8 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 8. 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.

3 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Singapore in 2019

In Singapore, the rate of adolescent fertility has remained roughly the same since 2010. The rate in 2019 was lower than the average rate in its income group.

100.1% of girls and 100.2% of boys complete lower secondary school in Singapore as of 2019 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)

100% girls and 100% boys complete lower secondary school in Singapore.

Adult literacy in Singapore is lower among women than among men (2019)

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 61.9% and among males is 78.3% for 2019.

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 6.2% and among men is 11.4% in Singapore for 2019. The rate of vulnerable employment is lower for men and women in Singapore compared to the average rate in East Asia & Pacific.
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.

Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex (% of population ages 15+)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
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<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
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<td>East Asia &amp; Pacific</td>
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<td>High income</td>
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Data is not available for Singapore for Share of business owners, by sex (% of total business owners)

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

Data is not available for Singapore for Percentage of women ages 15-49 participating in decisions about:

Data is not available for Singapore for Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced:
29.5% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2020 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 (%)

Used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in the past year, by sex (% age 15+)

In 2017 women and men used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online at approximately the same rate.

The female rate in Singapore is higher than East Asia & Pacific but lower than the high-income group. Internet usage denotes the percentage of respondents who report using the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past 12 months.


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

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Data retrieved on June 15, 2021.

Source: United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects. Data is not available for Singapore for Employment in senior and middle management, female (%)