**43 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Tunisia**

The maternal mortality ratio in Tunisia has improved from 66 in 2000 to 43 in 2017. Maternal mortality in Tunisia 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.

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

- **Tunisia**
- **Middle East & North Africa**
- **Lower middle income**

![Maternal mortality ratio graph](image)

**8 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Tunisia in 2019**

In Tunisia, 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.

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

- **Tunisia**
- **Middle East & North Africa**
- **Lower middle income**
- **World**

![Adolescent fertility rate graph](image)

**87.3% of girls and 68.2% of boys complete lower secondary school in Tunisia as of 2018 data**

The gap in lower secondary completion rate between boys and girls, 19.2, 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.

Lower secondary completion rate, by sex (% of relevant age group)

- **Tunisia**
- **Middle East & North Africa**
- **Lower middle income**

![Lower secondary completion rate graph](image)

**Adult literacy in Tunisia is lower among women than among men (2014)**

The gap in adult literacy between men and women, 13.8, is larger than the gap of the Middle East & North Africa aggregate, 12.4. 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)

- **Tunisia**
- **Middle East & North Africa**
- **Lower middle income**

![Adult literacy rate graph](image)
In Tunisia, the labor force participation rate among females is 24.9% and among males is 68.9% 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 lower-middle income group, the gap between men and women is higher in Tunisia.

Vulnerable employment for females has improved in Tunisia 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 11.5% and among men is 21.3% in Tunisia for 2019. The rate of vulnerable employment is lower for men and women in Tunisia compared to the average rate in Middle East & North Africa.

Data is not available for Tunisia for Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex (% of 24 hour day).
In 2017, 28.4% of women and 45.7% of men in Tunisia had an account.

The gap in account ownership between men and women in Tunisia, 17.4, 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.
24.9% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2020 in Tunisia

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 Tunisia has decreased since 2010. The current rate is higher than the average rate in lower-middle income countries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tunisia</th>
<th>Middle East &amp; North Africa</th>
<th>Lower middle income</th>
<th>World</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Women represented 19.3% of those employed in senior and middle management in 2010

The female share of employment in senior and middle management for Tunisia falls in the lowest quintile of all countries for which there are data. Data compiled from the most recent data point available between 2010 and 2020.

Employment in senior and middle management, female (%)

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

The female rate in Tunisia is lower than Middle East & North Africa but nearly the same as the lower-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.

The data were downloaded on December 3 from the Global SDG Indicators Database: [Database, World Bank](http://www.doingbusiness.org/data/exploretopics/entrepreneurship).

- 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.
- Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex (% of population ages 15+). Source: Demirguc-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 who have ever experienced contraceptive method failure. Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever been married. 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+). Source: World Bank’s Entrepreneurship Survey and database (http://www.doingbusiness.org/data/exploretopics/entrepreneurship).
- 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.
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