437 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Eswatini

The maternal mortality ratio in Eswatini has improved from 521 in 2000 to 437 in 2017. Maternal mortality in Eswatini 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 (deaths per 100,000 live births)

74 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Eswatini in 2019

In Eswatini, 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)

70.6% of girls and 68.9% of boys complete lower secondary school in Eswatini as of 2019 data

The female rate in Eswatini is higher than Sub-Saharan Africa but lower than the lower-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, by sex (% of relevant age group)

Adult literacy in Eswatini is nearly the same among women and men (2018)

The adult female literacy rate in Eswatini is higher than in Sub-Saharan Africa. 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 Eswatini, the labor force participation rate among females is 48.6% and among males is 56.6% 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 lower-middle income group, the gap between men and women is lower in Eswatini.

Vulnerable employment for females has worsened in Eswatini 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 39.6% and among men is 27% in Eswatini for 2019. The rate of vulnerable employment is lower for men and women in Eswatini compared to the average rate in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Data is not available for Eswatini for proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work by sex (% of 24 hour day).
In 2011, 27.4% of women and 29.7% of men in Eswatini had an account. The female rate in Eswatini is lower than both Sub-Saharan Africa and the lower-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.

Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex (% of population ages 15+)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eswatini</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lower middle income</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

Data is not available for Eswatini for Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced:
9.6% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2020 in Eswatini

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 Eswatini has decreased since 2010. The current rate is lower than the average rate in lower-middle income countries.

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

Data is not available for Eswatini for Used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in the past year, by sex (% age 15+)

Women represented 54.6% of those employed in senior and middle management in 2016

The female share of employment in senior and middle management for Eswatini 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.

Employment in senior and middle management, female (%)

Data retrieved from World Bank Gender Data Portal: https://genderdata.worldbank.org/countries/ewatini/