IMPROVING THE LIVES OF LOW-INCOME AND VULNERABLE FAMILIES

TRENDS AND CHALLENGES

- Increased globalisation
- Technological disruptions
- Maturing economy
- Ageing population

SUPPORT AVAILABLE

Multiple layers of support, with more resources channelled to the vulnerable.

EDUCATION

- Subsidised Education (Including Preschool)
- Early intervention (e.g. KidSTART)
- MOE Financial Assistance Scheme and Bursaries
- After-school Engagement and Support
- SkillsFuture

EMPLOYMENT

- Adapt and Grow
- Workfare
- Progressive Wage Model

HEALTHCARE

- Subsidised Healthcare, Intermediate and Long-Term Care
- Community Health Assist Scheme
- MediShield Life and CareShield Life Premium Subsidies
- MediFund
- Pioneer Generation and Merdeka Generation Packages

HOME OWNERSHIP

- Subsidised HDB flats
- Central Provident Fund (CPF) Housing Grants
- Fresh Start Housing Scheme
- Public Rental Scheme

RETIREMENT NEEDS

- CPF, CPF Extra Interest, CPF Top-Ups
- Silver Support Scheme

PROGRESSIVE TRANSFERS

GST vouchers, Utilities and Service & Conservancy Charges vouchers

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

ComCare (Short-to-Medium-Term Assistance, Long-Term Assistance, Student Care Fee Assistance, Interim Assistance), subsidised social services

MORE COMPREHENSIVE, CONVENIENT AND COORDINATED HELP

Better data-sharing across agencies and partners
Easier access to different services from a single-point
Community Link (ComLink) to provide targeted support for families with children in rental housing

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OUR PROGRESS OVER THE YEARS

MORE ARE BETTER EDUCATED

- Over 90% of Singaporean children aged 5 to 6 years are enrolled in pre-school.
- 15-year-old Singaporean students perform better in PISA than their counterparts in developed countries.
- 9 in 10 students from the bottom 20% progressed to post-secondary education, compared to 5 in 10 fifteen years ago.

INCOME HAS GROWN

- Households in the lower 50% experienced higher rate of real income growth compared to households in the top 50%, in the last five years.
- A 60-year-old earning $1,200 a month receives $300 more through the Workfare Income Supplement (i.e. 25% top-up in monthly income)
- More than 70,000 resident workers benefitted under the Progressive Wage Model.

MORE OWN HOMES

- 87% of Singaporeans in the bottom 20% by resident household income owned their own homes.
- Number of public rental households progressing to home ownership doubled between 2013 and 2017, from about 500 to 1000.
- Number of requests for public rental housing fell by 44% between 2013 and 2017.

BETTER ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE

- Singapore performs better in healthcare service coverage than other developed economies.
- While 11.8% of households in the top 20% of households spent more than one-tenth of their out-of-pocket expenditure on healthcare, 5.6% of households in the bottom 20% of households had to do so.

HIGHER SOCIAL MOBILITY

- 14.3% of Singaporeans born between 1978 to 1982 to families from the lowest 20% in household income made it to the highest 20% in household income.
- This was higher than the corresponding figures for the U.S (7.5%), UK (9.0%), Denmark (11.7%) and Canada (13.5%).

A CONTINUOUS JOURNEY

We must continue to safeguard our social mobility and enable all Singaporeans to meet their aspirations.

Our Priorities Ahead:

Invest in every Singaporean, especially the vulnerable	Provide assurance to deal with life's uncertainties	Improve our social services

Together with the individual, family and the community, we will build a stronger Singapore.

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