441 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Niger

The maternal mortality ratio in Niger has improved from 867 in 2000 to 441 in 2020. Maternal mortality in Niger 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.

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

In Niger, the rate of adolescent fertility has decreased since 2010. The rate in 2020 was higher than the average rate in its income group.

The male rate in Niger is lower than both Sub-Saharan Africa and the low-income group.

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

The female rate in Niger 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.

Adult literacy in Niger is lower among women than among men (2021)

The gap in adult literacy between men and women, 16.8, is larger than the gap of the Sub-Saharan Africa aggregate, 13. 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)


In Niger, the labor force participation rate among females is 62.5% and among males is 84.2% 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 decreased. Compared with labor force participation in the low-income group, the gap between men and women is higher in Niger.

Vulnerable employment for females has worsened in Niger 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 97.9% and among men is 91.6% in Niger for 2021. The rate of vulnerable employment is higher for men and women in Niger compared to the average rate in Sub-Saharan Africa.
Data is not available for Niger 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 Niger for Share of business owners, by sex (% of total business owners)


In 2017, 10.9% of women and 19.9% of men in Niger had an account

The female rate in Niger 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.

Source: Demirguc-Kunt et al., 2018, Global Financial Inclusion Database, World Bank.
74% of men and 39.2% of women owned a dwelling either alone or jointly in 2012

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26.0%</td>
<td>do not own a house</td>
<td>60.8% do not own a house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54.1%</td>
<td>own a house alone</td>
<td>13.7% own a house alone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>own a house jointly</td>
<td>21.7% own a house jointly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>own a house both alone and jointly</td>
<td>3.7% own a house both alone and jointly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)

12.3% of women participated in making major decisions in the household in 2012

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Visits to family, relatives, friends</th>
<th>Making major household purchase</th>
<th>Own health care</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>39.2%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>21.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)

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

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Statcompiler (https://www.statcompiler.com/)
25.9% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2022 in Niger

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 Niger has increased since 2010. The current rate is similar to the average rate in low-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.

More men than women used a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills in 2017

The female rate in Niger 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