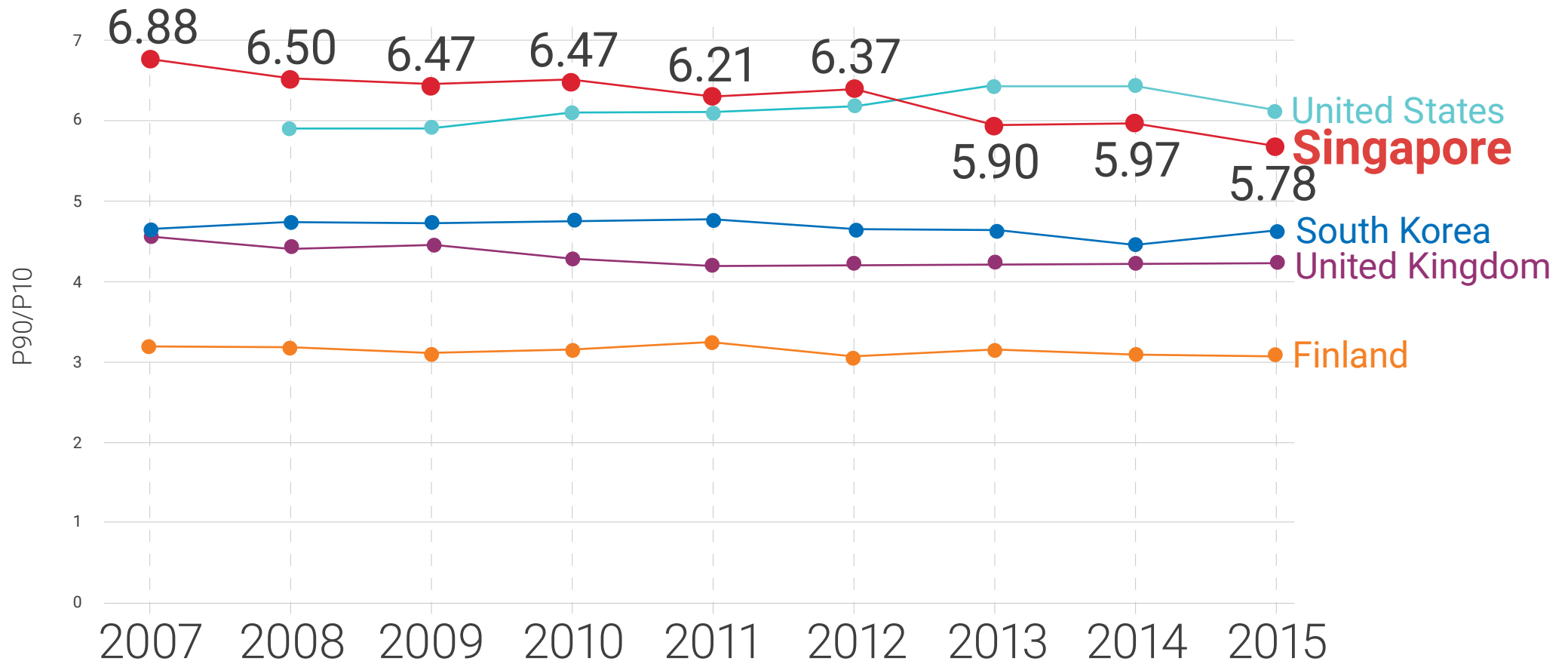


# THE UNFINISHED BUSINESS OF TACKLING INEQUALITY

Debate on the President's Address by Mr Ong Ye Kung, Minister for Education

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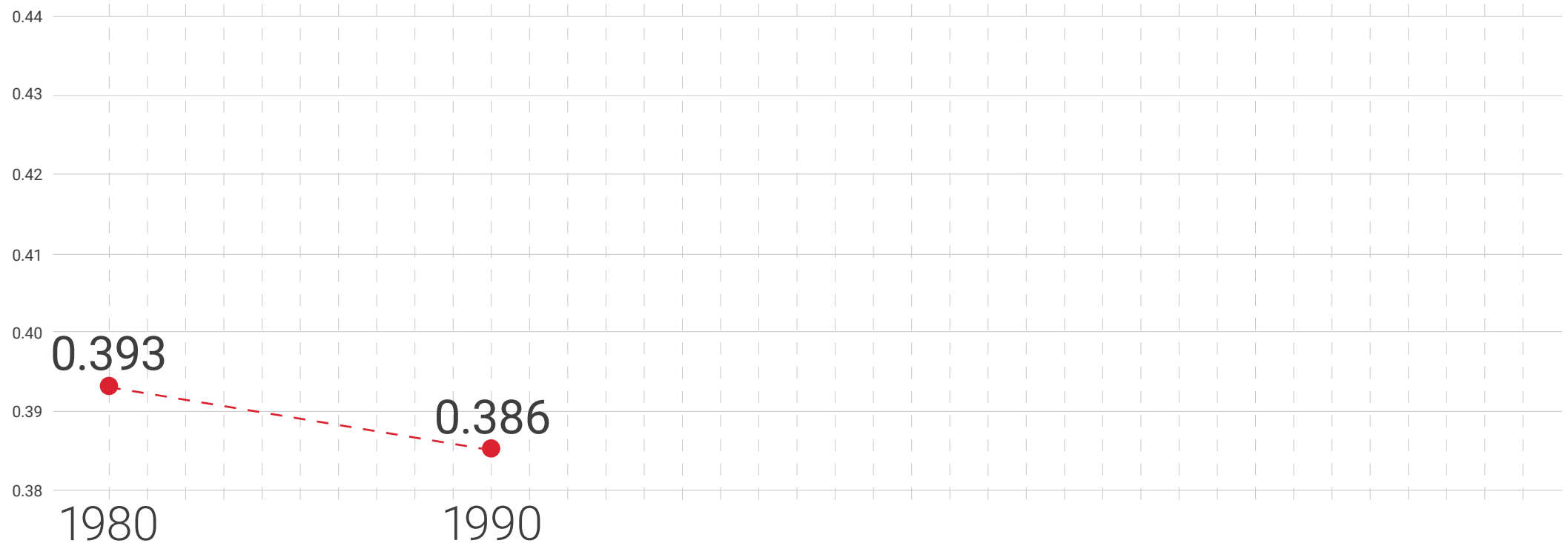
# Ratio of 90th to 10th household income percentile, after taxes and transfers, 2007 to 2015



OECD economies' figures are based on household disposable income in a particular year. They include income from all sources (which include non-work income from investments and property) and account for taxes and transfers. Square root scale was used to adjust for household size. • Singapore's figures are based on household income from work per household member (including employer CPF contributions) among resident households with at least one working person after accounting for government transfers and taxes. • Figures for US prior to 2013 use a different income definition.

Sources: Department of Statistics; OECD

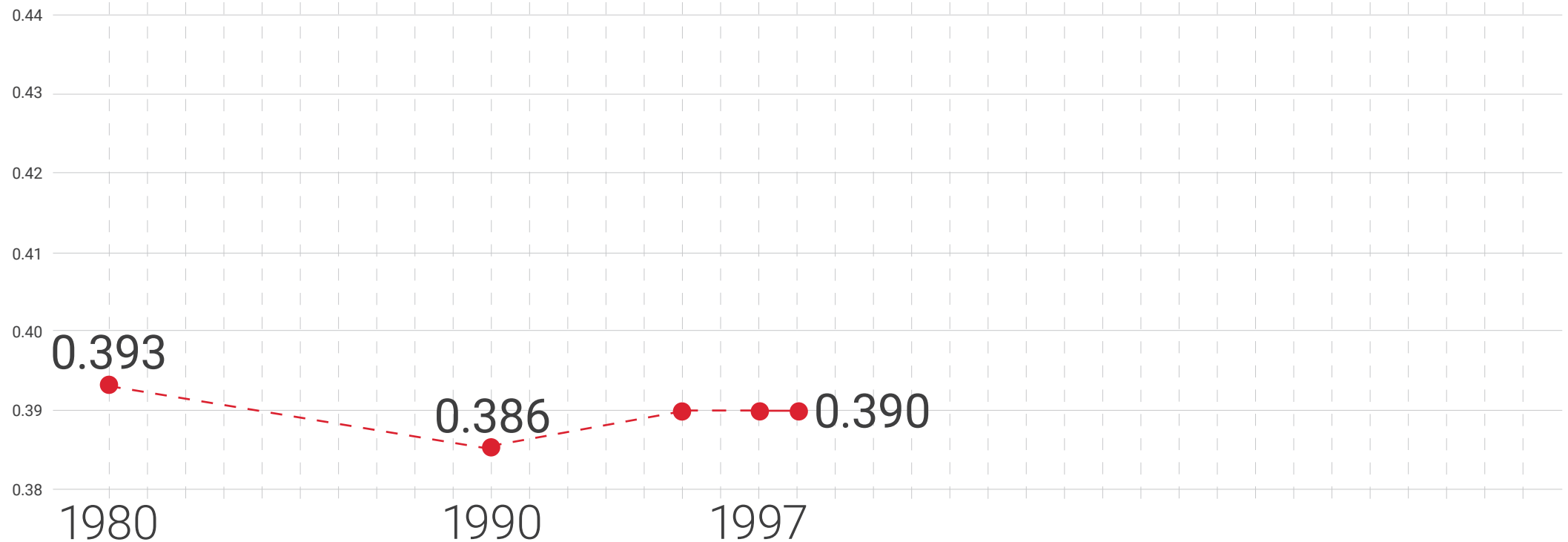
# Gini coefficient among resident employed households, before taxes and transfers



• Resident employed households refer to resident households with at least one working person.  
• Based on equivalised monthly household income from work (including employer CPF contributions), computed using the Square Root Scale. The Gini coefficient for 1980 is a broad estimate.

Source: Department of Statistics

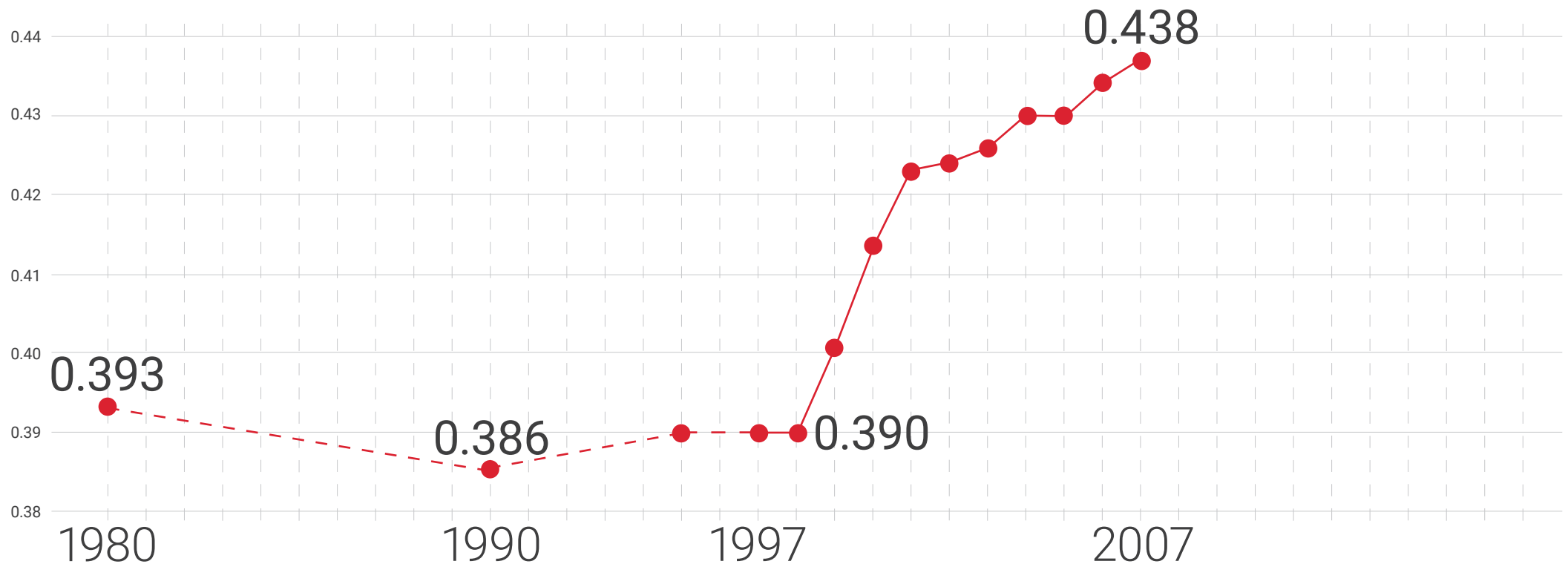
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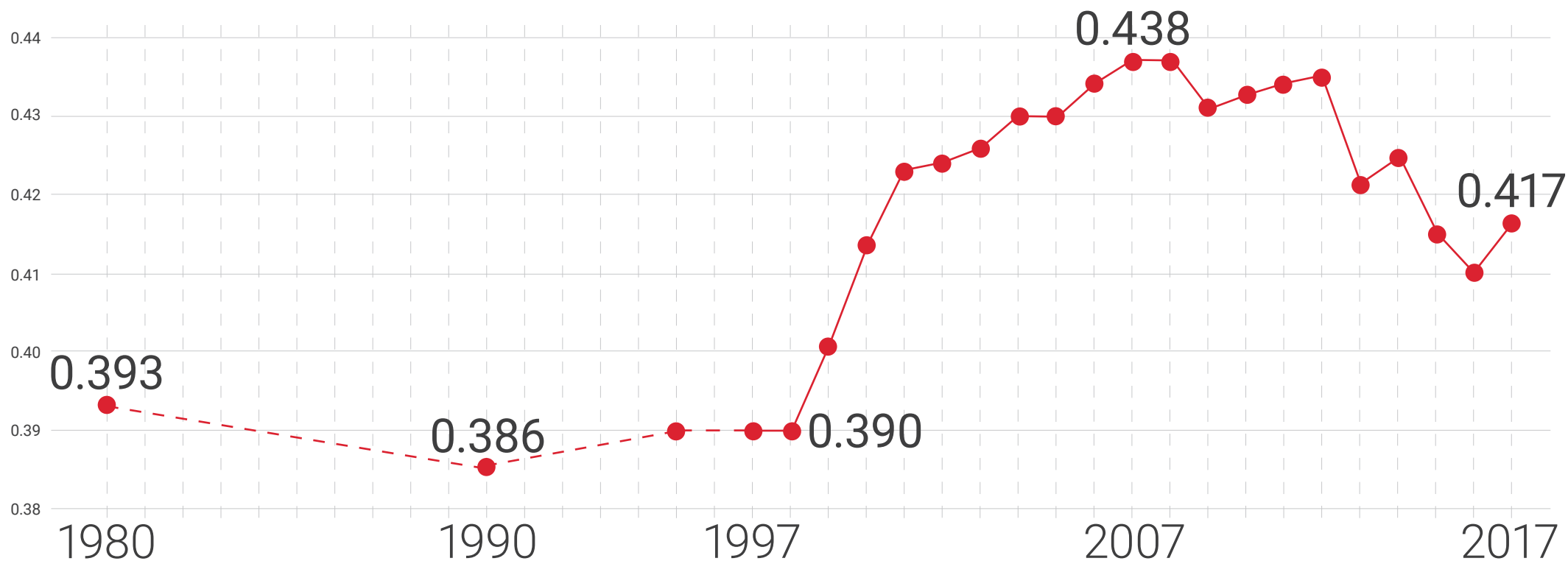
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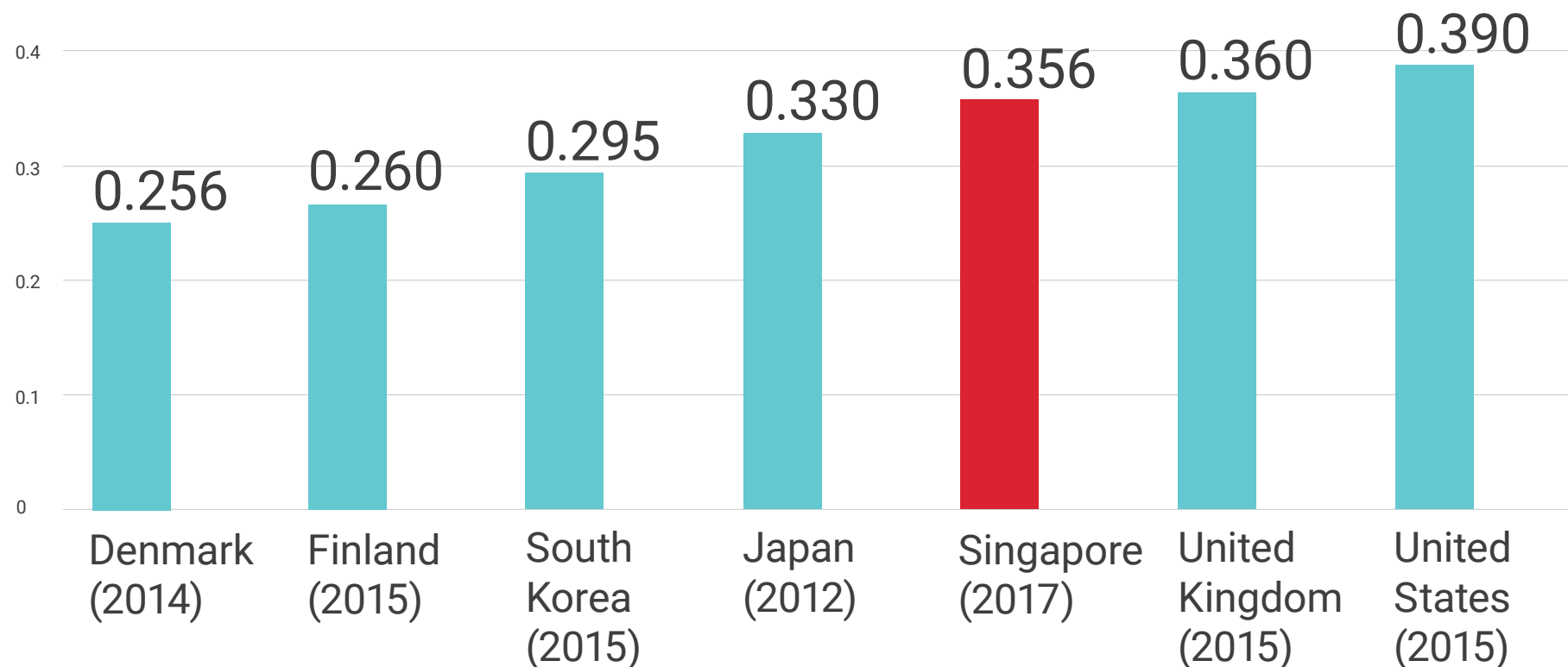


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Source: Department of Statistics

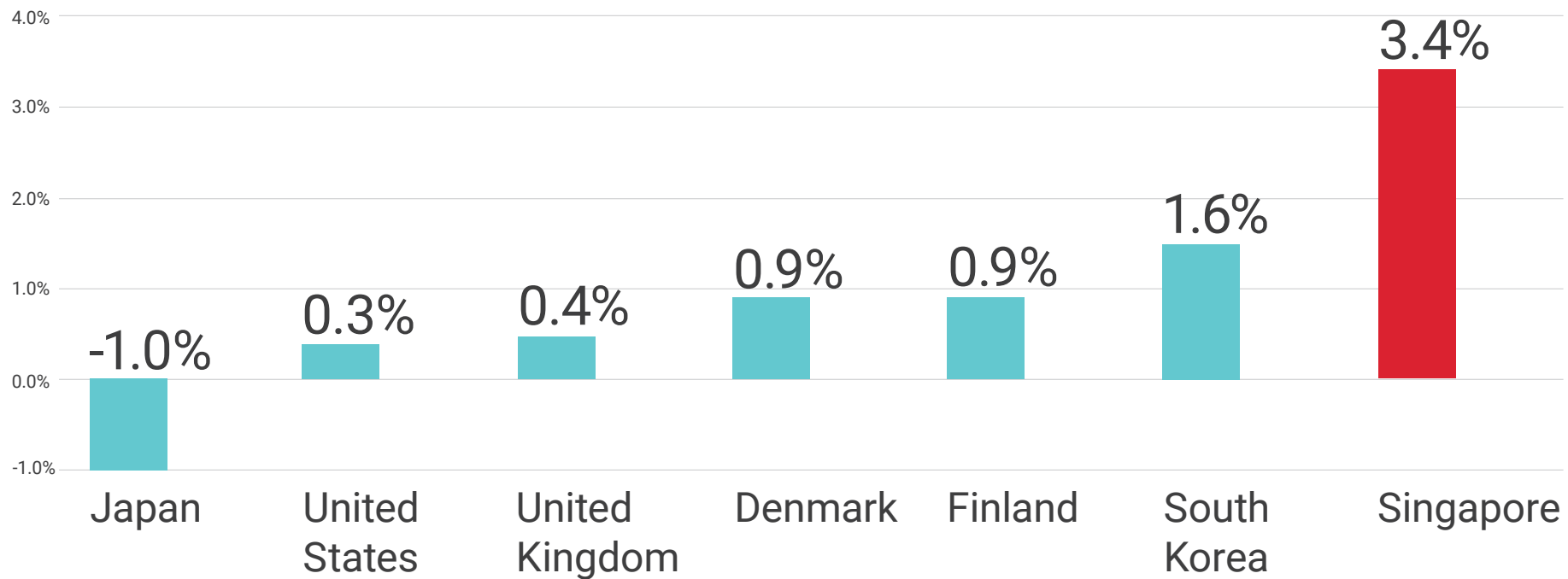
# International comparison of Gini coefficients, after taxes and transfers (latest available year)



• Singapore's Gini coefficient and the Gini coefficients of other countries calculated by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) are all based on the Square Root Scale. Equivalence scales are used to adjust for household size so that the incomes of households of different sizes and compositions are comparable to each another.

• Singapore's Gini is based on household income from work among resident households with at least one working person. Data on OECD economies is based on income from all sources (which includes non-work income from investments and property) among all households. For further details, please refer to MOF's Occasional Paper on Income Growth, Distribution and Mobility Trends in Singapore which can be downloaded from <https://www.mof.gov.sg/Resources/Feature-Articles/Income-Growth-Distribution-and-Mobility-Trends-in-Singapore>

# Annualised change in median monthly household income from 2006 to 2016



• Income growth figures have been adjusted for household size where possible, based on National Statistical Offices' respective equivalence scales.

• Across countries, the definitions of incomes, taxes, transfers and household units are often different. However, since we are comparing growth rates between countries, the effect of such differences should be reduced.

Sources: MOF estimates; Eurostat; National Statistical Offices

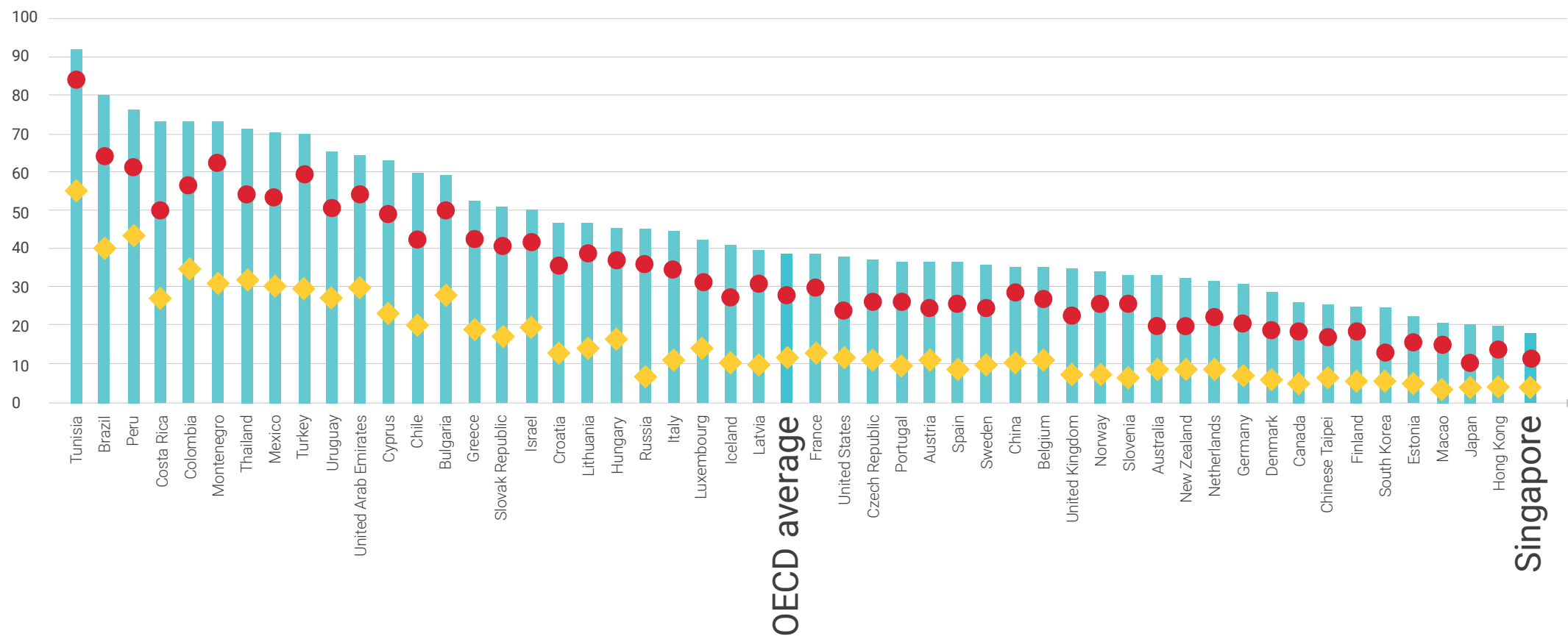


# Percentage of low performers in PISA 2015

■ Low performers in at least one domain

◆ Low performers in all four domains of Science, Reading, Mathematics and Collaborative Problem Solving

● Low performers in Collaborative Problem Solving



Sources: MOE; OECD