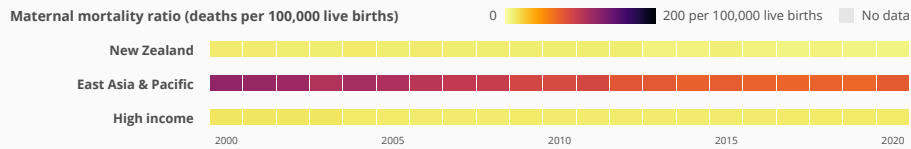


7 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in New Zealand

The maternal mortality ratio in New Zealand has remained stagnant over the last 20 years roughly around 7. Maternal mortality in New Zealand 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.

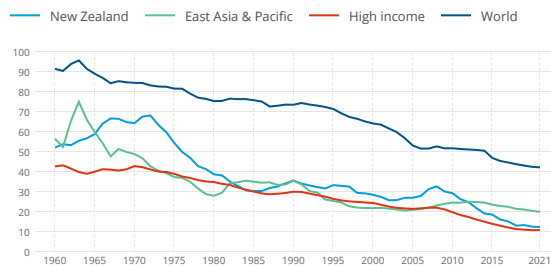


Source: WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group, and UNDESA/Population Division. Trends in Maternal Mortality 2000 to 2020. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2023

13 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in New Zealand in 2021

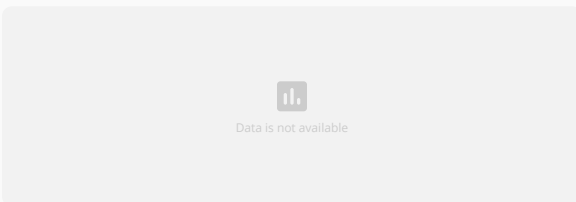
In New Zealand, the rate of adolescent fertility has decreased since 2010. The rate in 2021 was nearly the same as the average rate in its income group.

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

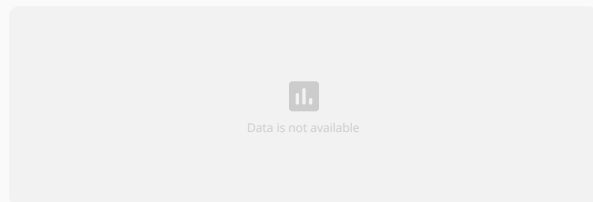


Source: United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects.

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



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

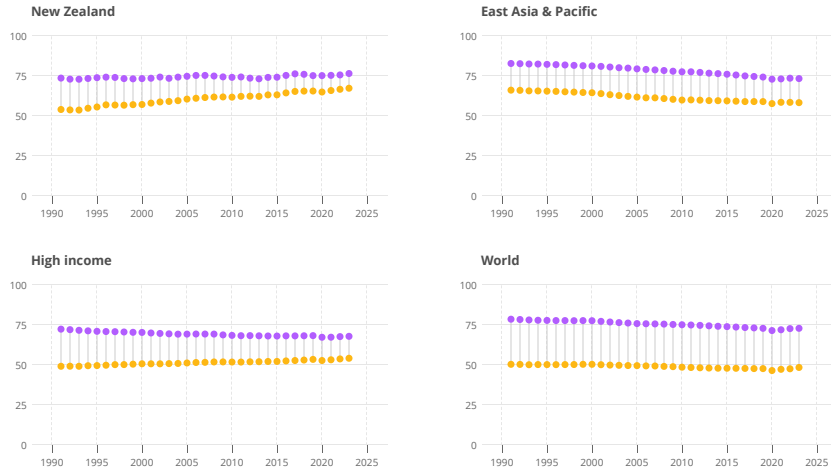


Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), UIS.Stat Bulk Data Download Service. Accessed September 19, 2023. <https://apiportal.uis.unesco.org/bdds>.

In New Zealand, the labor force participation rate among females is 67.6% and among males is 76.8% 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 lower in New Zealand.

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

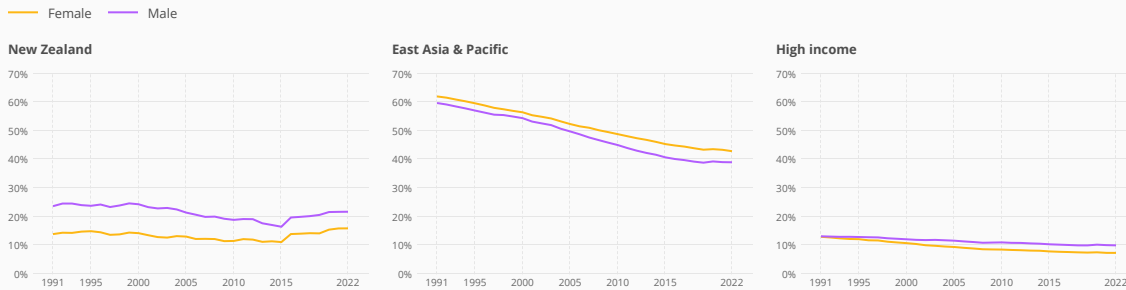


Source: International Labour Organization. "ILO Modelled Estimates and Projections database (ILOEST)" ILOSTAT. Accessed February 06, 2024. <https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/>.

Vulnerable employment for females has worsened in New Zealand 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 16.1% and among men is 21.9% in New Zealand for 2022. The rate of vulnerable employment is lower for men and women in New Zealand compared to the average rate in East Asia & Pacific.

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

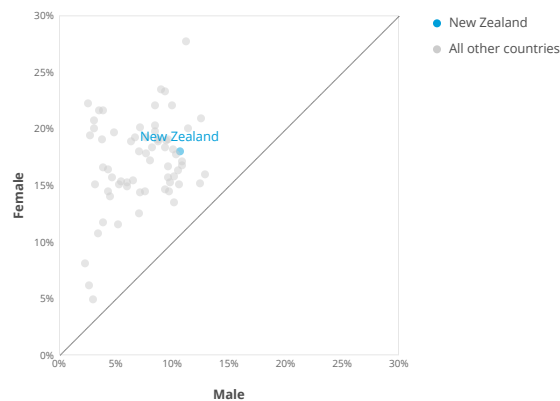


Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators database. Estimates are based on data obtained from International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT at <https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/>.

In New Zealand, women spend 1.7 times as much time on unpaid domestic and care work than men

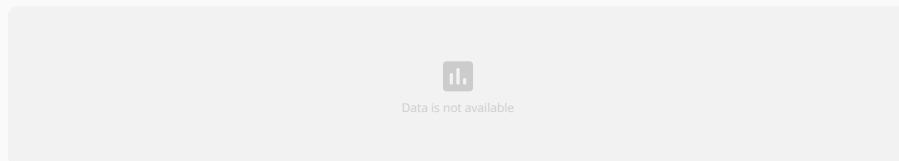
The data, expressed as a proportion of time in a day, measure the average time an individual spends on household provision of services for own consumption. In 2010, women in New Zealand spent 18.1% of their day and men spent 10.6% of their day on unpaid work. Data compiled from the most recent data point 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 New Zealand for Share of business owners, by sex (% of total business owners)

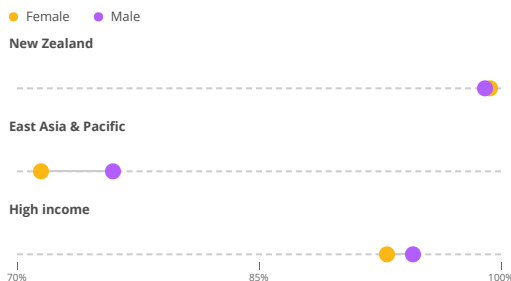


Source: World Bank's Entrepreneurship Survey and database (<https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/entrepreneurship>). Downloaded on November 29, 2023.

In 2017, 99.3% of women and 99% of men in New Zealand had an account

The female rate in New Zealand 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+)

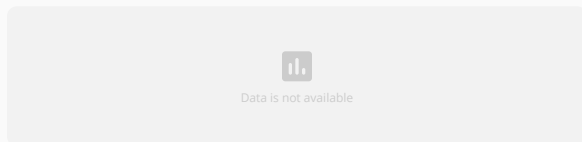


Source: Demirguc-Kunt et al., 2018, Global Financial Inclusion Database, World Bank.

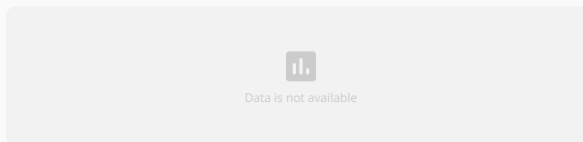
Data is not available for New Zealand for House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49)

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

Male

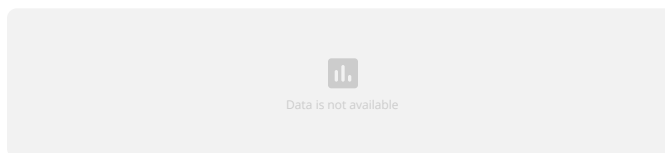


Female



Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)

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

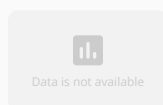


Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)

In New Zealand, 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

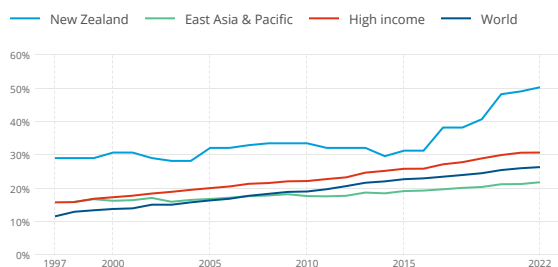
23%

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

50.4% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2022 in New Zealand

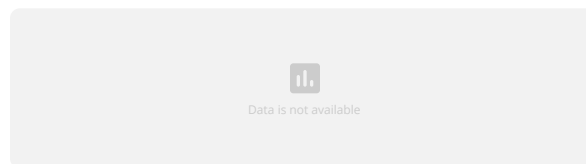
Women in parliaments are the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women. The proportion of seats held by women in New Zealand has increased since 2010. The current rate is higher than the average rate in high-income countries.

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



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

Data is not available for New Zealand for Employment in senior and middle management, female (%)

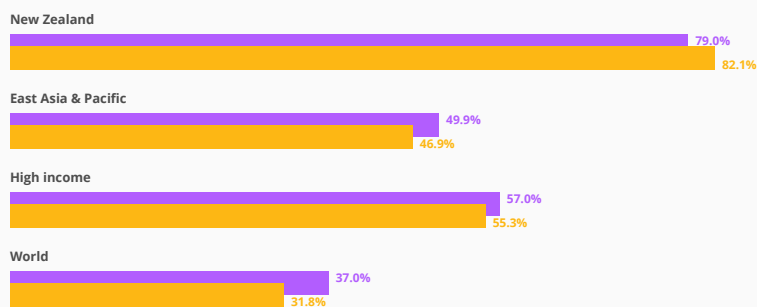


More women than men used a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills in 2021

The female rate in New Zealand is higher 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+)

● Female ● Male



Source: Global Findex database

Data retrieved from World Bank Gender Data Portal
<https://genderdata.worldbank.org/countries/new-zealand/>