10 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Kazakhstan

The maternal mortality ratio in Kazakhstan has improved from 61 in 2000 to 10 in 2017. Maternal mortality in Kazakhstan 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.

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

29 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Kazakhstan in 2019

In Kazakhstan, 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.

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

103.9% of girls and 104.2% of boys complete lower secondary school in Kazakhstan as of 2020 data

Girls and boys in Kazakhstan have a very high completion rate of lower secondary school. Lower secondary education completion rate measures how many children have completed the last grade of lower secondary education regardless of age completed.

Lower secondary completion rate, by sex (% of relevant age group)

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

In Kazakhstan, 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)
In Kazakhstan, the labor force participation rate among females is 62.8% and among males is 75.6% 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 decreased. Compared with labor force participation in the upper-middle income group, the gap between men and women is lower in Kazakhstan.

Vulnerable employment for females has improved in Kazakhstan 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 21.3% and among men is 22.6% in Kazakhstan for 2019. The rate of vulnerable employment is higher for men and women in Kazakhstan compared to the average rate in Europe & Central Asia.
In Kazakhstan, women spend 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 2018, women in Kazakhstan spent 19% of their day and men spent 6.3% 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 2016.

The share of female business owners for Kazakhstan falls in the fourth 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, 60.3% of women and 56.9% of men in Kazakhstan had an account.

The female rate in Kazakhstan is lower than both Europe & Central Asia and 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.
27.1% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2020 in Kazakhstan

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 Kazakhstan has increased since 2010. The current rate is similar to the average rate in upper-middle income countries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seats held by women in national parliaments, female (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

Data is not available for Kazakhstan for Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced:
More women than men used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in 2017.

The female rate in Kazakhstan is lower than both Europe & Central Asia and 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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>23.7%</td>
<td>24.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe &amp; Central Asia</td>
<td>54.9%</td>
<td>50.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper middle income</td>
<td>39.9%</td>
<td>36.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>30.3%</td>
<td>27.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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