1,063 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Chad

The maternal mortality ratio in Chad has improved from 1,366 in 2000 to 1,063 in 2020. Maternal mortality in Chad 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.


141 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Chad in 2020

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


13.9% of girls and 24.4% of boys complete lower secondary school in Chad as of 2021 data

The gap in lower secondary completion rate between boys and girls, 10.5, is larger than the gap of the Sub-Saharan Africa aggregate, 3. Lower secondary education completion rate measures how many children have completed the last grade of lower secondary education regardless of age completed.

Adult literacy in Chad is lower among women than among men (2021)

The gap in adult literacy between men and women, 17.2, is larger than the gap of the Sub-Saharan Africa aggregate, 13. 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.

In Chad, the labor force participation rate among females is 48.4% and among males is 70.8% 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 decreased. Compared with labor force participation in the low-income group, the gap between men and women is higher in Chad.

Vulnerable employment for females has improved in Chad 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 96.4% and among men is 86.6% in Chad for 2021. The rate of vulnerable employment is higher for men and women in Chad compared to the average rate in Sub-Saharan Africa.


Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators database. Estimates are based on data obtained from International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT at https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/.
In 2017, 14.9% of women and 29% of men in Chad had an account.

The gap in account ownership between men and women in Chad, 14.2, is larger than the gap of the Sub-Saharan Africa aggregate, 11.5. 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.

Data is not available for Chad for Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex (% of 24 hour day)

Data is not available for Chad for Share of business owners, by sex (% of total business owners)

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

Source: Demirgüç-Kunt et al., 2018, Global Financial Inclusion Database, World Bank.
59.8% of men and 36.4% of women owned a dwelling either alone or jointly in 2015

For women in particular, asset ownership is a source of economic empowerment and provides protection in the case of marital dissolution or abandonment. There is increasing evidence that ownership of property by women has positive consequences for women’s empowerment, nutritional and health outcomes, and children’s schooling.

House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40.2% do not own a house</td>
<td>63.6% do not own a house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.3% own a house alone</td>
<td>8.2% own a house alone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.5% own a house jointly</td>
<td>23.2% own a house jointly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0% own a house both alone and jointly</td>
<td>4.7% own a house both alone and jointly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)

17.4% of women participated in making major decisions in the household in 2015

Women participating in making major decisions is the percentage of currently married women ages 15-49 who say that they alone or jointly have the final say in (i) making major household purchases, (ii) decisions about own healthcare, and (iii) visits to family, relatives, friends.

| Percentage of women ages 15-49 participating in decisions about: |
| Visits to family, relatives, friends | Making major household purchase | Own health care |
| 47.2% | 39.8% | 24.9% |

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)

In Chad, the share of women who have experienced intimate partner violence is nearly the same as 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 ever experienced sexual violence irrespective of marital status and perpetrator.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Any form of sexual violence</th>
<th>Intimate partner violence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Statcompiler (https://www.statcompiler.com/)
25.9% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2022 in Chad

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 Chad has increased since 2010. The current rate is similar to the average rate in low-income countries.

Seats held by women in national parliaments, female (%)

![Graph showing seats held by women in national parliaments, 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 2017

The female rate in Chad is lower than both Sub-Saharan Africa and the low-income group. Internet usage denotes the percentage of respondents who report using a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills in the past 12 months.

Used a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills in the past year, by sex (% age 15+)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
<td>19.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Income</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>37.8%</td>
<td>31.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Global Findex database