

Singapore

General

	MALES	FEMALES	YEAR
Total population under 15	382,479	365,595	2017
Total population over 15	2,449,052	2,585,602	2017

** ALL DATA FROM CIA, 2017*

Health

Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live birth	10	2015 est.	CIA, 2017
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	2.4	2016 est.	CIA, 2017
Under-five mortality rate for males per 1,000 live births	2.9	2012	UN Statistics, 2015
Under-five mortality rate for females per 1,000 live births	2.5	2012	UN Statistics, 2015
Births attended by a skilled health professional	100	2014	WHO, 2016
Prevalence of HIV among adults aged 15–49	No Data	2015	WHO, 2017
Life expectancy for men	82.3	2016 est.	CIA, 2017
Life expectancy for women	87.8	2016 est.	CIA, 2017

Education

	MALES	FEMALES	YEAR
Youth literacy rate, ages 15-24	99.85%	99.84%	2015
Adult literacy rate, ages 15+	98.64%	94.98%	2015
Net enrolment rate in primary education	No Data	No Data	
Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education	No Data	No Data	
Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education	No Data	No Data	

** ALL DATA FROM UNESCO INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS, 2017*

- Female graduates from tertiary education: Insufficient data
- Female students enrolled in engineering construction and manufacturing tertiary education programs: Insufficient data
- Female students enrolled in engineering, construction and manufacturing tertiary education programs (2013) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 28.6%
- Female teachers in primary education (2009) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 81.2%
- Female teachers in secondary education (2009) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 65.9%

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- Female teachers in tertiary education (2013) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 35.2%

Economic Activity

- Males over 15 who are active in the labour force (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 76.7%
- Females over 15 who are active in the labour force (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 58.5%
- Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution, or with a money mobile service provider (2011) (UN Statistics, 2017): 96.47%

Decision-Making

- Proportion of seats held by women in National Parliament (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 24

Human Rights

- Girls married before 15 (UNICEF, 2016): Insufficient data
- Females married between 15 and 19 (World Economic Forum, 2013): Insufficient data
- Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime (UN Women, 2016a): 6%
- Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner or a non-partner during the last 12 months (UN Women, 2016a): 1%

Gender and Development Trends in Singapore

Health

Maternal mortality in Singapore has declined from 12 deaths per 100,000 live births in 1990, to 10 in 2015 (WHO, 2015).

There is a continuing downward trend in women having preventive screening for breast cancer, which accounts for 30% of cancer diagnoses in Singapore's women (SCWO, 2014).

Education

Singapore has a young teaching force, with an average age of 36 years (OECD, 2013). Teacher education in Singapore is designed with a strong classroom practicum component, and 83% of teachers have undergone a practicum in the subjects that they teach before becoming full-fledged teachers (OECD, 2013).

The ratio of females to males in tertiary education has increased at a rate of 3.5% year, over the last 20 years; in 2014, the ratio was 71 females per 100 males, almost doubling the rate of 37 females per 100 males in 1995 (Statistics Singapore, 2016).

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Economy

As of June 2014, 41.4% of Singaporean residents employed as professionals were women (U.S. Department of State, 2016). There has been a 15% jump in female presence in the workforce, over the last ten years (World Economic Forum, 2016).

According to UN Stats, 31% of Singaporean companies had at least one woman on their executive board in 2011 (p. 137).

Governance

The 2015 elections resulted in minimal change in the parliament's overall make-up. There was a small reduction in the number of women elected, down from 24 to 22 (23.9% of the total legislature) (Inter-Parliamentary Union, 2015).

Human Rights

Spousal rape in Singapore is generally not a crime, but husbands who force their wives to have intercourse against their will can be prosecuted for other offenses, such as assault (U.S. Department of State, 2016).

1 in 10 women in Singapore report physical or sexual violence (UN Women, 2016). The law prescribes mandatory caning and a minimum imprisonment of two years for conviction on any charge of "outraging modesty" that caused a victim to fear death or injury (U.S. Department of State, 2016).

Singapore SDG Progress Profile

- Singapore is currently ranked 19th for overall performance under the SDGs, with a median rank of 28th.
- Singapore has ranked 5th in the UN's 2015 Gender Inequality Index (GII) (UNDP, 2015).

SDG 4: Achieve universal access to affordable and quality education at all levels. (Data retrieved from SDG indicator profiles, 2016)

- Expected years of schooling (years): 15.4 (SDG threshold met)
- Literacy rate of 15-24 years old (%): 99.8 (SDG threshold met)
- Net primary school enrolment rate (%): 100 (SDG threshold met)

SDG 5: Achieve gender equality, protect and empower women, the youth and persons in vulnerable situations.

(Data retrieved from SDG indicator profiles, 2016)

- Women in national parliaments (%): 23.9 (significant challenges remain)

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- Female years of schooling (% male): 92.6 (significant challenges remain)
- Female labor force participation (% male): 76.6 (SDG threshold met)
- Unmet demand for contraceptives (%): 25.2 (significant challenges remain)

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