26 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Armenia

The maternal mortality ratio in Armenia has improved from 43 in 2000 to 26 in 2017. Maternal mortality in Armenia is higher than 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.

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

In Armenia, the rate of adolescent fertility has decreased since 2010. The rate in 2019 was lower than the average rate in its income group.

91.9% of girls and 88.6% of boys complete lower secondary school in Armenia as of 2020 data

The female rate in Armenia is lower than Europe & Central Asia but nearly the same as the upper-middle income group. Lower secondary education completion rate measures how many children have completed the last grade of lower secondary education regardless of age completed.

99.8% women and 99.7% men in Armenia are literate (2020)

In Armenia, 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 Armenia, the labor force participation rate among females is 42.9% and among males is 65% 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 upper-middle income group, the gap between men and women is higher in Armenia.

Vulnerable employment for females has improved in Armenia 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 29.2% and among men is 36.3% in Armenia for 2019. The rate of vulnerable employment is higher for men and women in Armenia compared to the average rate in Europe & Central Asia.

Data is not available for Armenia for Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex (% of 24 hour day).
In 2017, 40.9% of women and 55.8% of men in Armenia had an account. The gap in account ownership between men and women in Armenia, 14.8, is larger than the gap of the Europe & Central Asia aggregate, 4.3. 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.

72.2% of men and 48.5% of women owned a dwelling either alone or jointly in 2016. For women in particular, asset ownership is a source of economic empowerment and provides protection in the case of marital dissolution or abandonment. There is increasing evidence that ownership of property by women has positive consequences for women’s empowerment, nutritional and health outcomes, and children’s schooling.

77.1% of women participated in making major decisions in the household in 2016. Women participating in making major decisions is the percentage of currently married women ages 15-49 who say that they alone or jointly have the final say in (i) making major household purchases, (ii) decisions about own healthcare, and (iii) visits to family, relatives, friends.
In Armenia, the share of women who have experienced intimate partner violence is less than the world average, 27%.

Intimate partner violence is by far the most prevalent form of violence against women globally and is defined as the percentage of ever-married women (ages 15-49) who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their husband or partner, whereas those who have ever experienced any form of sexual violence is the percentage of women (ages 15-49) who ever experienced sexual violence irrespective of marital status and perpetrator.

Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Any form of sexual violence</th>
<th>Intimate partner violence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
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</table>

23.5% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2020 in Armenia.

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 Armenia has increased since 2010. The current rate is lower than the average rate in upper-middle income countries.

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

The gap in internet usage between men and women in Armenia, 7, is larger than the gap of the Europe & Central Asia aggregate, 4.5. Internet usage denotes the percentage of respondents who report using the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past 12 months.
- 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: Global Findex database.

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