ABSTRACT

Singapore population will undergo rapid ageing by the turn of the century. Senior citizens aged 65 and above who formed 4.7 % of the population in 1980 increased to 6.8 % in 1995 and will hit 20 % by the year 2030.

Population profile changes will have tremendous implications in the area of accommodation for the elderly. Meanwhile, the new cohort of educated and financially independent elderly people are likely to prefer staying on the own rather than staying with their married children. The elderly parents may no longer require the comparatively large houses for economic and maintenance reasons after their children have grown up and set up their own homes.

Survey results seem to indicate that most of the future elderly prefers to stay in their own small public flats. The potential demand and supply of flats for the elderly up to the year 2030 is analyzed and presented.

KEYWORDS

1. Public Housing
2. Elderly Singaporeans
3. Sociological Changes
4. Greying Population
5. Living Arrangements
6. Housing Demand