Central African Republic

829 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Central African Republic

The maternal mortality ratio in Central African Republic has improved from 1,280 in 2000 to 829 in 2017. Maternal mortality in Central African Republic 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.

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

In Central African Republic, the rate of adolescent fertility has decreased since 2010. The rate in 2019 was higher than the average rate in its income group.

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125 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Central African Republic in 2019

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9.3% of girls and 15.2% of boys complete lower secondary school in Central African Republic as of 2017 data

The female rate in Central African Republic 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 Central African Republic is lower among women than among men (2018)

The gap in adult literacy between men and women, 23.8, is larger than the gap of the Sub-Saharan Africa aggregate, 13.1. 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.

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In Central African Republic, the labor force participation rate among females is 64.5% and among males is 79.5% for 2019.

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 Central African Republic.

Vulnerable employment for females has worsened in Central African Republic 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 96.5% and among men is 88.8% in Central African Republic for 2019. The rate of vulnerable employment is higher for men and women in Central African Republic compared to the average rate in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Data is not available for Central African Republic for Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work by sex (% of 24 hour day).
In 2017, 9.7% of women and 18.1% of men in Central African Republic had an account. The female rate in Central African Republic 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.

### House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49)

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

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

Data is not available for Central African Republic for Percentage of women ages 15-49 participating in decisions about:
8.6% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2020 in Central African Republic

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 Central African Republic has remained roughly the same as 2010. The current rate is lower than the average rate in low-income countries.

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

![Graph showing the percentage of seats held by women in parliaments over time.](image)

More men than women used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in 2017

The national rate for women's internet usage is similar to the average rate within Sub-Saharan Africa and among low-income countries. Internet usage denotes the percentage of respondents who report using the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past 12 months.

![Bar chart showing the percentage of internet users by sex and geographic region.](image)

- 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.
- 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.
- House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49). Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- Women who do not own a house (% of women age 15-49). Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced violence. Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Statcompiler (https://www.statcompiler.com/).
- 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.
- Used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in the past year, by sex (% age 15+). Source: Global Findex database.

Data is not available for Central African Republic for Employment in senior and middle management, female (%)

Data retrieved from World Bank Gender Data Portal