Estonia

Incom Group: High income  Region: Europe & Central Asia

9 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Estonia

The maternal mortality ratio in Estonia has improved from 29 in 2000 to 9 in 2017. Maternal mortality in Estonia 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.

6 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Estonia in 2019

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

102.3% of girls and 99.6% of boys complete lower secondary school in Estonia as of 2019 data

Girls and boys in Estonia 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, by sex (% of relevant age group)

Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)

In Estonia, both women and men have very high literacy rates. Adult literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15 and above who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement about their everyday life.

Adult literacy, by sex (% of people ages 15 and above)

In Estonia, the labor force participation rate among females is 57.5% and among males is 70.5% 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 similar in Estonia.

Vulnerable employment among women has remained nearly the same 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 4.9% and among men is 7.8% in Estonia for 2019. The rate of vulnerable employment is lower for men and women in Estonia compared to the average rate in Europe & Central Asia.
In Estonia, women spend 1.6 times as much time on unpaid domestic and care work than men.

The data, expressed as a proportion of time in a day, measure the average time an individual spends on household provision of services for own consumption. In 2010, women in Estonia spent 17.2% of their day and men spent 10.8% of their day on unpaid work. Data compiled from the most recent data point between 2010 and 2019.

More men than women owned a business in 2018

The share of female business owners for Estonia falls in the fourth quintile of all countries for which there are data. Share of business is calculated as the proportion of female or male newly registered limited liability company owners out of the total number of newly registered limited liability company owners in the economy in the calendar year. Data compiled from the most recent data point between 2016 and 2018.

In 2017, 98.4% of women and 97.5% of men in Estonia had an account.

The female rate in Estonia 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.
28.7% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2020 in Estonia

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 Estonia has increased since 2010. The current rate is similar to the average rate in high-income countries.

Women represented 35.1% of those employed in senior and middle management in 2019

The female share of employment in senior and middle management for Estonia falls in the fourth 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 (%)
In 2017 women and men used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online at approximately the same rate.

The female rate in Estonia is higher than both Europe & Central Asia and the high-income group. Internet usage denotes the percentage of respondents who report using the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past 12 months.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>74.5%</td>
<td>75.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe &amp; Central Asia</td>
<td>54.9%</td>
<td>50.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>High income</td>
<td>69.7%</td>
<td>65.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>30.3%</td>
<td>27.7%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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