19 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 19. 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.

12 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Oman in 2019

In Oman, the rate of adolescent fertility has remained roughly the same since 2010. The rate in 2019 was nearly the same as the average rate in its income group.

100.9% of girls and 127.2% of boys complete lower secondary school in Oman as of 2020 data

The gap in lower secondary completion rate between boys and girls, 26.2, is larger than the gap of the Middle East & North Africa aggregate, 1.4. 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.
In Oman, the labor force participation rate among females is 36% and among males is 83.6% 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 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 2.4% in Oman for 2019. The rate of vulnerable employment is lower for men and women in Oman compared to the average rate in Middle East & North Africa.

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

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.

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

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

2.3% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2020 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 (%)

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

Data is not available for Oman for Used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in the past year, by sex (% age 15+)

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