

TABLE S1. Mean and standard deviation (in parenthesis) of wet spell indicators for Singapore for a rain threshold of 0.1 mm d⁻¹. The standard deviation values in second column characterize interannual variability whereas those in the third column indicate spatial variability. From the standard deviation values, it can be said that the spatial variability, although significant, is smaller than the interannual variability

Indicator	Interannual variability	Spatial variability
	Mean (standard deviation)	Mean (standard deviation)
<i>WD (%)</i>	52.0 (4.7)	52.0 (2.7)
<i>NWS</i>	73 (5)	72 (2)
<i>WS_{mean} (days)</i>	2.6 (0.3)	2.6 (0.2)
<i>WS₉₅ (days)</i>	7 (1)	7 (1)
<i>WS_{d95} (days)</i>	13 (3)	13 (1)
<i>WS_{R95} (days)</i>	13 (3)	14 (1)
<i>WS_{max} (days)</i>	21 (4)	24 (4)
<i>R₉₅ (mm)</i>	126.9 (25.8)	126.1 (9.3)
<i>PACX (%)</i>	18.4 (8.7)	19.5 (2.8)

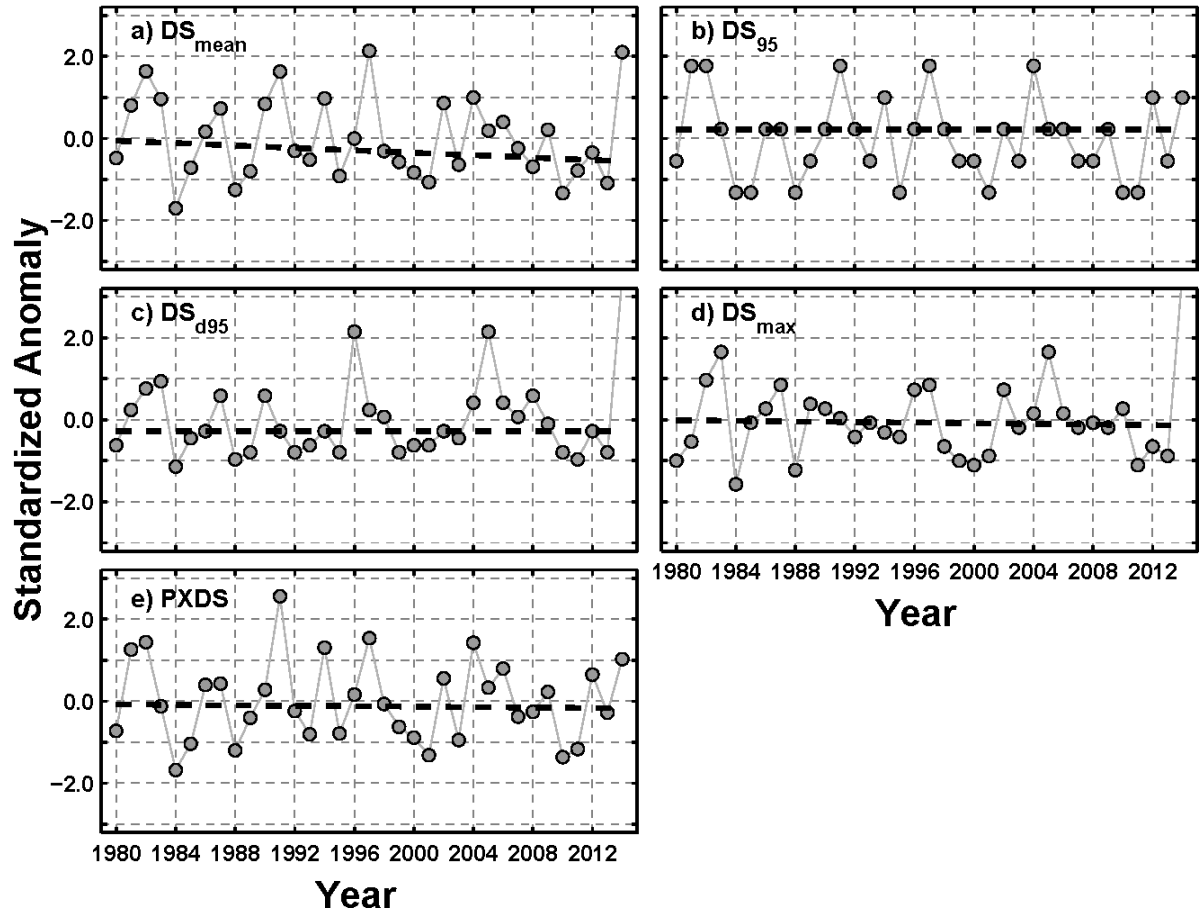


Fig. S1. Interannual variability in standardized anomalies of dry spell indicators for Singapore. The indicators are shown in each panel. The thick black line (dashed if the trend is not significant at 5%) indicates the regression fit from Sen's method

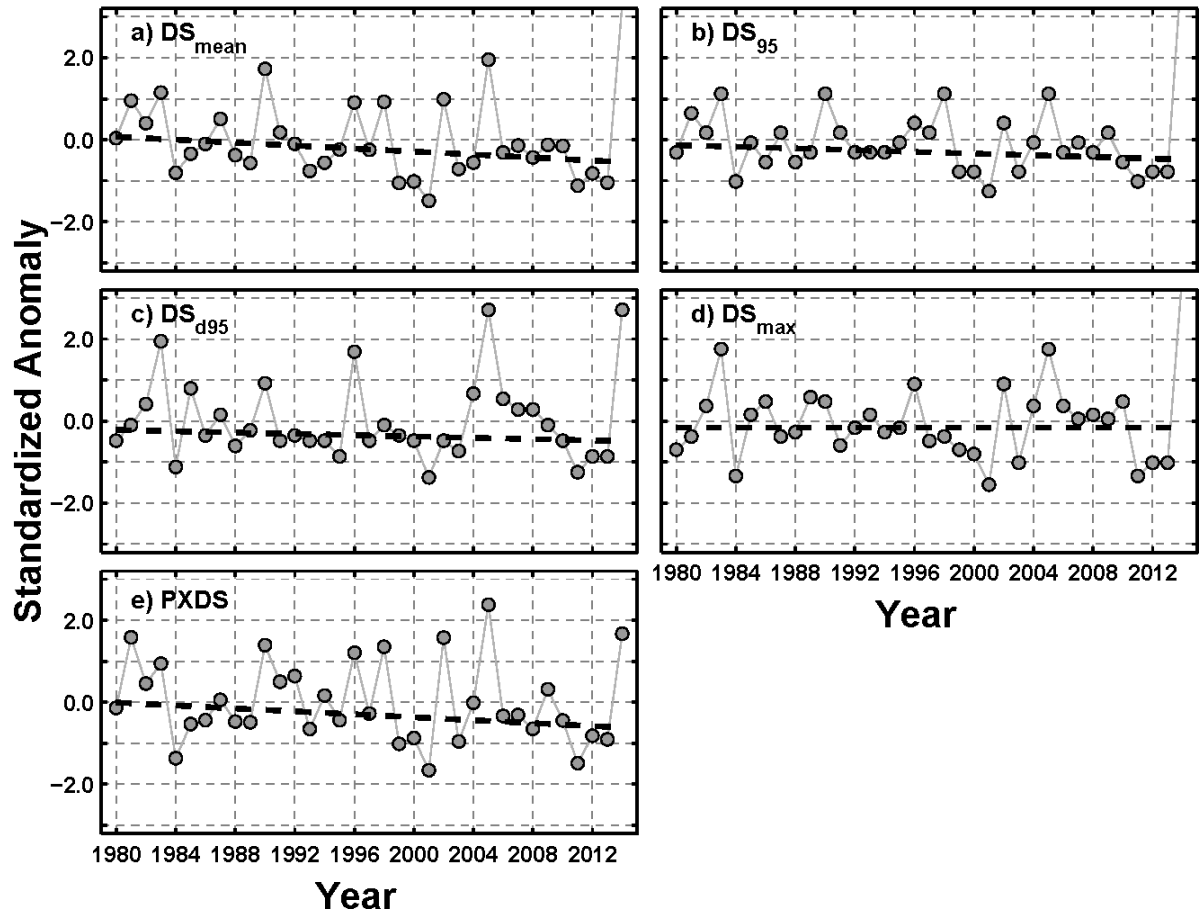


Fig. S2. Same as Figure S1 but for DJFM season

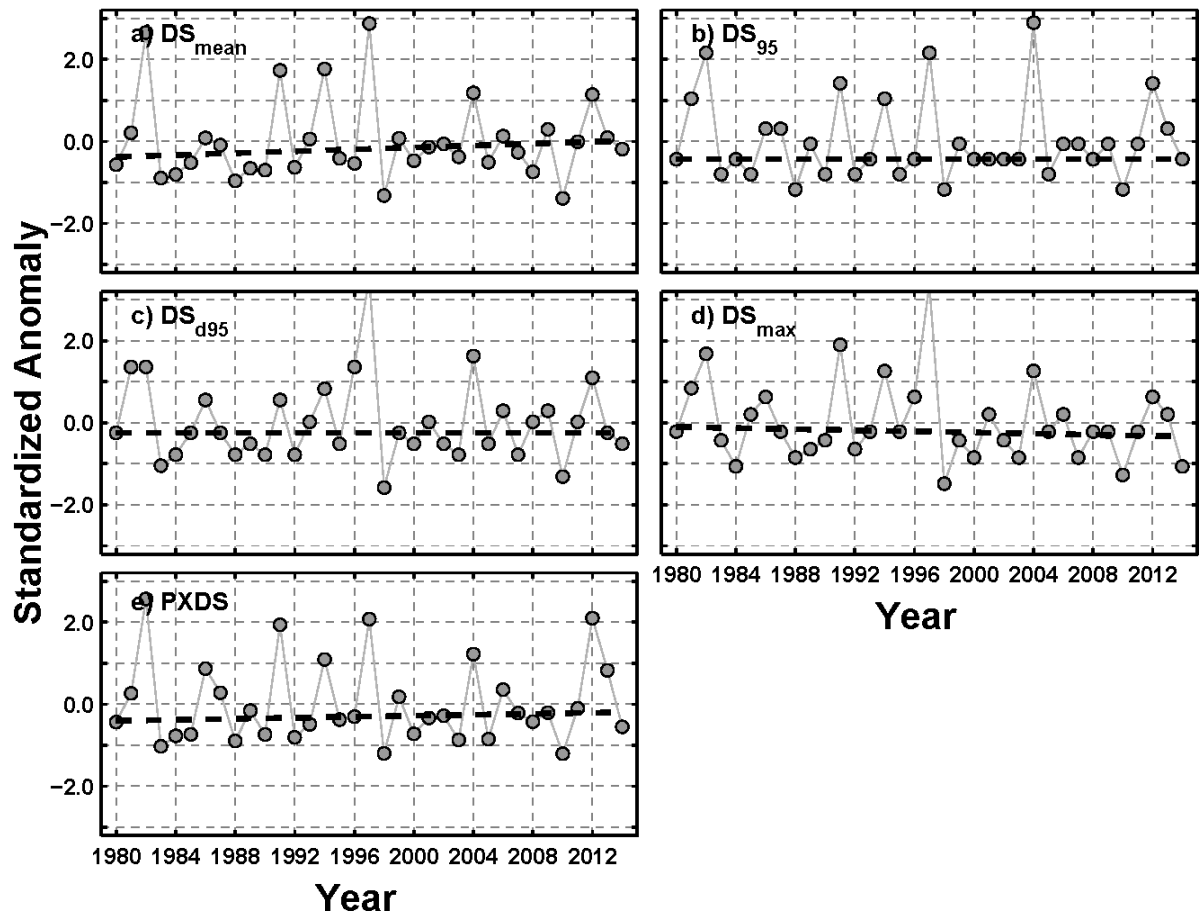


Fig. S3. Same as Figure S1 but for JJAS season

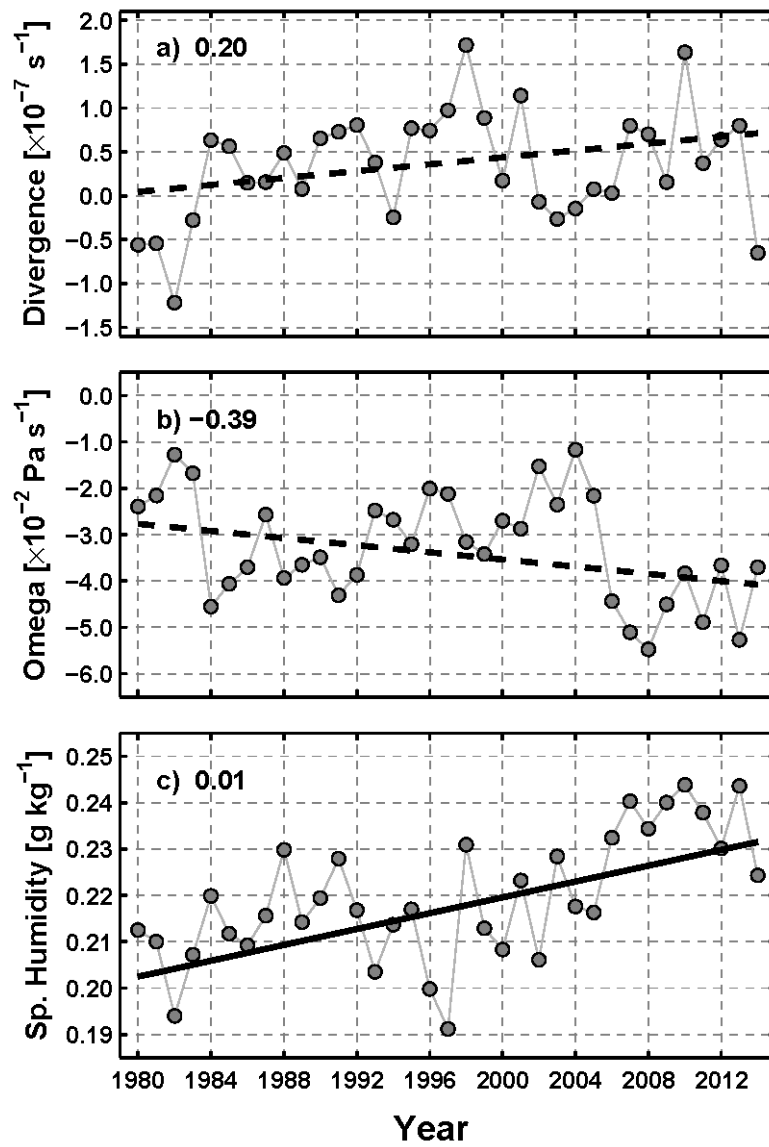


Fig. S4. Areal-averaged time series of upper-level (250 hPa) divergence, vertical motion, and specific humidity over Singapore. The thick black line indicates the regression fit from the Sen's method. The decadal trends are shown on each panel.

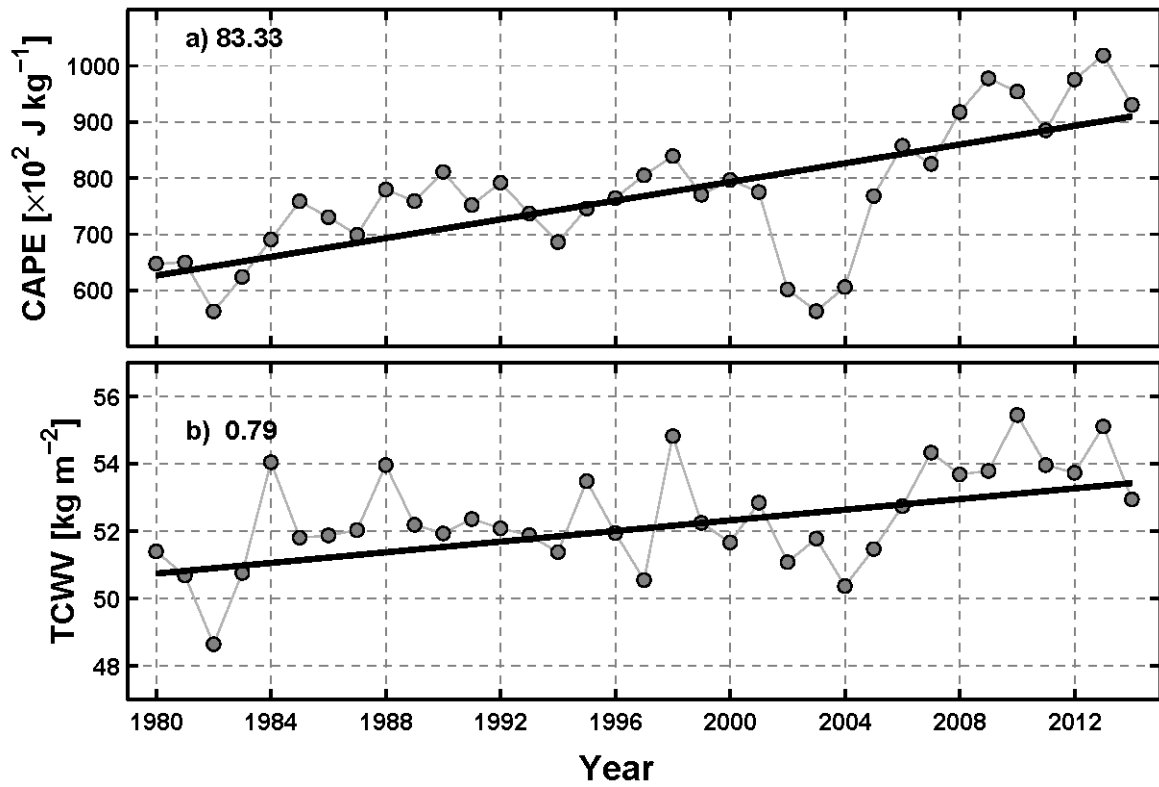


Fig. S5. Areal-averaged time series of convective available potential energy (CAPE) and total column water vapour (TCWV) over Singapore. The thick black line indicates the regression fit from the Sen's method. The decadal trends are shown in each panel.