Algeria


9. The economy: a) Female economic activity rate: 29.5%.*+ b) Economic rights: i) To own and manage property? Yes.* ii) To own bank accounts and take loans in their own name? nrd. iii) To receive social security and pensions in their own names? Yes.*

ENDNOTES

i) Is contraception legal? Yes.*+ ii) Is abortion legal? Yes, in limited cases.*+ iii) Is female genital mutilation? Yes, in southern Algeria.*+ iv) Employment in the modern health sector: 5.2% of health professionals, 36% of university hospital physicians, 46% of medical specialists, 48.6% of general practitioners, 64.4% of dental surgeons and 65.4% of pharmacists were women in 1996.*+ 11. Culture: a) Do women work in the media - print journalism? Radio? TV? Yes.* b) Do women perform in public (as actors, musicians, etc)? Yes.*
### Bahrain

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**Bahrain**

- **Nationality law:** gender discrimination? Yes.
- **International Resolutions:**
  - i) ILO Conventions: Equal Remuneration Convention (No 100), 1951: No.
  - ii) Nationality law: None.
  - iii) Right to own and manage businesses? Yes.
  - iv) To receive social security and pensions in their own names? ndf.
- **Political rights:**
  - i) To own property? Yes.
  - ii) To open bank accounts and take loans in their own names? Yes.
  - iii) To vote? Limited.
  - iv) Women in the cabinet: No.
- **Economic rights:**
  - i) Right to work? Yes.
  - ii) Right to vote? Limited.
  - iii) Right to own and manage businesses? Yes.
  - iv) To receive social security and pensions in their own names? ndf.
- **Health:**
  - i) Life expectancy (f/m): 71.0/71.6 years (2000).
  - ii) Average age of women at first marriage: 50% of women married before the age of 20 in 1991.
  - iii) Mortality rate in childbirth: 46 per 100,000 births.
- **Reproductive rights:**
  - i) Is contraception legal? Yes.
  - ii) Is abortion legal? Yes.
- **Gender Monitoring and Action:**
  - b) National Plan of Action (post-Beijing)? Yes.
  - c) NGOs that monitor women's situation? Yes.
- **Education:**
  - a) Adult female/male literacy rates: 82.6/90.9%.
  - c) Distribution of m/f in the teaching profession: 73% of primary school teachers were women in 2000. 60.9% of employees in the Ministry of Education are women.
- **The economy:**
  - a) Female economic activity rate: 33.5%.
- **Cultural issues:**
  - b) Do women perform in public (as actors, musicians, etc)? Yes.

**ENDNOTES**

   3. 3. Article 2, Article 13, and Article 29 paragraph 1: [http://www.wwraw.org/ConReservations.html](http://www.wwraw.org/ConReservations.html)
   8. 8. [http://www.law.emory.edu/IFL/index2.html](http://www.law.emory.edu/IFL/index2.html)
   9. 9. The Personal Status Committee, created to launch awareness among women, has succeeded in “sustaining the role of obedience enacted by the police, and in restricting arbitrary divorce. Now divorce is only legal before a judge.” Sabika Al-Najjar, see article in Al-Ra’id, this issue.
   10. 10. According to the constitution all citizens are equal before the law; women were not allowed to vote in the only legislative elections held in Bahrain so far (1973). They were allowed to vote, however, in the referendum of February 2001, which approved the National Action Charter: UNDP Human Development Report 2002.
   12. 12. Ibid.
   16. 16. [http://www.weda.org/monitor/g_survey.htm](http://www.weda.org/monitor/g_survey.htm)
   20. 20. Ibid.
   23. 23. [http://www.ippfnet.ippf.org/pub/IPPF_Regions/IPPF_Countries/ArabWorld/Profile.asp](http://www.ippfnet.ippf.org/pub/IPPF_Regions/IPPF_Countries/ArabWorld/Profile.asp)
   30. 30. [http://ippfnet.ippf.org/pub/IPPF_Regions/IPPF_Countries/Bahrain/Profile.asp](http://ippfnet.ippf.org/pub/IPPF_Regions/IPPF_Countries/Bahrain/Profile.asp)
   31. 31. Al-Safir.
   32. 32. Ibid.