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The Brookings Institution
Nov 30, 2015
Income Mobility

Among children born to parents in the bottom 20% of incomes: how many reach the top 20% of income?

- United States: 7.5%
- United Kingdom: 9.0%
- Denmark: 11.7%
- Canada: 13.5%
- Singapore: 14.3%

Sources: Raj Chetty (2015); Ministry of Finance (for Singapore estimates)
Real household income growth after taxes and transfers (latest 10 years, cumulative)

**Median**

- United States: -3.4%
- United Kingdom: -2.5%
- Finland: 17.3%
- Singapore: 38.5%

**20th Percentile**

- United States: -7.5%
- United Kingdom: 2.8%
- Finland: 15.7%
- Singapore: 37.1%

Sources: Data from National Statistical Offices and the IMF
Note: Data refers to 2003 – 2013 for Finland and the UK; and 2004 – 2014 for Singapore and the US.
Resilient students: % of disadvantaged students who are high performers

Source: OECD PISA (2012)

1. Refers to countries with mean mathematics performance above OECD average.
Home Ownership

Home ownership rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Data from National Statistical Offices and Eurostat.
Note: Data refers to 2010 for Japan and Korea; 2013 for Canada and 2014 for Singapore, Finland, UK, US and Denmark.
Ethnic imbalances across neighbourhoods within a city

(0-100: higher number denotes larger ethnic imbalances or segregation by neighbourhood)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Metropolitan Area</th>
<th>Ethnic Groups</th>
<th>Dissimilarity Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Highest: Detroit</td>
<td>White-Black</td>
<td>79.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Median: Miami</td>
<td>White-Black</td>
<td>57.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lowest: Salt Lake City</td>
<td>White-Black</td>
<td>34.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Chinese-Malay</td>
<td>27.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chinese-Indian</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Note: The figures reflects the Dissimilarity index which measures how different the ethnic mix is in neighbourhoods compared to the average for the whole metropolitan area. It looks at pairs of ethnic groups and ranges from 0 to 100, where the higher the number, the more segregated the two groups are across neighbourhoods. US data above is based on metropolitan areas with population size of 1 to 10 million.

1 Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn
2 Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach-Deerfield Beach
Home price appreciation in Singapore: Inclusive Growth

Real Growth in Housing Prices, annualised

- Lower-middle-income (3-room HDB*): 5.8%
- Median (4-room HDB*): 5.4%
- Upper-middle-income (5-room HDB*): 4.8%
- Private Housing: 4.8%

* Housing Development Board Flats
Note: Based on 1980 – 2015 data. Figures are in real terms.
Public Housing Neighbourhoods: Private Ownership of Apartments, Social Ownership of Common Facilities

Photograph courtesy of Singapore Housing and Development Board
Parks and park connectors: access for every neighbourhood

Legend
- Green: Park & park connectors
- Dark green: Major parks

Source: Onemap.sg