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

The maternal mortality ratio in Libya has remained stagnant over the last 20 years roughly around 72. 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.

6 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Libya in 2019

In Libya, the rate of adolescent fertility has remained roughly the same since 2010. The rate in 2019 was lower than the average rate in its income group.
In Libya, the labor force participation rate among females is 34% and among males is 65.3% 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 Libya.

Vulnerable employment for females has worsened in Libya 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 33.7% and among men is 36.1% in Libya for 2019. The rate of vulnerable employment is higher for men and women in Libya compared to the average rate in Middle East & North Africa.

Data is not available for Libya for proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex (% of 24 hour day).
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.

Data is not available for Libya for Share of business owners, by sex (% of total business owners).

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

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

Data is not available for Libya for Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced:
16% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2020 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.

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

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

In 2017 women and men used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online at approximately the same rate.

The female rate in Libya is higher than Middle East & North Africa but lower than the upper-middle income group. Internet usage denotes the percentage of respondents who report using the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past 12 months.

Used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in the past year, by sex (% age 15+)

- Vulnerable employment, by sex (% of total employment) (modeled ILO estimate). Source: Derived using data from International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database. The data was downloaded on December 3 from the Global SDG Indicators Database: https://globalgoalsdata.org/indicators.
- Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex (% of 24-hour day). 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: https://globalgoalsdata.org/indicators.
- Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex (% of population ages 15+). Source: Demirgüç-Kunt et al., 2018, Global Financial Inclusion Database, World Bank.
- House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49). Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- Women who do not own a house (% of women age 15-49). Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- Percentage of women ages 15-49 participating in decisions about: Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- Seats held by women in national parliaments, female (%). Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) (www.ipu.org). For the year of 1998, the data is as of August 10, 1998.
- Used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in the past year, by sex (% age 15+). Global Findex database.

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