92 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Kiribati

The maternal mortality ratio in Kiribati has improved from 136 in 2000 to 92 in 2017. Maternal mortality in Kiribati 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.

15 of every 10,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Kiribati in 2019

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

103.8% of girls and 96.2% of boys complete lower secondary school in Kiribati as of 2020 data

Girls and boys in Kiribati 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.

Data is not available for Kiribati for Adult literacy rate, by sex (% of people ages 15 and above)
Data is not available for Kiribati for Labor force participation rate, by sex (% of population ages 15+) (modeled ILO estimate)

Data is not available for Kiribati for Vulnerable employment, by sex (% of total employment) (modeled ILO estimate)

Data is not available for Kiribati for Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex (% of 24 hour day)

More men than women owned a business in 2018

The share of female business owners for Kiribati falls in the fourth quintile of all countries for which there are data. Share of business is calculated as the proportion of female or male newly registered limited liability company owners out of the total number of newly registered limited liability company owners in the economy in the calendar year. Data compiled from the most recent data point between 2016 and 2018.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Share of business owners, by sex (% of total business owners)</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Female</strong></td>
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</table>
Data is not available for Kiribati for Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex (% of population ages 15+).
8.9% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2020 in Kiribati.

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

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

Data is not available for Kiribati for Employment in senior and middle management, female (%)

Data is not available for Kiribati for: Adult literacy rate, by sex (% of people ages 15 and above).

Data is not available for Kiribati for: Lower secondary completion rate, by sex (% of relevant age group).

Data is not available for Kiribati for Vulnerable employment, by sex (% of total employment) (modeled ILO estimate).

Data is not available for Kiribati for: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex (% of 24 hour day).

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

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

Data is not available for Kiribati for: Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births).

Data is not available for Kiribati for: Employment in senior and middle management, female (%).

Data is not available for Kiribati for: Employment in senior and middle management, male (%).

Data is not available for Kiribati for: Lower middle income.

Data is not available for Kiribati for: East Asia & Pacific.

Data is not available for Kiribati for: 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 Kiribati has increased since 2010. The current rate is lower than the average rate in lower-middle income countries.

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