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

The maternal mortality ratio in Lesotho has improved from 614 in 2000 to 544 in 2017. Maternal mortality in Lesotho is nearly the same as 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.

**Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)**

In Lesotho, the rate of adolescent fertility has remained roughly the same since 2010. The rate in 2019 was higher than the average rate in its income group.

**92 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Lesotho in 2019**

In Lesotho, the rate of adolescent fertility has remained roughly the same since 2010. The rate in 2019 was higher than the average rate in its income group.

**58.5% of girls and 41.4% of boys complete lower secondary school in Lesotho as of 2018 data**

The gap in lower secondary completion rate between boys and girls, 17, 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 Lesotho is higher among women than among men (2014)**

The gap in adult literacy between men and women, 17.2, 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 Lesotho, the labor force participation rate among females is 60.4% and among males is 75.8% 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 decreased. Compared with labor force participation in the lower-middle income group, the gap between men and women is lower in Lesotho.

Vulnerable employment for females has improved in Lesotho 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 55.6% and among men is 39.7% in Lesotho for 2019. The rate of vulnerable employment is lower for men and women in Lesotho compared to the average rate in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Data is not available for Lesotho for Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex (% of 24 hour day).
In 2017, 46.5% of women and 44.6% of men in Lesotho had an account. The female rate in Lesotho is higher than Sub-Saharan Africa but lower than 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.

31% of men and 35.2% of women owned a dwelling either alone or jointly in 2014. 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.

65.4% of women participated in making major decisions in the household in 2014. 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.
23.3% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2020 in Lesotho

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 Lesotho has remained roughly the same as 2010. The current rate is similar to the average rate in lower-middle income countries.

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

The female rate in Lesotho is higher than both Sub-Saharan Africa and the lower-middle 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+). Source: Global Findex database.

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