19 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Latvia

The maternal mortality ratio in Latvia has improved from 34 in 2000 to 19 in 2017. Maternal mortality in Latvia 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.

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

In Latvia, 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.

97% of girls and 96.8% of boys complete lower secondary school in Latvia as of 2019 data

The national rate for girls completing lower secondary school is similar to the average rate within Europe & Central Asia and among high-income countries. Lower secondary education completion rate measures how many children have completed the last grade of lower secondary education regardless of age completed.

Adult literacy in Latvia is nearly the same among women and men (2018)

In Latvia, 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.
In Latvia, the labor force participation rate among females is 55.8% and among males is 68.3% 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 Latvia.

Vulnerable employment for females has improved in Latvia 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 7.1% and among men is 7.9% in Latvia for 2019. The rate of vulnerable employment is lower for men and women in Latvia compared to the average rate in Europe & Central Asia.

Data is not available for Latvia for Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex (% of 24 hour day).
In 2017, 92.5% of women and 94.1% of men in Latvia had an account.

The female rate in Latvia is higher than Europe & Central Asia but nearly the same as 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.

Data compiled from the most recent data point between 2016 and 2018.

More men than women owned a business in 2018

The share of female business owners for Latvia falls in the highest 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.

Data is not available for Latvia for House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49)

Data is not available for Latvia for Percentage of women ages 15-49 participating in decisions about:
Data is not available for Latvia for Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced:

Women represented 43.5% of those employed in senior and middle management in 2019

The female share of employment in senior and middle management for Latvia falls in the highest 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 (%)

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

The female rate in Latvia is higher than Europe & Central Asia but lower than 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+)

- 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: Parliamentary Information System (IPS). For the year of 1998, the data is as of August 10, 1998.

30% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2020 in Latvia

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 Latvia has increased since 2010. The current rate is similar to the average rate in high-income countries.
Used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in the past year, by sex (% age 15+). Source: Global Findex database.

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