

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC



TOTAL POPULATION^I **11,281,880**

POPULATION 24 YEARS OR YOUNGER^I

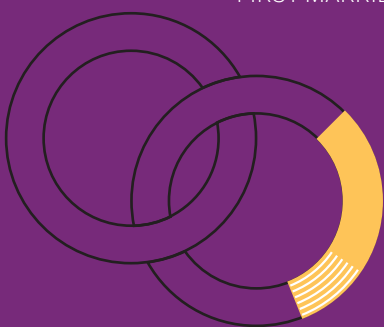
44.03%

WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE (15-49 years)^I **2,911,760**

WOMEN (20-24 years) WHO WERE FIRST MARRIED OR IN UNION^{II}

BEFORE AGE 18 **31.5%**

BEFORE AGE 15 **9.4%**



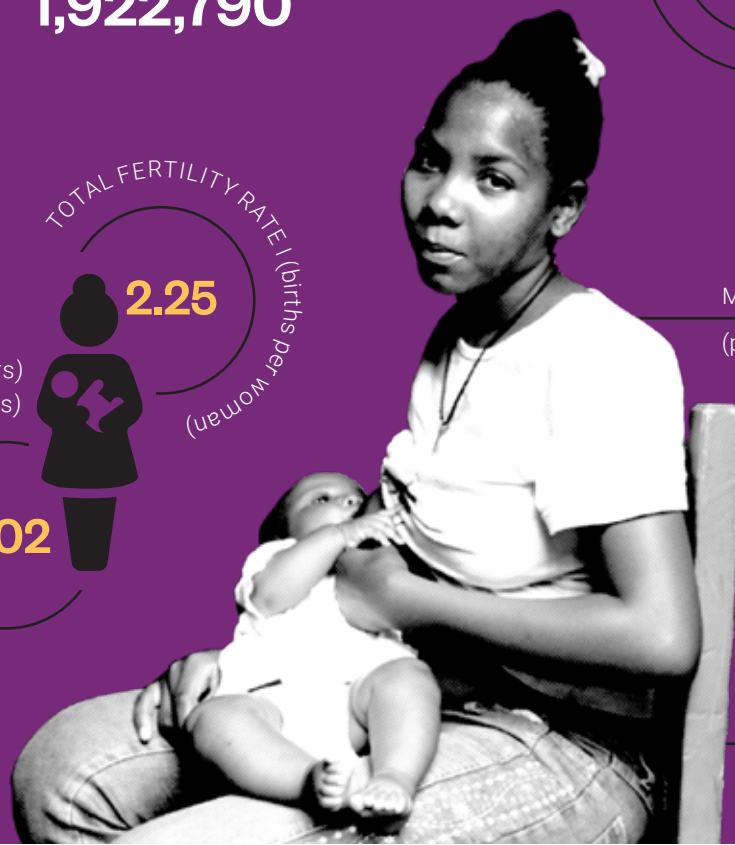
POPULATION 15-24 YEARS (male + female)^I **1,922,790**

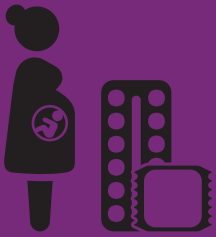
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE^I (births per woman) **2.25**

ADOLESCENT BIRTH RATE^I (births per 1000 girls) **63.02**



MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO (per 100,000 live births)^{II} **95**
100,000





At the Nairobi Summit, the Dominican Republic committed to promote the **recognition and effective realization** of sexual rights and reproductive rights as human rights. This includes strengthening the response to maternal mortality, unsafe abortions, teenage pregnancies, STIs and HIV.



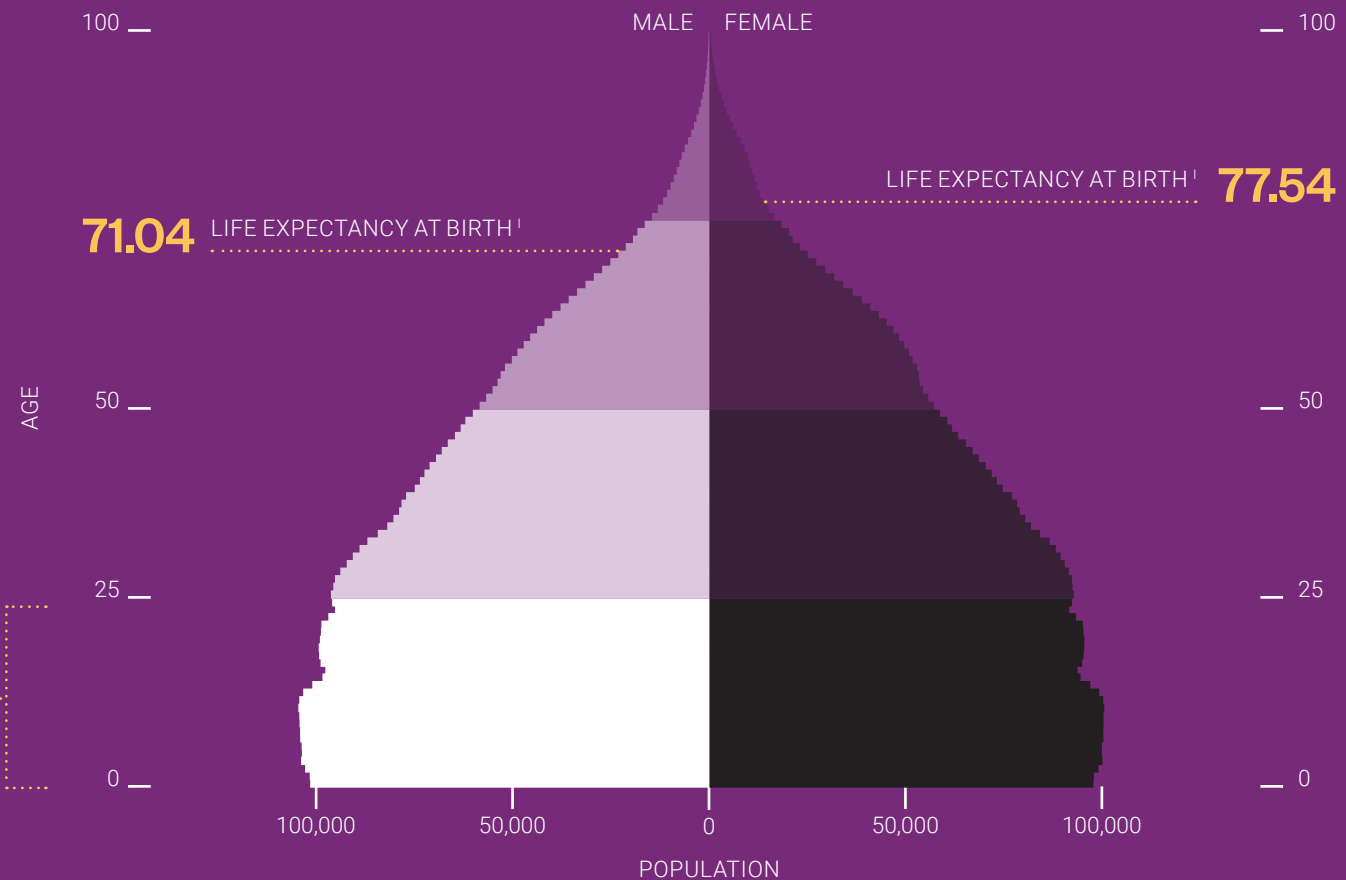
9.7% UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING (all women) ^{III}



81.9% DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING SATISFIED WITH MODERN METHODS (all women) ^{III}

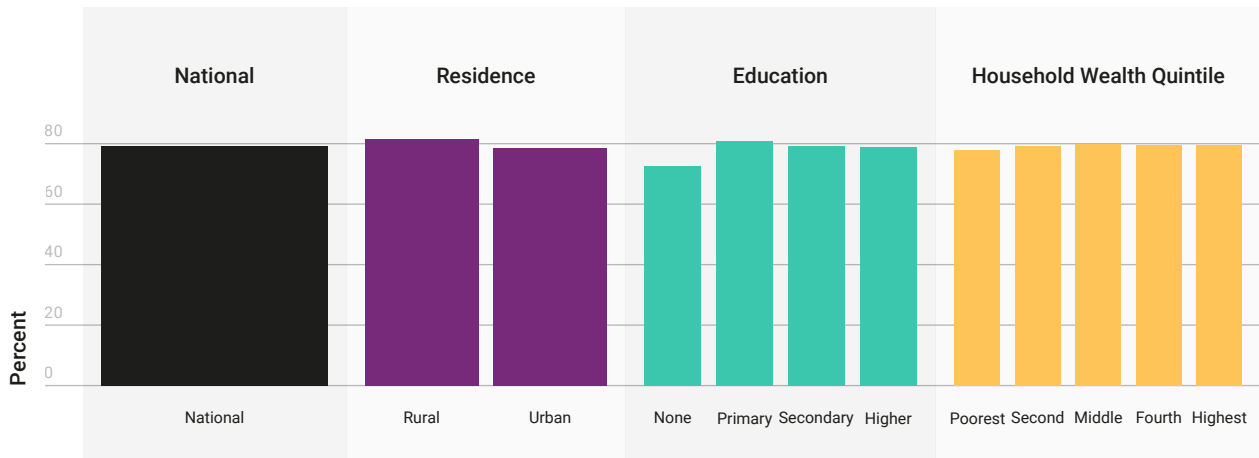


99.2% DELIVERIES ATTENDED BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL ^{II}



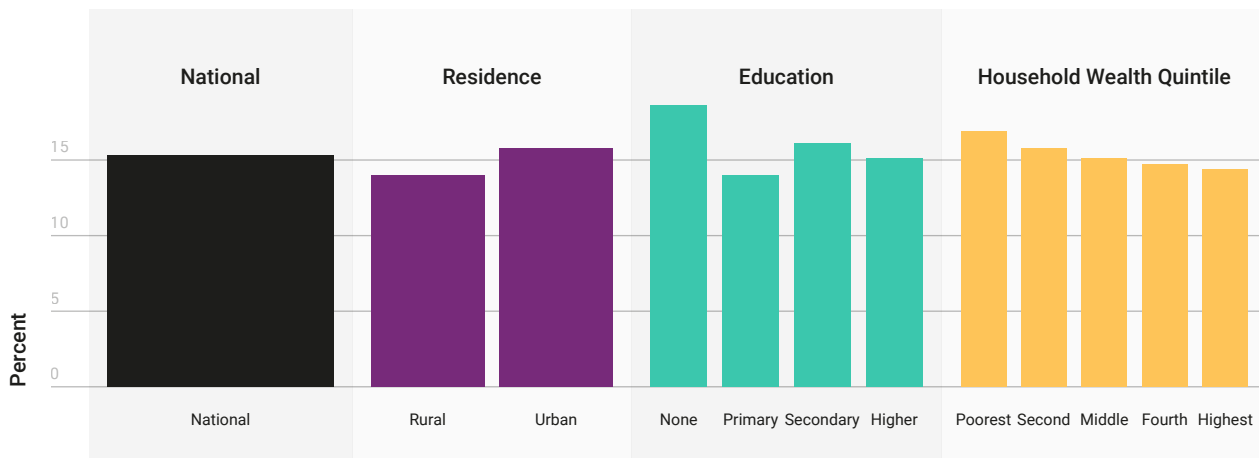
In the Dominican Republic, unmet need for family planning is slightly higher in urban than rural areas. It is highest among women with no or pre-primary education, and women living in the poorest households. Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods is highest among women in rural areas, and those with primary or more education, and fairly similar by household wealth.

Demand for Family Planning Satisfied with Modern Methods, All Women



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2019

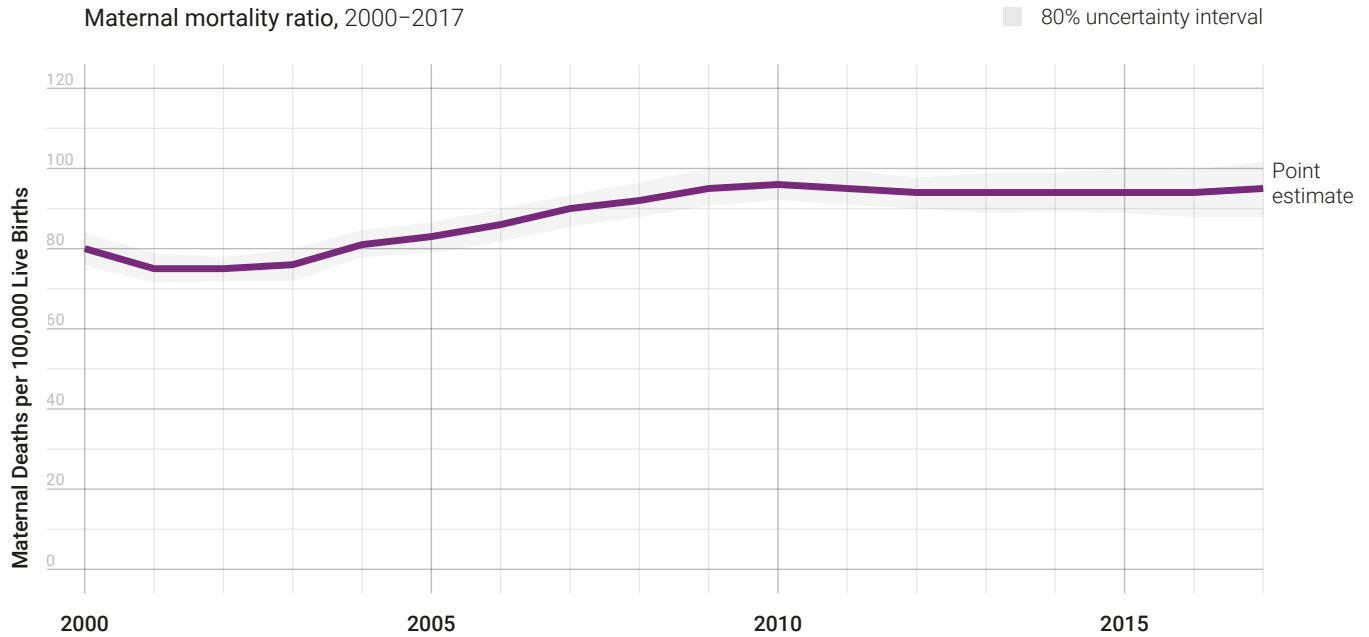
Unmet Need for Family Planning, All Women



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2019

The maternal mortality ratio in the Dominican Republic remained largely the same from 2000 to 2017, the latest year for which data is available, the year in which it was estimated to be 95 deaths per 100,000 live births, one of the lowest in the region. Recognizing the impact of unsafe abortion on maternal deaths, Nairobi Summit Commitment 3 highlights the integration of “a comprehensive package of sexual and reproductive health interventions, including access to safe abortion to the full extent of the law, measures for preventing and avoiding unsafe abortions, and the provision of post-abortion care into national UHC strategies, policies and programmes, and the need to protect and ensure all individuals’ right to bodily integrity, autonomy and reproductive rights, and to provide access to essential services in support of these rights”. Abortion is not permitted in Dominican Republic.

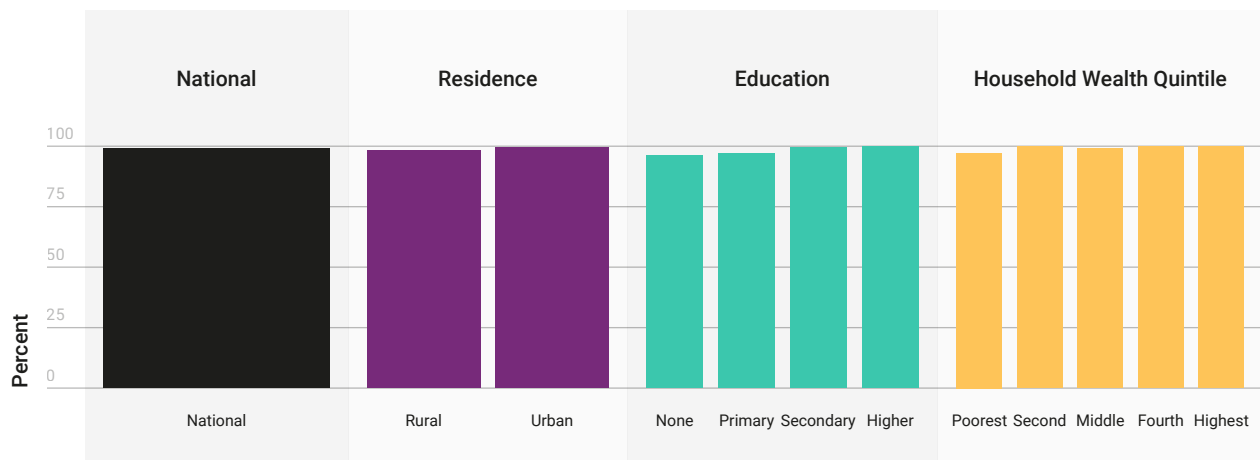
Maternal mortality ratio, 2000–2017



Source: World Health Organization, 2019

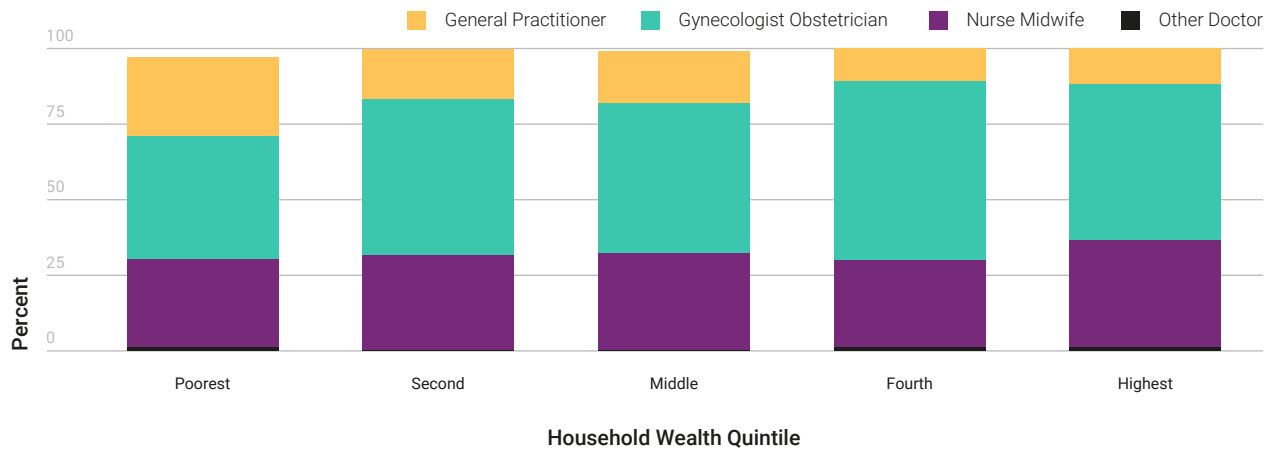
The Dominican Republic has one of the highest percentages in the region of deliveries assisted by a skilled attendant among married women 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last two years. The percentage of deliveries assisted by a skilled attendant is relatively the by geographic area, level of education and household wealth. Approximately 30% of births are attended by nurse midwives in the Dominican Republic, and this percentage remains fairly consistent by regardless of household wealth. As household wealth increases, the portion of births attended by gynecologists and obstetricians increases over that of births attended by general practitioners.

Births with Skilled Attendant



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2019

Skilled Birth Providers by Wealth Quintile

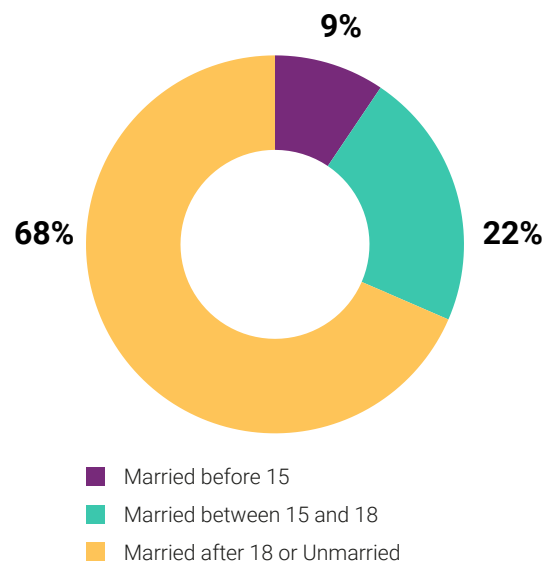


Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2019

Since the Nairobi Summit, young people have been mobilized to review and share their reflections on the progress of the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action and the Montevideo Consensus. The three zeros have been advocated through the preparation of the National Plan for the Prevention of Teenage Pregnancy, the plan for reducing violence against women and girls, and the law for the prevention, care, punishment and eradication of violence against women.

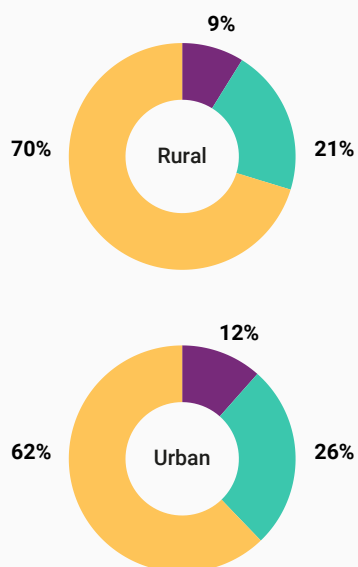
In the Dominican Republic 31% of women aged 20-24 years were married before age 18, with 9% of women married before age 15, which is one of the highest in the region. Child marriage is highest among women with primary education, and those in the poorest households.

Age of Marriage Distribution, Women 20-24

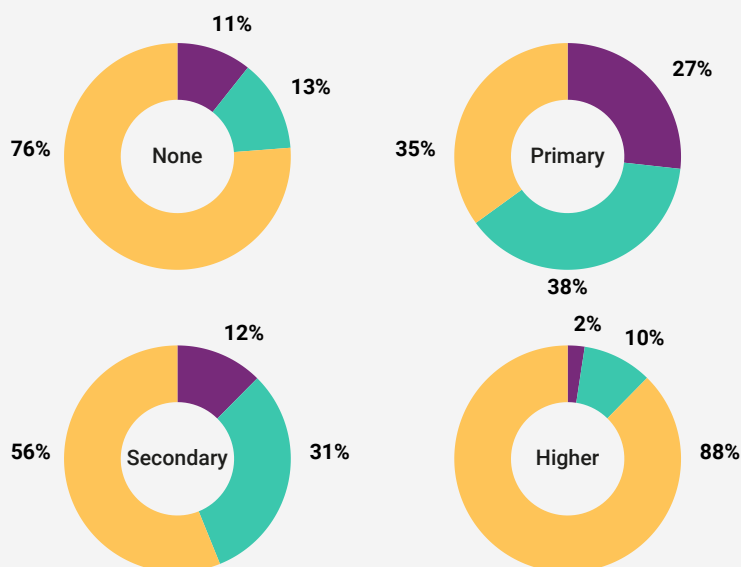


Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2019

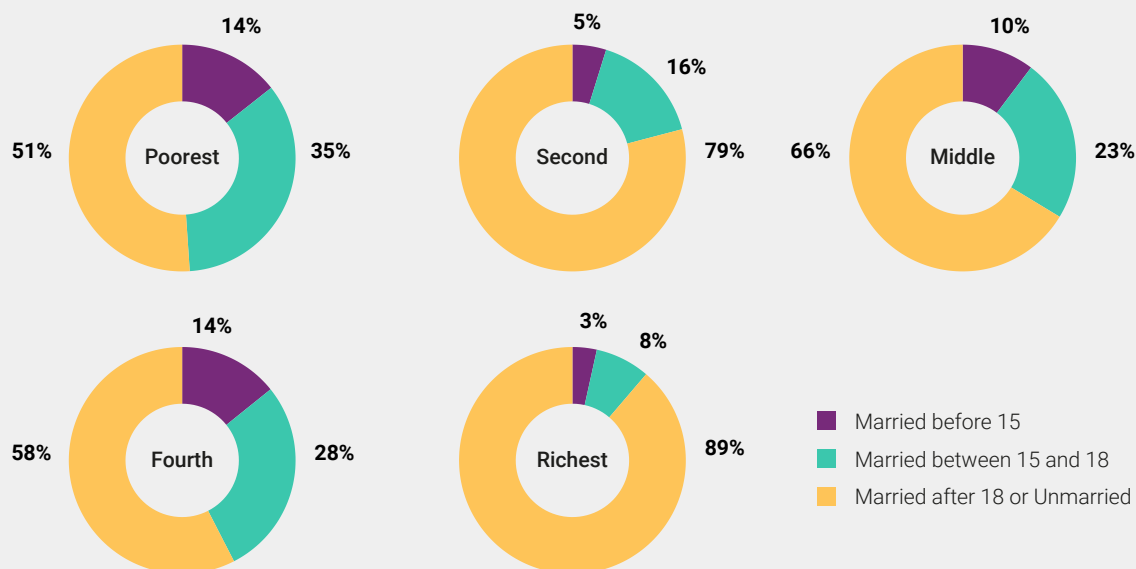
Age of Marriage Distribution by Residence, Women 20-24



Age of Marriage Distribution by Level of Education, Women 20-24



Age of Marriage Distribution by Household Wealth Quintile, Women 20-24

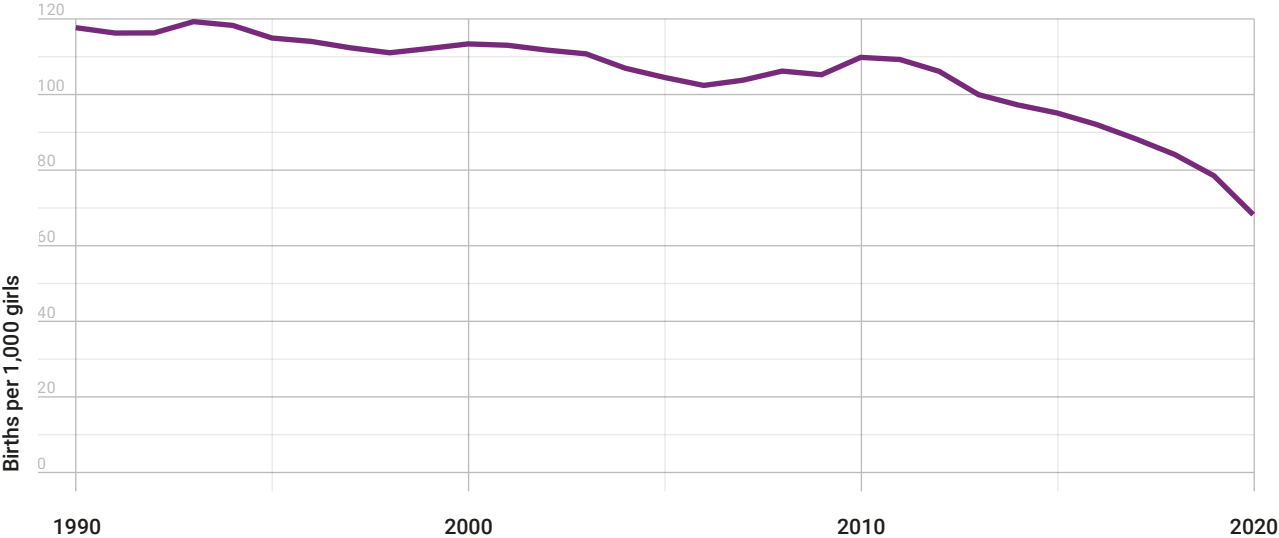


■ Married before 15
■ Married between 15 and 18
■ Married after 18 or Unmarried

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2019

The Dominican Republic's adolescent birth rate decreased from 1990 to 2020. The adolescent birth rate is 1.7 times higher in rural areas than in urban areas, and is five times higher among girls with primary education than those with higher education, and among girls in the poorest households compared with those in the wealthiest households.

Adolescent birth rate, 1990–2020



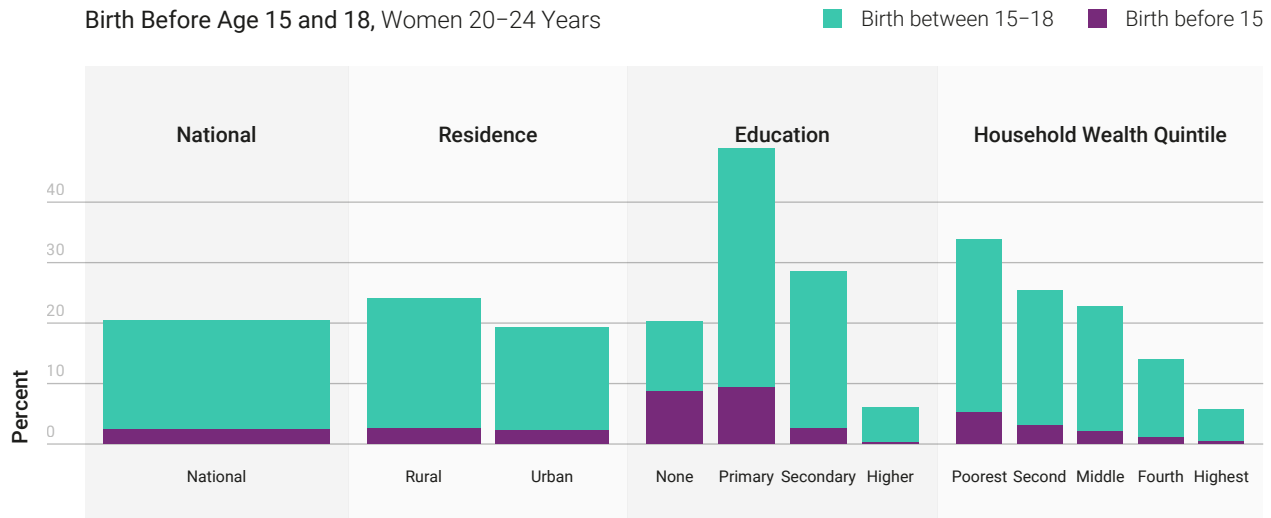
Source: World Population Prospects, 2022

Adolescent birth rate



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2019

Birth Before Age 15 and 18, Women 20–24 Years



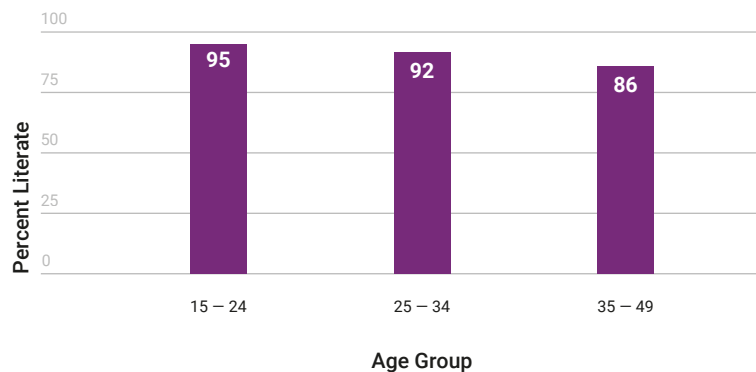
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2019

23.7% of women aged 20-24 years in the Dominican Republic gave birth before age 18, and 3.1% gave birth before age 15 – both of which are one of the highest in the region. Most births occur among women who have only primary education, and those women in the poorest households. Births before age 18 among women with primary education was eight times higher than for women with higher education; they were also nearly six times higher among women living in the poorest households compared to those living in the wealthiest households.

Significant challenges prevail in terms of gender inequality and the empowerment of women, with gender-based violence indicators at worrying levels and cases having increased 122% between 2015 and 2019^{iv}. According to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the country is one of the countries in the region with the highest incidence of femicides.

The female literacy rate in the Dominican Republic is highest among those 15-24 years old.

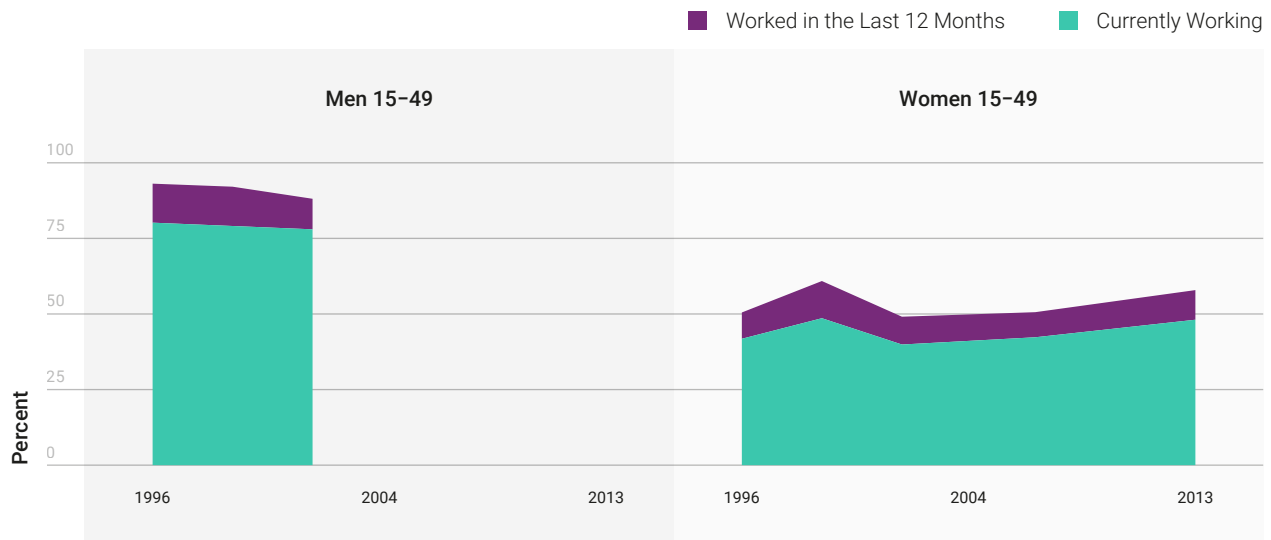
Female Literacy Rate by Age



Source: Demographic and Health Surveys, 1996-2013

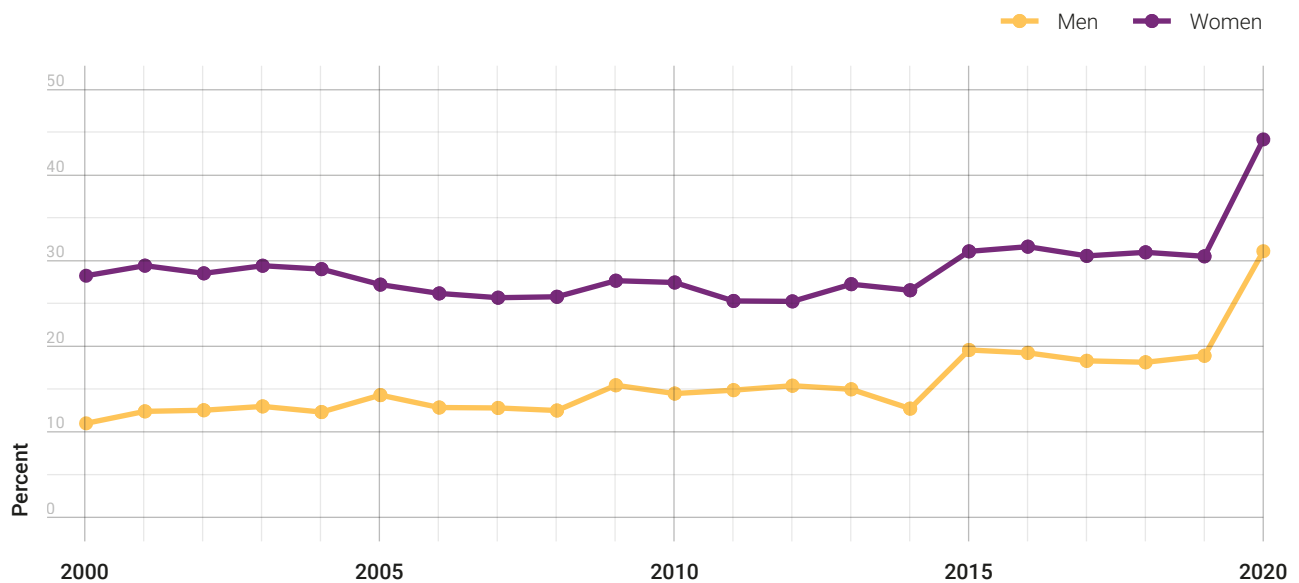
Employment trends among women remained relatively the same from 2001 to 2016, however they are approximately half of the employment rates of men. Young people who are not in education, employment or training (i.e., the NEET population) quantifies the proportion of young people who find themselves outside of the educational system and without work. In Dominican Republic, the percentage of youth not in education, employment or training has been increasing among men and women, with the percentage among women being higher than for men.

Employment Trends (Currently Working and Worked in the Last 12 Months), by Sex



Source: Demographic and Health Survey, 2000–2016

Percent of Youth (15–24) Not in Education, Employment, or Training, by Sex



Source: National Labour Force Survey, 2000–2014 and Continuous National Labour Force Survey, 2015–2020

SDG Goal 16 seeks to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, to provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. One component of this is ensuring responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels. The ratio of the proportion of female Members of Parliament in the Dominican Republic is near the median compared with those in the region, and there is no information about the ratio of the proportion of young Members of Parliament (SDG 16.17.1).

Ratio of proportion of population in parliament to proportion in national population, Lower Chamber or Unicameral, Latin American and Caribbean Countries



Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union, 2022

The Dominican Republic explicitly committed to incorporate the mainstreaming of the equality approach in the National Health System in the performance of the essential functions, including financing, regulation and provision of individual and collective health services as part of its ICPD25 commitments. To support advancing on this commitment a national study on ethnic and racial self-perception, vis-à-vis actions developed by the Dominican government in favor of Afro-descendant populations and a mapping of organizations, movements and practices related to Afro-descendency in the country have been taken forward.