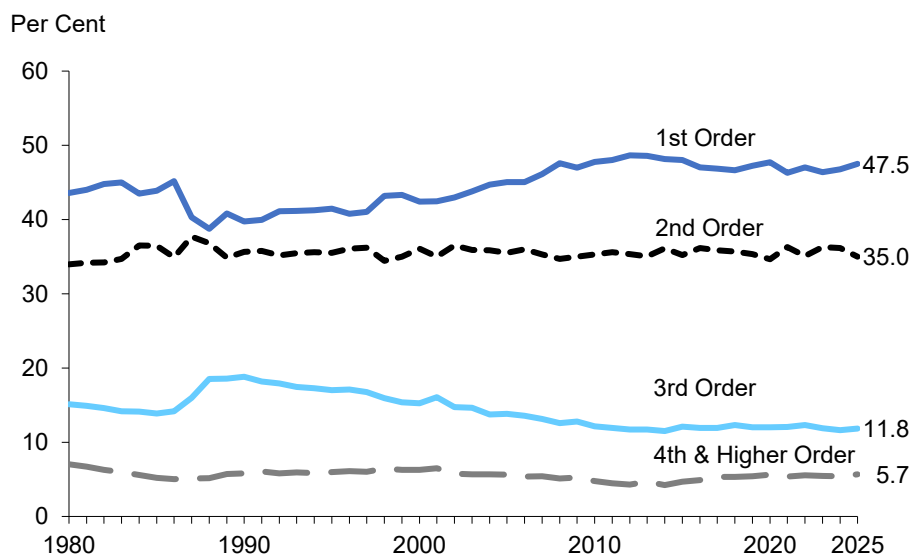
Chart 5.3 Age-Specific Fertility Rate



Births by Birth Order

First and second order births continued to form the largest share among total live-births in 2025. The share of first-order births increased from 46.8% in 2024 to 47.5% in 2025 while second-order births fell from 36.2% to 35.0% over the same period (Chart 5.4). The share of third-order and fourth and higher order births remained relatively stable at 11.8% and 5.7% in 2025 respectively.

Chart 5.4 Proportion of Births by Birth Order

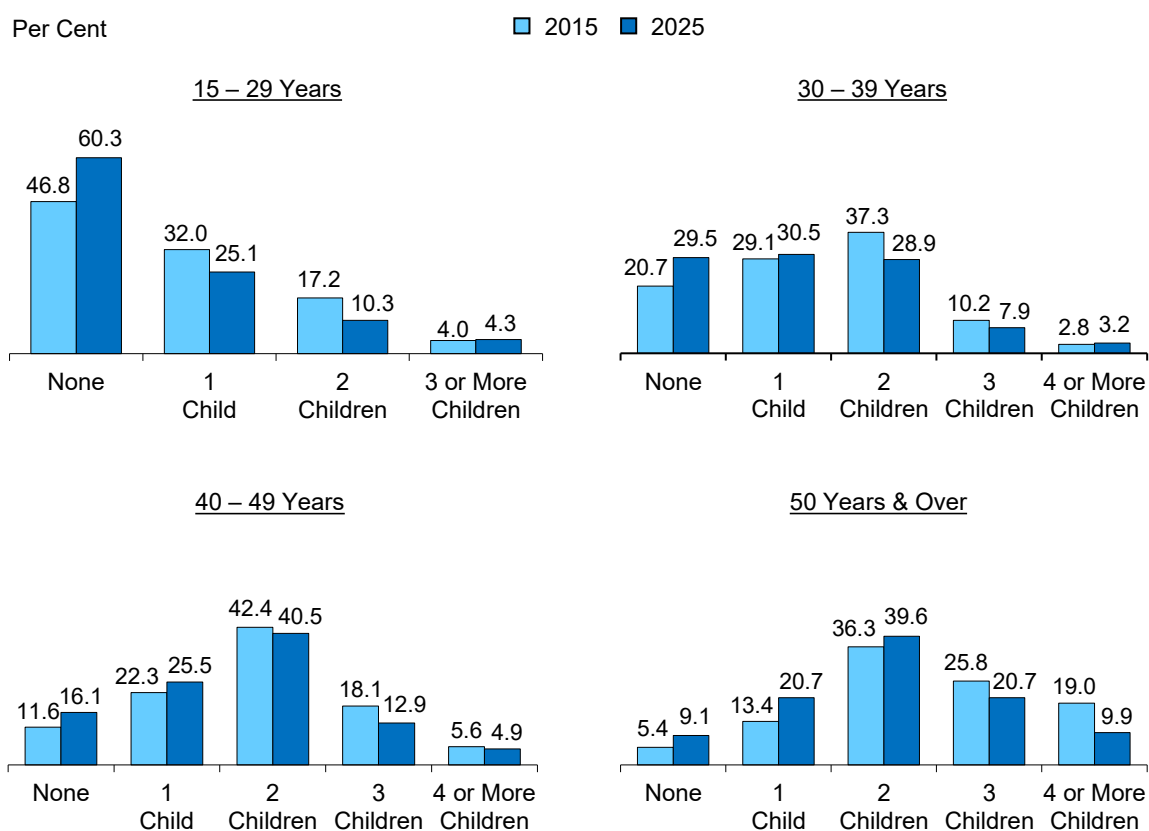


Number of Children Born

Women had fewer children in 2025 than in 2015. Among ever-married resident females aged 40-49 years where most have completed childbearing, the proportion with two children fell from 42.4% in 2015 to 40.5% in 2025 (Chart 5.5). Similarly, the proportion with three children, and four or more children also fell from 18.1% to 12.9% and 5.6% to 4.9% over the same period respectively.

Correspondingly, the proportion of ever-married females aged 40-49 years who have no children increased from 11.6% in 2015 to 16.1% in 2025. The proportion of those with one child also increased from 22.3% to 25.5% over the same period.

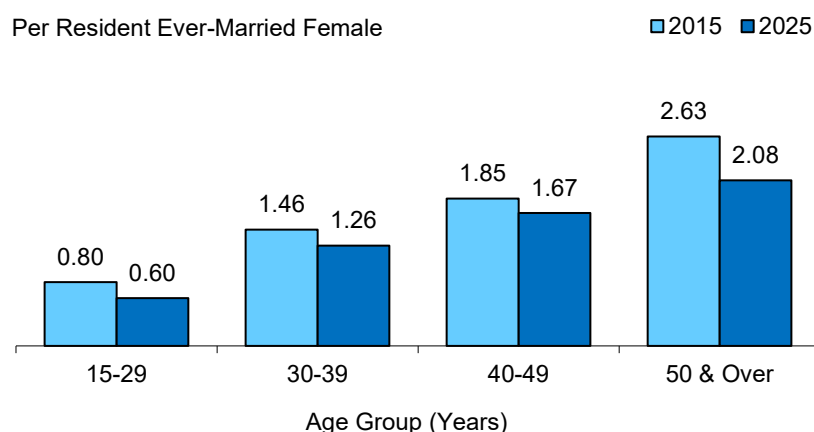
Chart 5.5 Resident Ever-Married Females by Age Group and Number of Children Born



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 2015 and 2025. Among those aged 40-49 years, it fell from 1.85 per female in 2015 to 1.67 in 2025 (Chart 5.6). A relatively large decrease was also observed among those aged 50 years and over, from 2.63 to 2.08 over the same period.

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

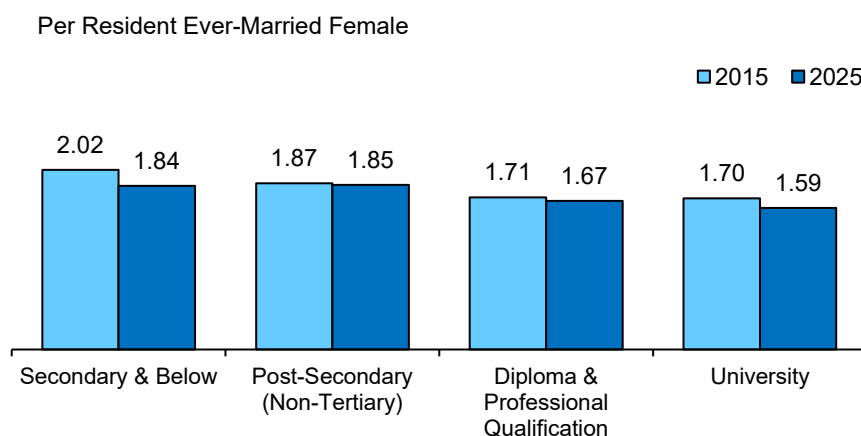


Average Number of Children Born by Educational Attainment of Females

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 2025 (Chart 5.7).

Higher educated females had fewer children on average than those with lower qualifications. Among resident ever-married females aged 40-49 years in 2025, university graduates had an average of 1.59 children, lower than the average of 1.84 children among those with secondary and below qualifications.

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.

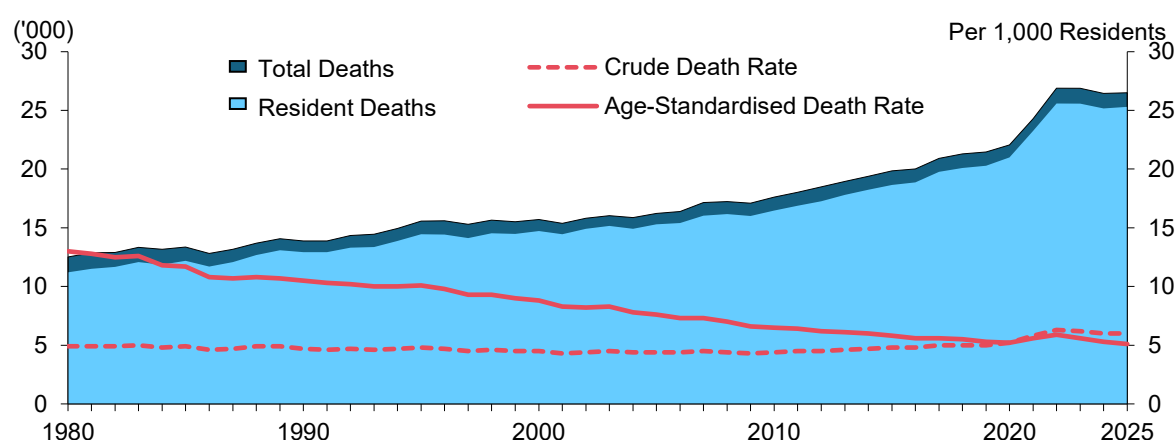
Chapter 6 Mortality

Deaths and Death Rates

A total of 26,499 deaths were registered in 2025, 0.2% higher than the 26,442 deaths registered in 2024 (Chart 6.1). Similarly, the number of resident deaths increased by 0.5% from 25,171 in 2024 to 25,300 in 2025. The resident crude death rate was stable at 6.0 per 1,000 residents in both 2024 and 2025.

The age-standardised death rate¹⁰, which takes into account the age structure of the population, decreased from 5.3 per 1,000 residents in 2024 to 5.1 per 1,000 residents in 2025.

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 prevailing Registration of Births and Deaths Act in force at the material time 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.

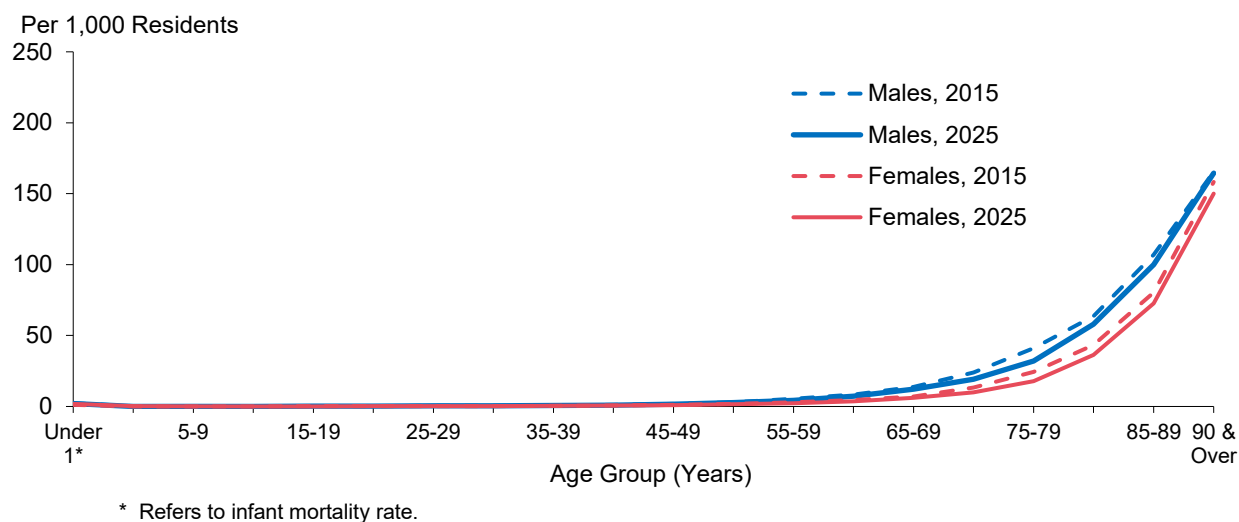
More details on death rates are available in the article "[Age-Standardised Death Rate for Singapore](#)" in the Statistics Singapore Newsletter, September 2015.

¹⁰ 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 2025 were lower for most age groups across both resident males and females.

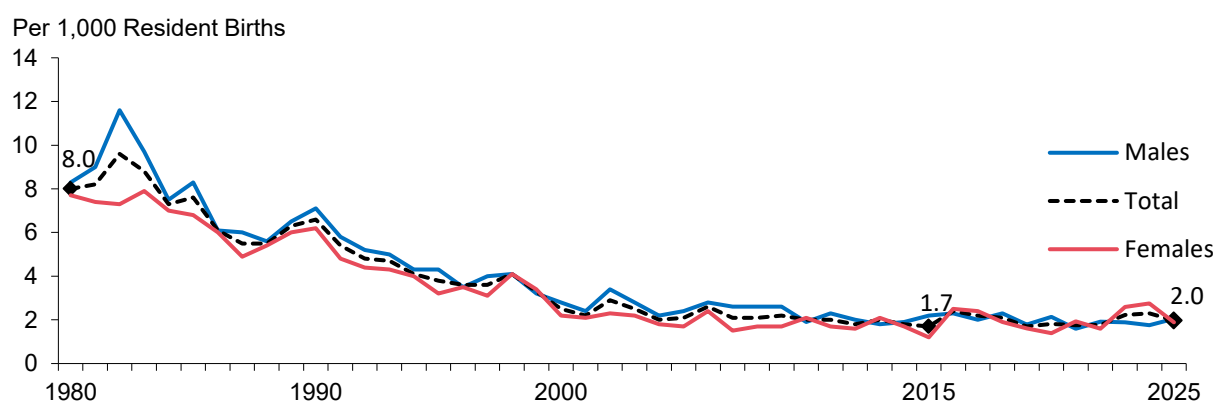
Chart 6.2 Age-Specific Death Rate



Infant Mortality Rate

The infant mortality rate in 2025 remained low at 2.0 infant deaths per 1,000 resident live-births and has been relatively stable over the last decade (Chart 6.3).

Chart 6.3 Infant Mortality Rate



Note: Data on infant mortality rate pertain to resident population (i.e. Singapore citizens and permanent residents).

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.

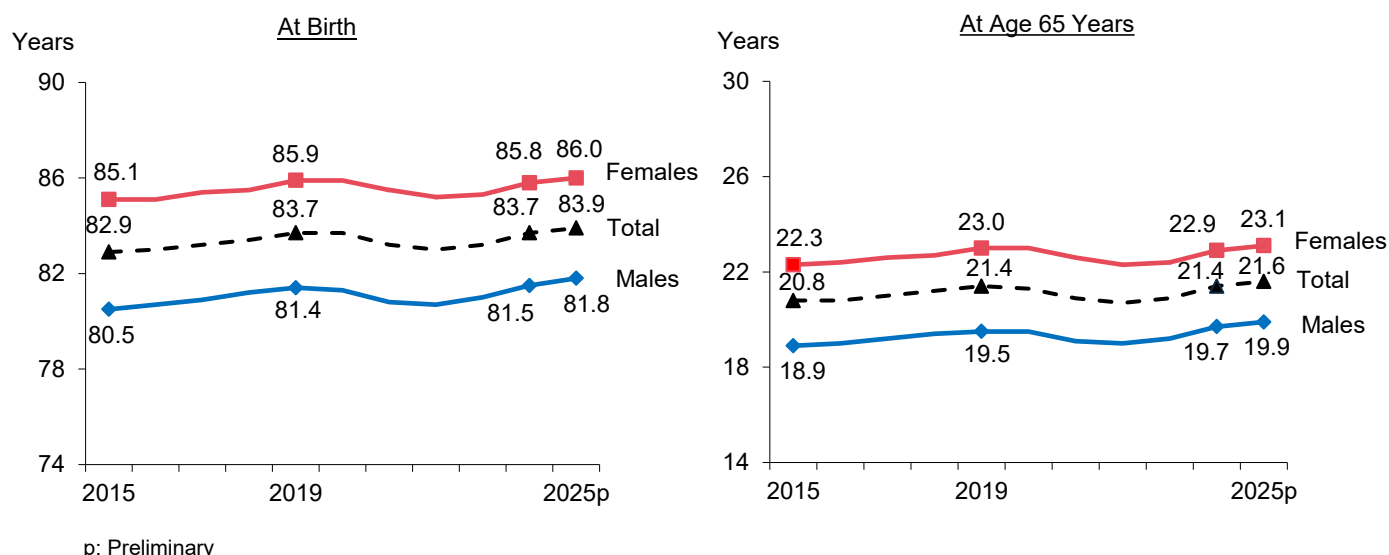
More details on infant mortality rate are available in the article "[Trends in Infant Mortality Rate and Related Indicators](#)" published in the Statistics Singapore Newsletter Issue 1, 2019.

Life Expectancy

Life expectancy at birth for Singapore residents was 83.9 years in 2025, up 0.2 years from 2024 and surpassing the pre-pandemic high of 83.7 years in 2019 (Chart 6.4). This was an improvement of 1.0 years over the last decade. While females continued to have longer life expectancy than males, the gap between both sexes narrowed from 4.6 years in 2015 to 4.2 years in 2025.

At age 65 years, a resident in 2025 can expect to live to 86.6 years, i.e. an additional 21.6 years. This was an improvement of 0.2 years from 2024 and 0.8 years from 2015. This improvement was observed for both males and females. For males, life expectancy at age 65 years rose from 18.9 years in 2015 to 19.9 years in 2025 while life expectancy for females rose from 22.3 years to 23.1 years over the same period.

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, 2024-2025](#)".

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Cover images courtesy of [Rogan Yeoh](#) on Unsplash

PROJECT TEAM

Senior Assistant Director	Mr Hong Renting
	Ms Joanne Tan
Assistant Directors	Mr Chan Jun Han
	Ms Kok Wai Lin
	Ms Michelle Yeo
	Ms Wong Mun Mun
Senior Statistician	Ms Erica Ngan
Statistician	Mr Ng Yew Ying
Lead Manager	Ms Yeo Yen Fang
Senior Managers	Ms Kalavathy d/o Jayaram
	Mr Wong Kwok Wing
Assistant Manager	Ms Aida Azirah Azizan

SINGAPORE DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS COMMUNICATIONS & INFORMATION SERVICES

The Singapore Department of Statistics (DOS) offers official statistics, data insights, visualisations, and statistical resources through user-friendly platforms.



SingStat Website

Visit this convenient gateway to access latest data and statistical information.

Data across the six major themes of Economy & Prices, Industry, Trade & Investment, Population, Households, and Society covering some 200 topics such as Gross Domestic Product, Consumer Price Index, Retail Sales and Food & Beverage Services Indices, Producer Price Indices, Business Expectations, Business Receipts Index, Trade in Services, Direct Investment, Population Indicators, Household Income, Household Expenditure, Deaths and Life Expectancy, Births and Fertility, Marriages and Divorces, and more.



Publications

- **Statistics Singapore Newsletter** - features articles on latest key statistical activities, recent survey findings, and methodological improvements.
- **Information Papers** - highlight conceptual and methodological changes and improvements in official statistics.
- **Occasional Papers** - present statistical trends and observations on important social and economic issues to stimulate discussion and research.
- **Singapore in Figures** - allows exploration of key economic and socio-demographic statistics through interactive dashboards.

Visualisations such as infographics and interactive dashboards with latest data, and videos to explain data and statistical concepts.

Businesses Insights Tool for Enterprises (BITE) serves businesses with bite-sized data for big decisions, giving firms insights on their customers, industries, and business performance.

Advance Release Calendar with dates of upcoming data and publication releases in the next twelve months.



SingStat Table Builder

Access to some 2,800 data tables for free across various economic and socio-demographic domains from 70 public sector agencies. Watch the [video](#) to find out how you can easily access and customise data tables.



SANDRA (Statistics AND Data Retrieval A.I. Assistant)

Chat with SANDRA on your data enquiries. Watch the [video](#) to find out how SANDRA can assist you in finding the data you need.



SingStat Express

Subscribe to receive alerts on the latest press releases, occasional/ information papers, and newsletters.



SingStat Mobile App

Download the app for fast and convenient access to commonly used statistics from your mobile devices.

Over 300 charts are available across over 40 data categories for easy access to visualise data trends.



For statistical enquiries, you may reach us at:

✉ email: info@singstat.gov.sg or submit the [Data Request Form](#)

☎ phone: 1800-323 8118* (Local users) or (65) 6332 7738 (Overseas users)

* Calls from mobile telephone lines to 1800 local toll-free number may be subject to mobile airtime charges as imposed by the relevant mobile service provider.

Find us on social media!

@SingStat

@singstat_dos

@SingStatvideo

@sg-department-of-statistics

DEPARTMENT OF
**STATISTICS
SINGAPORE**
— Empowering You with Trusted Data —