



AZERBAIJAN GENDER LANDSCAPE

This briefing showcases the gender landscape in Azerbaijan on key indicators helpful for monitoring gender equality and designing effective policy interventions. Gender equality fosters productivity gains, minimizes losses in wealth, reduces poverty, boosts shared prosperity, and supports green, resilient, and inclusive development. Azerbaijan is a Fragile, Conflict, or Violence (FCV) impacted country in high-intensity conflict.

Click the measures below to explore the [World Bank Gender Data Portal](#).

Compared to:	Base Year	Region
>10% Higher Value	↗	
Equal/No Change	→	
>10% Lower Value	↘	
No Data	---	

		Country Performance					Peer Comparison		
		Baseline			Latest		Latest		
		Value	Year		Value	Year	ECA	UMC	World
HUMAN ENDOWMENTS									
Learning-Adjusted Years of Schooling	Female	6.88	2010	↗	8.33	2020	NA	NA	NA
	Male	6.87	2010	↗	8.23	2020	NA	NA	NA
Literacy rate (% 15+)	Female	99.7	2010	→	99.7	2019	98.0	NA	83.3
	Male	99.9	2010	→	99.9	2019	98.9	NA	90.1
Primary completion rate (% of relevant group)	Female	89.0	2010	↗	101	2020	98.6	NA	89.9
	Male	90.0	2010	→	98.6	2020	98.3	NA	90.3
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)		1.92	2010	↘	1.70	2020	1.69	NA	2.39
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women 15-19)		44.9	2010	↗	57.8	2020	15.8	NA	41.0
Pregnant women receiving prenatal care of at least four visits (% of pregnant women)		45.2	2006	↗	95.5	2013	NA	NA	NA
Mortality from chronic vascular disease, cancer, diabetes or cardiorespiratory disease between 30 and 70 (%)	Female	22.6	2010	↘	20.4	2019	11.4	NA	14.8
	Male	37.4	2010	→	34.4	2019	21.8	NA	21.7
Prevalence of HIV (% 15-24)	Female	0.10	2010	→	0.10	2020	NA	NA	0.40
	Male	0.10	2010	→	0.10	2020	NA	NA	0.20
ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY									
Labor force participation rate (% 15+, modeled ILO estimate)	Female	62.0	2010	→	60.4	2021	50.3	NA	46.3
	Male	67.8	2010	→	67.3	2021	65.6	NA	71.7
Wage and salaried workers (% of employment, modeled ILO estimate)	Female	28.4	2010	→	27.2	2019	86.1	NA	54.6
	Male	35.3	2010	→	36.8	2019	80.3	NA	53.0
Employment in agriculture (% of employment, modeled ILO estimate)	Female	44.5	2010	→	41.8	2019	6.82	NA	25.3
	Male	32.4	2010	→	30.6	2019	8.84	NA	27.6
Share of youth not in education, employment or training (% of youth population)	Female	NA	NA	---	NA	NA	15.1	NA	NA
	Male	NA	NA	---	NA	NA	11.6	NA	NA
Age dependency ratio (% of working-age population)		40.3	2010	→	43.4	2020	53.9	NA	54.6
Financial institution account (% 15+)	Female	NA	NA	---	27.7	2017	NA	69.0	63.7
	Male	NA	NA	---	29.4	2017	NA	76.6	70.6
Borrowed to start, operate, or expand a farm or business (% 15+)	Female	NA	NA	---	3.01	2017	NA	4.29	5.26
	Male	NA	NA	---	7.38	2017	NA	6.78	7.57
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)		10.8	2009	↗	15.3	2019	33.7	NA	33.1
VOICE AND AGENCY									
Firms with female top manager (% of firms)		4.70	2009	↗	16.5	2019	18.0	NA	17.8
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)		16.0	2010	↗	18.2	2021	31.1	NA	26.1
Women who were first married by 18 (% of women 20-24)		12.2	2006	↘	11.0	2011	NA	NA	NA
Proportion of women subjected to physical and/or sexual violence in the last 12 months (% of ever-partnered women 15-49)		9.80	2006	---	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: The Europe and Central Asia (ECA) region includes 58 countries (all income levels), as classified by The World Bank Group. Azerbaijan is an upper middle income (UMC) country, which includes 55 countries with a Gross National Income (GNI) per capita from \$4,096 to \$12,695 (calculated using the World Bank Atlas method). Data and definitions can be found on the [Gender Data Portal](#).

Country Baseline provides a reference from 1990 to 2010. Latest Value shows the latest available comparison from 2011 onwards. The arrow icon represents country increases or decreases over 10 percent relative to the base year. Peer comparisons show how Azerbaijan performs relative to the region, income group, and the world. Lighter and darker shades represent values 10 percent above and below regional peer values, respectively.

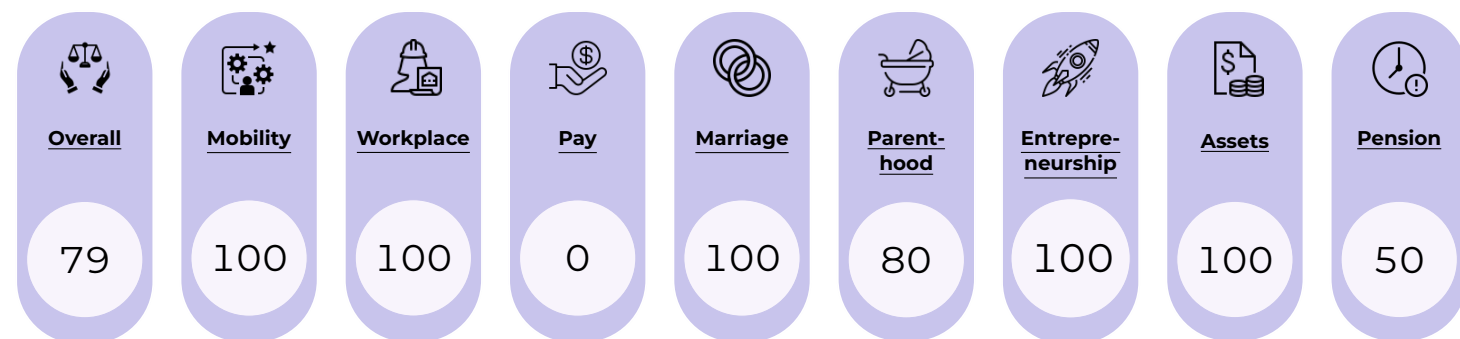




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Women, Business and the Law in Azerbaijan

Women, Business and the Law (WBL) 2022 presents an index covering 190 economies, structured around the life cycle of a working woman. In total, 35 questions are scored across eight indicators. **Azerbaijan scores 79 out of 100**, while the regional average across Europe and Central Asia is 80.

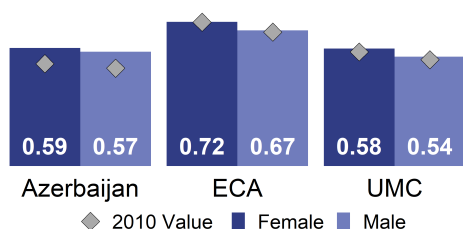


A Closer Look at Gender Equality in Azerbaijan

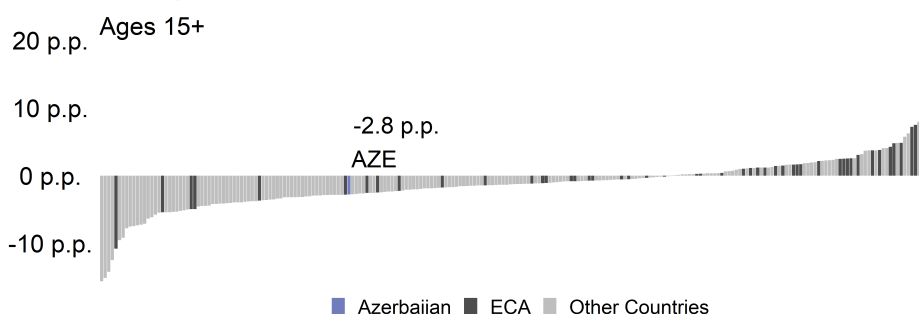
Despite some progress, gender gaps, gender-based violence, and disadvantageous social norms facing women and girls persist, and gains in human capital of women and girls remain untapped. Turning human capital investments into economic gains means addressing multiple barriers to women's economic empowerment, including improving their voice and agency.

Human Capital Index Score (0-1)

Baseline compared to 2020



Change in Female Labor Force Participation 2010-2020 (p.p.)



Unpacking the Numbers in Azerbaijan

59 percent

A girl born today will be 59 percent as productive as if she enjoyed full education, health, and employment **(2020)**

11 in 100

11 percent of women ages 20 to 24 were first married by age 18 **(2011)**

4.5 times

Men hold 4.5 times as many seats in the national parliament as women **(2021)**

1.4 times

A man is 1.4 times as likely to have used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in the past year **(2017)**

LEARN MORE

The World Bank in Gender: This portal features the latest research, news, and events around gender equality in international development.

Women, Business and the Law: This portal includes reports, data, and news on the laws and regulations that affect women's economic opportunity.

World Bank Group Gender Strategy (FY16-FY23): This 2015 report outlines the World Bank Group's strategy to promote gender equality.

World Bank Gender Data Portal: This open data tool shares the latest statistics and research to improve understanding and inform policy choices.

ECA Gender Page: This page features policy research by the GIL, evaluating innovative solutions to close priority gender gaps in the region.

