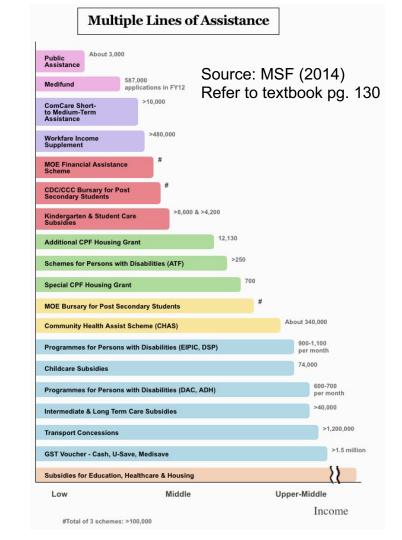
- State provision of social services driven by of principles of self-reliance and meritocracy
- Focused on ensuring social mobility by levelling playing fields
- Involves multiple ministries/agencies and voluntary welfare organisations
- Constrained by concerns of cost, sustainability, and avoiding a dependency mentality

- Multiple lines of assistance target specific groups in need provide grants and subsidies
- Various govt. agencies
 administer aid for
 particular areas e.g.
 MOE: public education;
 ECDA: childcare



- ComCare provides
 - **Public assistance** (a.k.a. long-term financial assistance) of \$500-870/mth for those unable to work and support themselves (~3,800 mostly elderly households)
 - Short-to-medium term assistance and ad hoc urgent financial assistance gives immediate help in the form of cash, vouchers and food rations to families going through difficult periods (job loss, medical crisis, etc.)
 - Also subsidies for childcare, pre-school and student care

















ComCare

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We provide social assistance for low-income individuals and families.

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INEED TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE I'M UNABLE TO WORK

I'M A PARENT

INEED HELP URGENTLY



- Workfare Income Supplement Scheme: govt. top-ups to low-income workers' salaries; Singaporeans who earn up to \$2,000/mth and worked 2 out of 3 months can get up to \$3,600/yr in cash and CPF contributions
- Complemented by Workfare Training Support Scheme that offers up to 95% course subsidies, training allowances and cash rewards for completing courses

- Low-income families meeting eligibility requirements can rent HDB flats at heavily subsidised rates under the Public Rental Scheme
- For purchase of subsidised HDB flats, low-income families can receive an Additional CPF Housing Grant of up to \$40k, on top of a Special CPF Housing Grant of up to another \$40k, for a total of \$80k in subsidies
- Low-income/needy families also have access to HDB financial assistance for mortgage payments and upgrading costs

- Children from low-income qualify for MOE
 Financial Assistance, which covers school fees, textbooks, uniforms, and a public transport subsidy
- MOE, Edusave Merit, and other institutional/private bursaries help defray education expenses with cash grants
- Subsidised tuition classes by community selfhelp groups (e.g. CDAC)

- MOE preschools to ensure access to lowcost childcare and early education
- KidStart additional preschool support for low-income families
- UPLIFT scholarship to help low-income Independent School students

- Affordable healthcare
 - Medisave: compulsory individual medical savings used to pay medical bills
 - Medishield Life: national basic health insurance scheme, payable with Medisave
 - Medifund: financial assistance for patients who have difficulty paying remaining bills
 - Subsidies public polyclinics and public/restructured general hospitals + Community Health Assist Scheme (CHAS) at private GP and dental clinics

- Sources of funding for measures include:
 - Increased property tax rates for more expensive owner-occupied properties (10 → 15%) and investment properties (10 → 12-20%) effective 2015
 - Tiered ARF for cars (flat 100% → 3 tiers of 100/140/180%) from 2013; tiered ARF for motorcycles (flat 15% → 15/50/100%) from 2017
 - Increased marginal tax rates for highest income earners (20 → 22%) from 2017

- Sources of funding continued:
 - Increased petrol duty of 10-15 cents/litre from Feb 2021
 - GST to be extended to low-value goods and all imported services from Jan 2023
 - Proposed increased in GST from 7% → 9% between 2022-2025

- Key concerns and principles:
 - Cost and sustainability of measures
 - Self-reliance; avoiding cultivating dependency mindset
 - Community involvement: beyond the "many helping hands" approach