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

The maternal mortality ratio in the Slovak Republic has remained stagnant over the last 20 years roughly around 5. Maternal mortality in the Slovak Republic 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 (deaths per 100,000 live births)

26 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in the Slovak Republic in 2019

In the Slovak Republic, the rate of adolescent fertility has remained roughly the same since 2010. The rate in 2019 was higher than the average rate in its income group.

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

82.9% of girls and 83.5% of boys complete lower secondary school in the Slovak Republic as of 2019 data

The female rate in the Slovak Republic is lower than both Europe & Central Asia and the high-income group. 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)

82.9% of girls and 83.5% of boys complete lower secondary school in the Slovak Republic as of 2019 data

Data is not available for the Slovak Republic for Adult literacy rate, by sex (% of people ages 15 and above)
In the Slovak Republic, the labor force participation rate among females is 52.4% and among males is 67.5% 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 decreased. Compared with labor force participation in the high-income group, the gap between men and women is similar in the Slovak Republic.

Vulnerable employment for females has worsened in the Slovak Republic 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 8.2% and among men is 15.3% in the Slovak Republic for 2019. The rate of vulnerable employment is similar for men but lower for women in the Slovak Republic compared to the average rate in Europe & Central Asia.

Data is not available for the Slovak Republic for proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work by sex (% of 24 hour day).
In 2017, 83.1% of women and 85.3% of men in the Slovak Republic had an account.

The female rate in the Slovak Republic is higher than Europe & Central Asia but lower than 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.

Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex (% of population ages 15+)

- **Slovak Republic**
- **Europe & Central Asia**
- **High income**

Data is not available for the Slovak Republic for Share of business owners, by sex (% of total business owners).

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

Data is not available for the Slovak Republic for Percentage of women ages 15-49 participating in decisions about:

Data is not available for the Slovak Republic for Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced:
22.7% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2020 in the Slovak Republic

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 the Slovak Republic has increased since 2010. The current rate is lower than the average rate in high-income countries.

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

Women represented 33.3% of those employed in senior and middle management in 2019

The female share of employment in senior and middle management for the Slovak Republic 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 (%)

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

The female rate in the Slovak Republic 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: Demirgüç-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 healthcare. 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.