60 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Brazil

The maternal mortality ratio in Brazil has remained stagnant over the last 20 years roughly around 60. Maternal mortality in Brazil 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.

Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)

Brazil
Latin America & Caribbean
Upper middle income

2000
2005
2010
2015
2017

57 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Brazil in 2019

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

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

Brazil
Latin America & Caribbean
Upper middle income
World

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

Adult literacy in Brazil is nearly the same among women and men (2018)

In Brazil, both women and men have very high literacy rates. 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.

Adult literacy rate, by sex (% of people ages 15 and above)

Brazil
Latin America & Caribbean
Upper middle income

Data is not available for Brazil for Lower secondary completion rate, by sex (% of relevant age group)
In Brazil, the labor force participation rate among females is 55.1% and among males is 74.3% 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 upper-middle income group, the gap between men and women is similar in Brazil.

Vulnerable employment for females has improved in Brazil 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 24.1% and among men is 31.5% in Brazil for 2019. The rate of vulnerable employment is similar for men but lower for women in Brazil compared to the average rate in Latin America & Caribbean.
In Brazil, women spend 2.3 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 2017, women in Brazil spent 11.6% of their day and men spent 5.1% of their day on unpaid work. Data compiled from the most recent data point between 2010 and 2019.

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

In 2017, 67.5% of women and 72.8% of men in Brazil had an account.

The female rate in Brazil is higher than Latin America & Caribbean but nearly the same as the upper-middle 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 Brazil for House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49)
14.6% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2020 in Brazil

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

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

The female rate in Brazil is nearly the same as Latin America & Caribbean but lower than the upper-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.

Women represented 38.6% of those employed in senior and middle management in 2019

The female share of employment in senior and middle management for Brazil falls in the fourth quintile of all countries for which there are data. Data compiled from the most recent data point available between 2010 and 2020.
- 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 participating in decisions about: Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced: 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/brazil