7 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Slovenia

The maternal mortality ratio in Slovenia has remained stagnant over the last 20 years roughly around 7. Maternal mortality in Slovenia 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.

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

4 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Slovenia in 2019.

98.1% of girls and 94.3% of boys complete lower secondary school in Slovenia as of 2019 data.

Girls and boys in Slovenia 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.

Adult literacy in Slovenia is nearly the same among women and men (2014).

In Slovenia, 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 Slovenia, the labor force participation rate among females is 53.3% and among males is 62.8% 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 remained roughly the same. Compared with labor force participation in the high-income group, the gap between men and women is lower in Slovenia.

Vulnerable employment for females has improved in Slovenia 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 7.8% and among men is 12% in Slovenia for 2019. The rate of vulnerable employment is lower for men and women in Slovenia compared to the average rate in Europe & Central Asia.

Data is not available for Slovenia for Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex (% of 24 hour day).
More men than women owned a business in 2018

The share of female business owners for Slovenia 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, 96.9% of women and 98.2% of men in Slovenia had an account

The female rate in Slovenia 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.

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

Data is not available for Slovenia for Percentage of women ages 15-49 participating in decisions about:
Women represented 40.5% of those employed in senior and middle management in 2019

27.8% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2020 in Slovenia

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

Percentage of women experiencing

- Labor force participation rate, by sex (% of population ages 15+). Data as of September 2021.
- Vulnerable employment, by sex (% of total employment) (modeled ILO estimate). Source: Derived using data from International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database. The data were downloaded on December 3, 2020.
- 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: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) (www.ipu.org). Data as of September 2021.
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/slovenia/