

Wealth Inequality in Singapore

and why it matters



What is the level of wealth inequality in Singapore?

Internationally, wealth inequality tends to be higher than income inequality

Singapore is no different, with a wealth Gini coefficient of 0.55, compared to our income Gini coefficient of 0.38 (after taxes and transfers)

What is the Gini coefficient?



Summary statistic that measures the dispersion of incomes on a scale of zero to one



A Gini of zero reflects perfect equality



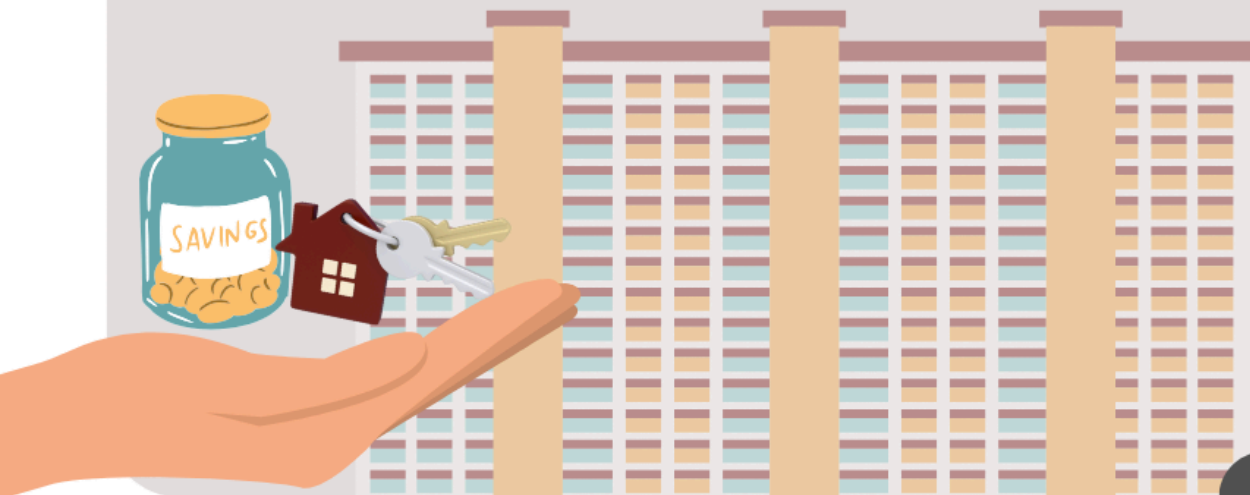
A Gini of one represents perfect inequality



How has Singapore fared compared to other developed economies?

Singapore's wealth Gini coefficient of 0.55 is broadly comparable to that of other advanced economies, like the UK, Japan, and Germany, where wealth Gini coefficients are around 0.6–0.7

This is supported by the Government's HDB and CPF policies, which have helped households, especially the lower income, attain home ownership and accumulate retirement savings



Why is it difficult to measure wealth?

Globally, measuring wealth and wealth inequality is challenging due to the difficulty in tracking and valuing certain assets, such as:

- **Overseas Investments**
- **Equity in Private Companies**

Thus, wealth inequality could be underestimated



How is Singapore's wealth Gini measured?

The Department of Statistics combines administrative data with household surveys to derive the best-available estimates of the wealth distribution in Singapore



What is the trend for wealth inequality in Singapore?

This is the first year we are releasing data on wealth inequality

We will be able to see the trends as we collect more data and improve the measurement of the wealth distribution



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Inequality, and Social Mobility Trends
in Singapore**



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