59 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Ecuador

The maternal mortality ratio in Ecuador has improved from 122 in 2000 to 59 in 2017. Maternal mortality in Ecuador 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.

78 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Ecuador in 2019

In Ecuador, 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.

105% of girls and 99.7% of boys complete lower secondary school in Ecuador as of 2020 data

Girls and boys in Ecuador have a very high completion rate of lower secondary school. 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 Ecuador is lower among women than among men (2020)

In Ecuador, 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 Ecuador, the labor force participation rate among females is 55.2% and among males is 80.7% 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 Ecuador.

Vulnerable employment for females has worsened in Ecuador 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 58.3% and among men is 41.6% in Ecuador for 2019. The rate of vulnerable employment is higher for men and women in Ecuador compared to the average rate in Latin America & Caribbean.
In Ecuador, women spend 6.2 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 2012, women in Ecuador spent 19.7% of their day and men spent 4.7% of their day on unpaid work. Data compiled from the most recent data point between 2010 and 2019.

Data is not available for Ecuador for Share of business owners, by sex (% of total business owners)

In 2017, 42.6% of women and 60.2% of men in Ecuador had an account.

The gap in account ownership between men and women in Ecuador, 17.6, is larger than the gap of the Latin America & Caribbean aggregate, 6.6. 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.

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

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

Women represented 37.1% of those employed in senior and middle management in 2019.

The female share of employment in senior and middle management for Ecuador falls in the fourth quintile of all countries for which there are data. Data compiled from the most recent data point available between 2010 and 2020.

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

The gap in internet usage between men and women in Ecuador, 9.5, is larger than the gap of the Latin America & Caribbean aggregate, 5.2. 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>Country</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upper middle income</td>
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<td>Latin America &amp; Caribbean</td>
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</table>

Used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in the past year, by sex (% age 15+)


- 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: Demirgüç-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