140 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Pakistan

The maternal mortality ratio in Pakistan has improved from 286 in 2000 to 140 in 2017. Maternal mortality in Pakistan 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 Pakistan, 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.

38 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Pakistan in 2019

In Pakistan, 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.

45.7% of girls and 52% of boys complete lower secondary school in Pakistan as of 2019 data

The female rate in Pakistan is lower than both South Asia and the lower-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)

[Graph showing the lower secondary completion rate by sex in Pakistan, South Asia, and lower-middle income groups.]

Adult literacy in Pakistan is lower among women than among men (2019)

The gap in adult literacy between men and women, 22.8, 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.

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

[Graph showing the adult literacy rate by sex in Pakistan, South Asia, and lower-middle income groups.]
In Pakistan, the labor force participation rate among females is 21.7% and among males is 81.9% 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 increased. Compared with labor force participation in the lower-middle income group, the gap between men and women is higher in Pakistan.

Vulnerable employment for females has improved in Pakistan 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 70.2% and among men is 51% in Pakistan for 2019. The rate of vulnerable employment is lower for men and women in Pakistan compared to the average rate in South Asia.

Data is not available for Pakistan for Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex (% of 24 hour day).
In 2017, 7% of women and 34.6% of men in Pakistan had an account.

The gap in account ownership between men and women in Pakistan, 27.6, 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.

72.2% of men and 3.3% of women owned a dwelling either alone or jointly in 2018.

For women in particular, asset ownership is a source of economic empowerment and provides protection in the case of marital dissolution or abandonment. There is increasing evidence that ownership of property by women has positive consequences for women’s empowerment, nutritional and health outcomes, and children’s schooling.

35.8% of women participated in making major decisions in the household in 2018.

Women participating in making major decisions is the percentage of currently married women ages 15-49 who say that they alone or jointly have the final say in (i) making major household purchases, (ii) decisions about own healthcare, and (iii) visits to family, relatives, friends.
In Pakistan, the share of women who have experienced intimate partner violence is less than the world average, 27%.

Intimate partner violence is by far the most prevalent form of violence against women globally and is defined as the percentage of ever-married women (ages 15-49) who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their husband or partner, whereas those who have ever experienced any form of sexual violence is the percentage of women (ages 15-49) who ever experienced sexual violence irrespective of marital status and perpetrator.

Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced:

- Any form of sexual violence
- Intimate partner violence

5.7%  23.7%

20.2% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2020 in Pakistan

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 Pakistan has decreased since 2010. The current rate is similar to the average rate in lower-middle-income countries.

Seats held by women in national parliaments, female (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pakistan</th>
<th>South Asia</th>
<th>Lower middle income</th>
<th>World</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Women represented 4.2% of those employed in senior and middle management in 2013

The female share of employment in senior and middle management for Pakistan falls in the lowest quintile of all countries for which there are data. Data compiled from the most recent data point available between 2010 and 2020.

Employment in senior and middle management, female (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Pakistan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

The gap in internet usage between men and women in Pakistan, 9.1, is larger than the gap of the South Asia aggregate, 3.1. 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>Pakistan</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
<td>27.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Asia</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower middle income</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>27.3%</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: Demirgüç-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/pakistan/