Key Findings

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY 2025

Marriage & Fertility

While singlehood among younger resident adults rose, most residents were married by their forties, majority of whom had 2 or more children.

Singlehood rose for younger residents aged below 40, with larger increases for those between 25–34 years.

PROPORTION OF SINGLES

Age	Males 2025	Males 2020	Females 2025	Females 2020
45-49 Years	13.9%	14.1%	14.1%	15.3%
40-44 Years	15.8%	16.7%	15.6%	16.4%
35-39 Years	24.4%	22.6%	20.3%	19.3%
30-34 Years	47.6%	41.9%	34.7%	32.8%
25-29 Years	85.9%	81.6%	73.4%	69.0%
20-24 Years	99.0%	98.3%	97.2%	95.9%

Among ever-married resident females aged **40 - 49 years**, the average number of children born declined from **1.76 in 2020** to **1.67 in 2025**.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN

	2020	2025
30-39 Years	1.40	1.26
40-49 Years	1.76	1.67

The majority still had 2 or more children, though this share decreased over the same period.

2025

58.4% of ever-married resident females aged 40 – 49 years had 2 or more children (compared to 62.5% in 2020).

CHAPTER 1

MARRIAGE AND FERTILITY

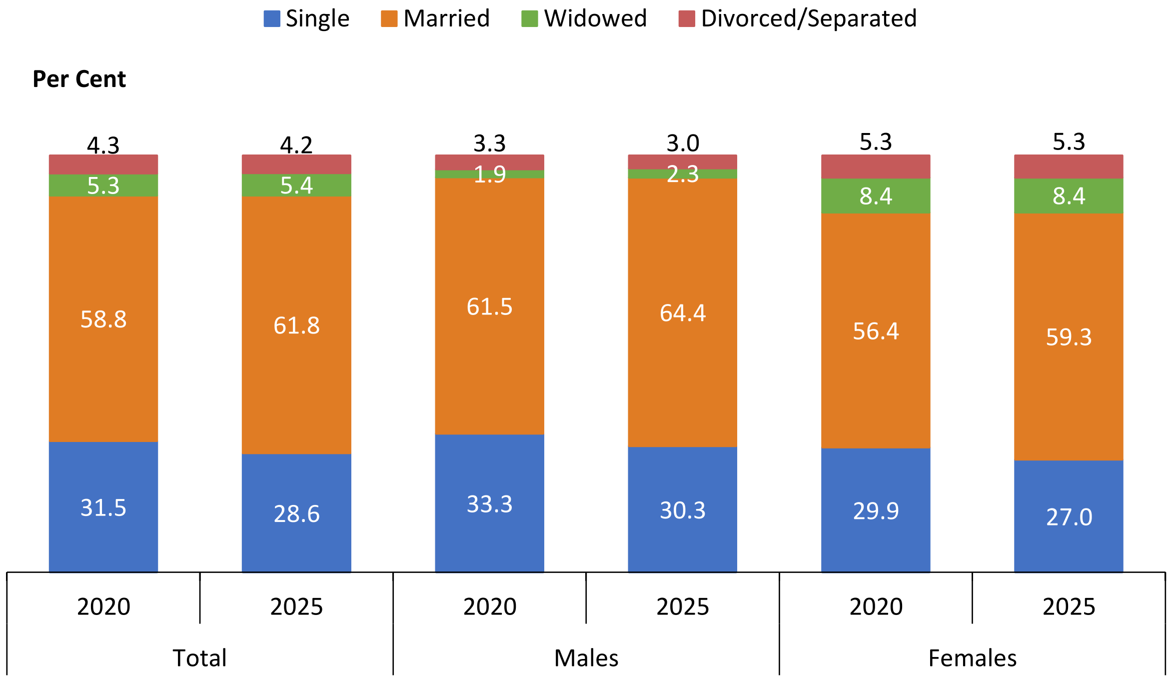
In 2025, Singapore's resident population stood at 4.20 million, comprising 3.66 million citizens and 0.54 million permanent residents.

Marital Status

Most Singapore residents were married. Among residents aged 15 years and over, 61.8% were married in 2025, up from 58.8% in 2020 (Chart 1.1). Persons who were single (i.e. never married) formed the next largest group at 28.6% in 2025, down from 31.5% in 2020. This was likely 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, while 4.2% were divorced or separated, almost unchanged from 2020. The proportion who were widowed was higher among females (8.4%) than males (2.3%), reflecting women's longer life expectancy than men.

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

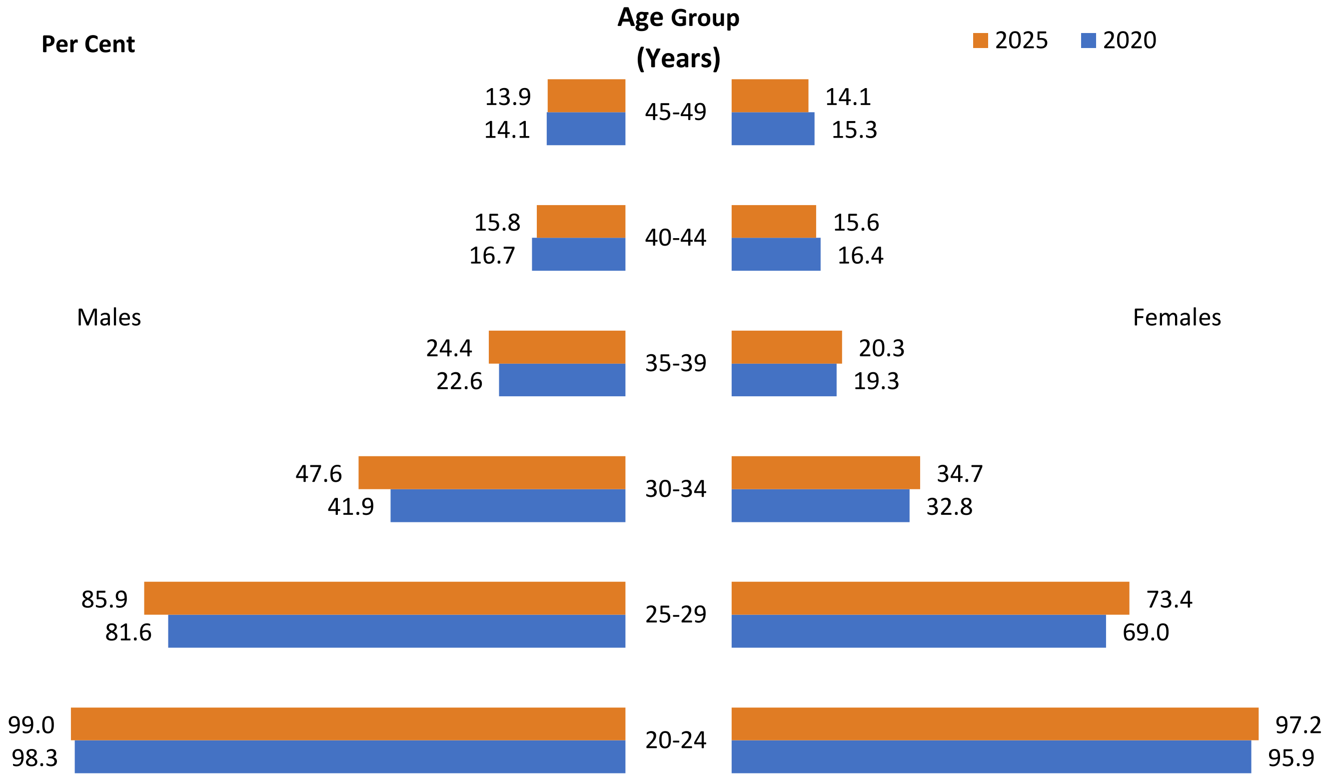


Proportion of Singles[1] by Age Group

Singlehood continued to be prevalent among residents in their early twenties. Among those aged 20–24 years, 99.0% of males and 97.2% of females were single in 2025 (Chart 1.2).

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, with singles making up 47.6% of the age group in 2025, up from 41.9% in 2020.

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

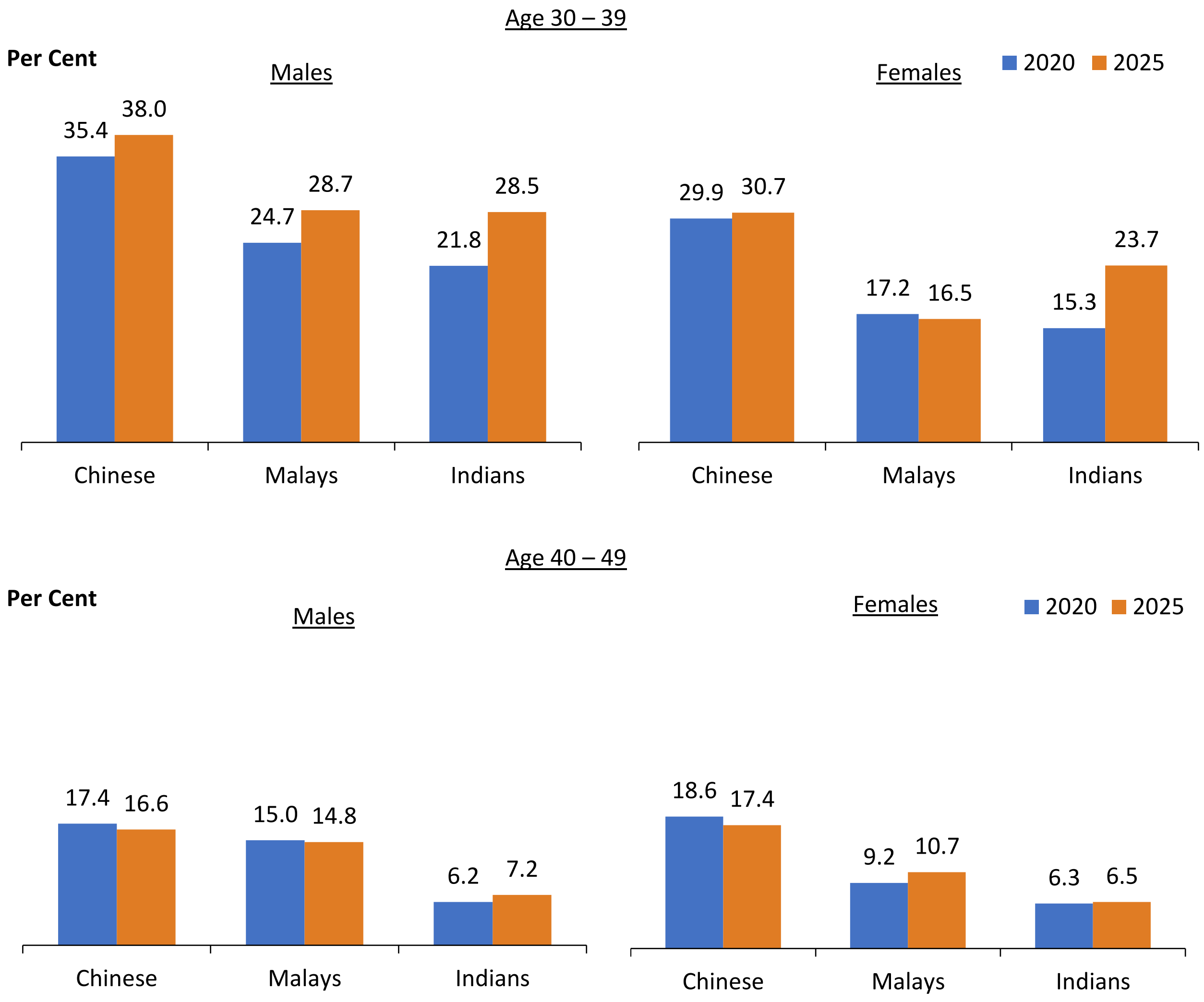


[1] Data refer to those who are never-married.

Proportion of Singles by Ethnic Group

Singlehood and later marriage continued to be more prevalent among Chinese residents than among Malays and Indians. In 2025, 38.0% of Chinese resident males and 30.7% of Chinese resident females aged 30–39 years were single, higher than the corresponding proportions for Malays (28.7% and 16.5% respectively) and Indians (28.5% and 23.7% respectively) in the same age group (Chart 1.3). Compared with 2020, singlehood rose across all subgroups within the 30–39 age group, except among Malay females. The gap between ethnic groups narrowed in the older 40–49 age cohort.

Chart 1.3 Proportion of Singles Among Resident Population by Selected Age Group, Sex and Ethnic Group



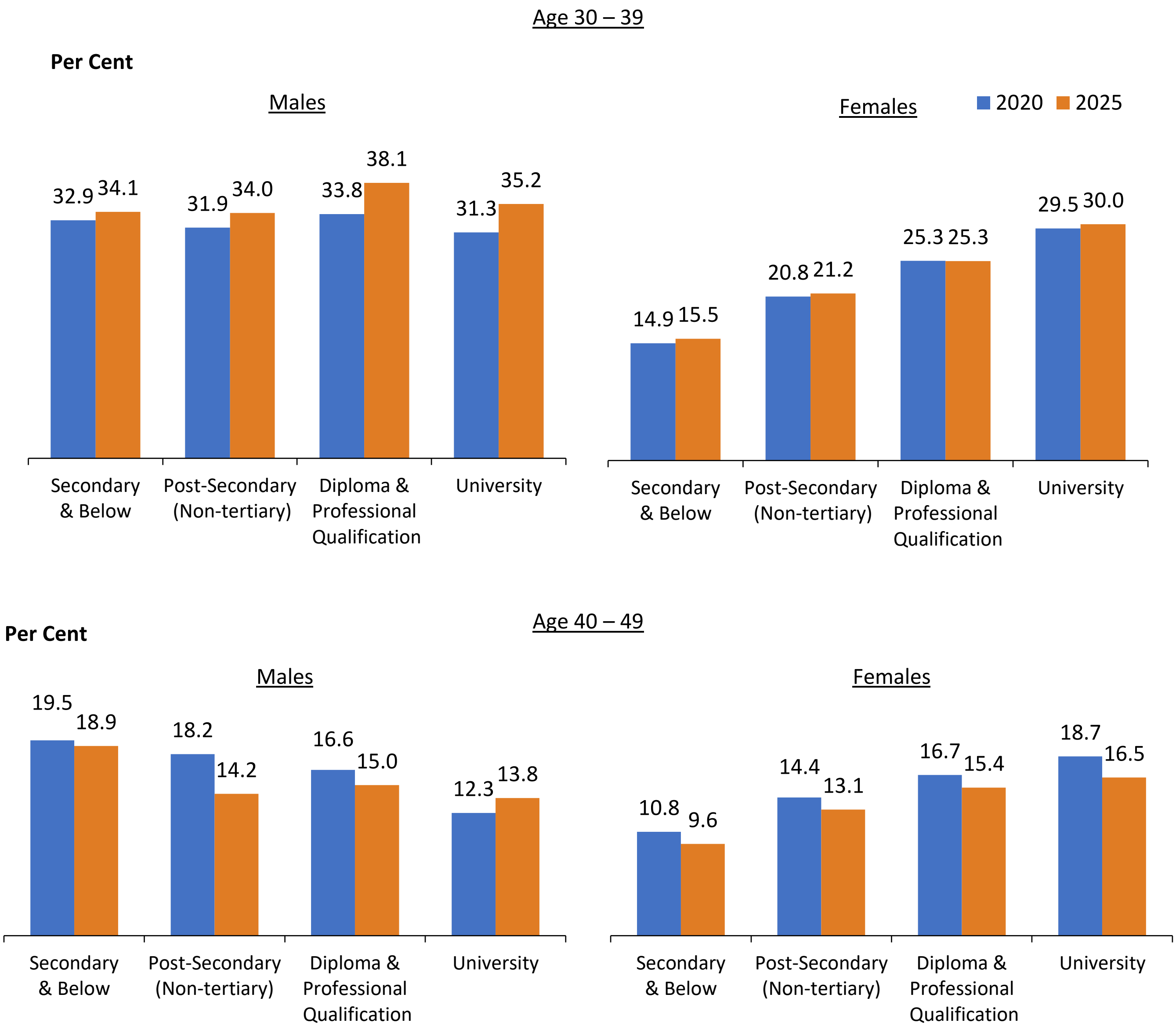
Proportion of Singles by Educational Attainment

Among men 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 and below qualifications were single, compared with 13.8% among those with university qualifications (Chart 1.4).

By contrast, women with higher educational qualifications were more likely to be single. In 2025, 16.5% of resident females aged 40–49 years with university qualifications were single, compared with 9.6% among those with secondary and below qualifications. A similar trend was observed among females aged 30–39 years.

Between 2020 and 2025, the proportion of singles rose across all educational qualification groups among males aged 30–39 years, while the corresponding proportions were relatively stable among their female counterparts.

Chart 1.4 Proportion of Singles Among Resident Population by Selected Age Group, Sex and Highest Qualification Attained



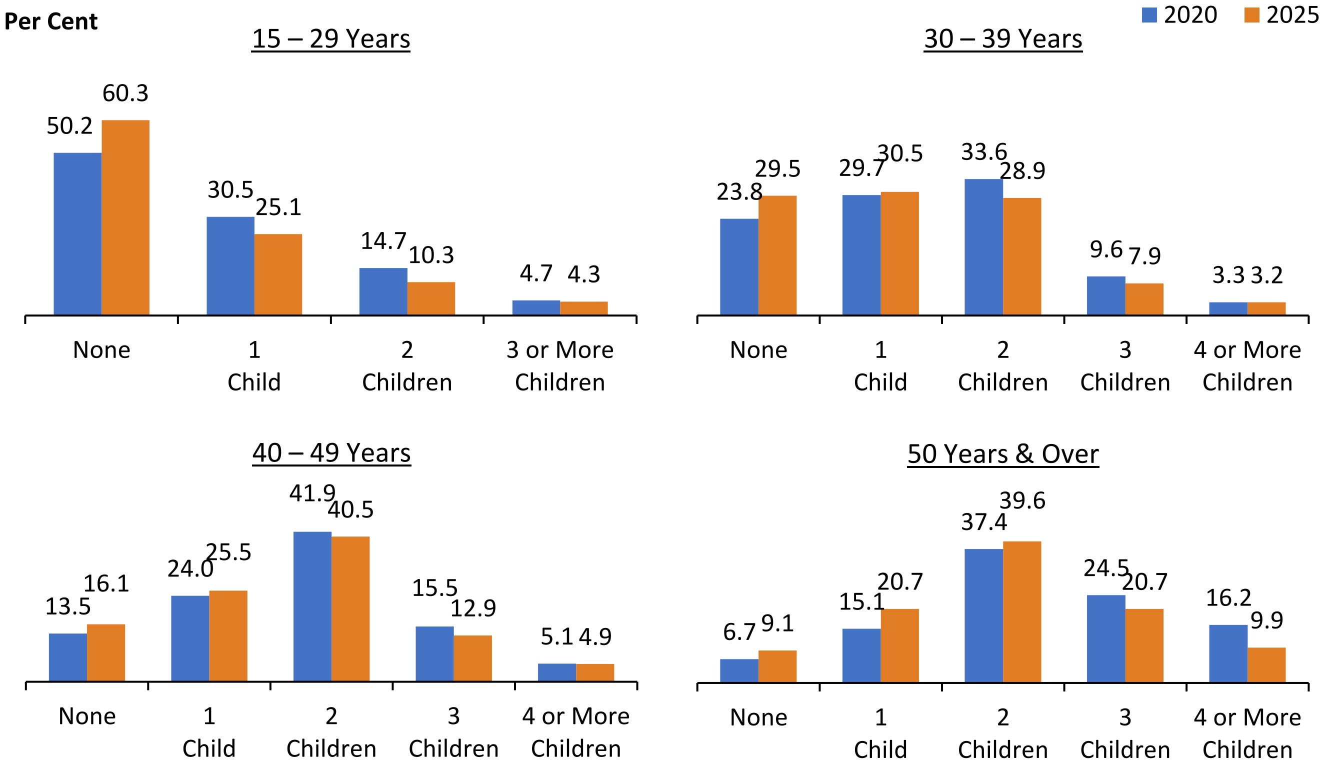
Note: Data pertain to residents who were not attending educational institutions as full-time students and include those who were upgrading their qualifications through part-time courses.

Number of Children Born

In general, women had fewer children in 2025 than in 2020. Among resident ever-married females aged 40–49 years, who were more likely to have completed childbearing, the proportion with two children declined from 41.9% in 2020 to 40.5% in 2025 (Chart 1.5). Similarly, the proportion with three children fell from 15.5% to 12.9%. The share with four or more children remained relatively stable at 4.9%.

Correspondingly, the proportion of resident ever-married females aged 40–49 years who had no children or only one child increased over the same period.

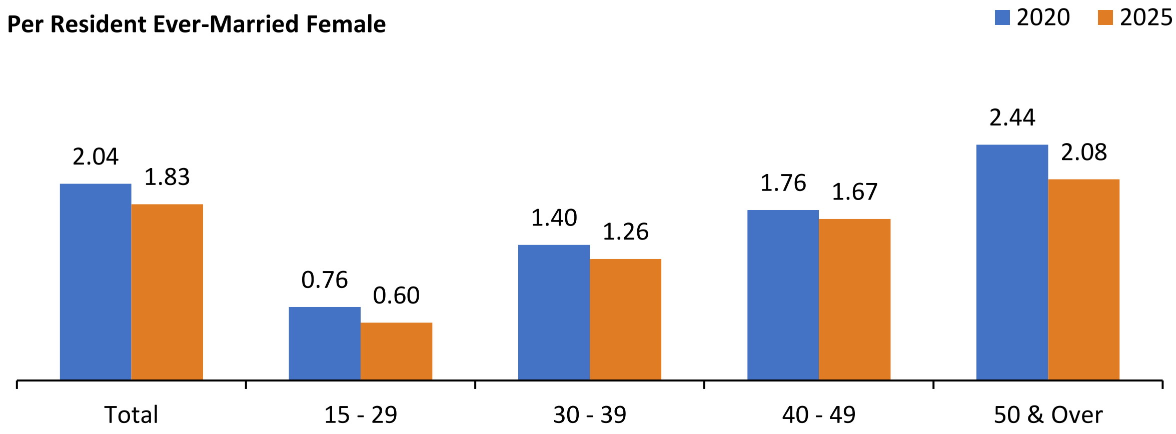
Chart 1.5 Resident Ever-Married Females by Age Group and Number of Children Born



Average Number of Children Born by Age Group

The average number of children born declined across age groups between 2020 and 2025. Among resident ever-married females aged 40–49 years, the average number of children born per female fell from 1.76 in 2020 to 1.67 in 2025 (Chart 1.6).

Chart 1.6 Average Number of Children Born by Age Group of Resident Ever-Married Females

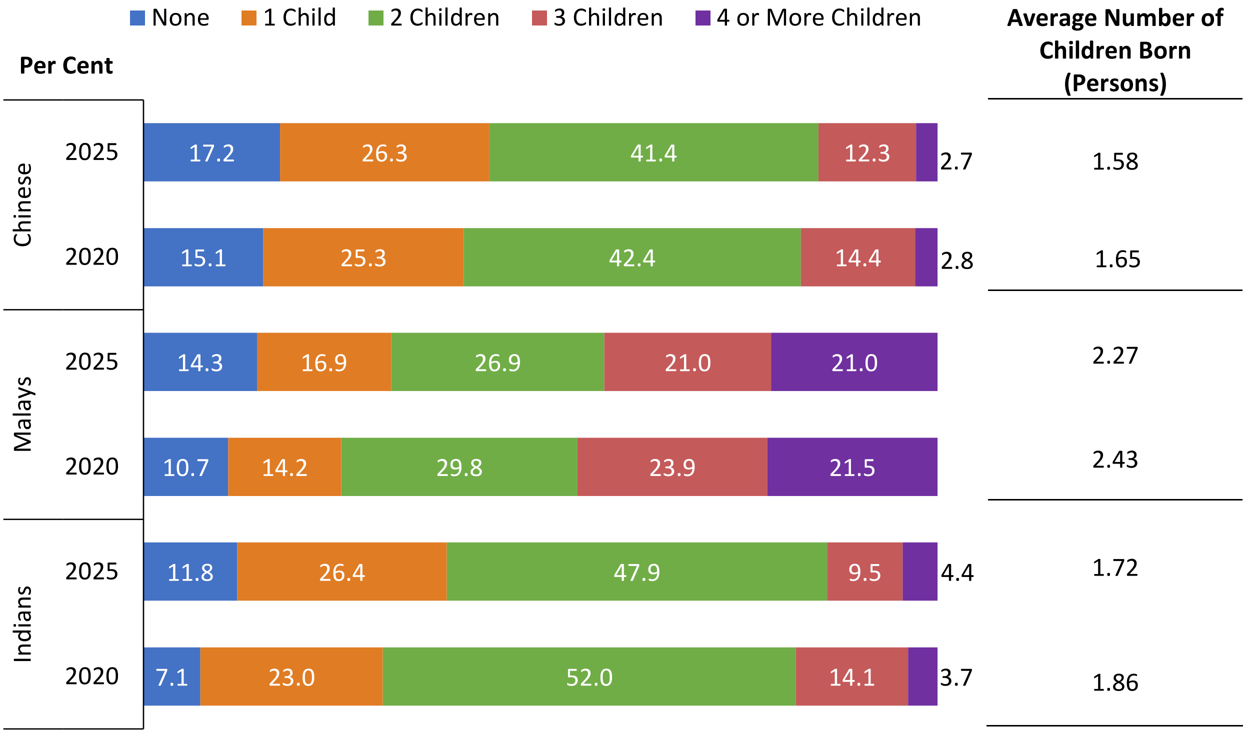


Number of Children Born by Ethnic Group

Among Chinese, Malay and Indian residents, having two children remained the most common family size among resident ever-married females aged 40–49 years. Nonetheless, there was a notable shift towards smaller family sizes between 2020 and 2025, with all three ethnic groups registering increases in the proportions with no children or one child, while the proportions with two, three, or four or more children declined (Chart 1.7).

Consequently, the average number of children born declined across the three ethnic groups. Malays continued to have more children on average, at 2.27 children per female in 2025, although this was lower than the 2.43 recorded in 2020 (Chart 1.7). By comparison, the average number of children born per female was lower among Chinese and Indian females, at 1.58 and 1.72 respectively in 2025.

Chart 1.7 Number of Children Born to Resident Ever-Married Females Aged 40-49 Years by Ethnic Group

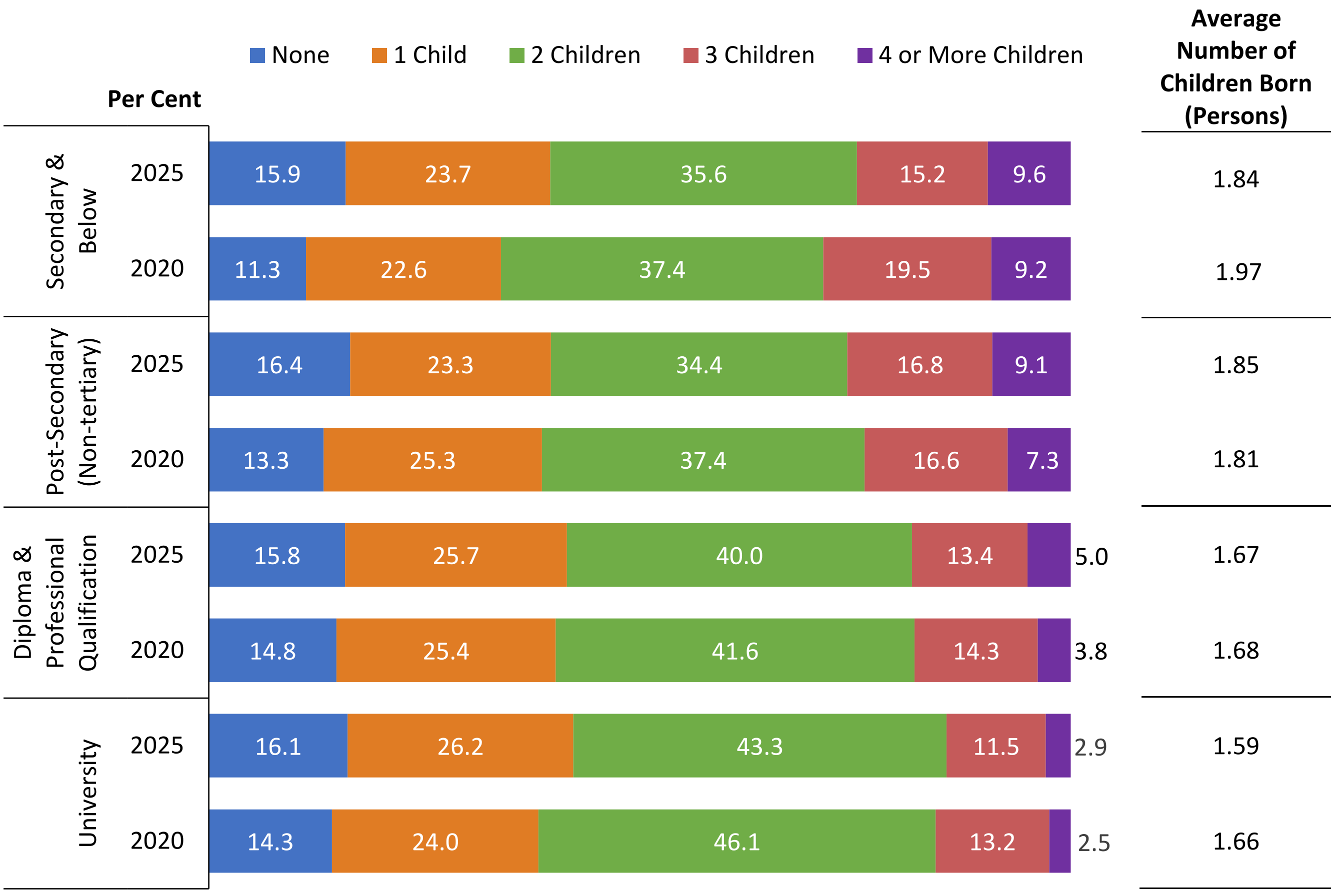


Number of Children Born by Educational Attainment

Between 2020 and 2025, the average number of children born declined most among resident ever-married females aged 40–49 years with secondary and below qualifications, followed by those with university qualifications (Chart 1.8). By contrast, those with post-secondary (non-tertiary) qualifications registered an increase in the average number of children born.

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

Chart 1.8 Number of Children Born to Resident Ever-Married Females Aged 40-49 Years by 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.

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY 2025

Education

Between 2020 and 2025, education profile of resident population continued to improve.

	Below Secondary	Secondary	Post Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	Diploma & Professional Qualification	University
2025	20.6%	14.6%	10.3%	16.9%	37.6%
2020	25.5%	16.3%	10.0%	15.3%	33.0%

64.8% residents obtained post-secondary or higher qualifications in 2025, up from 58.3% in 2020.

RESIDENTS WITH POST-SECONDARY OR HIGHER QUALIFICATIONS BY AGE GROUP

More residents* attained post-secondary or higher qualifications across all age groups.

	2020	2025
25-34 Years	90.1%	91.7%
35-44 Years	82.9%	88.1%
45-54 Years	64.8%	78.2%
55 Years & over	28.1%	39.1%

* Refers to residents aged 25 years and over who were not attending educational institutions as full-time students and includes those who were upgrading their qualifications through part-time courses.

RESIDENT UNIVERSITY GRADUATES BY FIELD OF STUDY AND SEX

Business and administration continued to be the most common field of study among university graduates.

Field of Study	Males 2025	Males 2020	Females 2025	Females 2020
Architecture, Building & Real Estate	2.3%	2.2%	1.8%	2.1%
Business & Administration	31.0%	31.2%	39.4%	39.0%
Education	1.5%	2.5%	5.3%	6.7%
Engineering Sciences	27.1%	27.2%	7.9%	7.4%
Fine & Applied Arts	1.6%	2.0%	2.8%	3.0%
Health Sciences	4.0%	3.5%	7.9%	7.3%
Humanities & Social Sciences	8.1%	8.2%	15.1%	14.9%
Information Technology	13.2%	11.3%	6.3%	5.5%
Law	1.9%	2.0%	2.2%	2.0%
Mass Communication & Information Science	1.3%	2.1%	2.7%	3.5%
Natural & Mathematical Sciences	6.5%	6.0%	7.4%	7.3%
Others	1.4%	1.8%	1.1%	1.2%

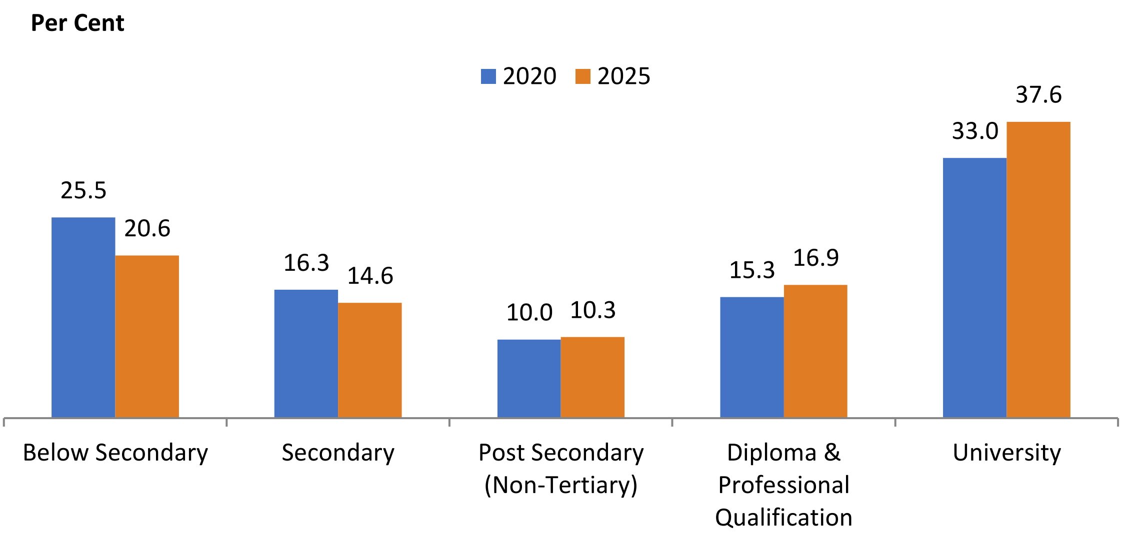
CHAPTER 2

EDUCATION

Education Profile

The educational profile of Singapore's resident population improved further between 2020 and 2025. Among residents aged 25 years and over in 2025, 64.8% had attained post-secondary or higher qualifications, up from 58.3% in 2020 (Chart 2.1).

Chart 2.1 Resident Population Aged 25 Years and Over by 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 Profile by Ethnic Group

All three major ethnic groups continued to record improvements in educational attainment between 2020 and 2025. Across the Chinese, Malay and Indian communities, the proportion of residents with post-secondary or higher qualifications rose. University graduates accounted for a larger share across all three ethnic groups, while Malays also recorded a substantial increase in the proportion with diploma and professional qualifications (Table 2.1). The proportion with post-secondary (non-tertiary) as the highest qualification remained relatively stable across all three ethnic groups.

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

Per Cent

Highest Qualification Attained	Chinese		Malays		Indians	
	2020	2025	2020	2025	2020	2025
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Below Secondary	26.2	21.2	28.9	25.0	18.3	14.3
Secondary	15.5	14.2	23.5	20.3	14.3	12.7
Post-Secondary (Non-Tertiary)	8.4	8.9	19.8	19.6	11.0	10.9
Diploma & Professional Qualification	15.2	16.4	16.9	21.8	15.0	15.6
University	34.7	39.3	10.8	13.3	41.3	46.6

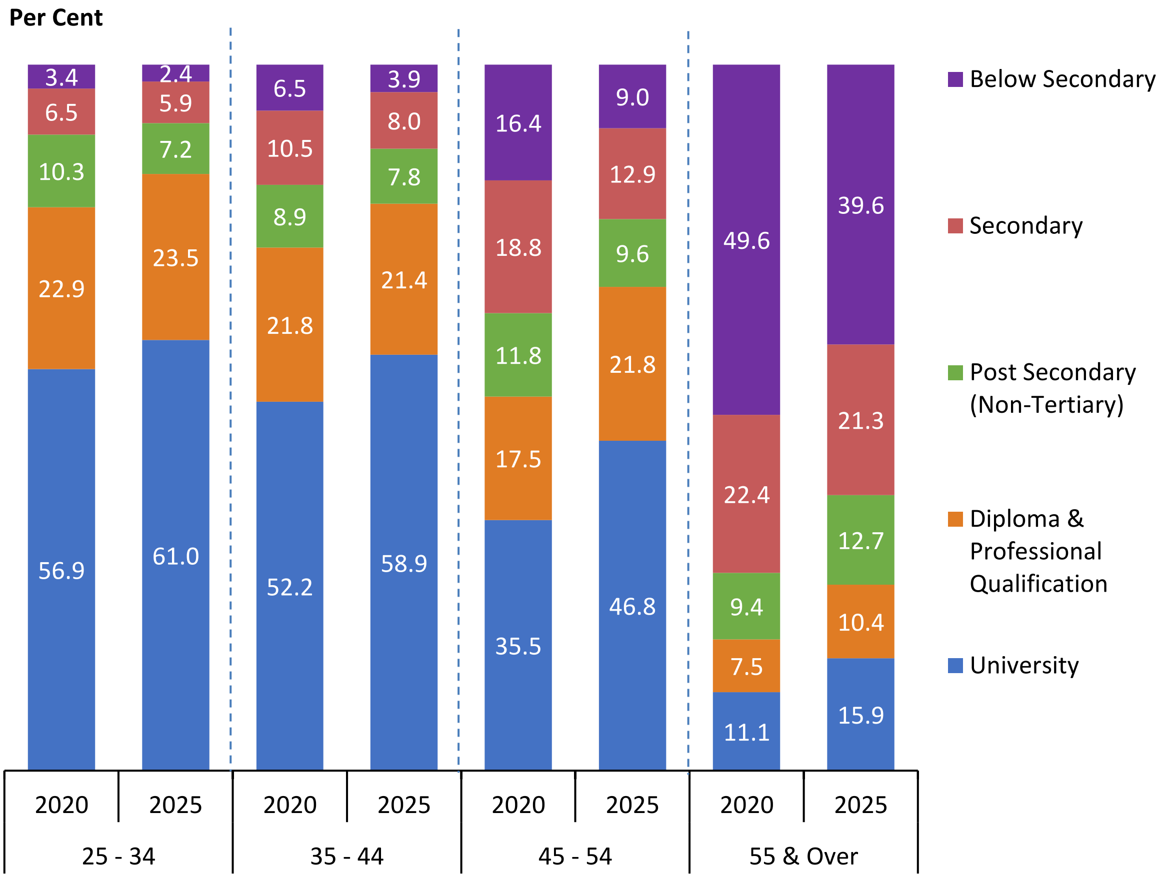
Note: Data pertain to residents who were not attending educational institutions as full-time students and include those who were upgrading their qualifications through part-time courses.

Education Profile by Age Group

The upward trend in the proportion of residents with post-secondary or higher qualifications was observed across all age groups between 2020 and 2025, with the largest gains among middle-aged and older residents (Chart 2.2).

Among the younger cohorts, post-secondary or higher educational attainment was near universal. In 2025, 91.7% of residents aged 25–34 years and 88.1% of those aged 35–44 years had post-secondary or higher qualifications. Residents aged 45–54 years recorded the largest improvement, with the proportion rising from 64.8% in 2020 to 78.2% in 2025. Residents aged 55 years and over also registered substantial gains, increasing from 28.1% to 39.1%.

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

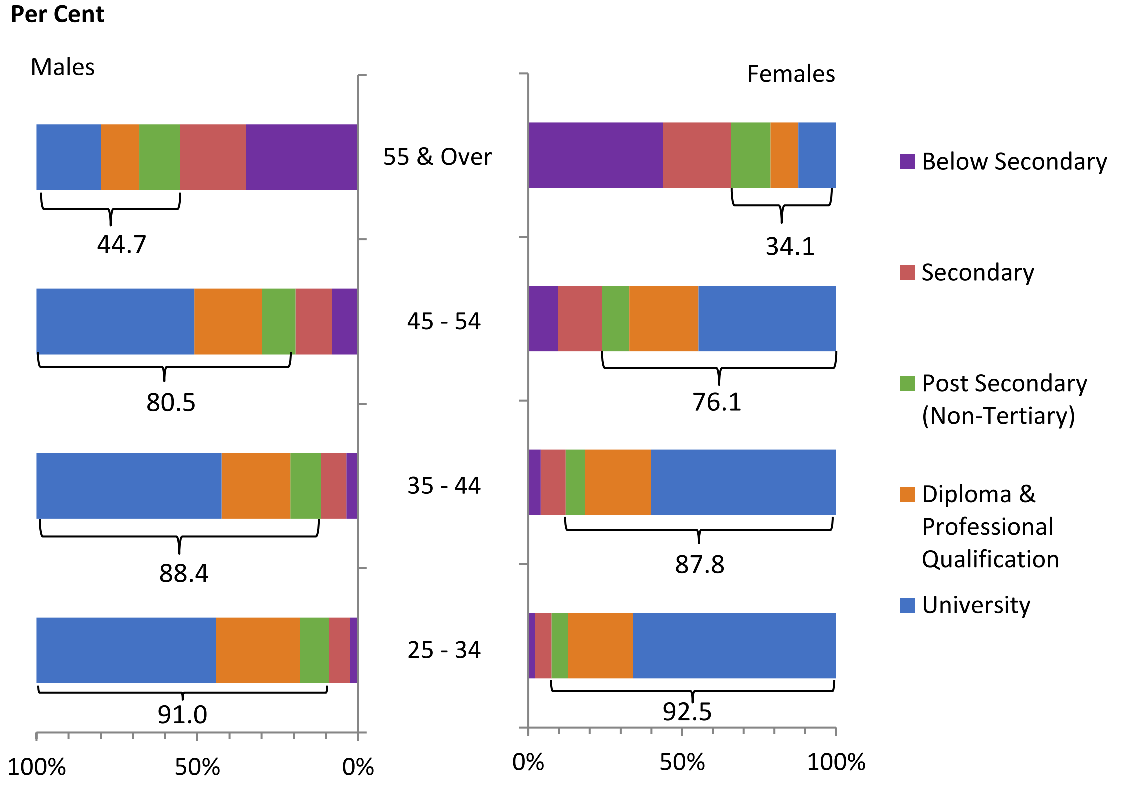


Note: Data pertain to residents who were not attending educational institutions as full-time students and include those who were upgrading their qualifications through part-time courses.

Education Profile by Age Group and Sex

While a gap in educational attainment between males and females persisted among older residents, it had narrowed markedly among younger residents. Over time, female residents made substantial progress in narrowing the education gap. Among residents aged 55 years and over in 2025, 44.7% of males and 34.1% of females had post-secondary or higher qualifications (Chart 2.3). By contrast, the corresponding proportions were almost the same among those aged 35–44 years, at 88.4% for males and 87.8% for females. Among those aged 25–34 years, the proportion of females with post-secondary or higher qualifications (92.5%) was marginally higher than that of their male counterparts (91.0%).

Chart 2.3 Resident Population Aged 25 Years and Over by Highest Qualification Attained, Age Group and Sex, 2025



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. For the age group of 25-34 years, some males could be still pursuing higher education after performing national service at an earlier age.

University Graduates by Field of Study

The distribution of university graduates by field of study remained largely stable between 2020 and 2025. Business and Administration continued to be the most common field of study among university graduates, accounting for 31.0% of male graduates and 39.4% of female graduates in 2025 (Table 2.2). Among males, the next most common fields were Engineering Sciences (27.1%), followed by Information Technology (13.2%). Among females, Humanities & Social Sciences (15.1%) remained the second most common field of study, followed by Engineering Sciences and Health Sciences (both at 7.9%).

Information Technology recorded the largest increase among all fields of study, with the proportion of male and female graduates specialising in this field rising by 1.9 percentage points and 0.8 percentage points respectively.

Table 2.2 Resident University Graduates Aged 15 Years and Over by Field of Study and Sex

Per Cent

Field of Study	Male		Female	
	2020	2025	2020	2025
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Architecture, Building and Real Estate	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.8
Business & Administration	31.2	31.0	39.0	39.4
Education	2.5	1.5	6.7	5.3
Engineering Sciences	27.2	27.1	7.4	7.9
Fine & Applied Arts	2.0	1.6	3.0	2.8
Health Sciences	3.5	4.0	7.3	7.9
Humanities & Social Sciences	8.2	8.1	14.9	15.1
Information Technology	11.3	13.2	5.5	6.3
Law	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.2
Mass Communication & Information Science	2.1	1.3	3.5	2.7
Natural & Mathematical Sciences	6.0	6.5	7.3	7.4
Others	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.1

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 course

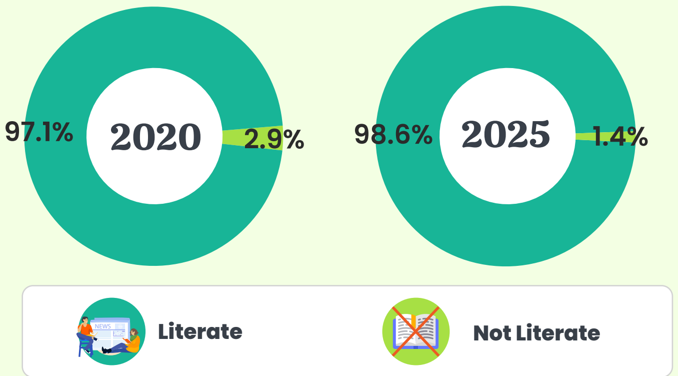
GENERAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY 2025

Literacy & Home Language

Most residents are literate in more than one language. English is the most frequently spoken language at home, with the majority of English-speaking residents also using a vernacular language at home.

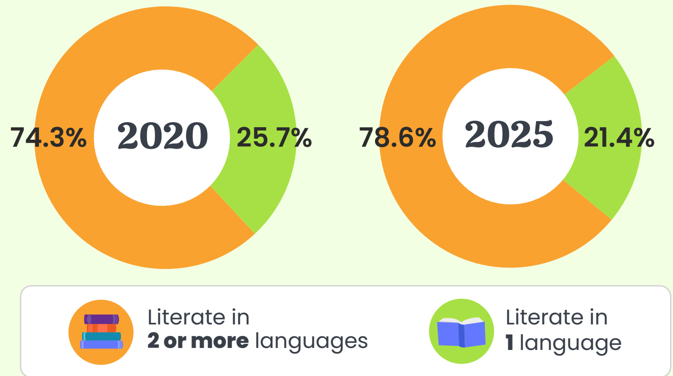
LITERACY RATE

In 2025, the literacy rate among the resident population aged 15 and over remained high at **98.6 per cent**.



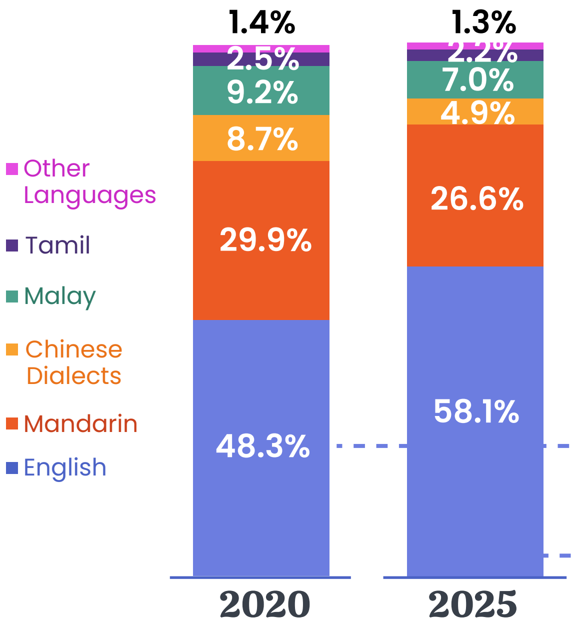
MULTI-LANGUAGE LITERACY

Multi-language literacy remained prevalent. Among those who were literate, nearly 8 in 10 residents could read in two or more languages.



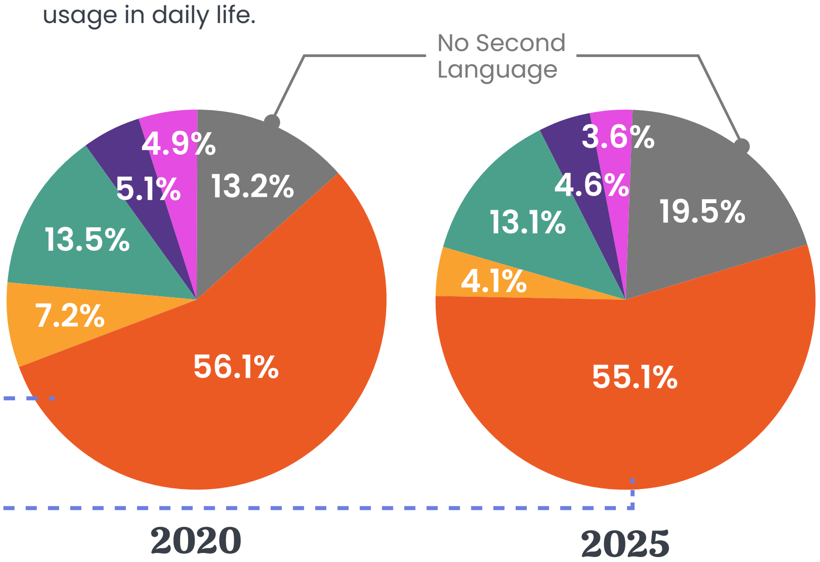
LANGUAGE MOST FREQUENTLY SPOKEN AT HOME

In 2025, close to 6 in 10 residents aged 5 years and over reported speaking English most frequently at home.



SECOND MOST FREQUENTLY SPOKEN LANGUAGE AT HOME AMONG RESIDENTS WHO SPOKE ENGLISH MOST FREQUENTLY

Among those who spoke English most frequently at home, a majority of them also spoke a mother tongue language or a vernacular language as a second language, reflecting bilingual usage in daily life.



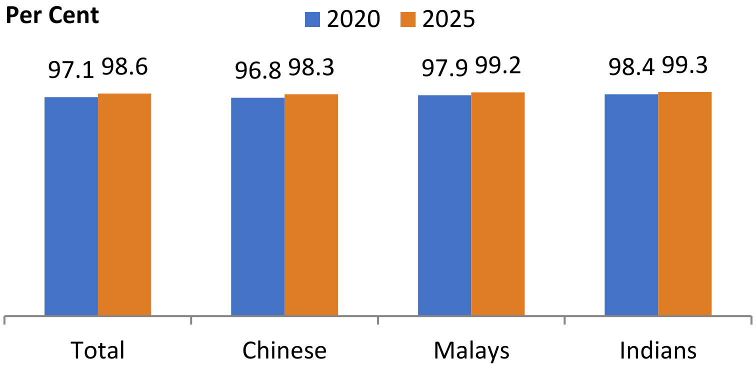
CHAPTER 3

LITERACY AND HOME LANGUAGE

Literacy Rate and Multi-Language Literacy

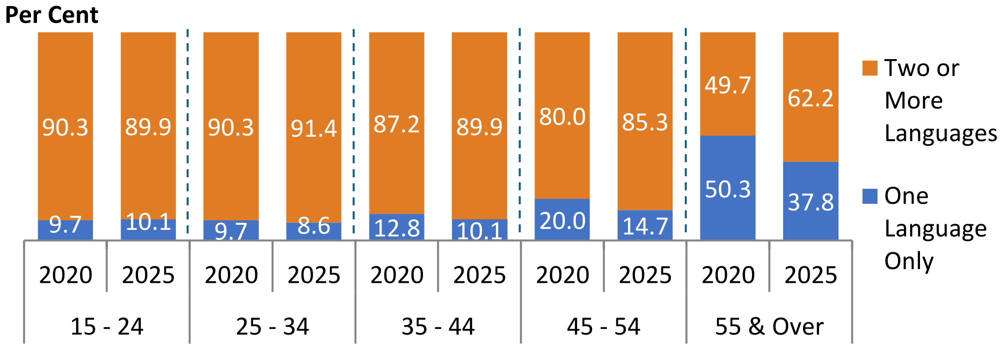
Literacy, i.e. the ability to read in at least one language, remained high among residents aged 15 years and over, with 98.6% being literate in 2025 (Chart 3.1). Literacy was near universal across all major ethnic groups.

Chart 3.1 Literacy Rate Among Residents Aged 15 Years and Over by Ethnic Group



Multi-language literacy remained prevalent. In 2025, about nine in ten literate residents aged below 45 years were able to read two or more languages (Chart 3.2). Literate residents aged 55 years and over registered the largest increase in multi-language literacy, with 62.2% being literate in two or more languages in 2025, up from 49.7% in 2020.

Chart 3.2 Literate Resident Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Age Group and Number of Language(s) Literate In

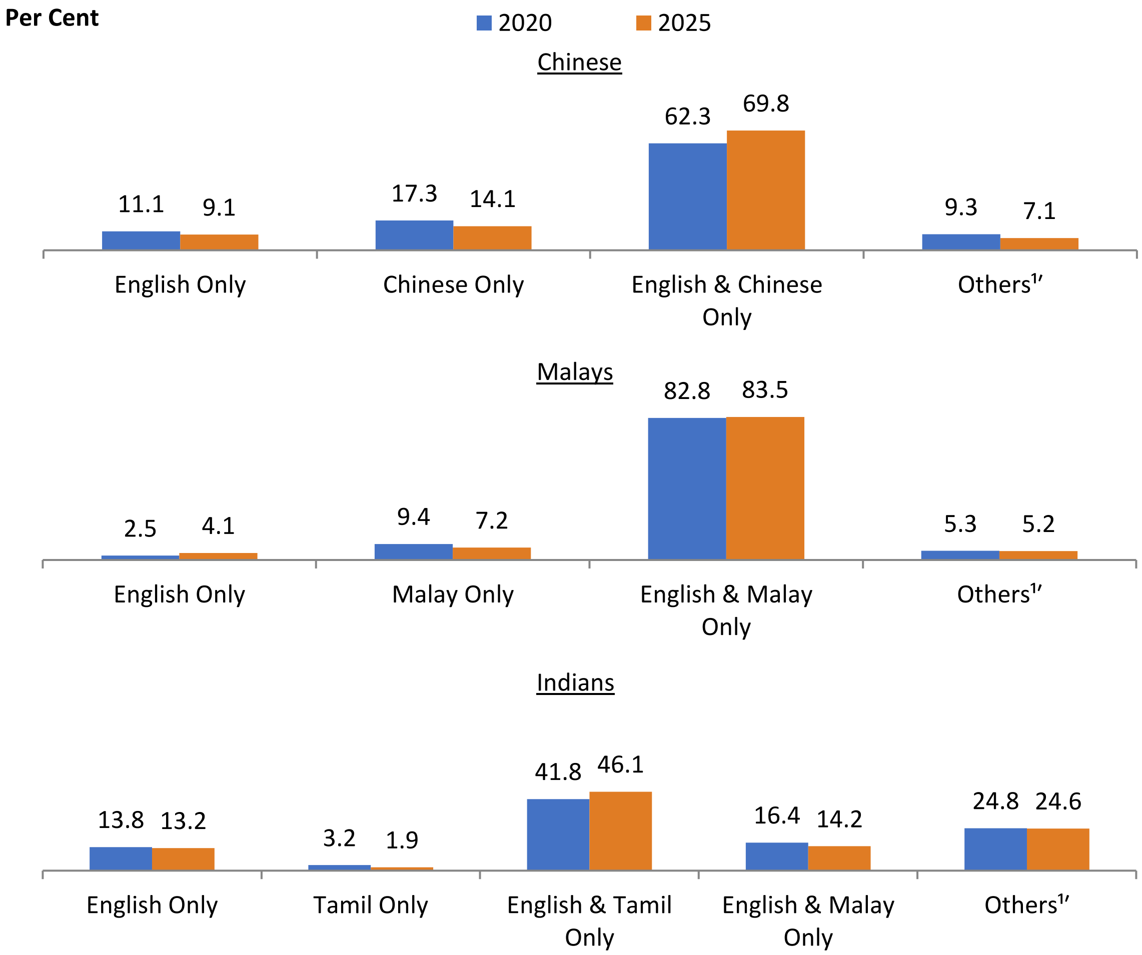


Language Literate In by Ethnic Group

Consistent with Singapore's bilingual education policy, there was an overall increase in bilingual literacy in English and another mother tongue language across the three major ethnic groups, accompanied by a corresponding decline in the proportion of residents who were literate only in their respective mother tongue languages (Chart 3.3).

Most literate residents aged 15 years and over were bilingual in English and a mother tongue language. Among literate Chinese residents, 69.8% were literate in English and Chinese only, up from 62.3% in 2020. The corresponding proportion among Malay residents who were literate in English and Malay only increased slightly from 82.8% to 83.5%. Among Indian residents, 46.1% were literate in English and Tamil only, while another 14.2% were literate in English and Malay only, reflecting their language diversity.

Chart 3.3 Literate Resident Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Ethnic Group and Language Literate In

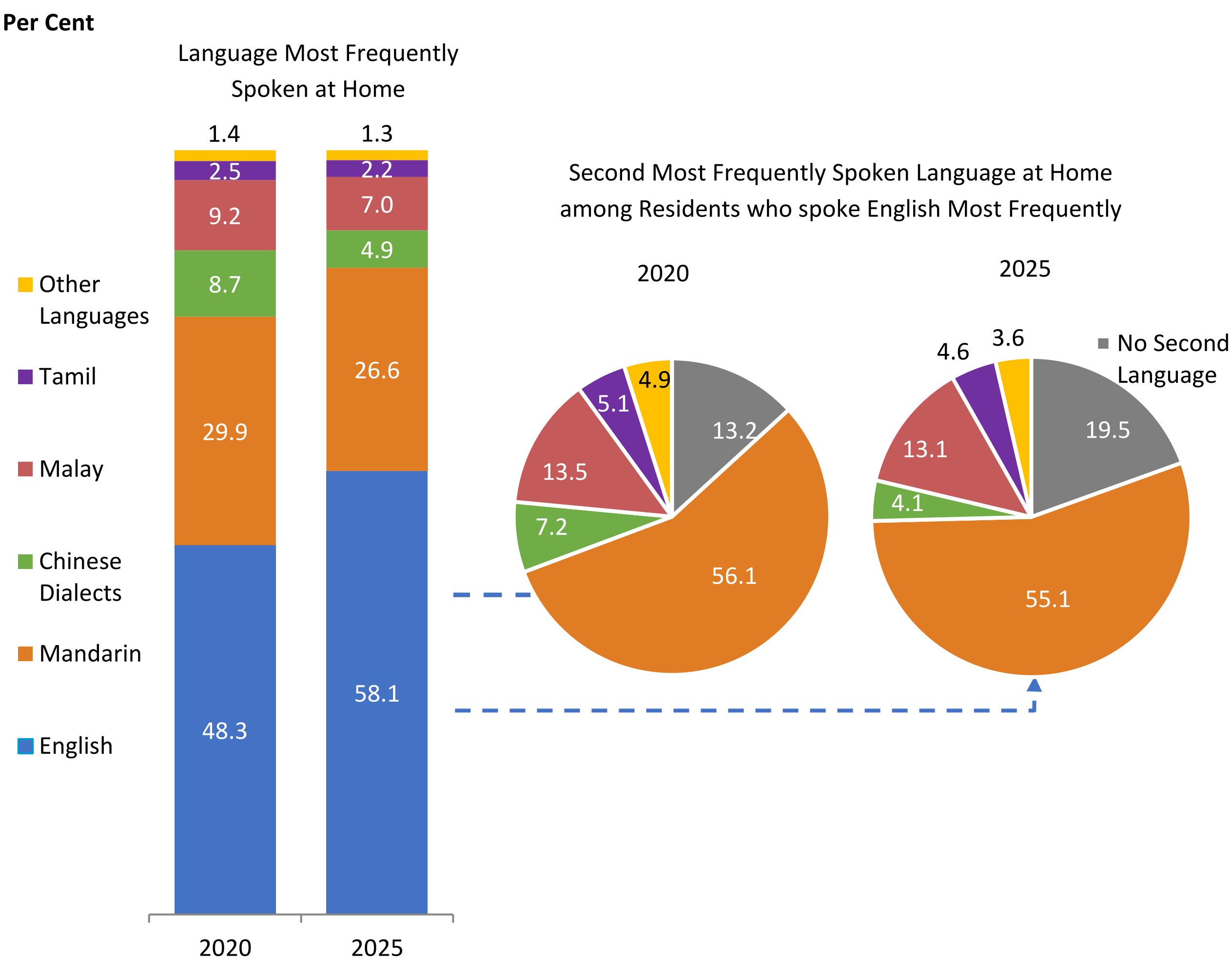


1/Refers to other combinations of languages not elsewhere listed under respective ethnic group. For example, "Others" under Chinese includes Malay, Tamil etc. and "Others" under Malays includes Tamil etc.

Language Spoken at Home

English was the most frequently spoken language in Singapore homes. In 2025, close to six in ten residents (58.1%) aged 5 years and over reported speaking English most frequently at home, up from 48.3% in 2020 (Chart 3.4). Among those who spoke English most frequently at home, the majority also spoke a vernacular language as a second language, reflecting bilingual usage in daily life.

Chart 3.4 Resident Population Aged 5 Years and Over by Language Most/Second Most Frequently Spoken at Home



Language Spoken at Home by Ethnic Group

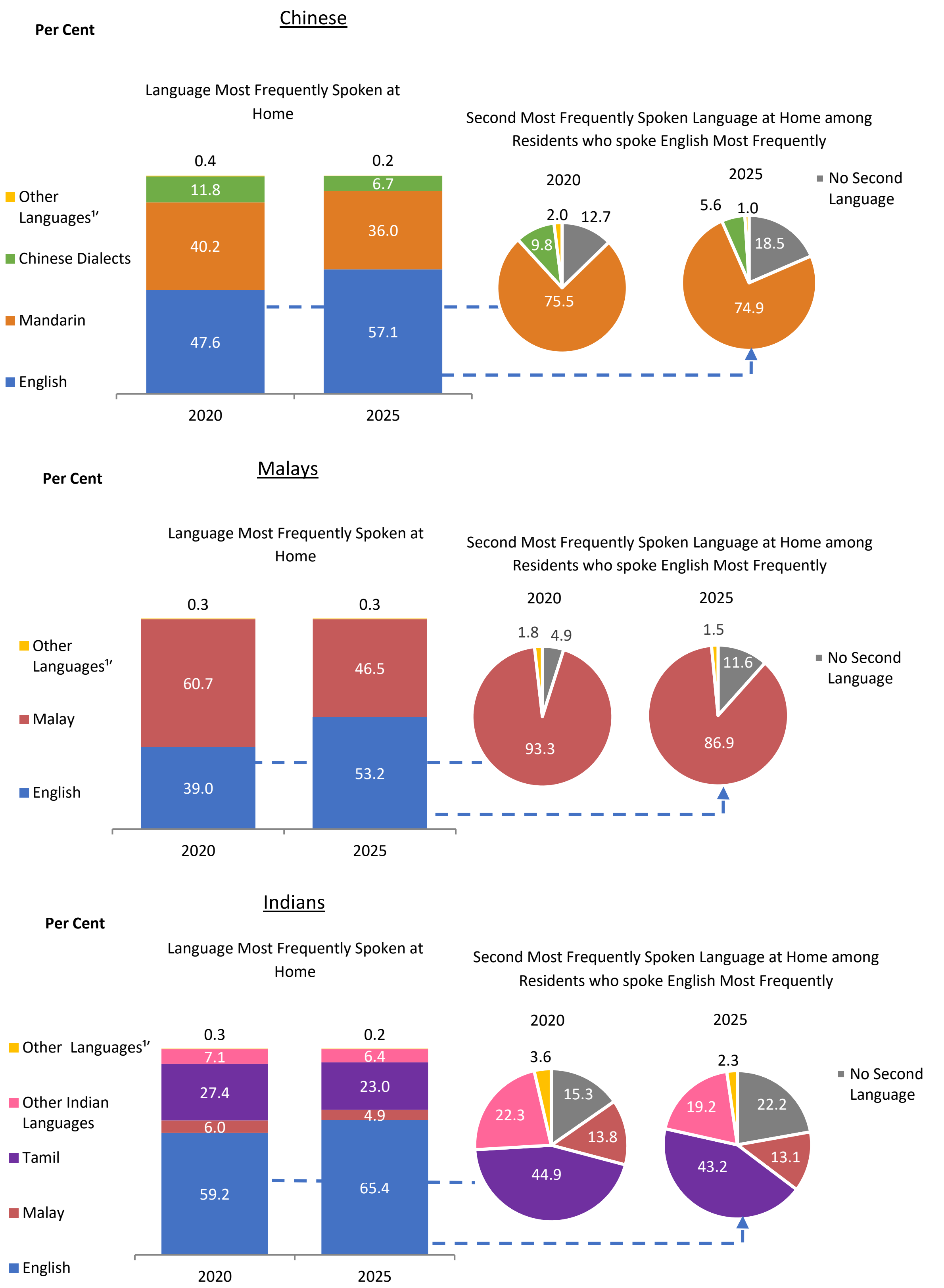
The shift towards English as the primary language spoken at home was evident across all major ethnic groups. In 2025, more than half of residents in each community reported English as the primary language spoken at home (Chart 3.5).

Among Chinese residents, the share who spoke English most frequently at home was 57.1% in 2025, compared with 36.0% who spoke Mandarin most frequently and another 6.7% who spoke Chinese dialects. Most Chinese residents who spoke English most frequently at home also used Mandarin as a second language.

Among Malay residents, 53.2% spoke English most frequently at home in 2025, while 46.5% spoke Malay most frequently at home. Most Malay residents who spoke English most frequently at home also used Malay as their second most frequently spoken language at home.

Among Indian residents, English was the language most frequently spoken at home for close to two-thirds (65.4%) of the community in 2025. Most Indian residents who spoke English most frequently at home also used Tamil, Malay, or other Indian languages at home.

Chart 3.5 Resident Population Aged 5 Years and Over
by Ethnic Group and Language Most/Second Most Frequently Spoken at Home

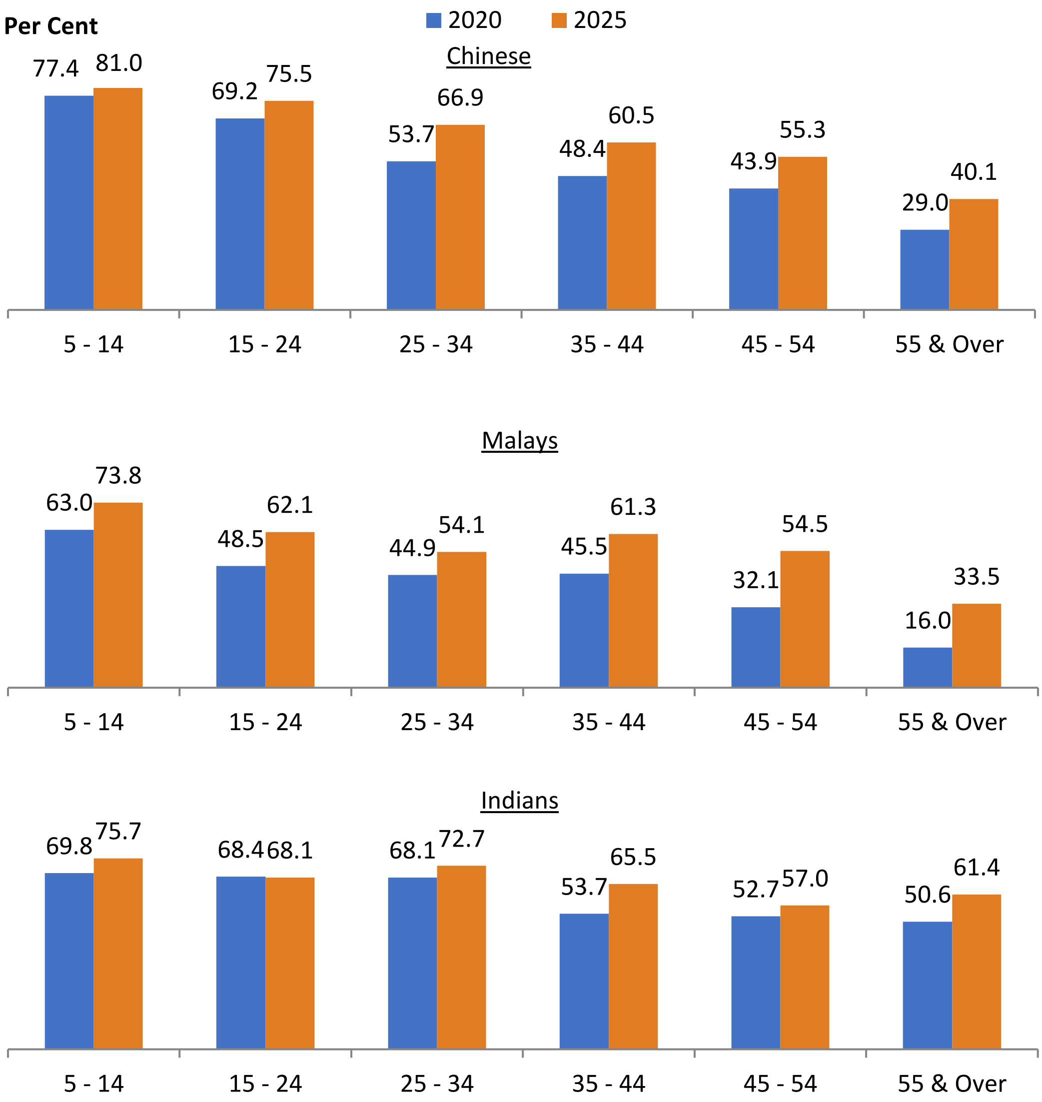


1/Refers to other combinations of languages not elsewhere listed under respective Ethnic Group. For example, "Others" under Chinese includes Malay, Tamil etc. and "Others" under Malays includes Mandarin, Chinese Dialects, Tamil etc.

Use of English as Language Most Frequently Spoken at Home by Ethnic Group and Age Group

The use of English as the primary language spoken at home was more prevalent among younger residents than among older residents. By age group and ethnic group, the proportion who reported speaking English most frequently at home increased across nearly all groups between 2020 and 2025, with larger increases among residents aged 35 years and over (Chart 3.6).

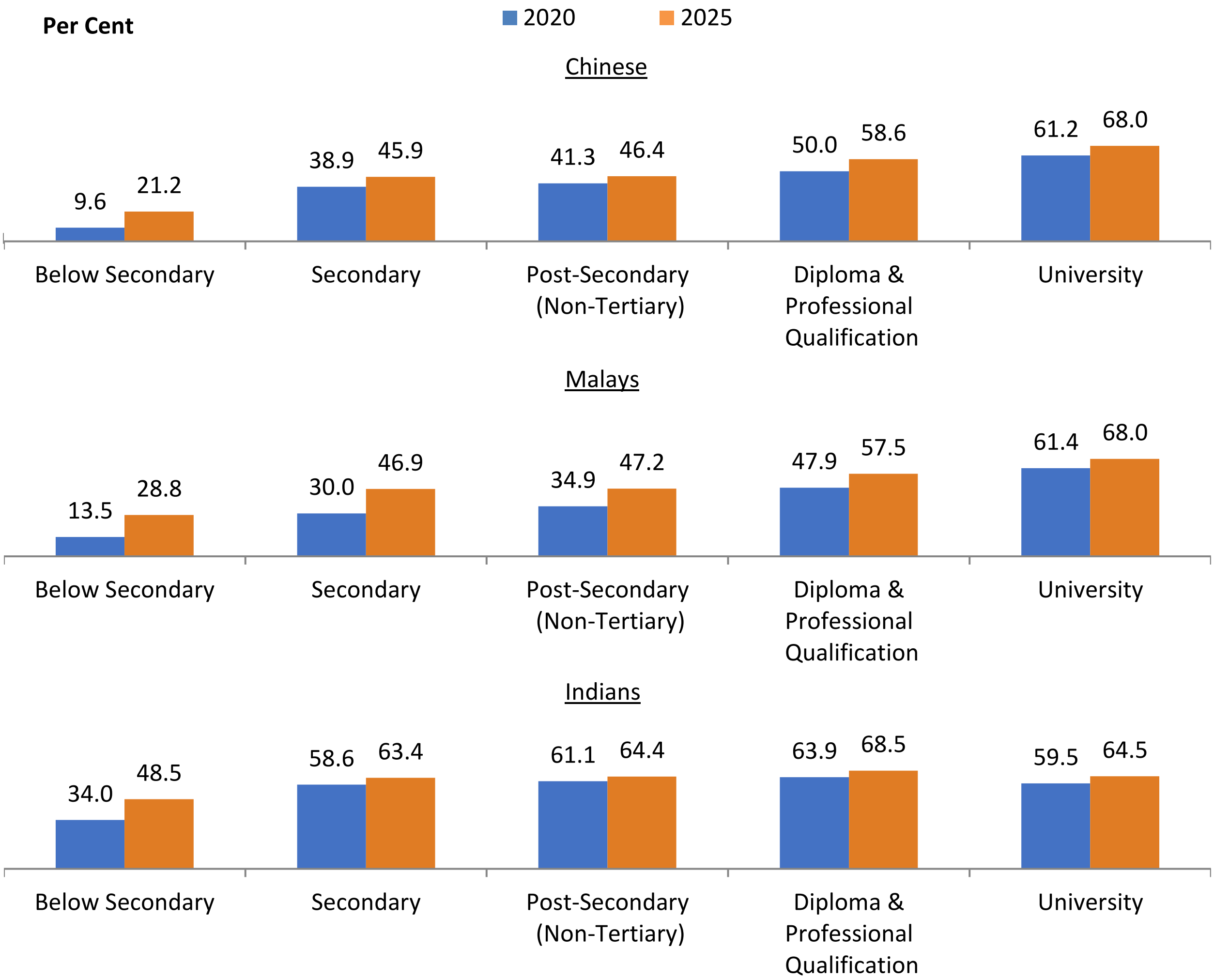
Chart 3.6 Proportion of Resident Population Aged 5 Years and Over who Spoke English Most Frequently at Home by Ethnic Group and Age Group



Use of English as Language Most Frequently Spoken at Home by Ethnic Group and Highest Qualification Attained

The proportion of residents who spoke English most frequently at home rose across all levels of educational attainment. In general, residents with higher qualifications were more likely to speak English most frequently at home. Among residents aged 15 years and over with university degrees, English was the language most frequently spoken at home for 68.0% of Chinese and Malay residents, and 64.5% of Indian residents in 2025 (Chart 3.7). By comparison, among those with below secondary qualifications, 21.2% of Chinese, 28.8% of Malays, and 48.5% of Indians spoke English most frequently at home.

Chart 3.7 Proportion of Resident Population Aged 15 Years and Over who Spoke English Most Frequently at Home by Ethnic Group and Highest Qualification Attained



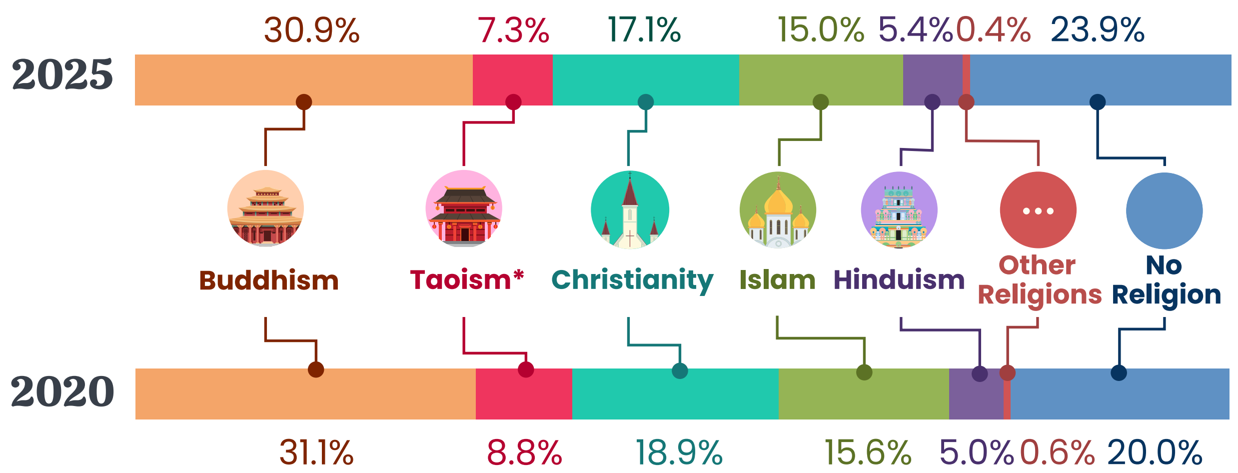
Note: Data pertain to residents who were not attending educational institutions as full-time students and include those who are upgrading their qualifications through part-time courses.

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY 2025

Religion

In 2025, Singapore remained a multi-religious society.

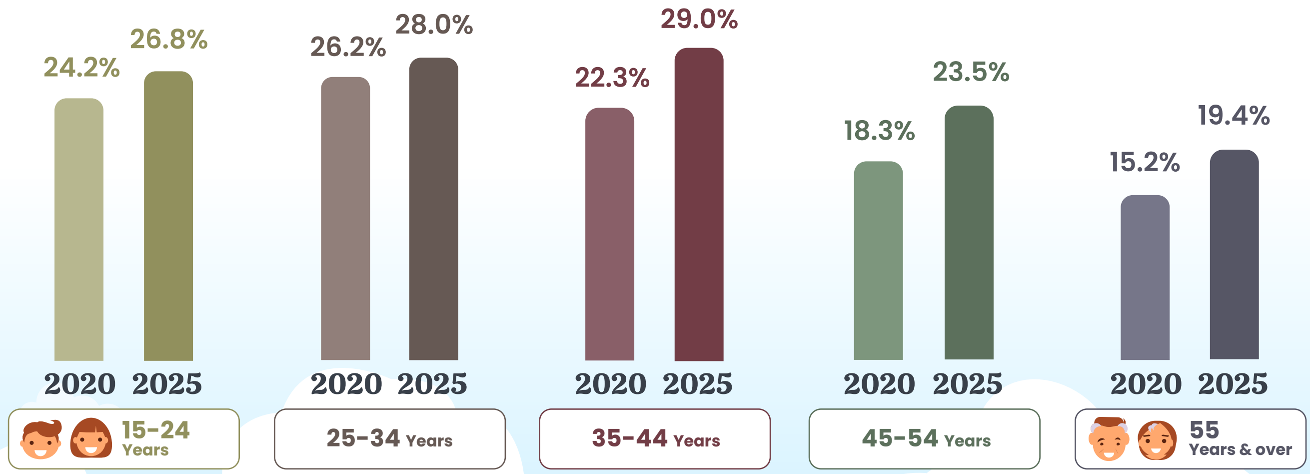
Singapore continued to be religiously diverse.



*Includes Chinese Traditional Beliefs.

PROPORTION OF RESIDENTS WITH NO RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION BY AGE GROUP

The share of residents with no religious affiliation rose.



CHAPTER 4

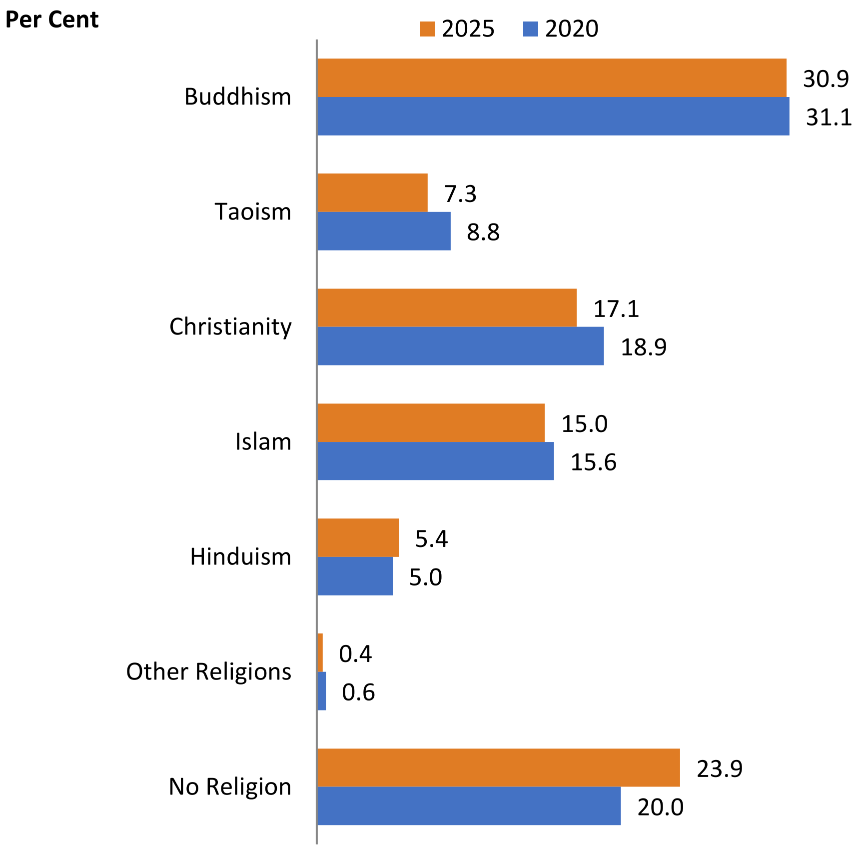
RELIGION

Religious Affiliation

Singapore remained a religiously diverse society. In 2025, 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 (Chart 4.1).

Notably, the share of residents with no religious affiliation rose from 20.0% in 2020 to 23.9% in 2025. Over the same period, the shares of most other religions declined slightly, while Hinduism recorded a marginal increase from 5.0% to 5.4%.

Chart 4.1 Resident Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Religion

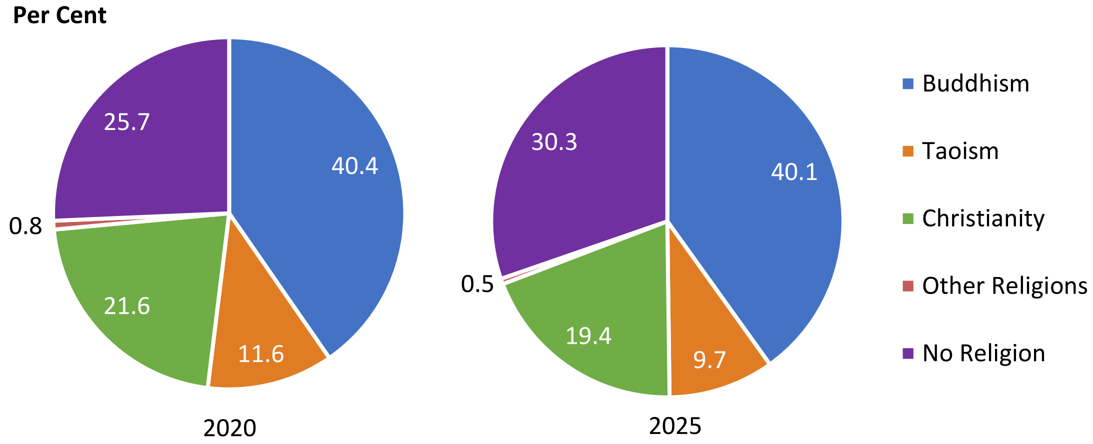


Religious Affiliation by Ethnic Group

The proportion with no religious affiliation grew considerably among Chinese residents, from 25.7% in 2020 to 30.3% in 2025 (Chart 4.2). This increase was markedly larger than that among Malays, for whom the proportion remained at 0.4% in both 2020 and 2025 (Chart 4.3), and among Indians, for whom the proportion increased slightly from 2.2% in 2020 to 3.2% in 2025 (Chart 4.4).

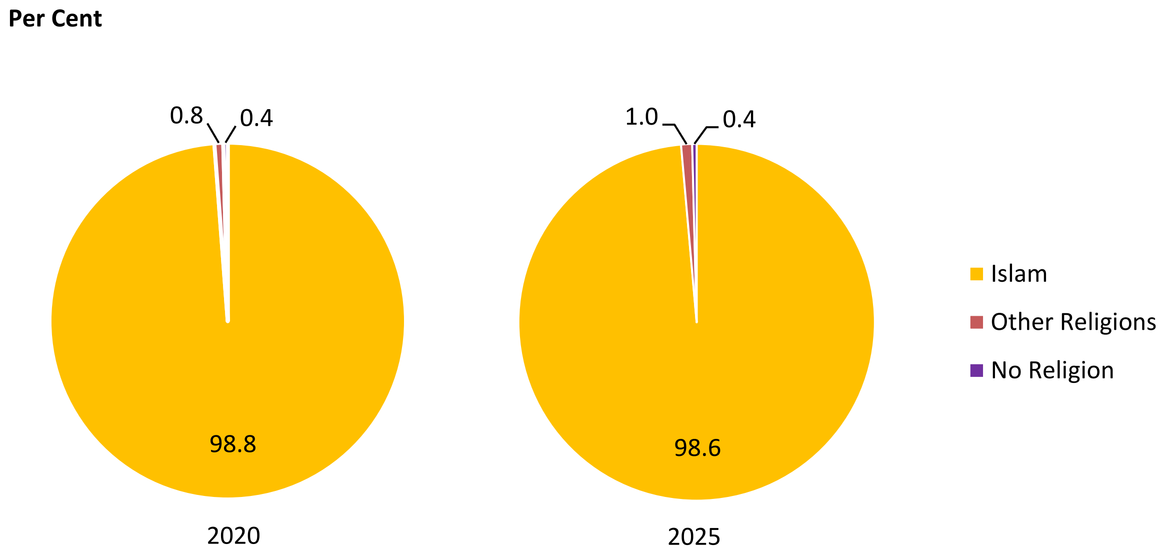
Among Chinese residents, Buddhism remained the most commonly practised religion at 40.1% in 2025, almost unchanged from 2020. The proportions affiliated with Taoism and Christianity declined over the same period, from 11.6% to 9.7% and from 21.6% to 19.4% respectively.

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



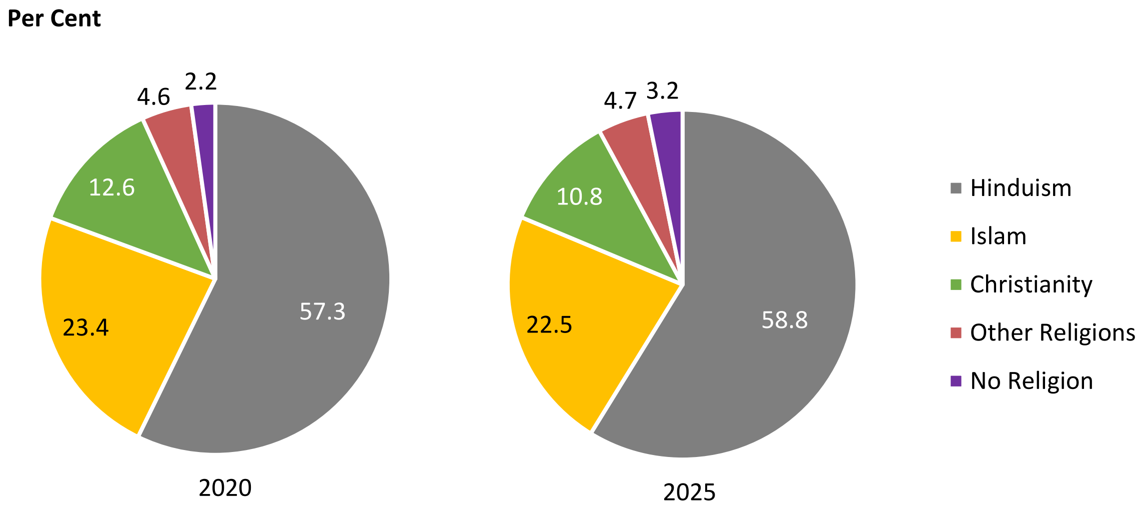
Among Malay residents, the proportion who were Muslims remained near universal at 98.6% in 2025.

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



In 2025, Hinduism remained the most common religion among Indian residents at 58.8%, up from 57.3% in 2020. This was followed by Islam (22.5%), Christianity (10.8%), and other religions (4.7%), including Sikhism.

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



Religious Affiliation and Age Group

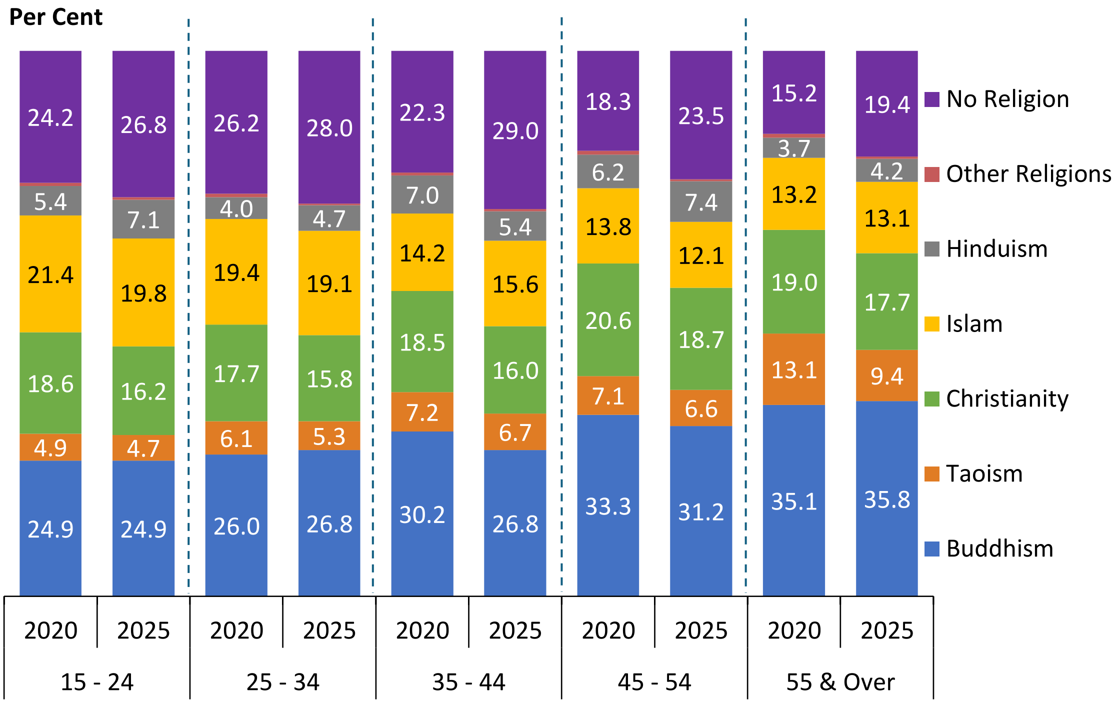
Younger residents were more likely than older residents to have no religious affiliation. In 2025, 26.8% of residents aged 15–24 years had no religion, compared with 19.4% of those aged 55 years and over (Chart 4.5). Between 2020 and 2025, the proportion of residents with no religious affiliation increased across all age groups.

Buddhism and Taoism were more prevalent among older residents. Among those aged 55 years and over, 35.8% were Buddhists and 9.4% were Taoists in 2025. By contrast, the corresponding proportions among residents aged 15–24 years were 24.9% and 4.7% respectively.

Muslims accounted for a larger share of residents in the younger age groups than in the older age groups. In 2025, 19.8% of residents aged 15–24 years were Muslims, compared with 13.1% of residents aged 55 years and over.

The proportion of Christians was relatively similar across age groups, ranging from about 16% among those aged 15–44 years to around 18%–19% among older residents.

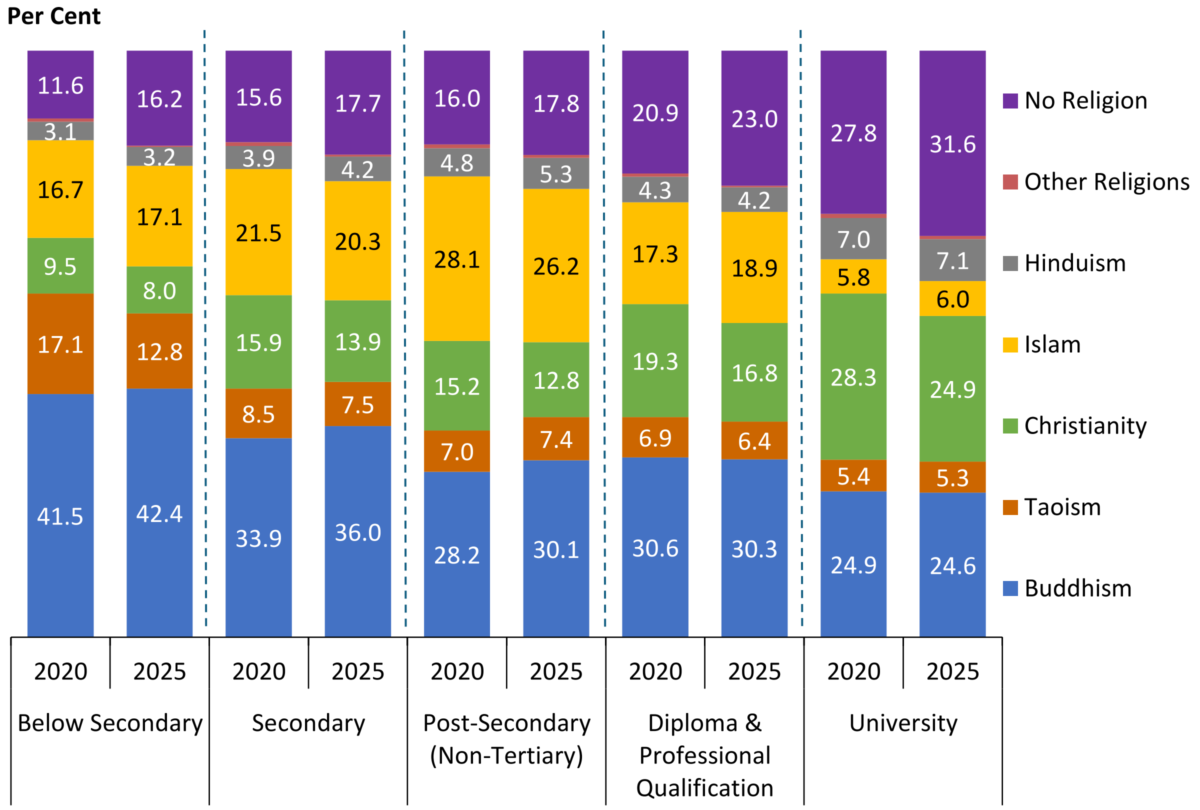
Chart 4.5 Resident Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Religion and Age Group



Religious Affiliation and Educational Attainment

The rise in residents with no religious affiliation was observed across all educational attainment groups between 2020 and 2025. Among residents with below secondary qualifications, the proportion with no religion increased from 11.6% to 16.2%. Among those with university qualifications, the corresponding proportion rose from 27.8% to 31.6% (Chart 4.6). By educational attainment, the proportion of Christians declined more among more highly educated residents, particularly those with university qualifications, for whom the share fell from 28.3% in 2020 to 24.9% in 2025.

Chart 4.6 Resident Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Religion and Highest Qualification Attained

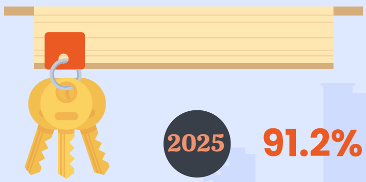


Note: Data pertain to residents who are not attending educational institutions as full-time students and include those who are upgrading their qualifications through part-time courses.

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY 2025

Households & Housing

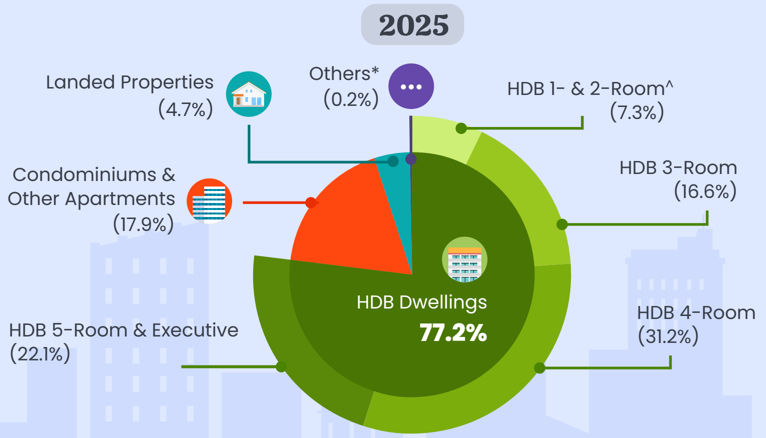
Home ownership remained high — More than 9 in 10 resident households were owner-occupied, an **increase** from 2020.



2025 **91.2%**

2020 **87.9%**

In 2025, over three-quarters of the households stayed in HDB flats, with **HDB 4-room flat** remaining the most common house type.



^ Includes HDB Studio Apartments and Community Care Apartments.

* Refers to other types of dwelling not shown e.g., non-HDB shophouses, etc.

Average household size **decreased** marginally over the past 5 years.

2025 **3.1 Persons**

2020 **3.2 Persons**

Married couple-based households with children remained the most common living arrangement even as its share fell over the last 5 years.

Per Cent

Total	Married Couple-Based with Children	Married Couple-Based without Children	Lone Parent	One-Person	Others
2025	47.6%	19.1%	6.8%	16.7%	9.8%
2020	50.4%	16.8%	9.3%	16.0%	7.5%

Both median monthly household market income and median monthly income per household member increased over the past 5 years.

Household Market Income

2020 **$9,099**

2025 **$12,446**

Annualised Change

Nominal - 6.5%

Real - 3.2%

Household Market Income Per Household Member

2020 **$2,952**

2025 **$4,160**

Annualised Change

Nominal - 7.1%

Real - 3.8%

Note:
- The dollar values are not adjusted for inflation.
- 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.
- Household market income refers to income received by households before any Government transfers and taxes. It comprises income from employment (including one-twelfth of annual bonuses and employer/ platform operator CPF contributions) and non-employment (e.g., investments, rental, regular payouts from CPF and insurance) sources. It excludes income received by live-in domestic workers in the households.
- Data for 2025 are preliminary. Data based on household employment income can be found in SingStat Table Builder.

CHAPTER 5

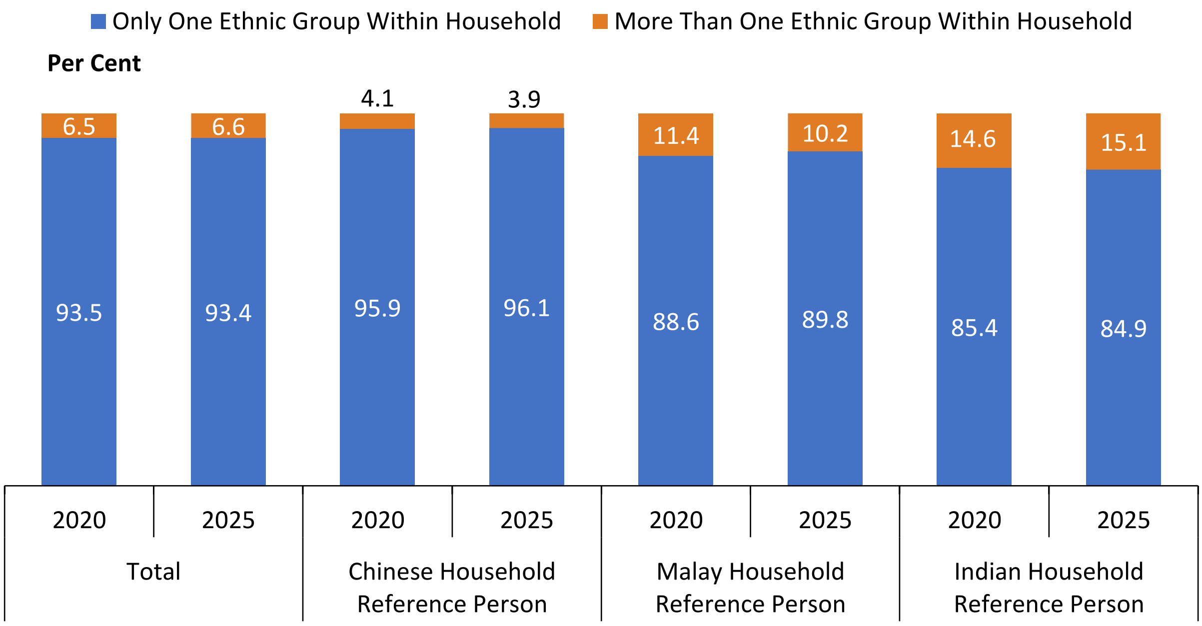
HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSING

Ethnic Composition[1] of Households

In 2025, there were 1.49 million resident households, up from 1.37 million in 2020. More than nine in ten (93.4%) resident households comprised members of the same ethnic group in 2025, comparable to 2020 (Chart 5.1).

In 2025, 15.1% of households with an Indian reference person were multi-ethnic and comprised Indian and non-Indian members. By comparison, 3.9% of households with a Chinese reference person and 10.2% of households with a Malay reference person had a mixed ethnic composition.

Chart 5.1 Resident Households by Household Ethnic Composition



[1] Ethnic composition of a household is defined based on household members who are related to the Household Reference Person (e.g., parent and parent-in-law, child and child-in-law, grandchildren, siblings or other relatives) and is based on the broad ethnic groups of Chinese, Malays, Indians and Others. Analysis on ethnic composition of household excludes domestic worker(s) and other household members who are unrelated to the Household Reference Person (e.g., tenant, friend, confinement lady, chauffeur).

Housing Type

Public housing continued to house the majority of resident households. In 2025, 77.2% of households stayed in Housing & Development Board (HDB) flats (Table 5.1). HDB 4-room flats remained the most common dwelling type, accounting for 31.2% of households.

The proportion of resident households staying in condominiums and other apartments increased from 16.0% in 2020 to 17.9% in 2025, while the proportion staying in landed properties remained relatively stable at 4.7%.

Table 5.1 Resident Households by Type of Dwelling and Ethnic Group of Household Reference Person

Per Cent

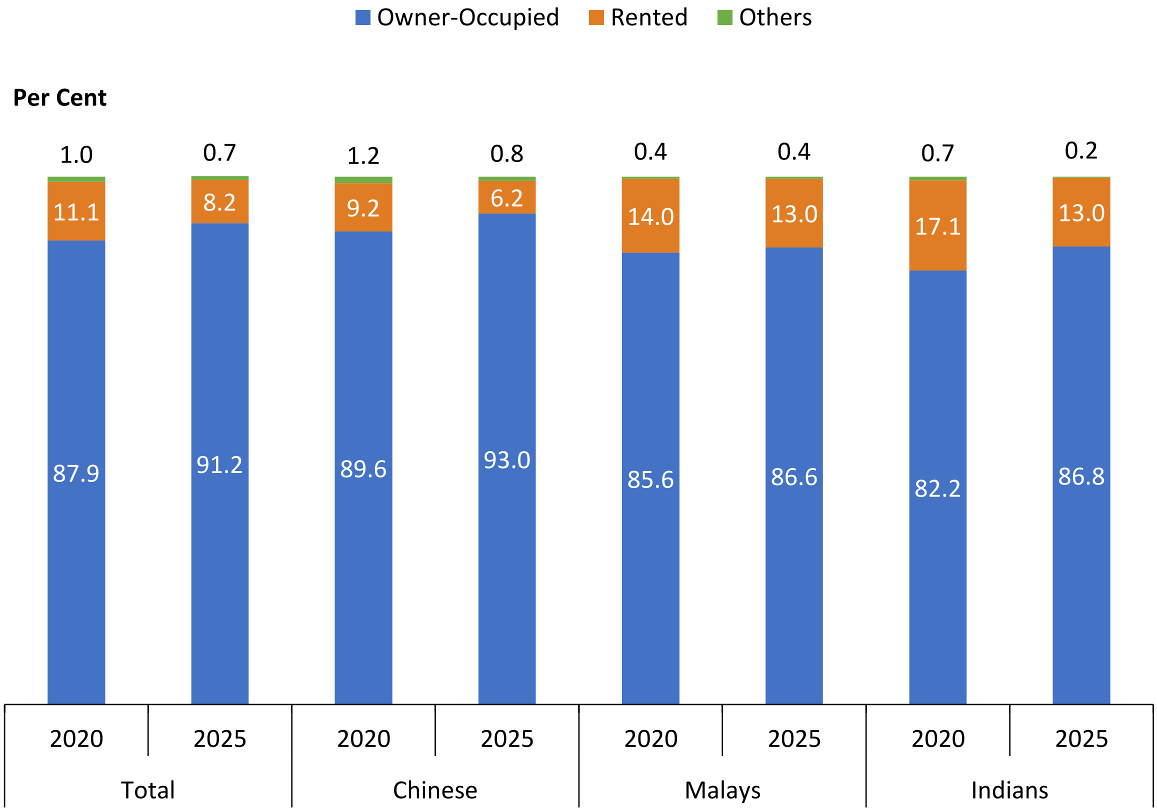
Type of Dwelling	Total		Chinese		Malays		Indians	
	2020	2025	2020	2025	2020	2025	2020	2025
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
HDB Dwellings	78.7	77.2	76.7	74.9	96.2	95.9	79.7	78.0
1- & 2- Room Flats[1/]	6.5	7.3	5.1	6.0	16.0	16.0	7.7	7.6
3-Room Flats	17.7	16.6	17.4	16.5	21.1	19.1	17.3	15.6
4-Room Flats	31.6	31.2	31.3	30.8	36.9	36.8	30.4	29.3
5-Room & Executive Flats	22.9	22.1	22.9	21.5	22.3	24.0	24.3	25.5
Condominiums & Other Apartments	16.0	17.9	17.3	19.5	3.0	3.4	16.2	18.4
Landed Properties	5.0	4.7	5.6	5.3	0.7	0.7	3.9	3.6
Others	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0

[1/]Includes HDB Studio Apartments and Community Care Apartments.

Owner-Occupied Households

Home ownership remained high. In 2025, more than nine in ten resident households (91.2%) were owner-occupied, up from 87.9% in 2020 (Chart 5.2). The proportion of owner-occupied households was higher among Chinese households (93.0%) than among Malay households (86.6%) and Indian households (86.8%).

Chart 5.2 Resident Households by Tenancy and Ethnic Group of Household Reference Person



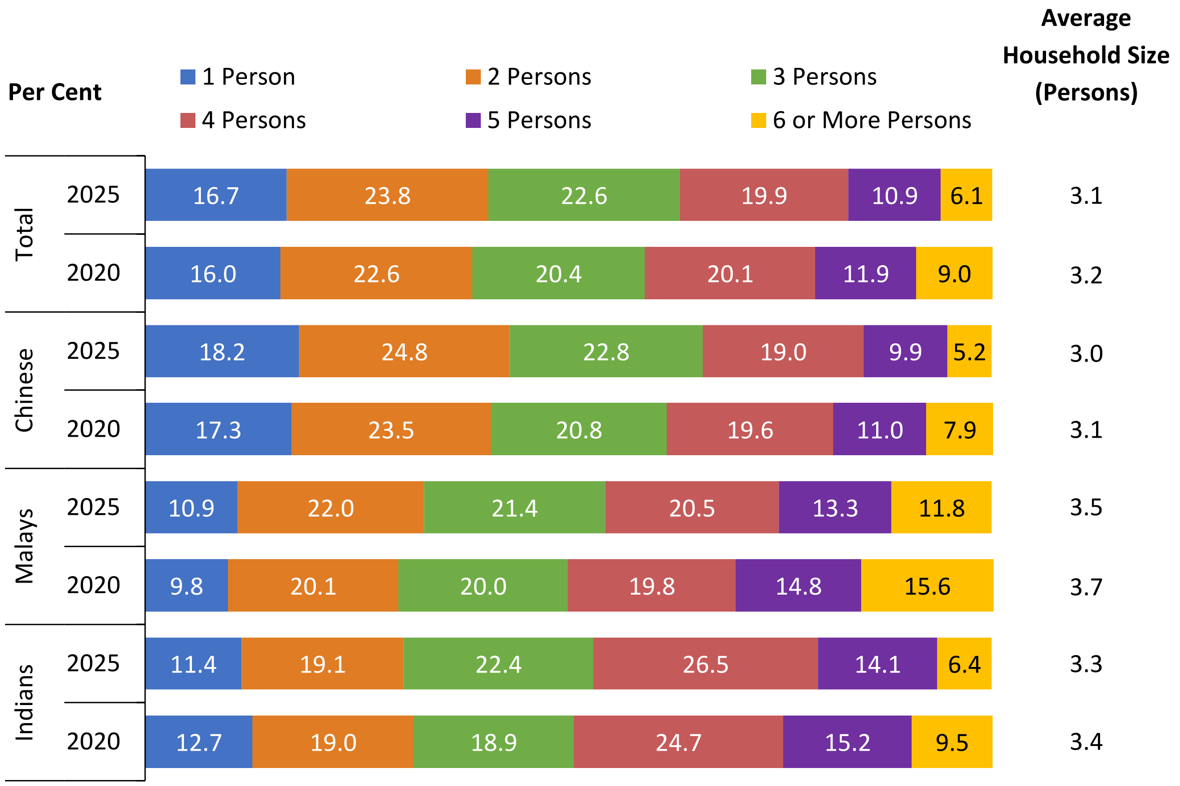
Note:
a) 'Owner-Occupied' refers to a household where the household reference person and/or any other member(s) in the household owns the dwelling unit. This includes those which are fully paid-up as well as those with outstanding housing loans.
b) 'Rented' refers to a household where the household reference person and/or any other member(s) in the household rents whole or part of the dwelling unit.
c) 'Others' refers 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)).

Household Size by Ethnic Group

Between 2020 and 2025, the average household size declined marginally from 3.2 persons to 3.1 persons as the trend towards smaller households continued. In 2025, 63.1% of resident households had three or fewer members, up from 59.0% in 2020 (Chart 5.3). Meanwhile, the proportion of resident households with six or more members fell, particularly among Malay households.

The decline in average household size between 2020 and 2025 was observed across ethnic groups. While the average size of Malay households declined from 3.7 to 3.5 persons, they remained the largest among the three major ethnic groups. Both Chinese and Indian households registered declines of 0.1 person over the five-year period, to 3.0 and 3.3 persons respectively in 2025.

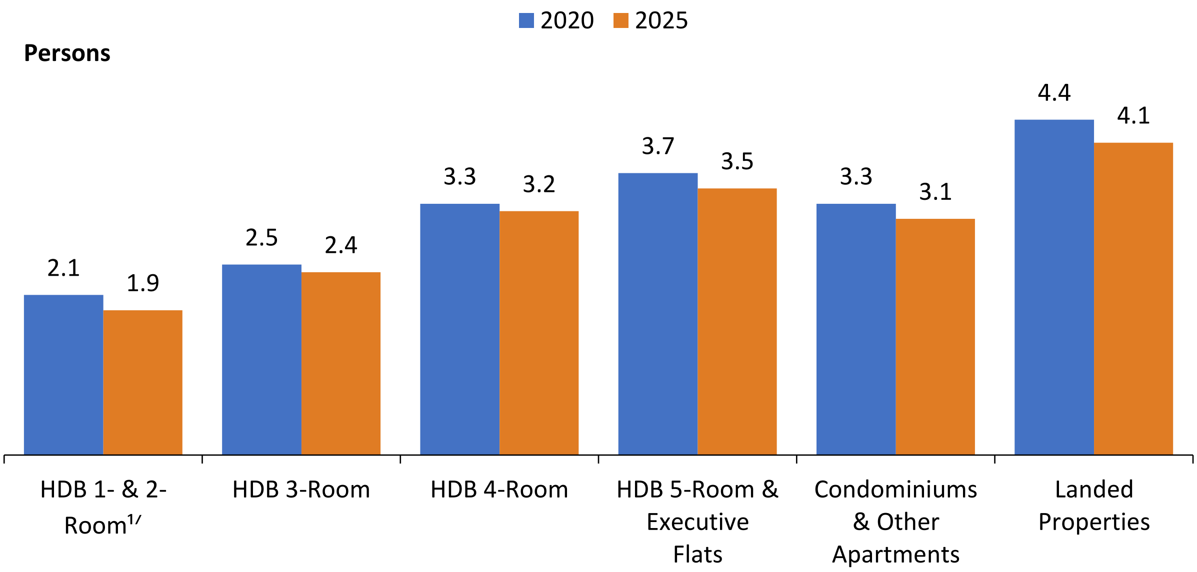
Chart 5.3 Resident Households by Household Size and Ethnic Group of Household Reference Person



Household Size by Housing Type

The reduction in household size was also observed across all housing types. Between 2020 and 2025, the decrease was larger for households staying in landed properties, where average household size fell by 0.3 person (Chart 5.4). By contrast, the decrease was smaller for households staying in HDB 3-room and 4-room flats, at 0.1 person each over the same period.

Chart 5.4 Average Household Size by Type of Dwelling



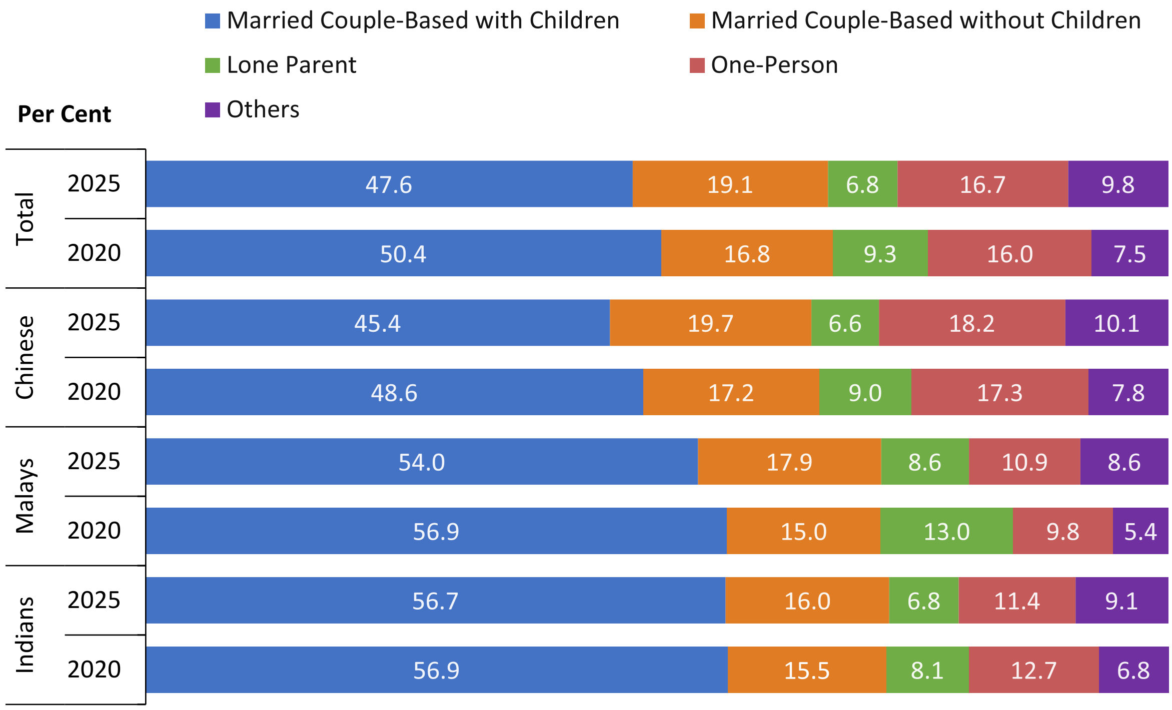
1/Includes HDB Studio Apartments and Community Care Apartments.

Household Living Arrangement by Ethnic Group

Married couple-based households with children remained the most common living arrangement among resident households, even though its share fell from 50.4% in 2020 to 47.6% in 2025 (Chart 5.5). Conversely, the share of married couple-based households without children increased from 16.8% to 19.1% over the same period.

Across the three major ethnic groups, Indian households recorded the highest proportion of married couple-based households with children (56.7%) in 2025, followed by Malay households (54.0%) and Chinese households (45.4%). By contrast, the share of one-person households was considerably higher among Chinese households (18.2%) than among Malay households (10.9%) and Indian households (11.4%).

Chart 5.5 Resident Households by Household Living Arrangement and Ethnic Group of Household Reference Person

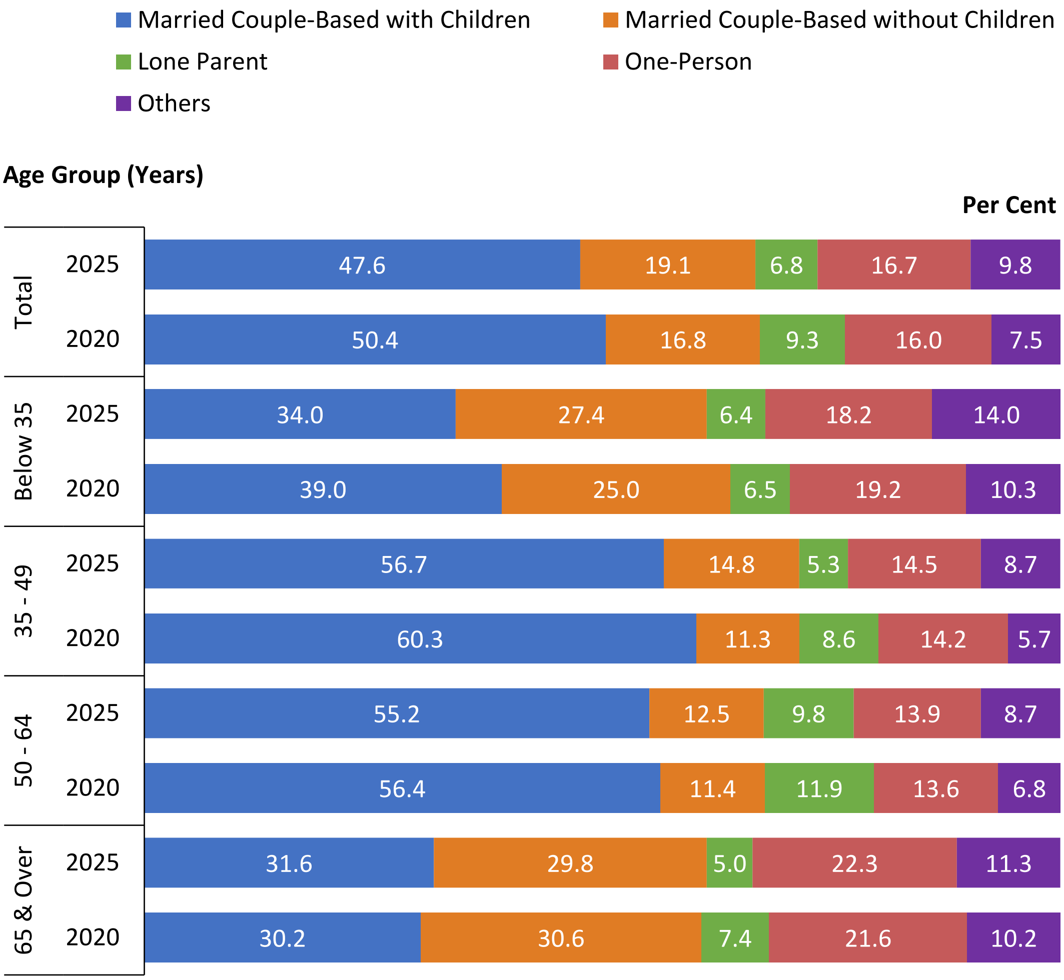


Household Living Arrangement by Age Group

Consistent with the trends of rising singlehood, later marriage, and lower fertility, the share of married couple-based households with children declined among households with younger reference persons. Among households with reference persons aged below 35 years, 34.0% were married couple-based households with children, down from 39.0% in 2020 (Chart 5.6). Over the same period, the share of married couple-based households without children for this group increased from 25.0% to 27.4%.

Compared with younger age groups, households with a reference person aged 65 years and over had proportionately more married couple-based households without children and one-person households. This generally reflected transitions at later life stages, including grown-up children moving out to form their own families or the passing of one spouse, as well as a rise in independent living among seniors.

Chart 5.6 Resident Households by Household Living Arrangement and Age Group of Household Reference Person



CHAPTER 6

HOUSEHOLD MARKET INCOME[1]

Household Income Growth

Resident households[2] recorded growth in both average and median monthly household market incomes between 2020 and 2025[3]. Median household market income among resident households rose by 6.5% per annum, from $9,099 in 2020 to $12,446 in 2025 (Chart 6.1). After adjusting for inflation, median monthly household market income rose by 3.2% per annum in real terms.

Taking household size into account, median monthly household market income per household member increased from $2,952 in 2020 to $4,160 in 2025. This translated into growth of 7.1% per annum, or 3.8% per annum in real terms.

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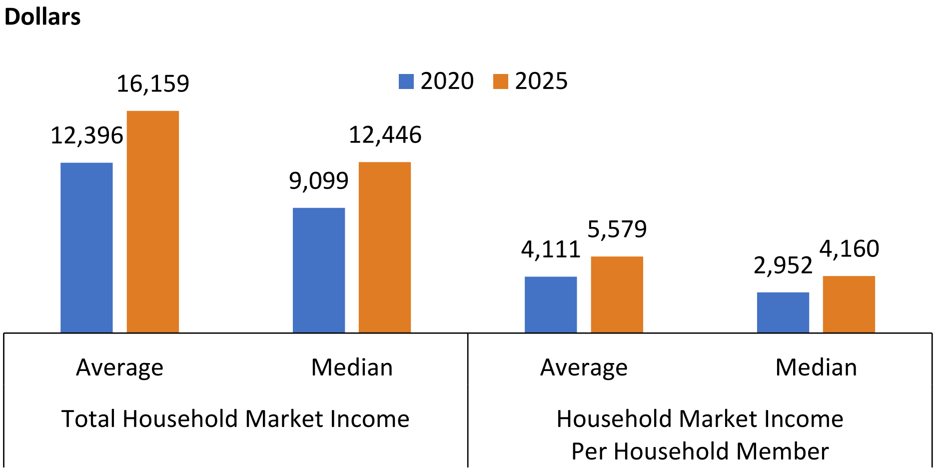
[1] Market income refers to income received by households before any Government transfers and taxes. It comprises income from employment and non-employment sources. It excludes income received by live-in domestic workers in the households. This income concept aligns with international standards, which 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.

[2] This includes households with no employed persons, which could have income from non-employment sources. Examples of 'non-employment income' include income streams from investments (e.g., interests from savings and/or Central Provident Fund (CPF) balances, dividends from investments), rental, contributions from other households (e.g., allowance from children to parents who are not staying in the same household, alimony), pensions, annuities and regular payouts from CPF and insurance (i.e., CPF ElderShield and CareShield Life).

[3] Data for 2025 are preliminary.

Chart 6.1 Monthly Household Market Income among Resident Households



Annualised Change between 2020 and 2025 (Per Cent)

Nominal	5.4	6.5	6.3	7.1
Real	2.1	3.2	2.9	3.8

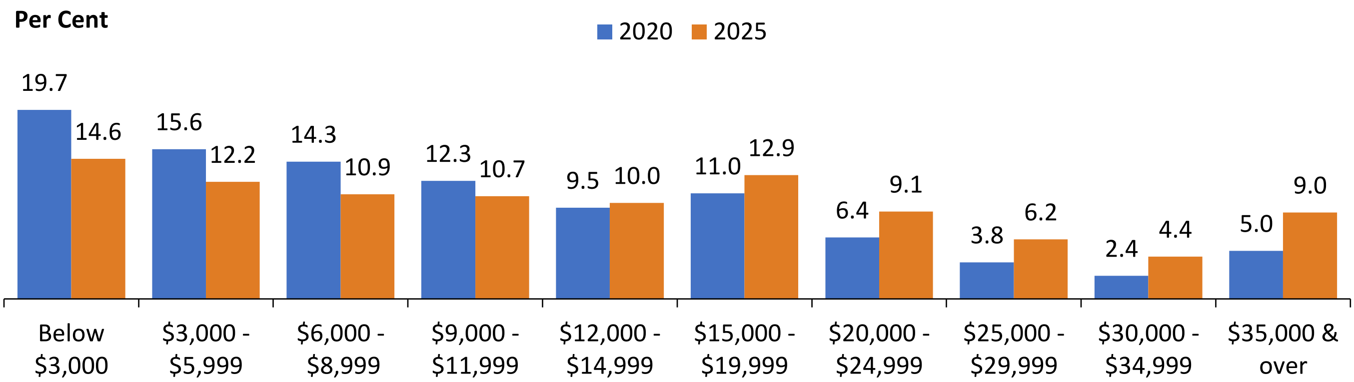
Note:
a) The dollar values in the chart above are in nominal terms.
b) Median household income refers to the household income in the middle of the income distribution, i.e., half of the households have higher income than the median household income and half have lower income than the median household 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.
c) The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for All Items for the relevant household income group was used as the deflator to compute real income changes.
d) Data for 2025 are preliminary.

Households by Household Income Group

Reflecting the increase in average and median household market incomes, the proportion of resident households in the higher household income brackets rose between 2020 and 2025.

The proportion of resident households earning at least $12,000 increased from 38.2% in 2020 to 51.6% in 2025 (Chart 6.2). Notably, the proportion of resident households earning $30,000 and over grew from 7.4% in 2020 to 13.4% in 2025.

Chart 6.2 Resident Households by Monthly Household Market Income



Note:
a) The dollar values in the chart above are in nominal terms.
b) Data for 2025 are preliminary.

Household Income by Ethnic Group

All three major ethnic groups experienced growth in household market income. Between 2020 and 2025, median household market income grew by 6.5% per annum (or 3.1% per annum in real terms) for Chinese households, 5.7% per annum (or 2.3% per annum in real terms) for Malay households, and 6.9% per annum (or 3.5% per annum in real terms) for Indian households (Table 6.1).

After accounting for household size[4], median household market income <u>per household member</u> grew by 7.4% per annum (or 4.0% per annum in real terms) among Chinese households between 2020 and 2025, and by 6.7% per annum (or 3.3% per annum in real terms) for both Malay and Indian households.

[4] Detailed trends on household size by ethnic group can be found in Chapter 5 on Households and Housing.

Table 6.1 Monthly Household Market Income by Ethnic Group of Household Reference Person Among Resident Households

	2020 ($)	2025 ($)	Annualised Change (Per Cent)	
			Nominal	Real
Average Household Market Income				
Total	12,396	16,159	5.4	2.1
Chinese	12,787	16,731	5.5	2.2
Malays	7,800	10,026	5.1	1.8
Indians	13,019	16,714	5.1	1.8
Median Household Market Income				
Total	9,099	12,446	6.5	3.2
Chinese	9,469	12,969	6.5	3.1
Malays	6,514	8,581	5.7	2.3
Indians	9,597	13,382	6.9	3.5
Average Household Market Income Per Household Member				
Total	4,111	5,579	6.3	2.9
Chinese	4,311	5,905	6.5	3.1
Malays	2,303	3,060	5.8	2.5
Indians	4,028	5,158	5.1	1.7
Median Household Market Income Per Household Member				
Total	2,952	4,160	7.1	3.8
Chinese	3,164	4,523	7.4	4.0
Malays	1,846	2,552	6.7	3.3
Indians	2,867	3,968	6.7	3.3

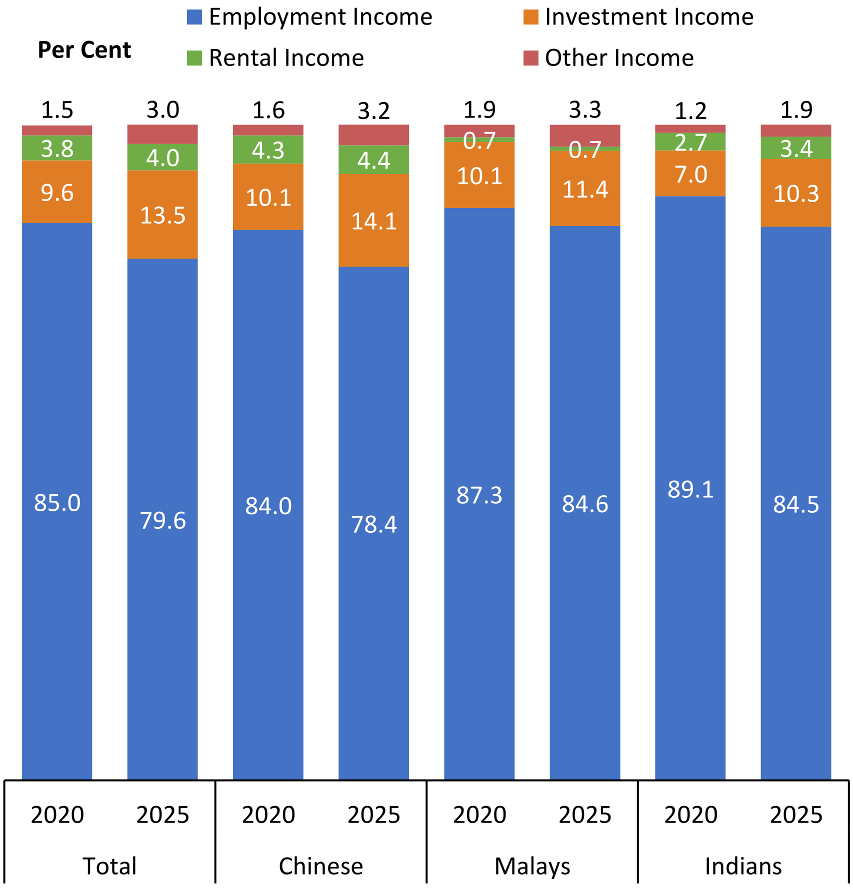
Note:
a) The dollar values in the table above are in nominal terms.
b) The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for All Items for the relevant household income group was used as the deflator to compute real income changes.
c) Data for 2025 are preliminary.

Household Income by Income Source and Ethnic Group

The sources of household market income are categorised into – (i) employment income, (ii) investment income, (iii) rental income, and (iv) other sources. Employment income remained the primary source of income even as its share declined from 85.0% in 2020 to 79.6% in 2025 (Chart 6.3). Conversely, the share of income from non-employment sources increased over the same period, particularly for investment income (including interest from CPF balances) from 9.6% to 13.5%.

Similar trends were observed across the three major ethnic groups. Comparing between the ethnic groups, the share of employment income was lower for Chinese households (78.4% in 2025) than Malay (84.6%) and Indian households (84.5%). This was partly attributable to the older age profile of Chinese households compared to Malay and Indian households. In 2025, 10.2% of Chinese households comprised solely non-employed persons aged 65 years and over while the corresponding proportions were lower at 6.6% for Malay households and 5.9% for Indian households.

Chart 6.3 Distribution of Monthly Household Market Income Per Household Member Among Resident Households by Income Source and Ethnic Group of Household Reference Person



Average Monthly Household Market Income Per Household Member ($)

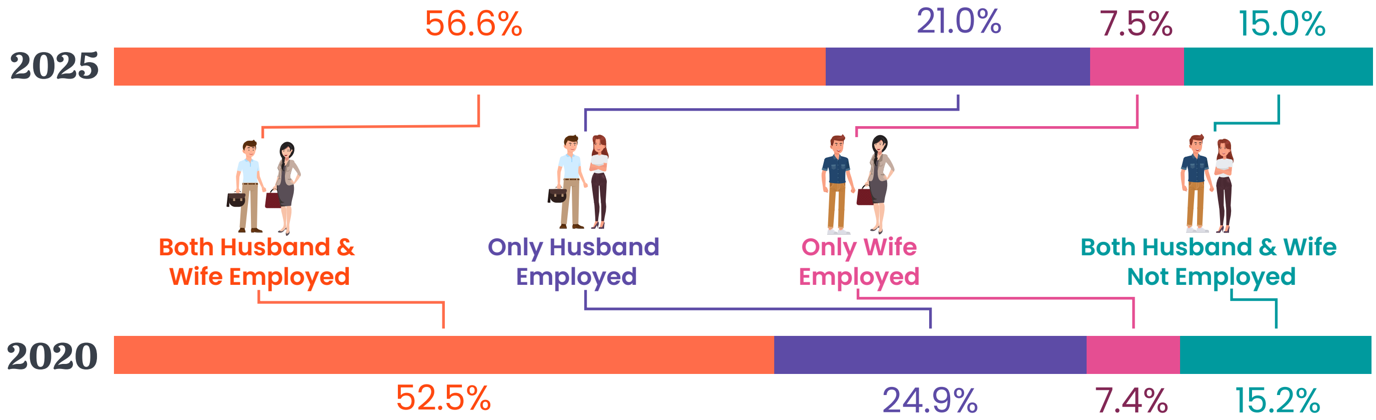
	Total 2020	Total 2025	Chinese 2020	Chinese 2025	Malays 2020	Malays 2025	Indians 2020	Indians 2025
Total	4,111	5,579	4,311	5,905	2,303	3,060	4,028	5,158
Employment Income	3,494	4,439	3,622	4,628	2,010	2,589	3,590	4,356
Investment Income	396	751	436	831	232	350	282	529
Interest from CPF Balances	*348*	*470*	*375*	*511*	*230*	*301*	*271*	*361*
Rental Income	157	223	184	258	17	21	107	174
Other Income	63	167	69	187	44	100	48	99
Payouts from CPF Retirement Sum Scheme (RSS) & Lifelong Income For the Elderly (LIFE)	*48*	*130*	*52*	*147*	*35*	*79*	*34*	*77*

Note:
a) The dollar values in the table above are in nominal terms.
b) The average monthly household income from each income source is computed based on all resident households, regardless of whether households have received income from the specified source.
c) Other income comprises contributions from other households (e.g., allowance from children to parents not staying in the same household, alimony), pensions, annuities, royalties, and regular payouts from CPF and insurance.
d) Data for 2025 are preliminary.

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY 2025

Married Couples

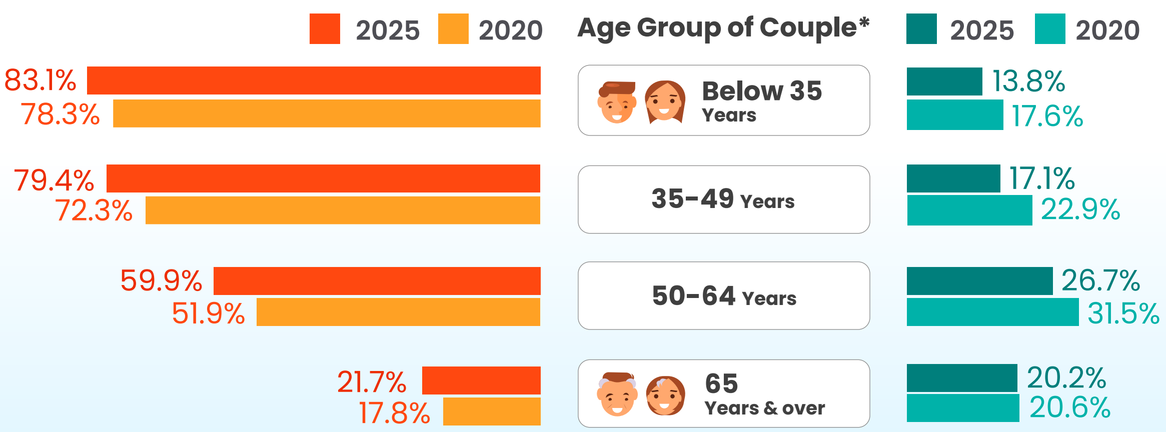
Dual-career couples have become increasingly common.



ACROSS ALL AGE GROUPS,

Proportion of dual-career couples **increased**.

Proportion of couples with only husband working **decreased**.



*For married couples where the husband and wife are not in the same age group, it refers to the age group of the older party.

CHAPTER 7

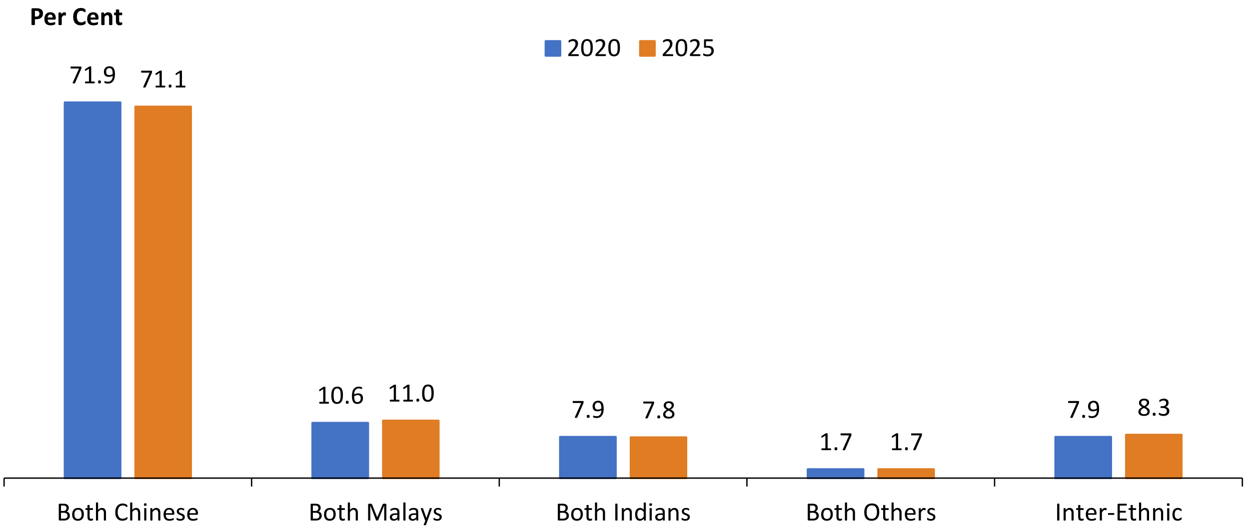
MARRIED COUPLES IN RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS

The number of married couples in resident households increased from 977,300 in 2020 to 1,027,500 in 2025.

Ethnic Group of Married Couples

The ethnic distribution of married couples was largely stable between 2020 and 2025, with more than nine in ten married couples comprising both spouses of the same ethnic group (Chart 7.1). The proportion of inter-ethnic[1] married couples rose slightly from 7.9% in 2020 to 8.3% in 2025.

Chart 7.1 Married Couples in Resident Households by Ethnic Group of Husband and Wife



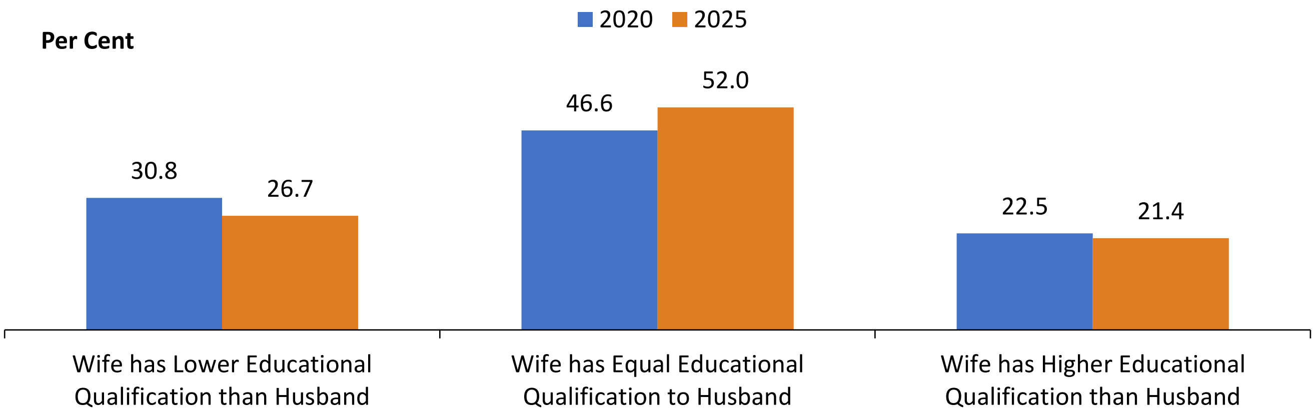
[1] Analysis on ethnic group of married couples is based on the broad ethnic groups of Chinese, Malays, Indians and Others. 'Inter-ethnic' refers to married couples with husband and wife of different broad ethnic group.

Educational Attainment of Married Couples

The proportion of married couples where the husband and wife had the same highest qualification increased from 46.6% in 2020 to 52.0% in 2025 (Chart 7.2). This partly reflects the continued equalisation of educational opportunities and the improvement in educational attainment among females over time[2].

The corresponding proportion of married couples where the wife had lower qualifications than the husband declined from 30.8% in 2020 to 26.7% in 2025, while the proportion where the wife had higher qualifications than the husband decreased from 22.5% to 21.4%.

Chart 7.2 Married Couples in Resident Households by Highest Qualification Attained of Husband and Wife



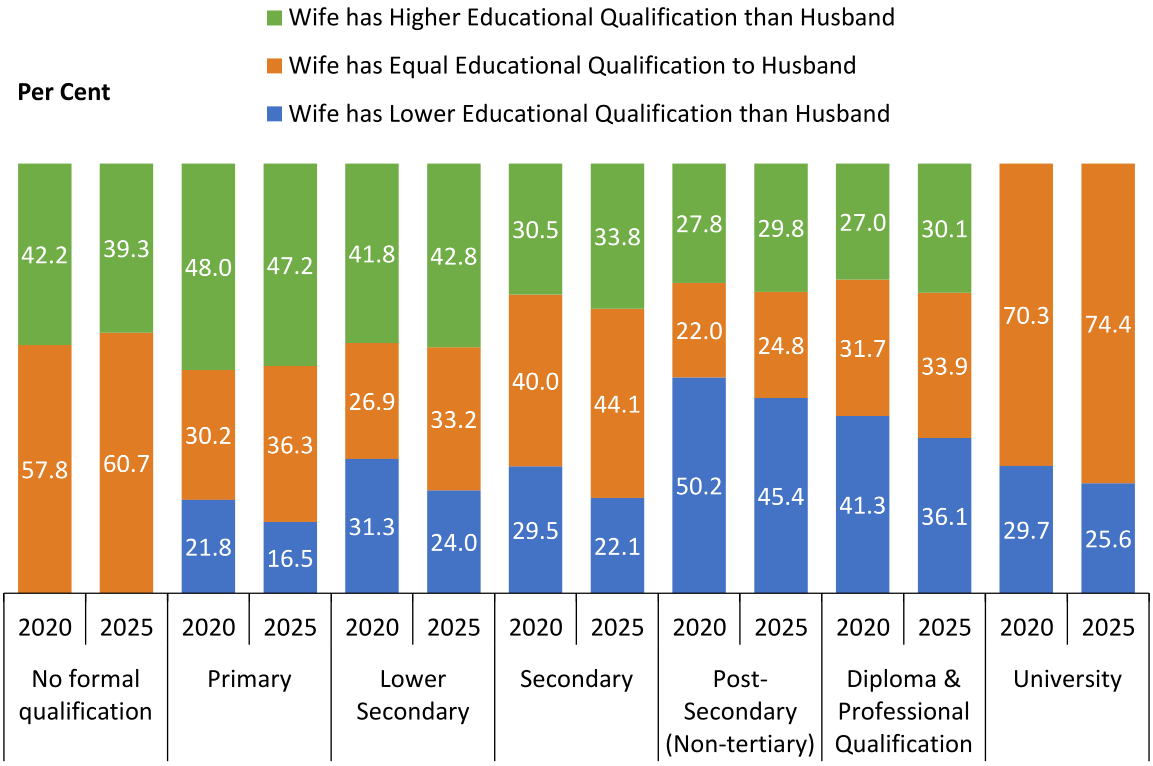
Note: Data exclude married couples where either the husband or wife or both were attending educational institutions as full-time students. The data include those who were upgrading their qualifications through part-time courses.

Across all educational qualification groups of the husband, the proportion of married couples where the wife had lower qualifications than the husband decreased between 2020 and 2025 (Chart 7.3).

Among married males with university qualifications in 2025, 74.4% had a spouse who was also a university graduate, higher than in 2020. Similarly, among married males with other educational attainment, the proportion with a spouse who had the same educational qualification also increased over the same period.

[2] Detailed trends on educational profile of residents can be found in Chapter 2: Education.

Chart 7.3 Married Couples in Resident Households by Highest Qualification Attained of Husband and Wife



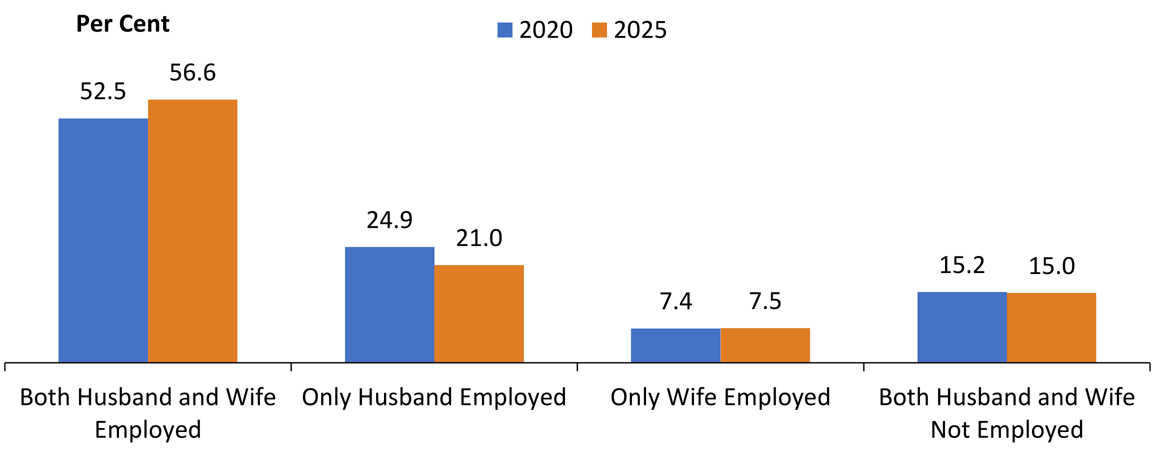
Note: Data exclude married couples where either the husband or wife, or both, were attending educational institutions as full-time students. The data include those who were upgrading their qualifications through part-time courses.

Labour Force Status of Married Couples

Between 2020 and 2025, labour force participation rates among married females rose across age groups[3]. Correspondingly, the proportion of married couples with an employed wife increased from 60.0% in 2020 to 64.0% in 2025 (Chart 7.4). Over the same period, the proportion of married couples where only the husband was employed decreased from 24.9% to 21.0%.

Dual-career couples, where both husband and wife were employed, became more common and remained the largest group among married couples. Their proportion increased from 52.5% in 2020 to 56.6% in 2025.

Chart 7.4 Married Couples in Resident Households by Labour Force Status of Couple

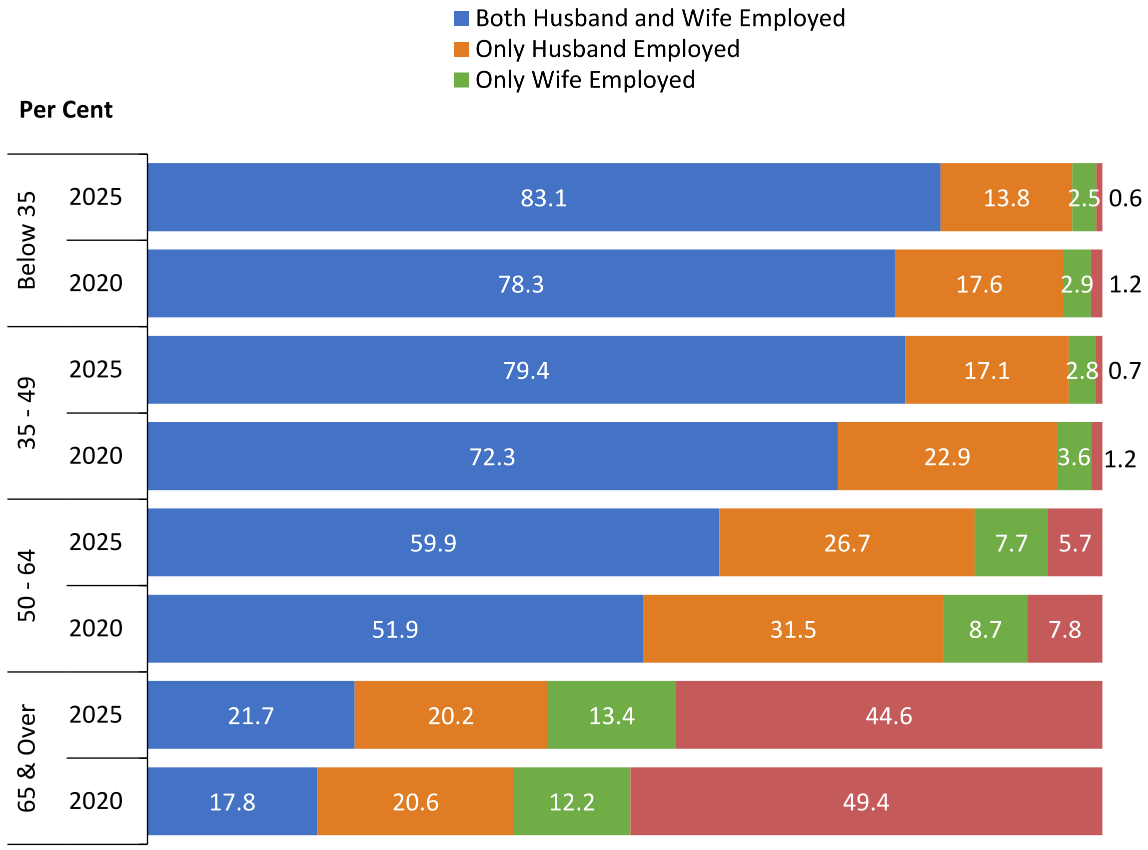


The increase in the proportion of dual-career couples between 2020 and 2025 was observed across all age groups, particularly among couples aged 35-49 years and 50-64 years (Chart 7.5).

Among married couples aged 65 years and over, the proportion where either or both spouses were employed increased from 50.6% in 2020 to 55.4% in 2025, in line with the continued rise in employment among seniors.

[3] Details on labour force participation rate by sex, age and marital status are available in the annual report on Labour Force in Singapore by the Manpower Research & Statistics Department, Ministry of Manpower. The full report is available at stats.mom.gov.sg.

Chart 7.5 Married Couples in Resident Households by Labour Force Status and Age Group of Couple



Note: For married couples where the husband and wife are not in the same age group, it refers to the age group of the older party.

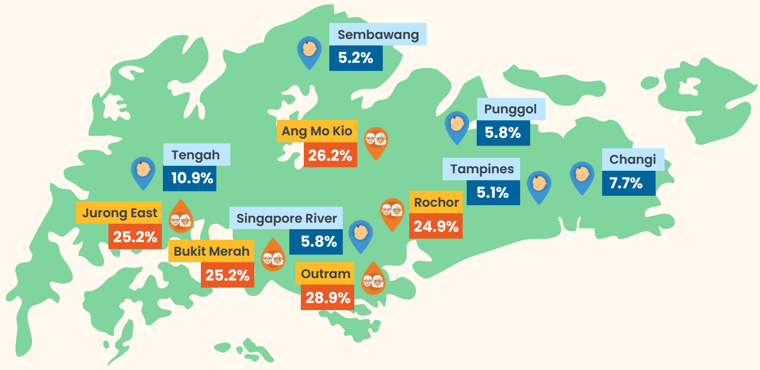
GENERAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY 2025

Geographical Distribution & Transport

With a total population of **6.11 million** in 2025, there was an average of **8,300 persons per square kilometer** in Singapore.

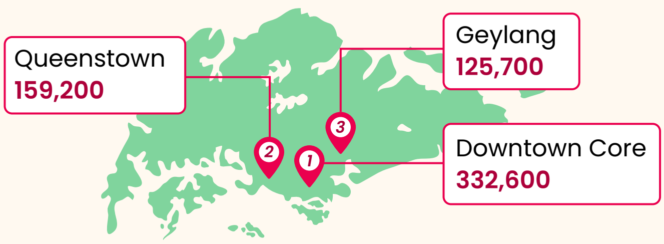
Outram, Ang Mo Kio, Jurong East, Bukit Merah and Rochor had the highest proportions of residents aged 65 years and over.

Tengah, Changi, Punggol, Singapore River, Sembawang and Tampines had the highest proportions of residents aged below 5 years.



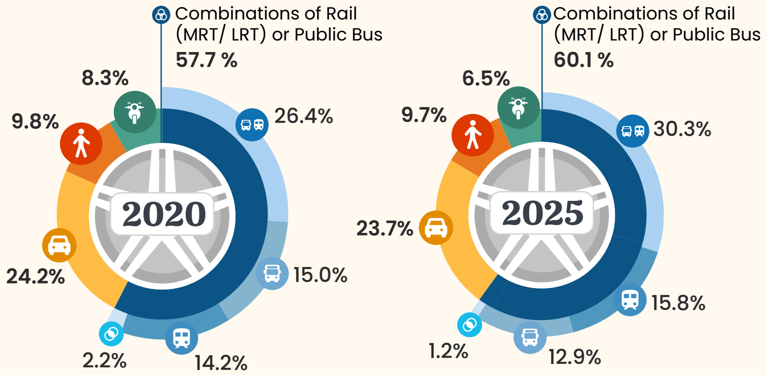
Top 3 Planning Areas of Workplace with the Most Employed Residents

Among all employed residents aged 15 years and over with a fixed location for work, **Downtown Core, Queenstown and Geylang** were the top 3 planning areas where employed residents travelled to for work.



Mode of Transport to Work

Public transport remained the dominant mode of transport to work, with 60.1% of employed residents relying on combinations of Rail (MRT/ LRT) or public bus to travel to work.



Main Mode of Transport to School by Level of Education

	2020	2025
Primary and Below: No Transport Required	43.0%	42.3%
Secondary: Public Bus Only	36.9%	36.8%
Post-Secondary(Non-Tertiary): Rail (MRT/ LRT) & Public Bus Only	46.9%	46.9%
Polytechnic Diploma: Rail (MRT/ LRT) & Public Bus Only	51.2%	49.6%
Professional Qualification and Other Diploma: Rail (MRT/ LRT) & Public Bus Only	50.1%	44.4%
University: Rail (MRT/ LRT) & Public Bus Only	52.8%	55.2 %

Median Travelling Time to Work

Between 2020 and 2025, the median travelling time to work was largely stable across the different modes of transport.

Median Travelling Time	2020	2025
Combinations of Rail (MRT/ LRT) or Public Bus	45	45 min
Public Bus Only	37	35 min
Rail (MRT/ LRT) Only	45	45 min
Rail (MRT/ LRT) & Public Bus Only	60	56 min
Combinations of Rail (MRT/ LRT) and/ or Public Bus, with Other Modes	50	60 min
Car or Taxi/ Private Hire Car Only	30	30 min
Other Modes	30	30 min
No Transport Required	8	5 min

CHAPTER 8

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Population Size and Density

Singapore's total population in 2025 was 6.11 million, or an average of 8,300 persons per square kilometre (sq km) (Table 8.1). This was higher than the population density[1] of 7,810 persons per sq km in 2020.

Table 8.1 Population Size and Density

Year	Total Population[1/] ('000)	Resident Population ('000)	Land Area (sq km)	Population Density (per sq km)
2020	5,685.8	4,044.2	728.0	7,810
2025	6,111.2	4,204.5	736.3	8,300

[1/]Total population comprises Singapore residents and non-residents. Resident population comprises Singapore citizens and permanent residents.

Resident Population Size by Planning Area of Residence

In 2025, 52.0% of Singapore's 4.20 million residents lived in the nine most populous planning areas. With 290,090 residents, Tampines was the most populous planning area in 2025, overtaking Bedok, which had the largest resident population in 2020. Four other planning areas, namely Bedok, Sengkang, Woodlands and Jurong West, each had more than 250,000 residents (Map 8.1).

Age Profile of Resident Population by Planning Area of Residence

In 2025, Outram, Ang Mo Kio, Jurong East, Bukit Merah and Rochor had the highest proportions of residents aged 65 years and over among the 55 planning areas of residence (Map 8.2). Among residents living in each of these areas, at least one in five residents were aged 65 years and over.

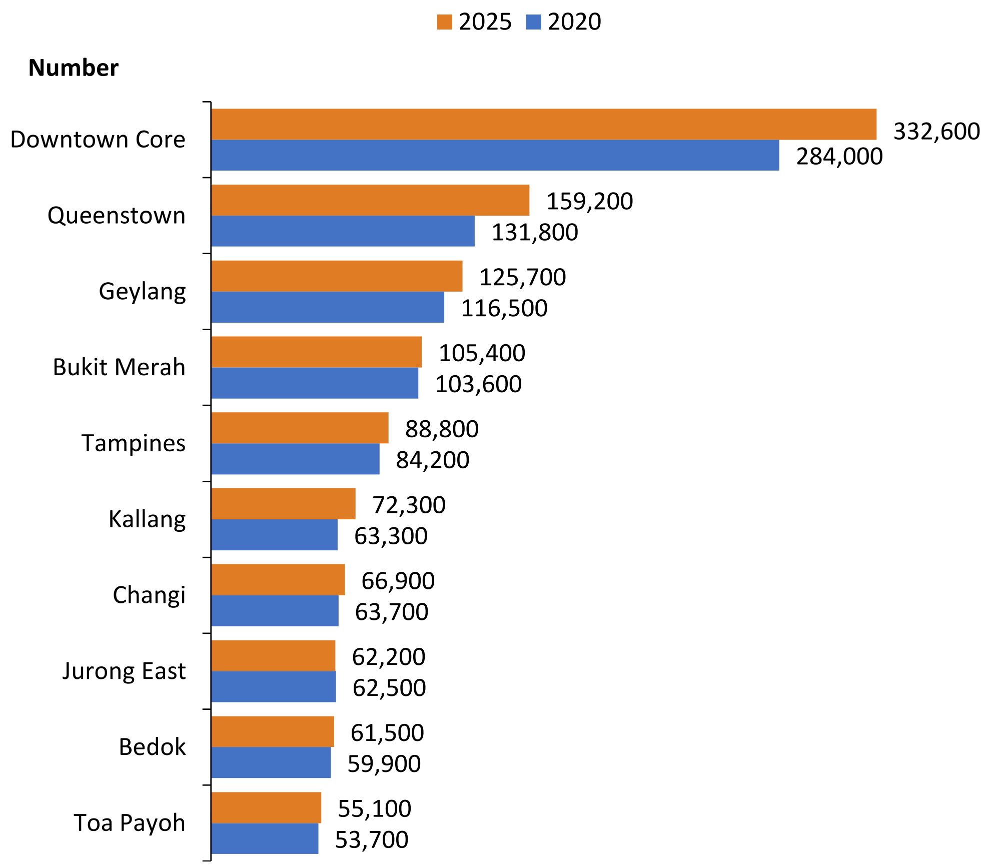
[1] Population density is calculated using the total population size divided by the total land area. This is different from, and not comparable to, living density which only takes into account land available for urban areas, and excludes land use for ports, airports, defence and utilities, among others.

By comparison, Tengah had the highest proportion of young children, with 10.9% of its resident population aged below 5 years in 2025 (Map 8.3). Five other planning areas, namely Changi, Punggol, Singapore River, Sembawang and Tampines, each had at least 5.0% of residents aged below 5 years in 2025.

Employed Residents by Planning Area of Workplace

In 2025, Downtown Core remained the planning area of workplace with the highest number of employed residents, at 332,600, or 14.0% of the resident workforce (Chart 8.1 and Map 8.4). This was an increase from 284,000, or 12.9%, in 2020. Queenstown, Geylang and Bukit Merah were the next largest planning areas of workplace, each with more than 100,000 employed residents in 2025.

Chart 8.1 Top 10[1/] Planning Areas of Workplace with the Most Employed Residents Aged 15 Years and Over



[1/]Top 10 ranking is based on 2025 data. In 2020, the same planning areas were in the top 10 except that Changi ranked ahead of Kallang.

Age Profile of Employed Residents by Planning Area of Workplace

In 2025, Western Water Catchment, which houses several military training grounds[2], was the only planning area of workplace with over half (54.6%) of employed residents aged below 35 years. Five other planning areas – Paya Lebar, Museum, Downtown Core, Novena and Changi – had between 30.0% and 35.0% of employed residents aged below 35 years (Map 8.5).

In comparison, Marine Parade had the highest proportion of employed residents aged 65 years and over in 2025, at 19.5%, followed by Bedok (18.4%), Sungei Kadut (17.8%), Hougang (17.3%), Choa Chu Kang (16.6%) and Bukit Panjang (16.1%) (Map 8.6).

Education Profile of Employed Residents by Planning Area of Workplace

The proportion of employed residents with post-secondary qualifications remained high, with nearly all planning areas of workplace registering an increase between 2020 and 2025. This corresponded with the continued improvement in overall education profile of the Singapore population.

Downtown Core had the highest proportion of employed residents with at least post-secondary qualifications in 2025, at 89.4%. Other planning areas where at least 80.0% of employed residents had post-secondary or higher qualifications were Museum, Newton, Novena, Queenstown, Seletar, Singapore River, Western Islands and Western Water Catchment (Map 8.7).

Workplace Location by Planning Region of Residence

In 2025, Downtown Core remained the main workplace destination for employed residents from all five planning regions of residence (Central, East, North, North-East and West), accounting for 10.0% to 19.9% of the resident workforce from each region (Figure 8.1). The number of employed residents commuting to Downtown Core was highest among those living in the Central region, at 102,100, followed by those in the North-East region (79,500), West region (61,900), East region (55,300) and North region (33,800).

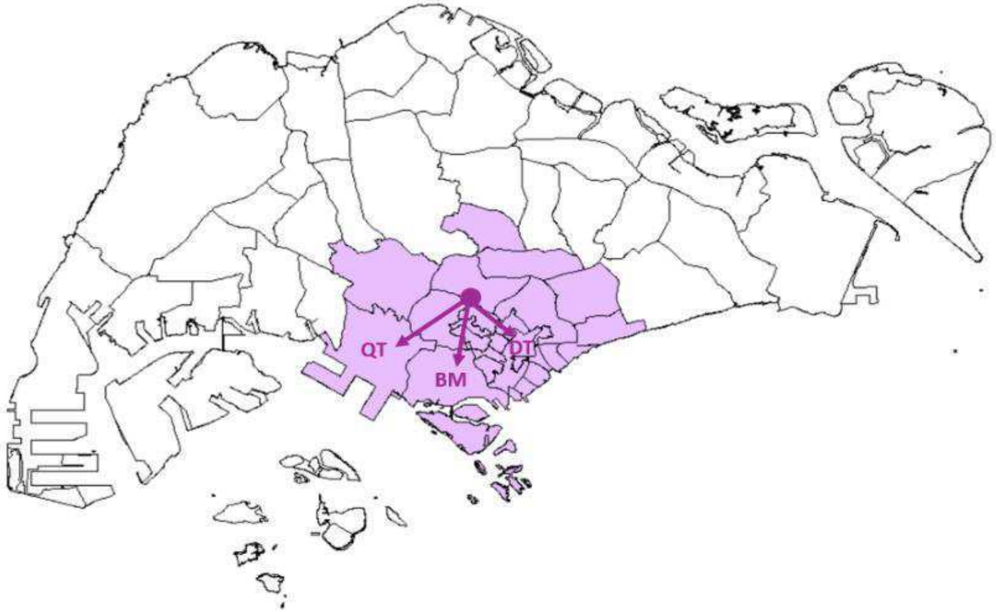
[2] Close to 70% of employed residents working in the Western Water Catchment planning area in 2025 were Singapore Armed Forces personnel.

After Downtown Core, the next two most common workplace destinations generally fell within the same planning region as the residents' homes. Among employed residents living in the East region, Tampines and Changi were the second and third most common workplace destinations. Similarly, Woodlands and Yishun were the next most common workplace destinations for those living in the North region. In the West region, Jurong East ranked as the third most common workplace destination. Residents of the Central region were more likely to work within the same region, with all three top workplace destinations located there.

About 79.1% of the resident workforce had their workplace located in a different planning area from their homes in 2025 as compared to 79.6% in 2020 (Chart 8.2). Employed residents in older age groups tended to have their workplace located in the same planning area as their homes or have no fixed location for work.

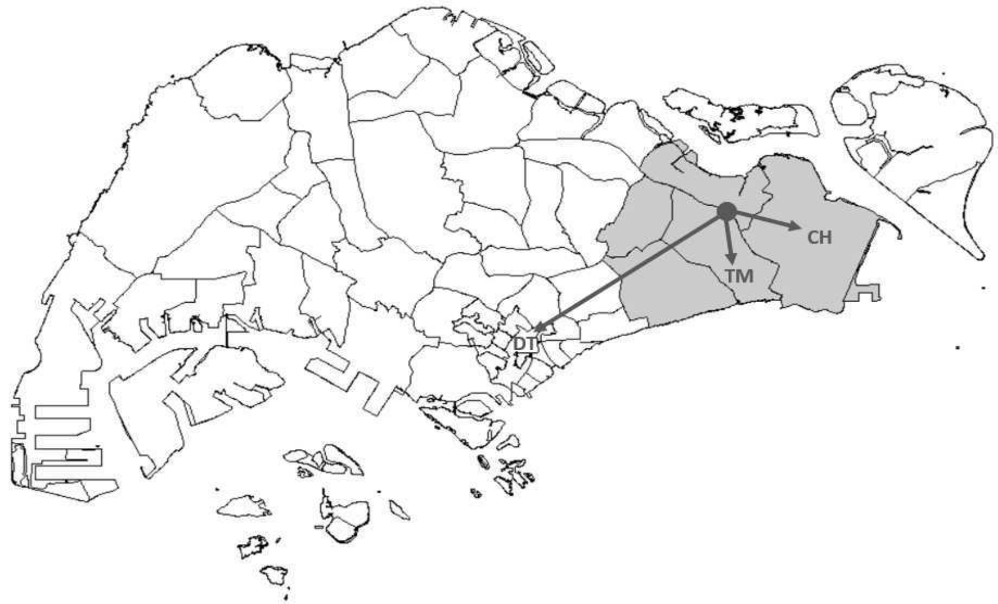
Figure 8.1 Top 3 Planning Areas of Workplace with the Most Employed Residents Aged 15 Years and Over by Planning Region of Residence, 2025

Central Region



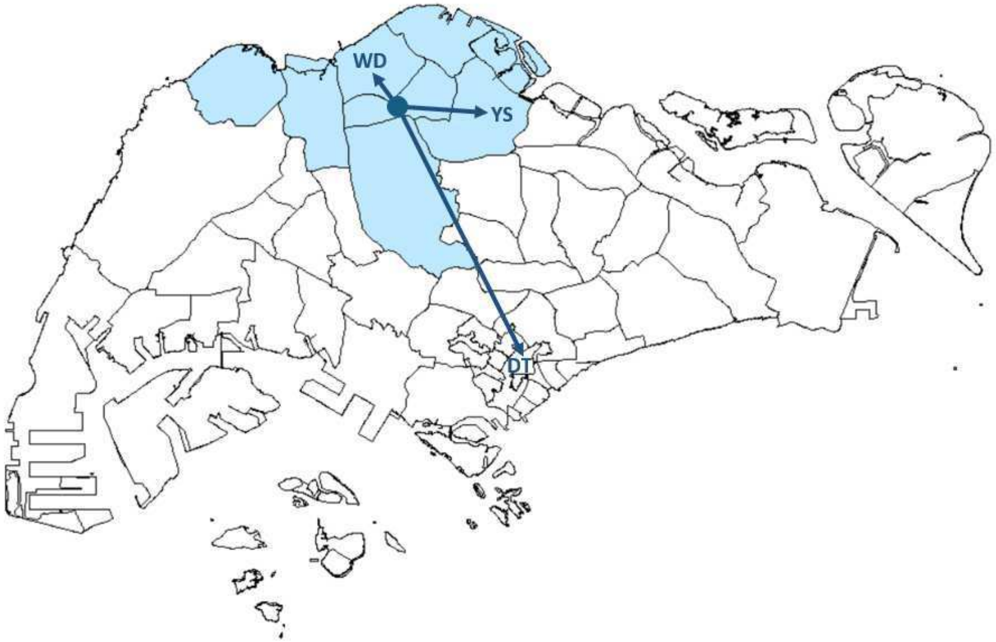
Top 3 Planning Areas of Workplace for Employed Residents Residing in Central Region	Number	Per Cent
Downtown Core	102,100	19.9%
Queenstown	42,300	8.2%
Bukit Merah	31,500	6.1%

East Region



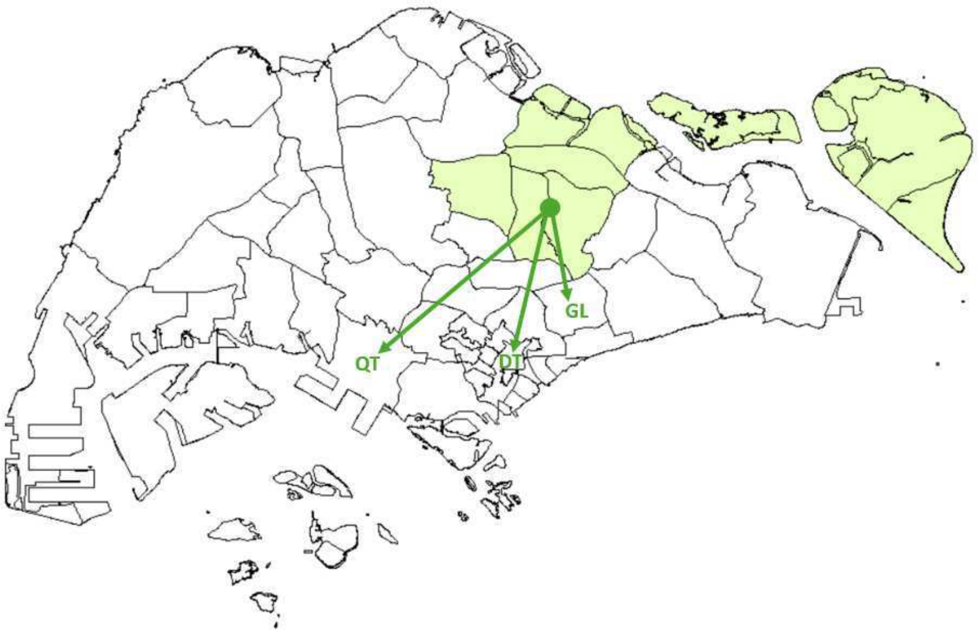
Top 3 Planning Areas of Workplace for Employed Residents Residing in East Region	Number	Per Cent
Downtown Core	55,300	13.8%
Tampines	43,100	10.8%
Changi	29,700	7.4%

North Region



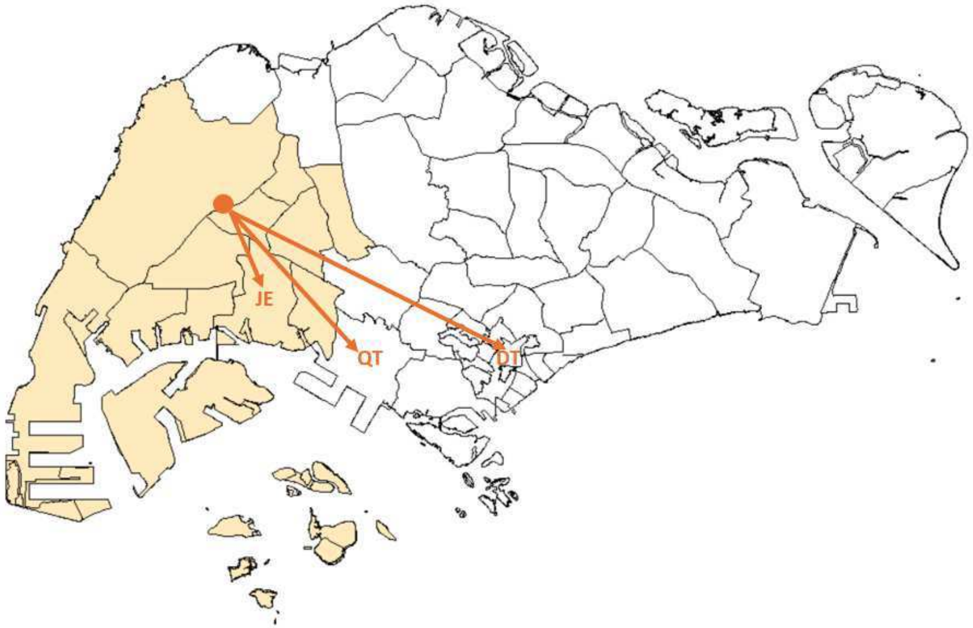
Top 3 Planning Areas of Workplace for Employed Residents Residing in North Region	Number	Per Cent
Downtown Core	33,800	10.0%
Woodlands	25,700	7.6%
Yishun	24,000	7.1%

North-East Region



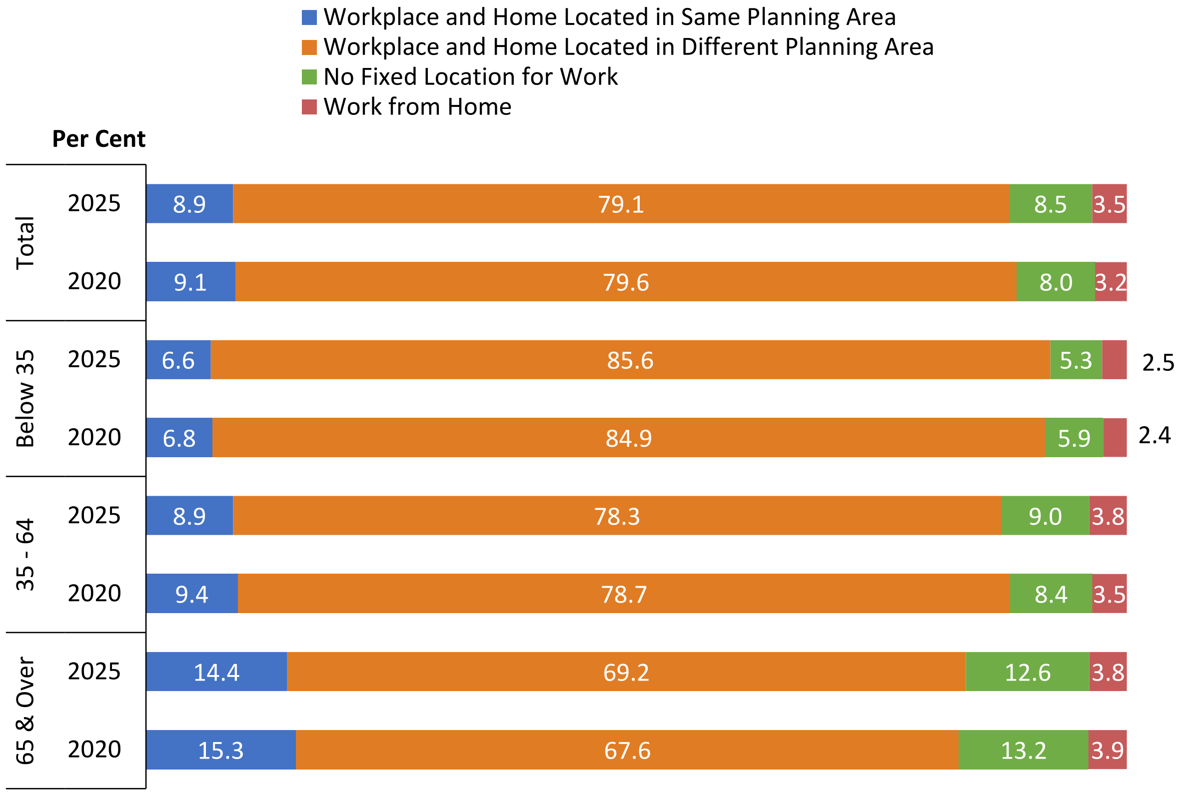
Top 3 Planning Areas of Workplace for Employed Residents Residing in North-East Region	Number	Per Cent
Downtown Core	79,500	14.0%
Geylang	35,500	6.2%
Queenstown	31,100	5.5%

West Region

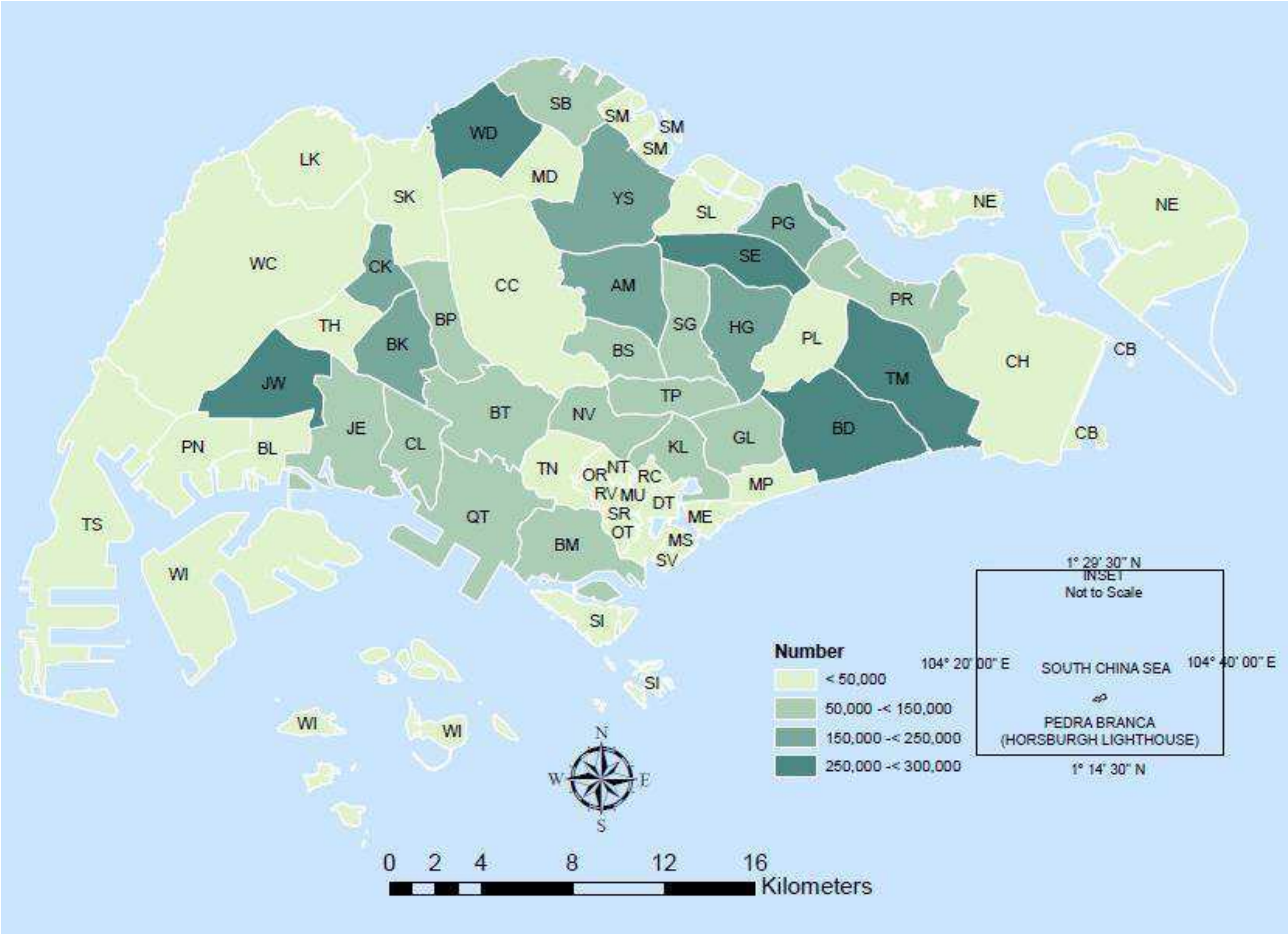


Top 3 Planning Areas of Workplace for Employed Residents Residing in West Region	Number	Per Cent
Downtown Core	61,900	11.1%
Queenstown	50,800	9.1%
Jurong East	33,700	6.0%

Chart 8.2 Employed Residents Aged 15 Years and Over by Age Group and Workplace Location

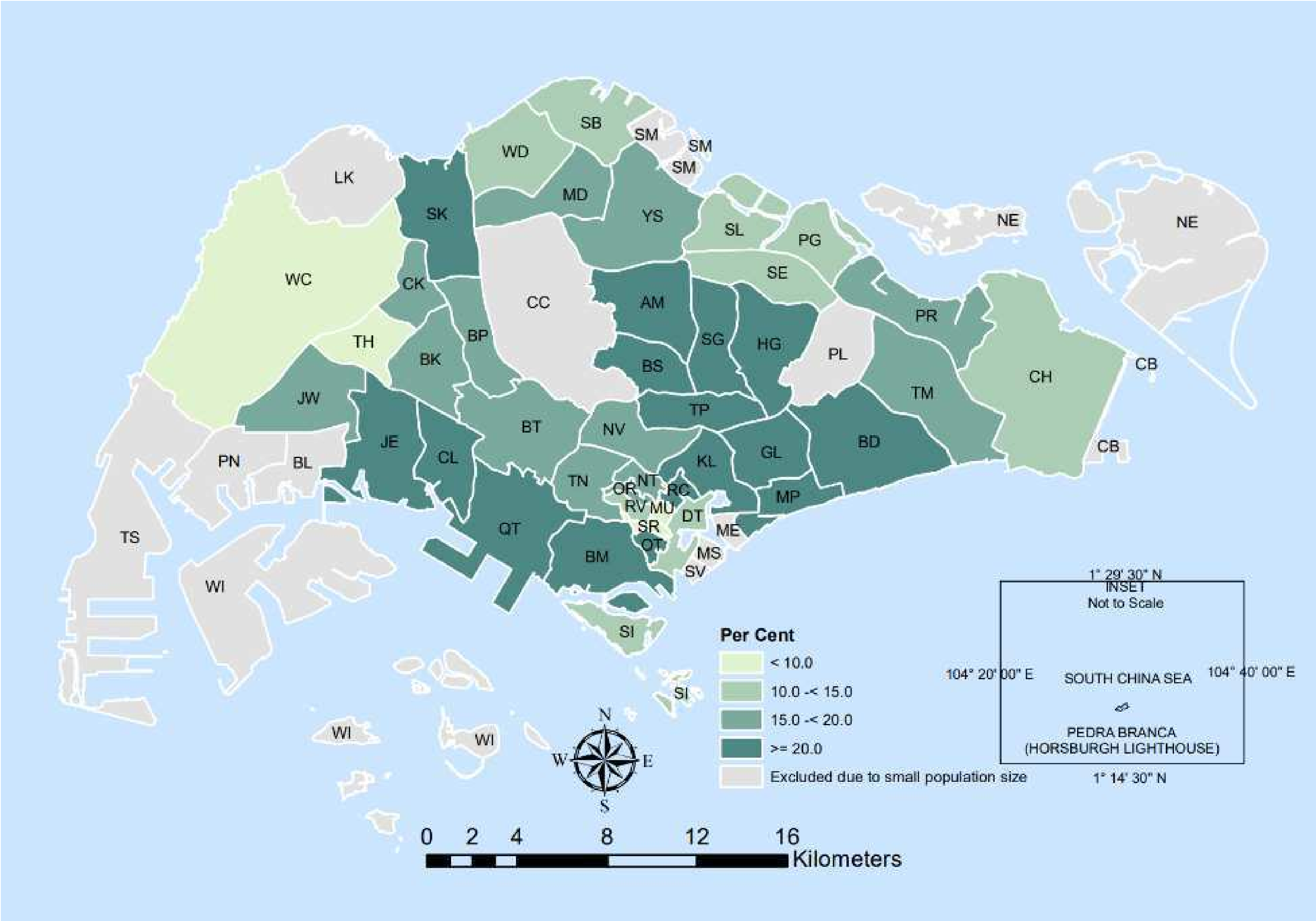


Map[1/] 8.1 Resident Population by Planning Area of Residence, 2025

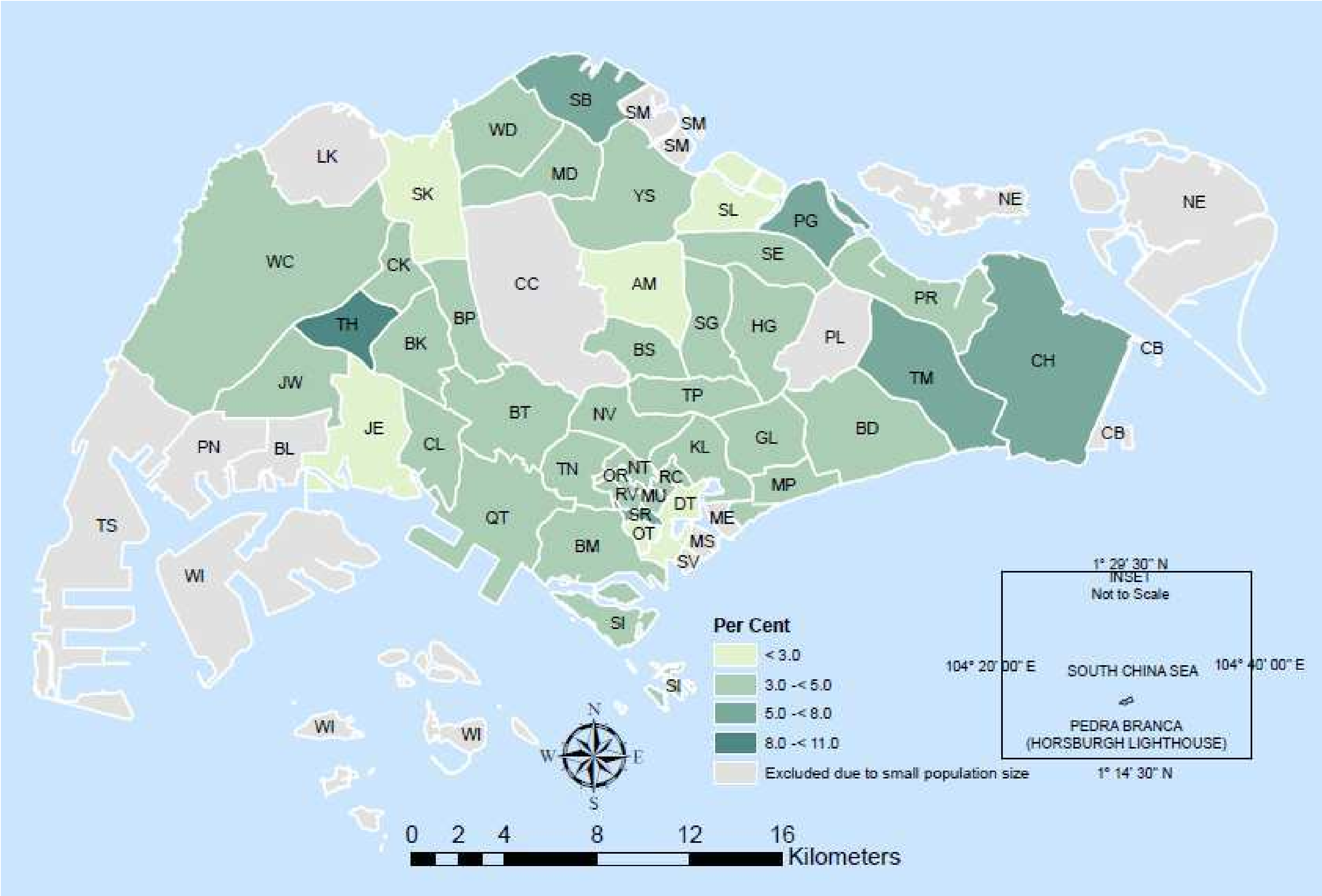


[1/]Data on actual count of data presented on all maps are available in the section on detailed statistical tables in this report.

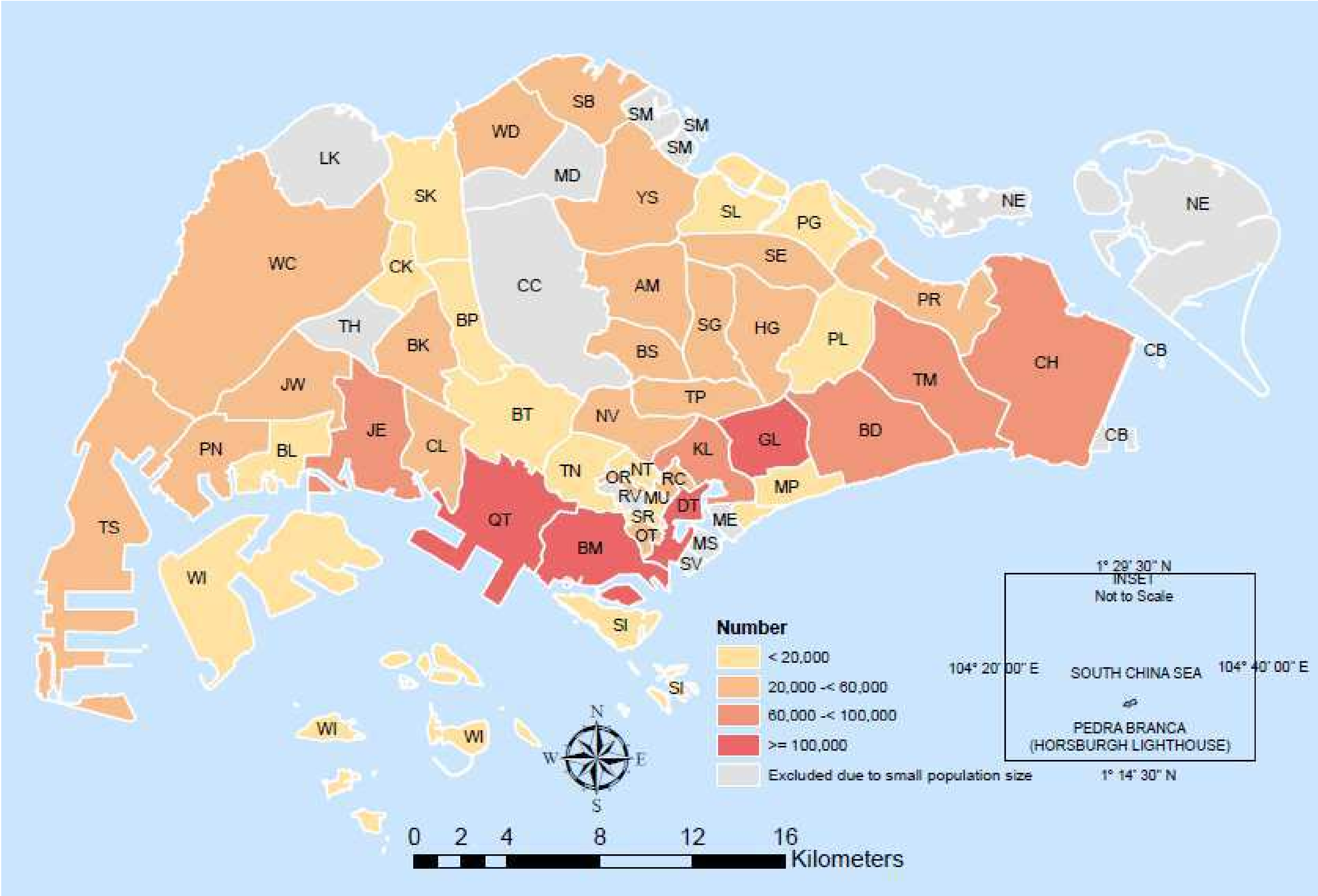
Map 8.2 Proportion of Resident Population Aged 65 Years and Over by Planning Area of Residence, 2025



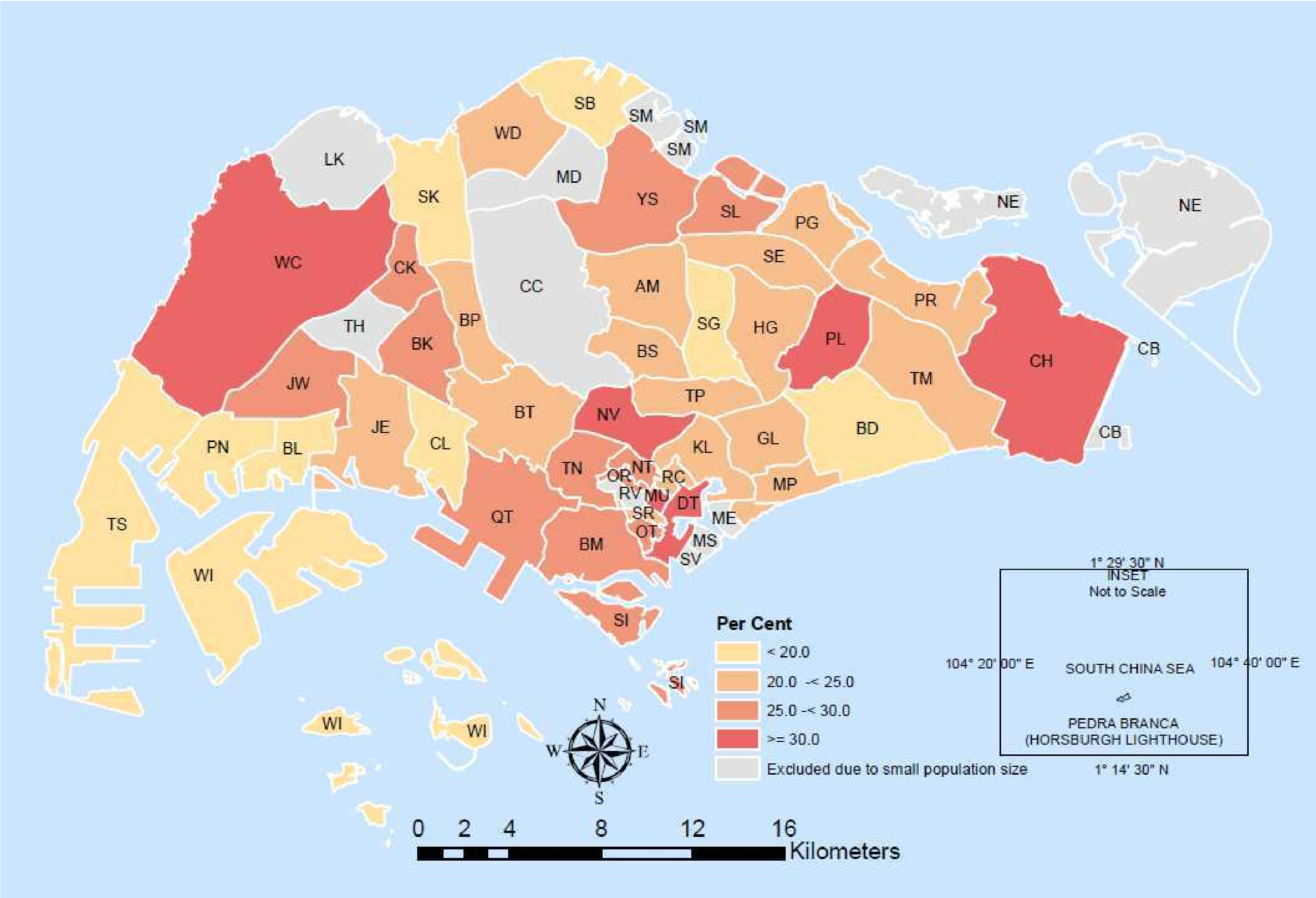
Map 8.3 Proportion of Resident Population Aged Below 5 Years by Planning Area of Residence, 2025



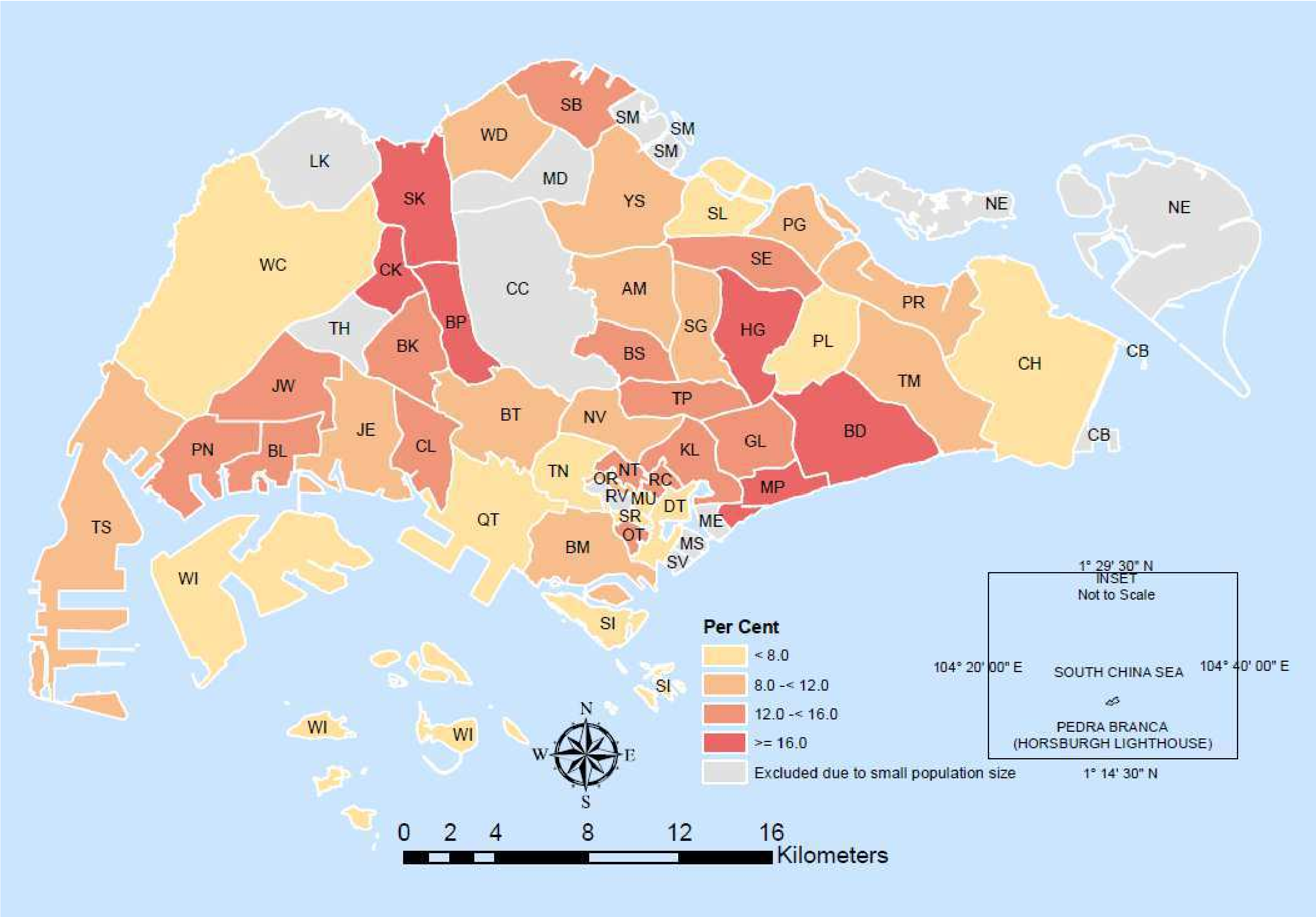
Map 8.4 Employed Residents Aged 15 Years and Over by Planning Area of Workplace, 2025



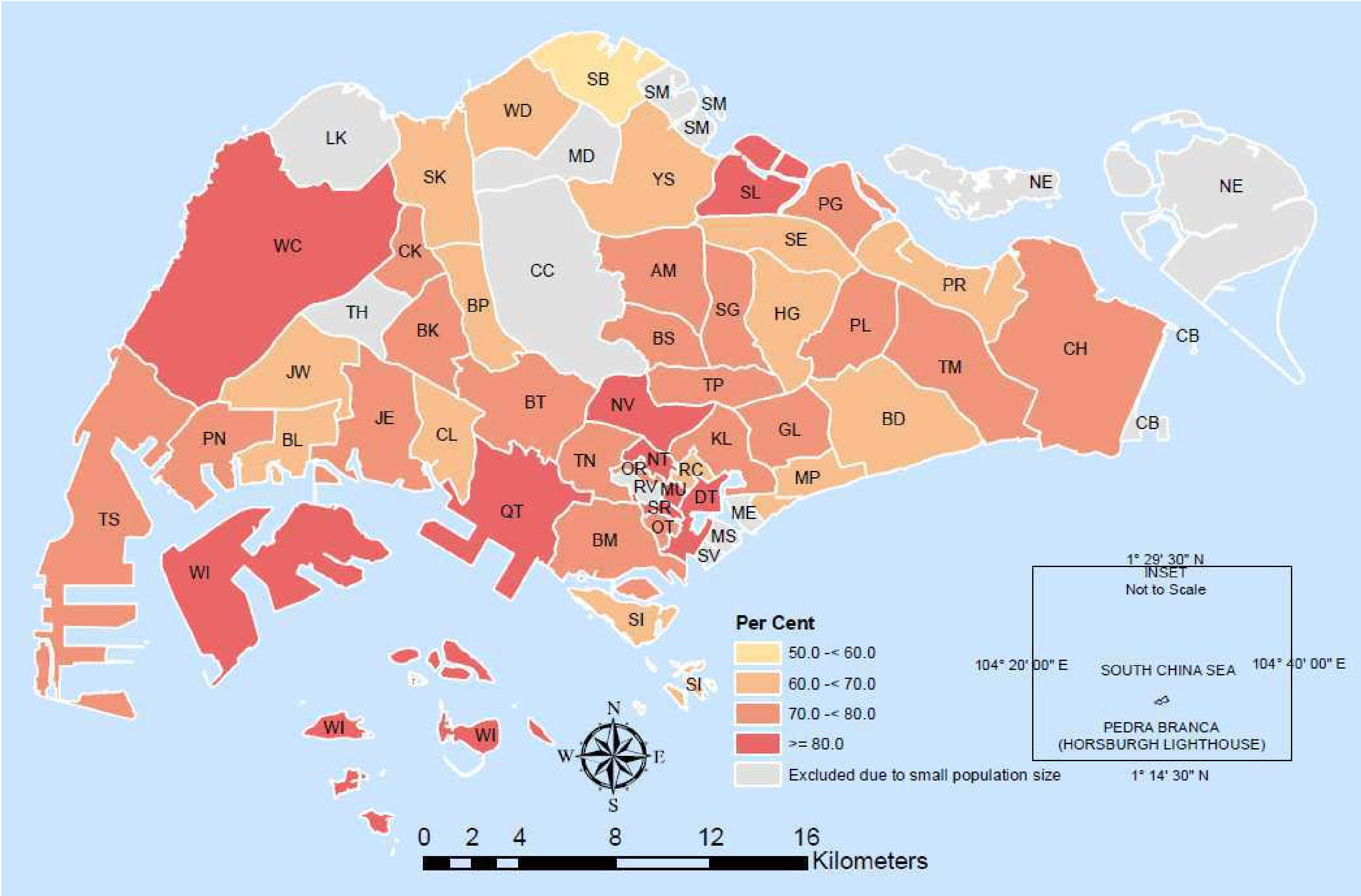
Map 8.5 Proportion of Employed Residents Aged Below 35 Years by Planning Area of Workplace, 2025



Map 8.6 Proportion of Employed Residents Aged 65 Years and Over by Planning Area of Workplace, 2025



Map 8.7 Proportion of Employed Residents Aged 15 Years and Over with at Least Post-Secondary Qualification by Planning Area of Workplace[1/], 2025



[1/]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.

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 9

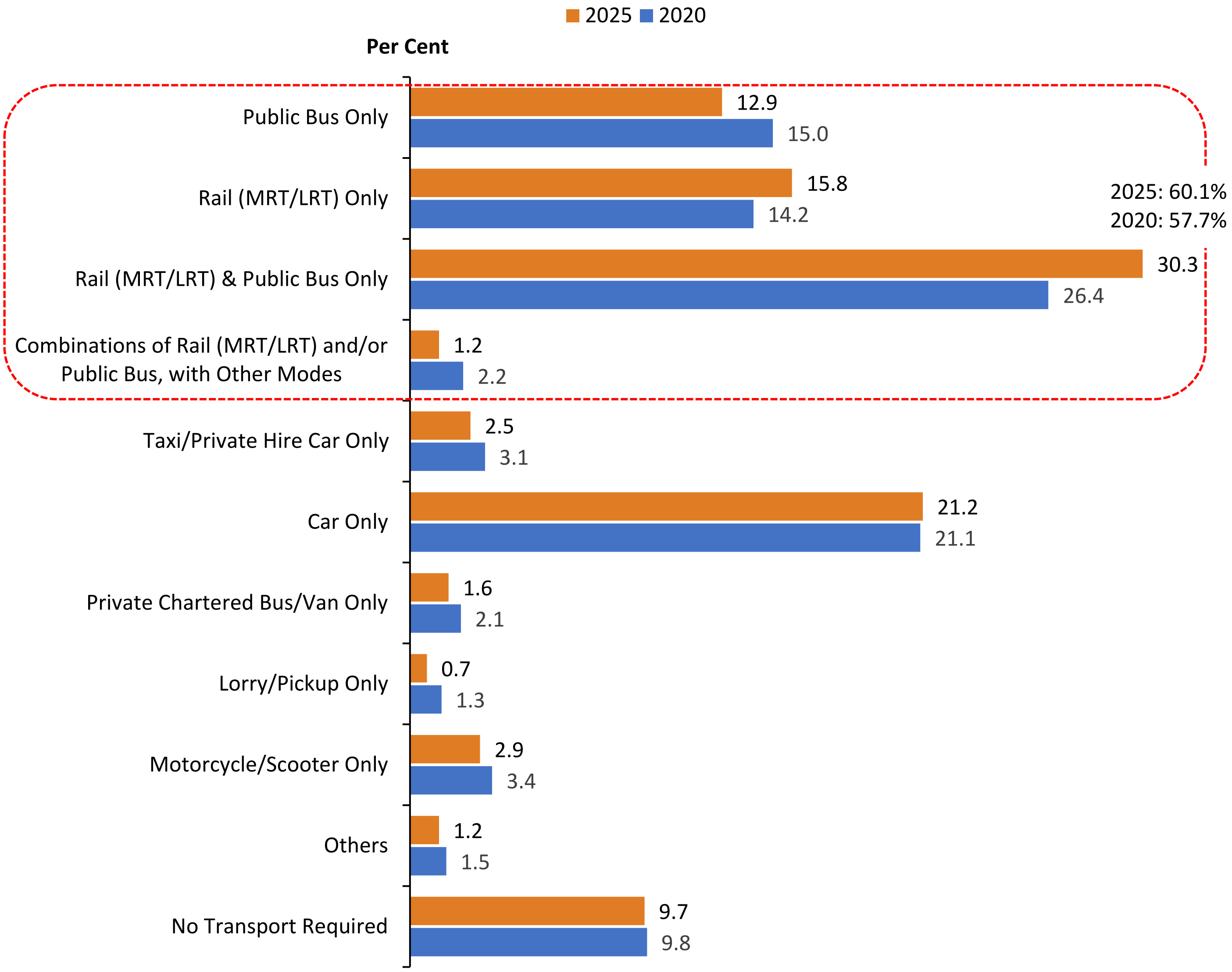
TRANSPORT

Usual Mode of Transport to Work

Public transport remained the dominant mode of transport to work. 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 (Chart 9.1). This increase reflected a higher proportion of commuters who used rail (MRT/LRT) only or combined rail (MRT/LRT) with public bus. Conversely, the proportion who relied solely on public bus declined over the same period.

Cars were the sole mode of transport to work for 21.2% of employed residents in 2025, similar to 2020. The proportion who did not require transport was also broadly unchanged over the same period, at 9.7% in 2025 compared with 9.8% in 2020.

Chart 9.1 Proportion of Employed Residents Aged 15 Years and Over by Mode of Transport to Work



Mode of Transport to Work by Housing Type

In 2025, combinations of rail (MRT/LRT) or public bus continued to be the most common mode of transport to work for HDB dwellers, accounting for between 59.5% of employed residents staying in HDB 5-room and executive flats and 70.2% of those in HDB 1- and 2-room flats (Table 9.1). The corresponding proportions were lower at 48.9% among those staying in condominiums and other apartments and 32.6% for those in landed properties.

The proportion who travelled to work solely by car remained highest among employed residents living in landed properties, at 51.4% in 2025, followed by those living in condominiums and other apartments, at 36.6%, even though the proportions declined from 2020. By contrast, the proportion who travelled to work solely by car increased among HDB residents between 2020 and 2025, from 2.9% to 4.6% for those in HDB 1- and 2-room flats and from 22.4% to 23.2% for those in HDB 5-room and executive flats.

Table 9.1 Proportion of Employed Residents Aged 15 Years and Over by Mode of Transport to Work and Type of Dwelling

Per Cent

Mode of Transport	HDB Dwellings								Condominiums and Other Apartments		Landed Properties		Others	
	1- and 2-Room Flats[1/]		3-Room Flats		4-Room Flats		5-Room and Executive Flats							
	2020	2025	2020	2025	2020	2025	2020	2025	2020	2025	2020	2025	2020	2025
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Combinations of Rail (MRT/LRT) or Public Bus	69.5	70.2	67.4	69.9	62.8	65.1	57.9	59.5	44.8	48.9	32.7	32.6	36.2	46.5
Public Bus Only	27.2	21.5	22.9	19.4	16.5	14.0	12.8	11.1	8.5	8.2	7.2	5.5	10.3	12.7
Rail (MRT/LRT) Only	11.4	11.1	13.1	15.1	14.6	15.9	15.3	16.6	15.1	17.6	8.7	9.1	8.8	10.2
Rail (MRT/LRT) & Public Bus Only	29.5	36.7	29.6	34.3	29.3	33.8	27.4	30.5	19.0	22.0	15.1	17.6	15.5	23.6
Combinations of Rail (MRT/LRT) and/or Public Bus, with Other Modes	1.5	0.9	1.8	1.0	2.4	1.4	2.5	1.3	2.2	1.0	1.6	0.4	1.6	0.0
Taxi/Private Hire Car Only	1.6	1.6	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.2	3.0	2.1	5.1	4.1	4.0	3.0	1.7	4.2
Car Only	2.9	4.6	7.7	7.8	13.8	14.8	22.4	23.2	39.3	36.6	52.9	51.4	20.1	14.4
Private Chartered Bus/Van Only	2.1	1.6	2.6	1.8	2.5	1.9	2.2	1.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.2	3.4
Lorry/Pickup Only	1.7	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.8	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0
Motorcycle/Scooter Only	4.2	3.5	4.1	3.5	4.7	4.1	3.2	2.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.0
Others	2.6	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.0
No Transport Required	15.5	14.9	12.1	12.2	10.1	9.7	8.8	8.6	7.7	8.1	7.8	11.1	39.7	31.4

[1/] Includes HDB Studio Apartments and Community Care Apartments.

Mode of Transport to Work by Planning Area of Residence

In 2025, the proportion who travelled to work by combinations of rail (MRT/LRT) or public bus was highest among employed residents living in Outram (69.1%), followed by Ang Mo Kio (67.5%) and Bukit Merah (65.6%) (Map 9.1a). At least 60.0% of employed residents in 14 other planning areas also travelled to work using combinations of rail (MRT/LRT) or public bus.

The proportion who relied on public bus only to travel to work was highest among employed residents living in Bukit Merah (20.0%), Marine Parade (17.9 %)[1], and Jurong East (17.1%) (Map 9.1b).

By comparison, the proportion who commuted to work solely by car was the highest among employed residents staying in Bukit Timah (43.9%), Tanglin (39.6%) and Novena (31.8%) where there was a higher concentration of private housing (Map 9.1c).

Mode of Transport to Work by Planning Area of Workplace

By workplace location, proportionately more employed residents working in the Central region used combinations of rail (MRT/LRT) or public bus to travel to work. Among employed residents working in Museum, 81.2% travelled by rail (MRT/LRT) or public bus. This was followed by Orchard (78.9%) and Downtown Core (77.4%) (Map 9.2a).

The proportion who took only public bus to work was higher among those working in Pasir Ris (29.8%), Marine Parade (27.3%) and Changi (24.3%) (Map 9.2b).

Those who travelled to their workplaces solely by car was highest for those working in Western Islands (38.0%), Paya Lebar (34.5%) and Pioneer (33.4%) (Map 9.2c).

[1] With the opening of the Thomson-East Coast Line Stage 4 for passenger service on 23 June 2024, Marine Parade saw a significant shift in the proportion of employed residents who used public bus only to travel to work. Among employed residents staying in the Marine Parade planning area, the proportion fell from 26.1% in 2020 to 17.9% in 2025 as more switched to MRT. Similarly, among those working in Marine Parade, the proportion fell from 33.7% to 27.3% over the same period.

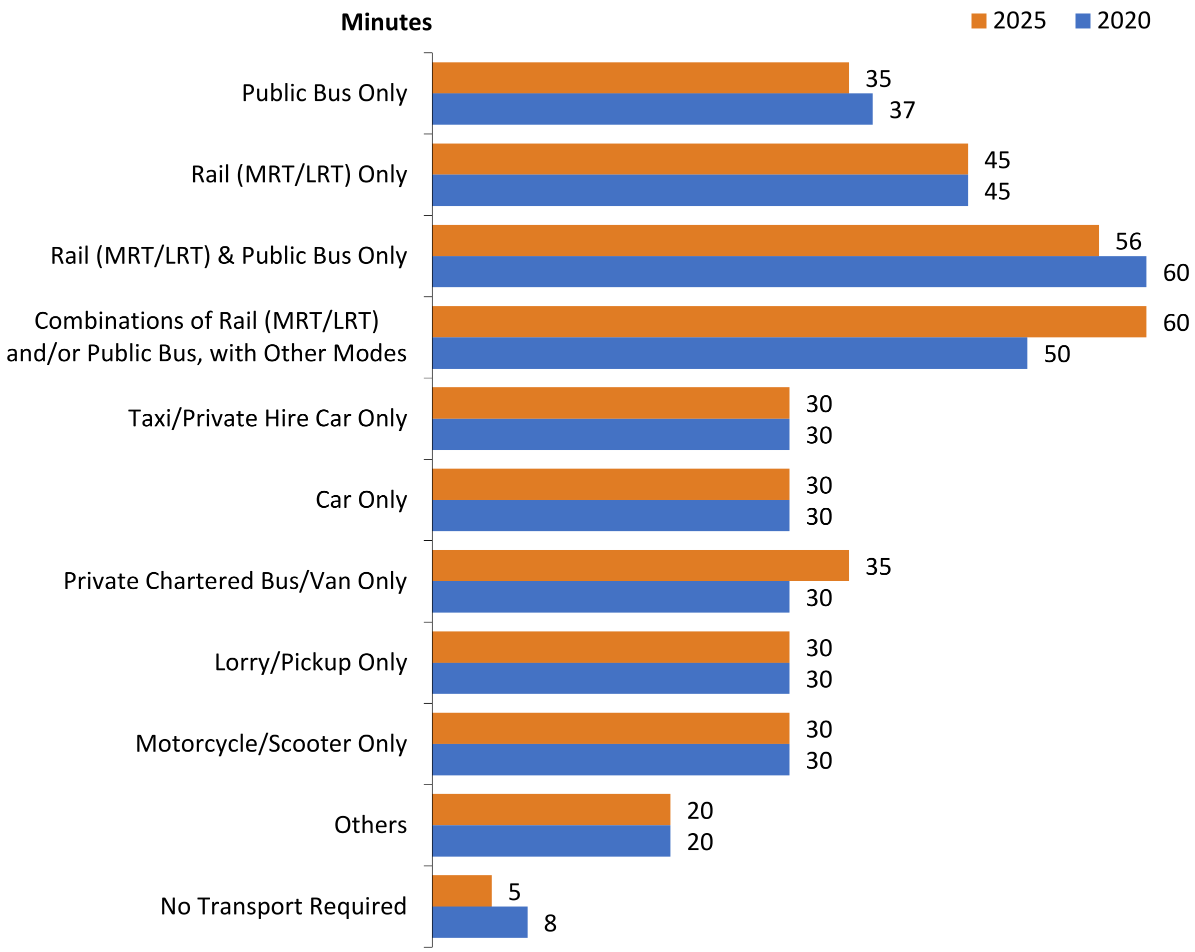
Travelling Time to Work

Among employed residents who relied on public transport to travel to work in 2025, those who used public bus only had the shortest median travelling time, at 35 minutes (Chart 9.2). In comparison, those who travelled by rail (MRT/LRT) only had a median travelling time of 45 minutes, while those who required a transfer had a median travelling time of 56 minutes. The shorter journeys among those who used public bus only partly reflected a higher proportion working closer to home, compared with those who used rail (MRT/LRT) in their commute to work.

For those who travelled to work by car, taxi/private hire car, lorry/pickup or motorcycle/scooter, the median travelling time to work was 30 minutes in 2025.

Between 2020 and 2025, the median travelling time to work was largely stable across the different modes of transport. Those who took public bus only or rail (MRT/LRT) with a transfer to/from public bus registered a reduction in the median travelling time.

Chart 9.2 Median Travelling Time to Work Among Employed Residents Aged 15 Years and Over by Mode of Transport



Travelling Time to Work by Planning Area of Residence

With almost half of employed residents working in the Central region, those living closer to the city centre generally had shorter travelling times to work. In 2025, the median travelling time to work was shortest, at 25 minutes, among employed residents living in Tanglin. This was followed by Bukit Merah, Bukit Timah, Clementi, Geylang, Kallang, Marine Parade, Novena, Outram, Queenstown and Toa Payoh, at 30 minutes (Map 9.3).

In contrast, the median travelling time to work was longest for employed residents staying in Sembawang at 50 minutes, followed by those staying in Bukit Batok, Bukit Panjang, Choa Chu Kang, Jurong West, Punggol, Sengkang, Tengah, Woodlands and Yishun at 45 minutes.

Travelling Time to Work by Planning Area of Workplace

By workplace location, employed residents working in Sengkang had the shortest median travelling time at 25 minutes in 2025, as about 40% also lived in Sengkang[2] (Map 9.4).

In contrast, the median travelling time to work was longest among employed residents working in the Southern Islands (60 minutes), followed by Tuas (55 minutes) and Western Water Catchment (50 minutes).

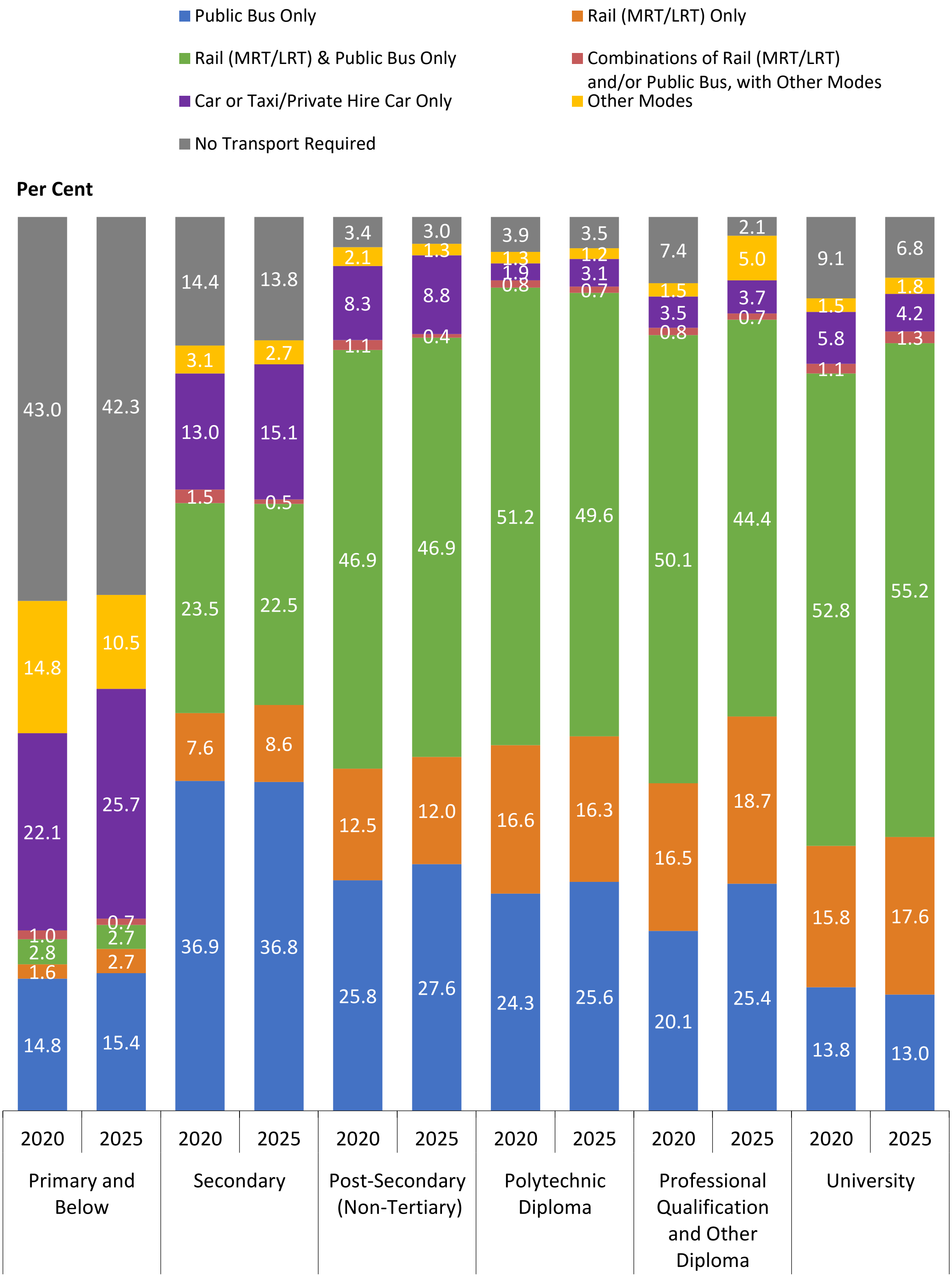
Usual Mode of Transport to School

Schools were generally nearer to homes for young children in pre-primary and primary school. More than two-fifths (42.3%) of pre-primary and primary school students did not require transport to school in 2025, similar to 2020 (43.0%) (Chart 9.3). Over the same period, the proportion who commuted to school solely by car or taxi/private hire car increased from 22.1% to 25.7%.

Public transport remained the top choice for students attending post-secondary and higher levels of education. In 2025, the proportion relying solely on rail (MRT/LRT) and public bus to commute to school ranged from 44.4% among students taking professional qualifications and other diplomas to 55.2% among university students.

[2] Among the 23,500 resident employed residents working in Sengkang in 2025, 40.7% were also staying in Sengkang. In comparison, among the 168,900 resident employed residents staying in Sengkang in 2025, only 5.7% also worked in Sengkang. Correspondingly, the median travelling time to work was higher at 45 minutes among employed residents staying in Sengkang.

Chart 9.3 Resident Students Aged 5 Years and Over by Mode of Transport to School and Level of Education Attending

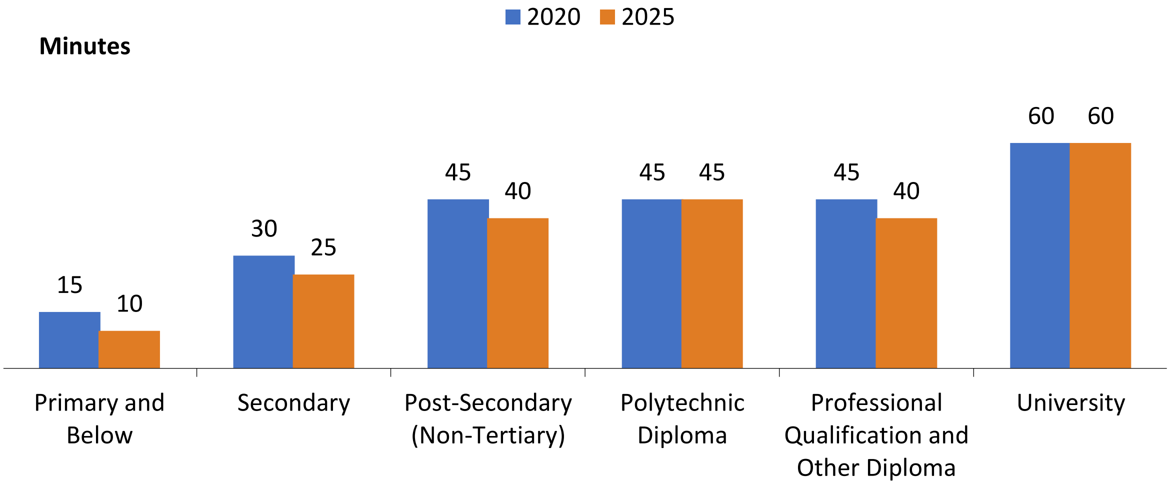


Travelling Time to School

In 2025, the median travelling time to school was shortest for students attending primary school and below at 10 minutes, followed by secondary school students at 25 minutes. In comparison, the median travelling time was longest for university students at 60 minutes (Chart 9.4).

Between 2020 and 2025, the median travelling time to school shortened for most student groups and was unchanged for polytechnic diploma and university students.

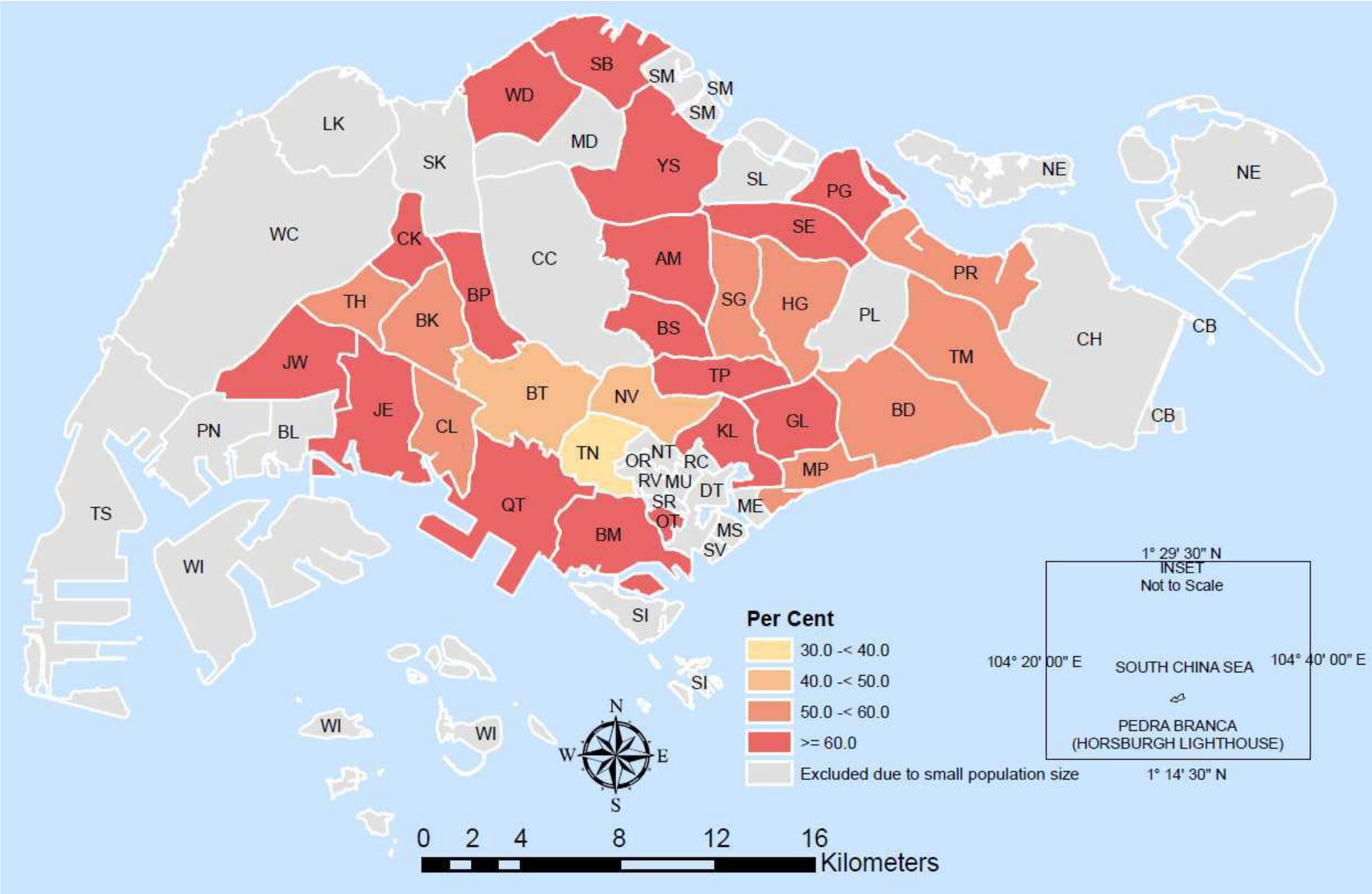
Chart 9.4 Median Travelling Time to School Among Resident Students Aged 5 Years and Over by Level of Education Attending



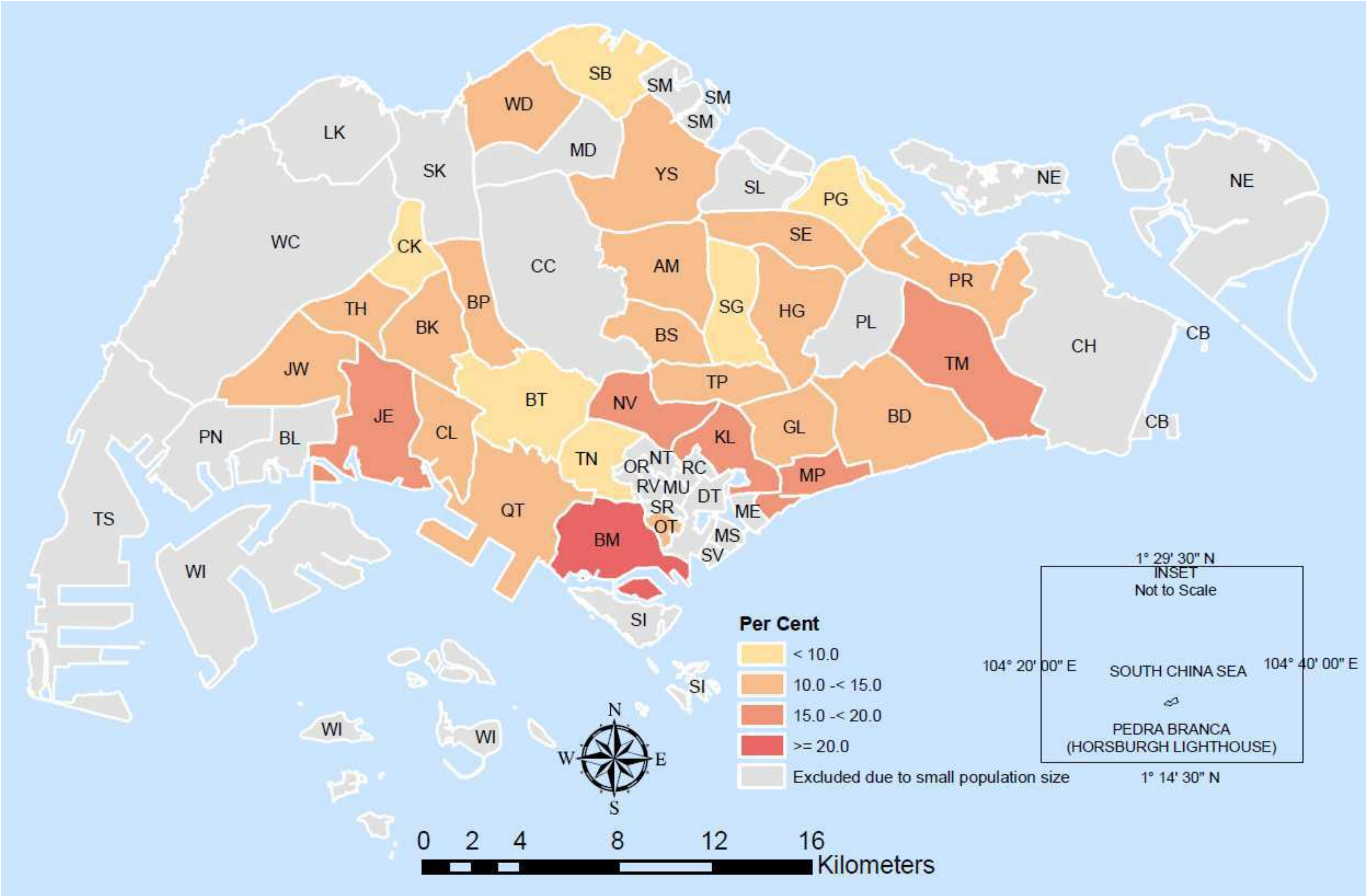
Travelling Time to School by Planning Area of Residence

Resident students attending primary or pre-primary schools staying in Tengah had a median travelling time to school of 20 minutes in 2025 (Map 9.5). Across all other planning areas of residence, the corresponding median travelling time was 15 minutes or shorter.

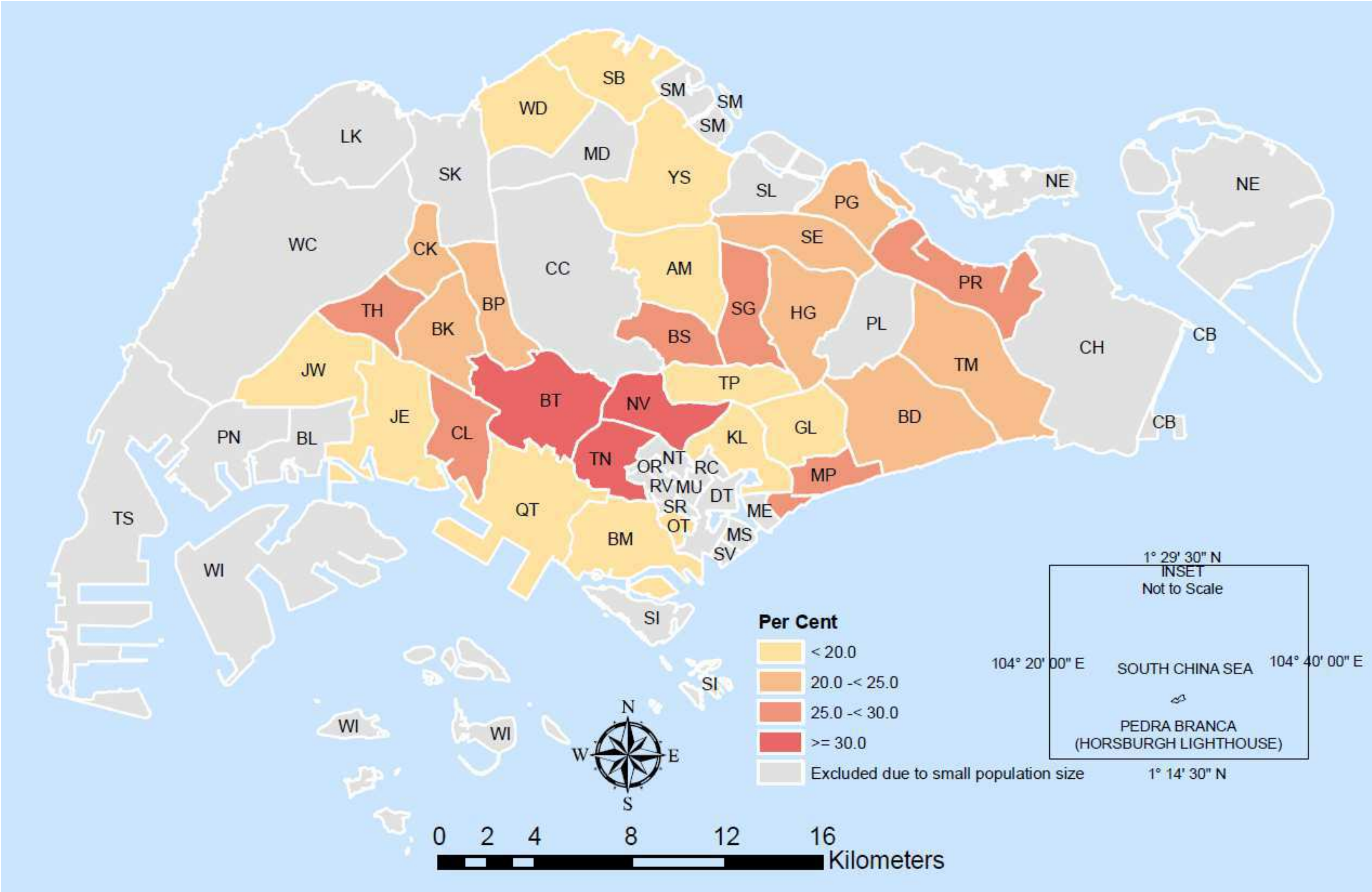
Map 9.1a Proportion of Employed Residents Aged 15 Years and Over Using Combinations of Rail (MRT/LRT) or Public Bus to Travel to Work by Planning Area of Residence, 2025



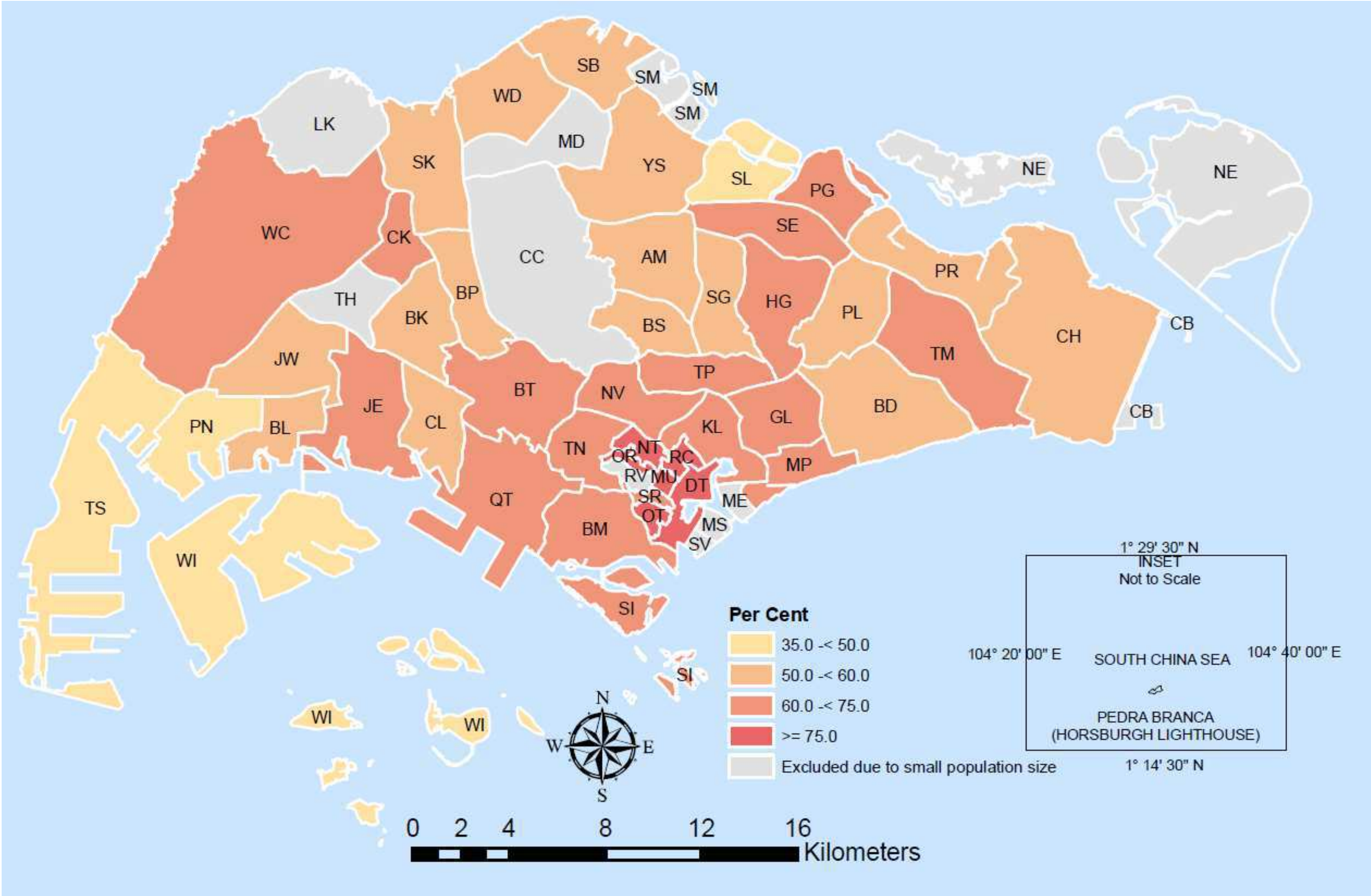
Map 9.1b Proportion of Employed Residents Aged 15 Years and Over Using Public Bus Only to Travel to Work by Planning Area of Residence, 2025



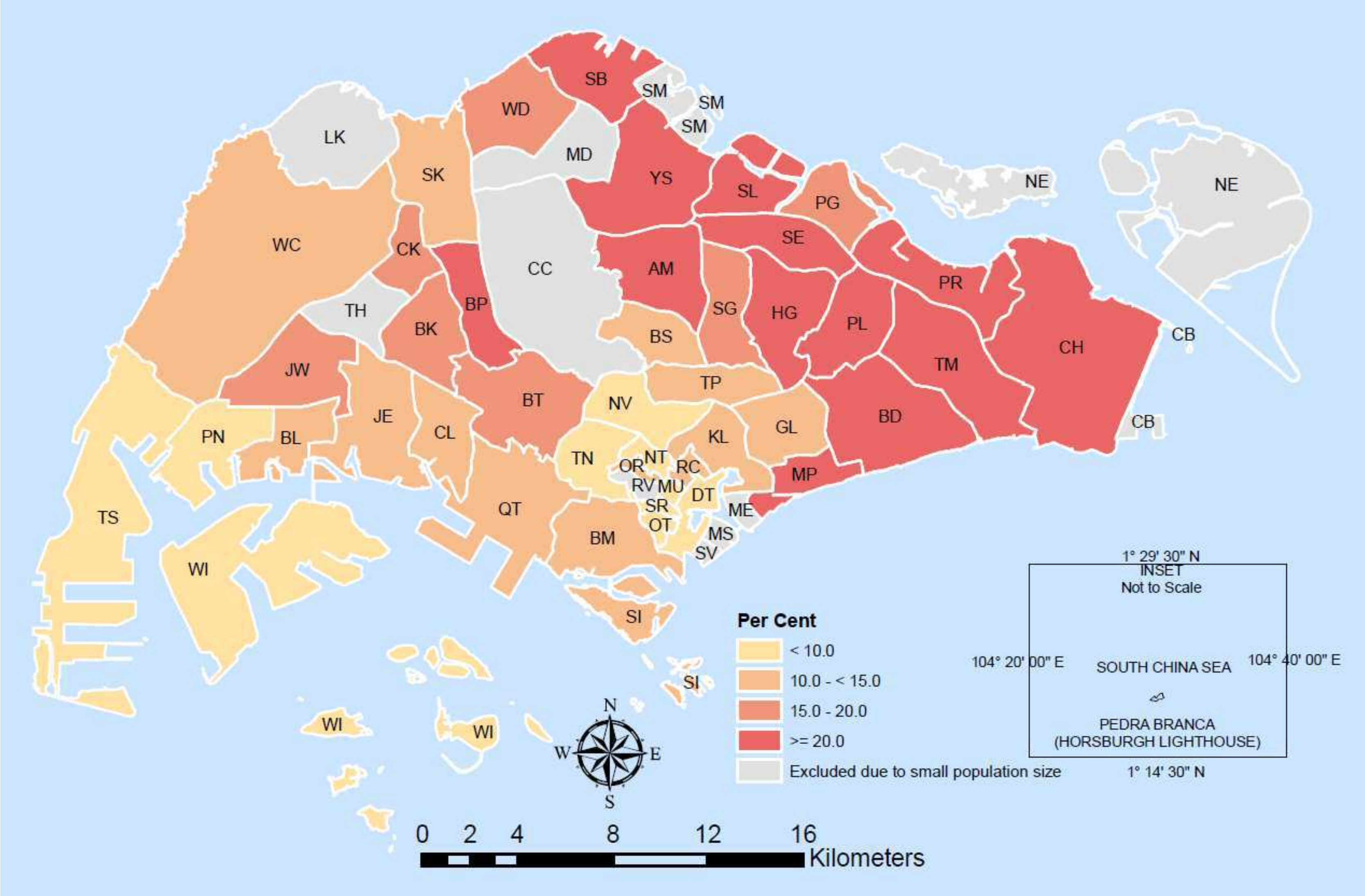
Map 9.1c Proportion of Employed Residents Aged 15 Years and Over Using Car Only to Travel to Work by Planning Area of Residence, 2025



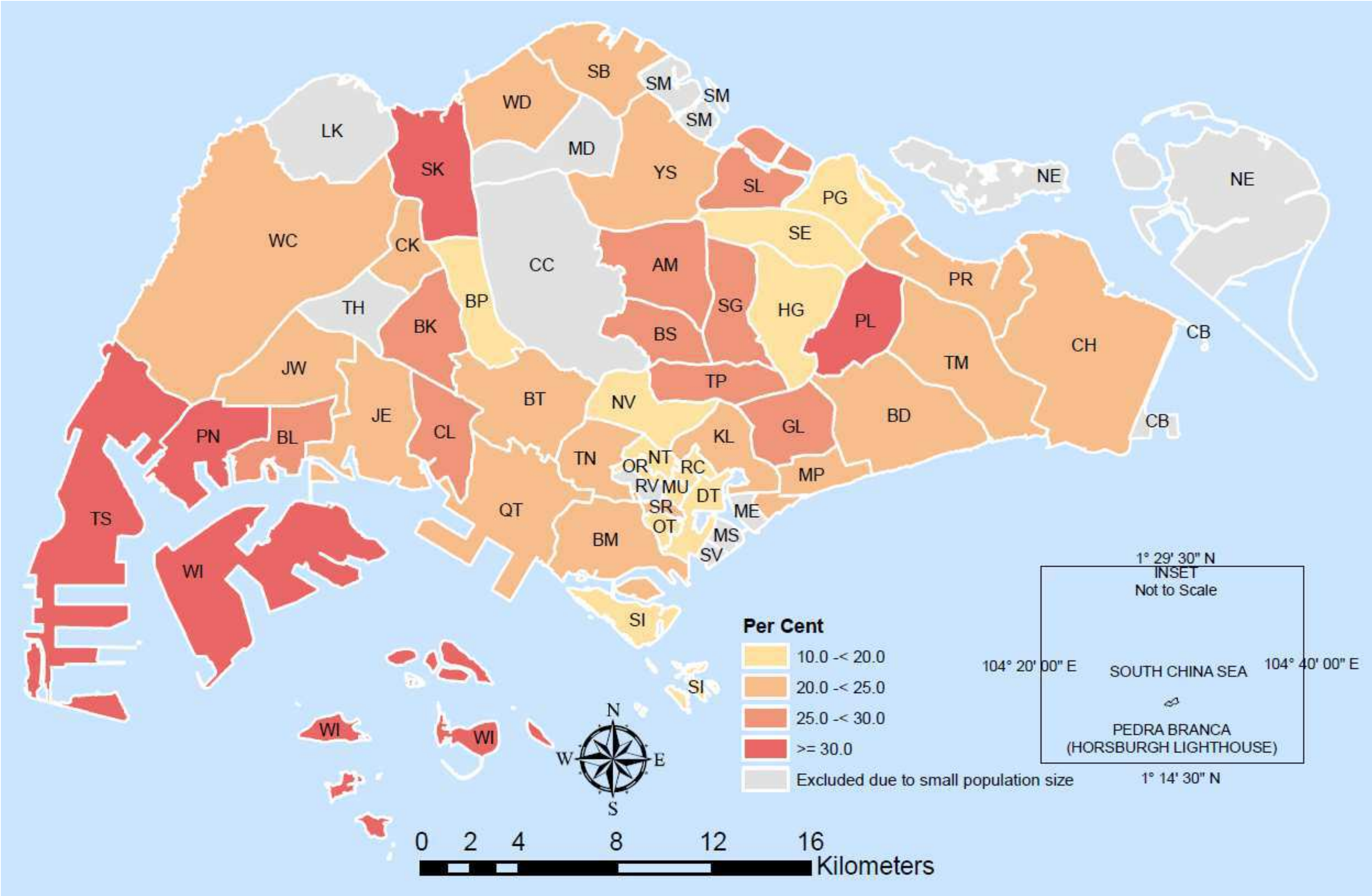
Map 9.2a Proportion of Employed Residents Aged 15 Years and Over Using Combinations of Rail (MRT/LRT) or Public Bus to Travel to Work by Planning Area of Workplace, 2025



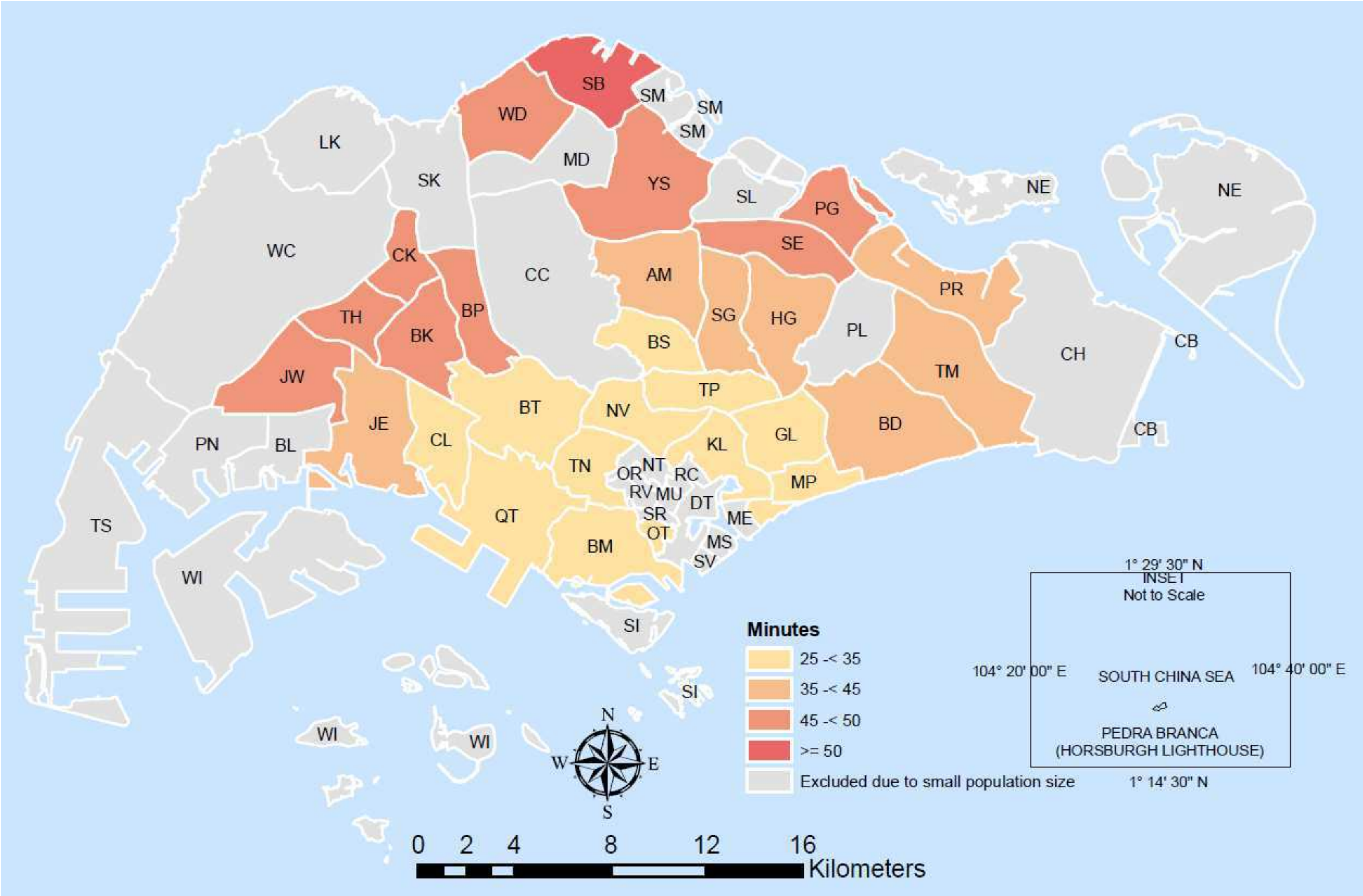
Map 9.2b Proportion of Employed Residents Aged 15 Years and Over Using Public Bus Only to Travel to Work by Planning Area of Workplace, 2025



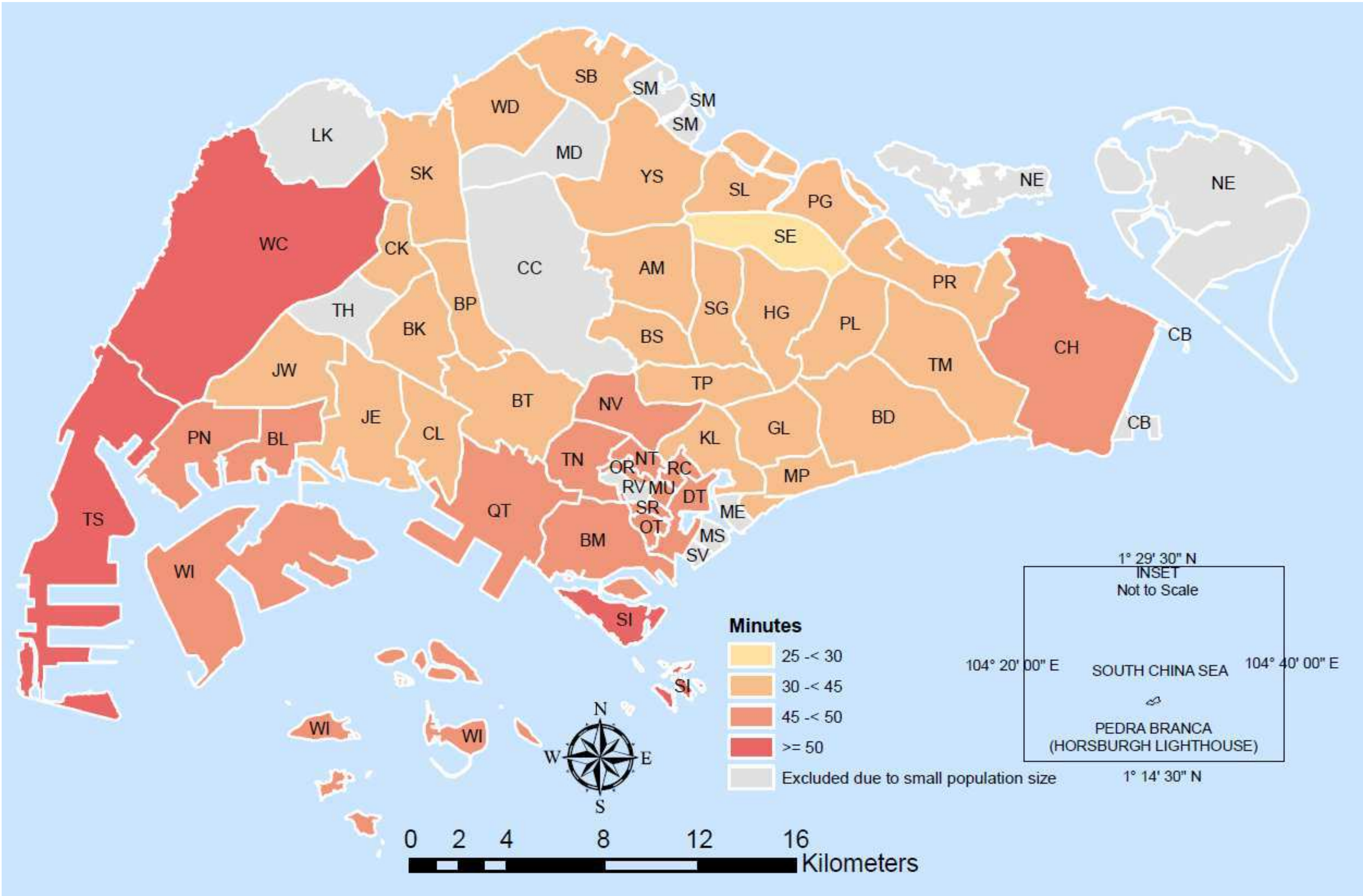
Map 9.2c Proportion of Employed Residents Aged 15 Years and Over Using Car Only to Travel to Work by Planning Area of Workplace, 2025



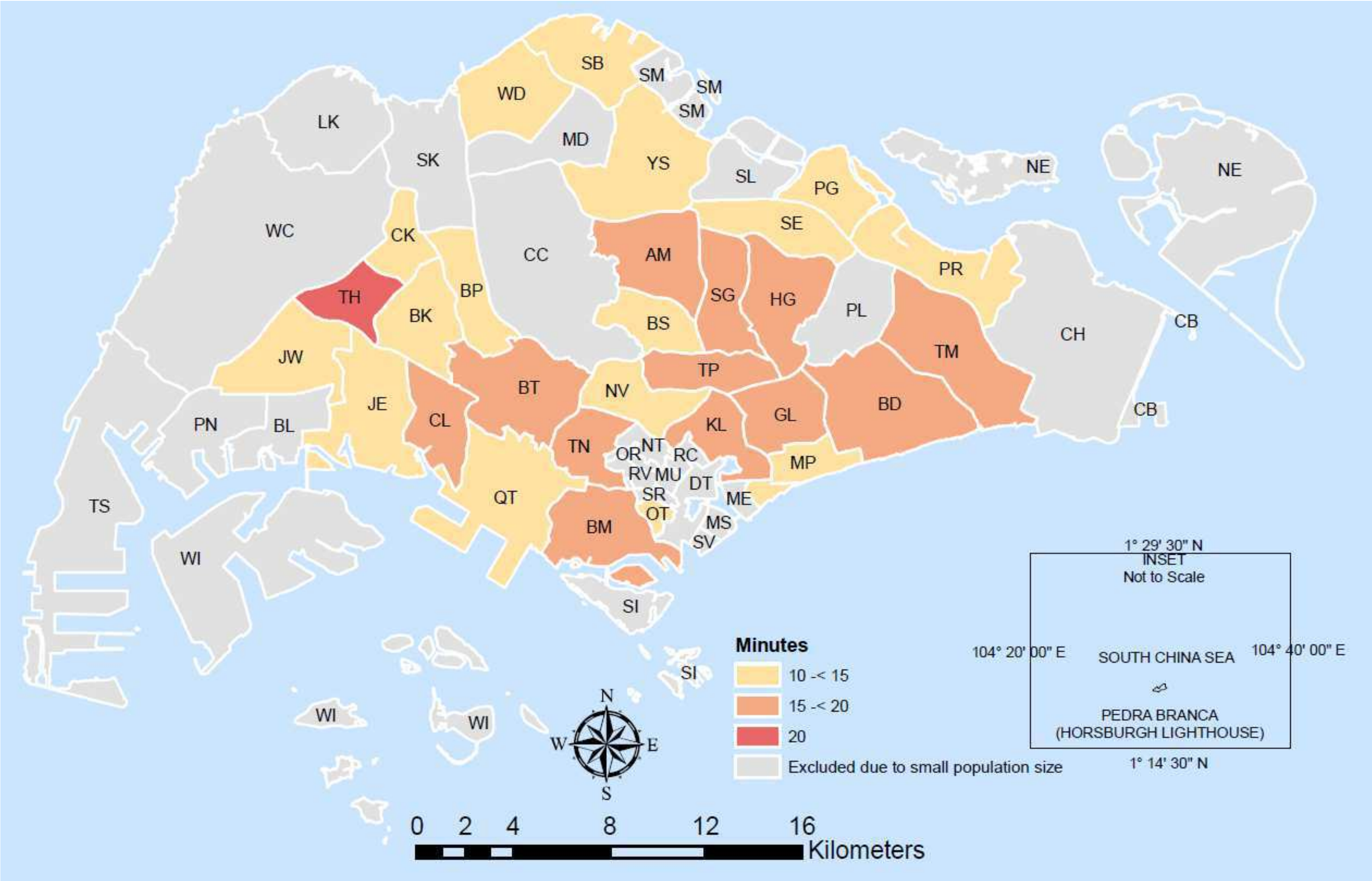
Map 9.3 Median Travelling Time to Work of Employed Residents Aged 15 Years and Over by Planning Area of Residence, 2025



Map 9.4 Median Travelling Time to Work of Employed Residents Aged 15 Years and Over by Planning Area of Workplace, 2025

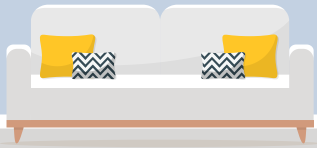


Map 9.5 Median Travelling Time to School of Resident Students Aged 5 Years and Over Attending Primary School and Below by Planning Area of Residence, 2025



GENERAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY 2025

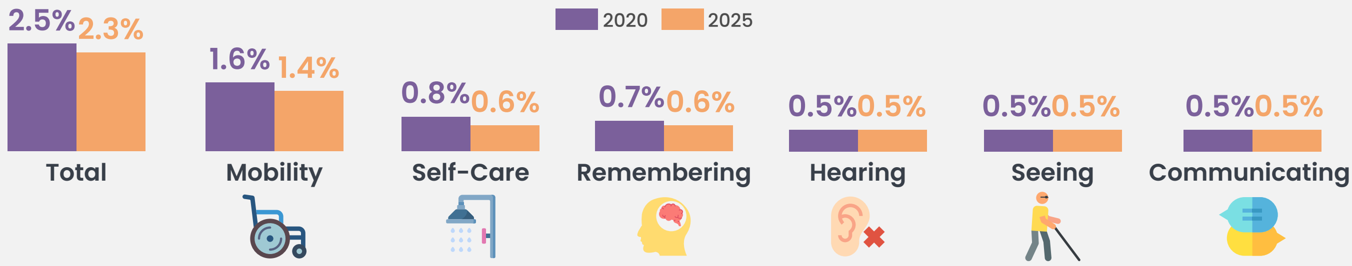
Difficulty Performing Basic Activities*



*Basic activities refer to seeing, hearing, mobility (walking or climbing steps), remembering or concentrating, self-care (washing all over or dressing), and communicating (understanding or being understood).

Residents Unable to Perform / with A Lot of Difficulty in At Least One Basic Activity

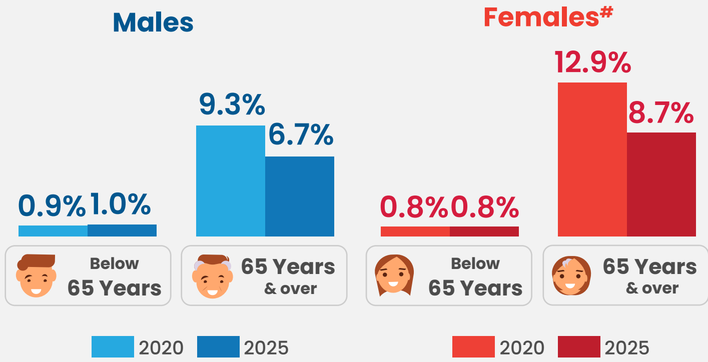
Residents with a lot of difficulty performing activities relating to mobility constituted the largest group, followed by self-care.



By Age and Sex

Elderly faced more difficulty performing basic activities.

Unable to Perform / with A Lot of Difficulty in At Least One Basic Activity

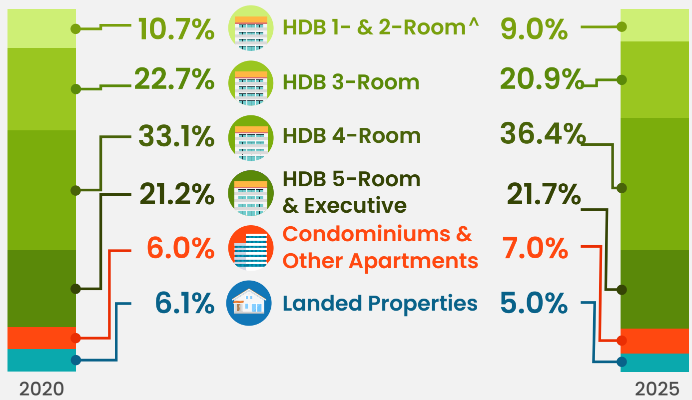


#Females tend to live longer and are more represented at older ages.

By Dwelling Type

Proportionately more residents with a lot of difficulty** lived in HDB 4-room or smaller flats than those without such difficulty.

Unable to Perform / with A Lot of Difficulty in At Least One Basic Activity

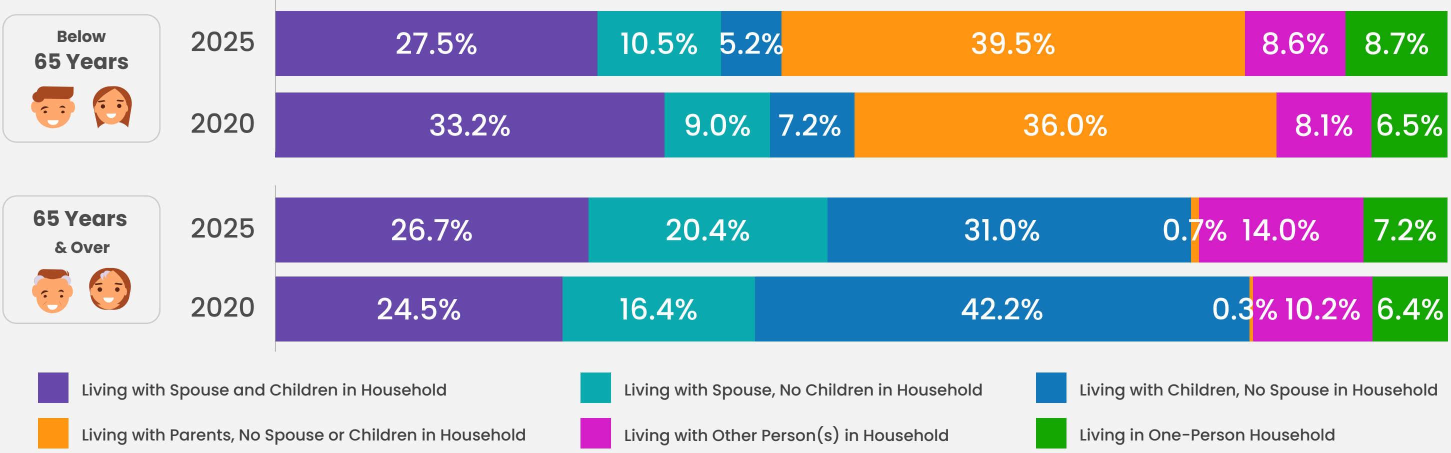


^ Includes HDB Studio Apartments and Community Care Apartments.

By Living Arrangement

Majority of persons with a lot of difficulty** lived with other people.

Unable to Perform / with A Lot of Difficulty in At Least One Basic Activity



** Includes those unable to perform at least one basic activity.

CHAPTER 10

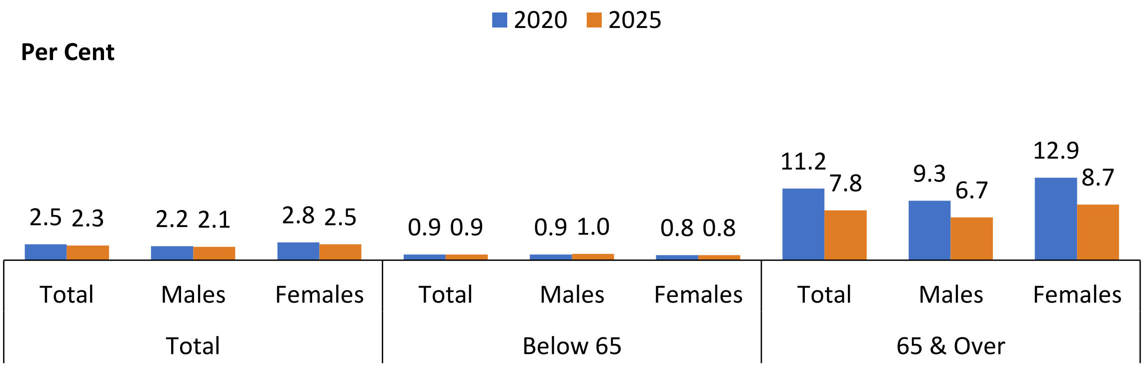
DIFFICULTY PERFORMING BASIC ACTIVITIES[1]

Difficulty Performing Basic Activities by Age Group and Sex

In 2025, an estimated 93,600 (or 2.3%) residents aged 5 years and over were unable to perform or had a lot of difficulty performing at least one basic activity (Chart 10.1). The majority of them were aged 65 years and over. Nonetheless, the share of residents aged 65 years and over who were unable to perform or had a lot of difficulty performing at least one basic activity fell to 7.8% in 2025 from 11.2% in 2020.

Overall, a higher proportion of females (2.5%) than males (2.1%) reported being unable to perform or having a lot of difficulty performing at least one basic activity in 2025. This is consistent with findings that females tend to live longer and are more represented at older ages. Among residents aged 65 years and over, 8.7% of females were unable to perform or had a lot of difficulty performing at least one basic activity in 2025, compared with 6.7% of males, although this gap between the sexes narrowed compared with 2020. At ages below 65 years, the proportions were relatively similar for males and females.

Chart 10.1 Proportion of Resident Population Aged 5 Years and Over Unable to Perform/ with A Lot of Difficulty in At Least One Basic Activity by Age Group and Sex



Number ('000)

2020	97.6	41.1	56.5	28.2	14.9	13.3	69.4	26.2	43.2
2025	93.6	41.8	51.8	29.6	16.2	13.4	64.0	25.5	38.5

[1] Basic Activities refer to seeing, hearing, mobility (walking or climbing steps), remembering or concentrating, self-care (such as washing all over or dressing), and communicating (for example understanding or being understood). The GHS 2025 data are based on a sample survey of households living in residential dwelling units and exclude persons living in institutions such as nursing homes.

Domain of Difficulty by Age Group

Mobility continued to be the domain affecting the largest group of residents. In 2025, 57,100 residents aged 5 years and over (or 1.4%) were unable to perform or had a lot of difficulty performing mobility-related activities, down from 62,500 (1.6%) in 2020 (Charts 10.2 and 10.3). This decline was largely due to improvements among those aged 65 years and over, where the number with mobility difficulties fell from 49,700 (8.0%) in 2020 to 45,300 (5.5%) in 2025.

Across domains, difficulties in self-care and remembering remained less common than mobility difficulties but accounted for sizeable groups, similar to 2020.

Chart 10.2 Resident Population Aged 5 Years and Over Unable to Perform/ with A Lot of Difficulty in Basic Activity by Domain of Difficulty and Age Group

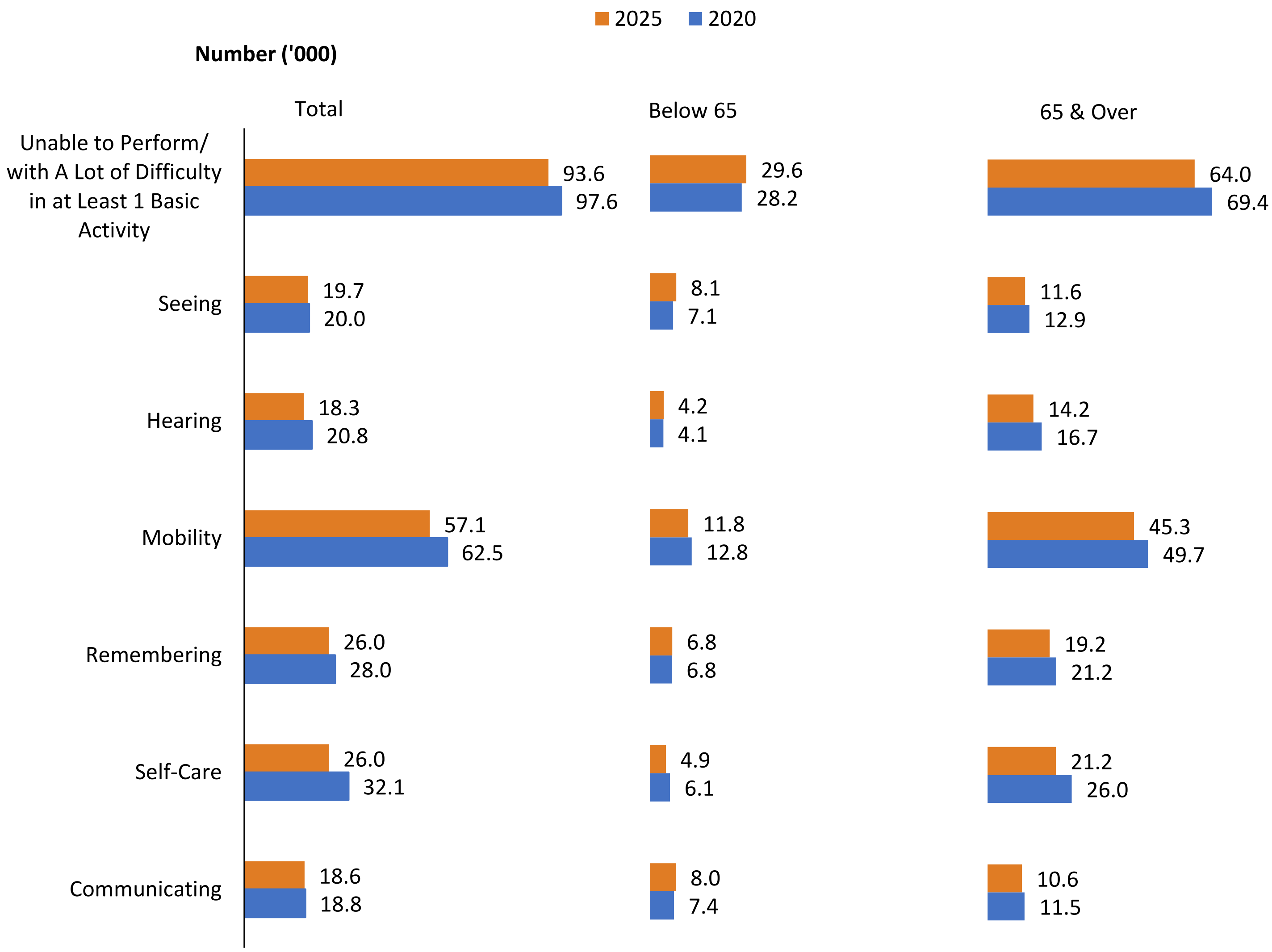
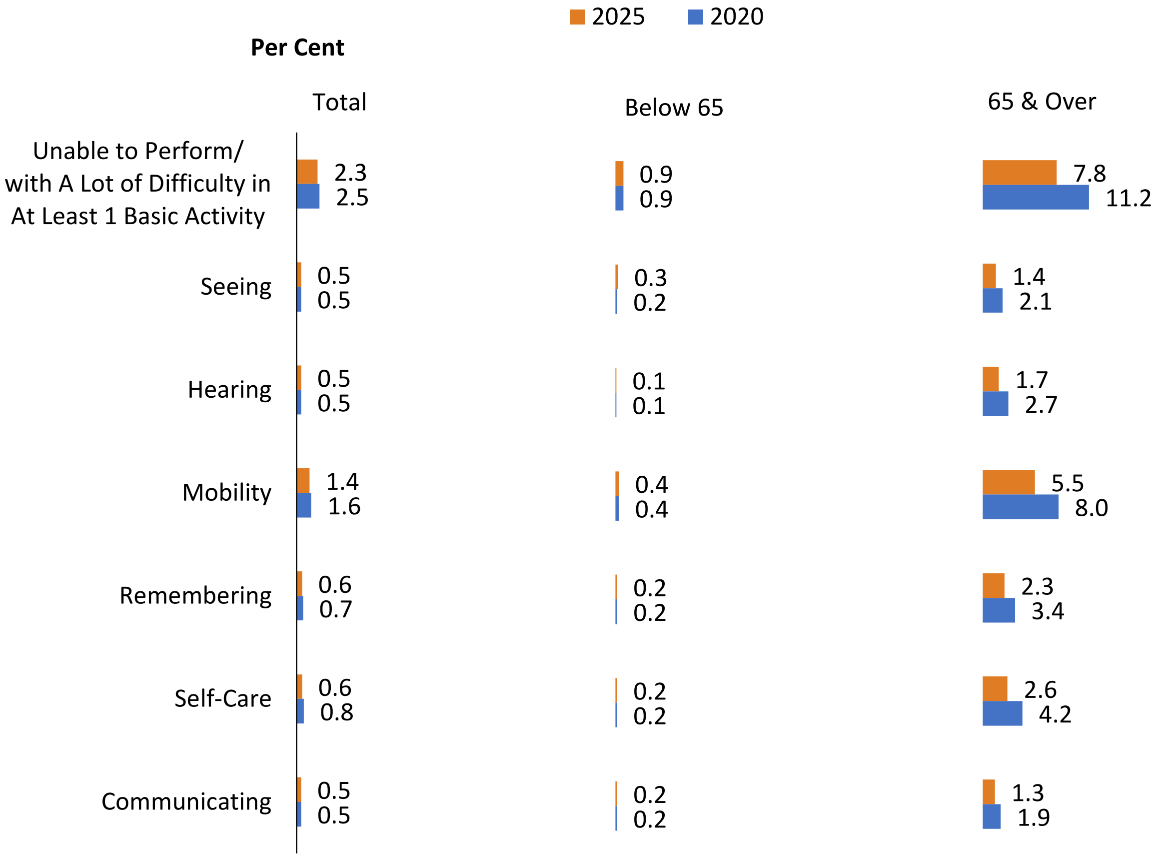


Chart 10.3 Proportion of Resident Population Aged 5 Years and Over Unable to Perform/ with A Lot of Difficulty in Basic Activity by Domain of Difficulty and Age Group

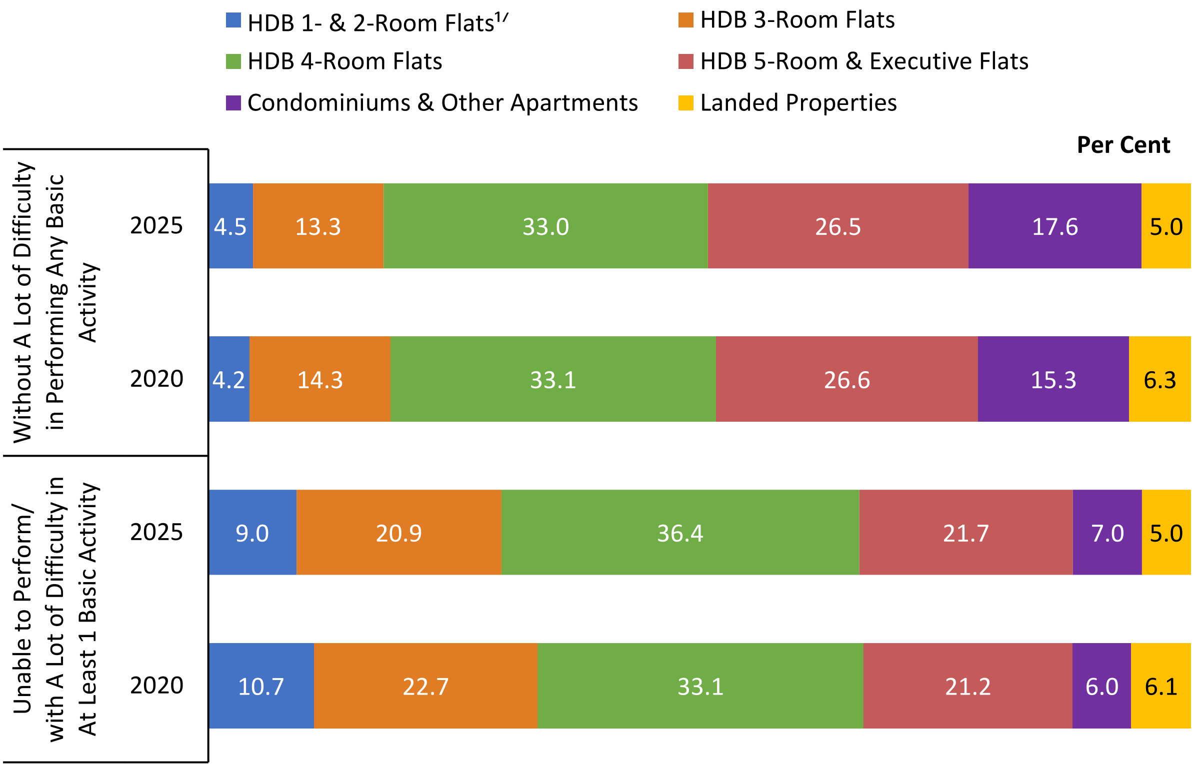


Note: For Charts 10.2 and 10.3, the number or proportion of residents unable to perform or with a lot of difficulty in specific basic activities do not add up to the overall figure, as there are residents unable to perform or with a lot of difficulty in multiple basic activities.

Difficulty in Basic Activities by House Type

In 2025, about two-thirds (66.2%) of residents who were unable to perform or had a lot of difficulty performing at least one basic activity lived in HDB 4-room or smaller flats (Chart 10.4). By contrast, among those who did not have a lot of difficulty performing any basic activity, the share living in HDB 4-room or smaller flats was lower, at 50.8%. This difference mainly reflected the older age profile of residents living in such dwellings compared with other dwelling types.

Chart 10.4 Resident Population Aged 5 Years and Over by Difficulty in Performing Basic Activities and Type of Dwelling

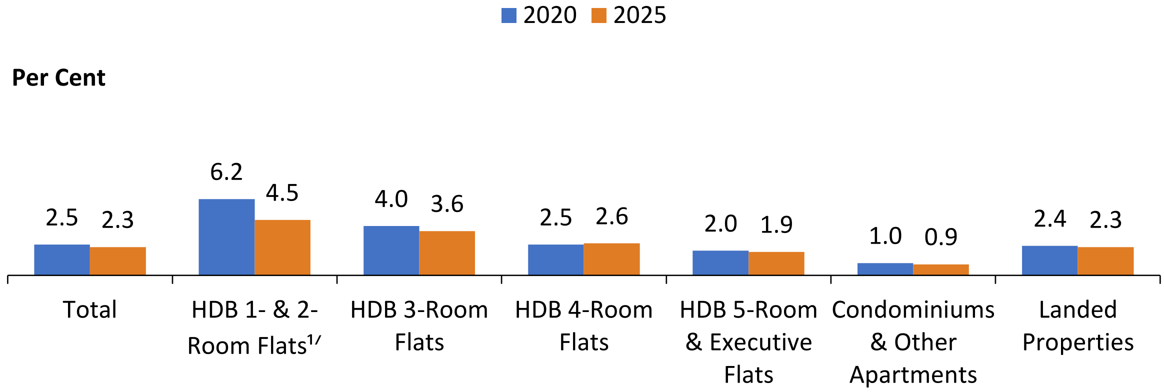


1/Includes HDB Studio Apartments and Community Care Apartments.

Residents living in smaller HDB flats had a higher proportion who reported being unable to perform or having a lot of difficulty performing at least one basic activity, compared with those in other dwelling types. Residents staying in HDB 1- and 2-room flats had the highest proportion, at 4.5% in 2025, followed by those in HDB 3-room flats, at 3.6% (Chart 10.5). While these proportions were higher than the overall average of 2.3%, they improved from 6.2% and 4.0% respectively in 2020. The proportions for other dwelling types remained relatively stable over the same period. These observations also reflected the older age profile of residents living in smaller HDB flats[2].

[2] In 2025, the proportion of residents aged 65 years and over was 32.3% among those living in HDB 1- and 2-room flats, and 26.9% among those living in HDB 3-room flats. These were higher than the national average of 18.8% as well as for other types of dwelling ranging from 10.0% for condominiums and other apartments to 24.2% for landed properties.

Chart 10.5 Proportion of Resident Population Aged 5 Years and Over Unable to Perform/ with A Lot of Difficulty in At Least One Basic Activity by Type of Dwelling

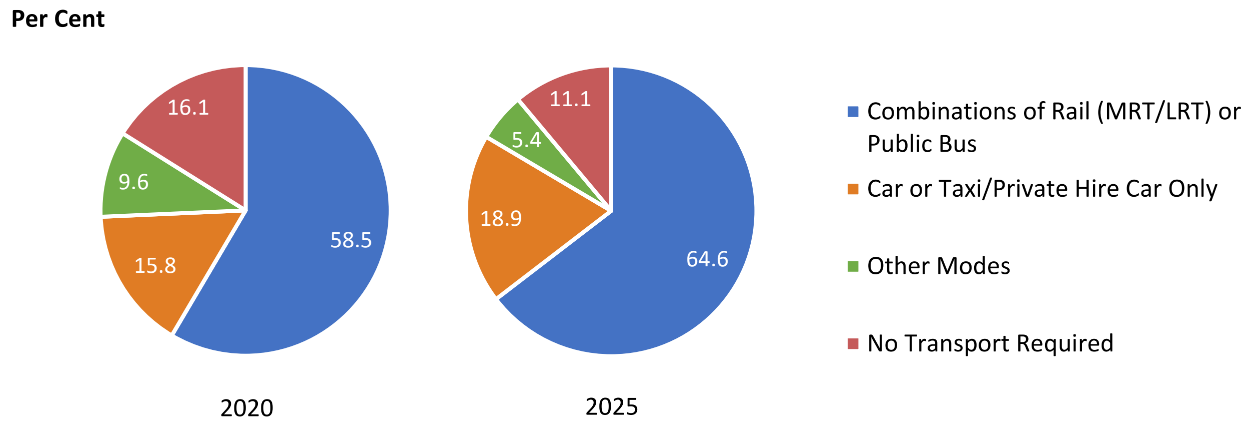


1/Includes HDB Studio Apartments and Community Care Apartments.

Usual Mode of Transport to Work

Public transport was the main mode of transport to work among resident employed persons aged 15 years and over who were unable to perform or had a lot of difficulty performing at least one basic activity. The proportion who used combinations of rail (MRT/LRT) or public bus as their usual mode of transport to work rose from 58.5% in 2020 to 64.6% in 2025, higher than the 60.1% among employed persons without such difficulties (Chart 10.6). Over the same period, the proportion travelling by car or taxi/private hire car only also increased from 15.8% to 18.9%, although this remained below the 23.7% among those without a lot of difficulty performing any basic activity. Conversely, the proportion who did not require transport to get to work declined from 16.1% in 2020 to 11.1% in 2025.

Chart 10.6 Resident Employed Persons Aged 15 Years and Over Unable to Perform/ with A Lot of Difficulty in At Least One Basic Activity by Usual Mode of Transport to Work

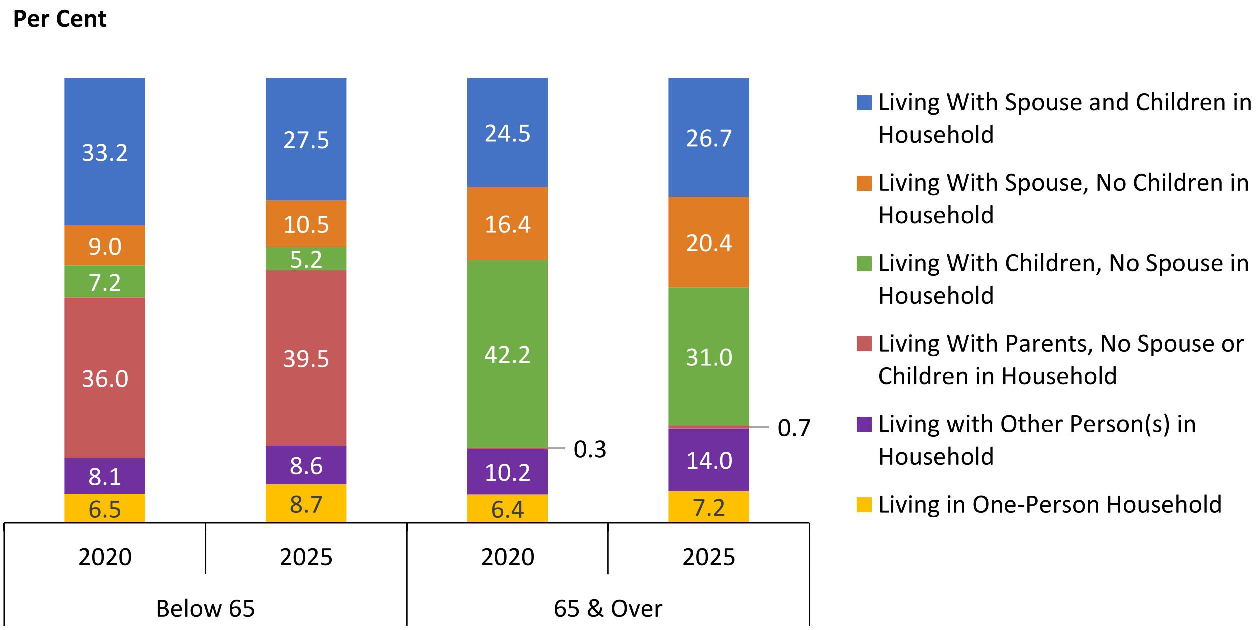


Living Arrangement

A large majority of residents aged 5–64 years in resident households who were unable to perform or had a lot of difficulty performing at least one basic activity lived with other household members (Chart 10.7). Only 8.7% of these residents lived alone in 2025, although this increased from 6.5% in 2020. Those living with their spouse and/or children accounted for 43.2% in 2025, down from 49.4% in 2020. Another 39.5% lived with their parents, but neither spouse nor children, in the household in 2025, up from 36.0% in 2020.

Similarly, more than nine in ten residents aged 65 years and over who were unable to perform or had a lot of difficulty performing at least one basic activity lived with other people in both 2020 and 2025. Among this older group, the proportion living with their spouse and/or children declined from 83.1% in 2020 to 78.1% in 2025. Correspondingly, the proportion living with persons other than a spouse or children (e.g. partners, other family members and/or domestic workers) increased from 10.2% in 2020 to 14.0% in 2025.

Chart 10.7 Resident Population Aged 5 Years and Over in Resident Households Unable to Perform/ with A Lot of Difficulty in At Least One Basic Activity by Age Group and Living Arrangement



Planning Area of Residence

Across Singapore, the planning areas of Bedok, Hougang, Tampines and Woodlands had the highest numbers of residents aged 5 years and over who were unable to perform or had a lot of difficulty performing at least one basic activity in 2025 (Map 10.1). This reflected their generally larger populations compared with other planning areas, with Bedok and Hougang also having relatively higher proportions of elderly residents. Among all planning areas, Bedok had the highest number of residents who were unable to perform or had a lot of difficulty performing at least one basic activity, at 7,400.

Across all planning areas of residence, the proportion of residents who were unable to perform or had a lot of difficulty performing at least one basic activity remained low, ranging from 1–4% in 2025, broadly in line with the national average and comparable with 2020.

Map 10.1 Resident Population Aged 5 Years and Over Unable to Perform/ with A Lot of Difficulty in At Least One Basic Activity by Planning Area of Residence, 2025