7 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Singapore

The maternal mortality ratio in Singapore has remained stagnant over the last 20 years roughly around 7. Maternal mortality in Singapore is lower than its regional average. Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of pregnancy termination per 100,000 live births.

Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)


3 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Singapore in 2020

In Singapore, the rate of adolescent fertility has remained roughly the same since 2010. The rate in 2020 was lower than the average rate in its income group.

Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)


100.6% of girls and 100.1% of boys complete lower secondary school in Singapore as of 2020 data

Girls and boys in Singapore have a very high completion rate of lower secondary school. Lower secondary education completion rate measures how many children have completed the last grade of lower secondary education regardless of age completed.

Lower secondary completion rate, by sex (% of relevant age group)

Adult literacy in Singapore is lower among women than among men (2020)

In Singapore, both women and men have very high literacy rates. Adult literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15 and above who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement about their everyday life.

Adult literacy rate, by sex (% of people ages 15 and above)

In Singapore, the labor force participation rate among females is 63.2% and among males is 76.7% for 2022.

The labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active. Since 1990, female labor force participation has increased. Compared with labor force participation in the high-income group, the gap between men and women is similar in Singapore.

Vulnerable employment among women has remained nearly the same since 1991.

Workers in vulnerable employment are the least likely to have formal work arrangements, social protection, and safety nets to guard against economic shocks; thus they are more likely to fall into poverty. Vulnerable employment among women is 5.6% and among men is 10.5% in Singapore for 2021. The rate of vulnerable employment is lower for men and women in Singapore compared to the average rate in East Asia & Pacific.
Data is not available for Singapore for Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex (% of 24 hour day)

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Source: National statistical offices or national database and publications compiled by United Nations Statistics Division. The data were downloaded on December 3 from the Global SDG Indicators Database.

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Data is not available for Singapore for Share of business owners, by sex (% of total business owners)

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In 2017, 96.3% of women and 99.7% of men in Singapore had an account

The female rate in Singapore is higher than both East Asia & Pacific and the high-income group. Account ownership denotes the percentage of respondents who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution or report personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months.

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Source: Demirguc-Kunt et al., 2018, Global Financial Inclusion Database, World Bank.

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Data is not available for Singapore for House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49)

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Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)
Data is not available for Singapore for Percentage of women ages 15-49 participating in decisions about:

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)

In Singapore, the share of women who have experienced intimate partner violence is less than the world average, 27%.

Intimate partner violence is by far the most prevalent form of violence against women globally and is defined as the percentage of ever-married women (ages 15-49) who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their husband or partner, whereas those who have ever experienced any form of sexual violence is the percentage of women (ages 15-49) who ever experienced sexual violence irrespective of marital status and perpetrator.

Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced:

Intimate partner violence

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Statcompiler (https://www.statcompiler.com/)

29.1% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2022 in Singapore.

Women in parliaments are the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women. The proportion of seats held by women in Singapore has increased since 2010. The current rate is similar to the average rate in high-income countries.

Seats held by women in national parliaments, female (%)

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) (www.ipu.org). For the year of 1998, the data is as of August 10, 1998.

Women represented 38.5% of those employed in senior and middle management in 2021.

The female share of employment in senior and middle management for Singapore falls in the fourth quintile of all countries for which there are data. Data compiled from the most recent data point available between 2010 and 2022.

Employment in senior and middle management, female (%)

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) (www.ipu.org). For the year of 1998, the data is as of August 10, 1998.
More men than women used a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills in 2021

The gap in internet usage between men and women in Singapore, 7.9, is larger than the gap of the East Asia & Pacific aggregate, 3.1. Internet usage denotes the percentage of respondents who report using a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills in the past 12 months.

Source: Global Findex database

Data retrieved from World Bank Gender Data Portal
https://genderdata.worldbank.org/countries/singapore/