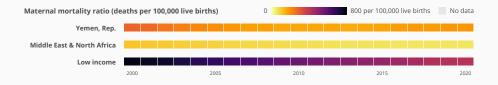
Gender Landscape Brief 🗹

183 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in the Republic of Yemen

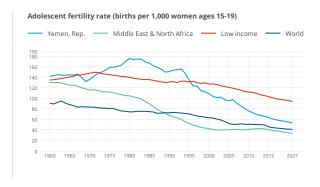
The maternal mortality ratio in the Republic of Yemen has improved from 275 in 2000 to 183 in 2020. Maternal mortality in the Republic of Yemen is higher than its regional average. Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of pregnancy termination per 100,000 live births.



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

54 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in the Republic of Yemen in 2021

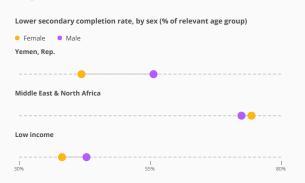
In the Republic of Yemen, the rate of adolescent fertility has decreased since 2010. The rate in 2021 was lower than the average rate in its income group.



Source: United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects.

41.9% of girls and 55.7% of boys complete lower secondary school in the Republic of Yemen as of 2016 data

The gap in lower secondary completion rate between boys and girls, 13.8, 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.

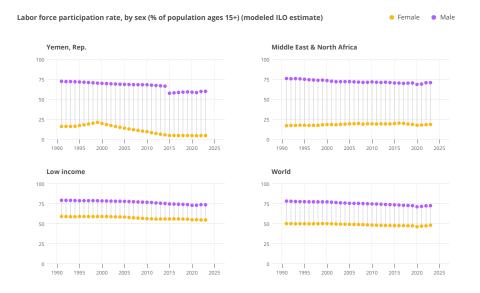


Data is not available for the Republic of Yemen for Adult literacy rate, by sex (% of people ages 15 and above)



In the Republic of Yemen, the labor force participation rate among females is 5.1% and among males is 60.4% 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 decreased. Compared with labor force participation in the low-income group, the gap between men and women is higher in the Republic of Yemen.

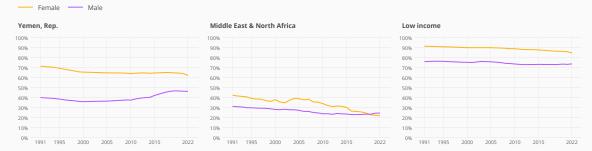


Source: International Labour Organization. "ILO Modelled Estimates and Projections database (ILOEST)" ILOSTAT. Accessed February 06, 2024. https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/.

Vulnerable employment for females has improved in the Republic of Yemen 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 62.7% and among men is 46.8% in the Republic of Yemen for 2022. The rate of vulnerable employment is higher for men and women in the Republic of Yemen 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 the Republic of Yemen 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:

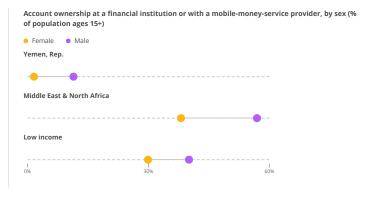
Data is not available for the Republic of Yemen for Share of business owners, by sex (% of total business owners)



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

In 2014, 1.7% of women and 11.4% of men in the Republic of Yemen had an account

The female rate in the Republic of Yemen is lower than both Middle East & North Africa and the low-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 the Republic of Yemen for House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49)

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





Women participating in making major decisions in the household

Women participating in making major decisions is the percentage of currently married women ages 15-49 who say that they alone or jointly have the final say in (i) making major household purchases, (ii) decisions about own healthcare, and (iii) visits to family, relatives, friends.



Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)

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

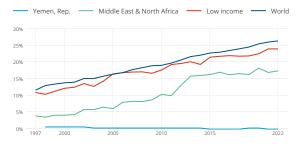


Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Statcompiler (https://www.statcompiler.com/)

0% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2022 in the Republic of Yemen

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 the Republic of Yemen has remained roughly the same as 2010. The current rate is lower than the average rate in low-income countries.

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



Women represented 4.5% of those employed in senior and middle management in $2014\,$

The female share of employment in senior and middle management for the Republic of Yemen 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 2023.

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.

Data is not available for the Republic of Yemen for Used a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills in the past year, by sex (% age 15+)



Data retrieved from World Bank Gender Data Portal https://genderdata.worldbank.org/countries/yemen-rep/