MENA REGION
2) Statistics from a Gender Analysis of the MENA Region

Compiled by the staff of the Gibran Chair, University of Maryland, 2018
Women’s Participation in the Workforce
Global Participation of Women in the Workforce

Source: The World Bank, DataBank (2017)
Data includes both individuals who are currently employed and those actively seeking employment.
### Labor Force Participation Rate 2017 (Ages 15+)

**Yemen**
- **Social traditions permitting women participating in the labor force**
  - Social expectations persuade women to stay home
  - Low education for women hinders those who want to participate in public labor

**Jordan**
- **High literacy and enrollment rates do not reflect women's participation**
  - Gov't regulations limit status of women in the workforce
  - In some circumstances, women have restricted work hours and are barred from certain jobs

**Morocco**
- The not yet very high educational attainments of women contribute to the fewer job opportunities
- Employed women have low paying jobs in the textile industry, the agricultural sector or in domestic work

**Tunisia**
- Path from education to job attainment is not linear
- More girls enrolled in secondary & tertiary education but men have a higher rate of economic participation

MENA's Youth Unemployment Rate, 2017
(Age 15-24)

2017 Global Gender Gap: Workforce, Education, Political Participation and Health

- Western Europe: 75%
- North America: 72%
- Eastern Europe and Central Asia: 71%
- Latin America and the Caribbean: 70%
- East Asia and the Pacific: 68%
- Global Weighted Average: 68%
- Sub-Saharan Africa: 68%
- South Asia: 66%
- Middle East and North Africa: 60%

Source: Global Gender Gap Index, World Economic Forum (2017)
Percentage of Gender Gap Closed by Country in 2017

1. Iceland - 87.8%
2. France - 77.8%
3. United Kingdom - 77%
4. United States - 71.8%
5. Japan - 65.7%
6. Tunisia - 65.1%
7. Kuwait - 62.8%
8. Jordan - 60.4%
9. Morocco - 59.8%
10. Yemen - 51.6%

Source: Global Gender Gap Index, World Economic Forum (2017)
“It will take more than 70 years before global gender wage gaps are closed completely, if progress continues to move at its current pace.”

ILO 2016
Women’s Participation in the Political Arena
Top 10 Countries Worldwide, Percentage of Women in Lower Parliament (as of January 2018)

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union, Women in National Parliaments (2018)
Comparison of Parliament Members by Gender

Yemen, Lower Courts 2003: 100%
Yemen, Upper Courts 2001: 98.2%
Jordan, Lower Courts 2016: 15.38%, 84.62%
Jordan, Upper Courts 2016: 15.38%, 84.62%
Morocco, Lower Courts 2016: 20.5%, 79.5%
Morocco, Upper Courts 2015: 11.67%, 88.33%
Tunisia, Parliament, 2014: 31.33%, 68.67%

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union, National Parliaments Data Table (October 2017)
Judges: Gender Comparison

- Yemen (2007): 97.33%
- Jordan (2010): 93.33%
- Morocco (2009): 18% Women, 82% Men
- Tunisia (2010): 27% Women, 73% Men

Source: UNICEF, Jordan Gender Profile (2011); UNICEF, Yemen Gender Profile (2011); UNICEF, Morocco Gender Profile (2011); UNICEF, Tunisia Gender Profile (2011)
Women & Early Marriage
MENA Region Has Made the Fastest Progress in Reducing Child Marriage

% of women ages 20-24 who were married before age 18, by region

2008-2014 MENA Region’s Percentage of Women Married Before 18 (Ages 20-24)

- Yemen: 32%
- Morocco: 16%
- Jordan: 10%
- Tunisia: 2%

Women & Family Planning
2015 Maternal Deaths per 100,000 Live Births

- Yemen: 385
- Morocco: 121
- Tunisia: 62
- Jordan: 58

Antenatal Care Coverage: At Least One Visit

- Yemen 2013: 60.2% (Rural), 78.1% (Urban)
- Jordan 2012: 99.2% (Rural), 99.1% (Urban)
- Tunisia 2012: 96.9% (Rural), 98.7% (Urban)
- Morocco 2011: 62.7% (Rural), 91.6% (Urban)

Source: Antenatal Care, UNICEF, 2018
Antenatal Care Coverage: At Least Four Visits

- **Yemen 2013**: 15.8% Rural, 47.2% Urban
- **Jordan 2012**: 93.5% Rural, 94.7% Urban
- **Tunisia 2012**: 79.9% Rural, 88.2% Urban
- **Morocco 2011**: 40.4% Rural, 65.5% Urban

Source: Antenatal Care, UNICEF, 2018
Births Attended by a Skilled Health Professional

Yemen 2013: 44.7%
Jordan 2012: 99.6%
Tunisia 2011: 73.6%
Morocco 2011: 73.6%
Kuwait 2014: 98.7%

Source: Country Profiles, World Health Organization, 2018
Women & Education
Primary School Enrolment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Boys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yemen 2013</td>
<td>77.8%</td>
<td>91.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan 2013</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>89.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco 2014</td>
<td>98.3%</td>
<td>98.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia 2009</td>
<td>97.2%</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait 2014</td>
<td>93.2%</td>
<td>92.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Secondary School Enrolment

Youth Literacy (Ages 15-24)

- Jordan 2012
- Morocco 2012
- Tunisia 2014
- Kuwait 2015

Thank you