79 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Iraq

The maternal mortality ratio in Iraq has remained stagnant over the last 20 years roughly around 79. Maternal mortality in Iraq 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.

Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)

72 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Iraq in 2019

In Iraq, the rate of adolescent fertility has decreased since 2010. The rate in 2019 was higher than the average rate in its income group.

Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)

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

Adult literacy in Iraq is lower among women than among men (2017)

The adult female literacy rate in Iraq is higher 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.

Adult literacy rate, by sex (% of people ages 15 and above)
In Iraq, the labor force participation rate among females is 11.5% and among males is 74.3% for 2019.

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 Iraq.

Vulnerable employment for females has improved in Iraq 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 3.5% and among men is 22.8% in Iraq for 2019. The rate of vulnerable employment is similar for men but lower for women in Iraq compared to the average rate in Middle East & North Africa.
In 2017, 19.5% of women and 25.8% of men in Iraq had an account. The female rate in Iraq is lower than both Middle East & North Africa and the upper-middle income group. 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.
26.4% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2020 in Iraq

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 Iraq has remained roughly the same as 2010. The current rate is similar to the average rate in upper-middle income countries.

More men than women used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in 2017

The gap in internet usage between men and women in Iraq, 7.3, is larger than the gap of the Middle East & North Africa aggregate, 6.3. Internet usage denotes the percentage of respondents who report using the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past 12 months.

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