130 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Sao Tome and Principe

The maternal mortality ratio in Sao Tome and Principe has improved from 179 in 2000 to 130 in 2017. Maternal mortality in Sao Tome and Principe 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.

92 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Sao Tome and Principe in 2019

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

80.6% of girls and 66.6% of boys complete lower secondary school in Sao Tome and Principe as of 2017 data

The gap in lower secondary completion rate between boys and girls, 14, 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 Sao Tome and Principe is lower among women than among men (2018)

The adult female literacy rate in Sao Tome and Principe 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.
In Sao Tome and Principe, the labor force participation rate among females is 41.6% and among males is 74.1% 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 Sao Tome and Principe.

Vulnerable employment for females has improved in Sao Tome and Principe 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 56.4% and among men is 56.4% in Sao Tome and Principe for 2019. The rate of vulnerable employment is lower for men and women in Sao Tome and Principe compared to the average rate in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Data is not available for Sao Tome and Principe for proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work by sex (% of 24 hour day).
In Sao Tome and Principe, the share of women who have experienced intimate partner violence is nearly the same as 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 ever experienced sexual violence irrespective of marital status and perpetrator.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Any form of sexual violence</th>
<th>Intimate partner violence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>27.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
23.6% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2020 in Sao Tome and Principe.

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 Sao Tome and Principe has increased since 2010. The current rate is similar to the average rate in lower-middle income countries.

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

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

- Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex (% of 24 hour day). Source: National statistical offices or national database and publications compiled by United Nations Statistics Division. The data were downloaded on December 3 from the Global SDG Indicators Database.
- 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.