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MARSHALL ISLANDS GENDER LANDSCAPE

This briefing showcases the gender landscape in Marshall Islands on key indicators helpful for monitoring gender equality and designing effective policy interventions. Gender equality fosters productivity gains, minimizes losses in wealth, reduces poverty, boosts shared prosperity, and supports green, resilient, and inclusive development.

Click the measures below to explore the World Bank Gender Data Portal.

Compared to:	Base Year	Region
>10% Higher Value Equal/No Change >10% Lower Value	<i>7</i> → \>	
No Data		

		Country Performance			Peer Comparison				
		Baseline			Latest		Latest		t
		Value	Year		Value	Year	EAP	имс	World
HUMAN ENDOWMENTS									
Learning-Adjusted Years of Schooling	Female Male	NA NA	NA NA		5.98 5.37	2020 2020	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	Female Male	18.5 14.0	2002 2002	<i>7</i> <i>7</i>	27.4 24.3	2019 2019	55.1 47.3	NA NA	43.2 37.5
Female share of graduates from STEM programs, tertiary (%)		NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)		4.50	2007	7	4.05	2011	1.81	NA	2.39
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women 15-19)		NA	NA		NA	NA	20.6	NA	41.0
Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate per 100,000 live births)		NA	NA		NA	NA	69.0	NA	211
Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)		NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Contraceptive prevalence, any modern method (% of married women 15-49)		42.4	2007		NA	NA	69.9	NA	53.6
Mortality from chronic vascular disease, cancer, diabetes or cardiorespiratory disease between 30 and 70 (%)	Female Male	NA NA	NA NA		NA NA	NA NA	12.5 21.2	NA NA	14.8 21.7
ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY									
Labor force participation rate (% 15+, modeled ILO estimate)	Female Male	NA NA	NA NA		NA NA	NA NA	59.0 74.8	NA NA	46.3 71.7
Wage and salaried workers (% of employment, modeled ILO estimate)	Female Male	NA NA	NA NA		NA NA	NA NA	54.8 57.8	NA NA	54.6 53.0
Employment in agriculture (% of employment, modeled ILO estimate)	Female Male	NA NA	NA NA		NA NA	NA NA	22.1 26.9	NA NA	25.3 27.6
Share of youth not in education, employment or training (% of youth population)	Female Male	NA NA	NA NA		45.2 37.1	2019 2019	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work (% of 24 hour day)	Female Male	NA NA	NA NA		NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
Age dependency ratio (% of working-age population)		NA	NA		NA	NA	45.4	NA	54.6
Financial institution account (% 15+)	Female Male	NA NA	NA NA		NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	69.0 76.6	63.7 70.6
Borrowed to start, operate, or expand a farm or business (% 15+)	Female Male	NA NA	NA NA		NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	4.29 6.78	5.26 7.57
Female share of employment in senior and middle management (%)		NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)		NA	NA		NA	NA	47.4	NA	33.1
VOICE AND AGENCY									
Firms with female top manager (% of firms)		NA	NA		NA	NA	32.8	NA	17.8
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)		3.03	2010	7	6.06	2021	21.4	NA	26.1
Women who were first married by 18 (% of women 20-24)		26.3	2007		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Proportion of women subjected to physical and/or sexual violence in the last 12 months (% of ever-partnered women 15-49)		NA	NA		20.1	2014	NA	NA	NA
Women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife (any of five reasons, %)		NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: The East Asia and Pacific (EAP) region includes 38 countries (all income levels), as classified by The World Bank Group. Marshall Islands is an upper middle income (UMC) country, which includes 55 countries with a Gross National Income (GNI) per capita from \$4,096 to \$12,695 (calculated using the World Bank Atlas method). Data and definitions can be found on the Gender Data Portal.

Country Baseline provides a reference from 1990 to 2010. Latest Value shows the latest available comparison from 2011 onwards. The arrow icon represents country increases or decreases over 10 percent relative to the base year. Peer comparisons show how Marshall Islands performs relative to the region, income group, and the world. Lighter and darker shades represent values 10 percent above and below regional peer values, respectively.





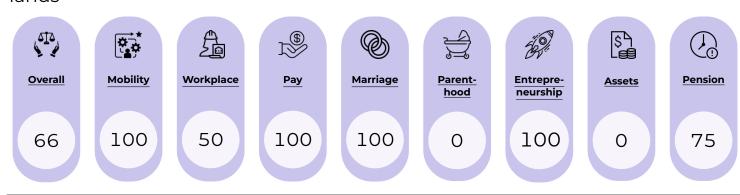




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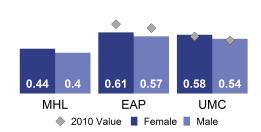
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Women, Business and the Law in Marshall Islands **Women, Business and the Law (WBL) 2022** presents an index covering 190 economies, structured around the life cycle of a working woman. In total, 35 questions are scored across eight indicators. **Marshall Islands scores 66 out of 100,** while the regional average across East Asia and Pacific is 80.

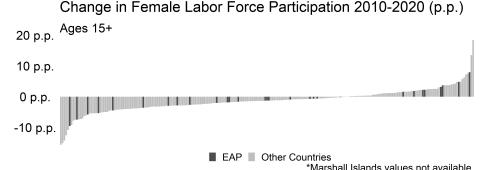


A Closer Look at Gender Equality in Marshall Islands

Human Capital Index Score (0-1)
Baseline compared to 2020



Despite some progress, gender gaps, gender-based violence, and disadvantageous social norms facing women and girls persist, and gains in human capital of women and girls remain untapped. Turning human capital investments into economic gains means addressing multiple barriers to womens economic empowerment, including improving their voice and agency.



— Unpacking the Numbers in Marshall Islands —

44 percent

A girl born today will be 44 percent as productive as if she enjoyed full education, health, and employment (2020)

20 percent

20 percent of women were subjected to physical or sexual violence in the last 12 months (2014)

16 times

Men hold 16 times as many seats in the national parliament as women (2021)

4 children

Women in Marshall Islands will on average have 4 children in their lifetimes (2011)

LEARN MORE

<u>The World Bank in Gender</u>: This portal features the latest research, news, and events around gender equality in international development.

Women, Business and the Law: This portal includes reports, data, and news on the laws and regulations that affect women's economic opportunity.

World Bank Group Gender Strategy (FY16-FY23):

This 2015 report outlines the World Bank Group's strategy to promote gender equality.

<u>World Bank Gender Data Portal</u>: This open data tool shares the latest statistics and research to improve understanding and inform policy choices.

EAP Gender Innovation Lab: This page features policy research by the GIL, evaluating innovative solutions to close priority gender gaps in the region.







