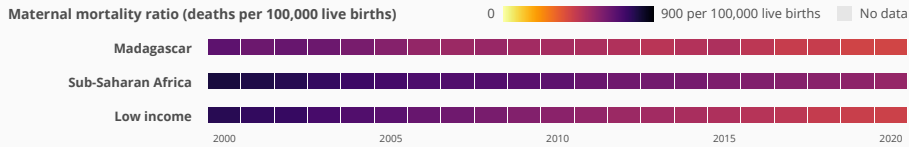


## 392 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Madagascar

The maternal mortality ratio in Madagascar has improved from 658 in 2000 to 392 in 2020. Maternal mortality in Madagascar 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.

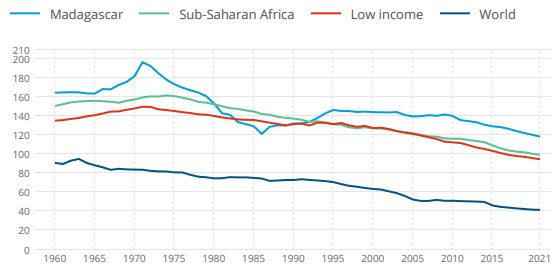


Source: WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group, and UNDESA/Population Division. Trends in Maternal Mortality 2000 to 2020. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2023

## 119 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Madagascar in 2021

In Madagascar, 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)

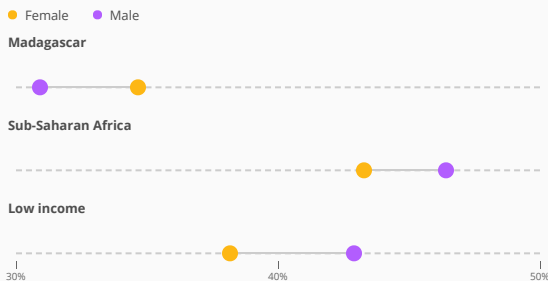


Source: United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects.

## 34.6% of girls and 30.9% of boys complete lower secondary school in Madagascar as of 2022 data

The female rate in Madagascar is lower than both Sub-Saharan Africa and the low-income group. Lower secondary education completion rate measures how many children have completed the last grade of lower secondary education regardless of age completed.

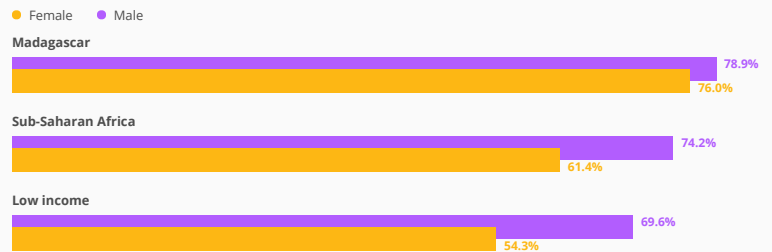
### Lower secondary completion rate, by sex (% of relevant age group)



## Adult literacy in Madagascar is lower among women than among men (2022)

The adult female literacy rate in Madagascar is higher than in Sub-Saharan Africa. 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)

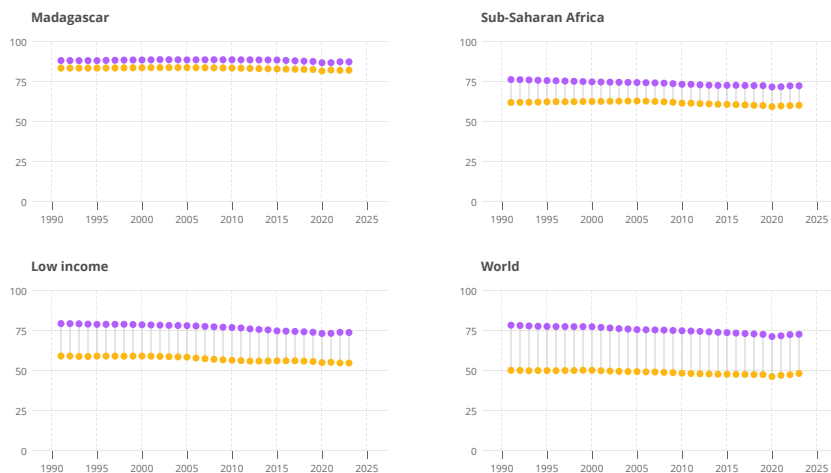


Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), UIS.Stat Bulk Data Download Service. Accessed September 19, 2023. <https://apiportal.uis.unesco.org/bdds>.

**In Madagascar, the labor force participation rate among females is 82.6% and among males is 87.8% 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 remained roughly the same. Compared with labor force participation in the low-income group, the gap between men and women is lower in Madagascar.

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



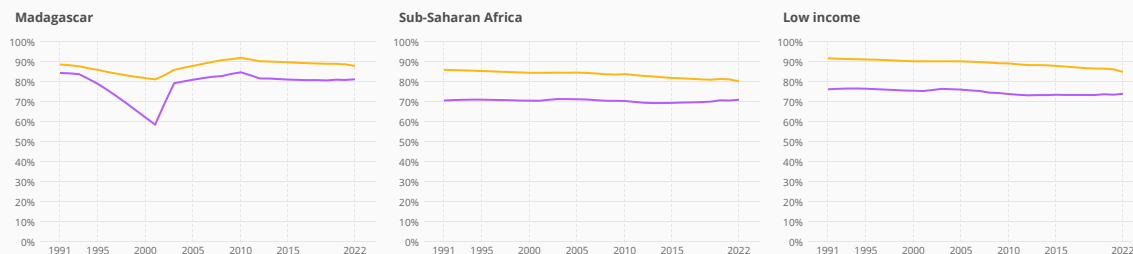
Source: International Labour Organization. "ILO Modelled Estimates and Projections database (ILOEST)" ILOSTAT. Accessed February 06, 2024. <https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/>.

**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 88.2% and among men is 81.5% in Madagascar for 2022. The rate of vulnerable employment is higher for men and women in Madagascar compared to the average rate in Sub-Saharan Africa.

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

— Female — Male



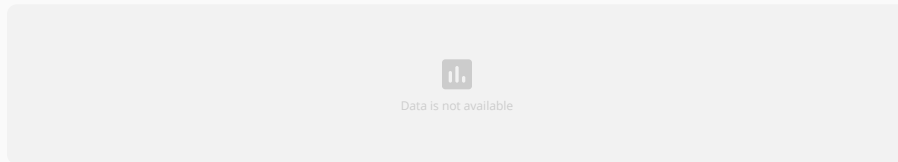
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators database. Estimates are based on data obtained from International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT at <https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/>.

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

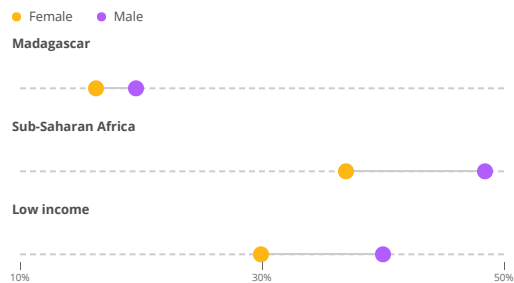


Source: World Bank's Entrepreneurship Survey and database (<https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/entrepreneurship>). Downloaded on November 29, 2023.

### In 2017, 16.3% of women and 19.6% of men in Madagascar had an account

The female rate in Madagascar is lower than both Sub-Saharan Africa and the low-income group. 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+)



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

## 56.6% of men and 47.7% of women owned a dwelling either alone or jointly in 2021

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



43.4% do not own a house

28.9% own a house alone

21.6% own a house jointly

6.2% own a house both alone and jointly

#### Female



52.3% do not own a house

11.3% own a house alone

20.8% own a house jointly

15.6% own a house both alone and jointly

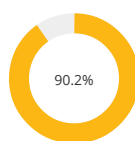
Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)

## 74.9% of women participated in making major decisions in the household in 2021

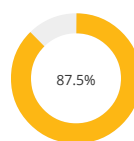
Women participating in making major decisions is the percentage of currently married women ages 15-49 who say that they alone or jointly have the final say in (i) making major household purchases, (ii) decisions about own healthcare, and (iii) visits to family, relatives, friends.

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

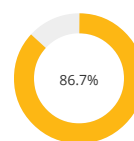
Visits to family, relatives, friends



Making major household purchase

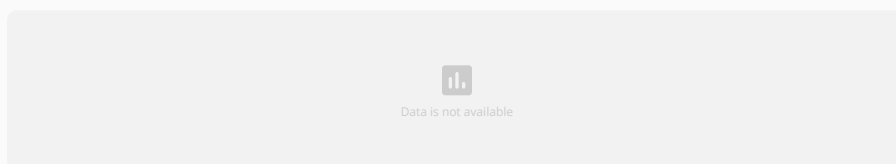


Own health care



Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)

Data is not available for Madagascar for Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced:

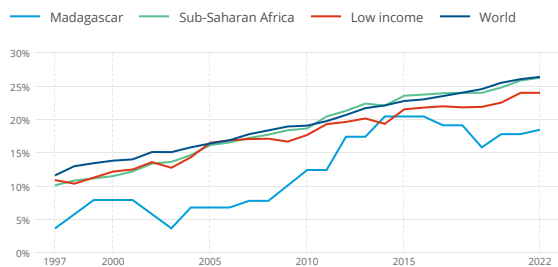


Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Statcompiler (<https://www.statcompiler.com/>)

### 18.5% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2022 in Madagascar

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 Madagascar has increased since 2010. The current rate is lower than the average rate in low-income countries.

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

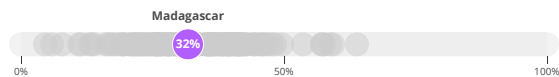


Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) ([www.ipu.org](http://www.ipu.org)). For the year of 1998, the data is as of August 10, 1998.

### Women represented 31.8% of those employed in senior and middle management in 2015

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

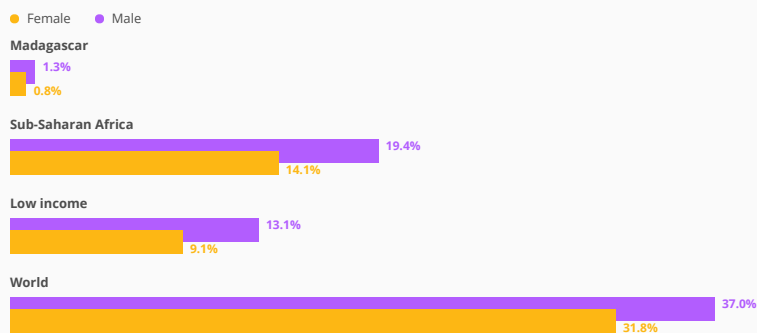
Employment in senior and middle management, female (%)



### In 2017 women and men used a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills at approximately the same rate.

The female rate in Madagascar 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+)



Source: Global Findex database