



### Color Key

Improvement

Deterioration

No Change

The gender data landscape highlights opportunities for enhancing gender equality outcomes in Sudan to support productivity and wealth gains, reduce poverty and increase shared prosperity.

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

		Year	Latest*		Comparison		
			Value	SSA	LIC	World	
<b>Progress in ending all forms of gender-based violence</b>							
Proportion of women subjected to physical and/or sexual violence in the last 12 months (% of ever partnered women ages 15-49)	Female	2018	17.0	20.3	22.5	NA	
Women who were first married by 18 (% of women 20-24)	Female	2014	34.2	NA	NA	NA	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women 15-19)		2023	66.1	93.4	96.7	39.1	
<b>Stronger and more resilient human capital</b>							
Learning poverty: Share of children at the end-of-primary age below minimum reading proficiency (%)	Female	NA	NA	85.9	92.2	50.0	
	Male	NA	NA	86.8	91.5	53.7	
Lower secondary completion rate (% of relevant group)	Female	2018	53.7	44.1	38.3	74.8	
	Male	2018	54.8	47.0	43.0	74.6	
Female share of graduates from STEM programs, tertiary (%)		2015	47.2	NA	NA	NA	
Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate per 100,000 live births)		2023	256	448	346	197	
Contraceptive prevalence, any modern method (% of married women 15-49)		2014	12.0	27.8	20.7	54.1	
Fraction of children under 5 not stunted	Female	2020	0.64	NA	NA	NA	
	Male	2020	0.60	NA	NA	NA	
Mortality from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease between ages 30 and 70 (%)	Female	2021	22.4	20.8	23.0	15.6	
	Male	2021	20.1	22.0	26.0	21.0	
<b>More and better jobs, including jobs of the future</b>							
Labor force participation rate (% 15+)	Female	2022	14.5	64.9	53.0	49.1	
	Male	2022	61.6	75.4	72.4	73.2	
Wage and salaried workers (% of employment)	Female	2022	43.2	16.5	12.4	52.6	
	Male	2022	55.8	27.4	25.7	51.6	
Employment in agriculture (% of employment)	Female	2022	48.6	47.7	63.6	25.9	
	Male	2022	37.8	50.2	51.3	26.2	
Vulnerable employment (% of employment)	Female	2022	55.5	79.6	85.4	45.1	
	Male	2022	36.1	64.3	70.2	43.4	
Share of youth not in education, employment or training (% of youth population)	Female	2022	62.1	NA	NA	NA	
	Male	2022	29.6	NA	NA	NA	
Youth unemployment (% of labor force 15-24)	Female	2022	13.1	10.9	13.0	15.3	
	Male	2022	11.8	9.21	11.0	13.2	
Percentage of women's economic rights (%)		2023	32.5	74.0	67.8	77.9	
<b>Greater ownership and use of economic assets</b>							
Women who do not own land (% of women 15-49)	Female	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Men who do not own land (% of men)	Male	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Account at a financial institution (% age 15+)	Female	2014	9.98	52.3	40.6	76.6	
	Male	2014	20.2	64.4	52.5	80.9	
Saved at a financial institution or using a mobile money account (% 15+)	Female	NA	NA	NA	22.1	NA	
	Male	NA	NA	NA	33.3	NA	
<b>Wider access to and use of enabling services</b>							
Individuals using the Internet (% of population)	Female	2016	11.0	28.4	17.5	61.6	
	Male	2016	16.9	38.9	30.0	67.2	
Used a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills (% age 15+)	Female	NA	NA	14.1	9.05	31.8	
	Male	NA	NA	19.4	13.1	37.0	
<b>Advances in women's participation in decision-making</b>							
Female share of employment in senior and middle management (%)		2022	13.1	NA	NA	NA	
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)		2014	8.15	30.1	24.8	33.9	
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)		2018	30.5	26.9	22.7	27.0	
Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)		2024	7.69	23.6	22.7	22.9	

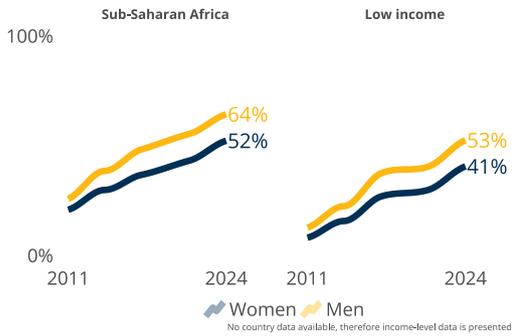
\* Latest value shows the latest available country value for the indicator. Color coding of the latest country value represents a more than 10 percent change upward or downward from the country's baseline value from 10 years (+/- 2 years) prior to latest value. No coloring applied whenever there is no data for baseline or when latest available value is prior to 2020.





## Account ownership unlocks access to financial products

The gap in account ownership has narrowed since 2021 | Adults with an account (%)



Women in the labor force are more likely to have an account

### 57%

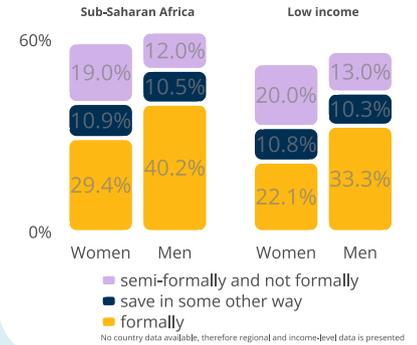
of women who are in the labor force have a bank account, but only

### 44%

of women out of the labor force have a bank account

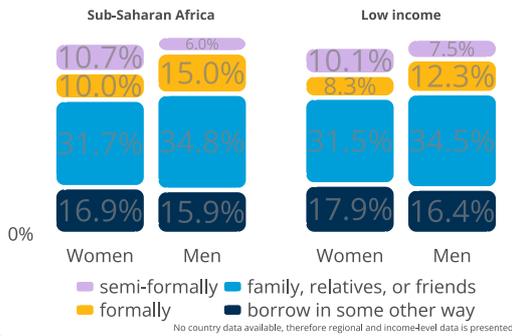
\* No country data available, therefore regional data is presented.

Fewer women than men are saving formally | Adults saving any money in the past year (%)

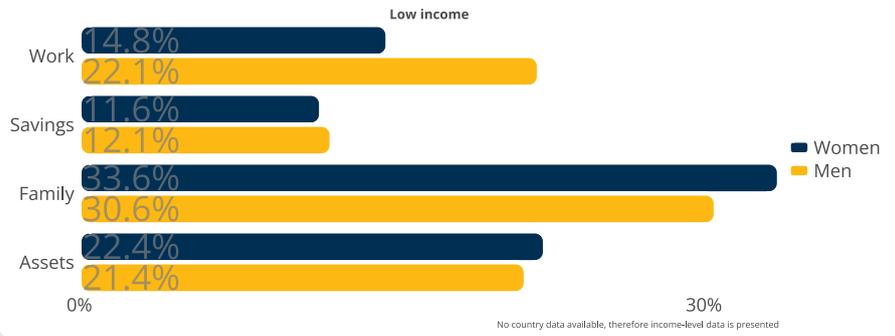


## Access to capital helps build businesses and create jobs

Fewer women than men are borrowing from formal financial institutions | Adults borrowing any money in the past year (%)

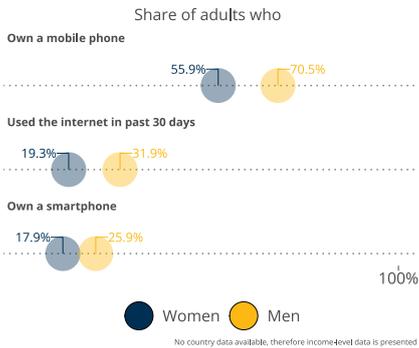


Men are more likely than women to be able to fall back on income from their job when facing unforeseen financial expenses | Adults identifying the source of emergency money (%)

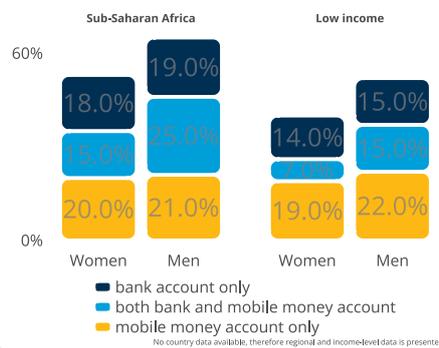


## Digital connectivity can unlock and accelerate access to finance and jobs

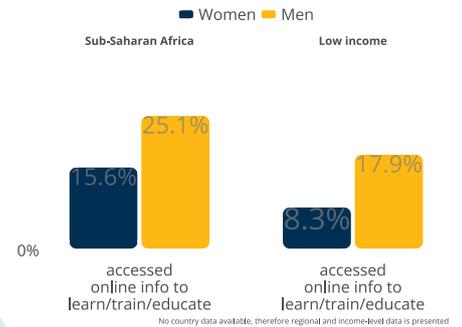
Rates of mobile phone ownership and internet use are higher among men than women.



Mobile money can accelerate financial inclusion | Type of account for adults with an account (%)



Mobile technology increases access to job and learning opportunities | Share of adults who engaged in online activities (%)



### Learn More

#### Gender

- World Bank Group Gender Strategy 2024-2030
- World Bank Gender Data Portal

#### Financial Inclusion

- Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-Fi)
- The Global Findex Database

#### Digital Inclusion

- Using Digital Solutions to Address Barriers to Female Entrepreneurship
- Increasing Access to Technology for Inclusion