



TURKMENISTAN GENDER LANDSCAPE

Gender data helps to inform smart development policy. This briefing provides key indicators for Turkmenistan which help in monitoring gender equality and designing effective policy interventions. The arrows indicate longer term progress on outcomes from a base year, while the color coded elements compare the latest gender data in Turkmenistan with its regional peers.

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	NA	NA	---	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Male	NA	NA	---	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	Female	NA	NA	---	14.6	2020	82.3	63.7	43.4
	Male	NA	NA	---	16.6	2020	70.5	52.7	37.4
Female share of graduates from STEM programs, tertiary (%)		NA	NA	---	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)		2.89	2011	→	2.67	2021	1.69	1.57	2.27
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women 15-19)		25.4	2011	↘	21.8	2021	13.6	28.2	42.5
Pregnant women receiving prenatal care of at least four visits (% of pregnant women)		82.8	2000	↗	97.6	2019	NA	88.6	65.4
Mortality from chronic vascular disease, cancer, diabetes or cardiorespiratory disease between 30 and 70 (%)	Female	25.0	2011	↘	22.3	2019	11.4	12.9	14.8
	Male	37.6	2011	↘	34.0	2019	21.8	21.7	21.7
ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY									
Labor force participation rate (% 15+, modeled ILO estimate)	Female	49.5	2011	→	47.4	2022	50.5	56.0	47.3
	Male	47.6	2011	→	45.0	2022	65.6	73.5	72.5
Wage and salaried workers (% of employment, modeled ILO estimate)	Female	63.0	2011	→	69.1	2021	87.2	58.9	54.3
	Male	65.8	2011	→	71.9	2021	80.6	59.6	52.9
Employment in agriculture (% of employment, modeled ILO estimate)	Female	32.1	2011	↘	23.3	2021	6.56	18.4	25.3
	Male	29.2	2011	↘	21.2	2021	8.63	24.1	27.2
Share of youth not in education, employment or training (% of youth population)	Female	NA	NA	---	NA	NA	15.3	NA	NA
	Male	NA	NA	---	NA	NA	12.1	NA	NA
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work (% of 24 hour day)	Female	NA	NA	---	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Male	NA	NA	---	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Received a public sector pension (% 15+)	Female	NA	NA	---	10.00	2017	24.1	8.73	9.93
	Male	NA	NA	---	13.4	2017	19.8	7.55	8.83
Age dependency ratio (% of working-age population)		51.3	2011	↗	56.9	2022	54.4	46.8	55.2
Female migrants (% of international migrant stock)		54.2	2010	→	52.7	2019	51.2	42.7	46.7
Financial institution account (% 15+)	Female	0.79	2011	↗	35.5	2017	87.8	81.7	71.9
	Male	0.00	2011	↗	45.7	2017	90.9	85.7	76.0
Borrowed to start, operate, or expand a farm or business (% 15+)	Female	NA	NA	---	6.77	2017	2.41	4.08	5.27
	Male	NA	NA	---	6.86	2017	4.24	6.49	7.58
Female share of employment in senior and middle management (%)		NA	NA	---	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)		NA	NA	---	NA	NA	34.8	34.7	33.3
VOICE AND AGENCY									
Firms with female top manager (% of firms)		NA	NA	---	NA	NA	17.9	20.1	17.9
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)		16.8	2011	↗	25.9	2022	30.9	27.7	26.5
Women who were first married by 18 (% of women 20-24)		9.10	2000	↘	6.10	2019	NA	NA	NA
Proportion of women subjected to physical and/or sexual violence in the last 12 months (% of ever-partnered women 15-49)		NA	NA	---	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. Turkmenistan is an upper middle income (UMC) country, which includes 54 countries with a Gross National Income (GNI) per capita from \$4,466 to \$13,845 (calculated using the World Bank Atlas method). Data and definitions can be found on the [Gender Data Portal](#). Data is as of September 14, 2023. Country Baseline provides a reference from 1990 to 2011. Latest Value shows the latest available value from 2012 onwards. The arrow icon represents country increases or decreases over 10 percent relative to the base year. Peer Comparison shows how Turkmenistan performs relative to its peers in the region, income group, and the world. Color coding represents values 10 percent above or below its peers in the region.



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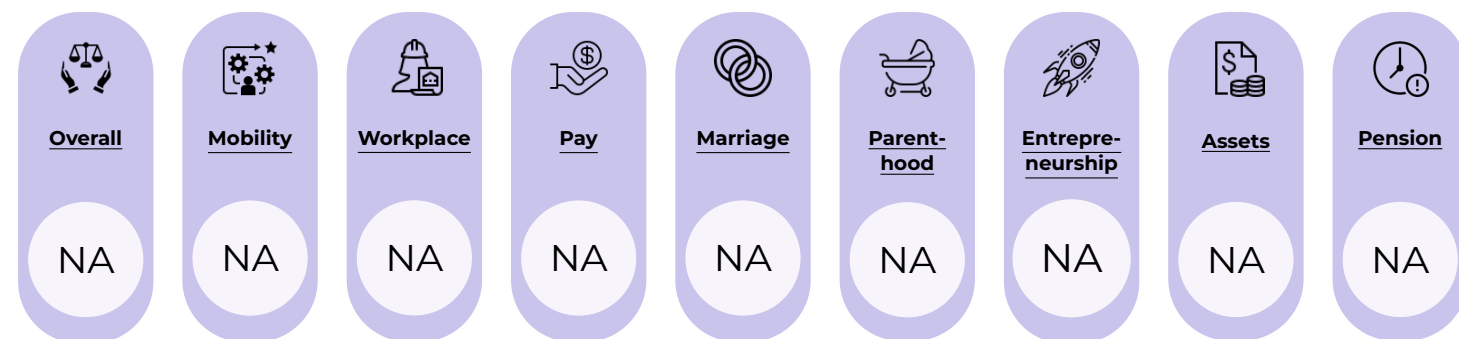
Gender
Data Portal



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Women, Business and the Law in Turkmenistan

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. **Turkmenistan scores NA out of 100**, while the regional average across Europe and Central Asia is 91.

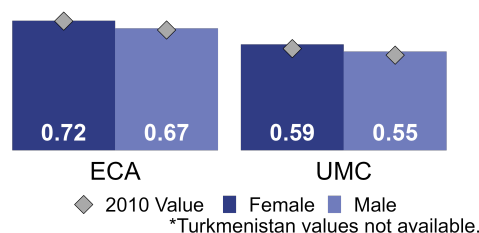


A Closer Look at Gender Equality in Turkmenistan

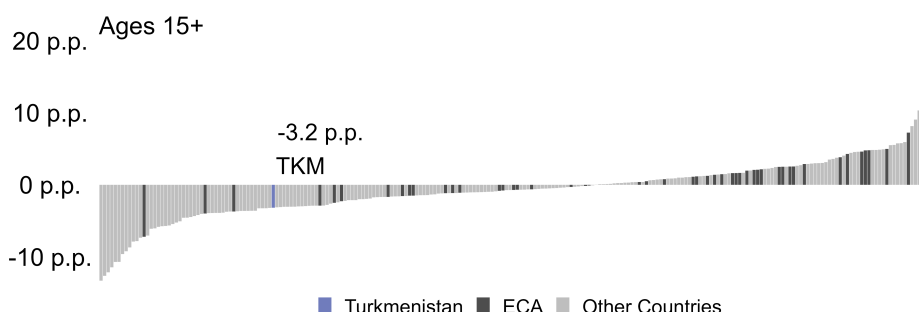
Despite some progress, gender gaps, gender-based violence, and disadvantageous social norms facing women and girls persist, and gains in human capital of women and girls remain untapped. Turning human capital investments into economic gains means addressing multiple barriers to women's economic empowerment,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

Human Capital Index Score (0-1)

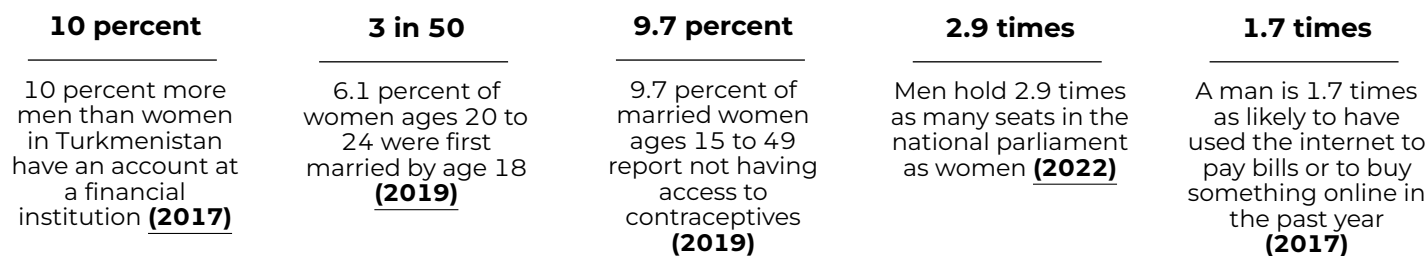
Baseline compared to 2020



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



Unpacking the Numbers in Turkmenistan



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 Gender Strategy (2024-30): This page summarizes research and evidence feeding into WBG's new gender strategy.

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.



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