

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Singapore's resident population stood at 4.20 million in 2025. The key findings on the resident population and households from the General Household Survey 2025 are as follows:

### ***Singapore residents continued to see improvements in their educational attainment, household market income<sup>1</sup> and home ownership rate***

Between 2020 and 2025, the proportion of residents aged 25 years and over with post-secondary or higher qualifications increased to 64.8% from 58.3%. Over the same period, median<sup>2</sup> household market income grew by 6.5% per annum in nominal terms (or 3.2% per annum in real<sup>3</sup> terms) from \$9,099 to \$12,446<sup>4</sup>. After accounting for household size, the median monthly household market income per household member grew by 7.1% per annum (or 3.8% per annum in real<sup>3</sup> terms), from \$2,952 in 2020 to \$4,160<sup>4</sup> in 2025. Home ownership rates increased from 87.9% in 2020 to 91.2% in 2025. Improvements in educational profile, household market income and home ownership rates were observed across all broad ethnic groups.

### ***While singlehood among younger resident adults rose, married couple-based households with children remained the most common household living arrangement***

Singlehood rose among younger residents aged below 40 years, with larger increases among those aged 25–34 years. Among female residents, those aged 25–29 years saw the largest increase in the proportion of singles, rising from 69.0% in 2020 to 73.4% in 2025. Among male residents, those aged 30–34 years recorded the largest increase, rising from 41.9% in 2020 to 47.6% in 2025.

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<sup>1</sup> Market income refers to income received by households before any Government transfers and taxes. It comprises income from employment and non-employment sources. It excludes income received by live-in domestic workers in the households. This income concept aligns with international standards, which define income as regular monetary or in-kind receipts available for current consumption without diminishing net worth. The [Technical Note](#) on Household Income contains more details on the concepts and components of the household income coverage.

<sup>2</sup> Median household income refers to the household income in the middle of the income distribution, i.e., half of the households have higher income than the median household income and half have lower income than the median household income. Refer to this [infographic](#) for more information on how the median household income is derived and why it differs from an individual's personal experience.

<sup>3</sup> The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for All Items for the relevant household income group was used as the deflator to compute real income changes.

<sup>4</sup> Data for 2025 are preliminary.

Notwithstanding the trend towards singlehood among younger resident adults, married couple-based households with children remained the most common household living arrangement, constituting 47.6% of all resident households, although this was lower compared to the 50.4% recorded in 2020.

***English continued to be the most frequently spoken language at home while bilingualism remained strong, with the majority of English-speaking residents also using a vernacular language at home***

English remained the most frequently spoken language in Singapore homes, used for nearly six in ten residents (58.1%) aged 5 years and over, up from 48.3% in 2020. Among those who spoke English most frequently at home, the majority (80.5%) also spoke a vernacular language as a second language, reflecting bilingual usage in daily life.

Literacy, the ability to read in at least one language, was near universal at 98.6% among residents aged 15 years and over. Multi-language literacy also remained prevalent with about nine in ten literate residents aged below 45 years able to read two or more languages.

***Singapore remained a religiously diverse society***

Among residents aged 15 years and over, 30.9% identified as Buddhists, 17.1% as Christians, 15.0% as Muslims, 7.3% as Taoists, and 5.4% as Hindus in 2025. The share of residents with no religious affiliation rose from 20.0% in 2020 to 23.9% in 2025.

***Public transport was the dominant mode of transport to work, with its share continuing to grow over time***

In 2025, 60.1% of employed residents travelled to work by public bus, Mass Rapid Transit (MRT)/Light Rail Transit (LRT), or a combination of these with other modes, up from 57.7% in 2020. Cars were the sole mode of transport to work for 21.2% of employed residents in 2025, while 9.7% did not require transport