227 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Gabon.

The maternal mortality ratio in Gabon has improved from 249 in 2000 to 227 in 2020. Maternal mortality in Gabon 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.

93 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Gabon in 2020.

In Gabon, the rate of adolescent fertility has decreased since 2010. The rate in 2020 was higher than the average rate in its income group.

62.2% of girls and 56.4% of boys complete lower secondary school in Gabon as of 2019 data.

The female rate in Gabon is higher than Sub-Saharan Africa but lower than 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.

Adult literacy in Gabon is nearly the same among women and men (2021).

The adult female literacy rate in Gabon is higher than in Sub-Saharan 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 Gabon, the labor force participation rate among females is 39% and among males is 55.9% 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 remained roughly the same. Compared with labor force participation in the upper-middle income group, the gap between men and women is similar in Gabon.

Vulnerable employment for females has improved in Gabon 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 36.9% and among men is 28% in Gabon for 2021. The rate of vulnerable employment is lower for men and women in Gabon compared to the average rate in Sub-Saharan Africa.
In 2017, 53.7% of women and 63.8% of men in Gabon had an account.

The gap in account ownership between men and women in Gabon, 10.1, is smaller than the gap of the Sub-Saharan Africa aggregate, 11.5. 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.
22.6% of women owned a dwelling either alone or jointly in 2012

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>Data is not available</td>
<td>77.4% do not own a house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3% own a house alone</td>
<td>8.3% own a house alone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.5% own a house jointly</td>
<td>10.5% own a house jointly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5% own a house both alone and jointly</td>
<td>3.5% own a house both alone and jointly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)

43.7% 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of women ages 15-49 participating in decisions about:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Visits to family, relatives, friends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)

In Gabon, 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 experienced sexual violence irrespective of marital status and perpetrator.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Any form of sexual violence</th>
<th>Intimate partner violence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22.8%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Statcompiler (https://www.statcompiler.com/)
15.4% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2022 in Gabon.

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 Gabon has remained roughly the same as 2010. The current rate is lower than the average rate in upper-middle income countries.

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU). For the year of 1998, the data is as of August 10, 1998.

More men than women used a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills in 2021.

The gap in internet usage between men and women in Gabon, 13.2%, is larger than the gap of the Sub-Saharan Africa aggregate, 5.3%. Internet usage denotes the percentage of respondents who report using a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills in the past 12 months.

Source: Global Findex database

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

[Data not available]

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