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

The maternal mortality ratio in Oman has remained stagnant over the last 20 years roughly around 17. Maternal mortality in Oman 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.

10 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Oman in 2020

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

104.7% of girls and 128.2% of boys complete lower secondary school in Oman as of 2021 data

The gap in lower secondary completion rate between boys and girls, 23.4%, is larger than the gap of the Middle East & North Africa aggregate, 1.9%. 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 Oman is lower among women than among men (2018)

In Oman, 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.

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In Oman, 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 Oman, the labor force participation rate among females is 32% and among males is 86.5% 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 high-income group, the gap between men and women is higher in Oman.

Vulnerable employment for females has improved in Oman 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 3.8% and among men is 2.3% in Oman for 2021. The rate of vulnerable employment is lower for men and women in Oman compared to the average rate in Middle East & North Africa.


Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators database. Estimates are based on data obtained from International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT at https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/.
In 2011, 63.5% of women and 83.7% of men in Oman had an account.

The gap in account ownership between men and women in Oman, 20.2, is larger 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.

More men than women owned a business in 2018

The share of female business owners for Oman falls in the lowest quintile of all countries for which there are data. Share of business is calculated as the proportion of female or male newly registered limited liability company owners out of the total number of newly registered limited liability company owners in the economy in the calendar year. Data compiled from the most recent data point between 2016 and 2018.

Share of business owners, by sex (% of total business owners)


Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex (% of population ages 15+)

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.
Data is not available for Oman for House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49)

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

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Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)

Data is not available for Oman for Percentage of women ages 15-49 participating in decisions about:

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Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)

Data is not available for Oman for Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced:

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Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Statcompiler (https://www.statcompiler.com/)

2.3% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2022 in Oman

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 Oman has increased since 2010. The current rate is lower than the average rate in high-income countries.

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

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Oman</th>
<th>Middle East &amp; North Africa</th>
<th>High income</th>
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Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) (www.ipu.org). For the year of 1998, the data is as of August 10, 1998.
Data is not available for Oman for Used a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills in the past year, by sex (% age 15+).

Source: Global Findex database

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