38 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Fiji

The maternal mortality ratio in Fiji has improved from 49 in 2000 to 38 in 2020. Maternal mortality in Fiji 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.


27 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Fiji in 2020

In Fiji, the rate of adolescent fertility has decreased since 2010. The rate in 2020 was nearly the same as the average rate in its income group.


106.6% of girls and 100.1% of boys complete lower secondary school in Fiji as of 2021 data

Girls and boys in Fiji have a very high completion rate of lower secondary school. Lower secondary education completion rate measures how many children have completed the last grade of lower secondary education regardless of age completed.

In Fiji, the labor force participation rate among females is 38.1% and among males is 75.4% 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 remained roughly the same. Compared with labor force participation in the upper-middle income group, the gap between men and women is higher in Fiji.

Vulnerable employment for females has improved in Fiji 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 28.8% and among men is 33.5% in Fiji for 2021. The rate of vulnerable employment is lower for men and women in Fiji compared to the average rate in East Asia & Pacific.


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 Fiji, 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 2016, women in Fiji spent 15.2% of their day and men spent 5.2% 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)

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

Data is not available for Fiji for Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex (% of population ages 15+)

Data is not available for Fiji for House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49)

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

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:


Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)
Data is not available for Fiji for Percentage of women ages 15-49 participating in decisions about:

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)

In Fiji, 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: **52%**

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

19.6% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2022 in Fiji

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 Fiji has increased since 2010. The current rate is lower than the average rate in upper-middle income countries.

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.

Women represented 38.6% of those employed in senior and middle management in 2016

The female share of employment in senior and middle management for Fiji 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.

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.

Data is not available for Fiji for Used a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills in the past year, by sex (% age 15+)

Source: Global Findex database
Data retrieved from World Bank Gender Data Portal
https://genderdata.worldbank.org/countries/fiji/