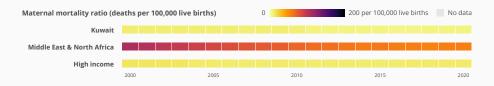
Gender Landscape Brief

MORLDBANKGROUP Income Group: High income Region: Middle East & North Africa

7 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Kuwait

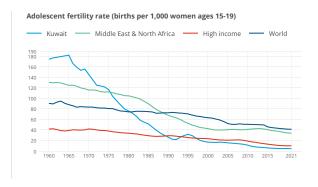
The maternal mortality ratio in Kuwait has remained stagnant over the last 20 years roughly around 7. Maternal mortality in Kuwait is lower than its regional average. Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of pregnancy termination per 100,000 live births.



Source: WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group, and UNDESA/Population Division. Trends in Maternal Mortality 2000 to 2020. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2023

6 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Kuwait in 2021

In Kuwait, the rate of adolescent fertility has decreased since 2010. The rate in 2021 was lower than the average rate in its income group.

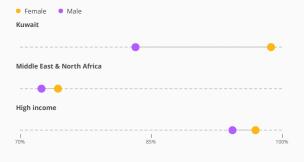


Source: United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects.

98.7% of girls and 83.2% of boys complete lower secondary school in Kuwait as of 2021 data

The gap in lower secondary completion rate between boys and girls, 15.5, is larger than the gap of the Middle East & North Africa aggregate, 1.9. 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 Kuwait is nearly the same among women and men (2020)

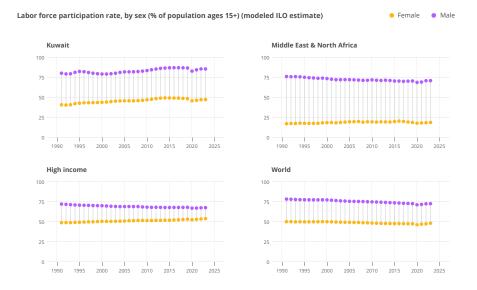
In Kuwait, both women and men have very high literacy rates. Adult literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15 and above who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement about their everyday life.

Adult literacy rate, by sex (% of people ages 15 and above)



In Kuwait, the labor force participation rate among females is 47.6% and among males is 85.9% for 2023

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 Kuwait.

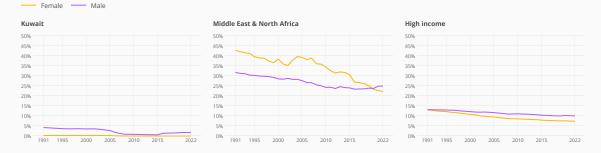


Source: International Labour Organization. "ILO Modelled Estimates and Projections database (ILOEST)" ILOSTAT. Accessed February 06, 2024. https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/.

Vulnerable employment among women has remained nearly the same 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 0% and among men is 1.9% in Kuwait for 2022. The rate of vulnerable employment is lower for men and women in Kuwait compared to the average rate in Middle East & North Africa.

Vulnerable employment, by sex (% of total employment) (modeled ILO estimate)



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators database. Estimates are based on data obtained from International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT at https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/.

Data is not available for Kuwait for 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:

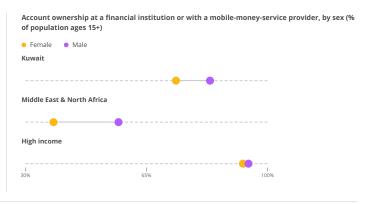
Data is not available for Kuwait for Share of business owners, by sex (% of total business owners)



Source: World Bank's Entrepreneurship Survey and database (https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/entrepreneurship). Downloaded on November 29, 2023.

In 2017, 73.5% of women and 83.3% of men in Kuwait had an account

The female rate in Kuwait is higher than Middle East & North Africa but lower than the high-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.



Source: Demirguc-Kunt et al., 2018, Global Financial Inclusion Database, World Bank.

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

House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49)





Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)

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



Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)

Data is not available for Kuwait for Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced:

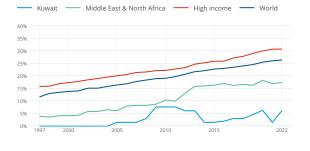


Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Statcompiler (https://www.statcompiler.com/)

6.3% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2022 in Kuwait

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 Kuwait has remained roughly the same as 2010. The current rate is lower than the average rate in high-income countries.

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



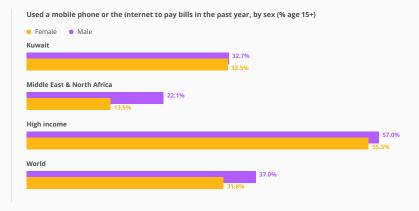
Data is not available for Kuwait for Employment in senior and middle management, female (%)



Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) (www.ipu.org). For the year of 1998, the data is as of August 10, 1998.

In 2017 women and men used a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills at approximately the same

The female rate in Kuwait is higher than Middle East & North Africa but lower than the high-income group. Internet usage denotes the percentage of respondents who report using a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills in the past 12 months.



Source: Global Findex database

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