480 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Eritrea

The maternal mortality ratio in Eritrea has improved from 1,280 in 2000 to 480 in 2017. Maternal mortality in Eritrea 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.

49 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Eritrea in 2019

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

52.1% of girls and 50.3% of boys complete lower secondary school in Eritrea as of 2018 data

The female rate in Eritrea is higher 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 Eritrea is lower among women than among men (2018)

The gap in adult literacy between men and women, 15.4, 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.
In Eritrea, the labor force participation rate among females is 71.8% and among males is 86.3% 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 remained roughly the same. Compared with labor force participation in the low-income group, the gap between men and women is lower in Eritrea.

**Labor force participation rate, by sex (% of population ages 15+) (modeled ILO estimate)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>71.8%</td>
<td>86.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vulnerable employment for females has improved in Eritrea 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 85% and among men is 85% in Eritrea for 2019. The rate of vulnerable employment is higher for men and women in Eritrea compared to the average rate in Sub-Saharan Africa.

**Vulnerable employment, by sex (% of total employment) (modeled ILO estimate)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data is not available for Eritrea for proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work by sex (% of 24 hour day).
Data is not available for Eritrea for Share of business owners, by sex (% of total business owners)

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

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

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

Male

Female

Data is not available for Eritrea for Percentage of women ages 15-49 participating in decisions about:

Data is not available for Eritrea for Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced:
22% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2019 in Eritrea

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 Eritrea has remained roughly the same as 2010. The current rate is similar to the average rate in low-income countries.

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

- 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 is not available for Eritrea for Employment in senior and middle management, female (%)