17 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Egypt

The maternal mortality ratio in Egypt has improved from 79 in 2000 to 17 in 2020. Maternal mortality in Egypt 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.

46 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Egypt in 2020

In Egypt, the rate of adolescent fertility has decreased since 2010. The rate in 2020 was nearly the same as the average rate in its income group.

91.2% of girls and 85.8% of boys complete lower secondary school in Egypt as of 2019 data

The female rate in Egypt is higher than both Middle East & North Africa 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.

Adult literacy in Egypt is lower among women than among men (2021)

The adult female literacy rate in Egypt is lower than in Middle East & North Africa. 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 Egypt, the labor force participation rate among females is 15.1% and among males is 68.3% for 2022.

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 lower-middle income group, the gap between men and women is higher in Egypt.

Vulnerable employment for females has improved in Egypt 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 28.9% and among men is 16.2% in Egypt for 2021. The rate of vulnerable employment is lower for men but higher for women in Egypt compared to the average rate in Middle East & North Africa.
In Egypt, women spend 9.2 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 2015, women in Egypt spent 22.4% of their day and men spent 2.4% of their day on unpaid work. Data compiled from the most recent data point between 2010 and 2019.

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, 27% of women and 38.7% of men in Egypt had an account.

The gap in account ownership between men and women in Egypt, 11.7, is smaller than the gap of the Middle East & North Africa aggregate, 18.8. 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.

Source: Demirguc-Kunt et al., 2018, Global Financial Inclusion Database, World Bank.
4.8% of women owned a dwelling either alone or jointly in 2014

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.

House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100%</td>
<td>95.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data is not available</td>
<td>1.9% own a house alone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3% own a house jointly</td>
<td>0.5% own a house both alone and jointly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)

58.8% of women participated in making major decisions in the household in 2014

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Visits to family, relatives, friends</th>
<th>Making major household purchase</th>
<th>Own health care</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>75.7%</td>
<td>67.4%</td>
<td>82.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)

In Egypt, 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 have ever experienced sexual violence irrespective of marital status and perpetrator.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any form of sexual violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Statcompiler (https://www.statcompiler.com/)
27.6% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2022 in Egypt

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

Women represented 20.5% of those employed in senior and middle management in 2021

The female share of employment in senior and middle management for Egypt 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 2022.

In 2021 women and men used a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills at approximately the same rate.

The female rate in Egypt is lower than both Middle East & North Africa and the lower-middle income group. Internet usage denotes the percentage of respondents who report using a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills in the past 12 months.

Data retrieved from World Bank Gender Data Portal