**576 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Guinea**

The maternal mortality ratio in Guinea has improved from 1,020 in 2000 to 576 in 2017. Maternal mortality in Guinea 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.

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**131 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Guinea in 2019**

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

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**28.5% of girls and 37.8% of boys complete lower secondary school in Guinea as of 2020 data**

The female rate in Guinea is lower 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.

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**Adult literacy in Guinea is lower among women than among men (2018)**

The gap in adult literacy between men and women, 26.7, 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 Guinea, the labor force participation rate among females is 62.7% and among males is 59.9% 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 remained roughly the same. Compared with labor force participation in the low-income group, the gap between men and women is lower in Guinea.

Vulnerable employment among women has remained nearly the same 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 96.9% and among men is 83.3% in Guinea for 2019. The rate of vulnerable employment is higher for men and women in Guinea compared to the average rate in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Data is not available for Guinea for Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex (% of 24 hour day).
In 2017, 19.7% of women and 27.3% of men in Guinea had an account.

The female rate in Guinea is lower than both Sub-Saharan Africa and the low-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.

48.4% of men and 33.0% of women owned a dwelling either alone or jointly in 2018.

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.

30.4% of women participated in making major decisions in the household in 2018.

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.
16.7% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2020 in Guinea

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 Guinea has increased since 2010. The current rate is lower than the average rate in low-income countries.

![Seats held by women in national parliaments, female (%)](image)

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

The female rate in Guinea is lower than Sub-Saharan Africa but nearly the same as the low-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.

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

- Vulnerable employment, by sex (% of total employment) (modeled ILO estimate). Source: Derived using data from International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database. The data were downloaded on December 3 from the Global SDG Indicators Database: http://www.doingbusiness.org/data/exploretopics/entrepreneurship).
- 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
https://genderdata.worldbank.org/countries/guinea/