

This briefing showcases the gender landscape in Jordan on key indicators helpful for monitoring gender equality and designing effective policy interventions. Gender equality fosters productivity gains and minimizes losses in wealth, reduces poverty, boosts shared prosperity, and supports green, resilient, and inclusive development.

Click the links below to explore the [World Bank Gender Data Portal](#).

Compared to:	Base Year	Region
>10% Higher Value	↗	
Equal/No Change	→	
>10% Lower Value	↘	
No Data	---	

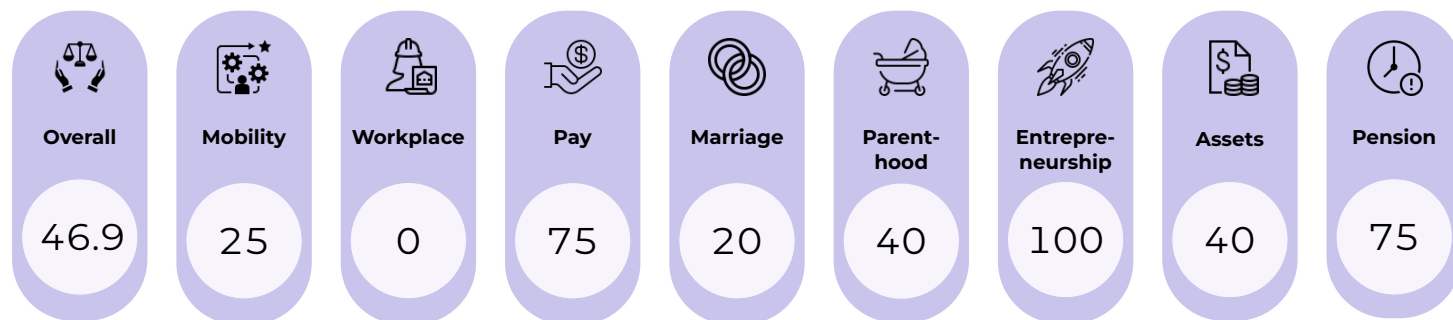
		Country Performance				Peer Comparison		
		Baseline		Latest		Latest		
		Value	Year	Value	Year	MNA	UMC	World
HUMAN ENDOWMENTS								
Learning-Adjusted Years of School	Female	8.35	2010	→	8.10	2020	NA	NA
	Male	7.44	2010	→	7.24	2020	NA	NA
Lower secondary completion rate (% of relevant age group)	Female	84.4	2008	↘	67.0	2020	77.9	90.0
	Male	81.1	2008	↘	65.7	2020	76.5	88.8
Female share of graduates from STEM programmes, tertiary (%)		40.3	2007	---	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)		3.63	2010	↘	2.64	2020	2.74	1.83
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)		29.1	2010	↘	25.8	2020	39.0	29.1
Unmet need for contraception (% of married women ages 15-49)		13.4	2009	→	14.2	2018	10.1	4.39
Pregnant women receiving prenatal care of at least four visits (% of pregnant women)		94.4	2007	→	90.8	2017	NA	NA
Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate per 100,000 live births)		53.0	2010	↘	46.0	2017	57.0	41.0
Mortality from chronic vascular disease, cancer, diabetes or cardiorespiratory disease between 30 and 70 (%)	Female	15.4	2010	↘	13.6	2019	17.4	12.2
	Male	18.8	2010	↘	17.0	2019	22.9	21.1
ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY								
Labor force participation rate (% age 15+, modeled ILO estimate)	Female	16.1	2010	↘	13.5	2021	18.6	55.5
	Male	61.3	2010	→	62.3	2021	70.0	72.9
Wage and salaried workers (% of employment, modeled ILO estimate)	Female	97.2	2010	→	97.7	2019	73.8	60.2
	Male	84.0	2010	→	83.8	2019	69.8	60.8
Employment in agriculture (% of employment, modeled ILO estimate)	Female	1.17	2010	↘	0.75	2019	15.7	17.8
	Male	3.80	2010	↘	2.81	2019	14.4	23.5
Received a public sector pension in the past year (% age 15+)	Female	NA	NA	---	7.18	2017	NA	8.83
	Male	NA	NA	---	16.6	2017	NA	9.38
Share of youth not in education, employment or training (% of youth population)	Female	NA	NA	---	41.1	2020	43.9	NA
	Male	NA	NA	---	30.6	2020	17.0	NA
Age dependency ratio (% of working-age population)		69.8	2010	↘	58.2	2020	55.5	45.5
Men who own land alone (% of men)		NA	NA	---	11.3	2018	NA	NA
Financial institution account (% age 15+)	Female	NA	NA	---	26.6	2017	NA	69.0
	Male	NA	NA	---	55.5	2017	NA	76.6
Borrowed to start, operate, or expand a farm or business (% age 15+)	Female	NA	NA	---	3.03	2017	NA	4.29
	Male	NA	NA	---	4.88	2017	NA	6.78
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)		13.1	2006	↗	22.6	2019	19.0	34.2
VOICE AND AGENCY								
Firms with female top manager (% of firms)		NA	NA	---	3.10	2019	6.50	19.1
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)		10.8	2010	→	11.5	2021	17.0	27.1
Women who were first married by age 18 (% of women ages 20-24)		10.2	2009	→	9.70	2018	NA	NA
Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)		6.90	2010	↗	9.38	2020	14.0	21.4
Proportion of women subjected to physical and/or sexual violence in the last 12 months (% of ever-partnered women ages 15-49)		NA	NA	---	14.1	2012	NA	NA

Note: Data retrieved from [World Bank Gender Data Portal](#). The Middle East and North Africa (MNA) region includes 21 countries (all income levels), as classified by The World Bank Group. Jordan is an Upper middle income (UMC) country, which includes 55 countries with a Gross National Income (GNI) per capita from \$4,096 to \$12,695 (calculated using the World Bank Atlas method). Data definitions can be found on the [Gender Data Portal](#). Country Baseline provides a reference value between 1990 and 2010. Latest Value shows the latest available comparison from 2011 onwards. Base-line comparisons are represented by an arrow icon that points to increases or decreases greater than 10 percent relative to the base year. Comparison to the regional average shows how Jordan performs relative to its peers in the region, income group, and the world. Darker and lighter shades represent values 10 percent or below or above its peers in the region, respectively.



Women, Business and the Law in Jordan

Women, Business and the Law (WBL) 2022 presents an index covering 190 economies, structured around the life cycle of a working woman. In total, 35 questions are scored across eight indicators. **Jordan scores 46.9 out of 100**, while the regional average across Middle East and North Africa is 80.4.

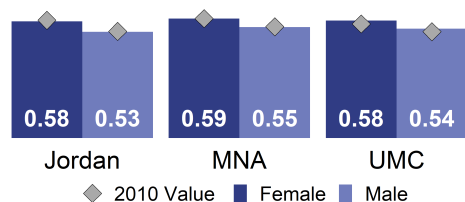


A Closer Look at Gender Equality in Jordan

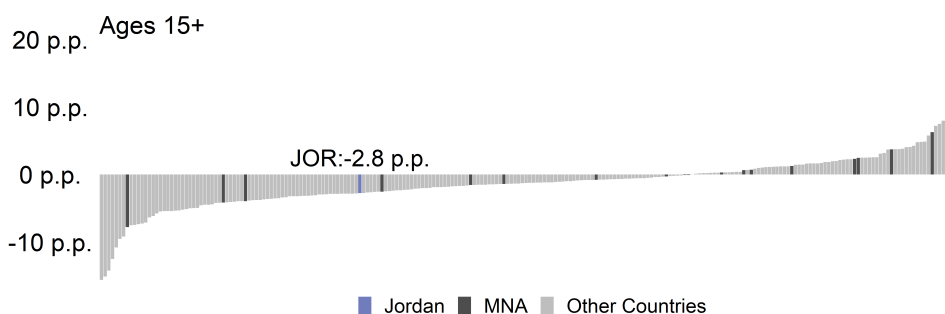
Despite some progress, gender gaps persist, gender-based violence and disadvantageous social norms facing women and girls remain sticky, and gains in human capital of women and girls remain untapped. Turning human capital investments into economic gains means addressing multiple barriers to women's economic empowerment, including improving their voice and agency.

Human Capital Index Score (0-1)

Baseline compared to 2020



Change in Female Labor Force Participation 2010-2020 (p.p.)



Unpacking the Numbers in Jordan

58 percent

A girl born today will be 58 percent as productive as if she enjoyed full education, health, and employment (2020)

1 in 10

9.7 percent of women ages 20 to 24 were first married by age 18 (2018)

5.2 percent

5.2 percent of women report having ever experienced any form of sexual violence (2018)

1 in 10

10.3 percent of women are not able to visit family, relatives and friends on her own decision (2018)

99 in 100

99 percent of women do not have any land, both solely and jointly, registered under their name (2018)

LEARN MORE

- **The World Bank in Gender:** This portal features the latest research, news, and events around gender equality in international development.
- **Women, Business and the Law:** This portal includes reports, data, and news on the laws and regulations that affect women's economic opportunity.
- **World Bank Group Gender Strategy (FY16-FY23):** This 2015 report outlines the World Bank Group's strategy to promote gender equality.
- **World Bank Gender Data Portal:** This open data page shares the latest statistics and research to improve understanding and inform policy choices.
- **IFC Work in Gender:** This page provides an overview of the work by IFC to promote gender equality in its global partnerships.
- **MENA Gender Innovation Lab:** This page features policy research by the GILs, identifies priority gender gaps and tests innovative solutions in the MNA region.

