5 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Austria

The maternal mortality ratio in Austria has remained stagnant over the last 20 years roughly around 5. Maternal mortality in Austria is nearly the same as 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.

![Maternal mortality ratio](image)

7 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Austria in 2019

In Austria, the rate of adolescent fertility has remained roughly the same since 2010. The rate in 2019 was nearly the same as the average rate in its income group.

![Adolescent fertility rate](image)

98.5% of girls and 96.9% of boys complete lower secondary school in Austria as of 2019 data

Girls and boys in Austria have a very high completion rate of lower secondary school. 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](image)

Data is not available for Austria for Adult literacy rate, by sex (% of people ages 15 and above)
In Austria, the labor force participation rate among females is 55.2% and among males is 66.7% for 2019.

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 lower in Austria.

Vulnerable employment for females has improved in Austria 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 6.9% and among men is 7.7% in Austria for 2019. The rate of vulnerable employment is lower for men and women in Austria compared to the average rate in Europe & Central Asia.

Data is not available for Austria for proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex (% of 24 hour day).
In 2017, 98.4% of women and 97.9% of men in Austria had an account.

The female rate in Austria is higher than both Europe & Central Asia and 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.
39% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2020 in Austria

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 Austria has increased since 2010. The current rate is higher than the average rate in high-income countries.

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

More men than women used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in 2017

The gap in internet usage between men and women in Austria, 11.7, is larger than the gap of the Europe & Central Asia aggregate, 4.5. Internet usage denotes the percentage of respondents who report using the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past 12 months.

Women represented 32% of those employed in senior and middle management in 2019

The female share of employment in senior and middle management for Austria falls in the third quintile of all countries for which there are data. Data compiled from the most recent data point available between 2010 and 2020.

Employment in senior and middle management, female (%)

Used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in the past year, by sex (% age 15+)

- 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.
- Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex (% of population ages 15+). Source: Demirguc-Kunt et al., 2018, Global Financial Inclusion Database, World Bank.
- House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49). Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- Women who do not own a house (% of women age 15-49). Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- Percentage of women ages 15-49 participating in decisions about: Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced: Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Statcompiler (https://www.statcompiler.com/).
- Seats held by women in national parliaments, female (%). Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) (www.ipu.org). For the year of 1998, the data is as of August 10, 1998.
- Used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in the past year, by sex (% age 15+). Source: Global Findex database.

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