27 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in West Bank and Gaza

The maternal mortality ratio in West Bank and Gaza has improved from 70 in 2000 to 27 in 2017. Maternal mortality in West Bank and Gaza 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)

51 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in West Bank and Gaza in 2019

In West Bank and Gaza, 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)

58% of girls and 88.4% of boys complete lower secondary school in West Bank and Gaza as of 2020 data

The gap in lower secondary completion rate between boys and girls, 9.6, 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)

Adult literacy in West Bank and Gaza is lower among women than among men (2020)

In West Bank and Gaza, 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.

Adult literacy rate, by sex (% of people ages 15 and above)
In West Bank and Gaza, the labor force participation rate among females is 18.2% and among males is 70.1% 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 West Bank and Gaza.

Vulnerable employment for females has improved in West Bank and Gaza 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 20% and among men is 22.4% in West Bank and Gaza for 2019. The rate of vulnerable employment is lower for men and women in West Bank and Gaza compared to the average rate in Middle East & North Africa.
In West Bank and Gaza, women spend 6.7 times as much time on unpaid domestic and care work than men.

The data, expressed as a proportion of time in a day, measure the average time an individual spends on household provision of services for own consumption. In 2013, women in West Bank and Gaza spent 20.1% of their day and men spent 3% of their day on unpaid work. Data compiled from the most recent data point between 2010 and 2019.

In 2017, 15.9% of women and 34.4% of men in West Bank and Gaza had an account.

The gap in account ownership between men and women in West Bank and Gaza, 18.5, 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.
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 West Bank and Gaza 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.

- 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 participating in decisions about: Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced: Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Statcompiler (https://www.statcompiler.com/).
- 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: Global Findex database.

Data retrieved from World Bank Gender Data Portal