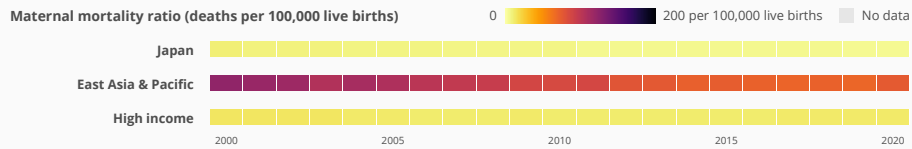


### 4 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Japan

The maternal mortality ratio in Japan has remained stagnant over the last 20 years roughly around 4. Maternal mortality in Japan 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.

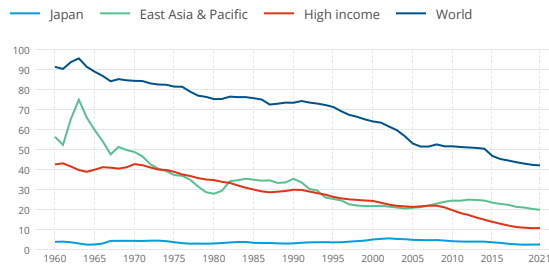


Source: WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group, and UNDESA/Population Division. Trends in Maternal Mortality 2000 to 2020. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2023

### 3 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Japan in 2021

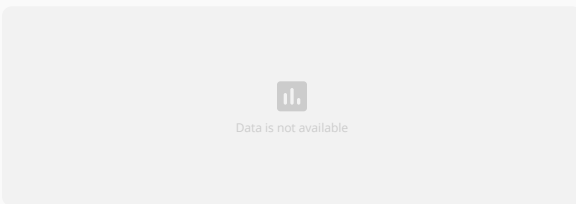
In Japan, the rate of adolescent fertility has remained roughly the same since 2010. The rate in 2021 was lower than the average rate in its income group.

### Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)

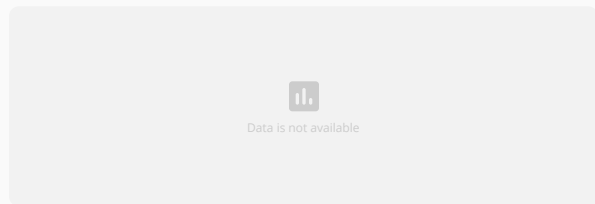


Source: United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects.

Data is not available for Japan for Lower secondary completion rate, by sex (% of relevant age group)



Data is not available for Japan for Adult literacy rate, by sex (% of people ages 15 and above)

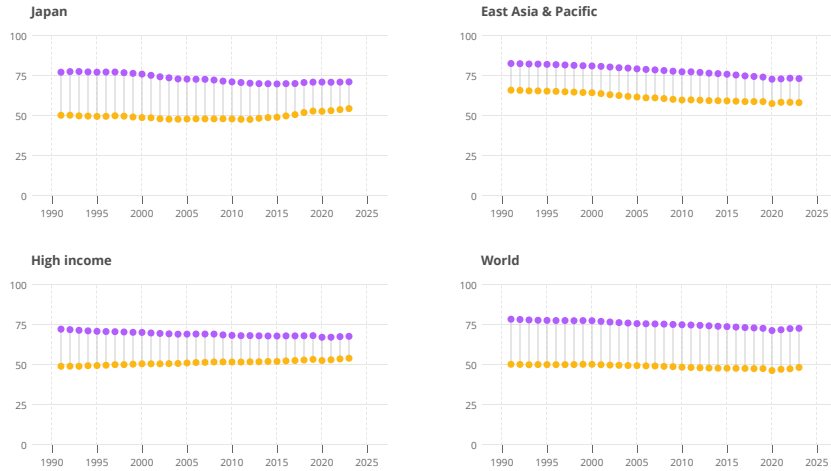


Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), UIS.Stat Bulk Data Download Service. Accessed September 19, 2023. <https://apiportal.uis.unesco.org/bdds>.

**In Japan, the labor force participation rate among females is 54.9% and among males is 71.5% for 2023**

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 high-income group, the gap between men and women is higher in Japan.

**Labor force participation rate, by sex (% of population ages 15+) (modeled ILO estimate)** ● Female ● Male



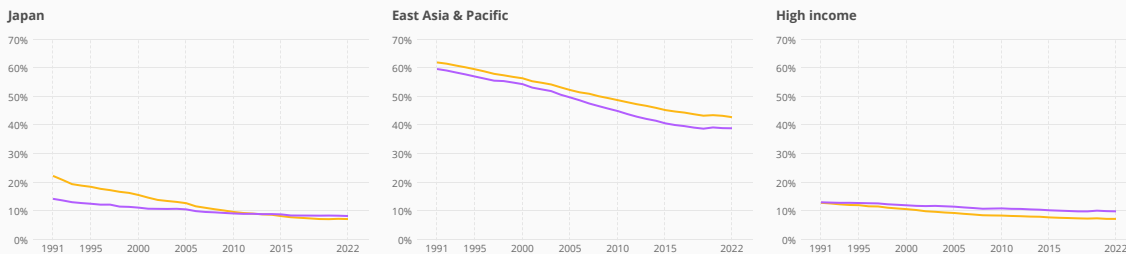
Source: International Labour Organization. "ILO Modelled Estimates and Projections database (ILOEST)" ILOSTAT. Accessed February 06, 2024. <https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/>.

**Vulnerable employment for females has improved in Japan 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 7.4% and among men is 8.5% in Japan for 2022. The rate of vulnerable employment is lower for men and women in Japan compared to the average rate in East Asia & Pacific.

**Vulnerable employment, by sex (% of total employment) (modeled ILO estimate)**

— Female — Male

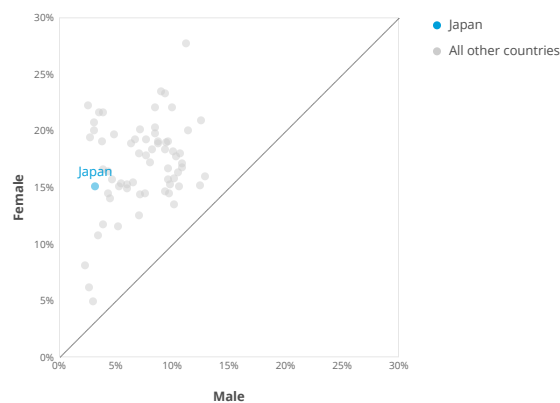


Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators database. Estimates are based on data obtained from International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT at <https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/>.

**In Japan, women spend 4.8 times as much time on unpaid domestic and care work than men**

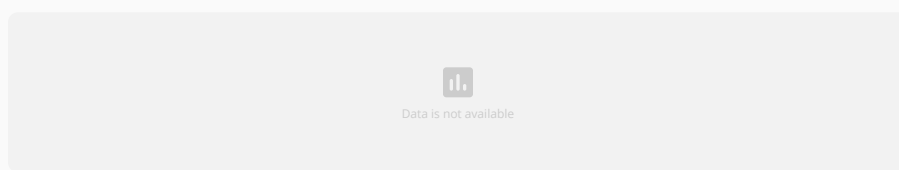
The data, expressed as a proportion of time in a day, measure the average time an individual spends on household provision of services for own consumption. In 2016, women in Japan spent 15.1% of their day and men spent 3.1% of their day on unpaid work. Data compiled from the most recent data point between 2010 and 2019.

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:

Data is not available for Japan for Share of business owners, by sex (% of total business owners)

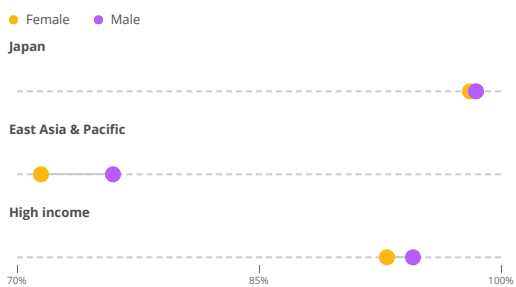


Source: World Bank's Entrepreneurship Survey and database (<https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/entrepreneurship>). Downloaded on November 29, 2023.

**In 2017, 98.1% of women and 98.5% of men in Japan had an account**

The female rate in Japan is higher than both East Asia & Pacific and the high-income group. Account ownership denotes the percentage of respondents who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution or report personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months.

Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex (% of population ages 15+)

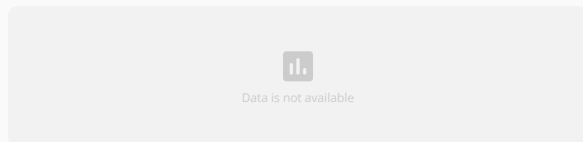


Source: Demirguc-Kunt et al., 2018, Global Financial Inclusion Database, World Bank.

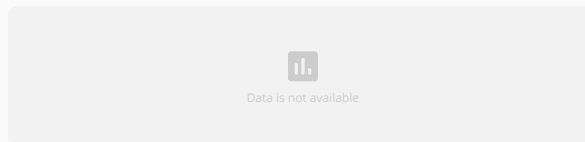
Data is not available for Japan for House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49)

#### House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49)

Male

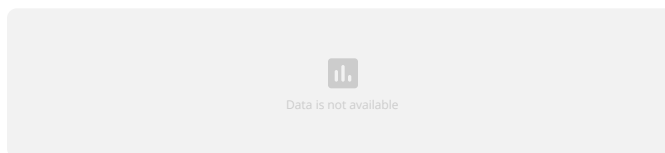


Female



Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)

Data is not available for Japan for Percentage of women ages 15-49 participating in decisions about:

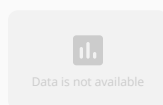


Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)

In Japan, the share of women who have experienced intimate partner violence is less than 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:



Intimate partner violence

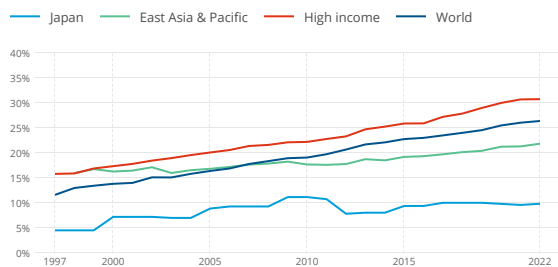
**20%**

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Statcompiler (<https://www.statcompiler.com/>)

### 9.9% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2022 in Japan

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 Japan has remained roughly the same as 2010. The current rate is lower than the average rate in high-income countries.

Seats held by women in national parliaments, female (%)

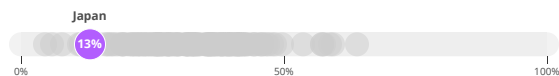


Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) ([www.ipu.org](http://www.ipu.org)). For the year of 1998, the data is as of August 10, 1998.

### Women represented 13.1% of those employed in senior and middle management in 2020

The female share of employment in senior and middle management for Japan falls in the lowest quintile of all countries for which there are data. Data compiled from the most recent data point available between 2010 and 2023.

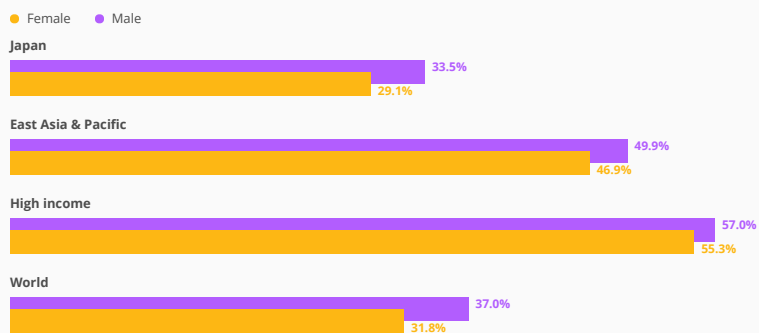
Employment in senior and middle management, female (%)



### More men than women used a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills in 2021

The female rate in Japan is lower than both East Asia & Pacific and the high-income group. Internet usage denotes the percentage of respondents who report using a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills in the past 12 months.

Used a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills in the past year, by sex (% age 15+)



Source: Global Findex database