## **TUVALU GENDER LANDSCAPE**

This briefing showcases the gender landscape in Tuvalu 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	7	
Equal/No Change	$\rightarrow$	
>10% Lower Value	7	
No Data		

		Country Performance				Peer Comparison				
		Baseline			Latest		Latest		Ċ	
		Value	Year		Value	Year	EAP	имс	World	
HUMAN ENDOWMENTS										
Learning-Adjusted Years of Schooling	Female Male	NA NA	NA NA		6.39 5.64	2020 2020	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	
Lower secondary completion rate (% of relevant group)	Female Male	53.3 31.0	1990 1990	<i>7</i> 7	66.7 58.9	2020 2020	93.1 90.3	90.0 88.8	77.3 76.7	
Female share of graduates from STEM programs, tertiary (%)		0.00	2008		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)		NA	NA		NA	NA	1.81	1.83	2.39	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women 15-19)		NA	NA		NA	NA	20.6	29.1	41.0	
Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate per 100,000 live births)		NA	NA		NA	NA	69.0	41.0	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)		22.4	2007		NA	NA	69.9	73.0	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	12.2 21.1	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	55.5 72.9	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	60.2 60.8	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	17.8 23.5	25.3 27.6	
Share of youth not in education, employment or training (% of youth population)	Female Male	NA NA	NA NA		37.4 21.7	2016 2016	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	45.5	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		36.7	2016	NA	NA	NA	
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)		NA	NA		NA	NA	47.4	34.2	33.1	
VOICE AND AGENCY										
Firms with female top manager (% of firms)		NA	NA		NA	NA	32.8	19.1	17.8	
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)		0.00	2010		6.25	2021	21.4	27.1	26.1	
Women who were first married by 18 (% of women 20-24)		9.90	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)		25.0	2007		NA	NA	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	

The East Asia and Pacific (EAP) region includes 38 countries (all income levels), as classified by The World Bank Group. Tuvalu 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. Data is as of June 24, 2022. Country Baseline provides a reference from 1990 to 2010. Latest Value shows the latest available value from 2011 onwards. The arrow icon represents country increases or decreases over 10 percent relative to the base year. Peer Comparison shows how Tuvalu performs relative to its peers in

the region, income group, and the world. Color coding represents values 10 percent above or below its peers in the region.





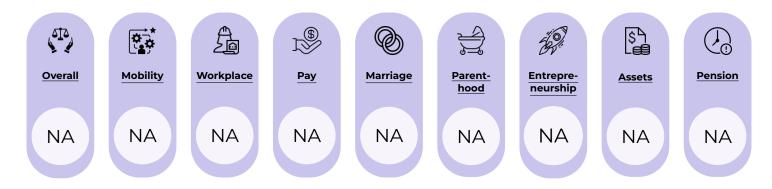




## **TUVALU GENDER LANDSCAPE**

Women, Business and the Law in Tuvalu

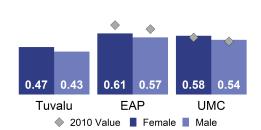
Women, Business and the Law (WBL) 2022 presents an index covering 190 economies, structured around the life cycle of a working woman. In total, 35 questions are scored across eight indicators. **Tuvalu scores NA out of 100**, while the regional average across East Asia and Pacific is 80.



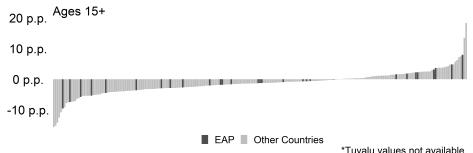
# A Closer Look at Gender Equality in Tuvalu

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 women's economic empowerment, including improving their voice and agency.

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



### Change in Female Labor Force Participation 2010-2020 (p.p.)



#### — Unpacking the Numbers in Tuvalu ——

#### 47 percent

A girl born today will be 47 percent as productive as if she enjoyed full education, health, and employment (2020)

#### 15 times

Men hold 15 times as many seats in the national parliament as women (2021)

#### 33 percent

A girl has a 33 percent chance of not completing lower secondary school (2020)

#### **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.







