43 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in El Salvador

The maternal mortality ratio in El Salvador has remained stagnant over the last 20 years roughly around 43. Maternal mortality in El Salvador is lower 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)**

- **El Salvador**
- **Latin America & Caribbean**
- **Lower middle income**


57 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in El Salvador in 2020

In El Salvador, 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)**

- **El Salvador**
- **Latin America & Caribbean**
- **Lower middle income**
- **World**


72.3% of girls and 70.1% of boys complete lower secondary school in El Salvador as of 2019 data

The female rate in El Salvador is lower 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)**

- **El Salvador**
- **Latin America & Caribbean**
- **Lower middle income**

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

The adult female literacy rate in El Salvador is lower than in Latin America & Caribbean. 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)**

- **El Salvador**
- **Latin America & Caribbean**
- **Lower middle income**

In El Salvador, the labor force participation rate among females is 45.5% and among males is 74.4% 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 El Salvador.

![Labor force participation rate, by sex (% of population ages 15+) (modeled ILO estimate)](image)


Vulnerable employment for females has improved in El Salvador 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 43.7% and among men is 27% in El Salvador for 2021. The rate of vulnerable employment is lower for men but higher for women in El Salvador compared to the average rate in Latin America & Caribbean.

![Vulnerable employment, by sex (% of total employment) (modeled ILO estimate)](image)

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 El Salvador, women spend 2.9 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 2017, women in El Salvador spent 20.2% of their day and men spent 7% of their day on unpaid work. Data compiled from the most recent data point between 2010 and 2019.

![Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex (% of 24 hour day)](image)

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.

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In 2017, 24.4% of women and 37.6% of men in El Salvador had an account.

The gap in account ownership between men and women in El Salvador, 13.2, is larger than the gap of the Latin America & Caribbean aggregate, 6.6. 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.

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

Source: Demirguc-Kunt et al., 2018, Global Financial Inclusion Database, World Bank.
In El Salvador, 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:

| Intimate partner violence | 21% |

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Statcompiler (https://www.statcompiler.com/)
27.4% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2022 in El Salvador.

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 El Salvador has increased since 2010. The current rate is higher than the average rate in lower-middle income countries.

Women represented 40.5% of those employed in senior and middle management in 2021.

The female share of employment in senior and middle management for El Salvador falls in the fourth quintile of all countries for which there are data. Data compiled from the most recent data point available between 2010 and 2022.

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

Employment in senior and middle management, female (%)

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

The female rate in El Salvador is lower than both Latin America & Caribbean and the lower-middle 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.

Data retrieved from World Bank Gender Data Portal
https://genderdata.worldbank.org/countries/el-salvador/