**36 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Cuba**

The maternal mortality ratio in Cuba has remained stagnant over the last 20 years roughly around 36. Maternal mortality in Cuba 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.

![Maternal mortality ratio](image)

**51 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Cuba in 2019**

In Cuba, the rate of adolescent fertility has remained roughly the same since 2010. The rate in 2019 was higher than the average rate in its income group.

![Adolescent fertility rate](image)

**88% of girls and 84.2% of boys complete lower secondary school in Cuba as of 2020 data**

The female rate in Cuba is higher than Latin America & Caribbean but nearly the same as the upper-middle 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](image)

**Adult literacy in Cuba is nearly the same among women and men (2012)**

In Cuba, 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.

![Adult literacy rate](image)
In Cuba, the labor force participation rate among females is 41% and among males is 66.3% 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 increased. Compared with labor force participation in the upper-middle income group, the gap between men and women is higher in Cuba.

Vulnerable employment for females has worsened in Cuba 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 10% and among men is 29.7% in Cuba for 2019. The rate of vulnerable employment is lower for men and women in Cuba compared to the average rate in Latin America & Caribbean.
In Cuba, women spend 17 times as much time on unpaid domestic and care work than men.

The data, expressed as a proportion of time in a day, measure the average time an individual spends on household provision of services for own consumption. In 2016, women in Cuba spent 21% of their day and men spent 12.5% of their day on unpaid work. Data compiled from the most recent data point between 2010 and 2019.
53.2% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2020 in Cuba.

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 Cuba has increased since 2010. The current rate is higher than the average rate in upper-middle income countries.

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