

## Armenia Gender Profile

Since independence in 1991, Armenia has experienced increases in poverty levels and troubling declines in human development as a result of both economic transition and the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. The transition has also seen increasing gender disparities in employment and deterioration in female reproductive health indicators. Steadily falling fertility rates coupled with high abortion rate and large scale male migration has also led to troubling demographic changes.

### Poverty:

- More than 55% of people live below the poverty line, and 23% live below the extreme poverty line<sup>1</sup>.
- Gender differences in poverty emerges among single elderly women whose poverty rate of 42% is twice as high as their male counterparts<sup>2</sup>.

### Labor Market:

- Female employment as a percent of total number of people employed has decreased over the past decade (from 48 in 1990 to 45.5 in 2000).
- Female unemployment is high with women making up 64% of the registered unemployed.<sup>3</sup>
- There is a large gender wage gap.

### Health:

- Percentage of women at term with anemia has increased nearly eight fold in the past decade (from 2.4 in 1990 to 16.0 in 2000).
- Maternal mortality rate is one of the highest in the region and increasing.
- Abortion rate is high.
- HIV/AIDS and TB growth rates are alarmingly high.

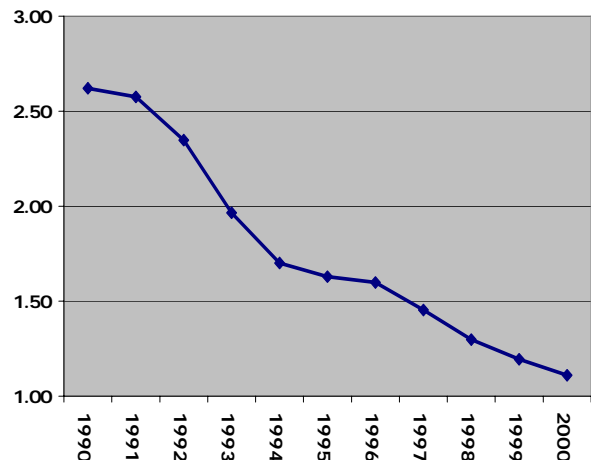
### Demographics:

- Fertility rates have decreased significantly over the past decade, resulting in an aging population.
- The current ratio of 106.5 women per 100 men indicates a potential male depopulation.
- Gender gap in life expectancy is low and declining.

### Education:

- Education enrollment rate is higher for girls than for boys at all levels of education. Boys have a particularly lower enrollment rate in higher education.

Total Fertility Rate, 1990-2000



<sup>1</sup> Millennium Development Goals, Status of Implementation, United Nations, 2001.

<sup>2</sup> Improving Social Assistance in Armenia, World Bank, 1999.

<sup>3</sup> Armenia Country Assistance Strategy. World Bank, 2001

<b>Basic</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>
Females per 100 males	106.2	106.6	106.5	105.9	105.0	104.3
Male-Female Gap in Life Expectancy (females minus males)	6.8	7.0	4.0	5.84	5.74	5.58
<b>Mortality</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)						
<i>TMD</i>	18.6	14.2	15.6	7.8	5.9	4.9
<i>DHS 2000</i>	..	..	36.1			
<i>UNDP HDIs</i>	..	..	*25.0			
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 births)						
<i>TMD</i>	23.8	19.9	19.2	9.2	6.8	6.4
<i>DHS 2000</i>	..	..	39.0			
<i>UNDP HDIs</i>	..	..	*30.0			
Maternal Mortality (per 100,000 live births)						
<i>TMD</i>	40.1	34.7	52.5	..	12	..
<i>UNICEF Childinfo</i>		29.0				
<b>Reproductive Health</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>
Total fertility rate						
<i>TMD</i>	2.62	1.63	1.11	1.61	1.44	1.43
Percent of pregnant women receiving some pregnancy consultations						
<i>TMD</i>	97.2	93.7	98.5	..	..	98
<i>DHS 2000</i>			92.3			
Percent of births attended by trained personnel						
<i>TMD</i>	99.7	93.1	*98.8	..	..	98
<i>DHS 2000</i>			96.8			
Percent of women at term with anemia						
<i>TMD</i>	2.4	10.4	16.0			
Abortion rate (per 100 live births)						
<i>TMD</i>	31.6	62.8	34.3			
<i>DHS 2000</i>	..	..	55.1			
<b>Education</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>
Ratio of girls' enrollment rates to boys in basic education						
<i>TMD</i>	1.00	1.02	1.03	1.01	1.00	1.00
<i>ISLS 1998-1990</i>	..	..	*1.00			
Ratio of girls' enrollment rates to boys in secondary education						
<i>TMD</i>	1.15	1.29	1.13	1.01	1.07	1.11
<i>ISLS 1998-1990</i>			*1.15			
Ratio of girls' enrollment rates to boys in higher education						
<i>TMD</i>	0.85	1.04	1.21	0.96	1.08	1.19
<i>ISLS 1998-1990</i>			*1.75			
<b>Labor</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>
Females as % of estimated total number of employed persons						
<i>TMD</i>	48.0	41.5	45.5	..	..	..
Female labor force participation rate (LFS)						
<i>ILO</i>	69.0	69.8	..	58.6	58.4	*60.3
<i>WB 2000</i>	69.9	70.2	..			
<i>TMD</i>	..	..	68.6			
Male labor force participation rate (LFS)						
<i>ILO</i>	79.4	79.0	..	81.7	79.3	*79.5
<i>WB 2000</i>	80.6	80.1	..			
Gender wage gap**						
<i>TMD</i>	..	..	80.7			
of which unexplained differentials	..	..	..			

**Sources:**

TMD = TransMonee Database

ILO = Key Indicators of the Labor Market 2002

DHS 2000 = Armenia, Demographic and Health Survey, 2000

ISLS = Integrated Survey of Living Standards 1998-1999

UNICEF/childinfo = Maternal mortality rate, 1995

WB 2000 - country admin data (d) = Balancing Protection and Opportunity - A strategy for social Protection

UNDP HDIs = UNDP Human Development Indicators

Basic Education Enrollment (gross rates, % of relevant population) 7-15 year olds.

\*Where no baseline data exist, the value for the closest year for which data exist was used

\*\*Expressed as a percent of female wages

\*\*\*Countries used to compute average for Western Europe include Germany, Greece, Italy, Sweden and United Kingdom.