



This briefing showcases the gender landscape in Micronesia, Fed. Sts. 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.

Color Key	
Improvement	
Deterioration	
No Change	

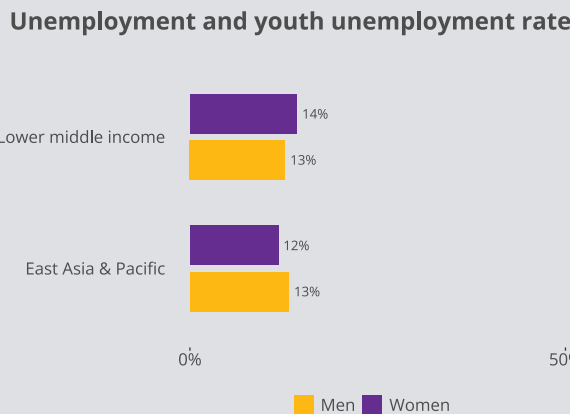
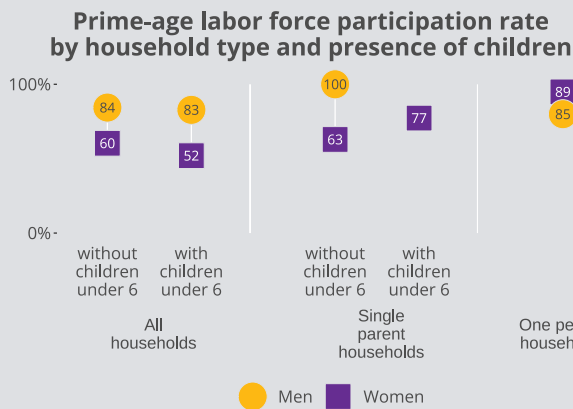
Click the indicators below to explore the [World Bank Gender Data Portal](#).

		Latest*		Comparison		
		Year	Value	EAP	LMC	World
Progress in ending all forms of gender-based violence						
Proportion of women subjected to physical and/or sexual violence in the last 12 months (% of ever partnered women ages 15-49)		2018	21.0	7.93	16.9	NA
Women who were first married by 18 (% of women 20-24)		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women 15-19)		2022	44.0	14.8	42.0	39.3
Stronger and more resilient human capital						
Learning poverty: Share of children at the end-of-primary age below minimum reading proficiency (%)	Female	NA	NA	47.5	57.9	50.0
	Male	NA	NA	51.4	61.3	53.7
Lower secondary completion rate (% of relevant group)	Female	2022	79.5	90.3	69.3	74.8
	Male	2022	73.3	87.9	68.6	74.6
Female share of graduates from STEM programs, tertiary (%)		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate per 100,000 live births)		2020	74.0	74.0	261	223
Contraceptive prevalence, any modern method (% of married women 15-49)		NA	NA	70.2	47.1	55.7
Fraction of children under 5 not stunted	Female	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Male	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mortality from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease between ages 30 and 70 (%)	Female	2019	39.9	12.5	19.3	14.8
	Male	2019	52.1	21.2	25.2	21.8
More and better jobs, including jobs of the future						
Labor force participation rate (% 15+)	Female	NA	NA	58.4	40.1	49.0
	Male	NA	NA	73.3	76.3	73.3
Wage and salaried workers (% of employment)	Female	NA	NA	56.1	26.4	52.6
	Male	NA	NA	55.7	34.8	51.6
Employment in agriculture (% of employment)	Female	NA	NA	19.6	47.1	25.9
	Male	NA	NA	25.1	35.1	26.2
Share of youth not in education, employment or training (% of youth population)	Female	2014	33.6	18.5	33.8	NA
	Male	2014	23.8	12.3	12.0	NA
Youth unemployment (% of labor force 15-24)	Female	NA	NA	11.7	14.2	14.9
	Male	NA	NA	13.2	12.7	13.3
Greater ownership and use of economic assets						
Financial institution account (% 15+)	Female	NA	NA	80.7	55.6	71.9
	Male	NA	NA	83.5	61.3	76.0
Wider access to and use of enabling services						
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work (% of 24 hour day)	Female	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Male	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Individuals using the Internet (% of population)	Female	NA	NA	74.4	44.5	61.6
	Male	NA	NA	76.8	54.8	67.2
Used a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills (% 15+)	Female	NA	NA	46.9	8.43	31.8
	Male	NA	NA	49.9	14.8	37.0
Advances in women's participation in decision-making						
Female share of employment in senior and middle management (%)		2014	18.2	NA	NA	NA
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)		2009	86.8	44.2	30.8	33.8
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)		2023	14.3	22.5	23.2	26.7
Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)		2022	25.0	14.7	18.4	22.8

* Latest value shows the latest available country value for the indicator. Color coding of the latest country value represents a more than 10 percent change upward or downward from the country's baseline value from 10 years (+/- 2 years) prior to latest value. No coloring applied whenever there is no data for baseline or when latest available value is prior to 2020.



Employment Gaps and Potential Economic Gains

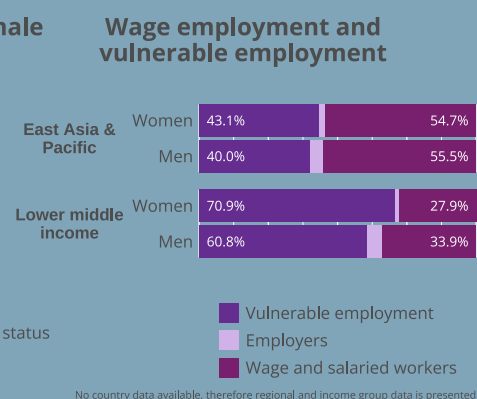
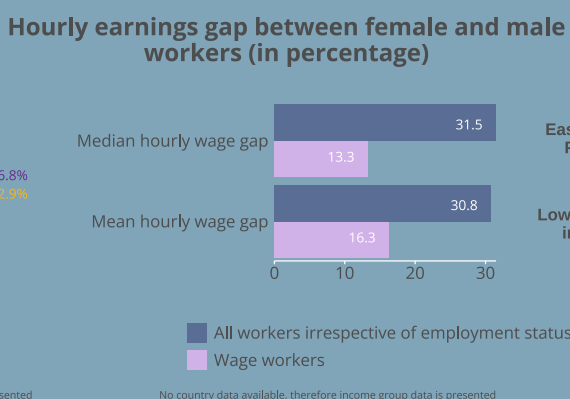
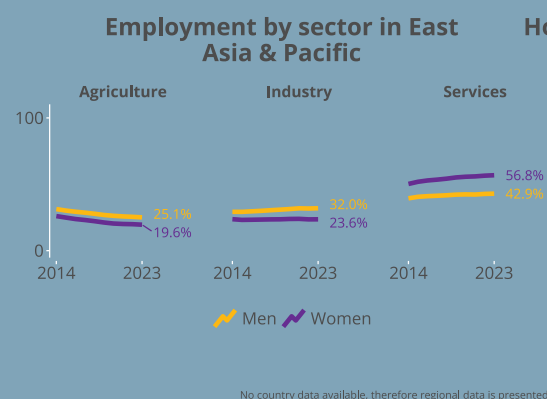


Gains in income per capita

22.9%

Estimated increase in long-run GDP per capita, if women's employment matched that of men

Sectoral Segregation and Quality of Employment



Barriers to Employment

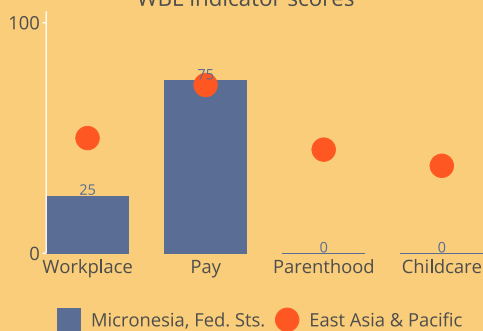
Gender-based violence

16%

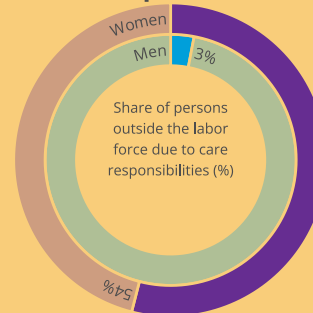
Share of women in employment in low and lower middle income countries who have experienced violence at work

Legal restrictions

WBL indicator scores



Care responsibilities



Globally, women are less likely than men to participate in the labor market. When women do participate, they are more likely to be in informal, vulnerable, and lower-paying jobs.

Barriers to female employment include violence at work, legal restrictions, restrictive social norms, and care responsibilities. Progress towards women's full participation in the economy could increase economies' GDP.

Learn More

- Gender**
 - World Bank Gender Strategy 2024-2030
 - World Bank Gender Data Portal
- Jobs and Work**
 - Increasing Female Labor Force Participation
 - Closing Gender Gaps in Earnings
 - Jobs and Development Flagship Report

Definitions

- Gender Employment Gap Index (GEGI):** Is the gap between male and female employment as a share of total employment.
- Vulnerable work:** Is comprised of forms of self-employment (on or off the farm, own-account or being a family worker in a household income activity) and associated with lower labor income and low job security.
- Wage work:** Is working for an employer (which can be a private employer or public sector, and informal or formal) and associated with greater labor income, greater job security and healthy working conditions.

