5 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Belgium

The maternal mortality ratio in Belgium has remained stagnant over the last 20 years roughly around 5. Maternal mortality in Belgium is nearly the same as 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.

4 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Belgium in 2019

In Belgium, the rate of adolescent fertility has remained roughly the same since 2010. The rate in 2019 was lower than the average rate in its income group.

93.9% of girls and 91.2% of boys complete lower secondary school in Belgium as of 2019 data

The female rate in Belgium is lower than both Europe & Central Asia and the high-income group. Lower secondary education completion rate measures how many children have completed the last grade of lower secondary education regardless of age completed.

Data is not available for Belgium for Adult literacy rate, by sex (% of people ages 15 and above)
In Belgium, the labor force participation rate among females is 49% and among males is 59% for 2019.

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 Belgium.

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

- **Belgium**
- **Europe & Central Asia**
- **High income**
- **World**

Vulnerable employment for females has improved in Belgium 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 8.6% and among men is 12.3% in Belgium for 2019. The rate of vulnerable employment is lower for men and women in Belgium compared to the average rate in Europe & Central Asia.

**Vulnerable employment, by sex (% of total employment) (modeled ILO estimate)**
In Belgium, women spend 1.6 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 2013, women in Belgium spent 15.9% of their day and men spent 10.1% of their day on unpaid work. Data compiled from the most recent data point between 2010 and 2019.

In 2017, 98.8% of women and 98.4% of men in Belgium had an account.

The female rate in Belgium is higher than both Europe & Central Asia 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.

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

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

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

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

41.3% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2020 in Belgium

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

Women represented 31.9% of those employed in senior and middle management in 2019

The female share of employment in senior and middle management for Belgium falls in the third quintile of all countries for which there are data. Data compiled from the most recent data point available between 2010 and 2020.

More men than women used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in 2017

The gap in internet usage between men and women in Belgium, 8.6, is larger than the gap of the Europe & Central Asia aggregate, 4.5. Internet usage denotes the percentage of respondents who report using the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past 12 months.

Used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in the past year, by sex (% age 15+)


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.


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.

House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49). Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).

Women who do not own a house (% of women age 15-49). Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).

Percentage of women ages 15-49 who participate in decisions about household management, female (%). Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Statcompiler (https://www.statcompiler.com/).

Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced violence. Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Statcompiler (https://www.statcompiler.com/).

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.


Used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in the past year, by sex (% age 15+). Source: Global Findex database.

Data retrieved from World Bank Gender Data Portal
https://genderdata.worldbank.org/countries/belgium/