88 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Peru

The maternal mortality ratio in Peru has improved from 144 in 2000 to 88 in 2017. Maternal mortality in Peru is higher 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.

55 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Peru in 2019

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

99.6% of girls and 103.7% of boys complete lower secondary school in Peru as of 2019 data

Girls and boys in Peru 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.

Adult literacy in Peru is lower among women than among men (2020)

In Peru, 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.

In Peru, the labor force participation rate among females is 70.6% and among males is 85.3% 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 lower in Peru.

Vulnerable employment for females has improved in Peru 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 58.7% and among men is 45.6% in Peru for 2019. The rate of vulnerable employment is higher for men and women in Peru compared to the average rate in Latin America & Caribbean.
In Peru, women spend 2.6 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 2010, women in Peru spent 23.6% of their day and men spent 8.9% of their day on unpaid work. Data compiled from the most recent data point between 2010 and 2019.

In 2017, 34.4% of women and 51% of men in Peru had an account.

The gap in account ownership between men and women in Peru, 16.5, is larger than the gap of the Latin America & Caribbean aggregate, 6.6. 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 Peru for Share of business owners, by sex (% of total business owners).

Data is not available for Peru for House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49).
64.7% of women participated in making major decisions in the household in 2012

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.

Percentage of women ages 15-49 participating in decisions about:

- Visits to family, relatives, friends: 85.8%
- Making major household purchase: 78.4%
- Own health care: 84%

In Peru, the share of women who have experienced intimate partner violence is greater 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: 6.5%
- Intimate partner violence: 37.2%

26.2% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2020 in Peru

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 Peru has remained roughly the same as 2010. The current rate is similar to the average rate in upper-middle income countries.

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

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

Data is not available
More men than women used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in 2017

The female rate in Peru is lower than both Latin America & Caribbean 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Peru</strong></td>
<td>8.7%</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Latin America &amp; Caribbean</strong></td>
<td>13.0%</td>
<td>18.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Upper middle income</strong></td>
<td>32.1%</td>
<td>39.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>World</strong></td>
<td>27.7%</td>
<td>30.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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