

ASEAN Consumer Sentiment Study (ACSS)

2025

Singapore Report







Our objective

ASEAN Consumer Sentiment Study (ACSS) is UOB's regional flagship study analysing consumer trends and sentiments in five countries (Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia and Vietnam).

Now in its 6th year, the 2025 survey was conducted in June and captures the responses of 5000 consumers across different demographic groups in this dynamic ASEAN region.

Research Design at a glance







25 mins online survey Fieldwork: May – Jun 2025

Total of **1000** interviews







Male/ females aged 18-65 years

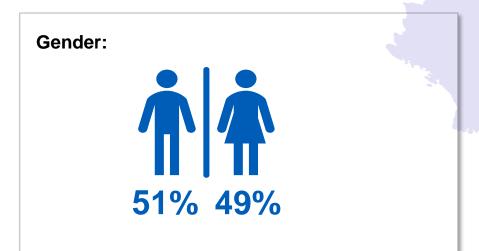
Covers Mass, Mass Affluent and Affluent segments

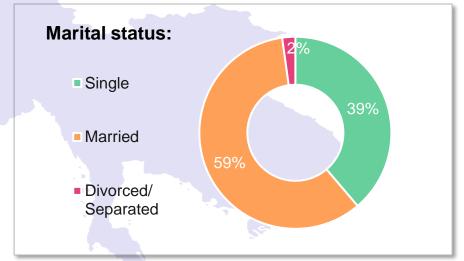


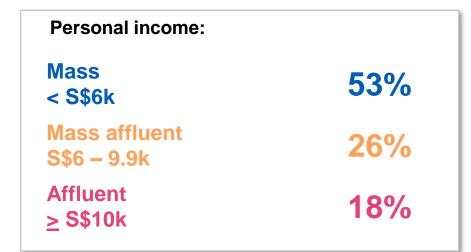


Detailed look at who we spoke to









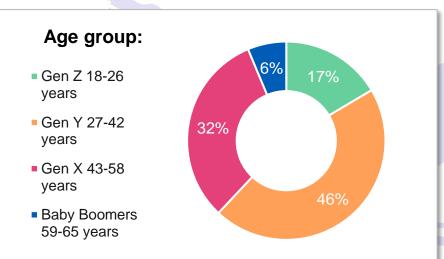


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- 2 Shifts in Spending and Financial Behaviour
- 3 Digital Payment Methods
- 4 Financial Preparedness





1. CONSUMER SENTIMENTS
AND OUTLOOK

The UOB ASEAN Consumer Sentiment Index is designed to capture the pulse of consumer confidence across key ASEAN markets



It is **derived from 6 questions** and reflects consumer perceptions of both current and future economic conditions, alongside personal financial concerns and expectations that together encompass a macro and micro view.

Current Future

- Perception of current economic environment (Very/somewhat positive)
- Perception of economic performance over the next 6-12 months (Very/somewhat positive)

- Your household's increased expenses (Not worried at all/a little worried)
- The possibility of having your pay cut/income declining (Not worried at all/a little worried)
- Your long-term financial commitments (Not worried at all/a little worried)
- Where do you expect to be financially this time next year (Much better off/little better off)

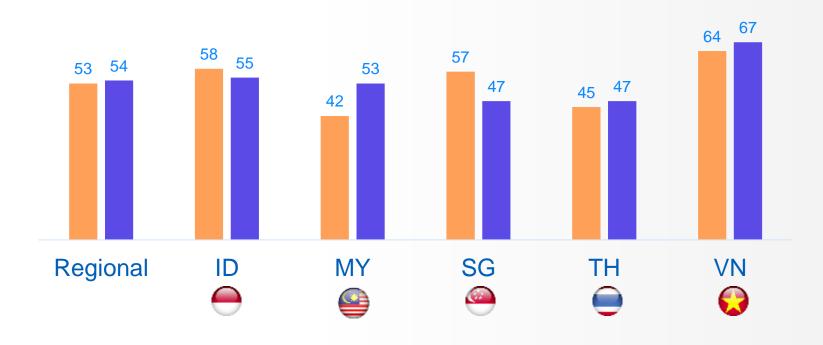
Macro

Micro

SG's Consumer Sentiment Index score is the lowest in the region, together with TH



ASEAN Consumer Sentiment Index scores
– 2024 vs 2025

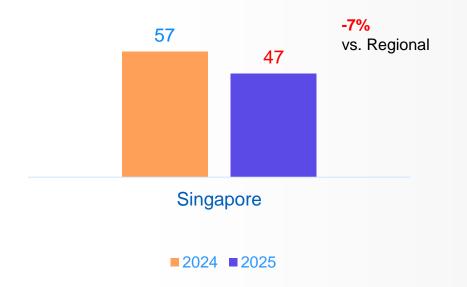


■2024 **■**2025

A sharp dip is seen for SG's Consumer Sentiment Index score, from 57 in 2024 to 47 in 2025



ASEAN Consumer Sentiment Index scores - 2024 vs 2025





On a macro level, optimism about the current and future economic environment also dropped sharply

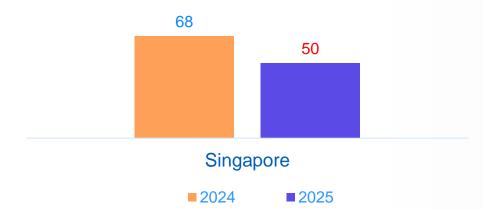


Macro score

50 (-17)

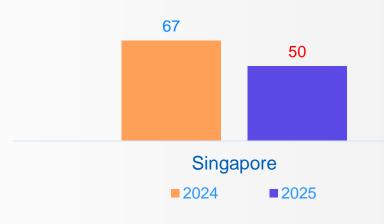
Current

Optimism about current economic environment



Future

Optimism about future economic environment





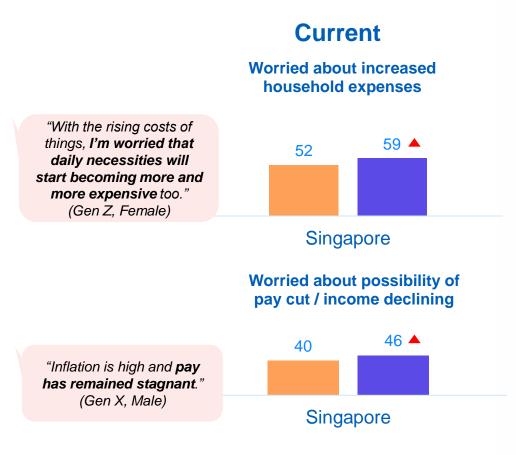
At a micro level, SG consumers are more worried about their household expenses, declining income, future financial commitments, and fewer expect the future situation to be better next year

■ 2024 ■ 2025

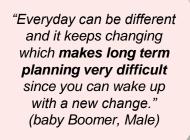


Micro score

47 (-10)





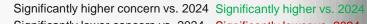


Expect future financial situation to be better off



"Worrying about future and the impact on savings with economic uncertainty." (Gen X, Male)

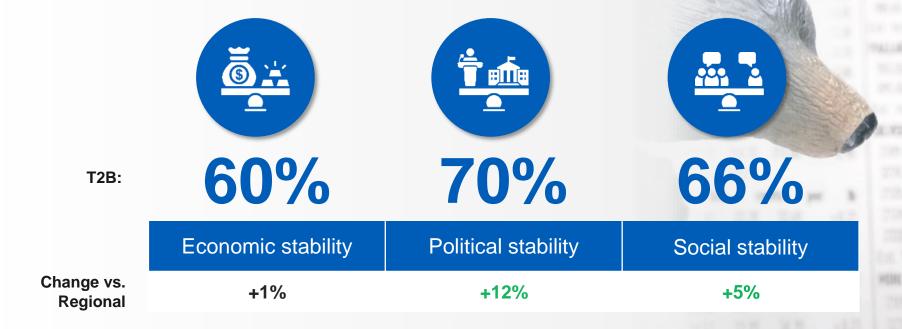
B1. Listed below are some key areas that people talk about. Please indicate how worried you are at the moment about each of them. BF2. Looking ahead to this time next year, where do you expect to be financially compared to today? Base: Total sample, 2025, n=1,000



Significantly lower concern vs. 2024 Significantly lower vs. 2024

Singapore's political and social stability stands out in the region even as the country's economic sentiments declined

Feelings on current economic, political, and social stability (T2B)



#UOB



DAILY CONCERNS & EXPECTATIONS



Consumers in Singapore are more concerned now about their finances and work than before



Current aspects that are worrying (T2B)



Net score:

80%



74%



62%



53%

	Finances^	Surrounding Environment^	Work-related^	Health & Well-being	
Change vs. Regional	+3%	-1%	-2%	-5%	
Change vs. 2024	+9%	NA	+6%	0%	

^New statement added/statement tweaked in 2025

Increased cost of living and household expenses are growing concerns in SG compared to a year ago



Top current aspects that are worrying (T2B) – by market

	Regional	Singapore	Change vs. 2024
Top concern	Increased cost of living due to inflation	Increased cost of living due to inflation	
	59%	66%	+11%
2 nd	Climate change, natural disasters and pollution 56%	Your household's increased expenses 59%	+7%
3 rd	US/Trump tariffs	US/Trump tariffs	
	55%	57%	NA
4 th	Your household's increased expenses	Your long-term financial commitments	
	54%	54%	+5%
5 th	The global geo-political environment	A decline in your savings/ wealth holdings	
	55%	54%	+7%

Concerns about increased expenses, long-term obligations and reduced savings are all significantly higher than 2024



Current aspects that are worrying – Finances

Change vs. 2024:

+7%

+7%

Change vs. Regional:

+5%

+6%

+5%

+4%

+6%

+1%

NA

T2B*:

59%

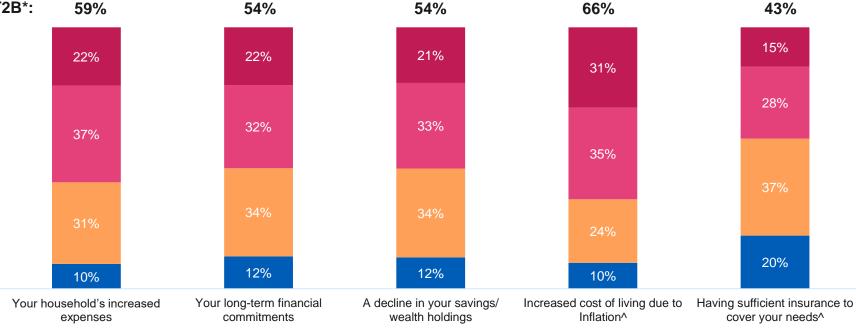
54%

Not at all worried

43%

Finances





'New statement added/statement tweaked in 2025

■ Somewhat worried

A little worried

*T2B: Very/Somewhat worried Significantly higher vs. Regional/2024 Significantly lower vs. Regional/2024

■ Very worried

SG consumers are concerned about the geo-political environment and US tariffs, but less concerned about climate change than in other markets



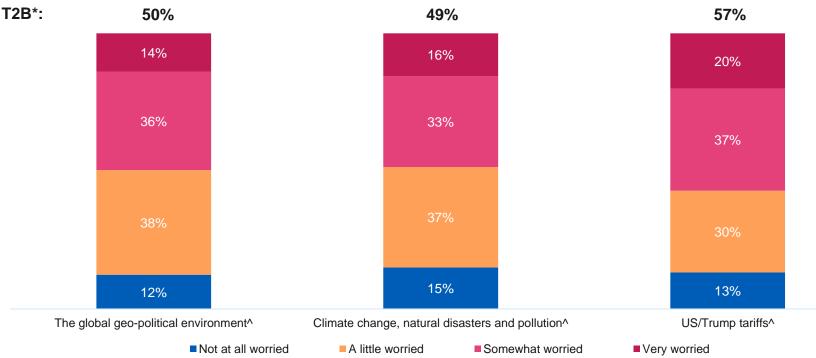
Current aspects that are worrying – Surrounding Environment

Change vs. 2024: +12 NA
Change vs. Regional: -1% -7%

T2B*: 50% 49%

Surrounding
Environment





^New statement added/statement tweaked in 2025

*T2B: Very/Somewhat worried Significantly higher vs. Regional/2024 Significantly lower vs. Regional/2024

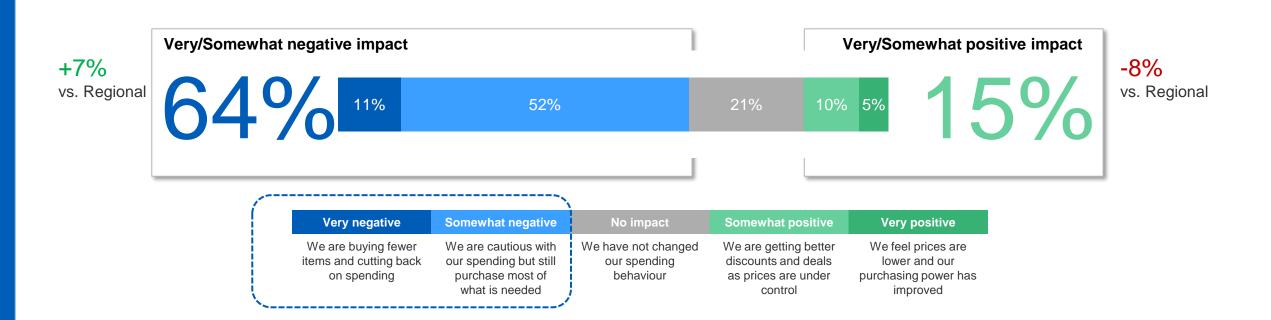
NA

+2%

With their household's purchasing power impacted by inflation, more SG consumers are cautious with their spending



Impact of inflation on household's purchasing power



Singapore consumers worry most about their ability to save and plan for retirement, much higher than others in the region

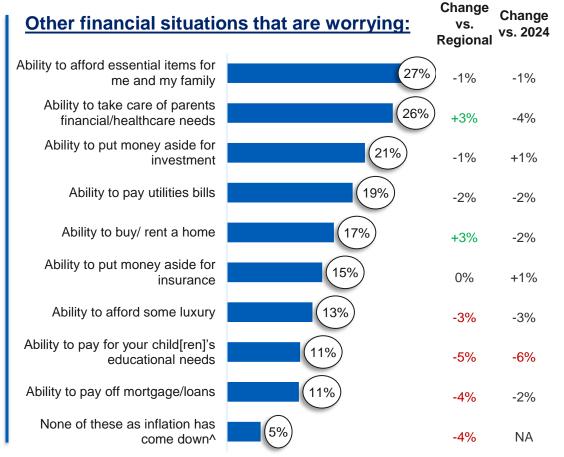


Most worrying financial situations to be in

Top 3 most worrying financial situations to be in:

37% 36% 28%

Ability to put money aside for saving		ey aside for	Ability to plan ahead for retirement	Ability to maintain my current lifestyle		
	nge vs. egional	+3%	+12%	+3%		
Change v	s. 2024	+2%	0%	+4%		



To manage inflation, 1 in 2 consumers seek discounts and have cut back on non-essentials



Efforts in coping with inflation

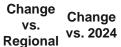
Top 3 efforts in coping with inflation:

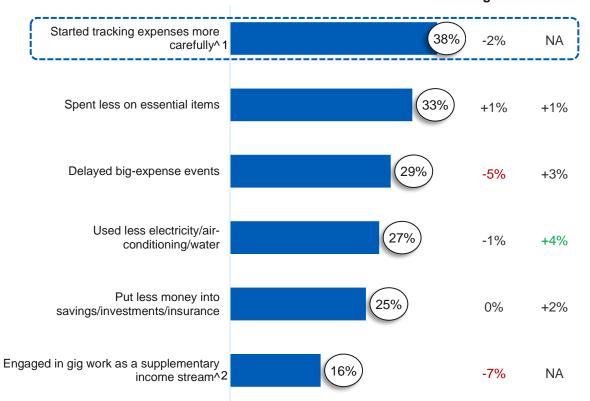
53% 51% 44%



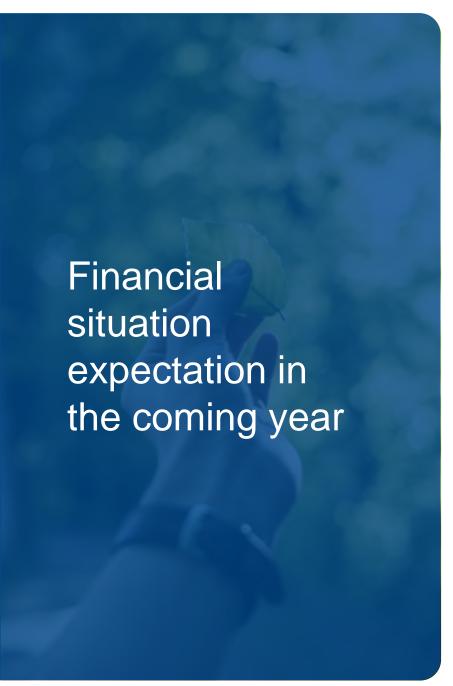
BF3. What have you done in the past 6-12 months to cope with inflation? Base: Total sample, 2025, n=1,000

Other actions taken to cope with inflation:



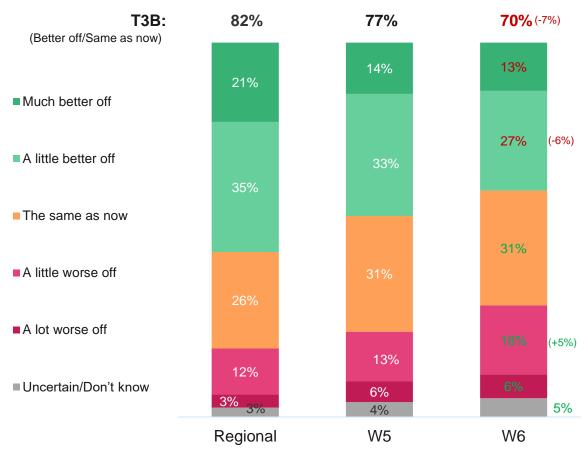


^{^1} New statement added/statement tweaked in 2025



Optimism about future financial improvement among SG consumers is now lower than it was a year ago





BF2. Looking ahead to this time next year, where do you expect to be financially compared to today? Base: Total sample, 2025, n=1,000

*T3B: Better off/Same as now

() Significantly higher vs. 2024

() Significantly lower vs. 2024

Significantly higher vs. Regional Significantly lower vs. Regional





2. SHIFTS IN SPENDING AND FINANCIAL BEHAVIOUR



SHIFTS IN SPENDING HABITS



SG consumers took more time for purchase decisions, with a clear shift **##UOB** toward discounted and economical product choices

Change in shopping habits in the past 12 months

Top 3 changes in shopping habits:

55%

44%

40%

Bought more products on sale or at a discount

Took more time in deciding about new purchases

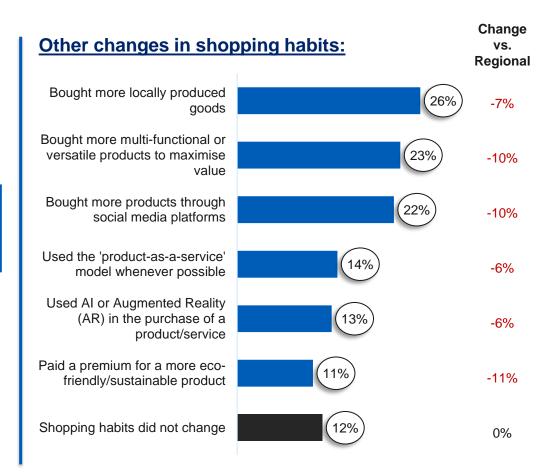
Bought more house brands, value-formoney brands or unbranded items

Change vs. Regional

+6%

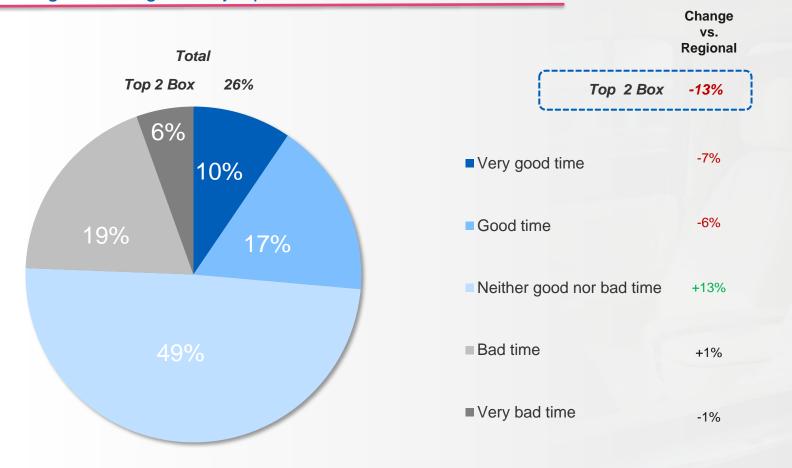
+5%

+7%



Only 1 in 4 believe it is a good time for major purchases, lower than region

Assessing the timing for major purchases



Significantly higher vs. Region Significantly lower vs. Region Significant vs. Significa

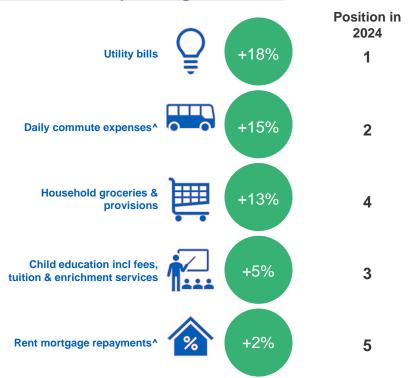
Spending is up across utilities, commuting, and groceries



Top 5 categories where spending increased (sorted by Net increase)

Note: Numbers here represent net change (spend more – spend less)

Top 5 categories where spending increased



Top 5 categories where spending decreased

•		Position in 2024
Clothing, footwear, and apparel	-24%	4
Tech gadgets^	-20%	8
Dining out (fine dining, Michelin Star)^	-20%	1
Jewellery, watches, luxury goods^	-19%	2
Purchase or home delivery of food, snacks	-17%	13



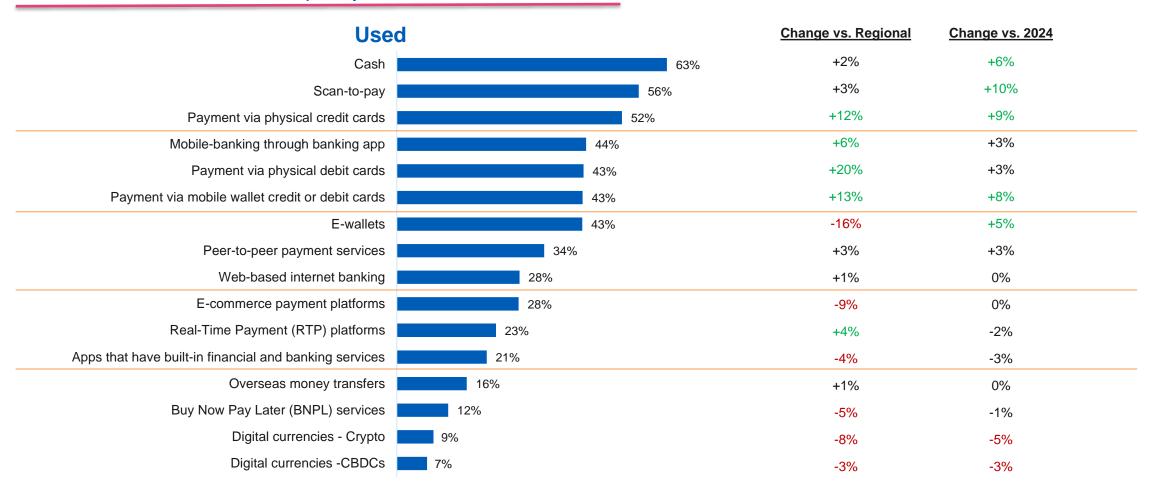


3. DIGITAL PAYMENT METHODS

Strong growth is seen in scan-to-pay, physical credit cards and mobile wallets, while cash continues to remain popular



Products/Services used in the past year

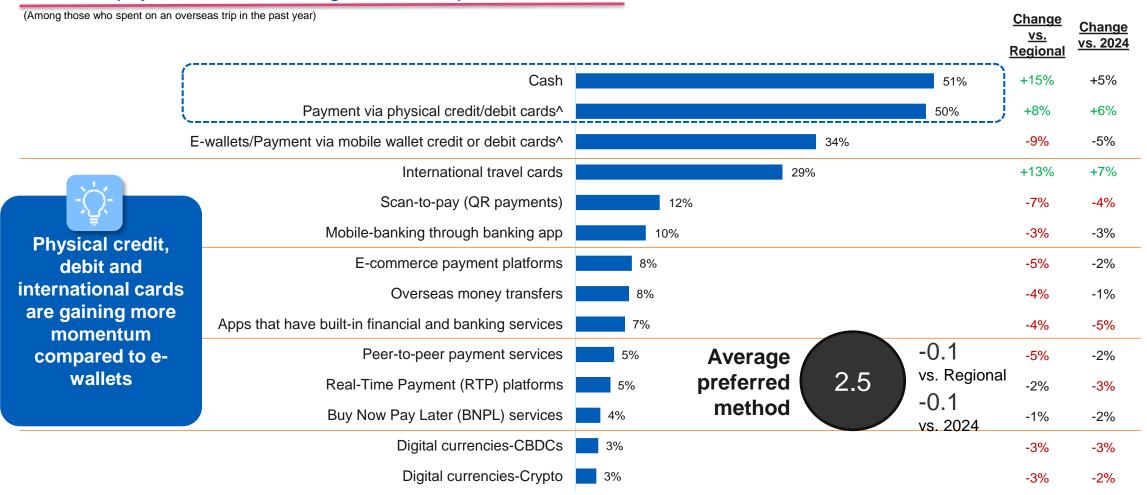


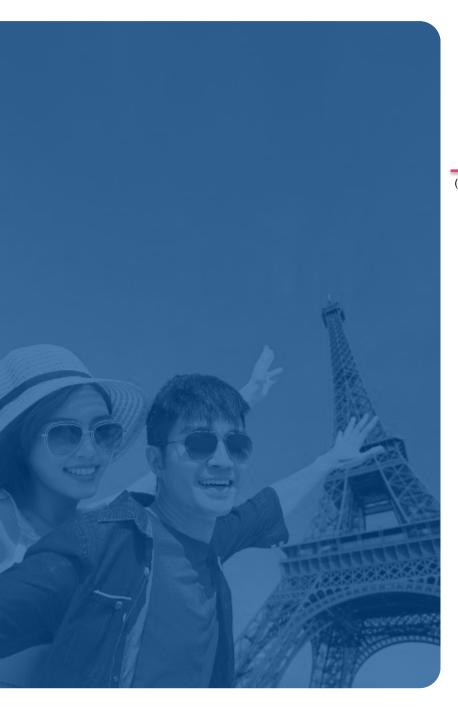
I1. Have you used any of these products or services in the last 6-12 months? Base: Total sample, 2025, n=1,000

⁽⁾ Significantly higher vs. 2024 Significantly higher vs. Regional

Consumers typically use 2 to 3 payment methods during overseas trips, **##UOB** with half relying on cash and physical credit/debit cards

Preferred payment method during overseas trip





Cash is preferred for its convenience with small vendors and to avoid transaction fees



Reasons for preferring cash payments when overseas

(Among those who prefer cash when overseas)

660 For ease of buying at small vendors

+4% vs. Regional

To avoid foreign transaction fees from credit/debit cards

+3% vs. Regional

C5a. You selected "cash" as one of your preferred modes of payment during your overseas trip. Why do you prefer cash over other payment options? Base: Those who preferred cash payments overseas 2025, n= 362

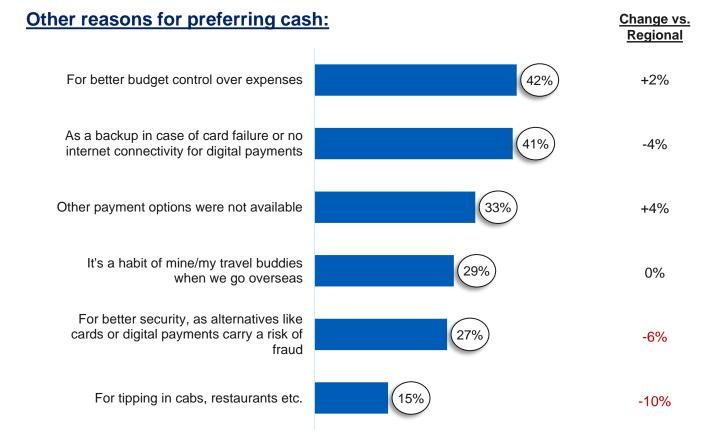


Budget control and payment reliability drive cash preference for 4 in 10 consumers



Reasons for preferring cash payments when overseas

(Among those who prefer cash when overseas)



C5a. You selected "cash" as one of your preferred modes of payment during your overseas trip. Why do you prefer cash over other payment options? Base: Those who preferred cash payments overseas 2025, n= 362





4. FINANCIAL PREPAREDNESS

In financial management, 8 in 10 SG consumers are confident in their ability. Similarly, 8 in 10 actively seek out info to improve their investment knowledge

Attitudes to financial planning

					2025 T2B	Regional T2B	
Overall - I feel confident in my ability to manage my personal finances effectively	3 <mark>%</mark> 19	%	58%	20%	78%	88%	
I actively seek out information to improve my investment knowledge	5% 17	7%	55%	23%	79%	86%	
I trust insurance agents and advisors to help me choose the right policy	8%	26%	51%	15%	66%	77%	
I prefer to enjoy my money now rather than worry too much about the future	13%	32%	41%	15%	56%	66%	
feel pressure from social expectations or peer influences makes saving difficult		34%	42%	13%	55%	64%	
I am comfortable borrowing money if it helps me achieve my financial goals	21%	30%	36%	13%	49%	66%	
■ Strongly disagree ■ Somewhat disagree	Soi	mewhat agree	Strongly ag	ree			

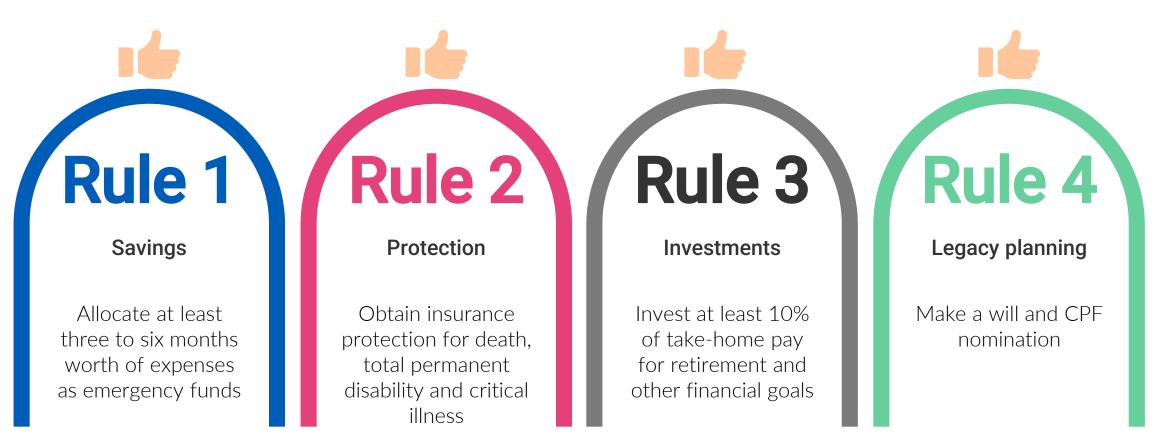


MAS financial planning guidelines



Broad rules of thumb outlined in MAS and the financial industry's Basic Financial Planning Guide, namely:



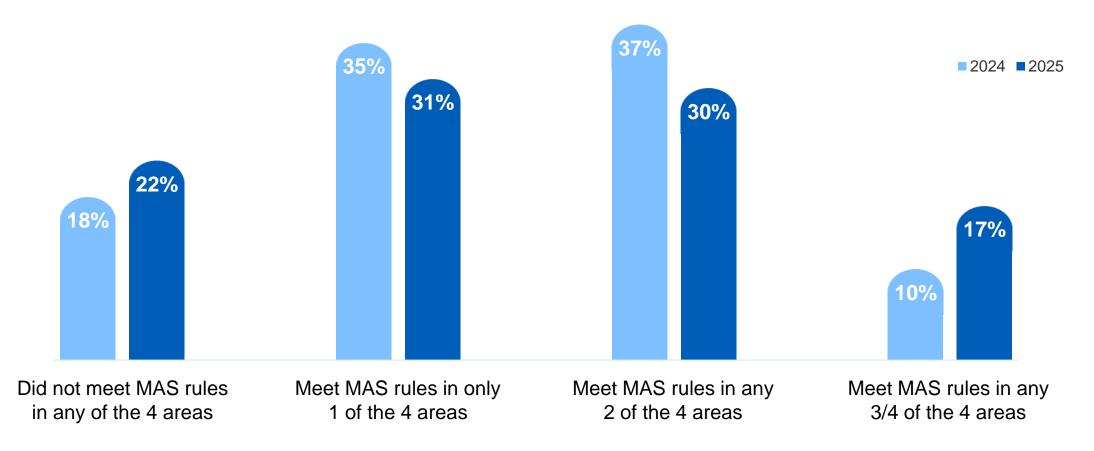


The general financial planning guidelines are based on guidance from the Basic Financial Planning Guide launched by the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS), in conjunction with the Association of Banks in Singapore (ABS), Association of Financial Advisers (Singapore) (AFAS) and Life Insurance Association (LIA) to help Singaporeans take steps to enhance their financial well-being. The guide is available in six customised formats to meet the needs of individuals at different life stages. For more information, please visit the Basic Financial Planning Guide here.

17% of SG consumers meet MAS guidelines in 3 or 4 areas

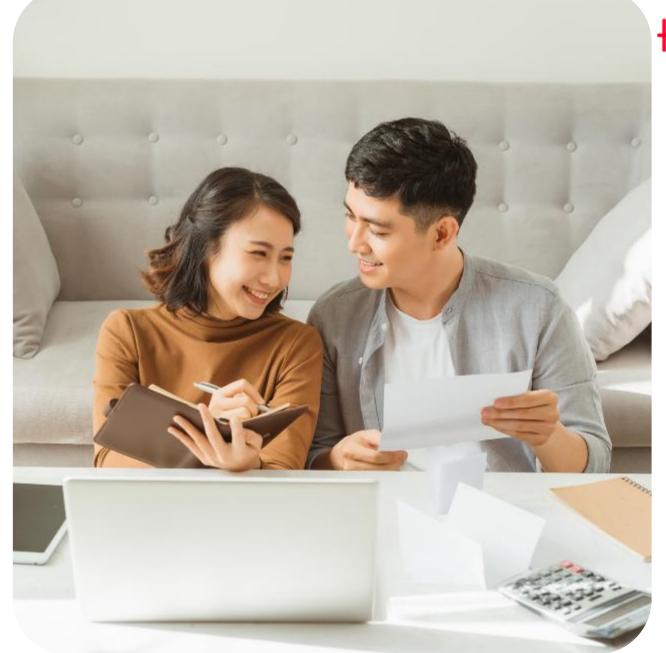






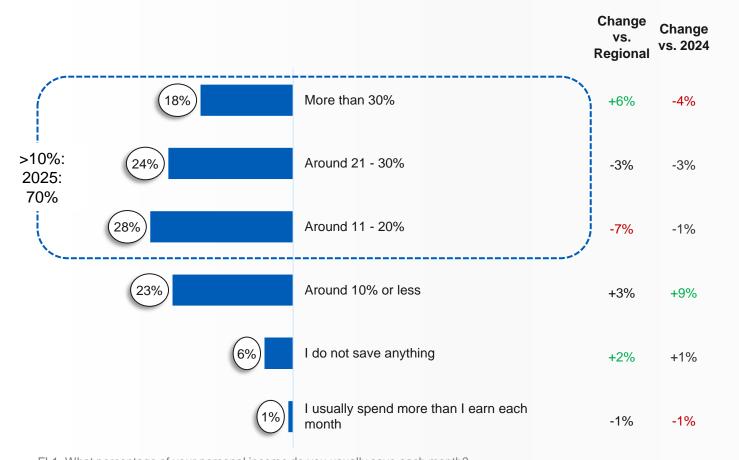


SAVINGS



7 in 10 SG consumers save over 10% of their monthly income, with more saving 30% plus compared to the region

Proportion of income saved each month







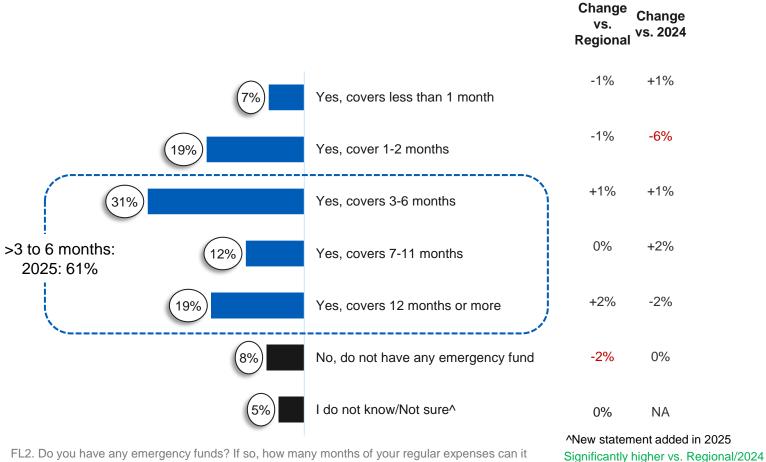
Emergency fund ownership remains high, but has declined over last year



Significantly lower vs. Regional/2024

Availability of emergency funds

cover? Base: Total sample, 2025, n=972





PROTECTION



6 in 10 SG consumers have basic health insurance, which is higher than region but has declined over the last year



Insurance currently owned

	Change vs. Regional	Change vs. W6
[NET] Basic Health Insurance^	+11%	-7%
51% Life insurance	-1%	-7%
Critical illness	+12%	+2%
Personal Accident Insurance - Excluding any governm insurance^	ent +2%	+4%
[NET] Death & Total Permanent Disability	+7%	+10%
Home Insurance - Excluding any government insurance		-3%
Term life insurance	+4%	+2%
Auto insurance - Excluding govt insurance^	-14%	-8%
7%) None of these	-3%	+1%

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				8	
					130
			80/2		
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			W.	40	100
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					1
Sig	gnifican	tly higl	her vs.	Regio	onal

Significantly lower vs. Regional

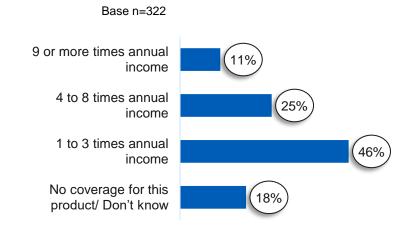
1 in 2 consumers who have taken Death & TPD or CI insurance tend to get a coverage of 1 to 3 times their annual income



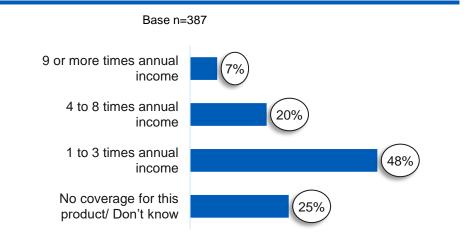
Insurance coverage x annual income

Obtain insurance for:

Death & Total Permanent Disability

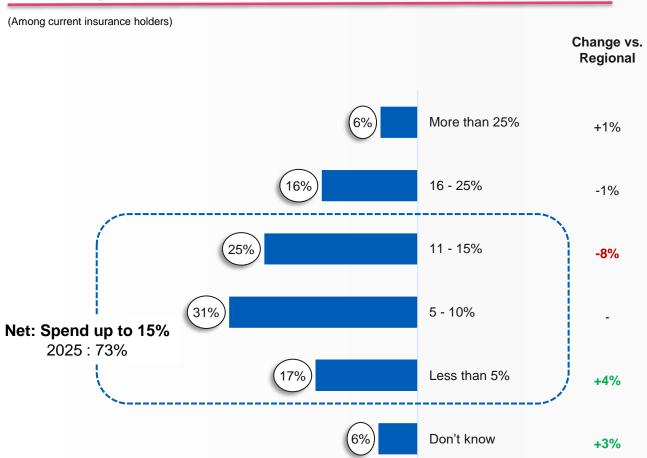


Critical Illness



3 in 4 consumers spend up to 15% of their annual salary on insurance premiums

Percentage of income spent on insurance annually





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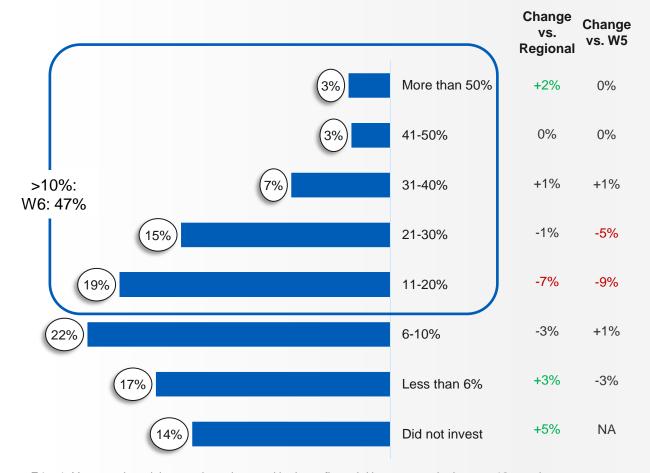


INVESTMENT



About 1 in 2 invested over 10% of their annual income in various financial instruments

Proportion of annual income invested in the past year



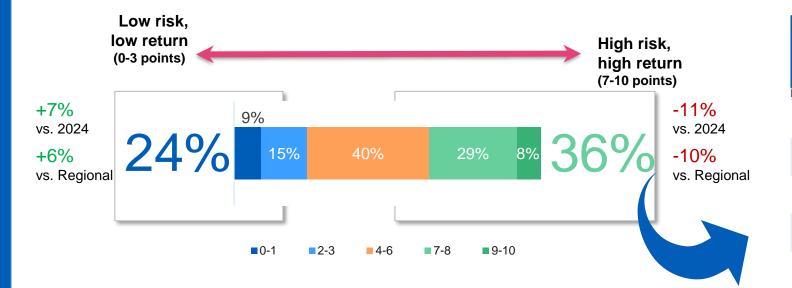




Risk appetite of SG consumers has declined significantly from the last wave



Attitude towards investment vs. Financial instruments where more money was put in



	Total	High risk attitude
Base:	1000	363
Stocks (shares)^	19%	33%
Bank fixed deposits	15%	23%
Physical assets, e.g. property, jewellery, gold etc	13%	22%
Units of managed funds (unit trust)	12%	21%
Bonds (fixed income)^	12%	19%
Sustainable investments e.g. green bonds etc	11%	19%
Property for investment/rental income	11%	18%
Digital currencies and assets, e.g., crypto and NFTs	10%	19%
Digital currencies and assets e.g. CBDCs	10%	18%

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PLANNING -RETIREMENT & LEGACY

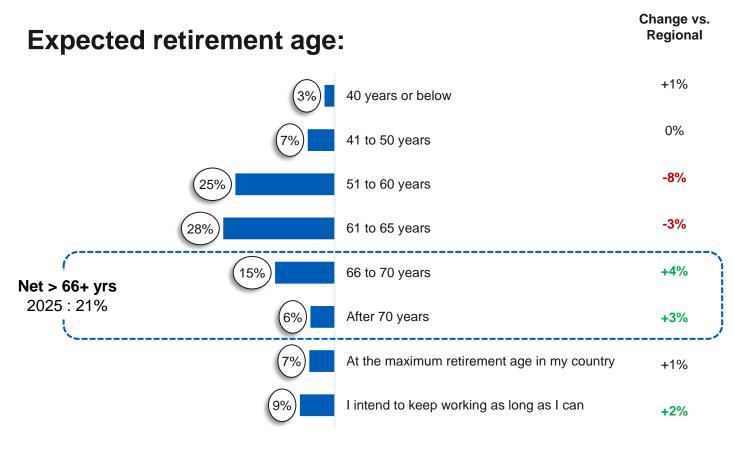




1 in 5 expect to retire after 65 years with 60 years

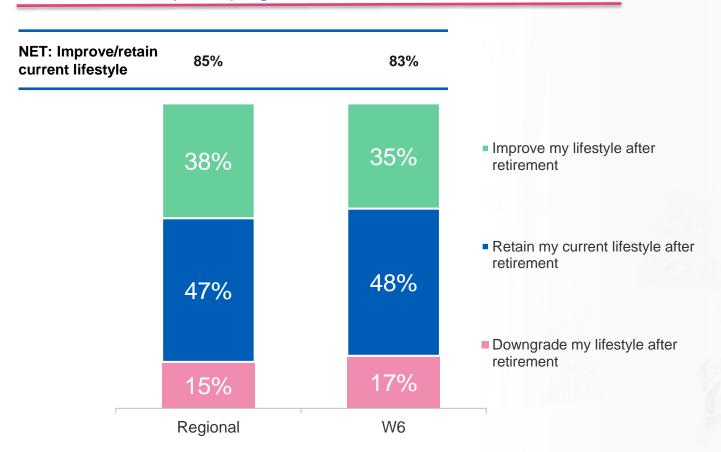


Expected retirement age



Most SG consumers seek to retain or improve their current lifestyle post retirement

Retirement lifestyle hoping to achieve

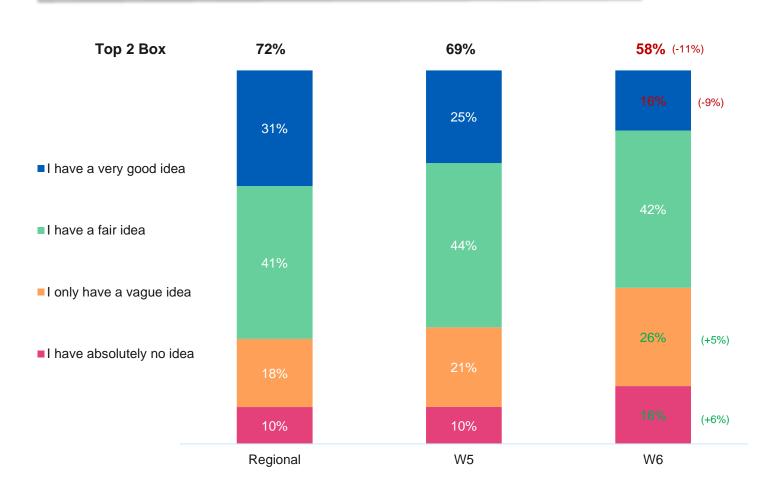




58% have a fair to very good idea about the money they will need to retire comfortably, which is lower than last year



Idea on how much is needed to retire comfortably

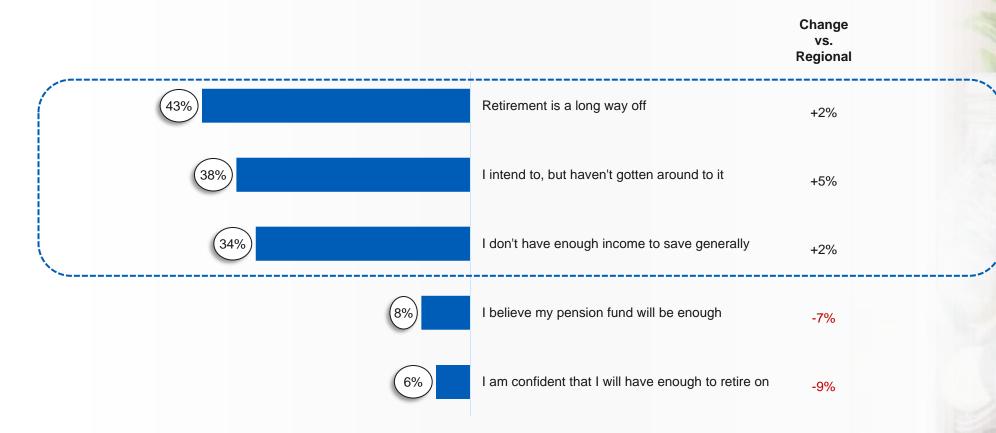


Uncertainty around retirement finances is linked to perceptions of it being far off, procrastination, or inadequate savings



Reasons for not having an idea on how much is needed to retire comfortably

(Among those who with vague or no idea how much they need to retire comfortably)



Significantly higher vs. Regional Significantly lower vs. Regional

1 in 2 SG consumers expect to require SGD 500K – 2 million for a comfortable retirement



Expected retirement amount to retire comfortably – by subgroups

	Total
Base:	845
Less than SGD300,000	5%
SGD300,000 to SGD500,000	16%
SGD501,000 to 1million	27%
SGD1.01 million to SGD2million	27%
SGD2.01 million to SGD5million	19%
SGD5.01 million to SGD10million	4%
Over SGD10 million	2%

Half of SG consumers have nominated a CPF beneficiary, while 1 in 4 have created a will and set up a lasting power of attorney. However, 35% have not taken any legacy planning steps

Legacy planning

51%	CPF nomination
26%	Made a will
24%	Lasting power of attorney
12%	Advance care plan
35%	None of the above

Change vs. Regional	Change vs. W5
-	+1%
-7%	+7%
-5%	-6%
-13%	0%
+6%	+1%



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