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

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

8 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Germany in 2019

In Germany, the rate of adolescent fertility has remained roughly the same since 2010. The rate in 2019 was nearly the same as the average rate in its income group.
In Germany, the labor force participation rate among females is 55.6% and among males is 67.1% 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 Germany.

Vulnerable employment among women has remained nearly the same 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 4.7% and among men is 5.9% in Germany for 2019. The rate of vulnerable employment is lower for men and women in Germany compared to the average rate in Europe & Central Asia.
In Germany, 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 Germany spent 16.4% of their day and men spent 10.4% of their day on unpaid work. Data compiled from the most recent data point between 2010 and 2019.

More men than women owned a business in 2018

The share of female business owners for Germany falls in the second 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.

In 2017, 99.2% of women and 99.1% of men in Germany had an account.

The female rate in Germany 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.
31.2% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2020 in Germany

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 Germany has remained roughly the same as 2010. The current rate is similar to the average rate in high-income countries.

Women represented 28.6% of those employed in senior and middle management in 2019

The female share of employment in senior and middle management for Germany 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.
In 2017 women and men used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online at approximately the same rate.

The female rate in Germany is higher than both Europe & Central Asia and the high-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>Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe &amp; Central Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 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 ages 15-49). Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- Percentage of women ages 15-49 participating in decisions about household activities. Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- 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/germany/