Genderr Guyana<br>4) worlobankяroup Income Group: High income Region: Latin America \& Caribbean

Gender Landscape Brief [

## 112 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Guyana

The maternal mortality ratio in Guyana has improved from 190 in 2000 to 112 in 2020. Maternal mortality in Guyana 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)
0 200 per 100,000 live births No data


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

67 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Guyana in 2021

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

Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)

$89.6 \%$ of girls and $76.9 \%$ of boys complete lower secondary school in Guyana as of 2010 data

The gap in lower secondary completion rate between boys and girls, 12.6, is larger than the gap of the Latin America \& Caribbean aggregate, 3.9. 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

Guyana
Latin America \& Caribbean


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

The adult female literacy rate in Guyana 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)

- Female - Male

Guyana

|  | .4\% |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 89.7\% |
| Latin America \& Caribbean |  |

In Guyana, the labor force participation rate among females is $39.6 \%$ and among males is $62.5 \%$ 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 high-income group, the gap between men and women is higher in Guyana.


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

Vulnerable employment for females has improved in Guyana 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 $30 \%$ and among men is $28 \%$ in Guyana for 2022. The rate of vulnerable employment is lower for men and women in Guyana compared to the average rate in Latin America \& Caribbean.

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

- Female - Male


[^0]Data is not available for Guyana for Proportion of time
spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex (\% of
24 hour day)

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 Guyana 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.

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

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

Data is not available for Guyana for Percentage of women ages 15-49 participating in decisions about:

In Guyana, 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 ever experienced sexual violence irrespective of marital status and perpetrator.

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


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

## $35.4 \%$ of seats in national parliament were held by women in

 2022 in GuyanaWomen 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 Guyana has increased since 2010. The current rate is higher than the average rate in high-income countries.

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


Women represented $45.9 \%$ of those employed in senior and middle management in 2019

The female share of employment in senior and middle management for Guyana 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

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

Data retrieved from World Bank Gender Data Portal


[^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/.

