Bridging the Gap:

Mapping Gender Data Availability in Asia and the Pacific

ARMENIA COUNTRY PROFILE

Bridging the Gap: Mapping Gender Data Availability in Asia and the Pacific **traces the availability and quality of data for 98 gender indicators across six key domains: health, education, economic opportunity, political participation, human security, and the environment. The study covers five countries in Asia and the Pacific.**

Armenia lacks comprehensive gender data. Many health, education, and human security indicators lack sex-disaggregated data in national databases. Both national and international databases lack data in the human security domain.

There is evidence for high-level support for gender data in Armenia through initiatives such as the workshop on the Gender Policy-Data Initiative (GPDI) sponsored by ESCAP and the Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia in 2019.

Armenia lacks data on key aspects of women's lives

Bridging the Gap assesses indicators published online between 2010 and 2020 in international and national databases maintained by the Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia and other official sources. Gaps were identified in four dimensions.

AVAILABILITY

Armenia's national databases include **75 out of the 98 gender indicators**.

DISAGGREGATION

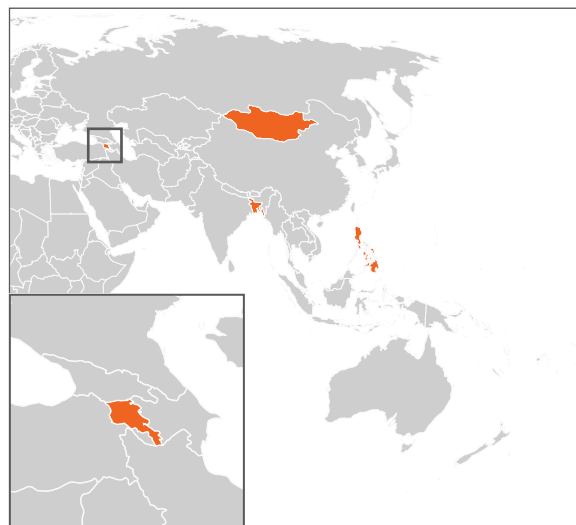**30 gender indicators** in Armenia's national databases lack sex disaggregation.

ADHERENCE TO STANDARDS

18 published gender indicators in Armenia's national databases do not conform to internationally recommended definitions.

TIMELINESS

2 gender indicators in Armenia's national databases have no published observations since 2015.

Armenia is among the five countries in Asia and the Pacific that are included in this study.

Opportunities to improve gender data in Armenia

Closing gender data gaps requires time, resources, and capacity. But there is a path to an improved gender data ecosystem:

▶ **Provide more sex-disaggregated data from the health domain, as half of the available health indicators lack sex disaggregation, particularly for morbidity and mortality.**
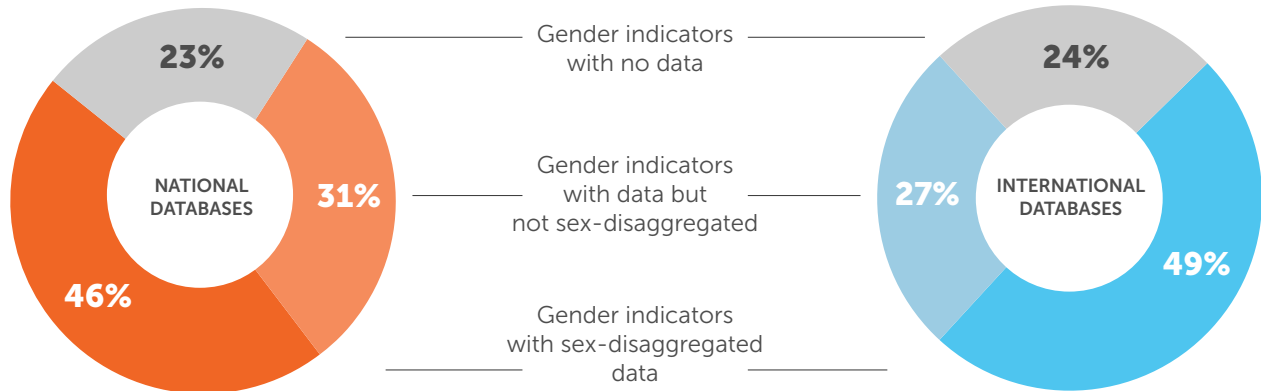
▶ **Produce education indicators that conform to international standards, particularly indicators on participation, completion, and out of school rates.**
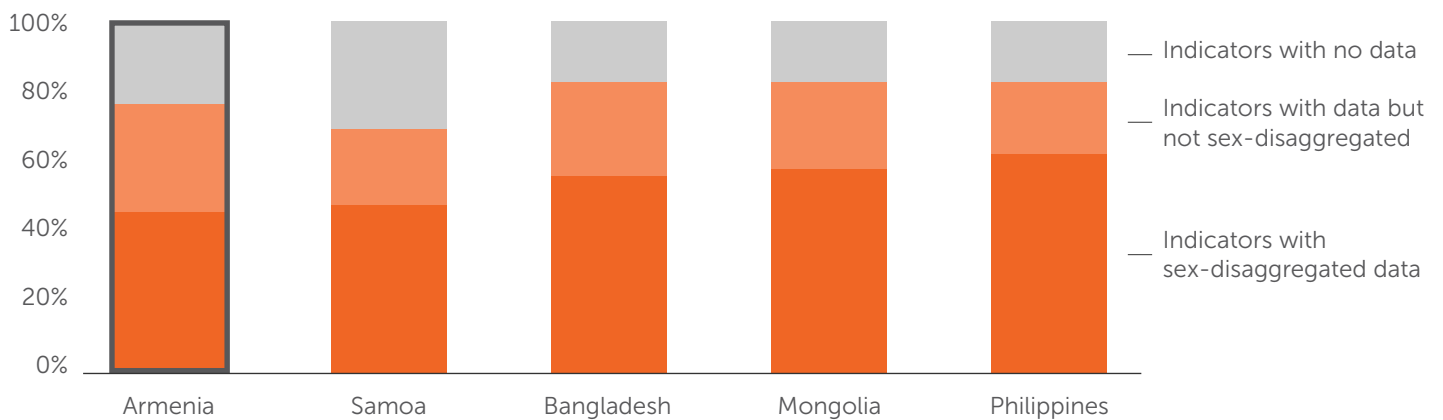
▶ **Use ArmStat's SDG Hub as the main repository to publish national SDG indicators, with detailed metadata accompanying the indicator.**
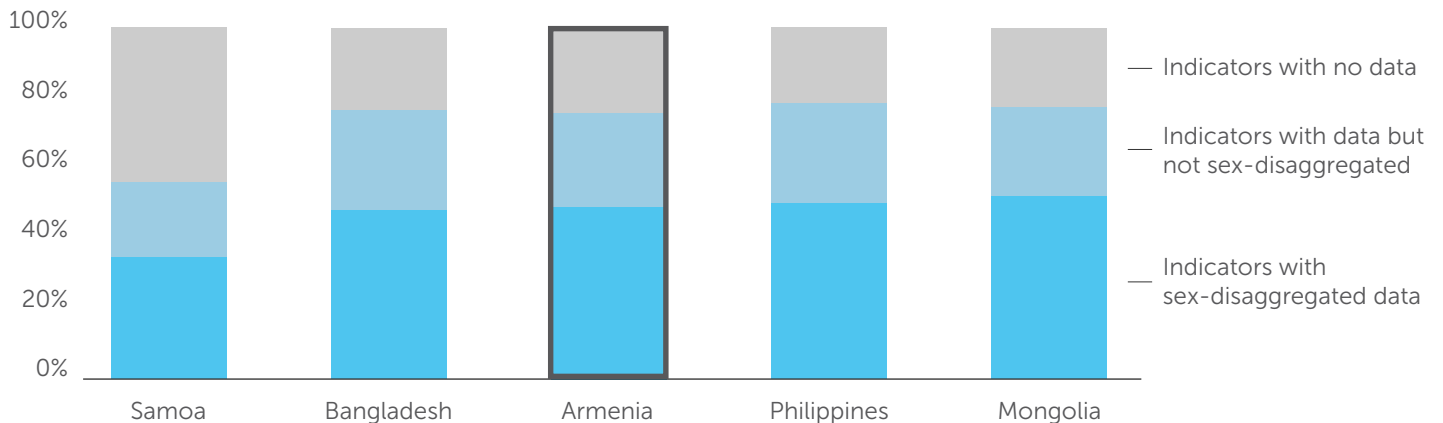
A closer look at gender data gaps

This study assesses data in both national and international databases. Armenia's national databases lack data for 23 percent of the gender indicators reviewed. Databases maintained by international organizations lack data for 24 percent of the gender indicators.

NATIONAL DATABASES
- 23% — Gender indicators with no data
- 31% — Gender indicators with data but not sex-disaggregated
- 46% — Gender indicators with sex-disaggregated data

INTERNATIONAL DATABASES
- 24% — Gender indicators with no data
- 27% — Gender indicators with data but not sex-disaggregated
- 49% — Gender indicators with sex-disaggregated data

Armenia publishes fewer sex-disaggregated gender indicators in **national databases** than other countries included in the study.

Categories: Armenia, Samoa, Bangladesh, Mongolia, Philippines

Legend:
- Indicators with no data
- Indicators with data but not sex-disaggregated
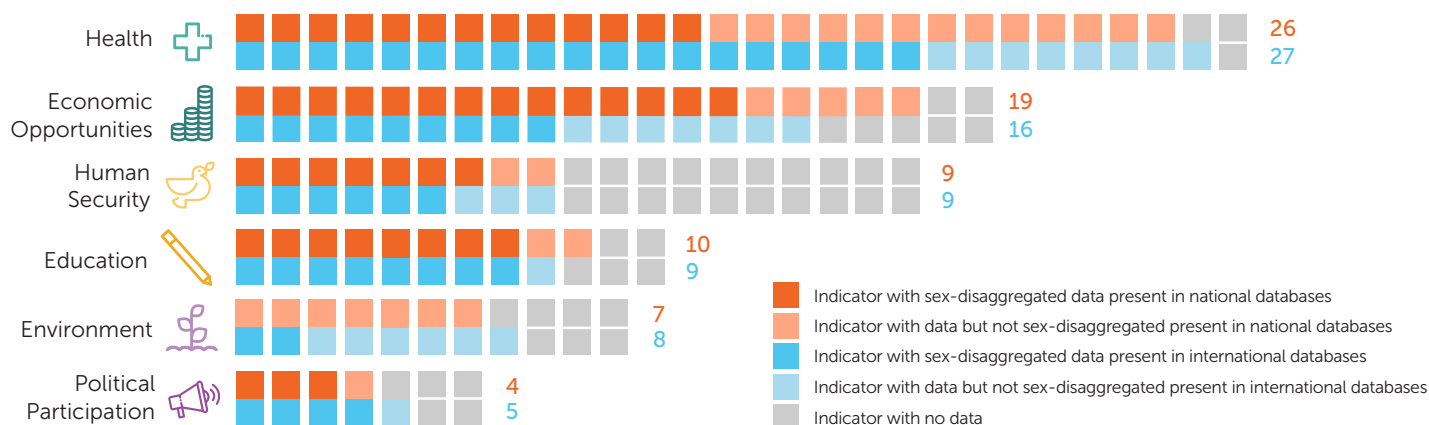- Indicators with sex-disaggregated data

Armenia publishes an average number of sex-disaggregated gender indicators in **international databases** compared to other countries included in the study.

Categories: Samoa, Bangladesh, Armenia, Philippines, Mongolia

Legend:
- Indicators with no data
- Indicators with data but not sex-disaggregated
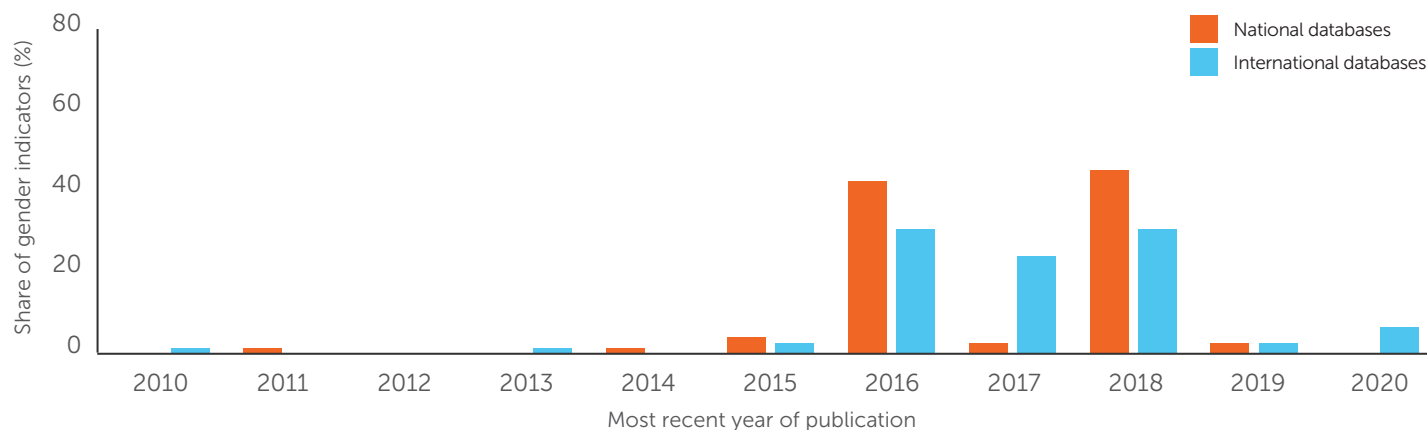- Indicators with sex-disaggregated data

Data availability and timeliness

Health and economic opportunities have the highest availability of data in Armenia, but gaps remain in the availability of sex-disaggregated data in all domains, particularly in the environmental domain.
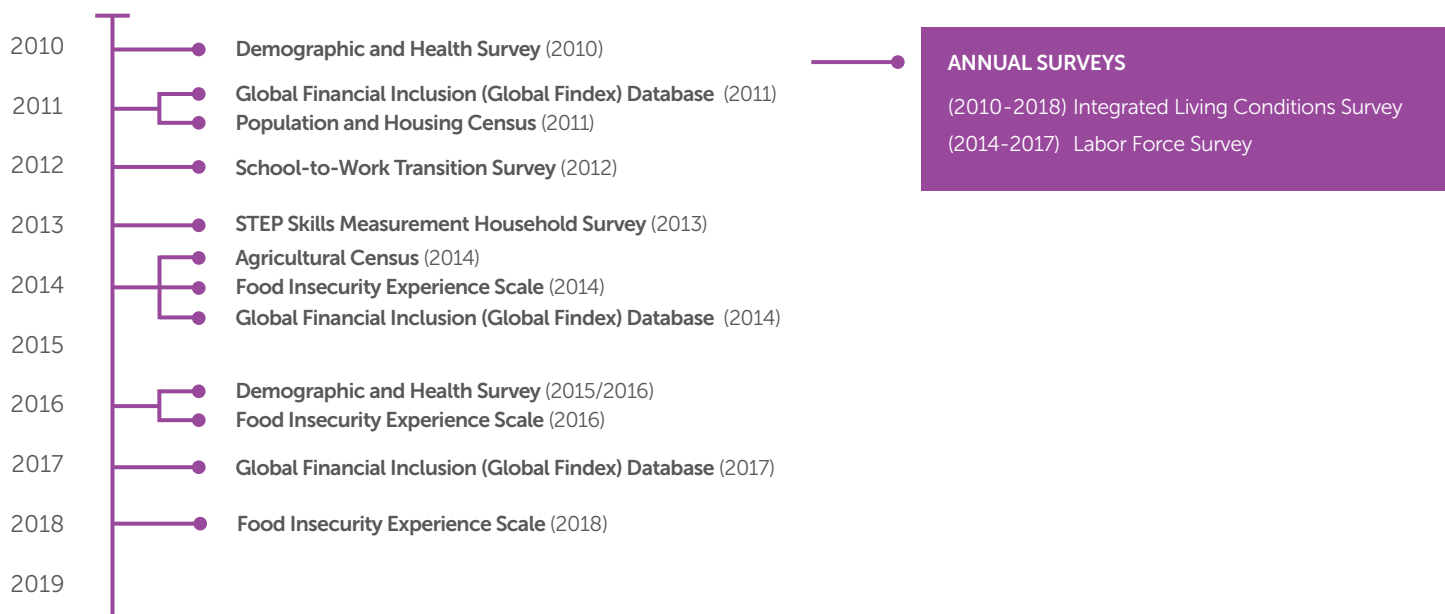

Health 26 / 27
Economic Opportunities 19 / 16
Human Security 9 / 9
Education 10 / 9
Environment 7 / 8
Political Participation 4 / 5

Legend:
- Indicator with sex-disaggregated data present in national databases
- Indicator with data but not sex-disaggregated present in national databases
- Indicator with sex-disaggregated data present in international databases
- Indicator with data but not sex-disaggregated present in international databases
- Indicator with no data

Three percent of available gender indicators in Armenia's national databases have had no published observations since 2015.

National databases / International databases

Share of gender indicators (%) vs Most recent year of publication (2010–2020)

Core systems to produce gender data

Many of the gender indicators in Armenia are produced through surveys. Since 2010, Armenia has produced two Demographic and Health Surveys and has conducted Integrated Living Conditions Surveys on an annual basis.

2010 — Demographic and Health Survey (2010)

2011 — Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex) Database (2011)
Population and Housing Census (2011)

2012 — School-to-Work Transition Survey (2012)

2013 — STEP Skills Measurement Household Survey (2013)

2014 — Agricultural Census (2014)
Food Insecurity Experience Scale (2014)
Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex) Database (2014)

2015

2016 — Demographic and Health Survey (2015/2016)
Food Insecurity Experience Scale (2016)

2017 — Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex) Database (2017)

2018 — Food Insecurity Experience Scale (2018)

2019

ANNUAL SURVEYS

(2010-2018) Integrated Living Conditions Survey
(2014-2017) Labor Force Survey

Civil registration and vital statistics systems provide basic demographic and health information and confer legal rights of great importance for women and children. Complete registration of vital events opens opportunities for women and combats discrimination and exclusion. The SDG Global Database provides birth registration data based on Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) data for 2015/2016.

99%   Birth registration rate in Armenia

Source: SDG Global Database https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/

Assessments of Armenia's data ecosystem

Indexes of open data, statistical capacity, and gender equality provide a clearer picture of Armenia's statistical and legislative environment.

Open Data Inventory 2020/21	57%	92%
Statistical Capacity Indicator 2019	82%	88%
Women, Business and the Law 2021	83%	91%
Social Institutions and Gender Index 2019*	45%	86%

* Score converted to percentile rank among 120 countries worldwide with scores.   ▌ Highest score for an Asia and Pacific country

Plans, partnerships, and political support for gender data

Armenia is taking steps to improve data availability by mainstreaming gender data into national plans, engaging in partnerships, and mobilizing finances.

- In 2019, ESCAP **organized a workshop** on data and policy integration, as part of the Gender Policy-Data Integration Initiative (GPDI). The purpose of GPDI is to strengthen data for policies based on gender equality and empowerment.

- In 2019, Armenia conducted a **national review** of their implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. At the time of the review, Armenia did not have a current gender strategy or plan, although they were developing one for the period of 2019–2023.

- Armenia's **Guaranteeing Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men** law ensures gender equality across all areas in public life. The third article of the law notes the importance of sex disaggregated data that adequately reflect the position of women and men in all areas of public life.

- Armenia participates in the UN Economic Commission for Europe's (UNECE) **Steering Group on Gender Statistics**. One commitment of the Steering Group is to ensure that data are efficiently communicated with policymakers and with the public.

Version: 1 June 2021

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