

Template for the IAP 2021

Economy: Singapore

<p>Ratio of women's representation in leadership* in both the public and private sectors (* based on each economy's indicators and definitions, or equivalent to P-5 and above of the UN; see https://careers.un.org/lbw/home.aspx?viewtype=SC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Proportion of Women Members of Parliament¹: ~30% (2021). The Inter-Parliamentary Union's world average is 25.5%².• Proportion of Women Permanent Secretaries in Civil Service: 22.2% (2020)• Proportion of Women Deputy Secretaries in Civil Service: 26.3% (2020)• Proportion of Female judges in Supreme Court: 24.1% (2020)• Proportion of Female Judicial Officers in Supreme Court³: 48.6% (2020)• Proportion of Female Judicial Officers in State Courts⁴: 46.1.% (2020)• Proportion of Female Judicial Officers in Family Courts: 56.1% (2020)• Proportion of Women Employers: 28.3% (2019)• Proportion of Female Community or Grassroots Leaders: 46.5% (2020)• Percentage of women on boards of the top 100 Singapore Stock Exchange -listed companies: 17.6% (2020)
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¹ Elected Members of Parliament (MPs), Non-Constituency Members of Parliament (NCMPs) and Nominated Members of Parliament (NMPs).

² Both houses combined as at 1 Oct 2019. <http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/world.htm>

³ Judicial officers include the Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Senior Assistant Registrars and Assistant Registrars.

⁴ Judicial Officers in the State Courts concurrently hold the appointments of District Judge and/or Magistrate, Coroner, Registrar/Deputy Registrar.