96 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Suriname.

The maternal mortality ratio in Suriname has improved from 278 in 2000 to 96 in 2020. Maternal mortality in Suriname is nearly the same as 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.

56 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Suriname in 2020.

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

57.5% of girls and 32.8% of boys complete lower secondary school in Suriname as of 2021 data.

The gap in lower secondary completion rate between boys and girls, 24.6, is larger than the gap of the Latin America & Caribbean aggregate, 5.1. Lower secondary education completion rate measures how many children have completed the last grade of lower secondary education regardless of age completed.

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

Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)

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

Adult literacy rate, by sex (% of people ages 15 and above)

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

In Suriname, both women and men have very high literacy rates. 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.


In Suriname, the labor force participation rate among females is 45.4% and among males is 65.2% 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 increased. Compared with labor force participation in the upper-middle income group, the gap between men and women is higher in Suriname.

Vulnerable employment for females has worsened in Suriname 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 17% and among men is 19.5% in Suriname for 2021. The rate of vulnerable employment is lower for men and women in Suriname compared to the average rate in Latin America & Caribbean.


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 Suriname 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 Suriname for Share of business owners, by sex (% of total business owners)


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

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

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

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)
In Suriname, the share of women who have experienced intimate partner violence is nearly the same as 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

![Data is not available](attachment:image.png)

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

**29.4% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2022 in Suriname**

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 Suriname has increased since 2010. The current rate is similar to the average rate in upper-middle income countries.

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

![Graph showing seats held by women in national parliaments](attachment:graph.png)

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

**Women represented 42.2% of those employed in senior and middle management in 2016**

The female share of employment in senior and middle management for Suriname 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 2022.

Employment in senior and middle management, female (%)

![Graph showing employment in senior and middle management](attachment:graph2.png)

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 Suriname 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/suriname/