161 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Bolivia

The maternal mortality ratio in Bolivia has improved from 284 in 2000 to 161 in 2020. Maternal mortality in Bolivia is higher 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)](image)


64 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Bolivia in 2020

In Bolivia, the rate of adolescent fertility has decreased since 2010. The rate in 2020 was higher than the average rate in its income group.

![Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)](image)


90.2% of girls and 88.2% of boys complete lower secondary school in Bolivia as of 2020 data

The female rate in Bolivia is higher than both Latin America & Caribbean and the lower-middle income group. 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)](image)

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

In Bolivia, 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)](image)

In Bolivia, the labor force participation rate among females is 59.1% and among males is 79.6% 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 lower-middle income group, the gap between men and women is lower in Bolivia.

Vulnerable employment for females has improved in Bolivia 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 72.8% and among men is 60.7% in Bolivia for 2021. The rate of vulnerable employment is higher for men and women in Bolivia compared to the average rate in Latin America & Caribbean.
In 2017, 53.9% of women and 55% of men in Bolivia had an account.

The national rate for women having accounts is similar to the average rate within Latin America & Caribbean and among lower-middle income countries. 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.

Source: Demirguc-Kunt et al., 2018, Global Financial Inclusion Database, World Bank.
In Bolivia, the share of women who have experienced intimate partner violence is greater 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 have ever experienced sexual violence irrespective of marital status and perpetrator.

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

Intimate partner violence

42%

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

Women represented 28.6% of those employed in senior and middle management in 2021.

The female share of employment in senior and middle management for Bolivia falls in the second 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 Bolivia, 10.1, is larger than the gap of the Latin America & Caribbean aggregate, 11.8. 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/bolivia/