597 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in the Gambia

The maternal mortality ratio in the Gambia has improved from 932 in 2000 to 597 in 2017. Maternal mortality in the Gambia 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.

73 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in the Gambia in 2019

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

67.9% of girls and 55.8% of boys complete lower secondary school in the Gambia as of 2021 data

The gap in lower secondary completion rate between boys and girls, 12, is larger than the gap of the Sub-Saharan Africa aggregate, 4.7. 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 the Gambia is lower among women than among men (2015)

The gap in adult literacy between men and women, 20.2, 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 the Gambia, the labor force participation rate among females is 51.1% and among males is 67.8% 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 low-income group, the gap between men and women is similar in the Gambia.

Vulnerable employment for females has improved in the Gambia 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 81.3% and among men is 62.7% in the Gambia for 2019. The rate of vulnerable employment is lower for men but similar for women in the Gambia compared to the average rate in Sub-Saharan Africa.

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

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

40.6% of men and 16.8% of women owned a dwelling either alone or jointly in 2020

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)

Male
- 59.4% do not own a house
- 16.5% own a house alone
- 22.6% own a house jointly
- 1.5% own a house both alone and jointly

Female
- 83.2% do not own a house
- 3.6% own a house alone
- 11.9% own a house jointly
- 1.3% own a house both alone and jointly

26.6% of women participated in making major decisions in the household in 2020

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.

Percentage of women ages 15-49 participating in decisions about:
- Visits to family, relatives, friends: 53.4%
- Making major household purchase: 40%
- Own health care: 47.8%
In the Gambia, 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 have ever experienced sexual violence irrespective of marital status and perpetrator.

Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced:

- Any form of sexual violence: 4.6%
- Intimate partner violence: 20.1%

8.6% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2020 in the Gambia.

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 Gambia has remained roughly the same as 2010. The current rate is lower than the average rate in low-income countries.

Women represented 33.7% of those employed in senior and middle management in 2012.

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

Data is not available for the Gambia for the variables mentioned.