A singular inner function is a holomorphic function on the unit disk of the form

\[ S(z) := \exp\left(- \int \frac{e^{it} + z}{e^{it} - z} \, d\mu(t) \right), \]

where \( \mu \) is a finite positive Borel measure on the unit circle that is singular with respect to Lebesgue measure. A well-known and important property of such functions is that \( \lim_{r \to 1} S(re^{i\theta}) = 0 \) \( \mu \)-almost everywhere on the unit circle. In this talk I shall discuss the rate of convergence to zero.