95 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in the Dominican Republic

The maternal mortality ratio in the Dominican Republic has worsened from 80 in 2000 to 95 in 2017. Maternal mortality in the Dominican 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.

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

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

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

92 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in the Dominican Republic in 2019

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

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

The female rate in the Dominican Republic 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.

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 the Dominican Republic, the labor force participation rate among females is 54.3% and among males is 79.9% 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 the Dominican Republic.

Vulnerable employment for females has improved in the Dominican 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 27.5% and among men is 45.6% in the Dominican Republic for 2019. The rate of vulnerable employment is higher for men but lower for women in the Dominican Republic compared to the average rate in Latin America & Caribbean.
In the Dominican Republic, women spend 4.4 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 the Dominican Republic spent 16.7% of their day and men spent 3.8% of their day on unpaid work. Data compiled from the most recent data point between 2010 and 2019.

Data is not available for the Dominican Republic for Share of business owners, by sex (% of total business owners).

In 2017, 54.1% of women and 58.4% of men in the Dominican Republic had an account.

The female rate in the Dominican Republic is higher than Latin America & Caribbean but lower than the upper-middle 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.

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)

30.4% of women owned a dwelling either alone or jointly in 2013.

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.
78.8% of women participated in making major decisions in the household in 2013

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>Percentage of women ages 15-49 participating in decisions about:</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>92.5%</td>
<td>85.6%</td>
<td>89.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the Dominican Republic, the share of women who have experienced intimate partner violence is less than 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 ever experienced sexual violence irrespective of marital status and perpetrator.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced:</th>
<th>Any form of sexual violence</th>
<th>Intimate partner violence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>20.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

27.9% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2020 in the Dominican 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 the Dominican Republic has increased since 2010. The current rate is similar to the average rate in upper-middle income countries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seats held by women in national parliaments, female (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Women represented 50.2% of those employed in senior and middle management in 2019

The female share of employment in senior and middle management for the Dominican Republic 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 2020.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment in senior and middle management, female (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
More men than women used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in 2017.

The female rate in the Dominican Republic is lower than both Latin America & Caribbean and the upper-middle income group. Internet usage denotes the percentage of respondents who report using the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past 12 months.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dominican Republic</strong></td>
<td>15.0%</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Latin America &amp; Caribbean</strong></td>
<td>13.0%</td>
<td>18.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Upper middle income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>39.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>World</strong></td>
<td>27.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The female rate in the Dominican Republic is lower than both Latin America & Caribbean and the upper-middle income group. Internet usage denotes the percentage of respondents who report using the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past 12 months.

- 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 participating in decisions about: Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced: 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 retrieved from World Bank Gender Data Portal