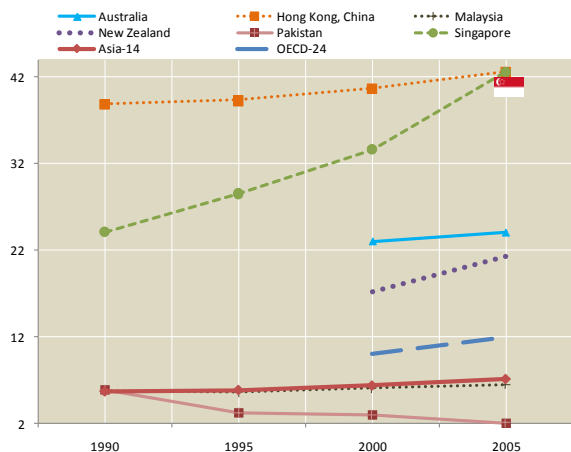


KEY FINDINGS: SINGAPORE

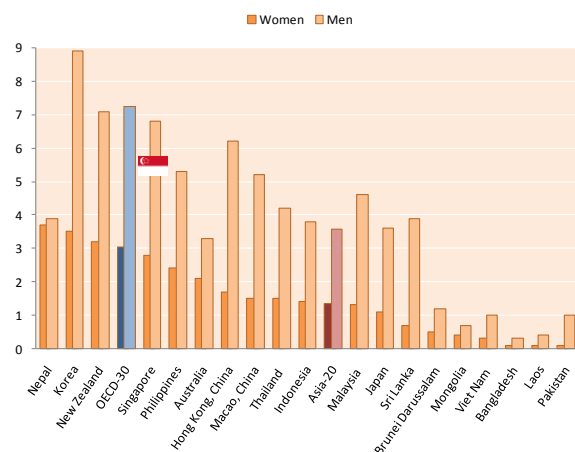
Migration: In 2005 Singapore and Hong Kong-China had the highest stocks of foreign-born population as a share of the total population, with the foreign-born population making up 42.6% of their populations. This level was almost six times higher than the average for 14 Asian economies (7.2%) and more than triple the average for 24 OECD countries (11.9%).

Gender Wage Gaps: While the proportion of employers who are women are more important in Nepal, Korea and Singapore at respectively 3.7%, 3.5%, and 2.8% of the total workforce, it is consistently less significant than the proportion of male employers at 3.9%, 8.9% and 6.8%. Meanwhile, the average for 30 OECD countries is double the average for 20 Asian economies (3.0% versus 1.4% for female employers and 7.2% versus 3.6% for male employers).

Stock of foreign-born population as a share of total population, 1990-2005 (%)



Percentage of total labour force that has the “employer” status, by gender 2006/2007



Sources: - Foreign population: United Nations (2006), *World Population Prospects* database; except Australia, New Zealand, and OECD-24 from OECD (2009), *Society at a Glance*, Paris. - Employers: United Nations Statistics Division (2008), *Statistics and indicators on women and men*, online database.

Old-age income replacement rates: In terms of pensions for male high earners Singapore is at the bottom of the rankings, at 8.3% of earnings replaced, compared to those in Viet Nam with a replacement rate of 67.8% and those of 30 OECD countries (49.7%).

Infant Mortality: Singapore and Japan have the lowest infant mortality rates in the region, with an average of 3 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2006, close to the average for 30 OECD countries (5 deaths per 1,000 live births in the same year), and more than 9 times less than the average for 14 Asian economies (29 deaths per 1,000 live births).

Prisoners: Singapore has the highest number of prisoners, at 269 incarcerated per 100,000 people, followed by Thailand at 253 per 100,000, and Mongolia at 244 per 100,000 people. The average for 30 OECD countries is 136 incarcerated per 100,000 people, while the average for 14 Asian economies is 125.