183 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Bhutan

The maternal mortality ratio in Bhutan has improved from 423 in 2000 to 183 in 2017. Maternal mortality in Bhutan is higher 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.

18 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Bhutan in 2019

In Bhutan, the rate of adolescent fertility has decreased since 2010. The rate in 2019 was lower than the average rate in its income group.

93.3% of girls and 77.1% of boys complete lower secondary school in Bhutan as of 2020 data

The gap in lower secondary completion rate between boys and girls, 16.3, is larger than the gap of the South Asia aggregate, 2.8. Lower secondary education completion rate measures how many children have completed the last grade of lower secondary education regardless of age completed.

Adult literacy in Bhutan is lower among women than among men (2017)

The gap in adult literacy between men and women, 17.9, is larger than the gap of the South Asia aggregate, 15.8. Adult literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15 and above who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement about their everyday life.
In Bhutan, the labor force participation rate among females is 59.5% and among males is 73.9% 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 remained roughly the same. Compared with labor force participation in the lower-middle income group, the gap between men and women is lower in Bhutan.

Vulnerable employment for females has worsened in Bhutan 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 83.2% and among men is 64.4% in Bhutan for 2019. The rate of vulnerable employment is lower for men but higher for women in Bhutan compared to the average rate in South Asia.
In Bhutan, women spend 2.5 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 2015, women in Bhutan spent 15% of their day and men spent 5.9% 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)](image)

More men than women owned a business in 2018

The share of female business owners for Bhutan falls in the highest quintile of all countries for which there are data. Share of business is calculated as the proportion of female or male newly registered limited liability company owners out of the total number of newly registered limited liability company owners in the economy in the calendar year. Data compiled from the most recent data point between 2016 and 2018.

![Share of business owners, by sex (% of total business owners)](image)

In 2014, 27.7% of women and 39% of men in Bhutan had an account

The gap in account ownership between men and women in Bhutan, 11.3, is larger than the gap of the South Asia aggregate, 10.7. 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+)](image)
Data is not available for Bhutan for House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49)

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

Data is not available for Bhutan for Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced:

14.9% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2020 in Bhutan.

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 Bhutan has increased since 2010. The current rate is lower than the average rate in lower-middle income countries.

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

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

Male

Female

Data is not available
In 2014 women and men used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online at approximately the same rate.

The female rate in Bhutan is lower than both South Asia and the lower-middle income group. Internet usage denotes the percentage of respondents who report using the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past 12 months.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in the past year, by sex (% age 15+)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Female</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhutan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower middle income</td>
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<tr>
<td>World</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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