Incom Group: Upper middle income Region: East Asia & Pacific

29 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Malaysia

The maternal mortality ratio in Malaysia has remained stagnant over the last 20 years roughly around 29. Maternal mortality in Malaysia 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.

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

In Malaysia, 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.

14 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Malaysia in 2019

In Malaysia, 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.

87.6% of girls and 82.4% of boys complete lower secondary school in Malaysia as of 2019 data

The female rate in Malaysia is lower than both East Asia & Pacific and the upper-middle income group. 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 Malaysia is lower among women than among men (2019)

In Malaysia, 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 Malaysia, the labor force participation rate among females is 51.3% and among males is 77.4% 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 higher in Malaysia.

Vulnerable employment for females has improved in Malaysia 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 27.1% and among men is 21.7% in Malaysia for 2019. The rate of vulnerable employment is lower for men and women in Malaysia compared to the average rate in East Asia & Pacific.

Data is not available for Malaysia for Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex (% of 24 hour day).
More men than women owned a business in 2018

The share of female business owners for Malaysia 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, 82.5% of women and 87.9% of men in Malaysia had an account

The female rate in Malaysia is higher than both East Asia & Pacific 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.

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

Data is not available for Malaysia for Percentage of women ages 15-49 participating in decisions about:
14.9% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2020 in Malaysia

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seats held by women in national parliaments, female (%)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>2020</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

19.3% of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced:

- Vulnerable employment, by sex (% of total employment). Source: Derived using data from International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database. The data is not available for Malaysia.
- 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.

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 Malaysia is nearly the same as East Asia & Pacific but higher 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in the past year, by sex (% age 15+)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female</td>
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<tr>
<td>Male</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

- 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:
- 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).
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/malaysia/