72 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Libya

The maternal mortality ratio in Libya has worsened from 57 in 2000 to 72 in 2020. Maternal mortality in Libya 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.


7 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Libya in 2020

In Libya, the rate of adolescent fertility has remained roughly the same since 2010. The rate in 2020 was lower than the average rate in its income group.


Data is not available for Libya for Lower secondary completion rate, by sex (% of relevant age group)

Data is not available for Libya for Adult literacy rate, by sex (% of people ages 15 and above)

In Libya, the labor force participation rate among females is 34.4% and among males is 60.4% 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 increased. Compared with labor force participation in the upper-middle income group, the gap between men and women is higher in Libya.

Vulnerable employment among women has remained nearly the same 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 25% and among men is 27.2% in Libya for 2021. The rate of vulnerable employment is higher for men but similar for women in Libya compared to the average rate in Middle East & North Africa.
In 2017, 59.6% of women and 70.7% of men in Libya had an account. The gap in account ownership between men and women in Libya, 11.1, 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.
**16.5% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2022 in Libya**

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

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

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) (www.ipu.org). 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 2017

The female rate in Libya is lower than both Middle East & North Africa and the upper-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.

Source: Global Findex database

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