Genderi Dominican Republic<br>(4)worlobankgroup Income Group: Upper middle income Region: Latin America \& Caribbean<br>Gender Landscape Brief [

## 107 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in the Dominican Republic

The maternal mortality ratio in the Dominican Republic has worsened from 79 in 2000 to 107 in 2020. Maternal mortality in the Dominican Republic 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.


Source: WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group, and UNDESA/Population Division. Trends in Maternal Mortality 2000 to 2020. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2023

66 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in the Dominican Republic in 2021

In the Dominican Republic, the rate of adolescent fertility has decreased since 2010. The rate in 2021 was higher than the average rate in its income group.


Source: United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects.
82.1\% of girls and $74 \%$ of boys complete lower secondary school in the Dominican Republic as of 2022 data

The female rate in the Dominican Republic is higher than Latin America \& Caribbean but lower than the upper-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)

- Female - Male

Dominican Republic


Adult literacy in the Dominican Republic is nearly the same among women and men (2022)

In the Dominican Republic, 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)

- Female - Male

Dominican Republic

| $95.4 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $95.6 \%$ |

Latin America \& Caribbean

|  | $94.9 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Upper middle income | $94.3 \%$ |
|  | $97.2 \%$ |

In the Dominican Republic, the labor force participation rate among females is $51.8 \%$ and among males is $76.1 \%$ for 2023

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 upper-middle income group, the gap between men and women is higher in the Dominican Republic.

Labor force participation rate, by sex (\% of population ages 15+) (modeled ILO estimate) Female Male


Source: International Labour Organization. "ILO Modelled Estimates and Projections database (ILOEST)" ILOSTAT. Accessed February 06, 2024. https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/.

## Vulnerable employment among women has remained nearly the same 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 $29.6 \%$ and among men is $47.2 \%$ in the Dominican Republic for 2022 . The rate of vulnerable employment is higher for men but lower for women in the Dominican Republic compared to the average rate in Latin America \& Caribbean.

Vulnerable employment, by sex (\% of total employment) (modeled ILO estimate)

- Female - Male

| Dominican Republic |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| $60 \%$ |  |
| 50 |  |

[^0]In the Dominican Republic, women spend 4.4 times as much time on unpaid domestic and care work than men

The data, expressed as a proportion of time in a day, measure the average time an individual spends on household provision of services for own consumption. In 2016, women in the Dominican Republic spent $16.7 \%$ of their day and men spent $3.8 \%$ of their day on unpaid work. Data compiled from the most recent data point between 2010 and 2019.


Source: National statistical offices or national database and publications compiled by United Nations Statistics Division. The data were downloaded on December 3 from the Global SDG Indicators Database:

## Data is not available for the Dominican Republic for Share of business owners, by sex (\% of total business owners)

Source: World Bank's Entrepreneurship Survey and database (https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/entrepreneurship). Downloaded on November 29, 2023.


## 30.4\% of women owned a dwelling either alone or jointly in 2013

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)
Male
Female

69.6\% do not own a house
9.2\% own a house alone
18.1\% own a house jointly
$3.0 \%$ own a house both alone and jointly

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)

Percentage of women ages 15-49 participating in decisions about:

Visits to family, relatives,
friends
$92.5 \%$

Making major household purchase


Own health care


In the Dominican Republic, the share of women who have experienced intimate partner violence is less 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 ever experienced sexual violence irrespective of marital status and perpetrator.

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


## $27.9 \%$ of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2022 in the Dominican Republic

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 the Dominican Republic has increased since 2010. The current rate is similar to the average rate in upper-middle income countries.

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


Women represented 58.7\% of those employed in senior and middle management in 2022

The female share of employment in senior and middle management for the Dominican Republic falls in the highest quintile of all countries for which there are data. Data compiled from the most recent data point available between 2010 and 2023

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

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

## More men than women used a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills in 2021

The female rate in the Dominican Republic is lower than both Latin America \& Caribbean and the upper-middle income group. Internet usage denotes the percentage o respondents who report using a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills in the past 12 months.

- Female Male

Dominican Republic


Latin America \& Caribbean


Upper middle income


World

| $37.8 \%$ |  | 3 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |


[^0]:    Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators database. Estimates are based on data obtained from International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT at https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/.

