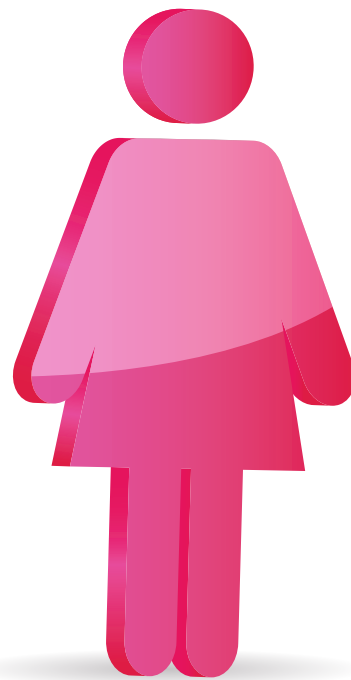




REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



NATIONAL GENDER STATISTICS REPORT



September 2019



NATIONAL GENDER STATISTICS REPORT 2019

Kigali, August 2019



National Gender Statistics Report, 2019

National Gender Statistics report, 2019 is produced by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) in collaboration with the Gender Machinery institutions with the Support of UN Women through ONE UN.

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Foreword

Achieving development for all requires formulation of policies that recognize the role of gender equality. Therefore, production and dissemination of timely and reliable sex-disaggregated/gender relevant data is extremely important to facilitate evidence based policies and decisions making that take into account women and men in the community.

It is from the above background that the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) in collaboration with the Gender machinery: the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF) and the Gender Monitoring Office (GMO) with the support of UN Women through ONE UN embarked on establishing and strengthening a comprehensive Gender Statistics Framework (GSF) resulting in the report entitled National Gender Statistics Report that reflects the status of gender equality in key development sectors. The aim of the report is not only to encourage policy debates in particular around gender gaps but also provide quantitative evidences for planning, monitoring and evaluation of programs.

This fourth edition of the National Gender Statistics Report provides the updated sex-disaggregated data in twelve fields: Population & Youth; Education; Health & Nutrition; Economic Activity & time use; Poverty & Social Protection; Justice, Human rights & Gender based violence; Environment & Natural Resources; Decision making& Public life; Infrastructure, ICT & Media; Trade & Business & Industry; Agriculture, Livestock& Forestry, and lastly the Income & Access to Finance. It should be noted that this report takes into account almost all quantitative indicators of the United Nations Minimum Set of Gender Indicators (UNMSGI) as developed by the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD) as well as some of the quantitative SDGs gender related indicators.

In general, the fourth edition of this report shows that there are gaps between men and women and provides a viable benchmark on the gender status in different development sectors. More detailed sex disaggregated data are in annex B. We are confident that it will be a timely data bank of useful development information on Rwanda.

The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda looks forward to continuing good collaboration with UN Women and all other interested partners to avail gender data and expects more users' needs to be considered in future editions.


Yusuf MURANGWA
Director General, NISR



Acknowledgement

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We thank the technical staff from National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) for their unfailing participation in all activities of compiling this report, especially Mr. Venuste NKURUNZIZA Statistician in-charge of Socio Cross-cutting Statistics: Gender and Youth, Faustin NILINGIYIMANA, Team leader in charge of Vital Statistics and Cross-cutting Social Statistics and Mr. MUCHOCHORI KANOBANA Dominique, the Technical Advisor for Gender Statistics (from UN Women) under the guidance of Mr. Michel NDAKIZE, Director of the Demographic and Social Statistics Unit (DSS).

We thank the Deputy Director General of NISR, Mr. Ivan MURENZI for his technical advice throughout the compilation of this report.

We also appreciate the valuable technical support in the design of this report by Mr. Nyirimanzi Jean Claude, the Ag. Director in charge of Statistical Methods, Research and Publication, and Mr. KABERA Jean Luc, Data Portals Management Officer.

To all the above, we say thank you.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ATM :	Automated Teller Machine
DaO :	Delivering as One
DHS :	Demographic and Health Survey
EICV:	Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey/ Enquete Integrale sur les Conditions de Vie des Menages
GMO :	Gender Monitoring Office
GSF :	Gender Statistics Framework
HH :	Household
HIV/AIDS:	Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ICT :	Information Communication Technology
MFIs :	Micro Finance Institutions
MIGEPROF:	Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion
MINAFFET:	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MINEDUC:	Ministry of Education
MMI :	Military Medical Insurance
NEC:	National Electoral Commission
NISR:	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
NPPA:	National Public Prosecution Authority
RAMA/RSSB:	La Rwandaise d'Assurance Maladie / Rwanda Social Security Board
RPHC :	Rwanda Population and Housing Census
RSSP:	Rural Sector Support Project
SACCO:	Savings and Credit Co-operatives
SDGs:	Sustainable Development Goals
UN:	United Nations
NMSGI:	United Nations Minimum Set of Gender Indicators
UNSD:	United Nations Statistical Division
VSLA:	Village Savings and Loan Association
VUP:	Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme

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Chapter 1: Population & Youth

1.1 Introduction

The world's populations are in varying stages of a demographic transition from high to low rates of mortality and fertility (Bongaarts, 2009). In this process, the age structure gradually shifts toward older ages. Fertility is the principal component driving population dynamics, the other two being mortality and migration. A youth bulge results when decreases in fertility reduce the share of children in the population at a relatively fast rate while the proportion of elderly is still relatively small. Nations undergoing this transition can capitalise on the resulting high labour supply and low dependency rates. There is the potential to boost economic growth and poverty reduction as there are fewer dependents to support, savings are accumulated, and a relatively young population is likely to enhance investments in human capital and technology in the economy as a whole (Ashford, 2007; Bloom et al., 2003).

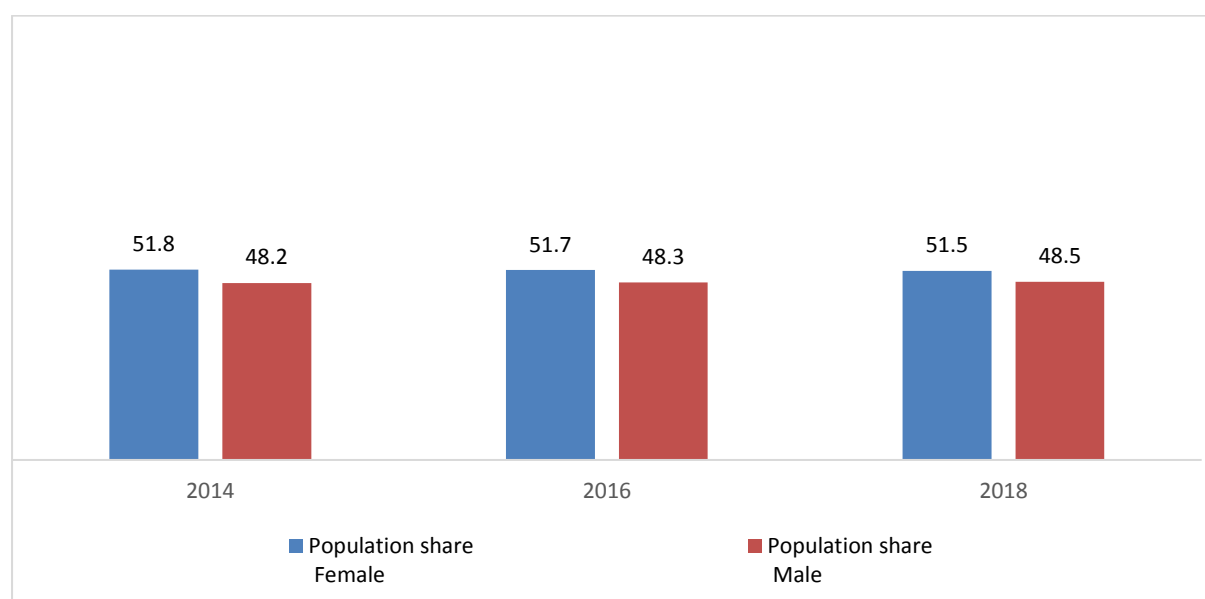
Reaping the benefits from this phase of the demographic transition requires, however, the right policy, economic and social environment. First and foremost, the growing youth population has to be absorbed into the labour market and enterprising young people have to be enabled to invest. They must have the opportunity to access high-quality education, matching the type of skills needed in the labour market. Also, young people will only be encouraged to save if there are efficient and trustworthy financial mechanisms to allow them to do so. Finally, investments in public health are necessary to allow a youthful population to maximise its productivity. In return, if the appropriate policy environment is not in place, unemployment and instability may result, and health, education, and social welfare systems may undergo considerable strain (Gribble and Bremner, 2012; Bloom et al., 2003).

Sub-Saharan Africa is still in the early stages of the demographic transition. While mortality has been reduced over the past decades, fertility has remained high in most countries. The result is a very young population in the region, with over 40% of the total population under 14 (United Nations, 2013). This is almost identical to the Rwandan situation as the results of RPHC conducted in 2012 showed that the proportion of children under 14 years of age was over 40%.

1.2. Population share

Since 2014 to 2018, the female population in Rwanda has always been slightly higher than that of men. Data in figure 1 shows that in 2018, about 51.5% of total Rwanda inhabitants' population is constituted by females compared to 48.5% for males. The pattern in the three consecutive years presented in the figure 1 has shown little variation in female and male population share.

Figure 1: Population share by sex, 2014-2018



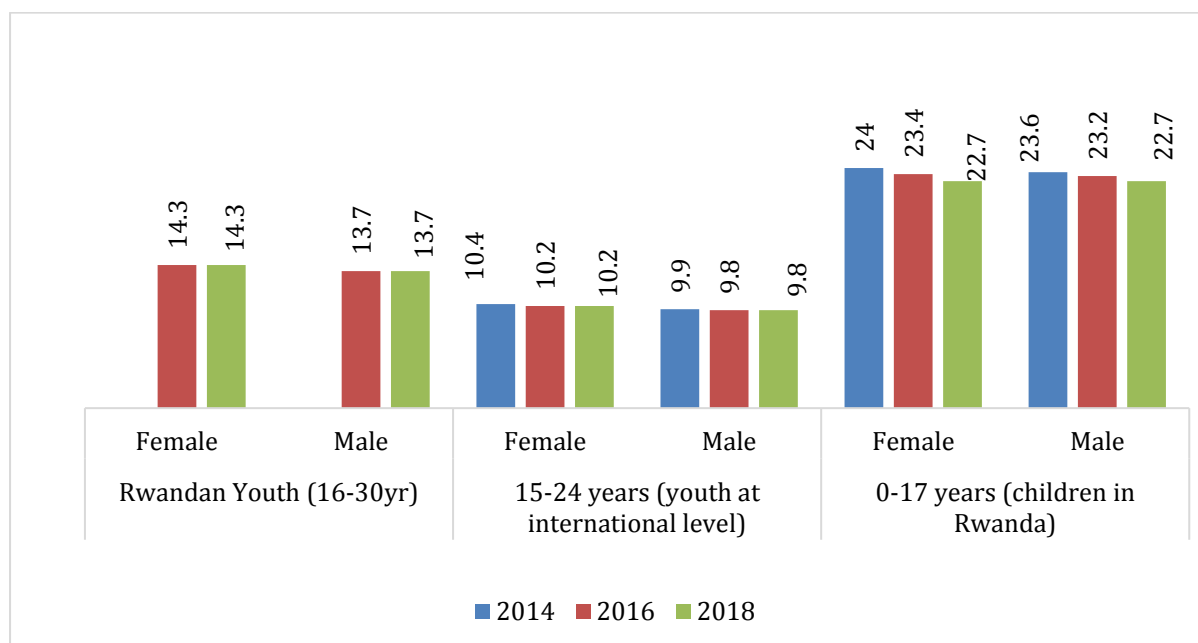
Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2012. Thematic Report: Population Projections

1.3. Youth and children population

Recent data suggest that Rwanda is progressing well toward a peak in the youth bulge. While the total fertility rate stagnated at high levels during the 1990s and the beginning of the 2000s, recent figures from the 2014-15 Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey (RDHS-V) showed an important decline, from 6.1 in 2005 to 4.2 in 2014. Fertility rates for all age groups have been falling since 2005. Moreover, the ideal number of children (3.3) reported by women aged 15–49 is well below the total fertility rate, and is particularly low among younger women (e.g. 2.7 among women aged 15–19). As a result, fertility rates are expected to decline over the coming years, accelerating further the reduction in dependency ratios and furthering the demographic transition.

Figure 2 shows that, in 2018, the proportion of young females aged 16-30 in Rwanda was slightly higher (14.3%) than their male counterparts (13.7%) and remained almost the same since 2016. The figure also shows that the proportion of children, defined as share of population aged 0-17, was almost the same for both females and males in 2018 (22.7%) and reflects no significant differences between 2014 and 2018.

Figure 2: Share of children and youth population by sex

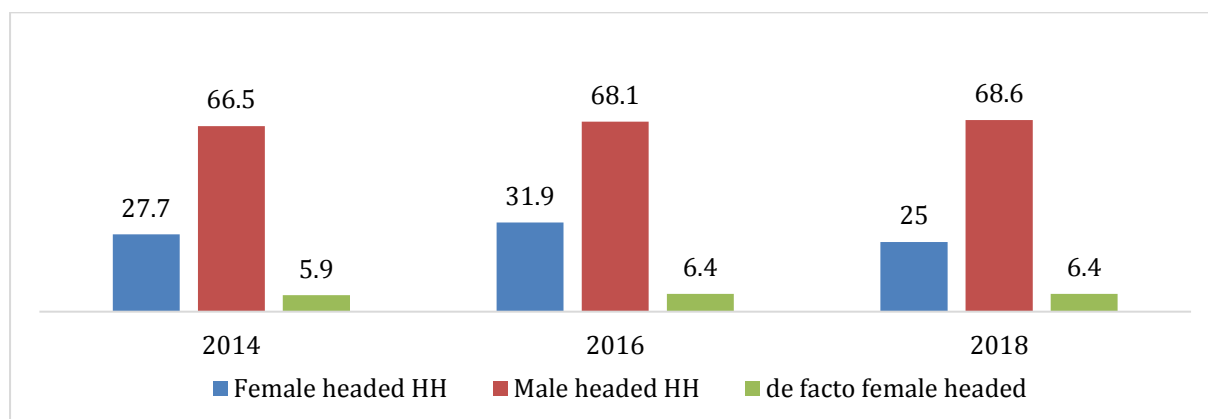


Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2012. Thematic Report: Population Projections

1.4 Household Headship

In Rwanda, the man is culturally considered the head of the household, but the recent law n°32/2016 of 28/08/2016 governing persons and family states that spouses (female and male) jointly provide management of the household including moral and material support to the household as well as its maintenance. Figure 3 presents the trend of women and men in terms of household headship where in 2018, about 25% of total households are reported to be permanently headed by females from 27.7% in 2014. This may be due to the fact that women live longer than men and probably also due to the genocide against the Tutsi which left more widows than widowers. Contrary to the case of female where their headship is always linked with the absence of a husband, the majority of male-headed households includes those where both the husband and wife are present. There is also a small percentage of males who are heads of households and at the same time widower, separated or divorced. The majority of households are headed by males with 69% in 2018 from 66.5% in 2014.

Figure 3: Percentage of Households according to the sex of the head of HH



Source: EICV5, Gender Thematic Report, December 2018

Chapter 2: Education

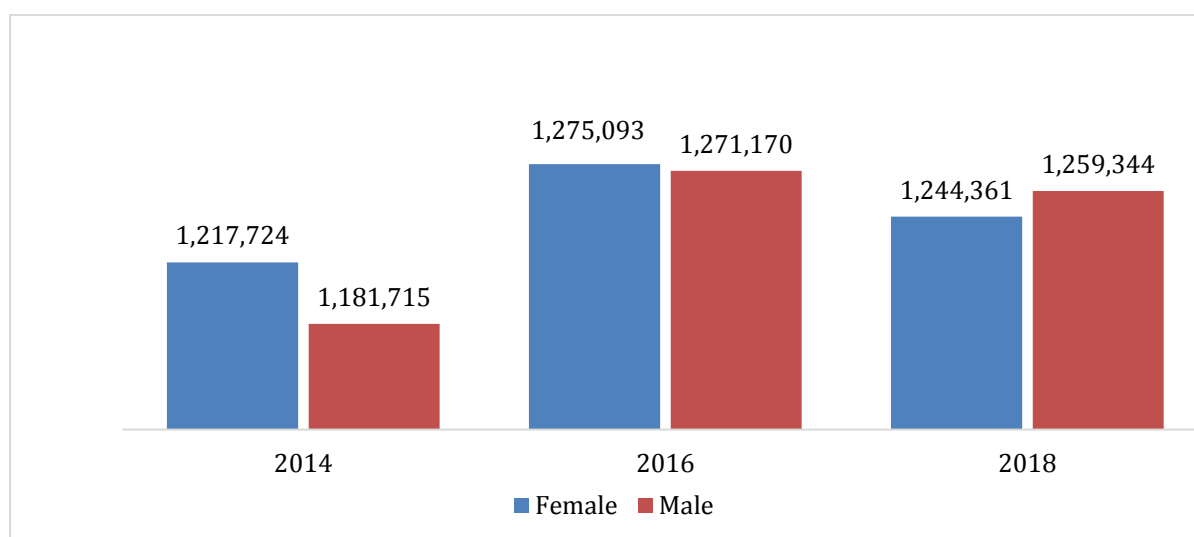
2.1. Introduction

Education is a fundamental human right and an essential tool to ensure that all Rwandan citizens - women and men, girls and boys - realize their full potentials. From this perspective, the government of Rwanda has committed to make education at all levels more accessible and for all and more relevant to the national needs while ensuring that disadvantaged persons such as women and girls, the poor, and people with disabilities have access to meaningful learning opportunities. The introduction of twelve years basic education programme (12 YBE), construction of education infrastructure (e. g. schools and education labs), and measures for quality assurance in the education sector, all contribute to the advancement of education for girls.

At policy level, the 2008 girl's education policy and the Education Sector Strategic Plan (ESSP) (2013-2018) aimed at guiding a progressive elimination of gender disparities in education and training that hamper education for women and girls. As result of the policy implementation alongside other programmes in the education sector, the status of girls' education has tremendously improved at primary, secondary, and tertiary education.

Figure 4 shows that girls' enrolment at primary education level has slightly increased from 1,217,724 in 2014 to 1,244,361 in 2018 while that of boys increased from 1,181,715 in 2014 to 1,259,344 in 2018. Nevertheless, in 2018 the enrollment of girls in primary was slightly lower than that of boys with a gender parity index of 0.98%, meaning there was 98 girls students for every 100 boys' students, while in 2014 and 2016 the reverse pattern was observed.

Figure 4: Trend of enrolment in primary education from 2014 to 2018

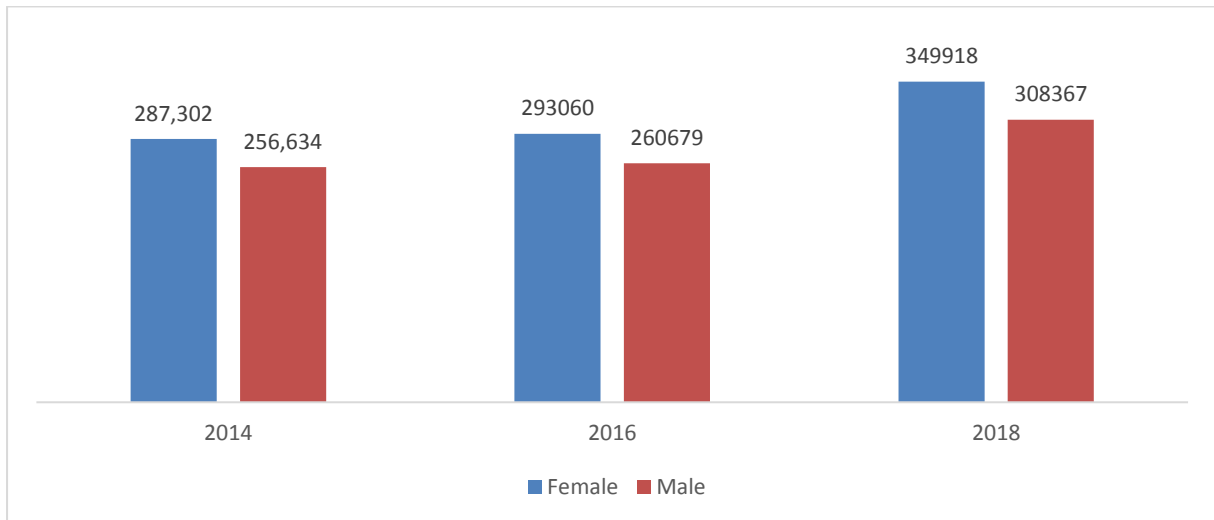


Source: MINEDUC, Education Statistics, 2018

Figure 5 shows that girls' enrolment at secondary education level has increased from 287,302 in 2014 to 349,918 in 2018 while that of boys increased from 256,634 in 2014 to 308,367 in 2018. Interestingly, the enrolment of girls at secondary level in 2018 was higher than that of boys with a gender parity index of 1.13%, meaning there was 113 girls students for every 100 boys' students. The same trend was observed in 2014 and 2016 respectively with more girls enrolled than boys' students. In general there has been an increase of students from 2016 to 2018. This

increase is the result of school construction. Financing in school construction will play a crucial role in increasing the access to both girls and boys.

Figure 5: Trend of enrolment in Secondary education from 2014 to 2018



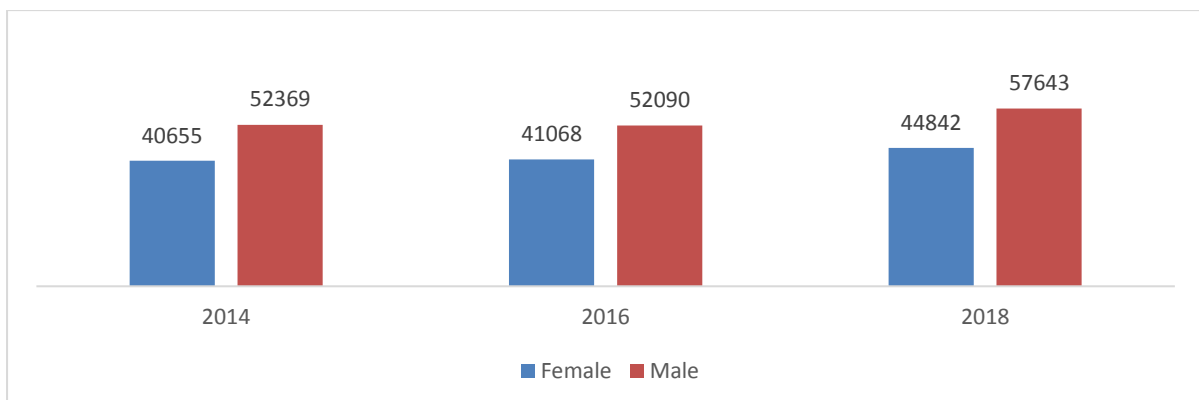
Source: MINEDUC, Education Statistics, 2018

In order to increase women’s employment opportunities and diversified skills, Rwanda has continued to strengthen demand driven Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) programs to close the skills gap as stated in HeForShe Rwanda’s impact commitment.

The government in collaboration with its partners has continued to mobilize women and girls to participate in TVET through mentorship and peer to peer approaches associated with the use of social media as well as special radio programs designed for young girls and women such as Ni Nyampinga, “Kazi ni Kazi”. In addition to this, the National Employment Program (NEP) provides start-up kits to the young graduates to enable them create more jobs.

Figure 6 shows that female enrolment at TVET level has increased from 40,655 in 2014 to 44,842 in 2018 while that of male has increased from 52,369 to 57,643 in the same period. However, despite efforts made by the government to increase the participation of women and girls in TVET, their participation is still lower compared to that of male as shown by data in the three years taken into account in this report.

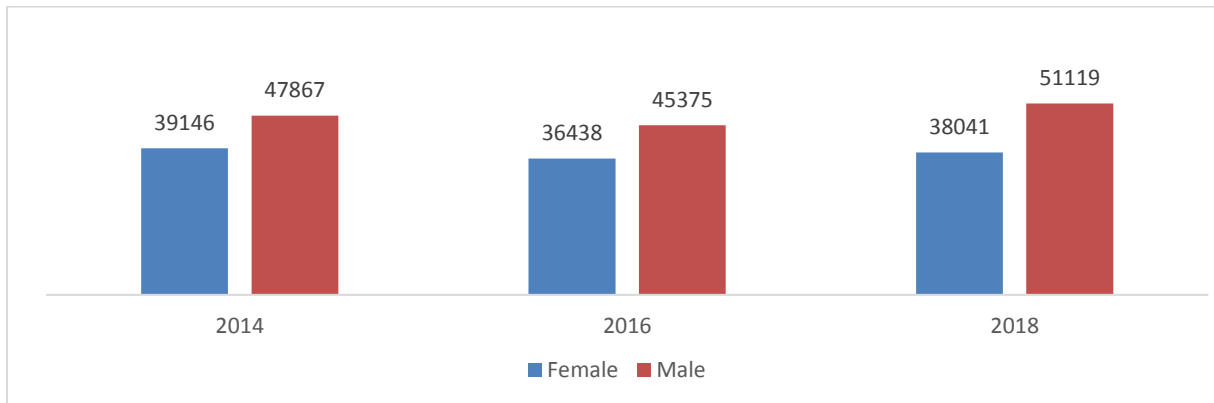
Figure 6: Trend of enrolment in TVET (level 1-7) education from 2014 to 2018 by sex



Source: MINEDUC, Education Statistics, 2018

With regard to tertiary education, figure 7 shows that women and girls' enrolment has slightly decreased from 39,146 in 2014 to 38,041 in 2018 while that of men and boys increased from 47,867 in 2014 to 51,119 in 2018. In general, at tertiary level female lag behind their male counterparts in participating to education at higher level.

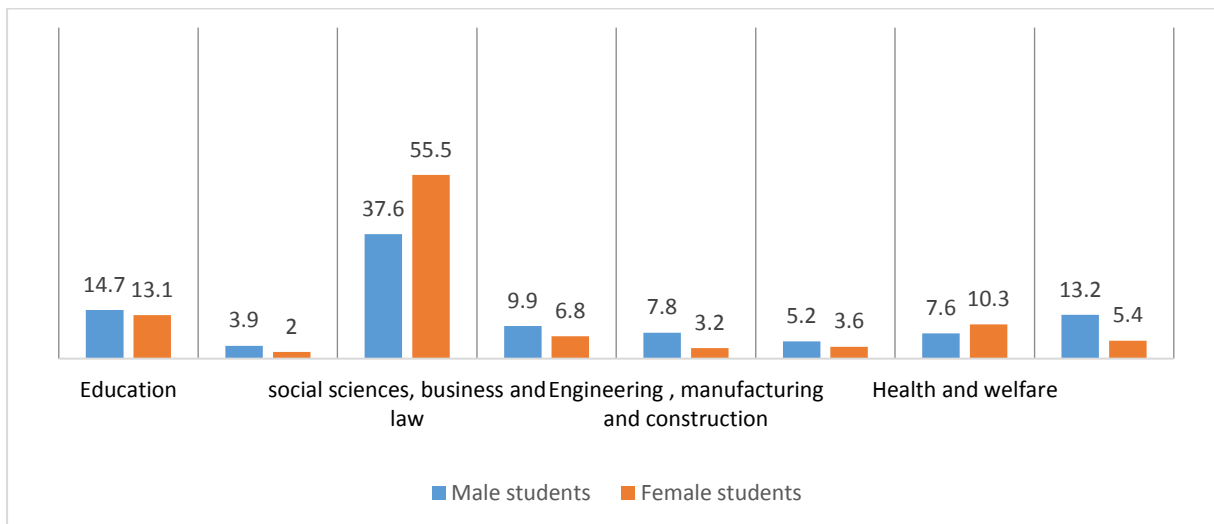
Figure 7: Percentage of tertiary students from 2014 to 2018.



Source: MINEDUC, Education Statistics, 2018

Despite efforts made by the government to increase the participation of women and girls in Sciences, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) related subjects, their participation is still limited and affects women's chances for employment and enhanced economic empowerment. Figure 8 shows that, in sciences 9.9% of students were males while females were only 6.8%. In engineering, only 3.2% were females which is low compared to 7.8% of males. However, in social sciences females outnumber males participation by almost 20 percentage points higher than their male counterparts (55.5% against 37.6%).

Figure 8: Distribution of tertiary students by field of education in 2016



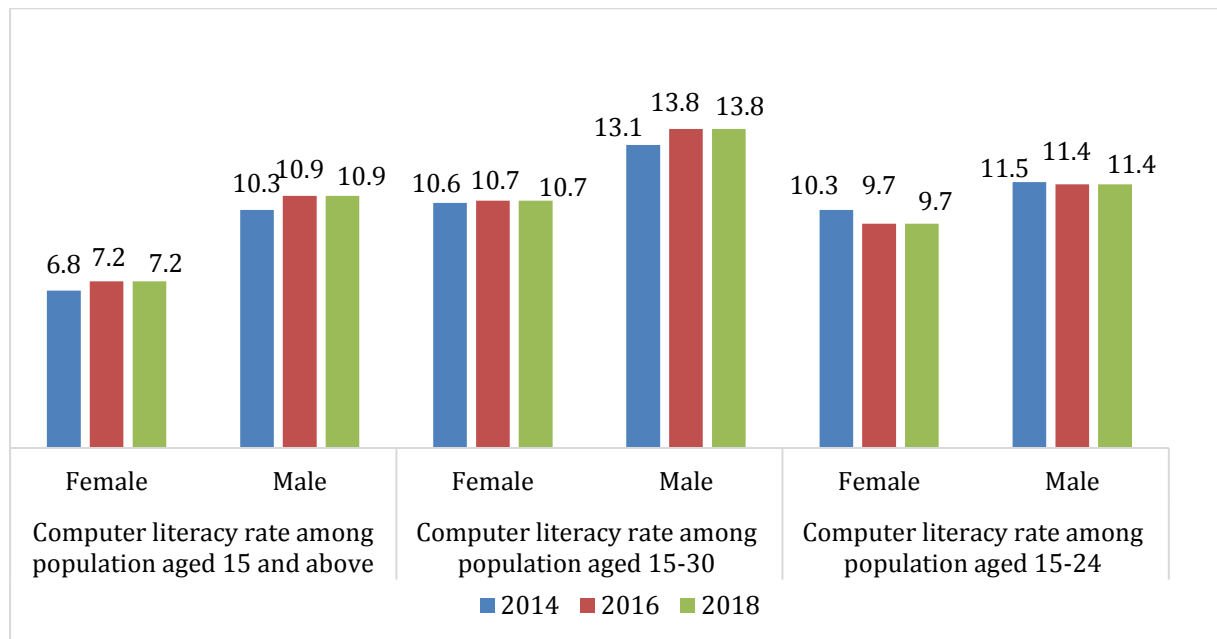
Source: MINEDUC, Education Statistics, 2017

Looking at the ICT industry, it is an emerging key sector facilitating rapid economic growth. Therefore, women's participation in this sector will yield significant contribution in social and economic transformation. The country has introduced multiple programmes meant to bridge the gender digital divide and attain parity in access, usage, and innovation. Some of the initiated

strategies comprise WEM TECH strategy, Girls in ICT mentorship and networking, and Digital Ambassador Program. Specific topics linking women and ICT are also aired on TV and radios to motivate women and increase their role in economic development through ICT.

Despite the efforts, figure 9 shows that computer literacy is still low but much lower among females than males aged 15-30 years (10.7% compared to 13.8%). The increase since 2014 to 2018 has been very low. The same trend has been observed for the females and males aged 15-24 and in the population aged 15 and above.

Figure 9: Trend of Computer literacy rate by sex among population from 2014 to 2018



Source: EICV5, Gender Thematic Report, December 2018

Chapter 3: Health and Nutrition

3.1. Introduction

Gender equality in health means that women and men, across the life-course and in all their diversity, have the same conditions and opportunities to realize their full rights and potential to be healthy, contribute to health development and benefit from the results.

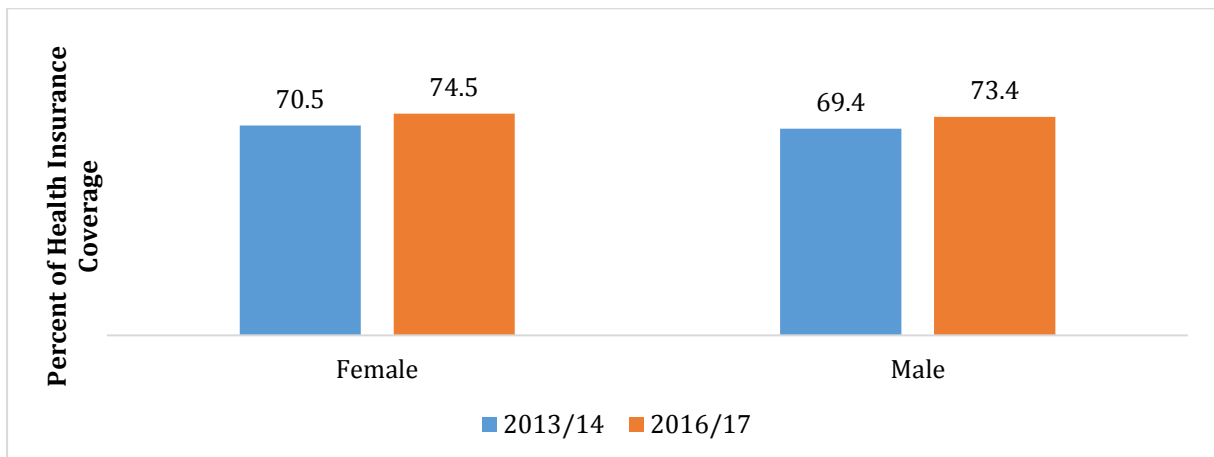
In general, the Health sector in Rwanda has recorded tremendous achievements including improved access to health care, increased life expectancy, decline of infant, child and maternal mortality rates as well as improved use of family planning methods. It is important to highlight that such achievements are attributed to many factors including increased community health insurance coverage, role of community health workers, increased number of health facilities and skilled health professionals that enabled easy access to health care services etc.

The fourth Health Sector Strategic Plan 2018-2024 (HSSP IV) acknowledges that women and men have specific health needs at all stages of life that are related to both physiological differences and their societal roles. It therefore provides that the health sector has to eliminate gender barriers to receiving essential health services. In addition, the Law N° 21/2016 of 20/05/2016 related to Human Reproductive Health: Article 5 provides that all persons have equal rights in relation to human reproductive health and that no person shall be denied such rights based on any form of discrimination. The Art. 6 of the law also provides that a pregnant woman, a woman who has given birth and a new-born have the right to be cared for so as to ensure their wellbeing.

3.2 Ownership of a Health Insurance

Figure 10 shows that access to health insurance has increased from 70.5% in 2013/14 to 74.5% in 2016/17 for females while for males it has increased from 69.4% to 73.4% in the same period. The use of community health insurance (Mutuelle de santé) that covers most of population in Rwanda, has greatly contributed to increasing community access to improved health care and services. Most especially the use of health insurance by women and children greatly reduced the rates of maternal and infant mortality in Rwanda.

Figure 10: Health Insurance coverage by sex

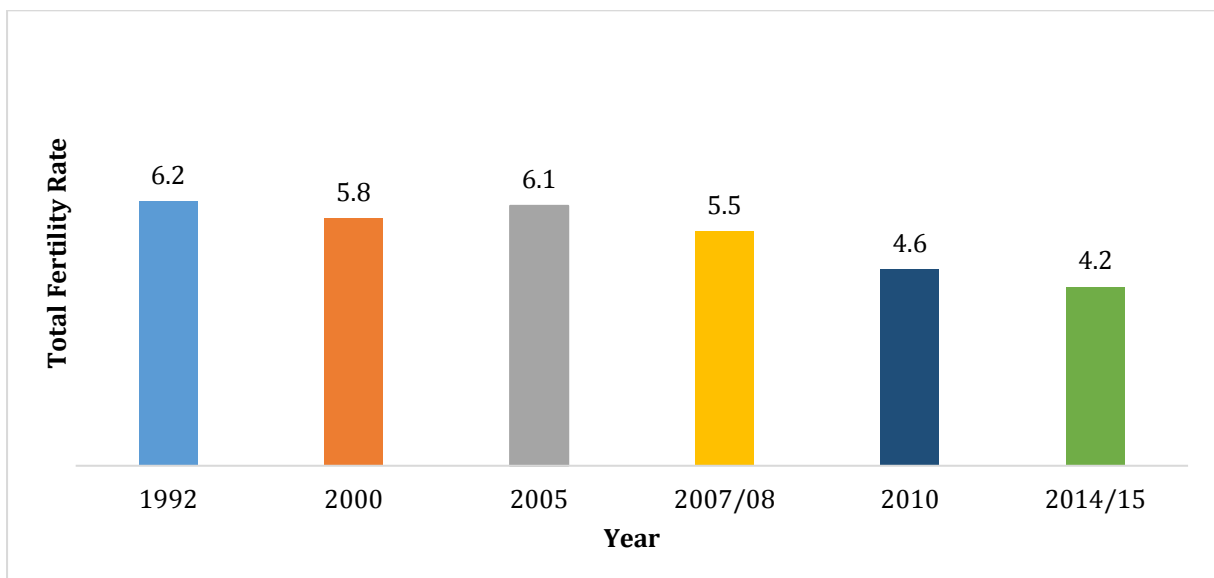


Source: EICV5, Gender Thematic Report, December 2018

3.3 Fertility

Fertility is one of the three principal components of population dynamics, the other two being mortality and migration (United Nations, 1973). For more than 30 years, Rwanda has collected socio demographic data to evaluate fertility levels, patterns, trends, and other general characteristics of its population. Figure 11 shows that, at current fertility levels, a woman in Rwanda will have an average of 4.2 children in her lifetime. Fertility has decreased from 6.2 births per woman in 1992 to 4.2 birth per woman in 2014, a decrease of 2.0 births per woman.

Figure 11: Fertility Trends



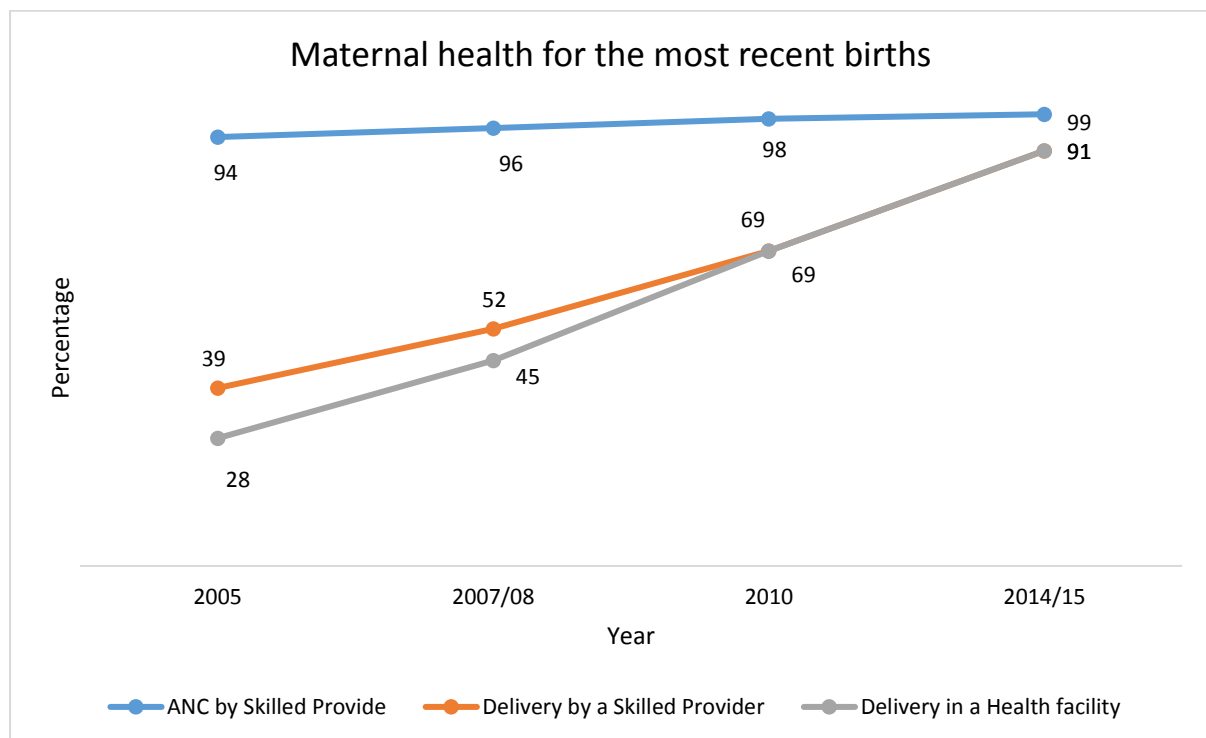
Source: Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey 2014-15

3.4 Maternal Health

Monitoring of pregnant women through antenatal care visits helps to reduce risks and complications during pregnancy, delivery and the post-partum periods. Since 2005, maternal health indicators have improved. Figure 12 shows that the number of women receiving

antenatal care from skilled providers at least once during their pregnancy have kept increasing over the last 10 years from 94% in 2005 to 99% in 2014-15. Skilled assistance during delivery has increased from 39% to 91% and the facility-based deliveries have greatly increased from 28% to 91% in the same period. This is greatly attributed to increased coverage in community health insurance scheme (Mutuelle de santé), increased skilled birth attendants, and the role of community health workers who follow pregnant women from early pregnancy to delivery as well as government commitment to support child and maternal health programs, increased health infrastructure, the use of Rapid SMS system – whereby community health workers use mobile phones to monitor mothers and new born babies, and continuous capacity building for health service providers.

Figure 12: Trends in Maternal Health

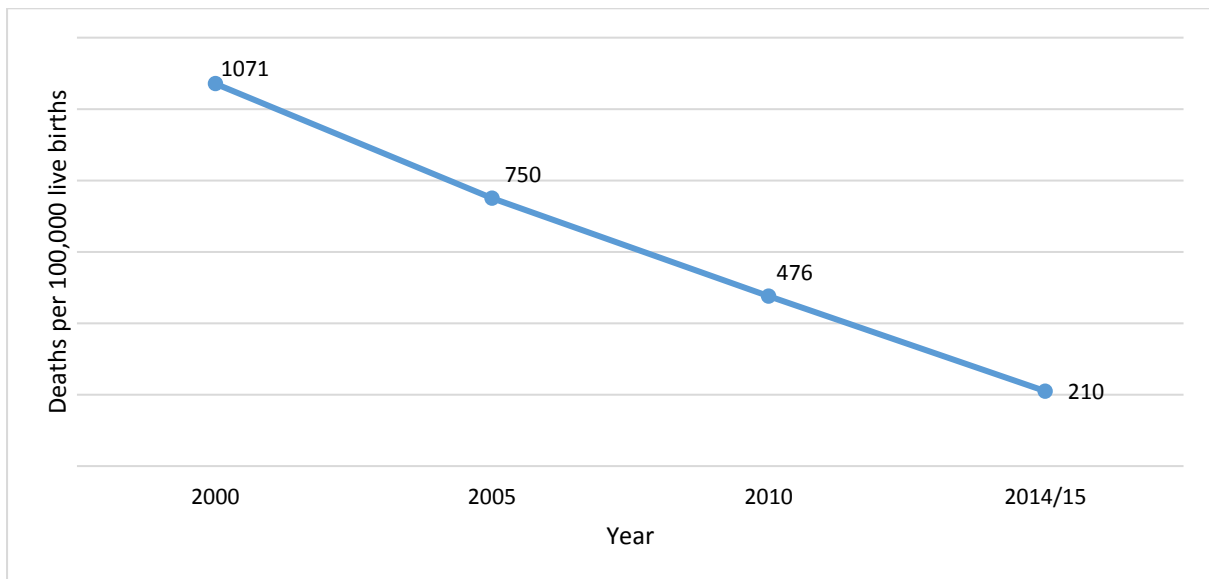


Source: Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey 2014-15

Findings in figure 13 show that maternal mortality ratio decreased from 1,071 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2000 down to 210 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2014/2015. This reduction is attributed to the institutionalization of maternal death audits, the increased role of community health workers, skilled birth attendance as well as strengthened capacity of health professionals to deliver quality Health services.

A comparison of the maternal mortality ratios from these three surveys and the 2014-15 RDHS shows with evidence that there has been a steady decline in the maternal mortality ratio between 2000 and 2014-15. Nevertheless, the level of mortality ratio is still very high and requires more intervention to make sure no woman dies while giving life.

Figure 13: Trends in Maternal mortality



Source: Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey 2014-15

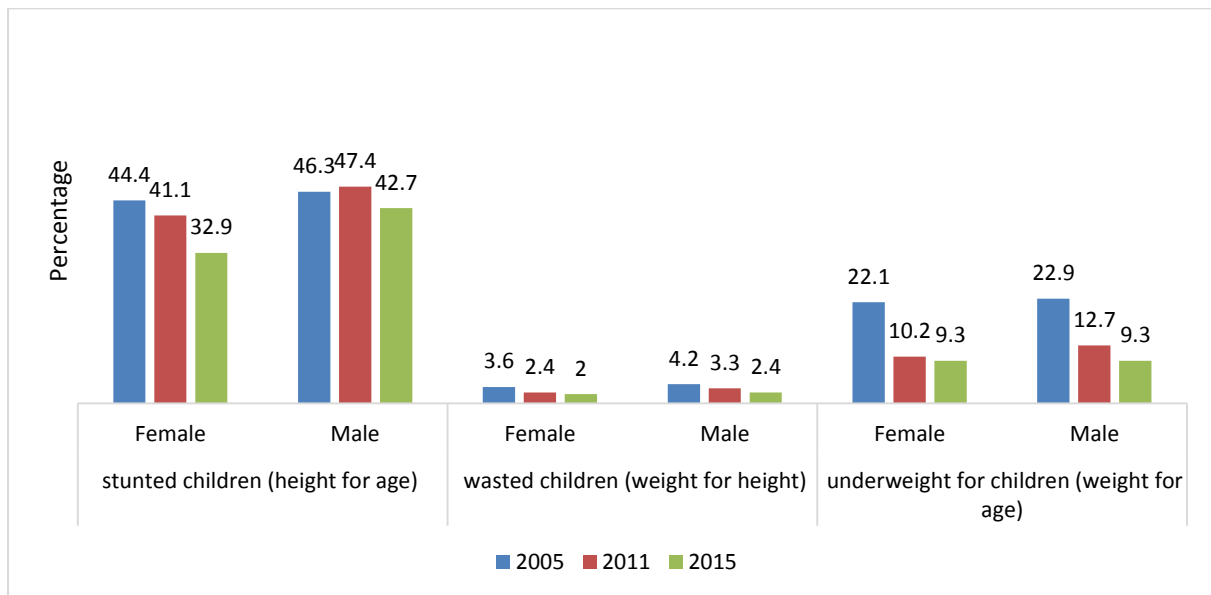
3.5: Child Health

The nutritional status of children under age 5 is an important measure of children’s health and growth. In fact, the high stunting prevalence has long-term effects on child development, school achievement and economic productivity in their adulthood.

Trends in the nutritional status of children under age 5 between 2005 and 2014-15 are shown in Figure 14. The results indicate that there have been improvements in the nutritional status of children over the past decade. The percentage of stunted female children fell from 44.4% in 2005 to 32.9% in 2014-15 while for males it declined from 46.3% to 42.7% in the same period. The percentage of female children who are wasted declined from 3.6% in 2005 to 2% in 2014-15 while for males it declined from 4.2% to 2.4% in the same period, and the proportion of female children who are underweight declined from 22.1% in 2005 to 9.3% in 2014-15 while for males it declined from 22.9% to 9.3% in the same period. These improvements may be attributable to the National Plan to Eliminate Malnutrition, which, since 2009, has included active nutrition screening of children by community health workers. Children who are determined to be at risk of malnourishment are referred to a health facility for appropriate treatment using therapeutic milks, ready-to-use therapeutic food for severe cases, and a corn-soy blend for moderate cases. Other sustainable approaches have been initiated and include infant and young child feeding, community-based nutrition programs, behavior change communication (including mass media), and home food fortification (using micronutrient powders).

Although there have been improvements in the nutritional status of Rwandan children in the past several years, the prevalence of malnutrition (stunting) is still high, and there remains a need for more intensive interventions. The scale up and implementation of the ECD model, Policy and Strategic Plan at national and decentralized levels is therefore highly required to ensure accountability of the sectors for child development to secure Rwanda’s future.

Figure 14: Trend of malnutrition status for children under 5 years from 2005 to 2014/15

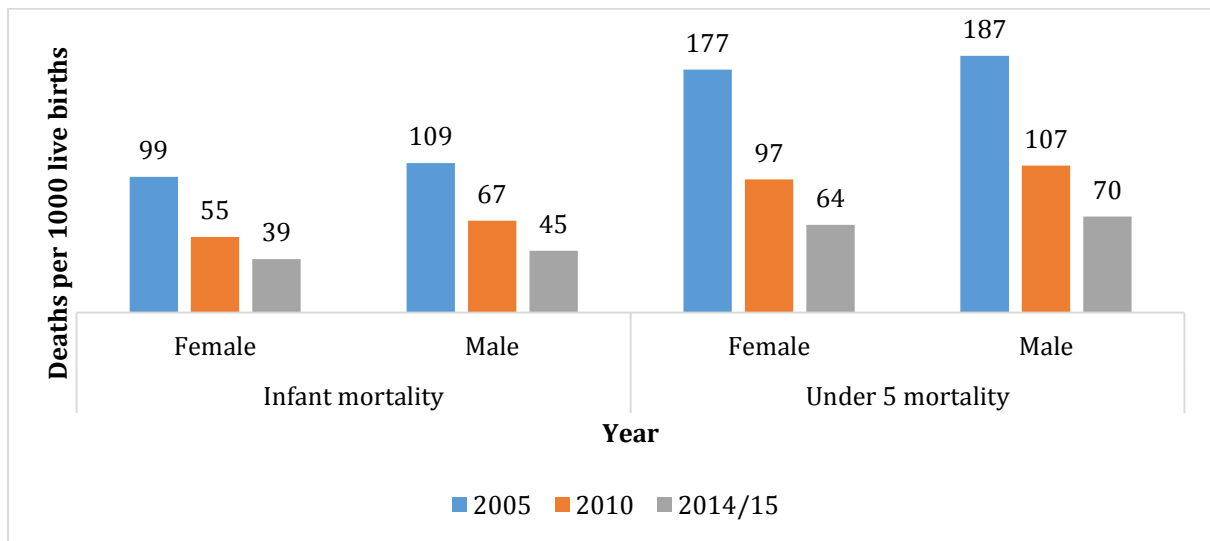


Source: Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey 2014-15

In the last 10 years, Infant and Child Mortality have substantially declined nationally with observed drop for both males and females. Figure 15 shows that infant mortality (probability of dying before celebrating the first anniversary) has declined for female children from 99 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2005 to 39 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2014-15 while for males it has declined from 109 deaths per 1,000 live births to 45 deaths per 1,000 live births in the same period. Under-5 mortality also declined during this period, from 177 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2005 to 64 per 1,000 live births in 2014-15 for female children while for males it declined from 187 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2005 to 70 per 1,000 live births in 2014-15.

The decreases in infant and under-5 mortality are likely due to the implementation of integrated management of childhood illnesses in all health facilities, exclusive breast feeding, aggressive immunization, increased community health coverage which guarantees easy and affordable access to health care and the introduction of National Community Health Workers (CHW) Program which provides timely follow up, reporting and referral to ensure timely management and treatment of child diseases.

Figure 15: Trends in childhood mortality

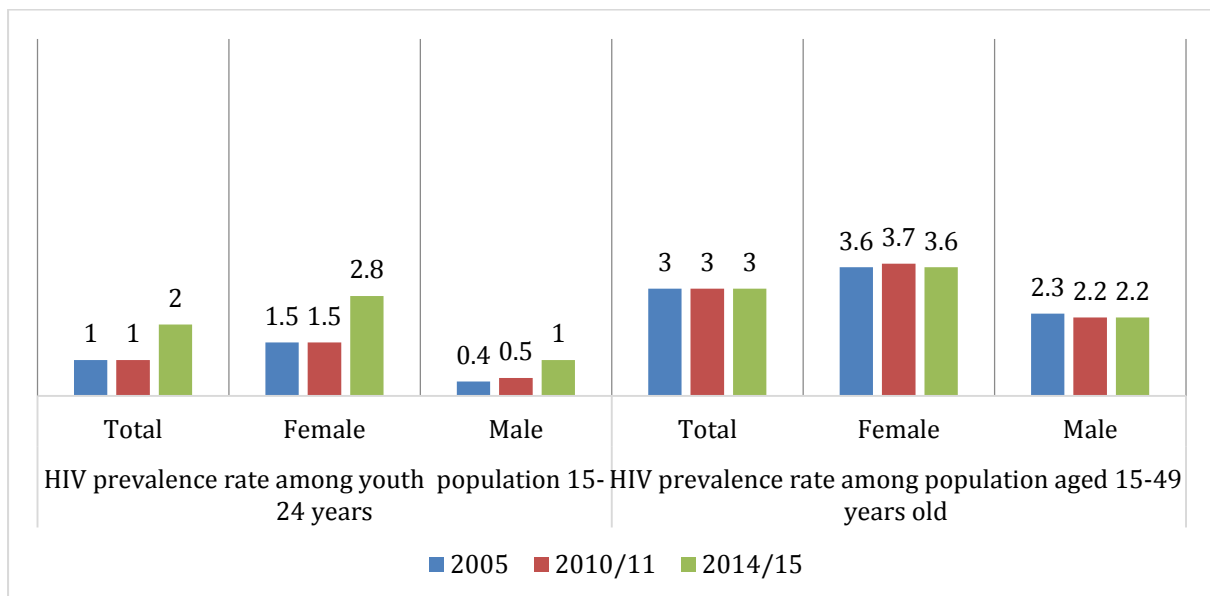


Source: Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey 2014-15

3.5 HIV

HIV prevalence has been stable since 2005 and remains at 3% among adults age 15-49 years (figure 16). However, the trend shows that women have a higher prevalence than men of the same age group (15-49 Years). This gap is possibly due to biological but also social factors including economic dependence of women upon men and on the limited confidence of women to take decision to apply HIV prevention methods.

Figure 16: HIV Prevalence



Source: Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey 2014-15

Chapter 4: Economic Activity and Time Use

4.1 Introduction

Women's participation in the economy is key to achieving sustainable national development. The government of Rwanda is aware of this and therefore continues to improve women's opportunities for engagement in the economy through a number of mechanisms including implementing new enabling policies, laws and programmes to help women participate in and gain from the economic development process. For instance, law No 66/2018 of 30/08/2018 regulating Labour in Rwanda has been passed and is now operational. This law provides for equal rights to employment for both women and men, girls and boys, and guarantees equal remuneration for equal work for both females and males.

The country has further established various employment programmes including Create a Job programme (Hangumurimo), VUP, and National Employment Programme (NEP). The NEP programme aims at creating sufficient and productive jobs, increase skills and create positive work related attitudes within workforce in both public and private institutions with special focus on women and youth. The implementation of the programme cuts across various sectors and involves various stakeholders including those that are promoting skills development, entrepreneurship and business advancement, labour markets interventions, and job creation.

4.2. Labour force participation rate, employment to population ratio and unemployment rate

The labor force participation rate is a measure of the proportion of a country's working age population that engages actively in the labor market, either by working or by looking for work. As the sum of the employed and (searching) unemployed, this indicator signals the relative size of the supply of labor available to engage in the production of goods and services¹. People are counted as a part of the labor force if they are engaged in activities that are included in the System of National Accounts or are available and searching for work in such activities. Persons are classified as not being in the labor force if they are attending an educational institution, engaged in household duties, retired, or infirm or disabled (and other reasons).

Women's participation in the labor market varies greatly across countries, reflecting differences in economic development, social norms, education levels, fertility rates, and access to childcare and other supportive services. Female labor supply is, therefore, both a driver and an outcome of development. As more women enter the labor force, economies can grow faster in response to higher labor inputs. At the same time, as countries develop, women's capabilities typically improve, while social constraints weaken, enabling women to engage in work outside the home. For this reason, policymakers need to understand the nature of women's labor supply and to monitor women's labor force participation. Ultimately, labor force participation is the outcome of not only supply-side factors, but also of the demand for labor. The relationship between evolving socio-economic and demographic factors and how women participate in the world of work is multifaceted. In particular, whether a woman is working may be driven, on the one hand, by

¹ ILO Key Indicators of the Labour Market, 8th Edition. Online at: http://www.ilo.org/empelm/what/WCMS_114240/lang-en/index.htm).

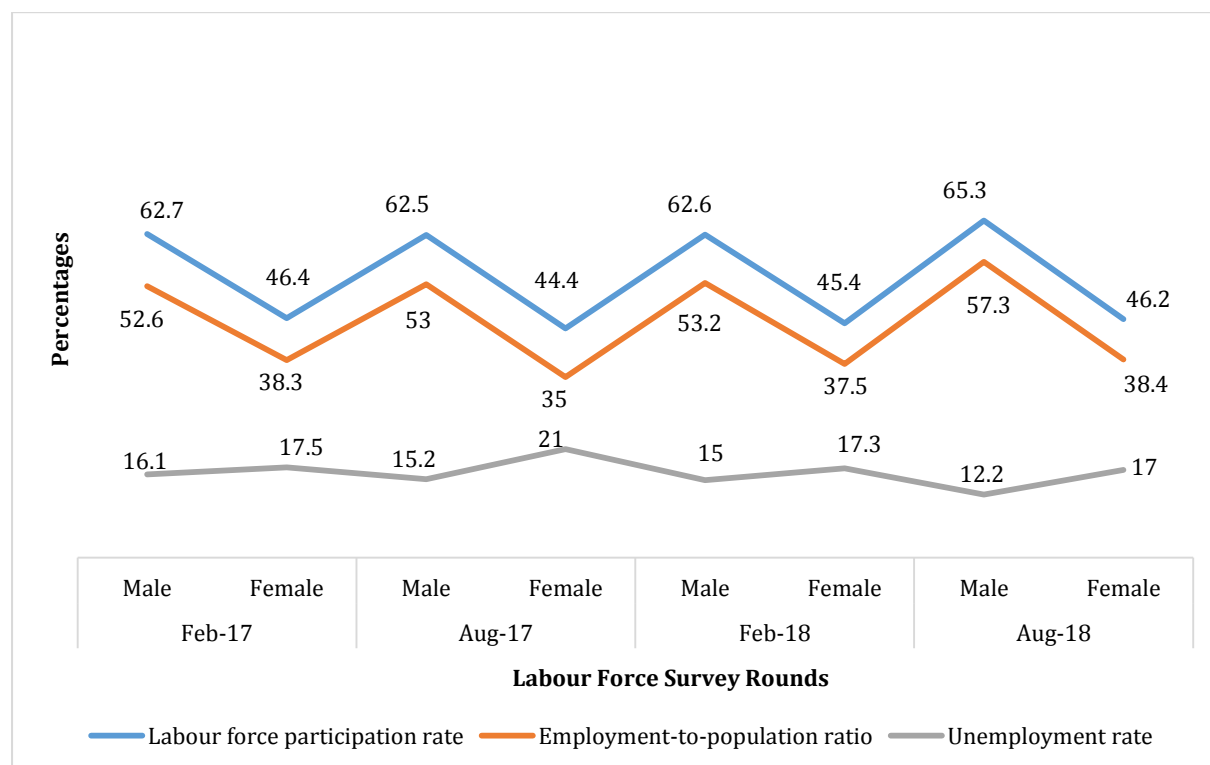
poverty (as evident in low-income countries) and, on the other, by women's increasing educational attainment and the opportunities to work that are made available in a more modern economy. Moreover, during periods of crisis and in response to economic shocks, women are often required to take up (typically informal) employment to smooth household consumption. Beyond analyzing labor force participation, it is also important to look at the nature of women's employment. In general, when women work, they tend to be paid less and to be employed in low-productivity jobs. Educational attainment is a major driver of better employment outcomes for women in both developed and developing countries².

The present section provides information on historical trend of estimates of main indicators from the labour force survey since February 2017. Figure 17 shows that, from previous rounds of the LFS it was observed that unemployment rate for females and males fluctuates across low and high season of agriculture with a slight decreasing trend over time. However, the results from August 2018 shows that the unemployment rate for both females and males kept on decreasing even in low agricultural season. For females it slightly decreased from 17.3% in February 2018 to 17% in August 2018 while for males it decreased from 15% to 12.2% in the same period. The comparison of the current female unemployment rate with the one of August 2017 reveals that there was a decrease of 4 percentage points over 12 months' period while for male it shows a 3 percentage points decrease over 12 months' period, suggesting that the unemployment rate for females is decreasing more rapidly than for males or in other words the employment strategy of the government to create more off-farm jobs for women and youth is paying-off.

The employment to population ratio and the labour force participation rate have the similar patterns over time. Both indicators have decreased for females and males from February 2017 to August 2017 as the unemployment increased and kept on increasing from August 2017 to August 2018 as the unemployment rate decreased for both sexes.

² <https://wol.iza.org/uploads/articles/87/pdfs/female-labor-force-participation-in-developing-countries.pdf>, accessed on 26th June 2019

Figure 17: Historical trend of Labour Force participation Rate (LFPR), Employment-to-Population Ratio (EPR) and the Unemployment (UR)



Source: Labour Force Survey Rounds (February 2017, August 2017, February 2018 and August 2018)

4.3. Status in Employment

Status in employment classifies jobs held by persons at a given point of time with respect to the type of explicit or implicit contract of employment of the person with other persons or organizations. It may refer to the current job or jobs of an employed person or the last job of an unemployed person who had past work experience. The International Standard Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-1993) identifies five main categories of persons with respect to their status in employment³.

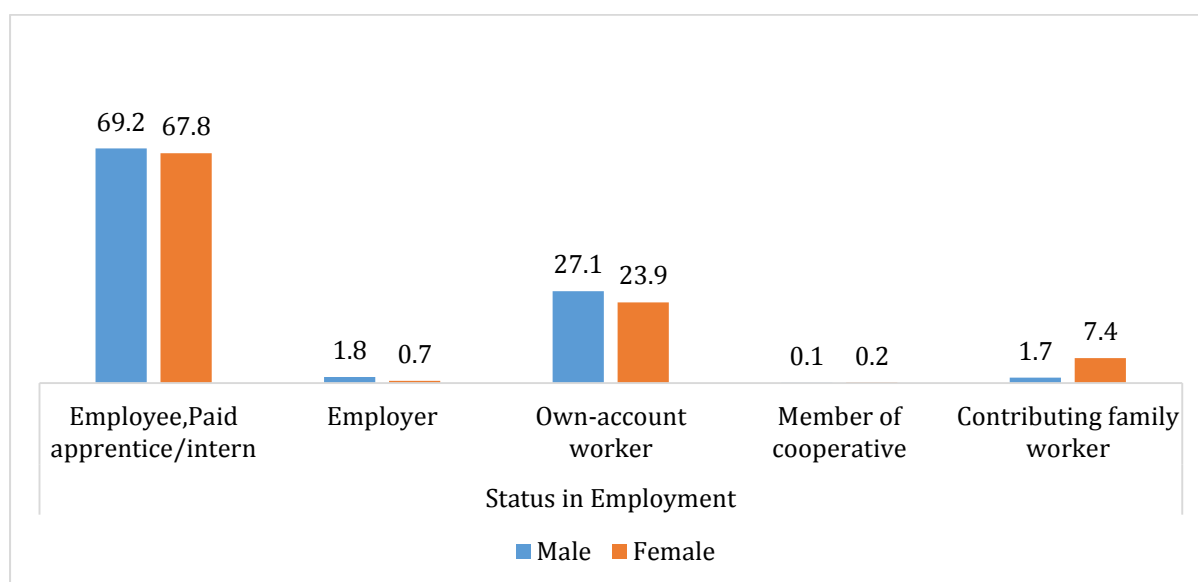
- **Employees:** Persons working in “paid employment jobs”, i.e., holding explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contract with remuneration not directly dependent upon the revenue of the unit for which they work. Remuneration could be in the form of wages or salaries, commission from sales, piece-rates, bonuses, or in-kind payments such as food, housing or training.
- **Employers:** Persons working on own-account or with one or a few partners in “self-employment jobs”, i.e., (a) remuneration is directly dependent on the profits (or potential for profits) derived from the goods and services produced or for own consumption, and (b) engaging one or more “employees,” on a continuous basis.
- **Own-account workers:** Persons working on own-account or with one or a few partners in a “self-employment job”, not engaging any “employees,” on a continuous basis.

³ ILO, *International Classification of Status in Employment, ICSE-93*, Fifteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, <http://laborsta.ilo.org>.

- Contributing family workers: Persons working in a market-oriented establishment operated by a household member, who cannot be regarded as partner, in a “self-employment job”, not engaging any “employee” on a continuous basis.
- Members of producers’ cooperatives: Persons working in a cooperative producing goods and services, in a “self-employment job”, not engaging any “employee” on a continuous basis

The findings in figure 18 show that there is a slight difference between females and males who were employed in dependent jobs as employees in favour of males. The percentage of female employed as employees is 67.8% against 69.2% among males. But, the percentage of female employed in dependent jobs as contributing family workers (or in other words unpaid care workers) was 5.7 percentage points higher than among males (7.4% against 1.7%).

Figure 18: Status in Employment



Source: Labour Force survey, August 2018

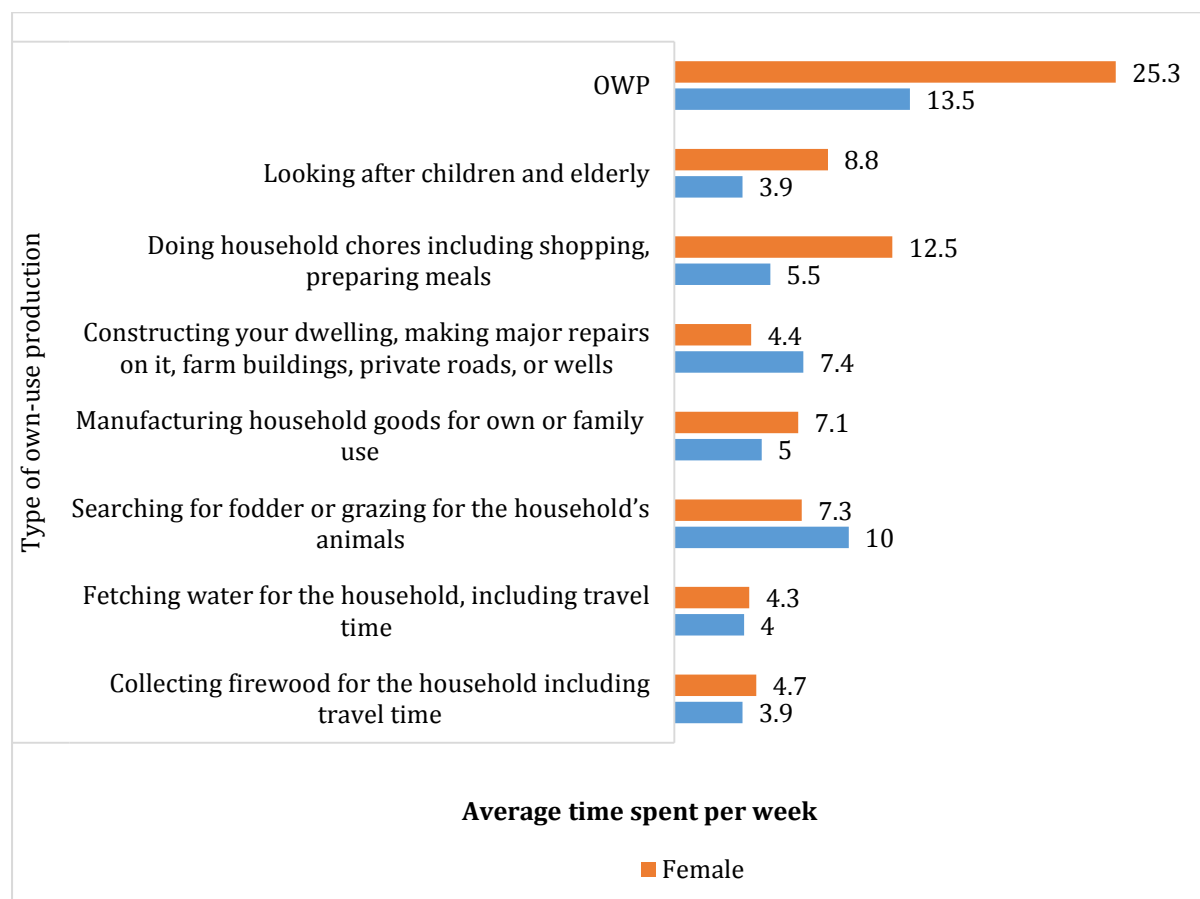
4.4 Own use production work out of agriculture

Information about participation and time-spent in own-use production work is essential to inform a wide range of policies including those targeting employment creation in rural areas, poverty reduction, food security, and provision of a wide range of services, including water supply, child and elderly care, domestic services, etc. It is also essential for addressing gender issues in the world of work and for better understanding participation and access to labour markets, and related issues such as work-life balance.

The results in figure 19 indicate that females devoted on average 25.3 hours per week on own-use production work compared to only 13.5 hours for male which is almost twice lower than the time spent by females. The activities in which females were spending more time than men per week were cooking and shopping (12.5 hours against 5.5 hours) followed in second position by looking after children or elderly (8.8 hours against 3.9 hours), and in third position manufacturing household goods (7.1 hours against 5 hours) while males were spending more time than females

per week only in two main activities namely searching fodder or grazing (10 hours against 7.3 hours) and constructing their dwelling or repairing own houses (7.4 hours against 4.4 hours).

Figure 19: Average time spent per week in own-use production (OWP) work by sex and type of own-use production



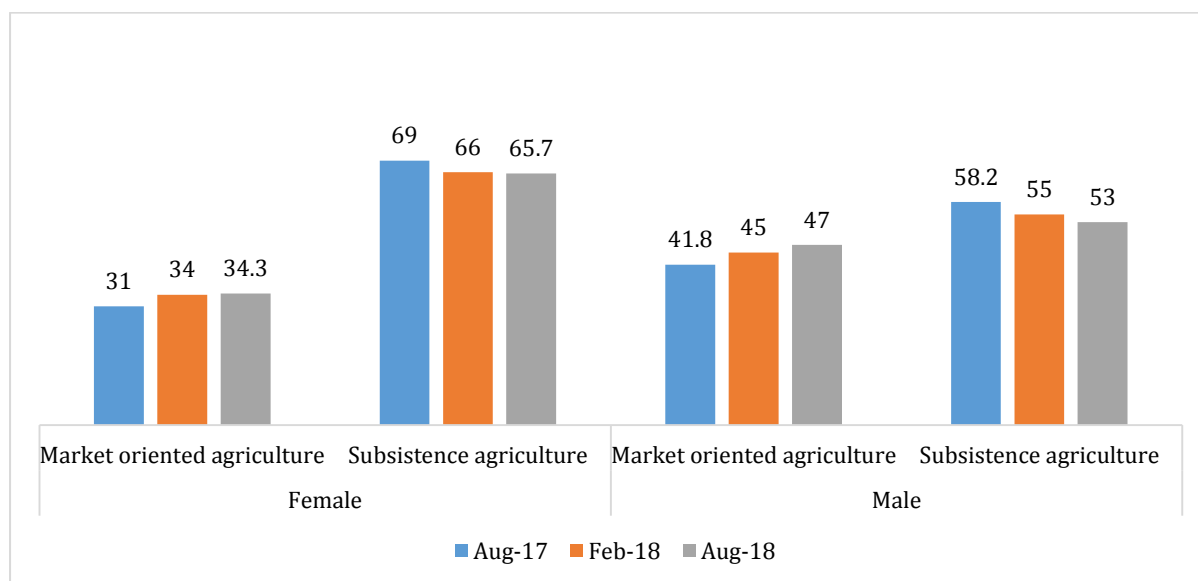
Source: Labour Force Survey, August 2018

4.5 Characteristics of agricultural workers

The focus in the figure 20 is on the two categories of agricultural workers namely workers in market oriented agricultural in main job and those involved exclusively in subsistence agriculture. The findings show that the bulk of agricultural workers is involved in subsistence agriculture. It was observed that market oriented agriculture is predominant among males than females and kept increasing from August 2017 to August 2018 (from 41.8% to 47% for males and from 31% to 34.3% for females). On the other hand, the number of people involved exclusively in the subsistence agriculture is higher among females than males but slightly decreasing from August 2017 to August 2018 (from 69% to 65.7% for females and from 58.2% to 53% for males).

Round to round comparison show an increase of people involved in market oriented agriculture in Rwanda as well as among males and females. Contrary it was observed that people involved in subsistence agriculture decreased in Rwanda and among males and females with higher decrease of 2.0 percentage points among males than among females (0.3%).

Figure 20: Trend of proportion of agricultural workers by sex



Source: Labour Force Survey Trends, August 2018 report, December 2018

Chapter 5: Poverty and Social Protection

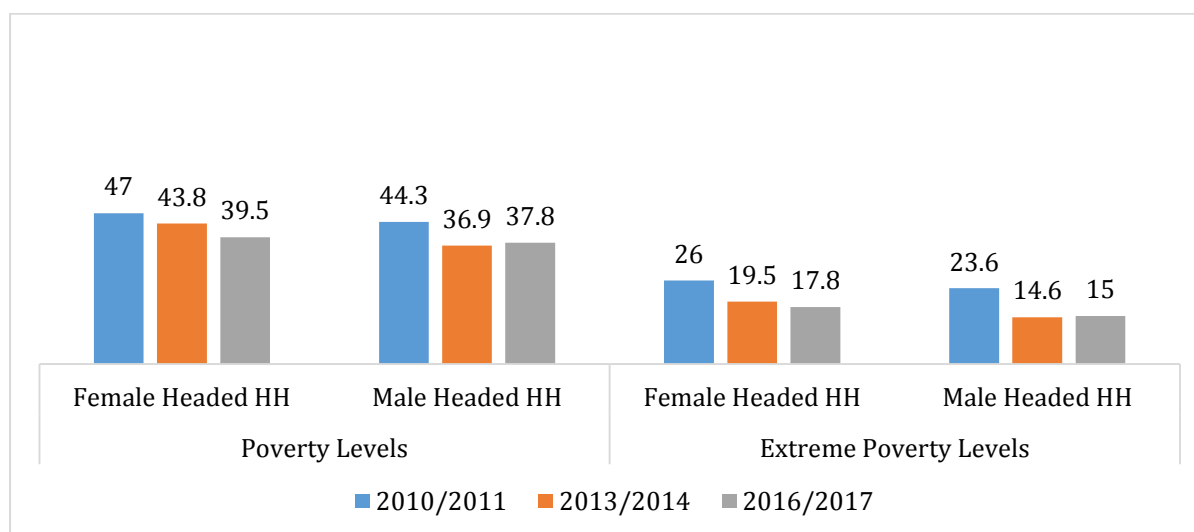
5.1 Introduction

In addition to the above macro-economic policies, strategies and plans, the government of Rwanda continues to implement policies and social protection programmes aimed at reducing poverty among the population and in particular women and girls. In spite of the on-going innovative and home-grown solutions, especially the social protection programmes like “One cow per poor family and Vision 2020 Umurenge Program (VUP)” meant to address poverty among the population, a significant number of women and girls still experience poverty.

5.2. Poverty

Findings in the figure 21 show that poverty levels of female headed households has declined to 39.5% in 2016/2017 from 47% in 2010/2011 while for male headed-households it declined to 37.8% from 44.3% in the same period. Taking into account the extreme poverty, 17.8% of female headed households are in extreme poverty in 2016/2017 down from 26% in 2010/2011 while for male headed households it declined to 15% from 23.6% in the same period.

Figure 21: Percentage of household classified as poor by sex of HH head



Source: EICV5, Gender Thematic Report, December 2018

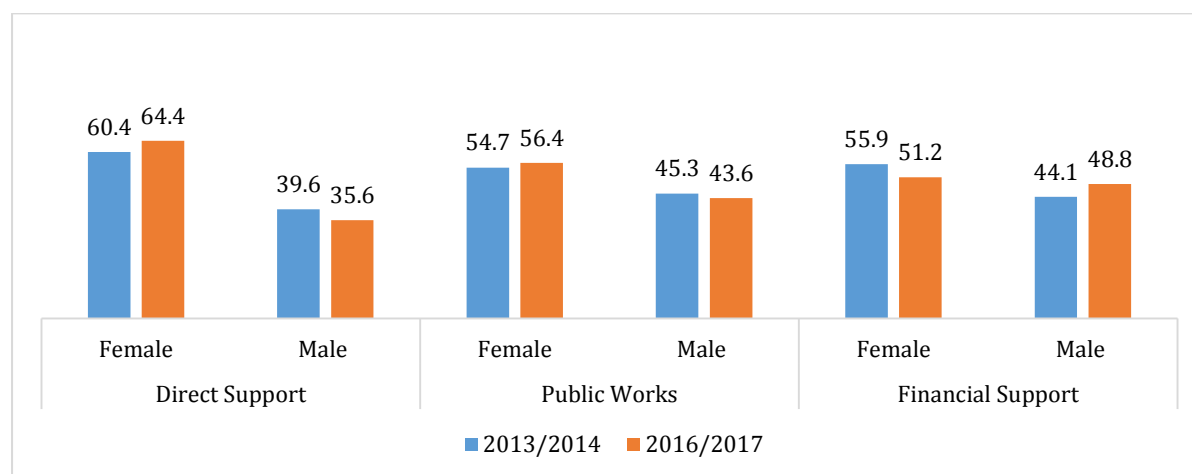
5.3. Social Protection

The national social protection policy identifies the need to support women’s participation in productive activities, reduce vulnerability in general and promote sustainable economic and social development centered on risk management, good coordination of saving actions and protection of vulnerable people. In this regard, a number of social protection programmes were initiated to deal with poverty among the population and in particular women and girls. These include among others: Vision 2020 Umurenge Program (VUP), Ubudehe, One cup of milk per child program, and One Cow per Poor Family (Known as GIRINKA), the Genocide Survivors Support and Assistance Fund (FARG) and other social security initiatives. These pro-poor programmes provide direct support in terms of cash transfers, facilitation in accessing financial and credit

services, offer of employment opportunities through collective actions such as feeder road maintenance and construction of terraces for soil erosion control and provision of assets such as cows for improved social welfare and production purposes.

Females have increasingly been targeted as VUP beneficiaries for direct support, public works and financial support. Figure 22 shows that 64.4% of females benefited from the direct support scheme compared to 35.6% of males in 2016/2017 while in 2013/2014, 60.4% of females benefited the same scheme compared 39.6% of male. With regard to public works, the findings show that 56.4% of females benefited from the public works scheme compared to 43.6% of males in 2016/2017 while in 2013/2014, 54.7% of females benefited the same scheme compared 45.3% of males. If the financial support scheme is considered, the data show that 51.2% of females benefited from the financial support scheme compared to 48.8% of males in 2016/2017 while in 2013/2014, 55.9% of females benefited the same scheme compared 44.1% of males.

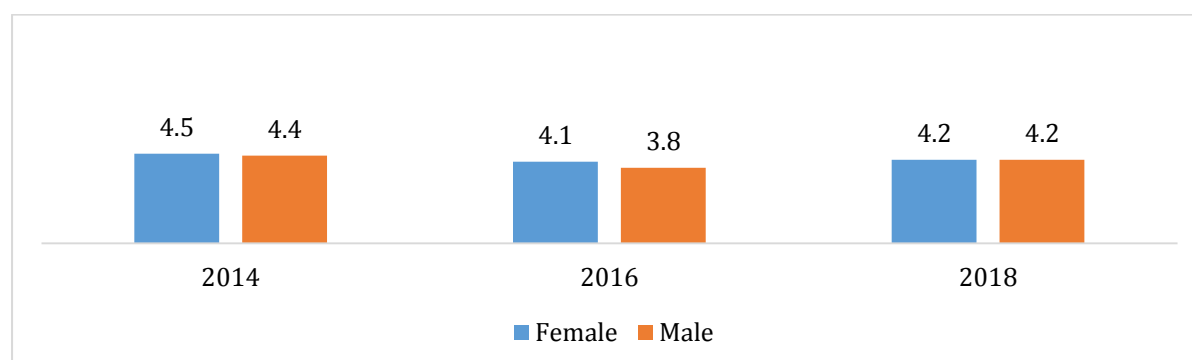
Figure 22: Distribution of VUP Program Beneficiaries by sex



Source: EICV, VUP Report, December 2018

Findings in figure 23 reveal that, the percentage of female population with disability has slightly declined to 4.2 % in 2016/17 from 4.6% in 2013/14, while for males, it has declined to 4.2% in 2016/17 from 4.3% in 2013/14. This is a vulnerable group of the population that requires special attention and assistance from the entire community.

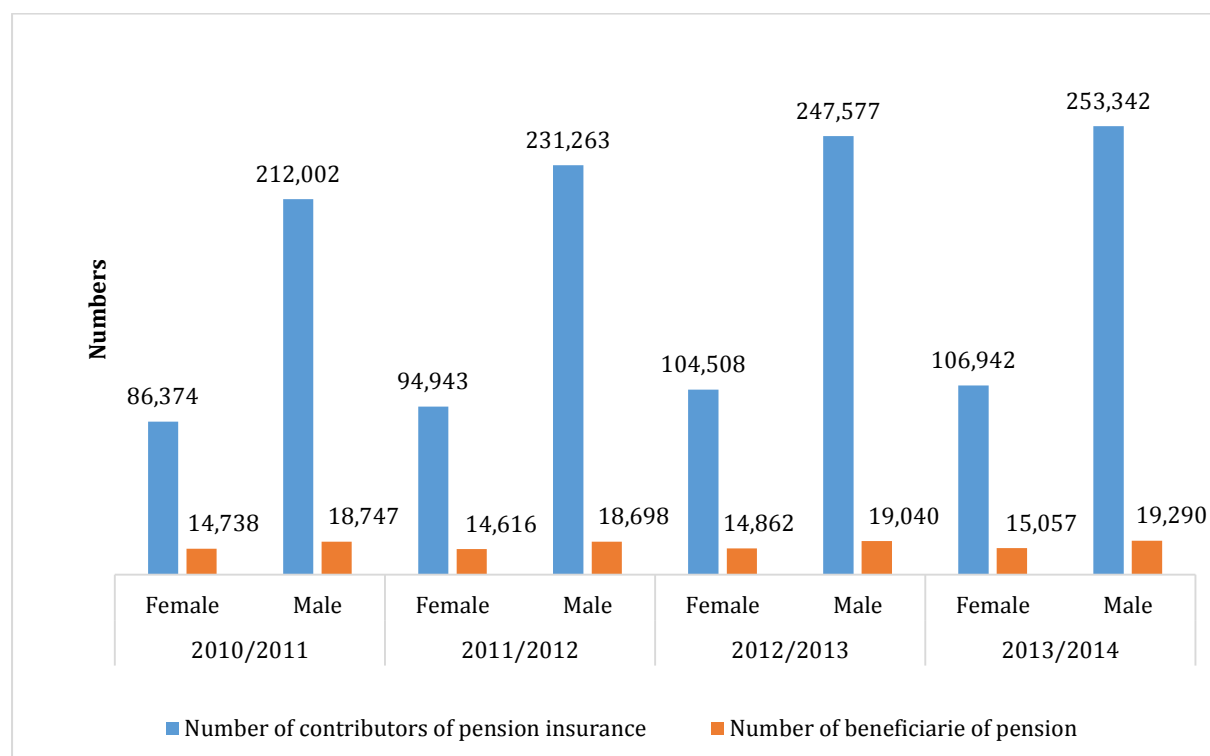
Figure 23: Percentage of population aged 5 and above with disability



Source: EICV5, Gender Thematic Report, December 2018

The trend shows that the number of males that contribute to pension fund is twice that of females (figure 24). The reason to this is that most people who contribute to the fund are those that have formal jobs whose large majority are men. A considerable number of women are still involved in the informal sector which most of time do not contribute for pension scheme.

Figure 24: Beneficiaries of Social Security Programs



Source: Gender Monitoring Office, September, The state of gender equality in Rwanda, 2018

Chapter 6: Justice, Human Rights and Gender Based Violence

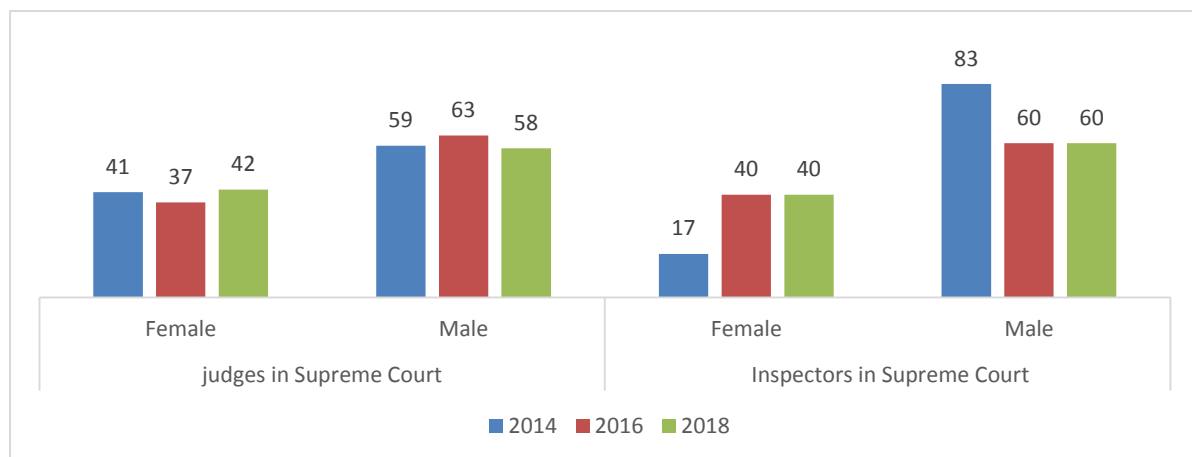
6.1 Introduction

Rwanda has a robust legal and policy framework as well as, institutional mechanisms to create and sustain a peaceful and conflict-free nation. In addition, Rwanda has developed a National Action Plan (NAP) 2009-2012 and 2018-2022 to implement the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (UNSCR 1325) on women peace and security, as a practical step to sustain and expand registered gains in the women, peace and security agenda. A lot has also been achieved by the Government of Rwanda in promoting and protecting the human rights of women. The principle of equality between women and men and the prohibition of discrimination on the basis of sex are enshrined in the constitution and other legal instruments.

6.2 Justice and Human rights

It is worth noting that at all levels women are playing a visible role in justice structures and conflict management. As figure 25 shows, women represent 42% of Supreme Court judges in 2018 slightly up from 41% in 2014 while men represent 58% of Supreme Court slightly down from 59% in the same period. With regards to Inspectors in the Supreme Court, women represent 40% in 2018 up from only 17% in 2014, while men represent 60% in 2018 down from 83% in 2014.

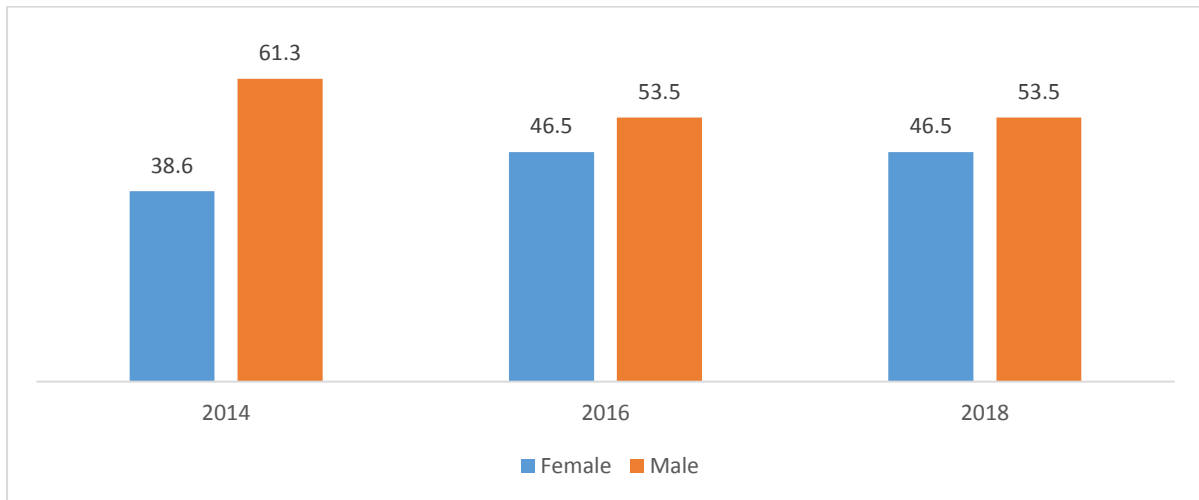
Figure 25: Percentage of judges and inspectors in Supreme Court from 2014 to 2018



Source: Supreme Court reported data, 2018

At prosecution level, figure 26 shows that women represent 46.5% in 2018 up from 38.6% in 2014 while men represent 53.5% down from 61.3% in the same period.

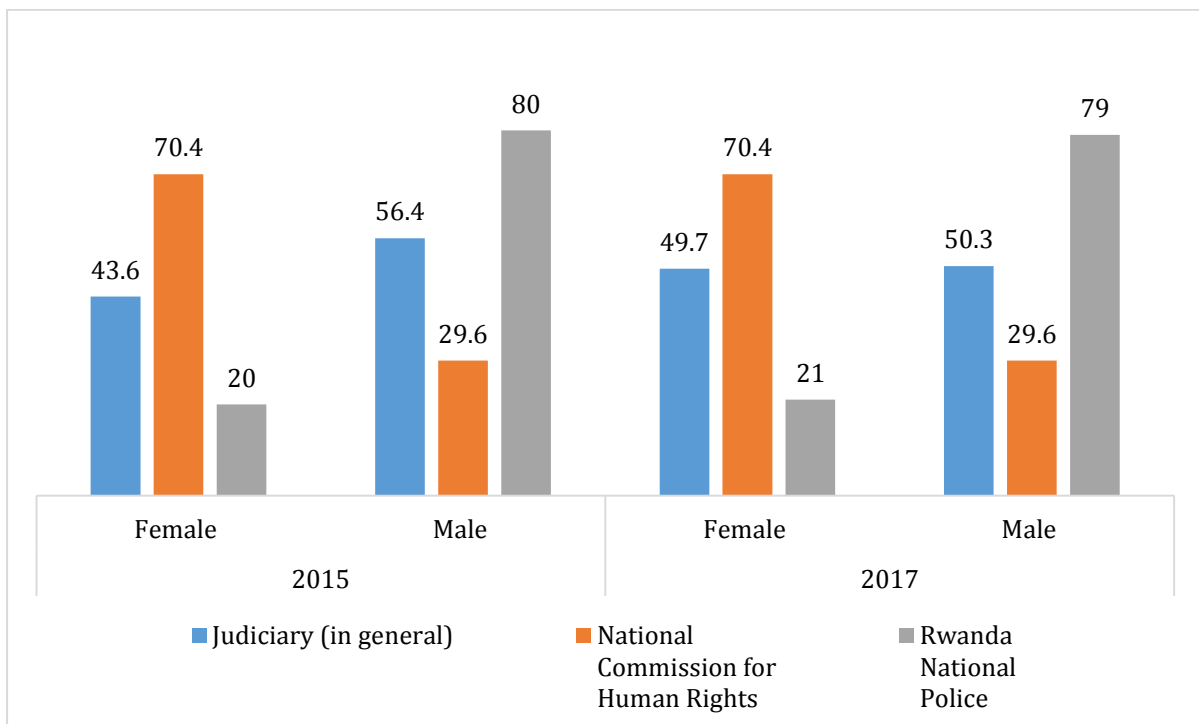
Figure 26: Percentage of women and men National Prosecutors



Source: National Prosecution Authority reported data, 2018

In general, as figure 27 shows, women constitute 49.7% of all judiciary sector staff in 2017 up from 43.6% in 2015, while men constitute 51.3% down from 56.4% in the same period. Currently, women constitute 70.4% of the total staff of the National commission of Human rights in 2017 which rate was observed also in 2015, while male constitute 29.6% in the two points of reference as for females. Though women's representation in the police stands to be low (21% in 2017), a gender policy was developed by Rwanda National Police to guide gender responsive interventions including efforts to mobilize more women to join the police.

Figure 27: Men and Women Representation in the Judiciary, National Commission for Human rights and the National Police

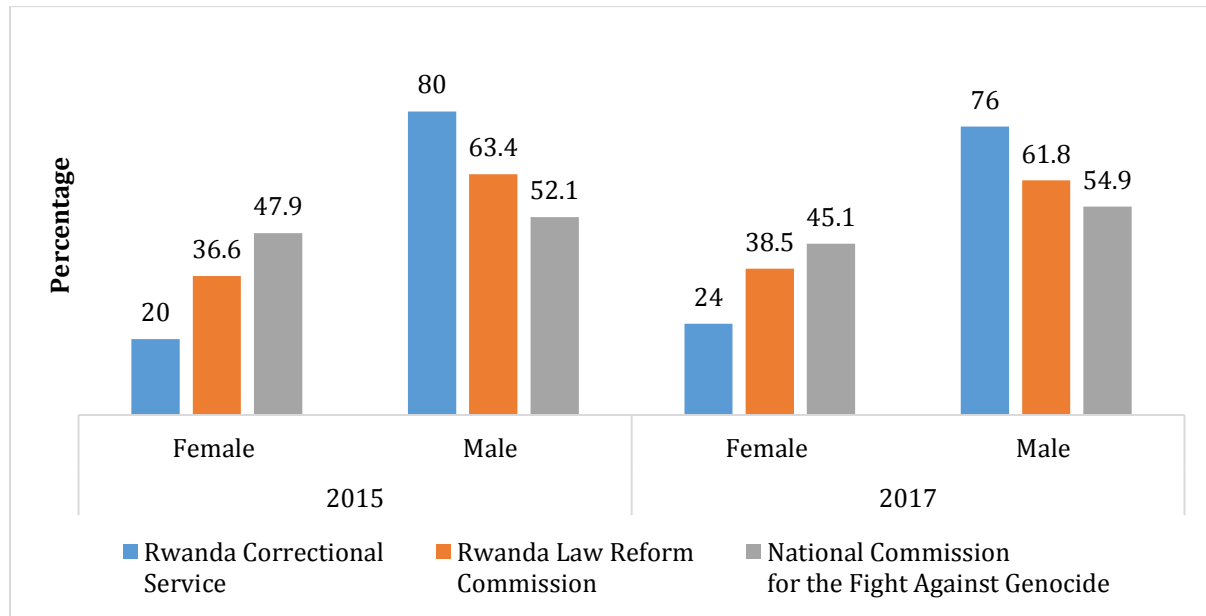


Source: Gender Monitoring Office, September, The state of gender equality in Rwanda, 2018

At correctional service level, women represent 24% of the staff in 2017 up from 20% in 2015 while men represent 76% down from 80% in the same period (figure 28). Currently, women

constitute 38.5% of the total staff of the National Law Reform commission in 2017 slightly up from 36.6% in 2015, while men constitute 61.8% down from 63.4% in the same period. In the Commission for the fight against the Genocide, women represent 45.1% of staff in 2017 slightly lower than 47.9% observed in 2015, while men represent 54.9% in 2017 up from 52.1% in 2015.

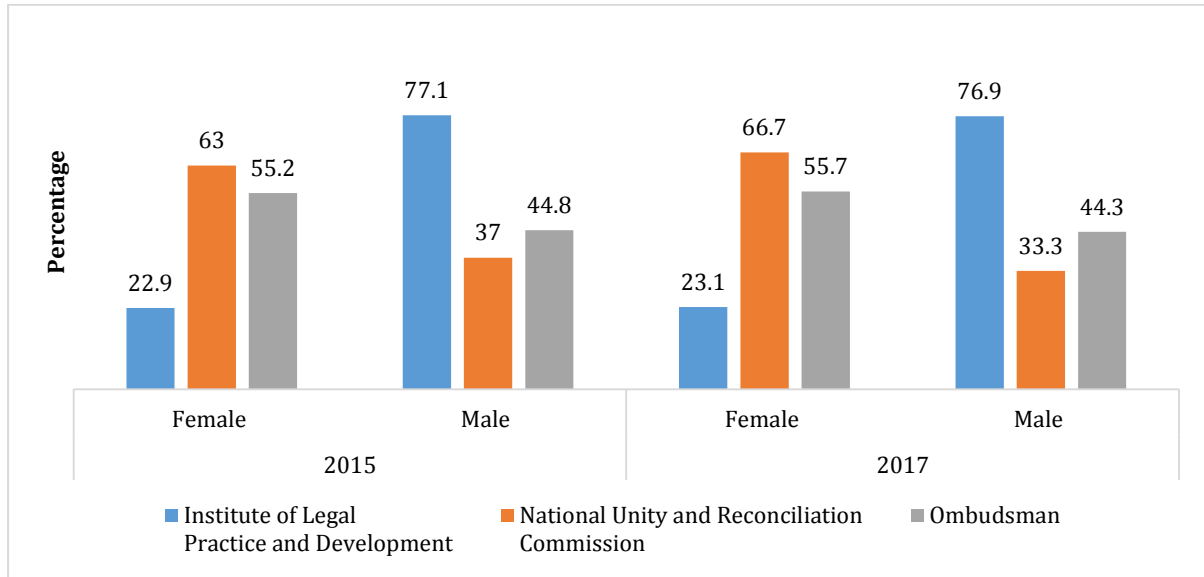
Figure 28: Men and Women Representation in the Correctional service, Law reform commission and the Commission for the Fight against Genocide



Source: Gender Monitoring Office, September, The state of gender equality in Rwanda, 2018

In the Ombudsman office, findings in figure 29 show that women constitute 55.7% of all staff in 2017 slightly up from 55.2% in 2015, while men constitute 44.3% slightly down from 44.8% in the same period. Currently, women constitute 66.7% of the total staff of the National commission for Human rights in 2017 up from 63% in 2015, while males constitute 33.3% down from 37% in the same period. In the Institute of legal practice, women representation stands to be low, 23.1% in 2017 compared to 22.9% in 2015, while for men, it is 76.9% compared to 77.1% in the same period.

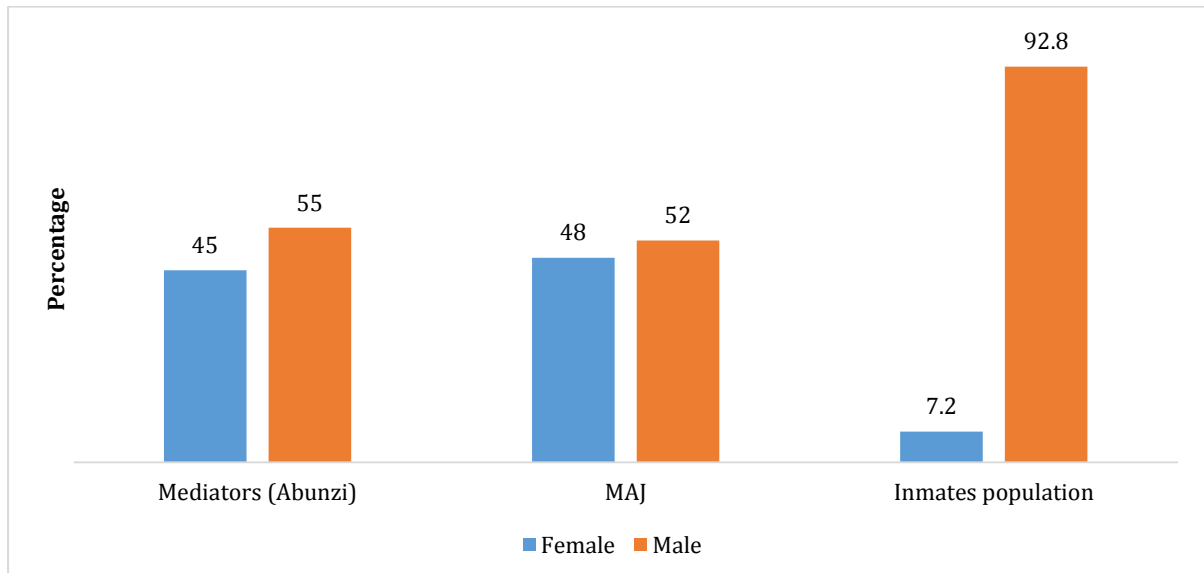
Figure 29: Men and Women Representation in the Institute of Legal Practice and Development, National Unity and Reconciliation Commission and the Ombudsman office



Source: Gender Monitoring Office, September, The state of gender equality in Rwanda, 2018

With regards to the community mediators (Abunzi), in 2018, women represent 45% compared to 55% of men, while women constitute 48% of the access to Justice Bureaus or Maison d’Access a la Justice (MAJ) compared to 52% of men who also contribute to providing free legal services to citizens including victims of GBV and child abuse (figure 30). It should be noted that 7.2% of the total inmate population in 2018 is female compared to a majority of males (92.8%).

Figure 30: Percentage of women and men mediators, MAJ and inmates population in 2018



Source: Gender Monitoring Office, September, The state of gender equality in Rwanda, 2018

6.3. Gender Based Violence

This section describes levels and trends in domestic violence in Rwanda. Gender based violence has negative health consequences for victims, especially with respect to the reproductive health of women and the physical, emotional, and mental health of their children. Acts of domestic violence may also be committed against men. The 2014-15 RDHS included a domestic violence module for both women and men, in recognition of the seriousness of the problem of domestic violence in Rwanda. Gender-based violence is defined as any act that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering among women and men, including threats of such acts and coercion or arbitrary deprivations of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life (United Nations, 1993; United Nations, 1995).

6.3.1 Physical Violence

Results from the table 1 shows that 35% of women and 39% of men aged 15-49 have ever experienced physical violence since age 15. Fourteen percent (14%) and 11%, respectively, experienced physical violence in the 12 months prior to the 2014/15 DHS survey.

Table 1: Persons aged 15-49 who experienced physical violence since age 15 years old, from 2005 to 2014-15

Sex	Ever experienced			In past 12 months		
	2005	2010	2014-15	2005	2010	2014-15
Female	30.7	41.2	34.5	19.4	-	13.6
Male	-	-	39.4	-	-	10.7

Source: RDHS 2005; 2010 and 2014-15

Note: The dot (-) means there are no data

6.3.2 Sexual Violence

As shown in table 2, about 22% of women age 15-49 and 5% of men have ever experienced sexual violence and that 8% of women and 1% of men experienced sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the DHS survey.

Table 2: Persons aged 15-49 who experienced sexual violence since age 15 years old, from 2010 to 2014-15

Sex	Ever experienced		In past 12 months	
	2010	2014-15	2010	2014-15
Female	22.3	22.4	-	7.6
Male	-	5.1	-	1.2

Source: RDHS 2005; 2010 and 2014-15

Note: The dot (-) means there are no data

6.3.3 Forms of spousal violence

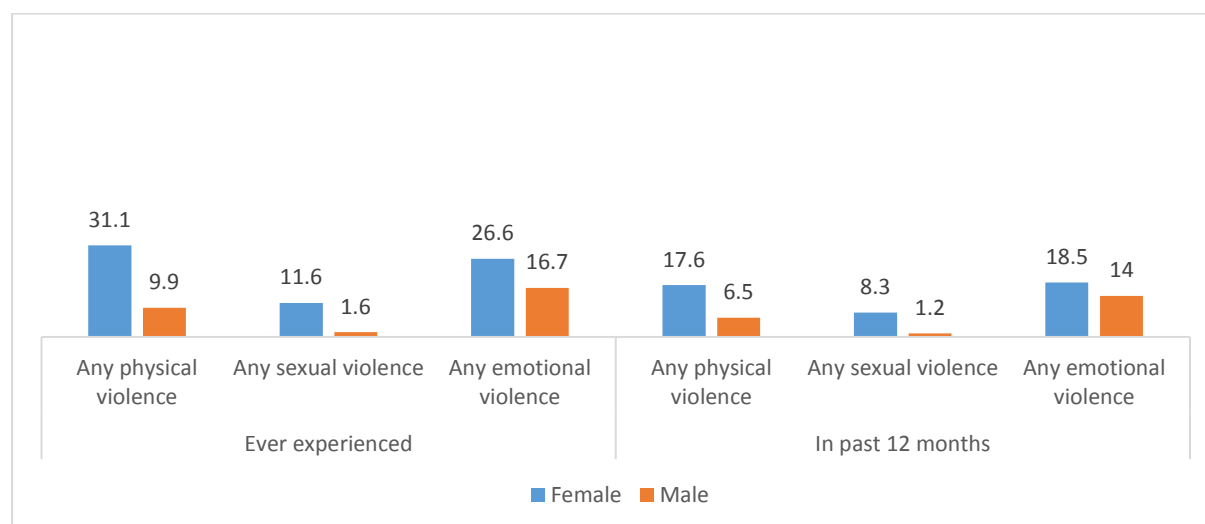
Different types of violence are not mutually exclusive, and people may report multiple forms of violence. Figure 31 shows the percentage of ever-married women and men aged 15-49, respectively, who have experienced various forms of violence by their spouse over the course of the marriage and in the 12 months preceding the survey. Note that respondents who are currently

married reported on violence by their current spouse, and respondents who are widowed, divorced, or separated reported on violence by their most recent spouse.

The findings show that 31% of ever-married women reported that they have ever had experienced any physical violence committed by their current or most recent husband or partner compared to only 10% of men, 12% reported any sexual violence compared to only 2% of men, and 27% reported any emotional violence compared to 17% of men.

Considering violence in 12 months preceding the survey, 18% of ever-married women reported experiencing spousal physical violence compared to 7% for men, 8% of women experienced sexual violence compared to 1%, and 19% of women experienced emotional often or sometimes in the past 12 months compared 14% of men.

Figure 31: Ever married persons aged 15-49 who experienced various forms of violence committed by their husband/partner in 2015



Source: RDHS 2014-15

Chapter 7: Environment and Natural Resources

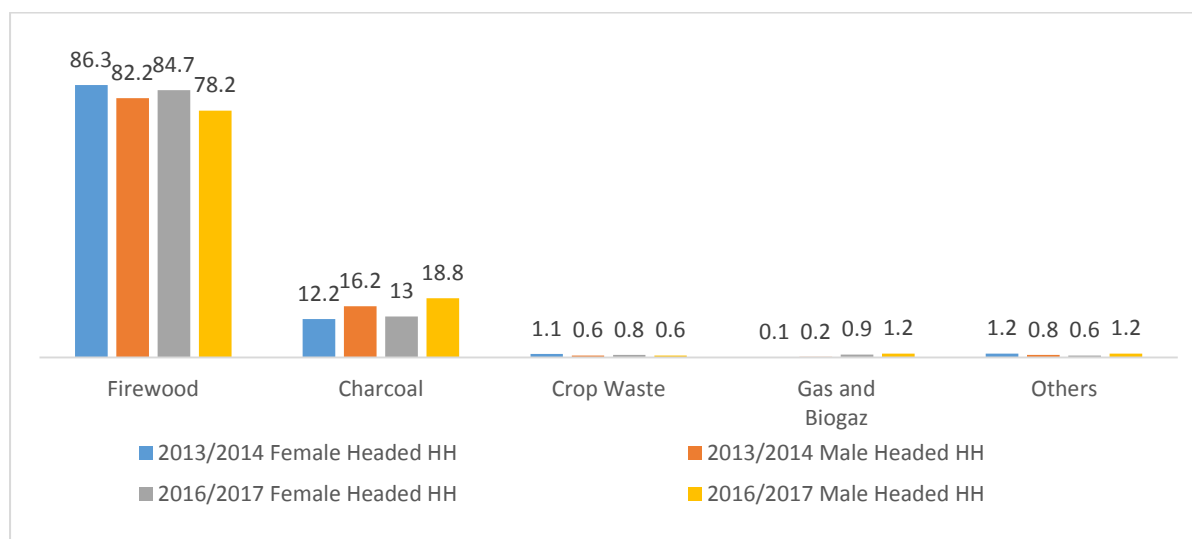
7.1 Introduction

Environmental sustainability is one of the prominent policy and development areas in the overall development framework and strategies in Rwanda. Gender mainstreaming in the environmental sector is well captured and documented in the country’s sector policies and strategies including the national energy policy (2015), the Infrastructure Gender Mainstreaming Strategy (2017-2022), the Energy Sector Strategic Plan (2013/14 - 2017/18) - (2018/19 - 2023/24), Water and Sanitation Sector Strategic Plan (2013-2018) as well as the policy/strategy for relocation of people from high risk zones including women. All these strategies integrate gender equality dimensions in various thematic areas such as health hazards, increased women’s access to and control of land, water, energy, and other natural resources, promotion of education of women and girls in science, engineering, technology and other disciplines relating to the natural environment.

7.2. Access to energy for cooking

The current discourse regarding gender equality and empowerment as far as environmental sustainability is concerned in Rwanda, is the use of alternative fuels like cooking gas and biogas which are considered both as clean energy and time saving for women. Despite a persistent reliance on use of firewood by majority of women, figure 32 shows that the use of alternative energy sources among women has generally increased. About 0.9% of female headed households use gas and biogas in 2016/2017 up from 0.1% in 2013/2014 while for male headed household it has increased from 0.2% to 1.2% in the same period. More access to these alternative energy sources reduces women’s workload in firewood collection and saves time for women to engage in other productive economic activities.

Figure 32: Access to cooking fuel by sex of household head



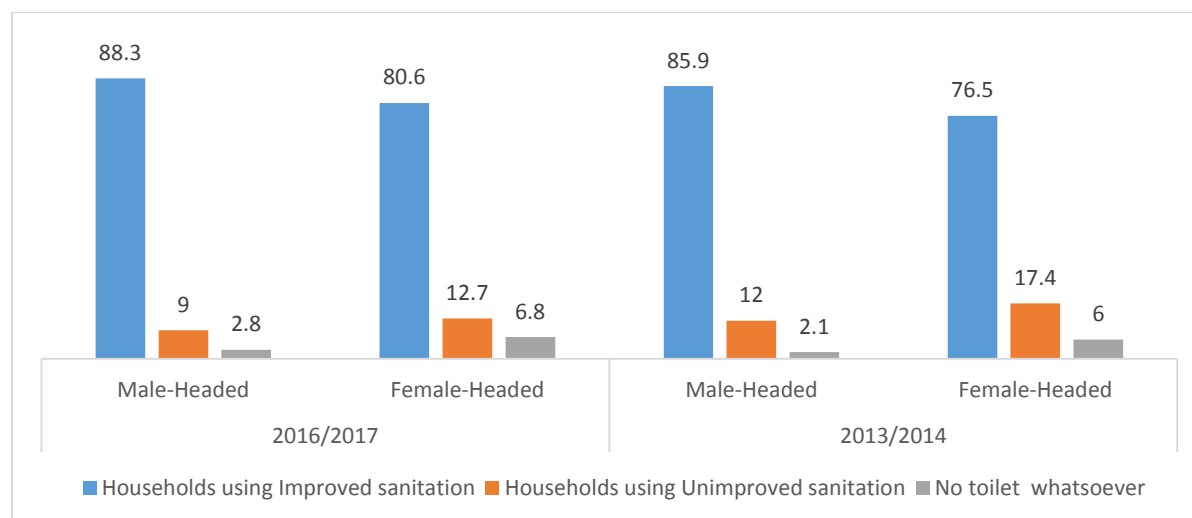
Source: EICV5, Environment and Natural Resources Thematic Report, December 2018

7.2. Access to Sanitation facility

Findings in figure 33 shows that, 80.6% of female-headed households were using an improved sanitation facility in 2016/2017 up from 76.5% in 2013/2014, while for male, 88.3% of male headed households are using improved sanitation from 85.9% in the same period. However, it

should be noted that 6.8% of female-headed households have no toilet compared to 6% three years earlier, while for male-headed households, 2.8% have no toilet compared to 2.1% three years earlier.

Figure 31: Access to sanitation facilities by sex of the Household head



Source: EICV5, Environment and Natural Resources Thematic Report, December 2018

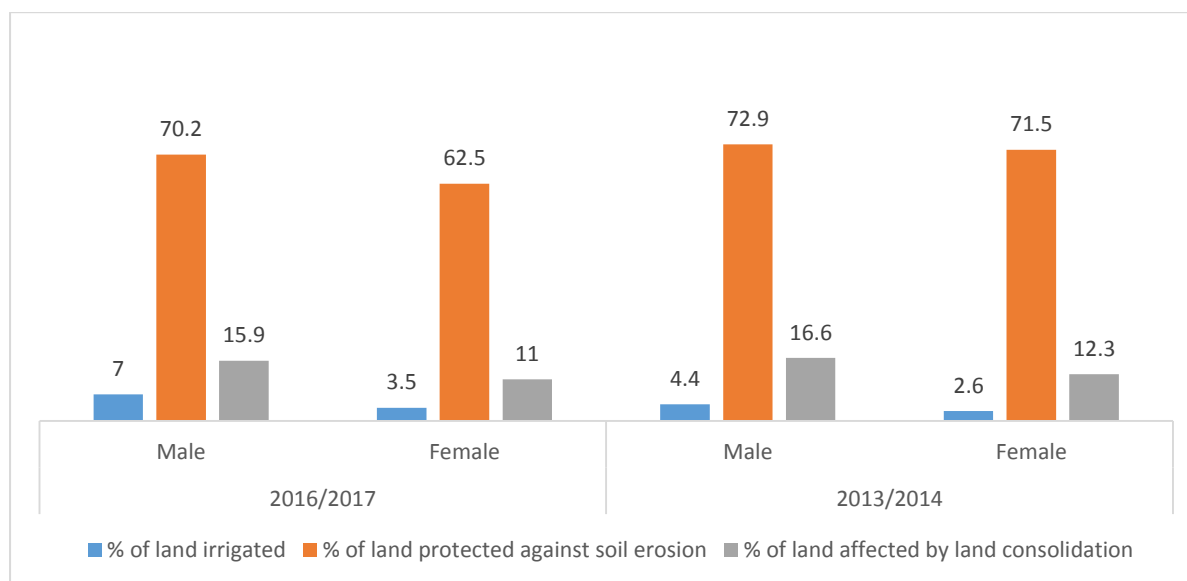
7.3. Agriculture practices for environment protection

In a country like Rwanda, where land resources are scarce, irrigation of land can help to mitigate the effects of land scarcity and environment protection. It is therefore another important issue for the land sector, given that irrigation schemes allow protection of the environment and increased cultivation of otherwise unused or underused lands. Findings in figure 33 reveal that the overall proportion of female headed households' land irrigated is low, 3.5% in 2016/2017 up from 2.6% in 2013/2014 while for male headed households, 7% of their land was irrigated up from 4.4% in the same period. In general, female headed household land irrigated has slightly increased since the previous EICV as well as for male headed household.

Among agricultural practices that can help in land scarce environments is soil erosion control. In this perspective, figure 34 shows that only 62.5% of female headed households' cultivated land is protected against erosion in 2016/2017 down from 71.5% in 2013/2014, while for male headed households 70.2% of their cultivated land was protected against soil erosion slightly down from 72.9% in 2013/2014. It should be noted that, the data shows a decreasing trends in female as well as in male headed households cultivated land protected against soil erosion.

With regard to land consolidation, the results show that only 11% of female headed household cultivated land has been used in land consolidation schemes in 2016/2017 slightly down from 12.3% in 2013/2014, while for male headed households' land, it was 15.9% slightly down from 16.6% in the same period. In this regards, data shows that in general, female as well as in male headed households cultivated land, there has been a decreasing trend (although not so significant) in households cultivated land used in land consolidation.

Figure 34: Percentage of land area irrigated, protected against soil erosion, and affected by land consolidation by sex of head of household



Source: EICV5, Environment and Natural Resources Thematic Report, December 2018

Chapter 8: Decision-making and Public life

8.1 Introduction

From the local to the global level, women's leadership and political participation are restricted. Women are underrepresented as voters, as well as in leading positions, whether in elected office, the civil service, the private sector or academia. This occurs despite their proven abilities as leaders and agents of change, and their right to participate equally in democratic governance⁴.

Women face several obstacles to participating in political life. Structural barriers through discriminatory laws and institutions still limit women's options to run for office. Capacity gaps mean women are less likely than men to have the education, contacts and resources needed to become effective leaders⁵.

As the 2011 UN General Assembly resolution on women's political participation notes, "Women in every part of the world continue to be largely marginalized from the political sphere, often as a result of discriminatory laws, practices, attitudes and gender stereotypes, low levels of education, lack of access to health care and the disproportionate effect of poverty on women".⁶ Individual women have overcome these obstacles with great acclaim, and often to the benefit of society at large. But for women as a whole, the playing field needs to be level, opening opportunities for all.

However, in Rwanda women leadership participation is enshrined into the constitution and other laws and policies which has led to significantly improved women representation in the decision making spheres.

Women's empowerment and participation in decision making is mainly captured by the ratios of women in parliament, ministerial positions, and other positions in various structures of governance both in public, private, and civil society entities. Women's representation at various levels and in different sectors has influenced the design and implementation of policies, laws, and programs that are gender responsive.

8.2. Representation at Central Level

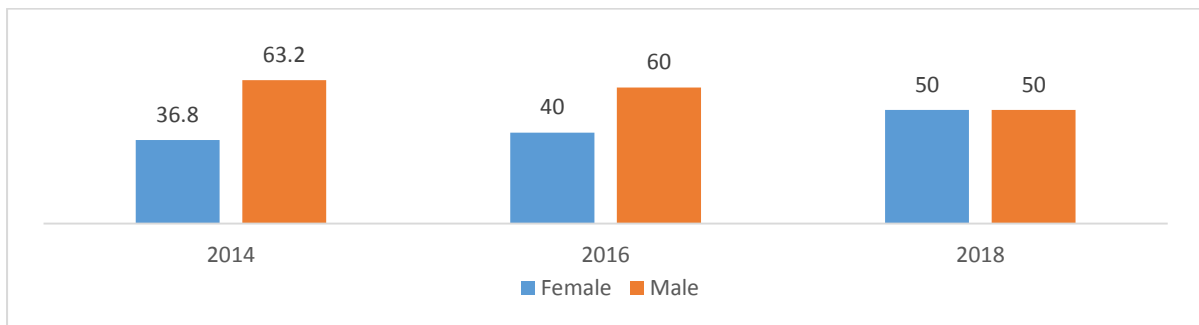
Figure 35 shows that women's representation in the cabinet has reached 50% in 2018 up from 36.8% in 2014, while men representation reached 50% down from 63.2% in the same period.

⁴ <http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/leadership-and-political-participation>, accessed on 31 June 2019

⁵ Ibidem

⁶ Ibidem

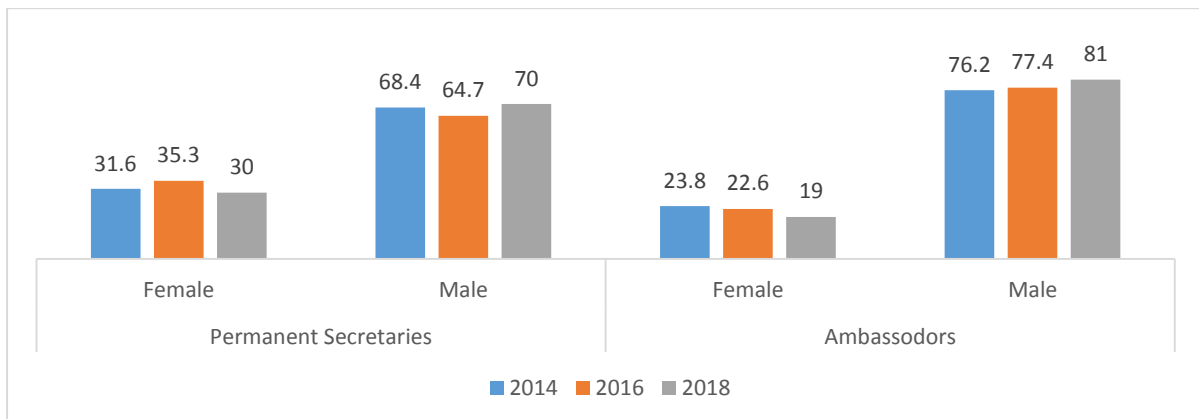
Figure 35: Trend of Rwanda Cabinet Ministers from 2014 to 2018



Source: <https://www.primature.gov.rw/index.php?id=33>, accessed on 26 June 2019

Figure 36 shows that women’s representation as permanent secretaries in ministries stands at 30% in 2018 down from 31.6 in 2014, while men representation reached 70% up from 68.4% in the same period. With regards to ambassadors, data shows that, only 19% are females in 2018 down from 23.8% in 2014 while males’ representation stands at 81% up from 76.2% in 2014.

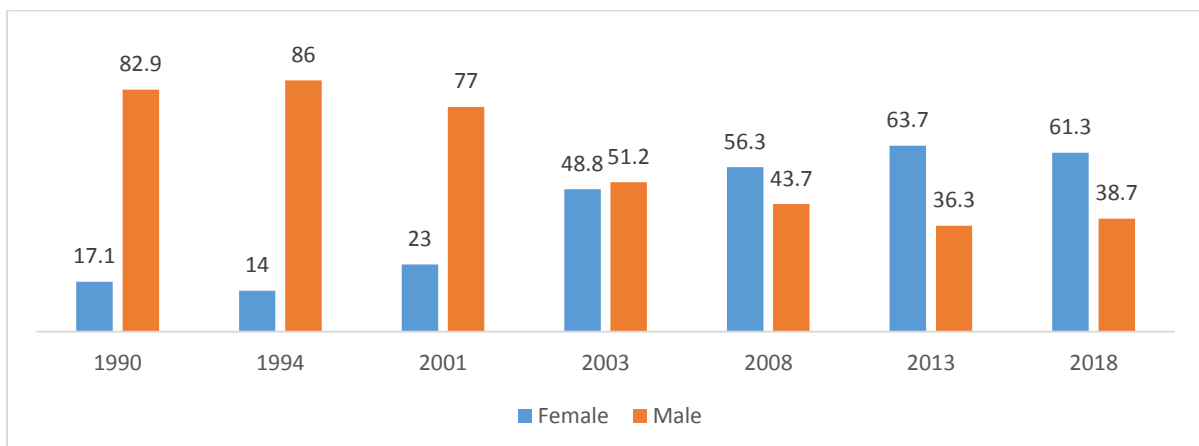
Figure 36: Trend of Permanent Secretaries and Ambassadors from 2014 to 2018



Source: Gender Monitoring Office, September, The state of gender equality in Rwanda, 2018

In the on-going term, data in figure 37 show that women parliamentarians stand at 61.3% in 2018 in the chamber of Deputies up from as low as 17.1% in 1990, while for male it stands at 38.7% down from 82.9% in the same period.

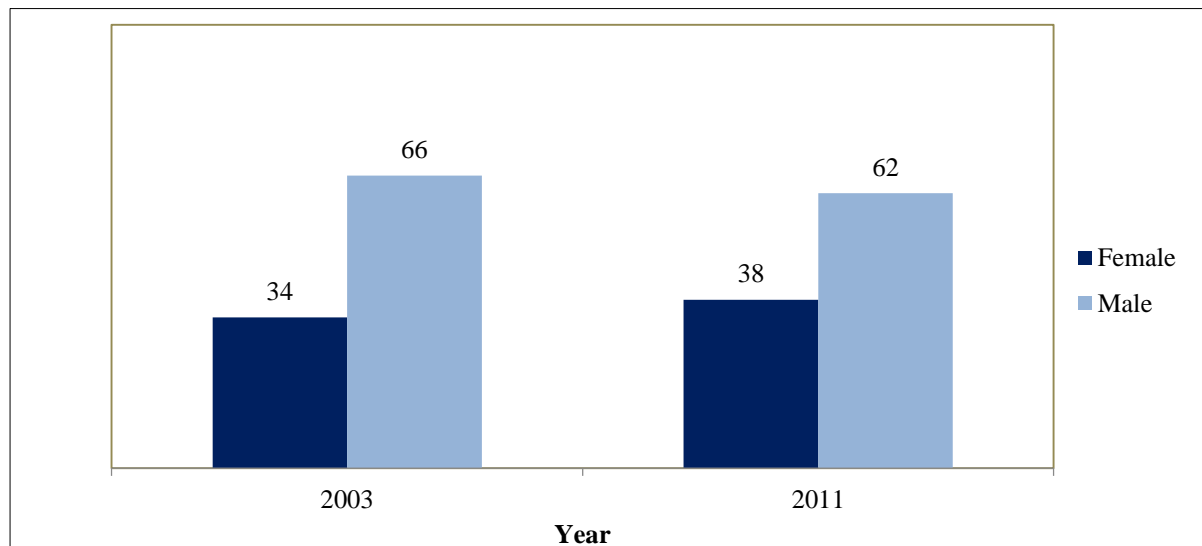
Figure 37: Rwanda Parliament from 1990 to 2018



Source: Forum for Female Parliamentarians of Rwanda (FFRP) Reports. 2018

With regard to the Senate, figure 38 shows that, women represent 38% in the on-going term (2011-2019) from 34% in the previous term (2003-2011) while men represent 62% down from 66% in the same period.

Figure 328: Proportion of seats in national parliament chamber of Senate in 2003 and 2011



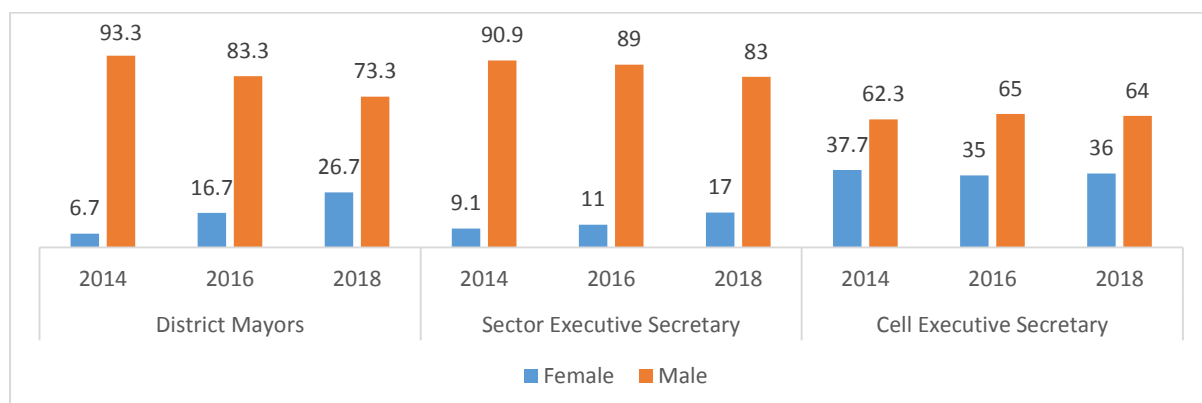
Source: Forum for Female Parliamentarians of Rwanda (FFRP) Reports. 2018

8.3 Representation at Decentralised Level

In line with the gender commitment as enshrined in the decentralization policy, participation of women in some leadership positions at the local levels has kept improving. However, more efforts are needed to address the existing gaps and ensure that the constitutional requirement on the minimum quota is complied with at all levels.

Figure 39 shows that women District Mayors in the on-going term (2016-2021) stands at 26.7% in 2018 up from 6.7% in 2014, while male mayors stands at 73.3% down from 93.3% in 2014. The data shows also that, only 17% of sector executive secretaries are females in 2018 up from 9.1% in 2014 while 83% are males down from 90.9% in the same period. However, at cell level the threshold of at least 30% as stated in the constitution has been reached. Data shows that, 36% of cell executive secretaries are females in 2018 slightly down from 37.7% in 2014 while 64% are males up from 62.3% in the same period

Figure 39: Leaders in Local Government

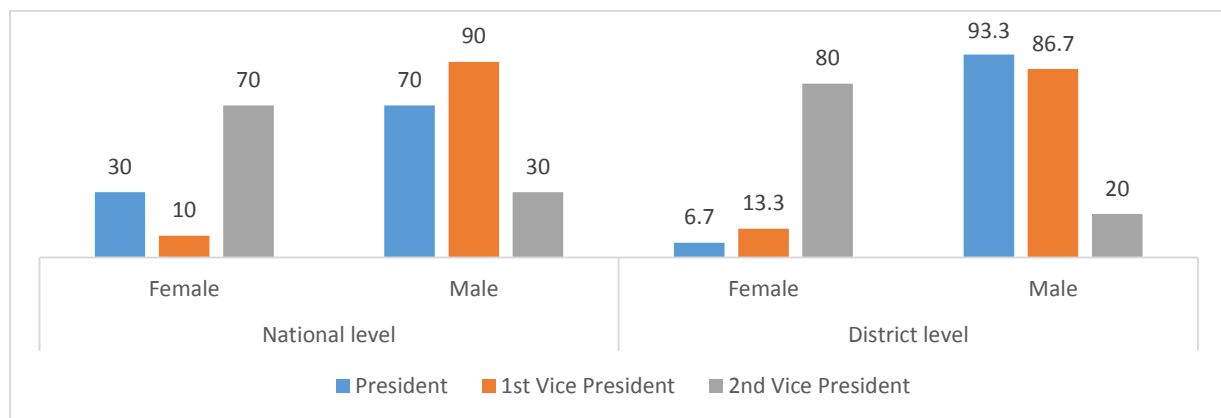


Source: National Electoral Commission, Local government Elections Reports and MINALOC Reported data, 2018

8.4. Representation in Private Sector Federation

In the private sector, the progress of women’s representation (figure 40) is being observed and the current participation rate in the decision making organs varies between 30% for presidential positions and 70% as second vice president in various chambers of the private sector federation at national level. At district level, women represent 13.3% as the first vice-president positions and 80% as the second vice-president positions in the executive committee members.

Figure 33: Men and Women in Executive Committees of PSF Chambers at National and District Levels



Source: PSF, Private Sector Structures Elections, Executive Report, 2018

8.5 Decision making at household Level

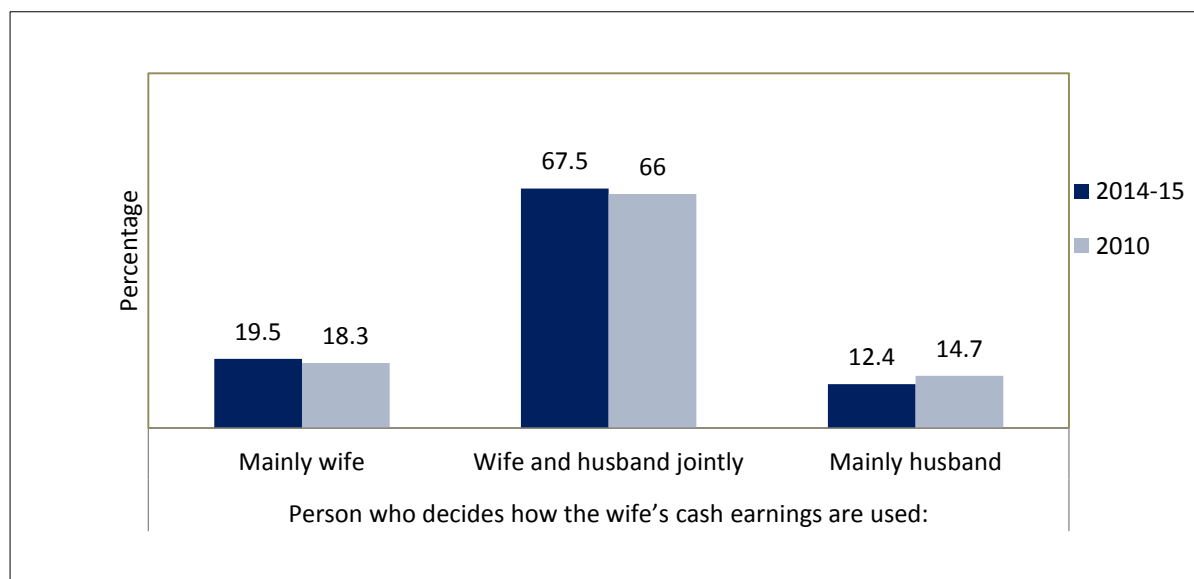
The status of women in decision making at household level is an important factor in development, poverty reduction, and improvements in the standard of living. This section presents information on factors that affect the status of women in society: control over cash earnings, earnings relative to those of their husband, and participation in decision-making.

8.5.1 Control over women’s cash earnings

To assess women’s autonomy, currently married women who earned cash for their work in the 12 months preceding the survey were asked who usually decides how their earnings are spent. This information is an indicator of women’s control over their own earnings, as it is expected that employment and earnings are more likely to empower women if women themselves control their own earnings.

Figure 41 shows that only 20% of women (in 2014-15) mainly decide for themselves how their earnings are used, whereas 68% of women say they make joint decisions with their husbands. Twelve percent (12%) of women reported that decisions regarding how their earnings are spent are made mainly by their husbands. These rates are not much different from the ones observed in 2010.

Figure 41: Percent distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey by person who decides how wife’s cash earnings are used in 2010 and 2014-15

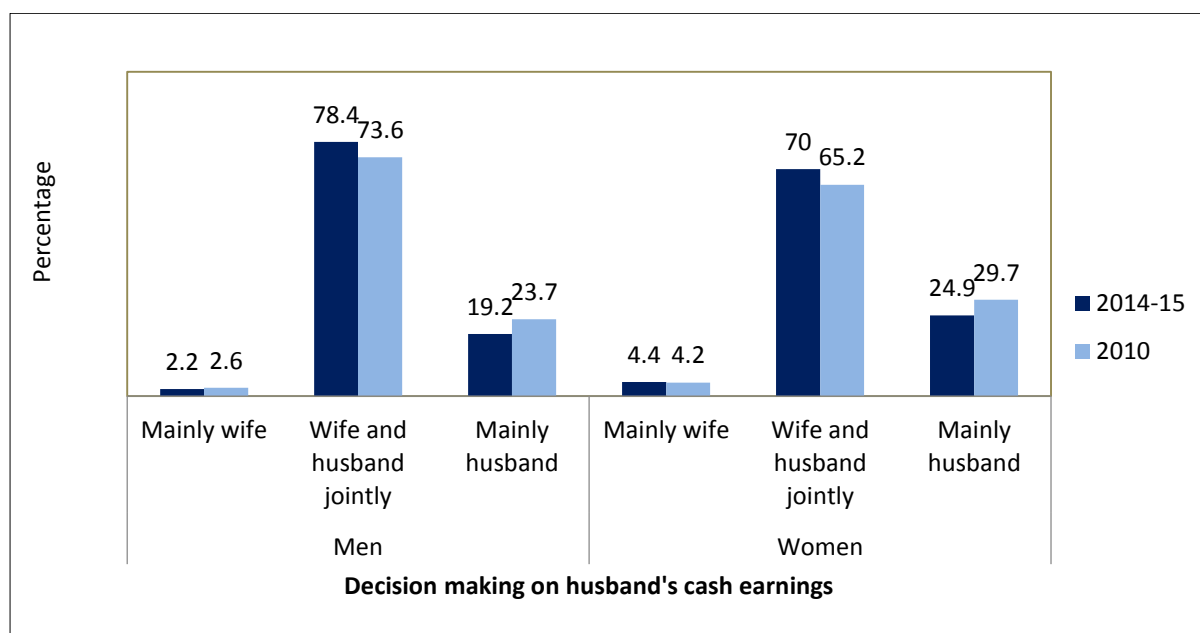


Source: RDHS 2010 and 2014-15

8.5.2 Control over men’s cash earnings

Figure 42 shows that (in 2014-15), 19% of men report that they mainly decide how their cash earnings are used, 78% state that they make these decisions jointly with their wife, and only 2% state that these decisions are made mainly by their wives. In general, women’s reports on who makes decisions about how their husband’s earnings are spent are comparable to men’s reports. Twenty-five percent (25%) of women whose husbands have cash earnings report that their husband mainly decides how his cash earnings are used, a figure slightly higher than the 19% reported by men themselves. Seventy percent of women report that decisions are made jointly, as compared with 78% of men, and 4% of women report that they mainly decide how to use their husband’s earnings. These rates are slightly different from the ones observed in 2010, but the pattern is the same.

Figure 42: Percent distributions of currently married men aged 15-49 who receive cash earnings and of currently married women aged 15-49 whose husbands receive cash earnings, by person who decides how husband’s cash earnings are used, in 2010 and 2014-15

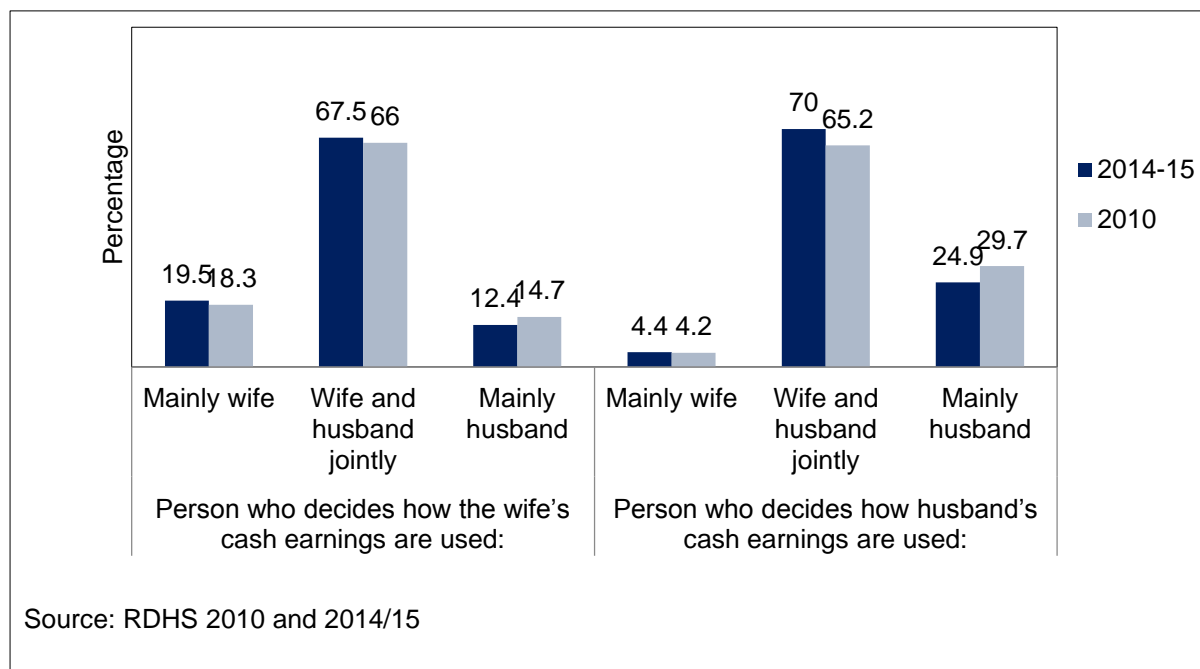


Source: RDHS 2010 and 2014-15

8.5.3 Women’s control over their own earnings and over those of their husbands

Figure 43 shows that (in 2014-15), 20% of women report that they mainly decide how their cash earnings are used, 68% state that they make these decisions jointly with their wife, and only 12% state that these decisions are made mainly by their husbands. On the other hand, only 4% of women report deciding how their husband’s cash earnings are to be spent, 70% report deciding jointly with their husbands and 25% of women report that their husbands decide how to use their own cash earnings. These rates are slightly different from the ones observed in 2010.

Figure 43: Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 with cash earnings in the last 12 months by person who decides how the wife’s cash earnings are used and percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands have cash earnings by person who decides how the husband’s cash earnings are used, in 2010 and 2014-15



8.5.4 Participation in decision making about various issues

The ability of women to make decisions that affect their personal circumstances is essential for their empowerment and serves as an important factor in national development. To assess women’s decision-making autonomy, the 2014-15 RDHS collected information on married women’s participation in three types of decisions: their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to family, relatives, or friends. Also, to provide an understanding of gender differences in household decision-making, currently married men were asked about their participation in decisions about their own health care and major household purchases.

Women are considered to participate in decision-making if they make decisions alone or jointly with their husbands. The results in table 3 show that although 83% of women participate in making decisions about their own health care, only 23% of them decide solely about their own health care. On the other hand 16% of women have no say on their own health care decision, where their husbands decide for them. A higher proportion of men (97%) are involved in decisions about their own health care, and 43% usually make decisions on their own. It should be noted that 3% of men have no say on their own health care decision, where their wives decide for them. Married men are also more likely than women to be involved in decisions regarding major household purchases (96% and 73%, respectively); slightly over one-quarter of women (26%) and men (29%) say that such decisions are usually made by the husband alone. Seventeen percent (17%) of women decide themselves on visits to their family or relatives, while over two-thirds (i.e over 68.4%) say they decide jointly with their husbands.

Table 3: Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men aged 15-49 by person who usually makes decisions about various issues, 2014-15

Decision	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Missing	Total
Women						
Own health care	23.2	60.1	16.0	0.1	0.5	100.0
Major household purchases	12.4	60.8	26.2	0.1	0.5	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	16.9	68.4	14.2	0.0	0.4	100.0
Men						
Own health care	3.1	53.7	43.0	0.0	0.1	100.0
Major household purchases	3.9	67.4	28.5	0.0	0.1	100.0

Source: RDHS 2014-15

Chapter 9: Infrastructure, ICT and Media

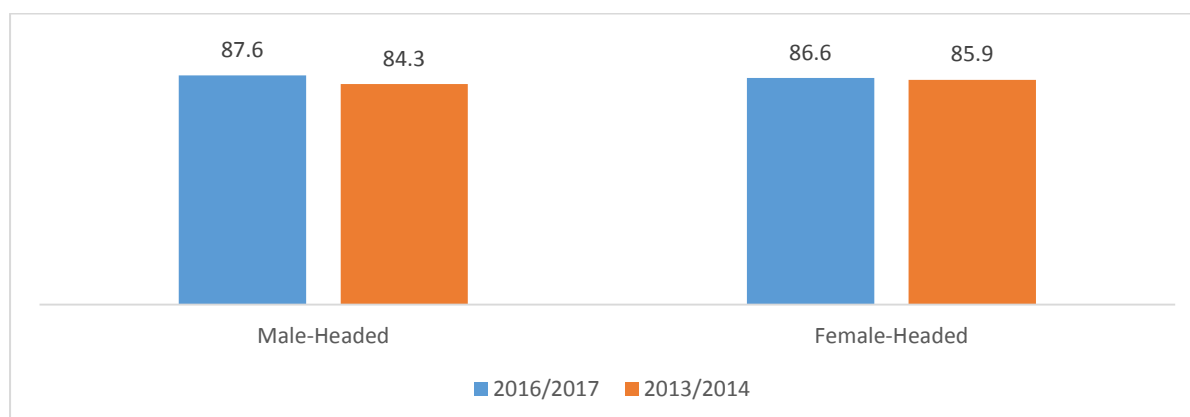
9.1. Introduction

The Government of Rwanda (GoR) underpins the importance of infrastructure, not only for sustainable development but also for the development of a competitive private sector, and it continues to invest heavily in infrastructure. Mainstreaming gender in the Infrastructure sector is very vital to ensure that both men and women are contributing and equally benefiting from the designed and implemented programs. This report examines the extent to which gender mainstreaming in the development of national infrastructure has moved from rhetoric to action, as well as the extent to which the actions have addressed social equity and resulted in positive outcomes for the specific needs of women, men, boys and girls.

9.2 Access to improved water source

Findings in figure 44 reveal that access to improved drinking water sources has slightly increased for both female and male headed households in the past three years. The data shows, the proportion of female-headed households that use improved drinking water sources has slightly increased from 86% to 87% between 2013/14 and 2016/17 compared to male headed household which increased from 84% to 88%.

Figure 44: Access to improved source of water by sex of head of household

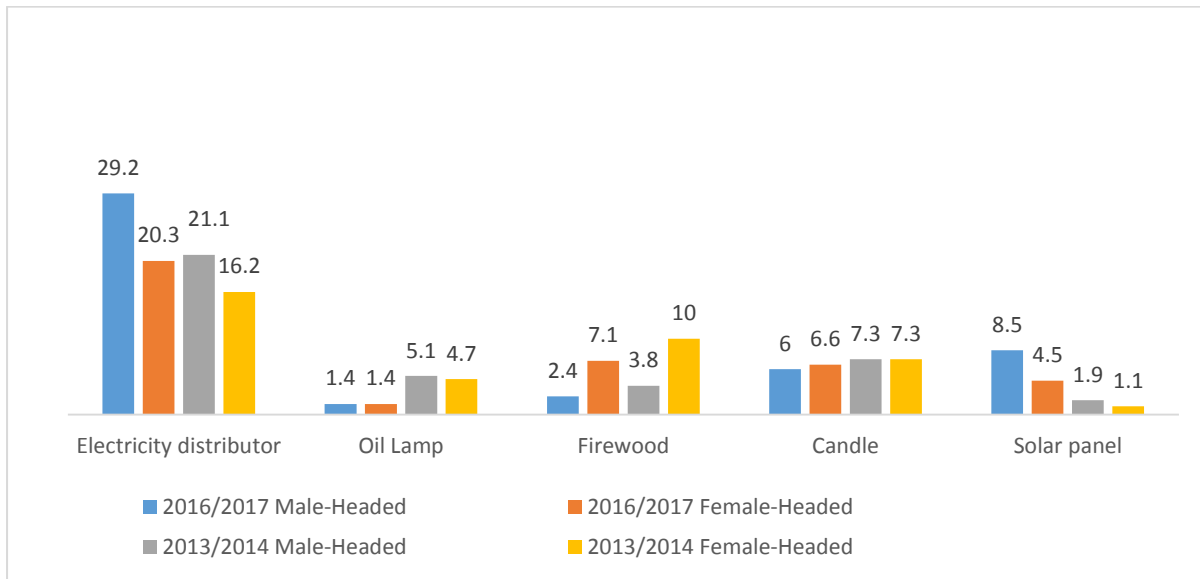


Source: EICV5, Gender Thematic Report, December 2018

9.3. Access to Electricity for lighting

With regards to access to energy for lighting, figure 45 shows that the percentage of households using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting has increased over the last three years. Electricity use as a source of lighting among female headed households has increased slightly by 4 percentage points from 16% in 2013/14 to 20% in 2016/17 compared to male headed households which increased by 8 percentage points from 21% to 29% in the same period. In 2016/17, the percentage of female-headed households using firewood for lighting is low 7% compared to 2% of male-headed households. It should be noted that the biggest gain was in use of solar panel, which shows the strong impact of government promoting the use of solar panel to rapidly increase the access to electricity to the rural population. For female headed household, the use of solar panel has increased from 1% to 4.5% while for male headed household it has increased from 2% to 8.5% in three years.

Figure 45: Access to Energy for lighting by sex of head of HH



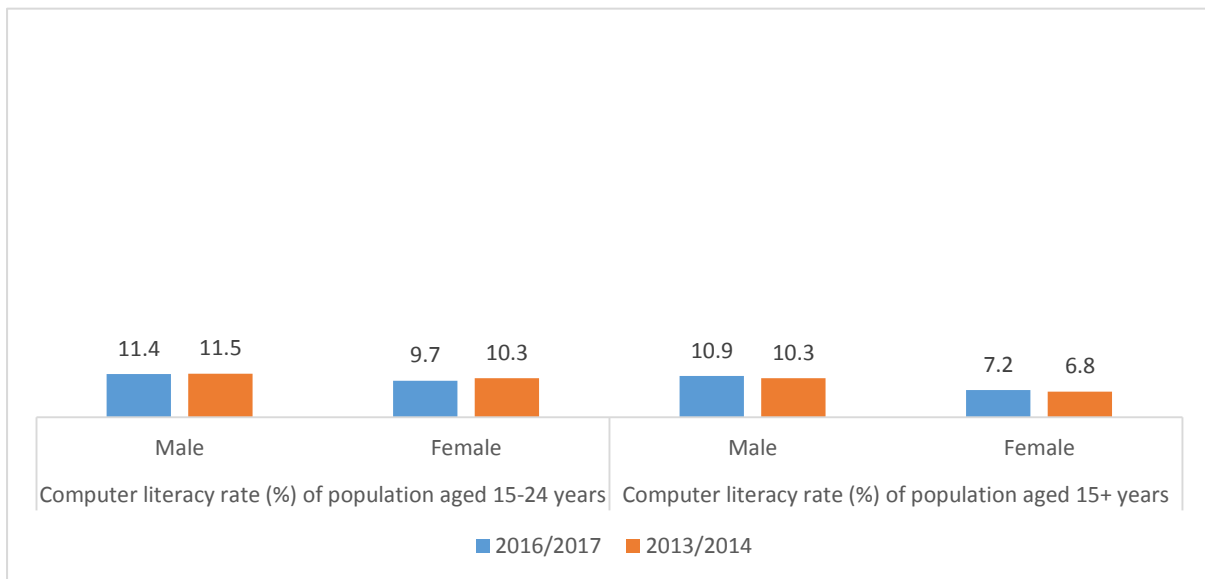
Source: EICV5, Gender Thematic Report, December 2018

9.4. Access to ICT tools

Rwanda aspires to become a knowledge-based economy focusing on information, communication and technology. ICT is a central engine for national economic transformation, knowledge transfer, facilitate financial transactions, contribute to improved health-care and capacity building. It has transformed the way women and men, boys and girls work, communicate, network, seek help and learn. ICT is one of global impact commitments that Rwanda has committed to in bridging the gender digital divide and attain parity in ICT access, usage and innovation by 2020

According to EICV, a person is considered “computer literate” if he/she expressed her/himself confident with using a computer. The findings in figure 46 show that, only 7% of female aged 15 years and above are computer literate in 2016/2017 slightly up from 6.8% in 2013/2014, while for male 10.9% are computer literate slightly up from 10.3% in the same period. The results further indicate the same gender imbalance in computer literacy for younger age group 15-24 years, male slightly lag behind compared to their female counterparts but on a decreasing trend from 2013/2014 to 2016/2017.

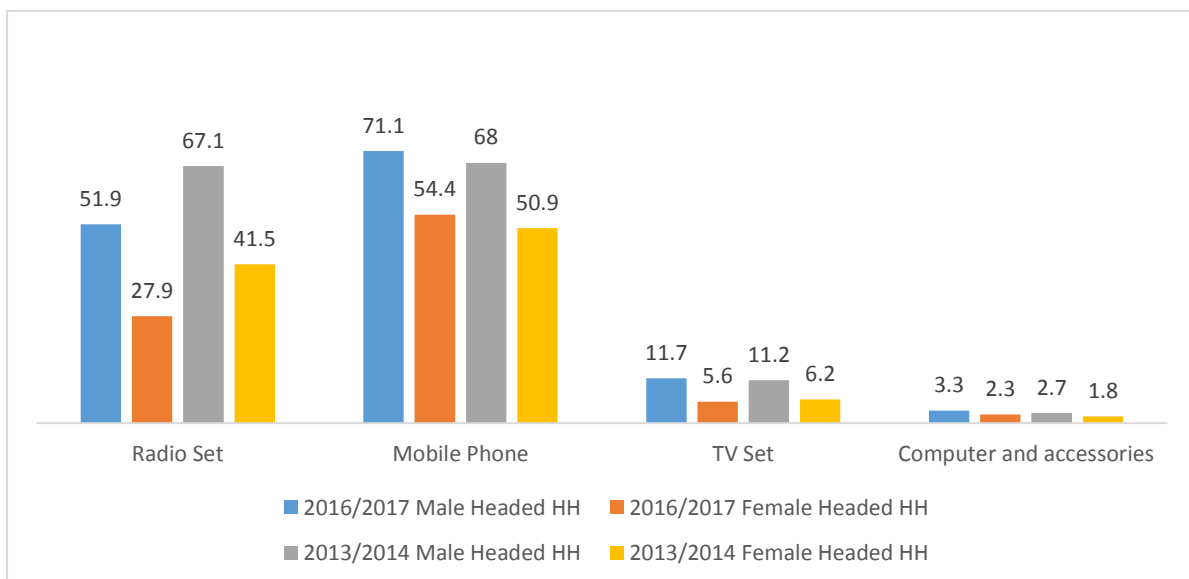
Figure 46: Computer literacy rate among population aged 15+ year and above.



Source: EICV5, Gender Thematic Report, December 2018

Regarding the ownership of ICT tools, the findings in figure 47 shows that ownership of mobile phone is the most dominant ICT tool used by female and male heads of households. Although it is the predominant ICT tool, female heads of households owning at least one mobile phone is 16.7 percentage points less than for male heads (54.4% for female against 71.1% for male). With regard to the change, there has been a same increase of 3 percentage points for female and male-headed households owning at least one mobile phone between 2013/14 and 2016/17. The status of ownership of computer and accessories has remained almost the same where female-headed households owning at least one computer stands at 2% compared to 3% of male-headed households in 2013/14 and 2016/17 respectively.

Figure 47: Ownership of household ICT tools by sex of household head



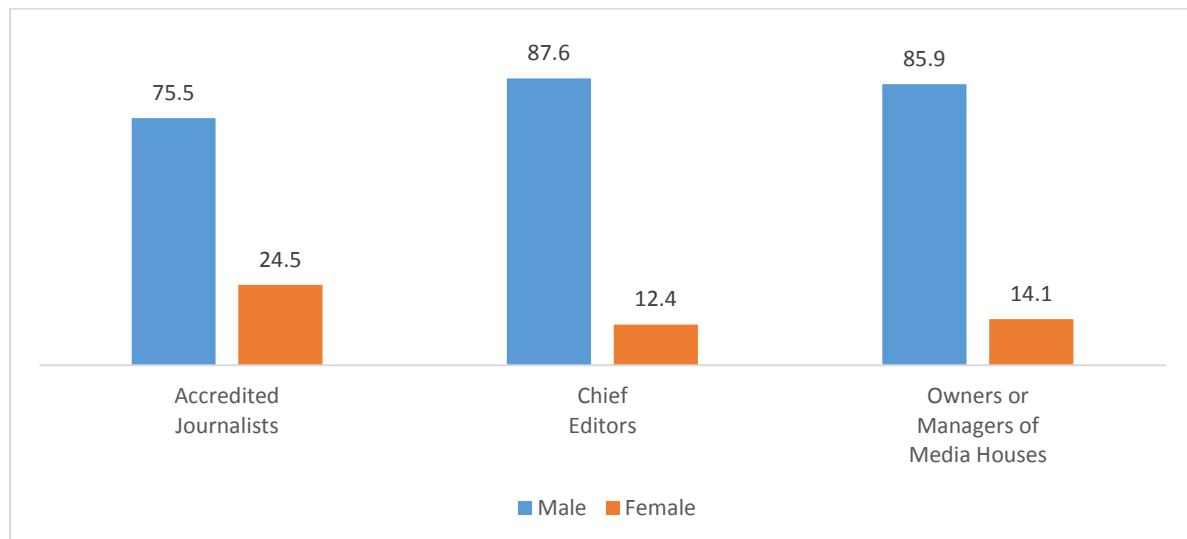
Source: EICV5, Gender Thematic Report, December 2018

9.5 Access to Media

The role of media is capital in promoting good governance and transformative information and communication. Media can play a significant role in promoting good governance by disseminating developmental information. The constitution of the republic of Rwanda guarantees media freedom. Consequently, the government of Rwanda has designed laws, policies, strategies, and programmes to guide practitioners in exercising media freedom. Both the revised national media policy (2014 - 2020) and gender mainstreaming strategy in the media sector (2013) aim to create a professional, responsible, plural and economically viable media sector that apprehends the principles of gender equality and non-discrimination of women in the media sector.

However, the media sector in Rwanda, particularly the leadership is male dominated. Data in figure 48 shows that only 24.5% of accredited journalists are female compared to 75.5% of male. The findings also show that women constitute just 14.1% of owners or managers of media houses compared to 85.9% for men. The percentage of women in decision making positions in the media governing bodies especially the chief editors stands at 12.4% compared to 87.6% for men.

Figure 48: Representation of Men and Women in Media Sector



Source: Gender Monitoring office (GMO): State of the Gender equality in Rwanda, from Transition to Transformation, September, 2018

Chapter 10: Trade, Business and Industry

10.1. Introduction

Trade can play an important role in driving women's economic empowerment. The world trade organization (WTO) therefore seeks to build a more inclusive trading system that will allow more women to participate in trade and to reap the economic benefits of global trading⁷.

10.2. Exports and Imports businesses in informal cross-border trade

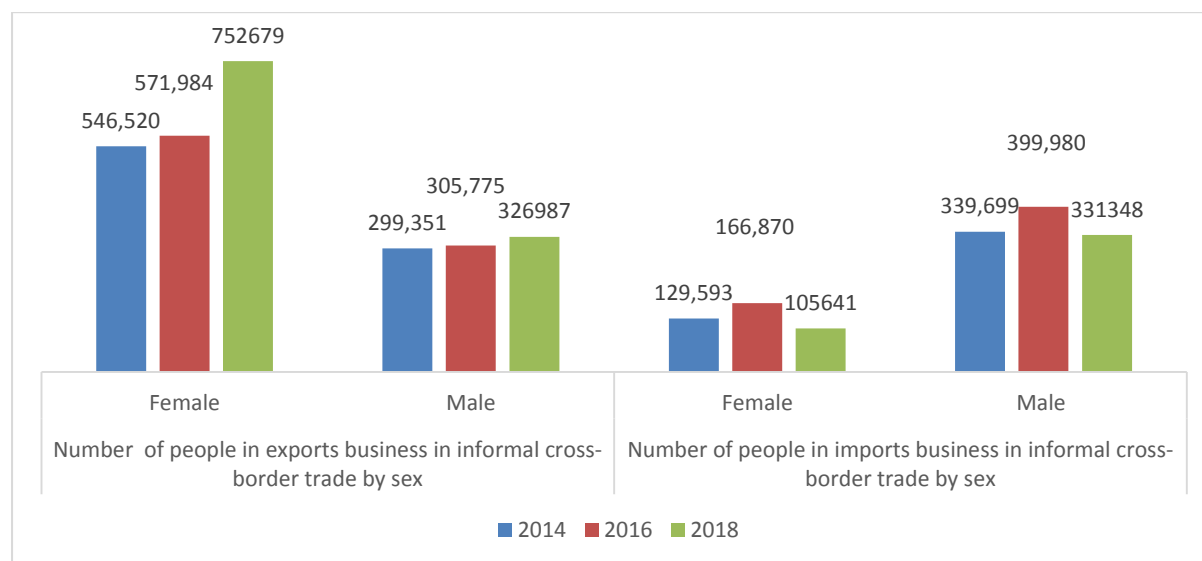
Informal cross-border trade is trade between neighbouring countries conducted by vulnerable, small, unregistered traders. Typically, it is proximity trade involving the move of produce between markets close to the border. The informality refers to the status of the trader (unregistered), not necessarily to the trade itself (captured or unrecorded by the official customs system). Informal cross-border trade has discrete gender impacts: in major cross-border posts within East Africa, women account for a high percentage of informal traders. This female-intensive sector has broad poverty and development ramifications. It constitutes a vital source of employment and livelihood for the poor, in particular for low-income and low-skilled women, in border districts. Furthermore, if properly supported, it can generate significant rural non-farm income and become a catalyst for value chain creation and support in rural areas. This benefit, in turn, can lower rural unemployment and slow rural-urban migration, while empowering women⁸.

The findings in figure 49 show that there has been a significant increase in the number of women in informal cross border export trade in the last four years, from 546,520 in 2014 to 752,679 in 2018 compared to male where the increase changed from 299,351 to 326,987 in the same period of time. With regards to informal cross-border import trade, the data shows an opposite trend to the case of export trade where the number of female in informal cross border import trade decreased from 129,593 in 2014 to 105,641 in 2018, while for male the number decreased from 339,699 to 331,348 in the same period. Overall, the number females in import cross border trade is lower than that of males while the opposite pattern is observed in the informal export trade.

⁷ https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/womenandtrade_e/womenandtrade_e.htm, accessed on 21st June 2019

⁸ <https://unctad.org/en/Pages/DITC/Gender-and-Trade/Gender-Project-1617J.aspx>, accessed on 21st June 2019

Figure 34: Trend of people in exports and imports businesses in informal cross border trade by sex

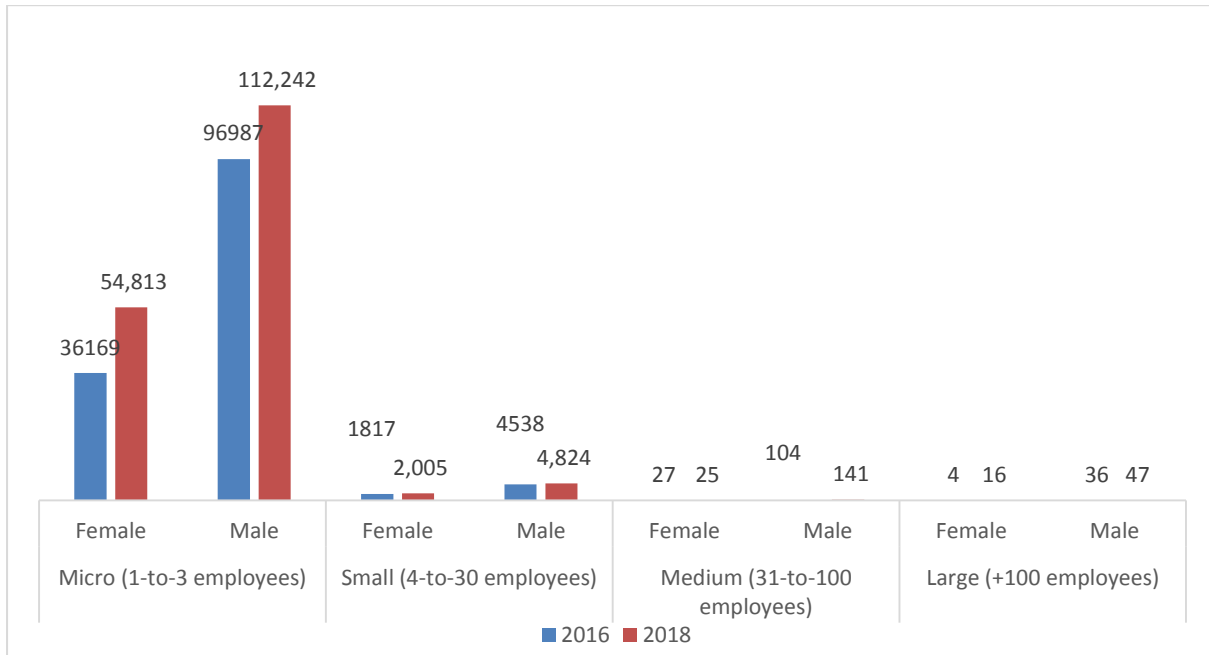


Source: NISR, Statistics Economic Unit, Informal Cross Border Trade reports 2014; 2016 and 2018

10.3 Sole proprietor establishment by size

Data from figure 50 shows that in general majority of female and male sole owned establishments are in the category of micro enterprises. However, the number of female sole proprietor of establishment is more than twice lower than the male sole proprietor of establishment in all the sizes of the enterprise categories. The findings shows that the number of female sole proprietors of micro establishment has increased from 36,169 in 2014 to 54,813 in 2017, while for male sole proprietor of micro establishment has increased from 96,987 to 112,242 in the same period. It should be noted that, only 16 large establishments (those employing 100 and above employees) are owned by female in 2017 up from only 4 establishments in 2014, while 47 establishments are owned by male up from 36 in the same period.

Figure 50: Distribution of number of sole proprietor establishment by size and sex of owner



Source: Establishments Census Reports, 2014/ and

Chapter 11: Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry

11.1 Introduction

Agriculture is one of the most widespread activities in the world and has a crucial role in food production, environmental protection, landscape preservation, rural employment and food security. Agriculture is not uniform throughout, there are different elements such as: the scale of farming; crop and livestock combinations; intensity of farming; ways and means of disposal of farm produce; the level of farm mechanisation (small-scale farmers/ informal small-scale agriculture, commercial farming/ plantation agriculture, self-sufficient farming, organic farming, etc.)⁹.

From a gender point of view, there are significant gaps between women and men. For example, women farm holders have significantly smaller farms than men farm holders. Moreover, the share of female farm holders is particularly high on farms with no clear specialisation in livestock rearing or crop production¹⁰.

Women are key players in the Rwandan agricultural economy, producing food both for their families and the market. Therefore all interventions should be gender-responsive to tackle the gender issues in general and women farmers' issues in particular to reach sustainable results.

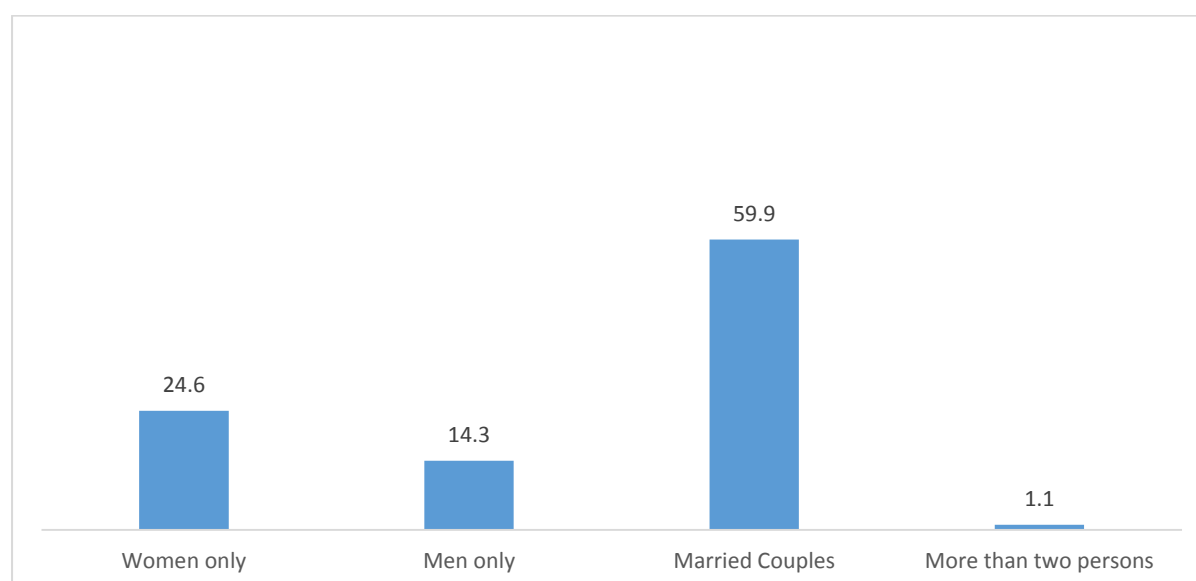
11.2 Land Ownership

Access and use of land for production among women has generally improved because of the legal reform and effective implementation of the Land Tenure Regularization programme initiated in 2008. Subsequently, figure 51 shows that, 59.9% of married women and men (couples) own land. It should be noted that, 24.6% of women own land on their own alone and 14.3% of men own land alone.

⁹ The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE): Gender in agriculture and rural development, Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2016, accessed on 24 June 2019

¹⁰ Ibidem

Figure 51: Land ownership by category

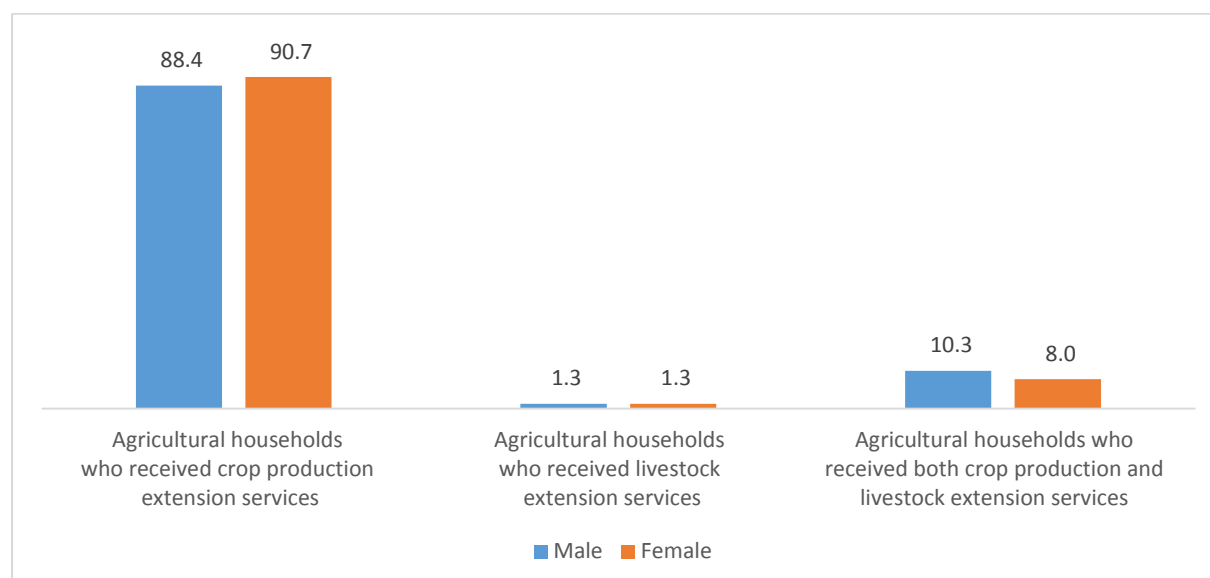


Source: RNRA, Administrative Data, 2019

11.2 Agriculture extension services

Findings in figure 52 show that, among households who receive agricultural extension services, female headed households in crop production extension services are slightly higher than the male headed households (90.7% compared to 88.4% respectively). It should be noted that, the number of female and male headed households who received livestock extension services are very low for both (1.3%).

Figure 52: Percentage of agricultural households by types of received agricultural extension services by sex of household head



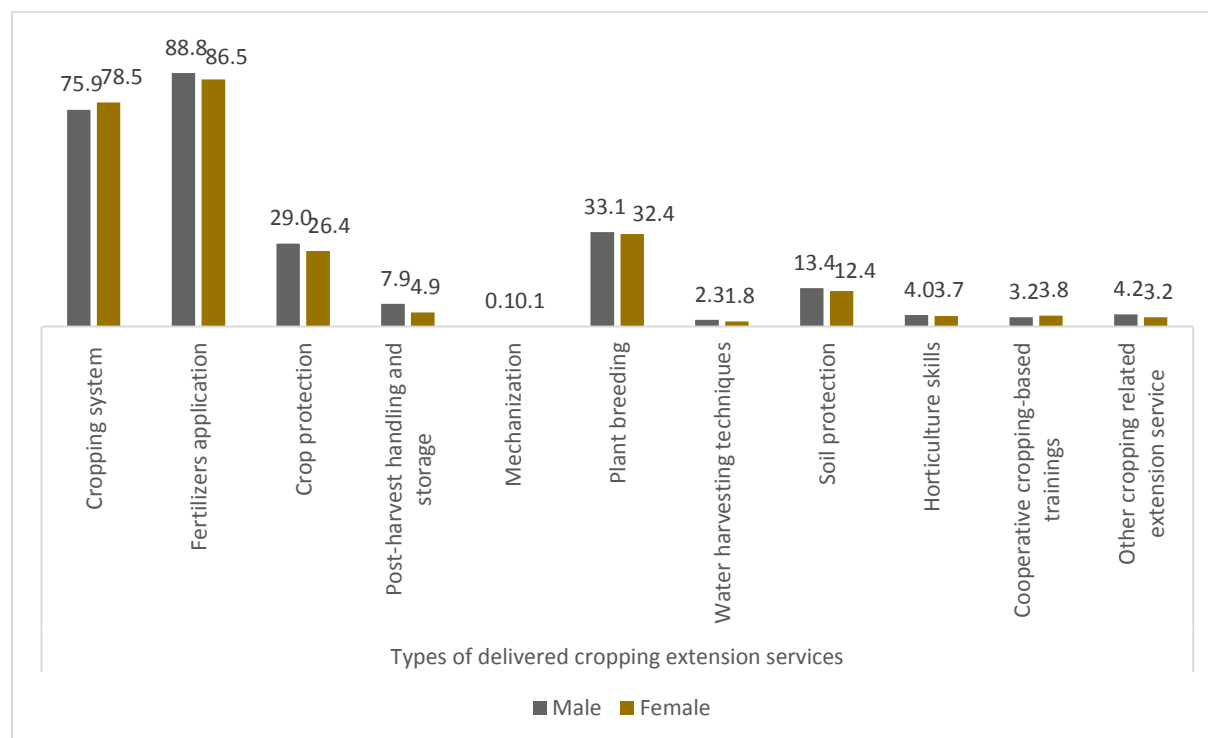
Source: Seasonal Agriculture Survey 2017

11.3. Crop production extension services

Figure 53 shows that during the agricultural year 2017, 86.5% of female headed agricultural households received extension services related to fertilizers application compared to slightly

higher male headed households (88.8%), followed by those who received extension services related to cropping system (78.5% for female headed agricultural households against 75.9% for male headed households). It should be noted that, the number of female and male headed households who received mechanization as cropping extension services are very low for both (0.1%).

Figure 53: Percentage of agricultural households by types of delivered crop production extension services by sex of household head

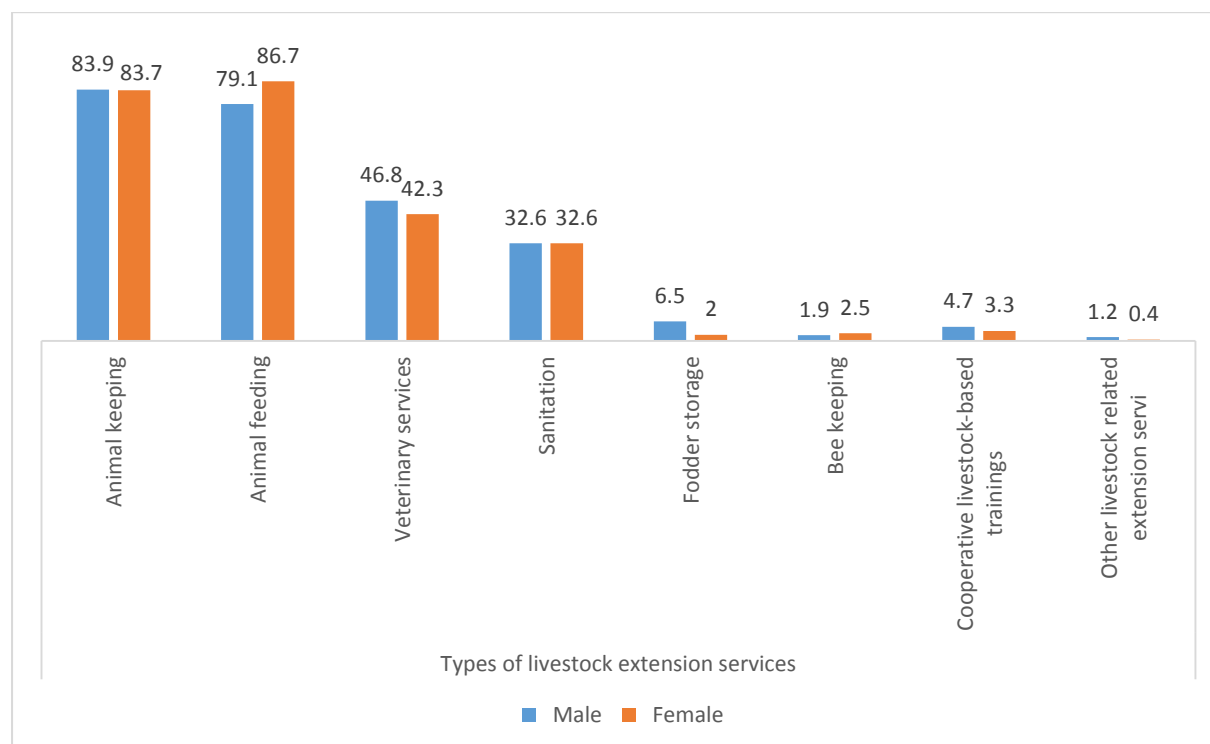


Source: Seasonal Agriculture Survey 2017

11.4. Livestock extension services

Findings in figure 54 show that most livestock extension services received during agricultural year 2017 among female headed agricultural households is the animal feeding by 86.7% slightly higher compared to 79.1% among male headed agricultural households, followed by animal keeping (83.5% for female headed agricultural households against 83.9% for their male counterparts), followed by veterinary services (by 42.3% for female headed household against 46.8% for their male counterparts), followed by animal sanitation (by 32.6% for both female and male headed households).

Figure 54: Percentage of agricultural households by types of delivered livestock extension services and sex of household head



Source: Seasonal Agriculture Survey 2017

11.5. Agricultural programs

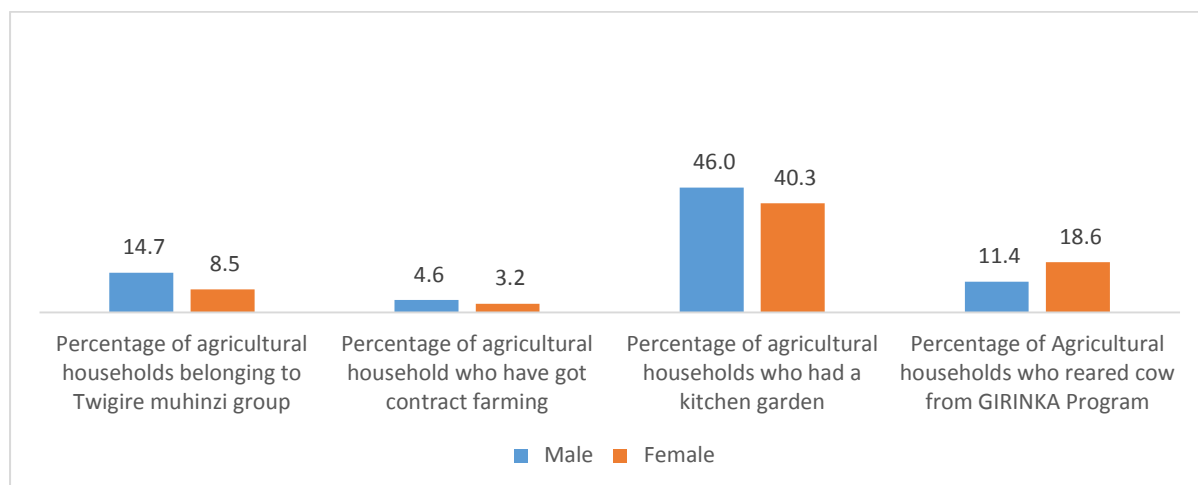
Twigire Muhinzi program is designed to be operating in all Rwandan villages. The model is based on farmers to farmer extension approaches. The results from figure 55 shows that only 8.5% of female headed agricultural households belonged to Twigire Muhinzi groups, which is almost twice lower compared to male headed agricultural households (14.7%).

Contract farming is an agricultural production carried out according to an agreement between a buyer and farmers, which establishes conditions for the production and marketing of a farm products. The findings also shows that 3.2% of all female agricultural households have got contract farming compared to 4.6% for male headed agricultural households.

A kitchen garden also known as “akarima k’igikoni” targets the current problem of malnutrition by sensitizing a home garden of vegetables within a family compound to fight malnutrition through vegetables consumption. The findings in figure 55 also show that 40.3% of all female agricultural households had a kitchen garden compared to a slighter higher rate of 46% for male headed agricultural households.

Girinka Program also known as “One Cow per Poor” Family aims to increase agricultural production in Rwanda, especially milk production and products, reduced high rate of childhood malnutrition and as a way to accelerate poverty reduction and integrate livestock and crop farming. The data show that country wide, of all agricultural households reared cows (1 million of households), female-headed households were advantageous with regard to rearing cow from Girinka Program when compared to the male-headed households (18.6% versus to 11.4%).

Figure 55: Percentage of agricultural households who are members of Twigire Muhinzi group, get contract farming, reared cows from Girinka program and had kitchen garden by sex of household head



Source: Seasonal Agriculture Survey 2017

Chapter 12: Access to Finance and Income

12.1. Introduction on levels of financial inclusion

Given that Rwanda's population is relatively young, with low levels of education, residing mostly in rural areas, and being largely dependent on irregular/low sources of income (agricultural), the overall level of financial inclusion is remarkably high. In 2016, only 14% of the women adult population (aged 16 years and above) in Rwanda were financially excluded compared to 10% of men, meaning that they managed their financial lives without the use of any financial products or mechanisms (whether formal or informal mechanism). If they borrow, they rely on family/friends; and if they save, they save at home. In turn, 86% of women are financially included, i.e. they have/use formal and/or informal financial products and mechanisms compared to 90% of men.

It should be noted that, this does not mean that these individuals have the products in their name. They could also, for example, use someone else's bank account or be covered by some else's insurance.

As figure 56 shows, the financially included population includes those who are:

- Formally served: 63% of the women population compared to 74% of men have or use products or services from financial institutions that are regulated through an Act of law (formal financial institutions), which is driven by other formal (non-bank) financial products/services.
- Informally served: 71% of the women population (same rate as for men) have or use products or services from financial institutions (similar to national average of 71%) that are not regulated (informal financial institutions and mechanisms) and/or use community based organisations/mechanisms to save or borrow money. That is mainly driven by the uptake of informal savings groups.

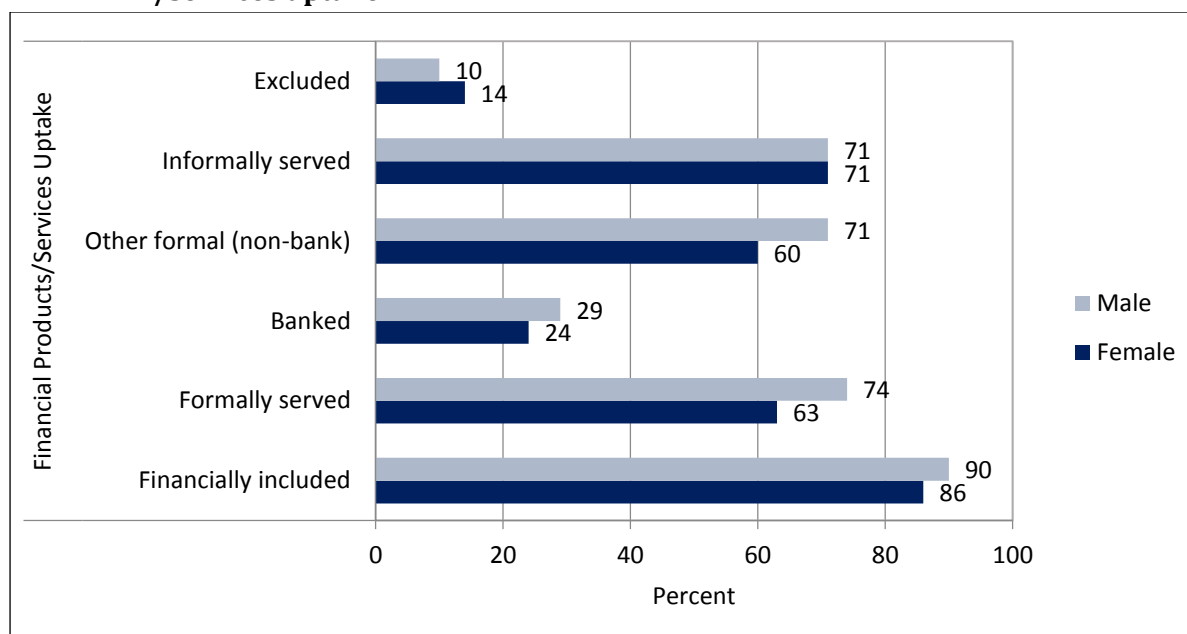
The formally served population further includes (figure 55) those who are:

- Banked: 24% of the women compared to 29% of men have or use products or services from licensed commercial banks that are regulated by the central bank.
- Served by other formal financial institutions (non-bank): 60% of women compared to 71% of men have or use products or services from non-bank financial institutions that are regulated through Acts of law but which are not commercial banks. That is mainly driven by the uptake of mobile money, 46% of men compared to 33% of women having/using mobile money account, as well as the continued increase of Umurenge SACCOs. About 30% of women in Rwanda are members of Umurenge SACCOs compared to 38% of men.

Formal inclusion shows the biggest gender gap with almost 11 percentage points difference (63% for women against 74% for men) which is mainly driven by the uptake of other formal financial products/services. While 71% of men have/use other formal financial products/services, only 60% of women have/use these products/services. Men are also more likely than women to be banked, with 29% and 24% respectively. Given that formal inclusion is driven by the uptake of other formal financial products/services and that the gender differences in this product category

are the largest, promoting these products /services to women poses a real opportunity for financial inclusion of women.

Figure 55: Percentage of population aged 16 years and above by financial products /services uptake



Source: FinScope Survey 2015: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda

12.2 Savings and investments

Savings are the leading product type and one of the main drivers of financial inclusion for women in Rwanda. However, this category also shows the biggest gender differences, especially in terms of formal savings. Figure 56 shows that, in total, 84% of women save as compared to 87% of men, mainly to pay for living expenses when times are hard, which relates to the high incidence of no/low/irregular income. In turn, 16% of women do not save, mainly because they do not have money to save/invest compared to 13% of men. Both men and women seem to save for similar reasons.

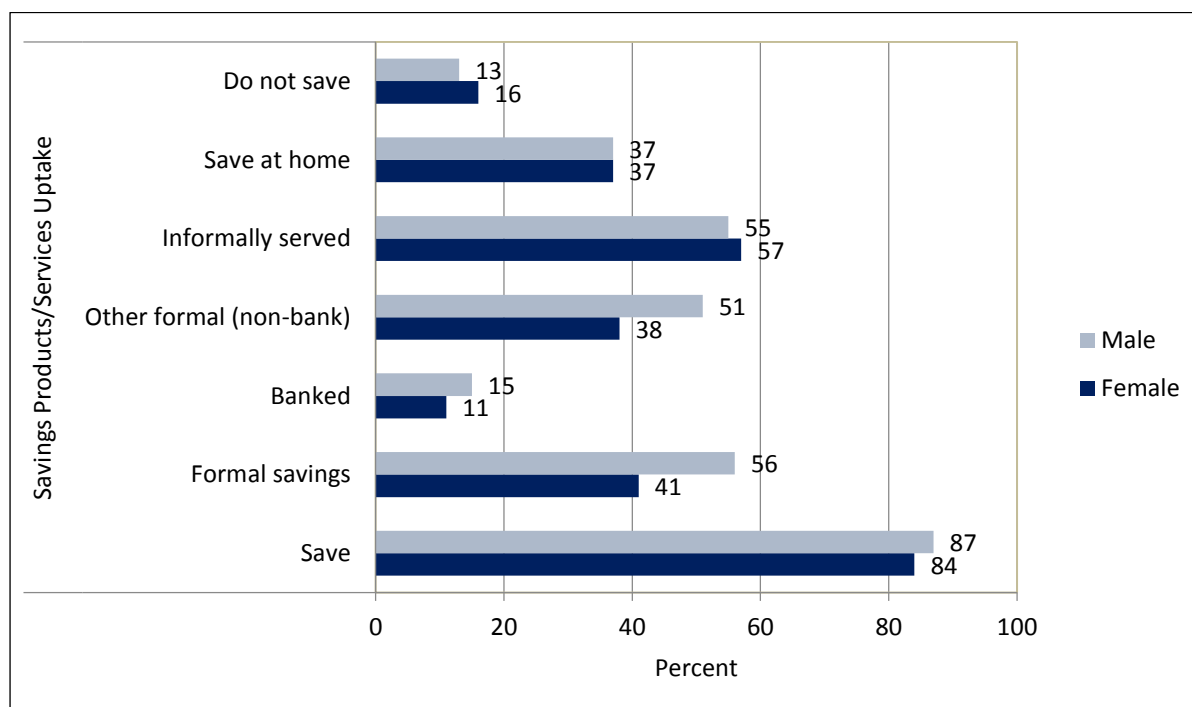
However, there are some (minor) gender differences in terms of barriers which prevent women from saving. More women than men mentioned that they do not save because of monetary reasons: they do not have money to save/invest 56% of women do not save compared to 54% of men, do not have a job (23% of women compared to 19% of men), find it too expensive (5% compared to 3% respectively). Interestingly, 7% of women and 7% men who do not save, claiming to not save because they do not have a bank account, and 2% mentioned that they do not know enough about investments/savings which indicates a need for financial education.

The biggest gender gap can be seen in terms of formal savings. Only 11% of women save in banks compared to 15% of men and 38% of women have a formal savings product from a non-bank financial institution, e.g. SACCOs, mobile money compared to 51% of men. Informal savings groups are important savings (and borrowing) mechanisms both for women and men. Also figure 16 shows that 57% of women use other informal savings mechanisms such as savings groups compared to 55% of men, whereas 34% of women claim to save at home or with someone in the

household compared to 37% of men. Reasons for saving at home include convenience and/or accessibility.

As shown in figure 56, saving through SACCOs (other formal) and informal savings groups is particularly popular. They are not only a viable alternative for the vast number of women unlikely to be served by commercial banks, they are also the catalyst for enhanced social capital, improved gender relations, women’s leadership, and community social and economic development. Further, the analysis indicates a rapid growth in number and scale of women borrowing from informal groups.

Figure 56: Overview (in %) of savings products/services uptake



Source: FinScope Survey, 2015: Women and financial inclusion in Rwanda

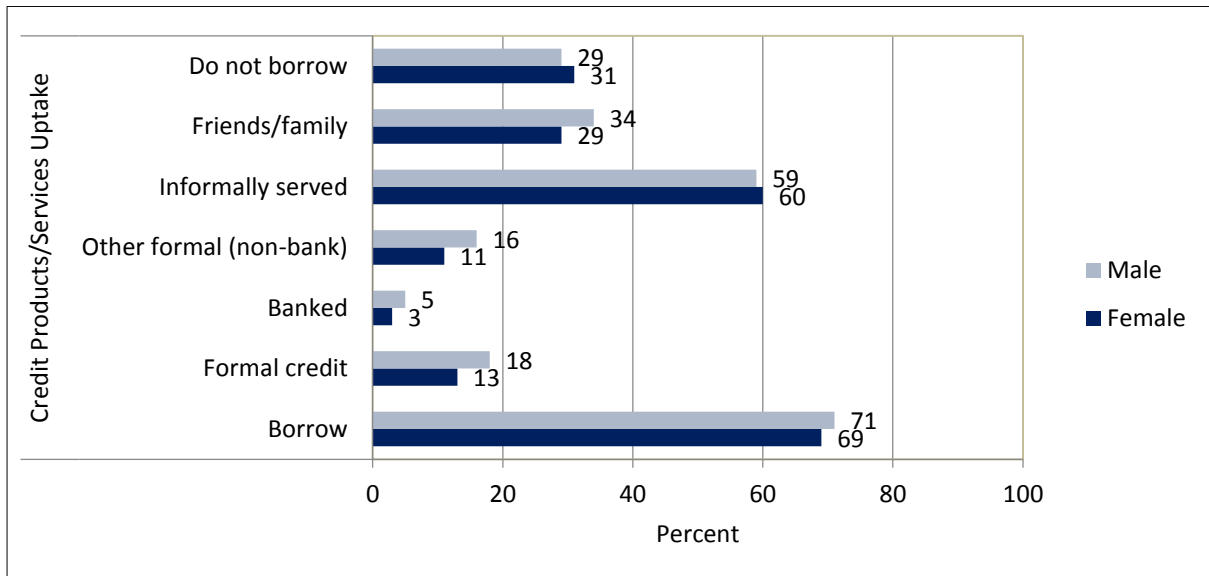
12.3. Borrowing and credit

Women are less likely to borrow compared to men (especially from formal sources). Figure 57 shows that, 69% of women borrow compared to 71% of men. However, women are more likely than men to use borrowing as a risk management strategy in times of hardship, e.g. borrow money to cover living expenses (36% of women who borrowed compared to 31% of men), medical expenses/emergencies (12% of women, compared to 10% of men) and emergencies other than medical (9% compared to 7% respectively). Men are more likely than women to borrow money for developmental reasons (such as business, farming equipment/expenses, livestock, education, and dwelling) with 48% of men compared to 38% of women. In turn, 31% of women do not borrow, mainly because they are worried that they would not be able to service their debt; this may be partially point to interest rates or knowledge on how credit works.

The findings in figure 57 also show that the percentage of women taking a loan from a commercial bank is only 3% compared to 5% of men. Women also lag behind men in taking up credit from other formal (non-bank) institutions (11% against 16%), as well as borrowing from friends and

family (29% against 34%). The importance of informal groups to enhance financial inclusion among women cannot be stressed enough especially in the rural areas.

Figure 57: Overview (in %) of credit products/services uptake

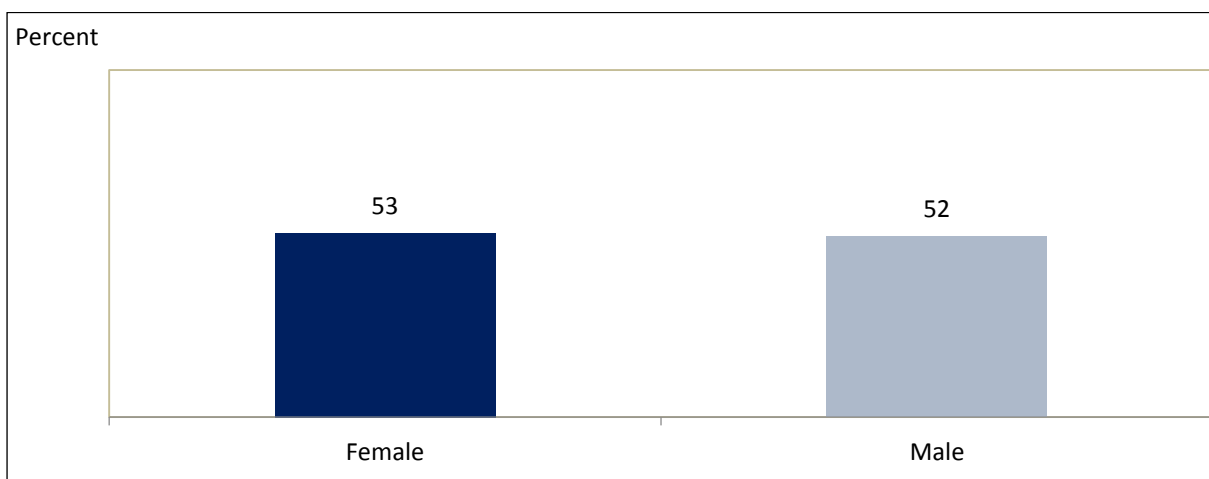


Source: Fin Scope Survey, 2015: Women and financial inclusion in Rwanda

12.4. Informal services

The usage of informal mechanisms to manage financial needs in Rwanda is popular, with nearly three quarters of adults using the informal financial sector to manage their finances. Overall, figure 58 shows that, women at 53% are marginally likely than men at 52% to be members of Savings Group.

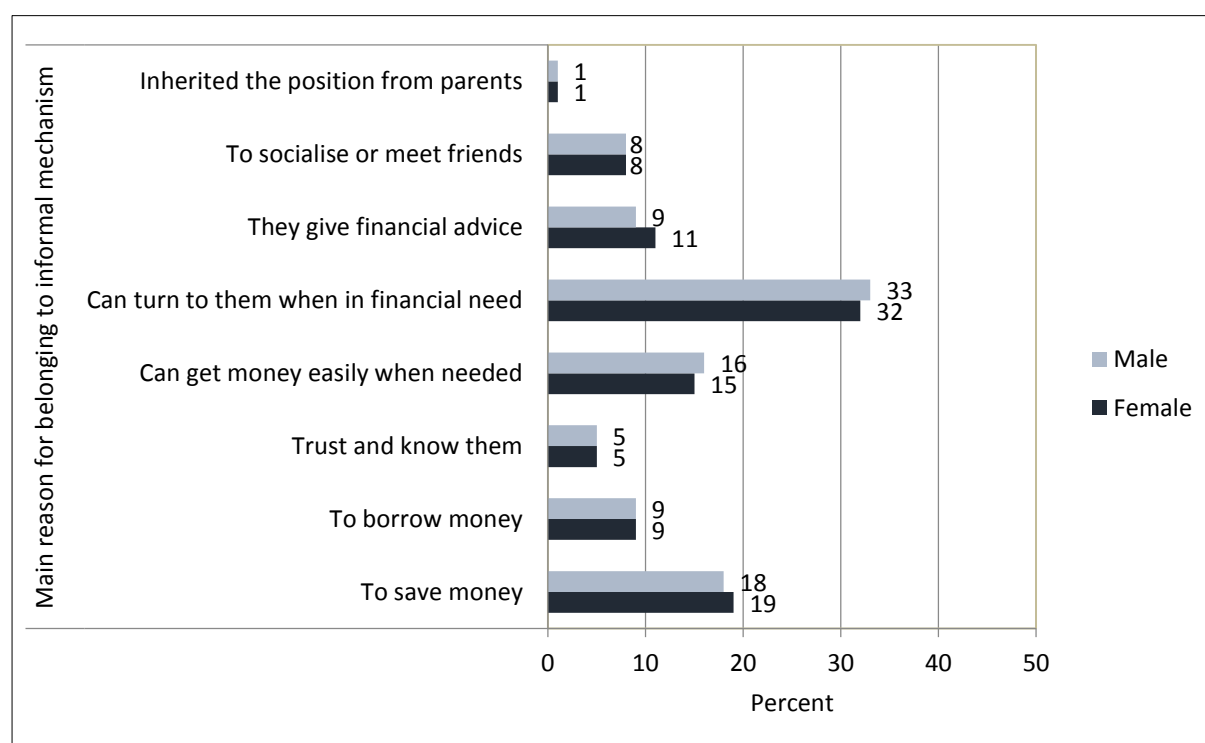
Figure 58: Savings groups' penetration (%) in 2015



Source: FinScope Survey, 2015: Women and financial inclusion in Rwanda

The main reason for belonging to a savings group (figure 59) is to have someone to turn to when in financial need, while a secondary driver is to save.

Figure 59: Main reason for belonging to informal mechanism



Source: Fin Scope Survey, 2015: Women and financial inclusion in Rwanda

12.5 Income from employment

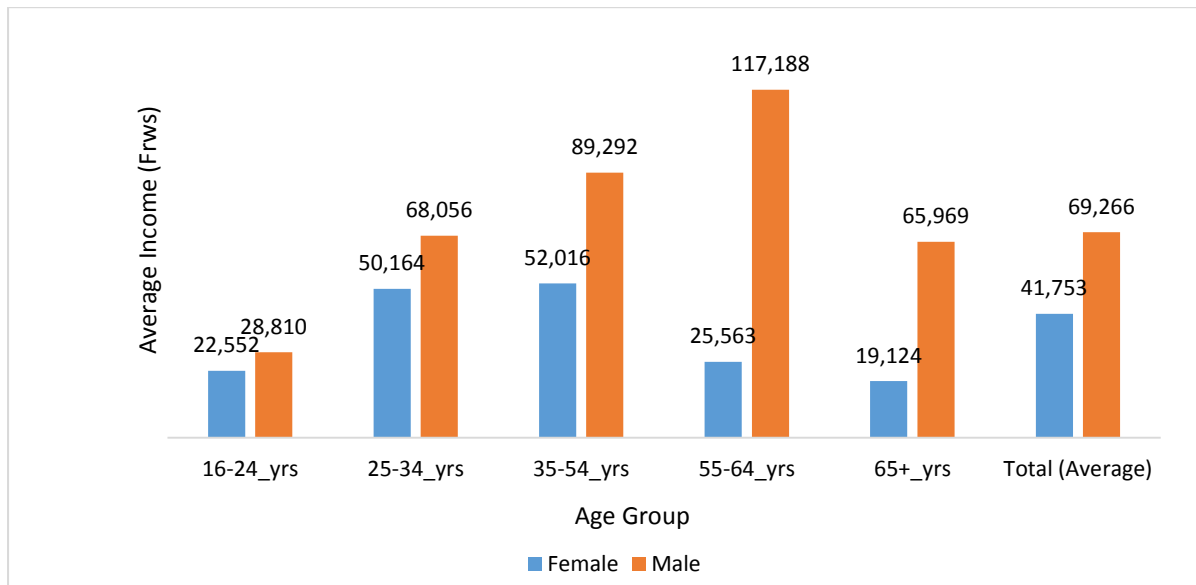
An attempt has been made in the labor force survey (LFS) to measure income from employment in cash and in-kind at the main job for both paid employees and self-employed workers. Because of the differences in the nature of income generation in self-employment and paid employment jobs, the international definition of employment related income distinguishes between paid employment and self-employment¹¹. In the case of paid employment, the concept is defined in terms of its components, namely, remuneration in cash and in kind, profit-related pay and current receipts of employment related social benefits. In the case of self-employment, the concept is defined as the difference between gross value of output and operating expenses.

Figure 60 presents the resulting size distribution of cash monthly income from employment of employees at main job. According to these results, the average income from paid employment of female employees at main job was about 41,753 Frws per month which is about 1.6 times lower compared to 69,226 Frws for male employees.

When the age and area of residence are considered, data in figure 57 show that the lowest earning age group was the youngest group (16-24 years old). At national level, the difference between female employee average earnings at younger age compared to the one of male though visible, it increases significantly where female aged 55-64 years old average earnings is about 4.6 times lower compared to the one of male (25,563 Frws against 117,188 Frws respectively).

¹¹ ILO, *Resolution concerning the measurement of employment-related income*, Sixteenth ICLS, October 1998. For the sake of simplicity, the term "income from employment" is used in this chapter in preference to the more exact term "employment-related income".

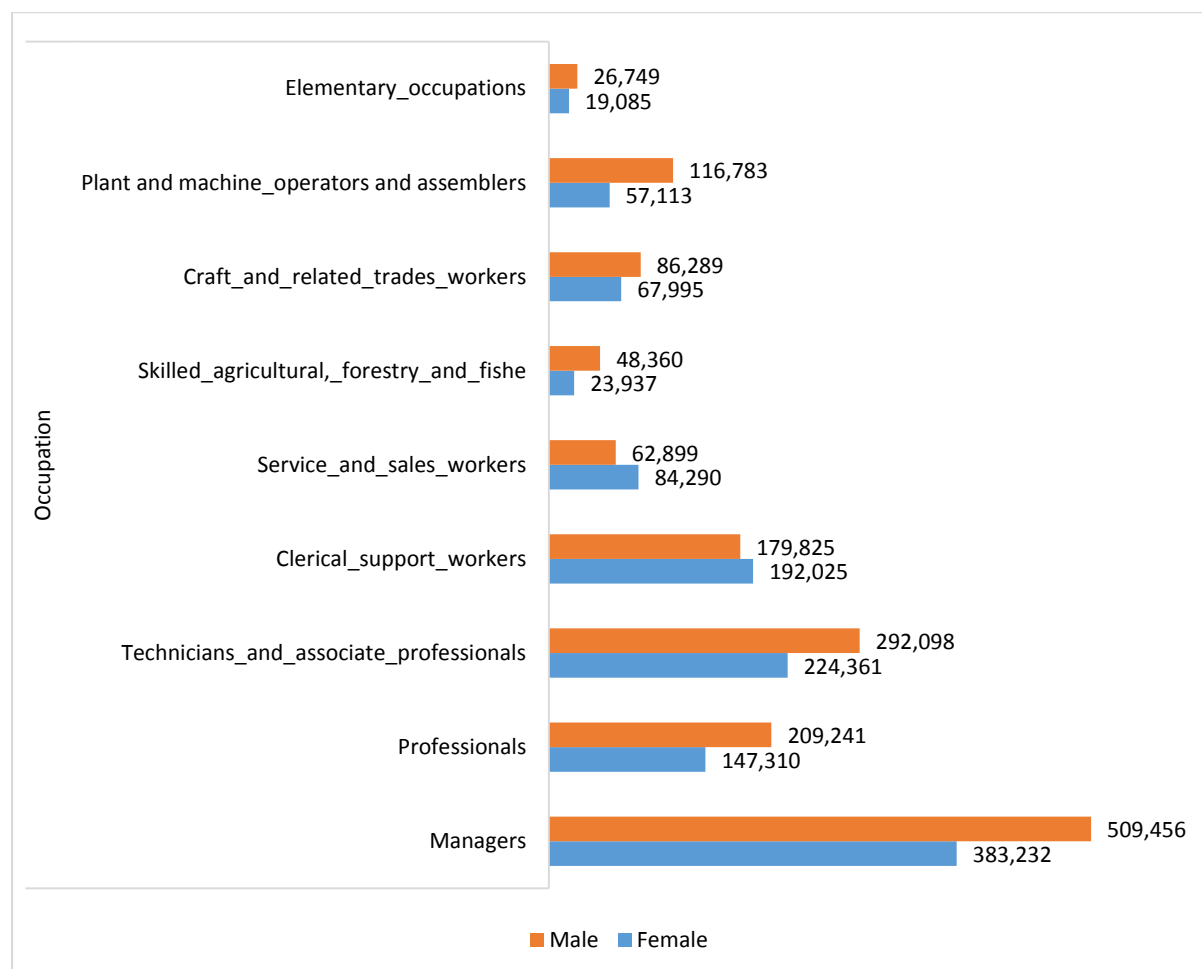
Figure 60: Average monthly income (in Frws) from main employment by age group and sex



Source: Labour Force Survey, Thematic Report on Gender, May 2019

The type of occupation is one of the variables that determine the level of earnings. Figure 61 presents the Average monthly income from main employment by occupation group by sex. As can be seen in the findings, in general except for females whose occupation group is in service and sales workers and clerical support workers, females earn less income on average than their males counterparts in all other occupation groups. Although the average monthly income earnings of females whose occupation is manager is the highest compared to other occupations, it is still 1.3 times lower compared to males managers (383,232 Frws against 509,456 Frws). On the other hand the elementary occupations is the lowest in terms of providing sufficient average monthly income, where females earn 1.4 times less than their males counterparts (19,085 Frws against 26,749 Frws). Considering the area of residence, data in table 21 show that in urban areas females consistently earn lower income compared to their males counterparts regardless of type of occupation groups they belong to, while in rural areas, in some occupations, females on average earn quite higher per month compared to their males counterparts in three occupations namely Technicians and associate professionals, Clerical support workers, Service and sales workers.

Figure 61: Average monthly cash income (in Frws) from employees aged 16+ yrs at main job by occupation group



Source: Labour Force Survey, Thematic Report on Gender, May 2019

12.6 Gender wage gap

Globally, the gender wage gap is estimated to be 23 percent; in other words, women earn 77 percent of what men earn (ILO, 2011a)¹². Gender pay gap measures the relative difference between the male average hourly pay and the female average hourly pay for doing the same type of work. In line with the ILO decent work indicator, gender pay gap may be measured as the difference between the gross average hourly earnings of male and female employees expressed as percentage of gross average hourly earnings of male employees¹³. The limitation in this methodology is that it overlooks different factors that may be the source of wage gap such as the level of education, length of work experience, occupation, area of residence, industry, etc. Not taking into account these factors may result to the over estimation of gender wage gap. In this report the extended Mincer equation¹⁴ have been used to control those differences in individuals characteristics as

¹² International Labour Office: *Women at Work: Trends 2016*— Geneva: ILO, 2016

¹³ ILO, *Decent Work Indicators Concepts and definitions, ILO Manual (First version)*, May 2012, pp. 130-131.

¹⁴ Heckman, James J., Lochner, Lance J., and Todd, Petra E., “Fifty Years of Mincer Earnings Regressions,”

well as differences in their jobs such as occupation, industry, formality status and the type of contract in order to compare, to the extent possible, the mean wages of male and female working in similar jobs.

After controlling for the above mentioned variables, the results in the table 4 shows that there is no significant gender pay gap in hourly earnings at 5 percentage level of significance, only a small gap of 3% which is statistically significant at 10% level of significance appears. However, if the monthly earnings is used, we observe women are paid around 13% lower than the monthly salary of men. The different results in using hourly or monthly earning may indicates that the monthly working time of men is higher than the one of females or high level of involvement of females in part time jobs than males.

Based on the results in both table 4 and figure 61, one can concludes that the lower wages of females compared to those of males are mostly due to the differences in occupations, level of education, etc.

Table 4: Gender wage gap using extended Mincer earning equation

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
VARIABLES	Employee hourly	Employee public	Employee private	Employee monthly
female	-0.0284* (-1.91)	-0.0544 (-1.38)	-0.0196 (-1.22)	-0.1336*** (-12.03)
Age	0.0333*** (9.25)	0.0251* (1.70)	0.0338*** (9.12)	0.0440*** (16.45)
urban	0.3376*** (16.16)	0.5537*** (13.13)	0.2751*** (11.30)	0.4354*** (26.94)
Age squared	-0.0003*** (-7.04)	-0.0001 (-0.63)	-0.0003*** (-7.23)	-0.0005*** (-13.87)
Primary	0.1115*** (6.06)	0.2319** (2.03)	0.1107*** (5.93)	0.1170*** (9.07)
Lower_sec	0.3013*** (7.61)	0.4777*** (3.74)	0.2920*** (6.99)	0.3253*** (10.69)
Upper_sec	0.5216*** (14.46)	0.7514*** (7.65)	0.4942*** (12.20)	0.5186*** (18.32)
University	1.4065*** (31.80)	1.6058*** (15.75)	1.2783*** (21.89)	1.3261*** (36.43)
managers	0.8606*** (13.67)	0.6759*** (5.54)	0.9394*** (11.21)	0.9404*** (16.39)
professional	0.3945*** (8.59)	0.1059 (1.02)	0.6334*** (9.88)	0.4462*** (11.73)
Technician	0.6808*** (10.82)	0.4044*** (3.41)	0.8043*** (9.70)	0.6517*** (12.42)
clerical	0.3936*** (6.32)	0.2145* (1.66)	0.4571*** (6.17)	0.4996*** (9.24)
service	-0.1076*** (-2.82)	-0.0331 (-0.30)	-0.1303*** (-3.19)	0.1723*** (5.99)
agriculture	0.3323*** (2.82)	0.0692 (0.44)	0.3405*** (2.79)	0.1592** (2.40)
craft_w	0.5269*** (14.14)	0.5823*** (4.24)	0.5318*** (13.86)	0.5472*** (18.76)
plant	0.6206*** (10.58)	0.4914*** (3.05)	0.6364*** (10.24)	0.7455*** (15.27)
Industry	0.2743*** (12.07)	-0.3312** (-2.20)	0.2978*** (12.75)	0.4583*** (26.26)
Services	-0.0063 (-0.21)	-0.5759*** (-4.59)	0.0365 (1.12)	0.1394*** (6.16)
formal	0.0173 (0.74)	0.0585 (1.02)	0.0168 (0.64)	0.2043*** (10.52)
permanent	-0.3027*** (-12.96)	-0.1502*** (-2.72)	-0.3128*** (-12.15)	-0.0845*** (-4.56)
Constant	4.3913*** (63.59)	4.6977*** (16.24)	4.3957*** (61.53)	8.9044*** (175.52)
Observations	12,884	1,517	11,367	12,884
R-squared	0.4408	0.5903	0.3696	0.6921

Source: Labour Force Survey, 2017

Annex A: References

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Annex B: Detailed Sex disaggregated data in 12 different development areas

1. GENDER AND POPULATION & YOUTH

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Total Population	Number	Total	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report	10,515,973	11,262,564	12,089,720
	Number	Female	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report	5,451,105	5,817,360	6,225,436
	Number	Male	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report	5,064,868	5,445,204	5,864,284
Population share	Percent	Female	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report	51.8	51.7	51.5
	Percent	Male	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report	48.2	48.3	48.5
Sex ratio at National Level	Number of Males per 100 Females	Total	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report	92.9	94	94
Population by sex and broad specific interventions target age groups:						
<5 years (immunization age)	Percent	Female	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report	7.3	6.9	6.7
	Percent	Male	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report	7.3	7	6.8
3-6 years (nursery school age)	Percent	Female	2012 RPHC4, Main Indicators Report	6.1	5.4	5.1
	Percent	Male	2012 RPHC4, Main Indicators Report	6.1	5.4	5.2
7-12 years (primary school age)	Percent	Female	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report	8.2	8.1	7.6
	Percent	Male	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report	8.1	8	7.5
13-18 years (secondary school age)	Percent	Female	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report	6.6	6.7	6.9
	Percent	Male	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report	6.4	6.5	6.8
0-17 years (children in Rwanda)	Percent	Female	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report	24	23.4	22.7

National Gender Statistics Report, 2019

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
	Percent	Male	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report	23.6	23.2	22.7
Rwandan Youth (16-30yr)	Percent	Female	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report		14.3	14.3
	Percent	Male	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report		13.7	13.7
15-24 years (youth at international level)	Percent	Female	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report	10.4	10.2	10.2
	Percent	Male	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report	9.9	9.8	9.8
16-64 years (official working age)	Percent	Female	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report	28	28.5	29
	Percent	Male	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report	25.4	26	26.6
15-49 years (reproductive age)	Percent	Female	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report	25.2	25.5	26.1
21 years and above (legal marriage age)	Percent	Female	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report	24.6	24.6	25.7
	Percent	Male	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report	21.5	21.5	22.8
65 years and above (older age)	Percent	Female	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report	1.9	1.9	2
	Percent	Male	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report	1.2	1.2	1.3
60 years and above	Percent	Female	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report	2.9	2.8	3.1
	Percent	Male	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report	2	2.6	2.2
Birth registration of under 5 children with birth certificate.	Percent	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	62.9	55.9	55.9
	Percent	Male	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	63.6	56	56
Percentage of population migrating in last 5 years (both internal and other country)	Percent	Female	EICV4/5 Main indicators Report	10.2	11.8	12.7
	Percent	Male	EICV4/5 Main indicators Report	11.2	12.6	13.2

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Migrant population for work (migrated in last 5 years) sex, among population aged 16+	Percent	Female	EICV3 Economic. Activity , EICV5 Main Indicators Report	11		19.3
	Percent	Male	EICV3 Economic. Activity , EICV5 Main Indicators Report	30.2		27.2
Life Expectancy at birth	Years	Female	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report	66.2	67.5	68.4
	Years	Male	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report	62.6	63.7	64.5
Life Expectancy at age 60	Years	Female	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report		18.2	18.2
	Years	Male	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report		17	17
Mean age of population	Years	Female	2012 RPHC4, Gender Thematic Report	23.5	23.5	23.5
	Years	Male	2012 RPHC4, Gender Thematic Report	21.9	21.9	21.9
Median age at first intercourse (25-49 years)	Years	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	20.7	21.8	21.8
	Years	Male	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	21.6	22.5	22.5
Median age at first birth	Years	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	22.4	22.7	22.7
Median age at first marriage (25-49 years)	Years	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	21.4	21.9	21.9
	Years	Male	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	24.9	25.6	25.6
Percentage of population aged 12 and above by marital status and by sex:						
Never married	Percent	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	38.7	37.8	37.8
	Percent	Male	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	50.5	48.2	48.2
Married/ Living together	Percent	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	50.4	51.7	51.7
	Percent	Male	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	47.5	50.1	50.1
Separated (divorced)	percent	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	5.3	6.2	6.2
	percent	Male	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	1.6	1.4	1.4

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Widowed	Percent	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	5.4	4.2	4.2
	Percent	Male	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	0.4	0.3	0.3
Marital Status of Households heads:						
Married monogamously	Percent	Female headed	EICV4/5, Gender Thematic Report	1	1	1.8
	Percent	Male headed	EICV4/5, Gender Thematic Report	70.2	63.8	59.7
	Percent	De facto Female headed	EICV4/5, Gender Thematic Report	75.8	63	63.5
Married polygamously	Percent	Female headed	EICV4/5, Gender Thematic Report	2.9	2.7	2
	Percent	Male headed	EICV4/5, Gender Thematic Report	4.5	3.2	2.2
	Percent	De facto Female headed	EICV4/5, Gender Thematic Report	7.3	9.7	6
Living together	Percent	Female headed	EICV4/5, Gender Thematic Report	1.4	1	1.7
	Percent	Male headed	EICV4/5, Gender Thematic Report	16.9	24.2	26.4
	Percent	De facto Female headed	EICV4/5, Gender Thematic Report	16.9	27.3	30.5
Divorced	Percent	Female headed	EICV4/5, Gender Thematic Report	0.5	1.5	1.4
	Percent	Male headed	EICV4/5, Gender Thematic Report	0.1	0.3	0.2
	Percent	De facto Female headed	EICV4/5, Gender Thematic Report	0	0	0
Separated	Percent	Female headed	EICV4/5, Gender Thematic Report	15.6	13.4	15
	Percent	Male headed	EICV4/5, Gender Thematic Report	1.2	1.3	1.7
	Percent	De facto Female headed	EICV4/5, Gender Thematic Report	0	0	0
Single	Percent	Female headed	EICV4/5, Gender Thematic Report	9.3	11.6	15.3
	Percent	Male headed	EICV4/5, Gender Thematic Report	5	5.1	1.7
	Percent	De facto Female headed	EICV4/5, Gender Thematic Report	0	0	0
Widow or widower	Percent	Female headed	EICV4/5, Gender Thematic Report	70.3	69	62.7
	Percent	Male headed	EICV4/5, Gender Thematic Report	2.2	2.2	2

National Gender Statistics Report, 2019

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
	Percent	De facto Female headed	EICV4/5, Gender Thematic Report	0	0	0
Percentage of households according to the sex of the Head of household	Percent	Female headed	EICV4/5, Gender Thematic Report	27.7	31.9	25
	Percent	Male headed	EICV4/5, Gender Thematic Report	66.5	68.1	68.6
	Percent	De facto Female headed	EICV4/5, Gender Thematic Report	5.9	6.4	6.4
Mean number of persons in the household by sex of the head of HH	Average number	Female headed	EICV4/5 Main Indicators Report	3.9	3.7	3.4
	Average number	Male headed	EICV4/5 Main Indicators Report	5.1	4.9	4.7

2: GENDER AND EDUCATION

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
II.1. PRE-PRIMARY SCHOOL						
Enrolment in Pre-primary Education	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	81,419	94,310	114,662
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	77,872	91,356	112,044
Gender parity index of gross Enrollment in Pre-primary Education (Female to male)	Ratio	Females to Males	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	1.04	1.03	1.02
Girl's percentage of Pre-primary Education	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	51	51	50.6
Gross Enrolment ratio in Pre-primary Education	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	18	24	24.8
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	17	23	24.0
Net Enrolment ratio in Pre-primary Education	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	13.5	17.9	21.2
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	13	17.12	20.4
Percentage of teachers for Pre-Primary education	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	80.3	77.9	84.4
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	19.7	22.1	15.6
Number of Students with disabilities in Pre-primary Education	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	629	620	533
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	758	925	829
Number of Orphans Students in Pre-primary Education	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	4032	3286	
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	3988	3319	
Pre-nursery students	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook 2018			3292

National Gender Statistics Report, 2019

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook 2018			3199
Number of staff/Teachers for preprimary school	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	3750	4562	5286
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	921	1297	994
II.PRIMARY SCHOOL						
Enrolment in primary Education	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	1,217,724	1,275,093	1,244,361
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	1,181,715	1,271,170	1,259,344
Gender parity index of gross Enrollment in Primary Education (Female to male)	Ratio	Females to Males	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	1.03	1.00	0.98
Girl's percentage of Primary Education	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	50.8	50.1	49.7
Gender parity index for primary gross attendance	Ratio	Females to Males	DHS 2010 & DHS 2014-15	1.0	0.99	0.99
Gender parity index for primary net attendance	Ratio	Females to Males	DHS 2010 & DHS 2014-15	1.0	1.01	1.01
Gross Enrolment rate in Primary Education	Ratio	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	136	139	136.1
	Ratio	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	133	140	139
Net Enrolment rate in Primary Education	Ratio	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	97.3	98	98.5

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
	Ratio	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	96.2	97.3	98
Number of qualified teachers at Primary education level	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	21029	22050	23780
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	18341	18871	20161
Number of Students with disabilities in Primary Education level	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	8812	8479	7464
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	10964	10639	9669
Number of Orphans Students in Primary Education	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	105284	93099	
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	105151	94357	
Completion rate	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	66.1	71.10	
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	56.4	59.3	
GIR (Gross Intake Rate)/Over all	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018		138.00	133.7
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018		147.2	142.8
GIR P6 (Gross Intake Rate in P6)	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018		71.1	89.6
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018		59.3	76.1

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
NIR (Net Intake rate)	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018		76.10	78.1
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018		80.4	81.9
NIR P6 (Net Intake Rate in P6)	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018		16.70	25.1
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018		12.9	19.4
Transition rate in Primary Education (P6 To S1)	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	70.7	70.4	71
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	75	72	72.3
Promotion rate	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	70.5	77.4	81.3
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	67.5	74.4	78.6
Repetition rate	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	20	16.9	12.4
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	21.4	19.9	14.4
Dropout rate	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	9.6	5.4	6.3
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	11.1	6	7

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Net attendance ratio in Primary	Percent	Female	RPHC 2012 Thematic Report on Education, EICV4/5 Main Indicators Report.	88.9	90.7	88.2
	Percent	Male	RPHC 2012 Thematic Report on Education, EICV4/5 Main Indicators Report.	86.8	88.4	87.1
Gross attendance ratio in Primary	Percent	Female	RPHC 2012 Thematic Report on Education, EICV4/5 Main Indicators Report.	143.6	134.6	131.6
	Percent	Male	RPHC 2012 Thematic Report on Education, EICV4/5 Main Indicators Report.	1444.4	134.2	133
Percentage of qualified teachers for primary	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	95.9	98.6	99.1
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	95.2	97.7	98.2
Literacy rate of people aged 15+ years by sex	Percent	Female	EICV4/5 Main indicators Report	64.5	67.6	69.4
	Percent	Male	EICV4/5 Main indicators Report	75.5	77.3	77.6
Literacy rate of youth people aged 16-30 years by sex	Percent	Female	EICV4/5 Main indicators Report	83.2	83.2	85.0
	Percent	Male	EICV4/5 Main indicators Report	83.8	83.8	84.2
Literacy rate of people aged 15-24 years by sex	Percent	Female	EICV4/5 Main indicators Report	84.2	87.5	88.5

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
	Percent	Male	EICV4/5 Main indicators Report	82.0	84.9	84.3
II.3.SECONDARY SCHOOL						
Enrolment in secondary education	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	287,302	293,060	349,918
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	256,634	260,679	308,367
Enrolment in Technical secondary school	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	30,172	29,254	44,842
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	37,284	36,329	57,643
Transition rate in Secondary Education (S3 To S4)	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	80.8	81.1	82.5
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	90.6	84.8	88.7
Gross Enrolment ratio in Secondary education	Ratio	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	39.1	38.5	36.2
	Ratio	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	36.9	35.8	33.5
Net Enrolment ratio in Secondary education	Ratio	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	30	34.6	25.1
	Ratio	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	26.4	31.2	21.3
Promotion rate in Lower Secondary Education 2012-02014	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	73.4	81.3	86.7

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	75.8	81.9	87.1
Promotion rate in Upper Secondary Education 2012-2014	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	88.2	90.5	95.3
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	92.2	92.6	95.7
Repetition rate in Lower Secondary Education 2012-2014	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	11.8	11.2	5.6
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	11.4	12	6.4
Repetition rate in Upper Secondary Education	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	4.6	4.9	4.8
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	3.4	7	5.3
Dropout rate in Lower Secondary Education 2012-2014	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	14.8	6.7	7.7
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	13.9	6.3	6.5
Dropout rate in UPPER Secondary Education 2012-2014	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	7.2	3	1.6
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	4.5	1.9	1.9
Gender parity index for secondary gross attendance	Ratio	Females to Males	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	1.03	1.07	1.08
Gender parity index for secondary net attendance	Ratio	Females to Males	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	1.19	1.19	1.18

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
STEM students enrolled in Upper Secondary	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018		56783	63915
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018		67384	76141
Number of boarding secondary students	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018		83431	83462
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018		81607	79673
Number of students in upper secondary by field of education:						
Sciences	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	43,770	41543	25933
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	37,612	33733	27273
Humanities	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	15,679	15294	11854
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	13,294	13548	11342
Languages	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	16,442	15739	3956
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	14,346	12055	4874
Teacher training colleges	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	4,526	5591	2204
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	3838	3870	2226
Technical secondary schools	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	30,201	29254	27318

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	35,912	36329	27715
Girls' share of secondary enrolment	Percent	Female of total enrolment	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	52.9	52.9	53.2
Net attendance ratio in Secondary	Percent	Female	RPHC 2012 Thematic Report on Education; EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Education	19	25	25.1
	Percent	Male	RPHC 2012 Thematic Report on Education; EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Education	16.5	20.8	21.3
Gross attendance ratio in secondary	Percent	Female	RPHC 2012 Thematic Report on Education; EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Education	33.4	42.7	36.2
	Percent	Male	RPHC 2012 Thematic Report on Education; EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Education	32.5	39.5	33.5
Net enrolment Ratio in Lower Secondary education	Ratio	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	25.3	24.6	30.2
	Ratio	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	20.3	20.6	24.2
Gross Enrolment ratio in Lower secondary education	Ratio	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	49.4	45	51.2
	Ratio	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	43.7	39.9	44.3
Net enrolment Ratio in Upper Secondary education	Ratio	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	28	24.3	23.2

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
	Ratio	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	26.5	22.7	20.7
Gross Enrolment ratio in Upper secondary education	Ratio	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	34.2	31.3	31
	Ratio	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	34.5	31.1	29.8
Percentage of female and male teachers for secondary education	percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	26.1	27.5	28.1
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	73.9	72.5	71.9
Number of Qualified Teachers in Secondary Education	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	5157	5629	6683
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	13607	14294	16283
Percentage of Qualified Teachers in Secondary Education	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	62.5	64.5	71.1
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	70.2	71.2	78.9
Number of Students with disabilities in Secondary Education	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	2172	2655	2304
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	2451	2910	2253
Number of Orphan Students in Secondary Education	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	53318	47179	76631
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	50947	46690	72631

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Percentage of teachers for secondary education	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	29.9	30.3	28.1
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	70.1	69.7	71.9
II. TVET EDUCATION						
Number of Students in Technical Vocational Education and training (level 1-7)	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	40655	41068	44842
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	52369	52090	57643
Number of students in vocational training Center (VTC)	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	9301	7637	5253
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	12265	10948	4397
Number of Students in Technical Secondary Schools (level 1-5)	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	30201	29254	35803
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	35912	36329	43585
Number of Students in polytechnic tertiary Schools (level 6-7)	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018		2068	3786
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018		6922	9661
Percentage of female and male teachers for Vocational Training Centers	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	29.5	32.3	26.5
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	70.5	67.7	73.5

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Percentage of female and male teachers for TVET education	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	20.1	20.9	20.9
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	79.9	79.1	79.1
Number of teachers for TVET (level 1-5)	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2016 to 2018		991	1481
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2016 to 2018		3332	3684
Number of teachers for TVET polytechnic (level 6-7)	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2016 to 2018		89	270
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2016 to 2018		591	1172
TVET graduates (level 6-7)	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2016 to 2018		443	682
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2016 to 2018		2294	2013
Number of Students with disabilities in Vocational Training Centers	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	325	149	235
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	269	141	254
Number of Orphan Students in Vocational Training Centers	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	2937	1597	
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	3510	1638	
Girl's percentage of Vocational Training Centers	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	43.1	41.1	42.6

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Percentage of VTC students by sex and by Trade + polytechnics (Level 1-7) in 2018:						
Field Crop	Number	Female	2016-18 Education Statistics Yearbook	222	192	
	Number	Male	2016-18 Education Statistics Yearbook	5	12	
Beauty Therapy (hairdressing)	Number	Female	2016-18 Education Statistics Yearbook	95	12	867
	Number	Male	2016-18 Education Statistics Yearbook	7	22	222
Dressmaking	Number	Female	2016-18 Education Statistics Yearbook	1598	1490	
	Number	Male	2016-18 Education Statistics Yearbook	125	257	
Food processing (+agriculture)	Number	Female	2016-18 Education Statistics Yearbook	390	561	3569
	Number	Male	2016-18 Education Statistics Yearbook	43	347	3184
panel beating	Number	Female	2016-18 Education Statistics Yearbook	390	88	
	Number	Male	2016-18 Education Statistics Yearbook	43	140	
Screen Printing	Number	Female	2016-18 Education Statistics Yearbook	59	12	
	Number	Male	2016-18 Education Statistics Yearbook	7	112	

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Hairdressing- Aesthetics	Number	Female	2016-18 Education Statistics Yearbook	1482	750	
	Number	Male	2016-18 Education Statistics Yearbook	225	252	
Front Office	Number	Female	2016-18 Education Statistics Yearbook	257	122	
	Number	Male	2016-18 Education Statistics Yearbook	47	111	
Crochet Embroidery	Number	Female	2016-18 Education Statistics Yearbook	658	455	
	Number	Male	2016-18 Education Statistics Yearbook	126	210	
Leather Craft (pottery, culinary arts, dressmaking)	Number	Female	2016-18 Education Statistics Yearbook	287	168	4215
	Number	Male	2016-18 Education Statistics Yearbook	58	218	1072
Pottery	Number	Female	2016-18 Education Statistics Yearbook	86	31	
	Number	Male	2016-18 Education Statistics Yearbook	18	49	
Culinary arts	Number	Female	2016-18 Education Statistics Yearbook	1541	1047	
	Number	Male	2016-18 Education Statistics Yearbook	420	986	
Knitting (hospitality and tourism)	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	607	318	4913

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	255	158	2102
Food and Beverage (business services)	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	73	408	9911
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	37	200	2341
ICT	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	76	86	6409
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	122	81	7055
House Keeping	Number	Female	2016-18 Education Statistics Yearbook	10	208	
	Number	Male	2016-18 Education Statistics Yearbook	18	114	
Welding	Number	Female	2016-18 Education Statistics Yearbook	504	217	
	Number	Male	2016-18 Education Statistics Yearbook	1239	849	
Plumbing	Number	Female	2016-18 Education Statistics Yearbook	80	70	
	Number	Male	2016-18 Education Statistics Yearbook	265	599	
Domestic Electricity (technical services, plumbing, welding))	Number	Female	2016-18 Education Statistics Yearbook	226	155	3350
	Number	Male	2016-18 Education Statistics Yearbook	975	524	10334

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Carpentry	Number	Female	2016-18 Education Statistics Yearbook	250	338	
	Number	Male	2016-18 Education Statistics Yearbook	1326	1018	
Masonry (construction, building services, electricity, masonry)	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	523	249	5729
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	3820	1951	25430
Moto Vehicle Engine Mechanics (transportation)	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	277	125	867
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	3127	2325	222
Film making	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018		68	49
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018		108	63
Crop production	Number	Female	2016-18 Education Statistics Yearbook		159	
	Number	Male	2016-18 Education Statistics Yearbook		22	
Painting	Number	Female	2016-18 Education Statistics Yearbook		261	
	Number	Male	2016-18 Education Statistics Yearbook		73	
Veterinary (technician)	Number	Female	2016-18 Education Statistics Yearbook		20	

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
	Number	Male	2016-18 Education Statistics Yearbook		101	
Sport and medical massage	Number	Female	2016-18 Education Statistics Yearbook		18	
	Number	Male	2016-18 Education Statistics Yearbook		87	
II.4 TERTIARY SCHOOL						
Enrolment in tertiary education	Number	Female	MINEDUC: 2011-2012 Higher Education Statistics & 2018 Education Statistics Year Book	39146	36438	38041
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: 2011-2012 Higher Education Statistics & 2018 Education Statistics Year Book	47867	45375	51119
Number of students in tertiary education in Public institutions	Number	Female	MINEDUC: 2011-2012 Higher Education Statistics & 2018 Education Statistics Year Book	12383	10411	9844
		Male	MINEDUC: 2011-2012 Higher Education Statistics & 2018 Education Statistics Year Book	25376	21896	19085
Number of students in tertiary education in Private institutions	Number	Female	MINEDUC: 2011-2012 Higher Education Statistics & 2018 Education Statistics Year Book	26763	26027	24411
		Male	MINEDUC: 2011-2012 Higher Education Statistics & 2018 Education Statistics Year Book	22491	23479	22373
Women's share of tertiary enrolment	Percent	Female of total enrolment	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	45	42.4	42.7

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Women's share of tertiary enrolment/ Public institutions	Percent	Female of total enrolment	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	32.8	30	31.5
Women's share of tertiary enrolment/ Private institutions	Percent	Female of total enrolment	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	54.3	51.8	51.1
Numbers of Students in tertiary/polytechnics	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018		2068	3786
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018		6922	9661
Number of students in tertiary education per 100000 inhabitant	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	688	647	611
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	901	937	872
Total number of academic staff for tertiary education	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	801	692	762
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	3237	2589	3324
Number of Students with disabilities in Tertiary Education	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	46	195	75
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	96	237	98
Total tertiary students graduates from 2015 to 2017	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018		9680	10382
		Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018		13026	12718

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Total graduates in TVET Higher Learning from 2015 to 2017	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018		443	682
		Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018		2294	2013
Number of tertiary students by sex and by field of education						
Education	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	5375	5059	3425
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	9006	7709	5513
Humanities and arts	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	2607	773	609
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	3944	2014	924
social sciences, business and law	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	23243	21357	18147
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	20196	19676	16222
Science & information	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	3398	2634	3574
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	5858	5192	6950
Engineering , manufacturing and construction	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	1249	1250	2850
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	5462	4087	11391

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Agriculture	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	1430	1380	851
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	2018	2720	1725
Health and welfare	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	3350	3985	3809
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	3355	3977	4442
Services	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	216	2068	4736
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	124	6922	3952
Percentage of tertiary students by field of education						
Education	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	7.5	13.1	4.4
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	8.6	14.7	7.3
Humanities and arts	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	6.6	2	2.9
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	8.2	3.9	7
social sciences, business and law	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	59.4	55.5	53.7
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	42.2	37.6	50.8

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Science	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	8.6	6.8	16.8
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	12.2	9.9	8.3
Engineering , manufacturing and construction	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	5.8	3.2	3.8
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	16.5	7.8	12.5
Agriculture	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	2.4	3.6	8.8
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	4.2	5.2	4.5
Health and welfare	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	8.9	10.3	7.4
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	7.7	7.6	8.1
Services	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	0.1	5.4	2.2
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2018	0.2	13.2	1.5
Percentage of Population aged 16-30 that attended tertiary education	Number	Female	EICV4/5 Education Thematic Report	2.4	2.8	2.8
	Number	Male	EICV4/5 Education Thematic Report	3.3	3.5	3.5
Men and Women Graduated in ICT and Related courses	number	Female	GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda		550	561

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
	number	Male	GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda		956	954
Students using Open Distance and E-learning	number	Female	GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda	1767	2108	
	number	Male	GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda	2607	3251	
Computer literacy rate among population aged 15 and above	Percent	Female	EICV4/5 Education Thematic Report	6.8	7.2	7.2
	Percent	Male	EICV4/5 Education Thematic Report	10.3	10.9	10.9
Computer literacy rate among population aged 15-30	Percent	Female	EICV4/5 Education Thematic Report	10.6	10.7	10.7
	Percent	Male	EICV4/5 Education Thematic Report	13.1	13.8	13.8
Computer literacy rate among population aged 15-24	Percent	Female	EICV4/5 Education Thematic Report	10.3	9.7	9.7
	Percent	Male	EICV4/5 Education Thematic Report	11.5	11.4	11.4
Literacy rate among population aged 15 -24yr	Percent	Female	EICV4/5 Education Thematic Report	87.5	88.5	88.5
	Percent	Male	EICV4/5 Education Thematic Report	84.9	84.3	84.3

3. GENDER AND HEALTH & NUTRITION

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2010	2016	2018
Adolescent birth rate for adolescent women aged 15-19	Per thousand	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	6.1	7.3	7.3
Percentage of women aged 25-49 who gave birth by age 15,	Percent	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	0.6	0.4	0.4
Proportion of women aged 15-19 who have had a live birth	Percent	Total	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	4.7	5.5	5.5
	Percent	Urban	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	4.2	5.6	5.6
	Percent	Rural	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	4.8	5.4	5.4
Percentage of women aged 15-19 who are pregnant with first child	Percent	Total	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	1.3	1.8	1.8
Percentage of women aged 15-19 who have begun child bearing	Percent	Total	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	6.1	7.3	7.3
	Percent	Urban	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	5.4	7.9	7.9
	Percent	Rural	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	6.2	7.1	7.1
Proportion of women aged 20-24years who have/were married /in union by age 15	Percent	female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	0.6	0.4	0.4
Percentage of women aged 25-49 who gave birth by age 18,	Percent	female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	8.3	6.8	6.8
Total fertility rate	Average number of children per woman	In urban	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	3.4	3.6	3.6
	Average number of children per woman	in rural	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	4.8	4.3	4.3
	Average number of children per woman	Total	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	4.6	4.2	4.2
Proportion of married women who have not given birth by age 45-49	Percent	Total	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	2	3.8	3.8
Percentage of women aged 15-49 receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider	Percent	Total	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	98	99	99

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2010	2016	2018
Percentage of women with antenatal care coverage with at least one visit	Percent	Total	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	98	99	99
	Percent	Urban	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	98.1	98.9	98.9
	Percent	Rural	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	98.2	99.2	99.2
Percentage of women with antenatal care coverage with at least 4 visits	Percent	Total	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	35.4	43.9	43.9
	Percent	Urban	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	40.4	44.3	44.3
	Percent	Rural	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	34.7	43.9	43.9
Births attended by skilled health personnel	Percent	Total	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	69	90.7	90.7
	Percent	Urban	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	82.1	96.7	96.7
	Percent	Rural	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	67.1	89.4	89.4
Percentage of children aged 12-23 months immunized for Measles by sex	Percent	Total	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	95	95.2	95.2
	Percent	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	95	94.7	94.7
	Percent	Male	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	95	95.7	95.7
Proportion of children who received all basic vaccinations by sex	Percent	Total	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	90.1	92.6	92.6
	Percent	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	90.2	92.3	92.3
	Percent	Male	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	90	93	93
Proportion of stunted children (height for age below minus two standard deviations from the median) under the age of 5 years by sex	Percent	Total	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	44.2	37.9	37.9
	Percent	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	41.1	32.9	32.9
	Percent	Male	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	47.4	42.7	42.7
Proportion of wasted children (weight for height below minus two standard deviation from the median) under the age of 5 years by sex	Percent	Total	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	2.8	2.2	2.2
	Percent	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	2.4	2	2
	Percent	Male	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	3.3	2.4	2.4
Prevalence of children under age 5 who are	Percent	Total	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	11.4	9.3	9.3

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2010	2016	2018
underweight (weight for age below minus two standard deviation from the median) by sex	Percent	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	10.2	9.3	9.3
	Percent	Male	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	12.7	9.3	9.3
Proportion of overweight children (weight for height above plus two standard deviations from the median under the age of 5 years sex	Percent	Total	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	6.7	7.7	7.7
	Percent	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	6.8	7.3	7.3
	Percent	Male	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	6.6	8.1	8.1
Prevalence of obesity or overweight among adults population aged 15-49 years by sex	Percent	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	16.3	16.3	16.3
	Percent	Male	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	3.6	3.6	3.6
Prevalence of total Thin among population 15-49 years by sex	Percent	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	7.3	7.3	7.3
	Percent	Male	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	15.6	15.6	15.6
Neonatal mortality rate	Deaths per 1000 live births	Total	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	27	20	20
	Deaths per 1000 live births	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	27	20	20
	Deaths per 1000 live births	Male	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	32	25	25
Infant mortality rate by sex	Deaths per 1000 live births	Total	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	50	32	32
	Deaths per 1000 live births	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	55	39	39
	Deaths per 1000 live births	Male	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	67	45	45
Under 5 mortality rate by sex	Deaths per 1000 live births	Total	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	76	50	50
	Deaths per 1000 live births	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	97	64	64
	Deaths per 1000 live births	Male	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	107	70	70
Maternal mortality ratio	Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	476	210	210
Percentage of children under age five sleeping	Percent	Total	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	69.6	67.7	67.7

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2010	2016	2018
under insecticide-treated net	Percent	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	70.6	67.5	67.5
	Percent	Male	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	68.6	67.9	67.9
Percentage of children under 5 years with fever who tested for malaria	Percent	Total	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	15.8	18.7	18.7
	Percent	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	14.9	19.4	19.4
	Percent	Male	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	16.5	18.1	18.1
Prevalence of Malaria among children aged 6-59 months	Percent	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	1.9	1.9	1.9
	Percent	Male	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	2.5	2.5	2.5
Percentage of children under 5 years with diarrhea who received ORT treatment within 24 hours	Percent	Total	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	48.1	42.8	42.8
	Percent	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	45.7	45.7	45.7
	Percent	Male	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	50.2	39.8	39.8
Percentage of children under 5 years who received Vit A in the last six months preceding the survey	Percent	Total	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	92.9	80.1	80.1
	Percent	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	92.4	79.6	79.6
	Percent	Male	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	93.4	80.5	80.5
HIV prevalence rate among youth population 15-24 years	Percent	Total	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	1	2	2
	Percent	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	1.5	2.8	2.8
	Percent	Male	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	0.5	1	1
HIV prevalence rate among urban population 15-24 years	Percent	Total	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	1.5	2.1	2.1
	Percent	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	3.7	2.7	2.7
	Percent	Male	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	1.5	1.3	1.3
HIV prevalence rate among rural population 15-24 years	Percent	Total	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	0.4	0.7	0.7
	Percent	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	1.1	1	1
	Percent	Male	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	0.2	0.4	0.4
Percentage of population 15-24 year-olds who	Percent	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	52.6	64.6	64.6

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2010	2016	2018
have comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS	Percent	Male	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	47.4	64.3	64.3
Condom use at last high-risk sex among youth 15-24 years	Percent	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	20.5	6.2	6.2
	Percent	Male	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	10.7	1.5	1.5
Percentage of young people aged 15-24 years who had sex before age 15	Percent	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	3.8	5	5
	Percent	Male	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	11.3	10.6	10.6
Percentage of young people 15-24 who had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months	Percent	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	0.6	0.7	0.7
	Percent	Male	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	1.7	1.9	1.9
Percentage of Young people aged 15-24 years who tested for HIV and received the results in the 12 months.	Percent	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	59.4	59.5	59.5
	Percent	Male	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	49.3	48.9	48.9
Percentage of young people 15-24 who had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months	Percent	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	0.6	0.7	0.7
	Percent	Male	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	1.7	1.9	1.9
Percentage of people aged 15-49 who had more than one sexual partner in 12 months, who reported using condom during last sexual intercourse	Percent	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	28.9	48.4	48.4
	Percent	Male	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	27.5	30.9	30.9
HIV prevalence rate among population aged 15-24 years old	Percent	Total	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	1	1	1
	Percent	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	1.5	1.3	1.3
	Percent	Male	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	0.4	0.6	0.6
HIV prevalence rate among population aged 15-24 years old, urban	Percent	Total	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	2.7	2.1	2.1
	Percent	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	3.7	2.7	2.7
	Percent	Male	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	1.5	1.3	1.3
HIV prevalence rate among population aged 15-24 years old, rural	Percent	Total	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	0.7	0.7	0.7
	Percent	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	1.1	1	1

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2010	2016	2018
	Percent	Male	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	0.2	0.4	0.4
HIV prevalence rate among population aged 15-49 years old	Percent	Total	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	3	3	3
	Percent	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	3.7	3.6	3.6
	Percent	Male	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	2.2	2.2	2.2
HIV prevalence rate among population aged 15-49 years old, urban	Percent	Total	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	7.1	6.2	6.2
	Percent	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	8.7	7.8	7.8
	Percent	Male	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	5.4	4.6	4.6
HIV prevalence rate among population aged 15-49 years old, rural	Percent	Total	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	2.3	2.2	2.2
	Percent	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	2.8	2.7	2.7
	Percent	Male	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	1.6	1.5	1.5
HIV-infected pregnant women aged 15-49 years	Percent	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	2.4	2.5	2.5
Percentage of people 15-49 year-olds who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV	Percent	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	55.5	66.9	66.9
	Percent	Male	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	50.7	68.8	68.8
Modern contraceptive prevalence rate for currently married women	Percent	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	45.1	47.5	47.5
Any contraceptive prevalence rate for currently married women	Percent	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	51.6	53.2	53.2
Traditional contraceptive prevalence rate for currently married women	Percent	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	6.4	5.8	5.8
Percentage of Condom use of the contraceptive prevalence rate	Percent	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	2.9	3.8	3.8
Percentage of all women and men age 15-49 who were ever tested for pre-nuptial purposes	Percent	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	26.8	43.2	43.2
	Percent	Male	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	28.1	44.7	44.7

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2010	2016	2018
Proportion of women married or in a union of reproductive age (aged 15-49yrs) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	Percent	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15		47.5	47.5
Percentage of ever-married women and men age 15-49 who were ever tested for the HIV virus as a couple	Percent	Female	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	71.8	85.5	85.5
	Percent	Male	DHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	83.6	92.5	92.5
HIV prevalence rate among couples:						
both positive	Percent	couples	DHS 2005-2010-2014-15	2.4	2.1	2.1
man positive, woman negative	Percent	couples	DHS 2005-2010-2014-15	1.3	1.5	1.5
man negative, woman positive	Percent	couples	DHS 2005-2010-2014-15	0.9	1.3	1.3
Both negative	Percent	couples	DHS 2005-2010-2014-15	95.4	95.1	95.1
Percentage HIV positive among women and men age15-49 who ever had sex and were tested for HIV, by whether they had an STI in the past 12 months.	Percent	Total	DHS 2005-2010-2014-15	5.1	3.9	3.9
	Percent	Female	DHS 2005-2010-2014-15	4.2	4.7	4.7
	Percent	Male	DHS 2005-2010-2014-15	3.1	2.8	2.8

4. GENDER AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY & TIME USE

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Labour force participation rate for persons aged 16 years and above by sex	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		41.9	45.8
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		60.7	63.9
Labour force participation rate for persons aged 16-24, by sex	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		36.9	39
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		44.5	47.1
Labour force participation rate for youth aged 16-30, by sex	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		43.7	47.3
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		57.1	57.5
Employment rate to the population age 16+ years by sex	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		32.4	37.9
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		51.1	55.2
Youth employment rate for persons aged 16-30, by sex	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		32	34.3
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		47.3	46.4
Youth employment rate for persons aged 16-24, by sex	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		27.2	30
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		36.2	38.2
Youth unemployment rate for persons aged 16-24, by sex	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		36.6	22.9
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		24.9	18.9
Youth unemployment rate for persons aged 16-30, by sex	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		26.9	21.9

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		17.1	16
Unemployment rate for population aged 16+, by sex	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		22.7	17.1
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		15.7	13.5
Accounting for the young population (16-30 years) with respect to employment and education or training:						
Youth in education or in training for persons aged 16-30, by sex	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018			23.1
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018			26.7
Youth employment rate for persons aged 16-30, by sex	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		32	34.3
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		47.3	46.4
Youth both in employment and in education for persons aged 16-30, by sex	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018			1.8
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018			3
Youth in NEET for persons aged 16-24, by sex	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		36.5	40.8
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		24.8	23.9
Youth in NEET for persons aged 16-30, by sex	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		41.1	42
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		26	25.2
Youth unemployment rate for persons aged 16-30, by sex	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		26.9	23.1
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		17.1	36.1

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Potential labour force in youth 16-30yr	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018			56
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018			44.2
Others	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018			20.9
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018			19.6
Number of Youth not in employment nor in education (16-30yr)	number	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2017			744724
	number	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2017			401721
Number of population aged 16 years and above by Main occupation:						
Managers	Number	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		9627	12698
	Number	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		24151	25125
Professionals	Number	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		67998	78109
	Number	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		100699	117711
Technicians and associate professionals	Number	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		12147	9733
	Number	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		30698	22722
Clerical support workers	Number	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		15478	16627
	Number	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		9913	13855

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Service and sales workers	Number	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		247455	262389
	Number	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		254538	296983
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	Number	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		114365	89748
	Number	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		119763	117115
Craft and related trades workers	Number	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		50284	57806
	Number	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		239143	173445
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	Number	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		2701	5416
	Number	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		74824	80738
Elementary occupations	Number	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		612806	844226
	Number	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		716622	871833
Percentage of population aged 16 years and above by Main Industry:						
Agriculture, fishing and forestry	Percent	Female	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity	81.6	78.8	79.6
	Percent	Male	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity	61.4	59.2	58.5
Mining and Quarrying	Percent	Female	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity	0.2	0.2	0.2

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
	Percent	Male	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity	2	2.1	1.7
Manufacturing	Percent	Female	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity	1.6	1.1	1.4
	Percent	Male	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity	3.1	2.9	2.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Percent	Female	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity	0.1	0	0
	Percent	Male	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity	0.4	0.2	0.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	Percent	Female	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity		0	0
	Percent	Male	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity		0.2	0.1
Construction	Percent	Female	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity	0.6	1.1	1.1
	Percent	Male	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity	5.9	7.9	8.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Percent	Female	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity	8	9.3	8.4
	Percent	Male	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity	10.1	9.2	8.7
Transportation and storage	Percent	Female	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity	0.2	0.2	0.1
	Percent	Male	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity	3.9	4.4	5.4
Accommodation and food service activities	Percent	Female	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity		0.2	0.5
	Percent	Male	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity		1.1	0.8
Information and communication	Percent	Female	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity		0.1	0.1

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
	Percent	Male	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity		0.3	0.4
Financial and insurance activities	Percent	Female	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity	0.2	0.3	0.2
	Percent	Male	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity	0.6	0.4	0.4
Real Estate Activities	Percent	Female	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity			0
	Percent	Male	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity			0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	Percent	Female	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity		0.2	0.3
	Percent	Male	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity		0.6	0.6
Administrative and support service activities	Percent	Female	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity		0.3	0.2
	Percent	Male	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity		1.6	0.9
Public administration and defense	Percent	Female	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity	2.8	0.4	0.3
	Percent	Male	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity	6.1	1.1	1.6
Education	Percent	Female	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity		1.3	1.4
	Percent	Male	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity		1.9	2
Human health and social work activities	Percent	Female	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity		0.9	0.7
	Percent	Male	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity		0.8	0.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	Percent	Female	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity	0.5	0.4	0.3

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
	Percent	Male	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other service activities	Percent	Female	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity	3.4	1	0.8
	Percent	Male	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity	5.1	1.8	1.6
Activities of households as employers; producing for own use	Percent	Female	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity		3.3	4.1
	Percent	Male	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity		3.8	4.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations/bodies	Percent	Female	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity		0.2	0.2
	Percent	Male	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity		0.4	0.3
Industry not stated	Percent	Female	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity	1	0.3	0.3
	Percent	Male	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity	1.2	0.3	0.3
Employment status by sex						
Employee	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		71.9	67.8
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		71.6	69.2
Employer	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		0.8	0.7
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		1.7	1.5
Self-employed: (in agriculture and non-agriculture)	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		20	23.8
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		24.7	27.1

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Contributing family worker (Unpaid care work)	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		6.8	7.4
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		1.5	1.7
Producers' cooperative member	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		0.5	0.2
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		0.5	0.1
Others/ Occupation not stated	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		0.0	0.0
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		0.0	0.0
Percentage of the economically inactive population aged 16 and above by type of inactivity:						
Looking after family/home	Percent	Female	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity		9.7	13.5
	Percent	Male	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity		3.2	6.4
No work available/future starters/discouraged seekers	Percent	Female	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity		5	15.3
	Percent	Male	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity		1.3	7.8
Old-age/retired	Percent	Female	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity		12.7	7.4
	Percent	Male	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity		7.5	4.4
Student	Percent	Female	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity		55.8	49.5
	Percent	Male	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity		62.6	60.2
Other (Sickness, disability)/not stated	Percent	Female	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity		6.2	13.2

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
	Percent	Male	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity		16.9	19.9
Average number of hours spent in own use production activities by population aged 16 years and above by sex	Mean hours	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		31	25.7
	Mean hours	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		16	13.1
Mean Hours spent per week on own use production activities (domestic duties) by type and sex for population 16 years and above):						
Collect firewood	Mean hour	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		2.9	4.7
	Mean hour	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		1.6	3.9
Searching fodder or grazing	Mean hour	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		2.9	7.3
	Mean hour	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		3.6	10
Water fetching	Mean hour	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		3	4.3
	Mean hour	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		2.2	4
Manufacturing household goods for own for family use	Mean hour	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		0.7	7.1
	Mean hour	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		0.1	5
Construction your dwelling, making majors repairs on it, farm building, and private roads.	Mean hour	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		0.4	4.4
	Mean hour	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		0.9	7.4
Go on market and Cooking	Mean hour	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		10	12.5
	Mean hour	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		2.2	5.5

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Looking children and elderly	Mean hour	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		6.5	8.8
	Mean hour	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		1.4	3.9
Average number of actually weekly hours worked by main job type:						
Wage Farm	Median hours	Female	EICV3/4/5: Thematic Report on Economic Activity	19.7	26.9	26.9
	Median hours	Male	EICV3/4/5: Thematic Report on Economic Activity	25	33.8	31.8
Wage Non-farm	Median hours	Female	EICV3/4/5: Thematic Report on Economic Activity	42.1	48.2	51.8
	Median hours	Male	EICV3/4/5: Thematic Report on Economic Activity	40	46.8	49.7
Independent Farmer	Median hours	Female	EICV3/4/5: Thematic Report on Economic Activity	20.7	24.8	23.8
	Median hours	Male	EICV3/4/5: Thematic Report on Economic Activity	20.6	28.5	26.7
Independent Non-farm	Median hours	Female	EICV3/4/5: Thematic Report on Economic Activity	24.6	39.7	42.8
	Median hours	Male	EICV3/4/5: Thematic Report on Economic Activity	34.4	48.9	49.9
Unpaid non-farm and other	Median hours	Female	EICV3/4/5: Thematic Report on Economic Activity	24.3	42.1	43.1
	Median hours	Male	EICV3/4/5: Thematic Report on Economic Activity	18.8	36.8	46.2
Employed population in informal sector	Number	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		883,264	1,089,484
		Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		1,176,842	1,265,386
Number of employed population in formal sector	Number	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		162,657	171,535

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
		Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		314,337	311,098
Number of employed population in formal sector out of Agriculture	Number	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018			146,830
		Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018			271,800
Labour force participation by marital status and sex						
Married monogamously	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		43	46.6
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		65	66.6
living together	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		51	58.1
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		78	80.2
Divorced	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		58	58.3
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		73	68.1
Separated	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017			68.9
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017			75.8
Single	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		40	53
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		51	43.9
Widow/Widower	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		29	40
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		28	33.9

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Informal employment rate among employees by sex	Percent	Female	EICV4:Thematic Economic Activity, RLFS Feb 2017 report	88.6		86.4
	Percent	Male	EICV4:Thematic Economic Activity, RLFS Feb 2017 report	88.6		80.2
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 to 2018		54.4	45.4
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 to 2018		35.4	29.1
Combined rate of unemployment and time-related underemployment	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 to 2018		49.7	43.6
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 to 2018		40	35.3
Time-related underemployed	percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 to 2018		31.7	32
	percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 to 2018		30.3	25.2
Labour force subsistence foodstuff producers	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		58	
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		42	
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	Number	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		114,365	102,356
	Number	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		119,763	126,206
Craft and related trades workers	Number	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		50284	62,127
	Number	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		23,9143	204,358
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	Number	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		2701	3935
	Number	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		74,824	88,088

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Elementary occupations	Number	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		612,806	813,742
	Number	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		716,622	882,474
Percentage of formal Employment by sex:						
Employer	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		26.7	21.1
		Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		73.3	78.9
Employees	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		34.2	36.4
		Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		65.8	63.6
own account worker	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		34.8	29.4
		Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		65.2	70.6
member of cooperative	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		33	56.9
		Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		67	43.1
contributing family worker	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		100	85.1
		Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		0	14.9
Percentage of informal Employment by sex:						
Employer	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		38.9	24.1
		Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		61.1	75.9

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Employees	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		40.7	43.6
		Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		59.1	56.4
Own account worker	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		42.7	41.1
		Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		57.3	58.9
Member of cooperative	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		56.4	54.9
		Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		43.6	45.1
Contributing family worker (Unpaid care worker)	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		83.6	77.2
		Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		16.4	22.8
Percentage of population aged 16+years old in /attended trade and technical training by sex	Numbers	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		370,609	422,632
		Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		456,267	534,140
Percentage of total informal sector employees by gender and activity:						
Mining and quarrying	Percent	Female	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016		0.41	0.1
	Percent	Male	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016		2	0.7
Manufacturing	Percent	Female	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016		4	3.5
	Percent	Male	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016		9	8.5
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	Percent	Female	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016		0.08	0.3

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
	Percent	Male	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016		0.1	0.5
Construction	Percent	Female	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016		0.01	0
	Percent	Male	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016		0.03	0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Percent	Female	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016		20.8	23.6
	Percent	Male	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016		21.6	20.1
Transportation and storage	Percent	Female	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016		0.05	0
	Percent	Male	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016		0.37	0
Accommodation and food service activities	Percent	Female	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016		10.9	9
	Percent	Male	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016		15.3	19
Information and communication	Percent	Female	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016		0.43	0.2
	Percent	Male	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016		0.37	0.8
Financial and insurance activities	Percent	Female	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016		0.0	
	Percent	Male	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016		0.0	
Real estate activities	Percent	Female	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016		0.01	0.0
	Percent	Male	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016		0.01	0.1
Professional , scientific and technical activities	Percent	Female	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016		0.08	0.2

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
	Percent	Male	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016		0.46	0.4
Administrative and support service activities	Percent	Female	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016		0.1	0.5
	Percent	Male	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016		0.32	0.7
Arts , entertainment and recreation	Percent	Female	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016		0.01	0.1
	Percent	Male	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016		0.11	0.2
Activities of household	Percent	Female	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016		2.4	2.7
	Percent	Male	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016		11.3	8.8
Employment status in youth population aged 16 to 24 years:						
Inactivity rate for persons aged 16-24 by sex	Percent	Female	EICV 4,5:Thematic Economic Activity		28.8	28.8
	Percent	Male	EICV 4,5:Thematic Economic Activity		28	36.3
Youth 16-30 years old Outside labour force	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2017			52.7
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2017			42.4

5. GENDER AND POVERTY & SOCIAL PROTECTION

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Percentage of households classified as poor by sex of head of household	Percent	Female headed	EICV3/4/5: Gender Thematic Report	47	43.8	39.5
	Percent	Male headed	EICV3/4/5: Gender Thematic Report	44.3	36.9	37.6
Percentage of households classified as extremely poor by sex of head of household	Percent	Female headed	EICV3/4/5: Gender Thematic Report	26	19.5	17.8
	Percent	Male headed	EICV3/4/5: Gender Thematic Report	23.6	14.6	15
Poverty rate of population by demographic group by sex:						
Adult	Percent	Female	EICV5, Rwanda poverty Profile		35.9	34.8
	Percent	Male	EICV5, Rwanda poverty Profile		33.2	31.6
Child	Percent	Girls	EICV5, Rwanda poverty Profile		44.6	44.8
	Percent	Boys	EICV5, Rwanda poverty Profile		44.7	44.2
Percentage of population aged 5+yr with major disabilities by sex	Percent	Female	EICV3/4/5: Gender Thematic Report	4.5	4.1	4.2
	Percent	Male	EICV3/4/5: Gender Thematic Report	4.4	3.8	4.2
Percentage of population with disability by type of disability:						
vision disability	Percent	Female	EICV 4,5: Main indicators Report		7.6	6.5
	Percent	Male	EICV 4,5: Main indicators Report		9.8	6.8
Deaf or mute	Percent	Female	EICV 4,5: Main indicators Report		8.5	8.4

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
	Percent	Male	EICV 4,5: Main indicators Report		8.5	8.8
disability in the arms	Percent	Female	EICV 4,5: Main indicators Report		11.2	12.8
	Percent	Male	EICV 4,5: Main indicators Report		13.8	13
disability in the legs	Percent	Female	EICV 4,5: Main indicators Report		22.4	21.1
	Percent	Male	EICV 4,5: Main indicators Report		28.6	28.8
mental inability	Percent	Female	EICV 4,5: Main indicators Report		18.3	17
	Percent	Male	EICV 4,5: Main indicators Report		17.9	20.7
traumatised	Percent	Female	EICV 4,5: Main indicators Report		3.3	2.8
	Percent	Male	EICV 4,5: Main indicators Report		1.7	1.9
very old	Percent	Female	EICV 4,5: Main indicators Report		24.1	19
	Percent	Male	EICV 4,5: Main indicators Report		14.5	8.9
other	Percent	Female	EICV 4,5: Main indicators Report		4.7	12.4
	Percent	Male	EICV 4,5: Main indicators Report		5.2	11.2
Percentage of population covered by a health insurance by sex	Percent	Female	EICV4, DHS 2014/15, EICV5 2017	70.5	74	74.5
	Percent	Male	EICV4, DHS 2014/15, EICV5 2017	69.4	72.8	73.4
Percentage of population by type of medical insurance by sex:						
Mutuelle de santé (Mutual/ Community)	Percent	Female	RDHS 2010/11, RDHS 2014-15, EICV5 2017	95.3	94.1	94.2

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2010/11, RDHS 2014-15, EICV5 2017	95.8	93.7	92.8
RAMA/RSSB	Percent	Female	RDHS 2010/11, RDHS 2014-15, EICV5 2017	3	4.2	3.9
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2010/11, RDHS 2014-15, EICV5 2017	2.7	4.6	4.6
MMI	Percent	Female	RDHS 2010/11, RDHS 2014-15, EICV5 2017	0.4	0.7	1.1
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2010/11, RDHS 2014-15, EICV5 2017	0.3	0.4	1.4
Private Commercial Insurance Companies	Percent	Female	RDHS 2010/11, RDHS 2014-15, EICV5 2017	0.4	0.6	0.2
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2010/11, RDHS 2014-15, EICV5 2017	0.3	0.8	0.2
Others Medical insurance (FARG)	Percent	Female	RDHS 2010/11, RDHS 2014-15, EICV5 2017		0.2	0.7
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2010/11, RDHS 2014-15, EICV5 2017		0.4	0.9
Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities by sex	Percent	Female	RDHS 2010/11, RDHS 2014-15		62.9	55.9
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2010/11, RDHS 2014-15		63.6	56
Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities and have Birth certificate by sex	Percent	Female	RDHS 2010/11, RDHS 2014-15		6.4	2.6
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2010/11, RDHS 2014-15		6.8	2.7
Percentage of population aged 0–17 years old by biological parents' survivorship by sex:						
Mother alive, father alive	Percent	Female	RDHS 2010/11, RDHS 2014-15	85.5	88.5	88.5
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2010/11, RDHS 2014-15	85.5	88.5	88.5
Mother alive, father dead/survivorship unknown	Percent	Female	RDHS 2010/11, RDHS 2014-15	9.6	6.8	6.8

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2010/11, RDHS 2014-15	8.9	6.4	6.4
Mother dead/survivorship unknown, father alive	Percent	Female	RDHS 2010/11, RDHS 2014-15	2.1	1.6	1.6
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2010/11, RDHS 2014-15	2.4	1.6	1.6
Mother dead/survivorship unknown, father dead/survivorship unknown	Percent	Female	RDHS 2010/11, RDHS 2014-15	1.7	1	1
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2010/11, RDHS 2014-15	1.9	1	1
Survivorship for one or both parent not stated	Percent	Female	RDHS 2010/11, RDHS 2014-15	1.2	0.9	0.9
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2010/11, RDHS 2014-15	1.2	0.8	0.8
Percentage of population aged 0–17 years old by cohabitation with biological parents by sex:						
Lives with both parents	Percent	Female	RDHS 2010/11, RDHS 2014-15	60.6	62.8	62.8
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2010/11, RDHS 2014-15	61.4	63.6	63.6
Lives with mother only	Percent	Female	RDHS 2010/11, RDHS 2014-15	23.1	21.7	21.7
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2010/11, RDHS 2014-15	22.6	22	22
Lives with father only	Percent	Female	RDHS 2010/11, RDHS 2014-15	2.2	2	2
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2010/11, RDHS 2014-15	2.6	2.5	2.5
Lives with no parent	Percent	Female	RDHS 2010/11, RDHS 2014-15	14.1	12.7	12.7
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2010/11, RDHS 2014-15	13.3	11.2	11.2
Percentage of population aged 0–17 years old currently attending school by survivorship of parents:						

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Both parents deceased	Percent	Female	RDHS 2010/11, RDHS 2014-15	83.8	(90.5)	(90.5)
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2010/11, RDHS 2014-15	91.2	77.1	77.1
Both parents alive and living with at least one parent	Percent	Female	RDHS 2010/11, RDHS 2014-15	96	95.8	95.8
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2010/11, RDHS 2014-15	96.2	93.8	93.8
Ratio of the percentage with both parents deceased to the percentage with both parents alive and living with a parent	Ratio	Female	RDHS 2010/11, RDHS 2014-15	0.95	(0.95)	(0.95)
	Ratio	Male	RDHS 2010/11, RDHS 2014-15	0.87	0.82	0.82
Percentage distribution of households which have taken part in the VUP public works programme by sex of HH headed	Percent	Female headed	NISR: EICV4 (2013/2014) Social Protection and VUP report		34.1	
	Percent	Male headed	NISR: EICV4 (2013/2014) Social Protection and VUP report		65.9	
Percentage distribution of individuals who have taken part in VUP public works programme by sex	Percent	Female	NISR: EICV4 (2013/2014) Social Protection and VUP report		55.4	
	Percent	Male	NISR: EICV4 (2013/2014) Social Protection and VUP report		44.6	
Among VUP participating households, distribution of VUP component by sex of household head:						
Public works	Percent	Female	EICV3/4 : Thematic Report on Social Protection; EICV5 Main Indicators	27.9	34.1	43.1
	Percent	Male	EICV3/4 : Thematic Report on Social Protection; EICV5 Main Indicators	72.1	65.9	56.9
Direct support	Percent	Female	EICV4 : Thematic Report on Social Protection; EICV5 Main Indicators		64.6	70.2
	Percent	Male	EICV4 : Thematic Report on Social Protection; EICV5 Main Indicators		35.4	29.8
Financial services	Percent	Female	EICV4 : Thematic Report on Social Protection; EICV5 Main Indicators		22.3	20

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
	Percent	Male	EICV4 : Thematic Report on Social Protection; EICV5 Main Indicators		77.7	80
Percentage of population beneficiaries of Social Security Programs by sex:						
Number of contributors of pension insurance	Number	Female	GMO: State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018	104,508	106,942	106,942
	Number	Male	GMO: State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018	247,577	253,342	253,342
Number of beneficiaries of pension	Number	Female	GMO: State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018	14,862	15,057	15,057
	Number	Male	GMO: State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018	19,040	19,200	19,200
Number of beneficiaries of occupational hazard	Number	Female	GMO: State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018	985	999	999
	Number	Male	GMO: State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018	1,132	1,149	1,149

6. GENDER AND JUSTICE, HUMAN RIGHT AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Percentage of judges in Supreme Court by sex	Percent	Female	Supreme court: Human resources Department: 2014, 2016 & 2018	41	37	42
	Percent	Male	Supreme court: Human resources Department: 2014, 2016 & 2018	59	63	58
Percentage of Inspectors in Supreme Court by sex	Percent	Female	Supreme court: Human resources Department: 2014, 2016 & 2018	17	40	40
	Percent	Male	Supreme court: Human resources Department: 2014, 2016 & 2018	83	60	60
Percentage of Judges in High Courts by sex	Percent	Female	Supreme court: Human resources Department: 2014, 2016 & 2018	32	33	34
	Percent	Male	Supreme court: Human resources Department: 2014, 2016 & 2018	68	67	66
Percentage of Judges in intermediate Courts by sex	Percent	Female	Supreme court: Human resources Department: 2014, 2016 & 2018	41	34	36
	Percent	Male	Supreme court: Human resources Department: 2014, 2016 & 2018	59	66	64
Percentage of Judges in lower/primary Courts by sex	Percent	Female	Supreme court: Human resources Department: 2014, 2016 & 2018	42	45	50.4
	Percent	Male	Supreme court: Human resources Department: 2014, 2016 & 2018	58	55	49.6
Percentage of Judges in Commercial Courts by sex	Percent	Female	Supreme court: Human resources Department: 2014, 2016 & 2018	27	23	20
	Percent	Male	Supreme court: Human resources Department: 2014, 2016 & 2018	73	77	80
Percentage of Judges in high Commercial Courts by sex	Percent	Female	Supreme court: Human resources Department: 2016			33
	Percent	Male	Supreme court: Human resources Department: 2016			67
Percentage of national prosecutors by sex	Percent	Female	Supreme court: Human resources Department: 2014, 2016 & 2018	38.6	46.5	46.5

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
	Percent	Male	Supreme court: Human resources Department: 2014, 2016 & 2018	61.3	53.5	53.5
Judges and magistrate	Percent	Female	Supreme court: Human resources Department: 2016 & 2018		44	49.7
	Percent	Male	Supreme court: Human resources Department: 2016 & 2018		56	50.3
Percentage of Principal registrars	Percent	Female	Supreme Court: Annual report of 2017/18			52.6
	Percent	Male	Supreme Court: Annual report of 2017/18			47.4
Percentage of All registrars	Percent	Female	Supreme Court: Annual report of 2017/18			60.3
	Percent	Male	Supreme Court: Annual report of 2017/18			39.7
All administrative staff of the Ministry of Justice (MINIJUST)	Percent	Female	Supreme Court: Annual report of 2017/18 & GMO: State of Gender equality in Rwanda, 2018		50.3	47.4
	Percent	Male	Supreme Court: Annual report of 2017/18 & GMO: State of Gender equality in Rwanda, 2018		49.7	52.6
Staff of National commission for the fight against Genocide	Percent	Female	GMO: State of Gender equality in Rwanda, 2018		47.9	45.1
	Percent	Male	GMO: State of Gender equality in Rwanda, 2018		52.1	54.9
Staff of National Commission for Human Rights	Percent	Female	GMO: State of Gender equality in Rwanda, 2018		70.4	70.4
	Percent	Male	GMO: State of Gender equality in Rwanda, 2018		29.6	29.6
Percentage of men and women in decision making position in the National Public Prosecution Authority	Percent	Female	NPPA, Human Resources Department 2016 & 2018	40	40	31
	Percent	Male	NPPA, Human Resources Department 2016 & 2018	60	60	69
Number of GBV cases received at Isange One Stop Centers						
GBV victims with symptoms of physical violence	Number	Female	GMO: State of Gender equality in Rwanda, 2018		4629	4665
	Number	Male	GMO: State of Gender equality in Rwanda, 2018		2017	1715
GBV victims with symptoms of sexual violence	Number	Female	GMO: State of Gender equality in Rwanda, 2018		7322	7509
	Number	Male	GMO: State of Gender equality in Rwanda, 2018		273	300
Number of women victims of GBV assisted by legal aid providers	Number	Female	MINIJUST, Annual report 2014/15 & 2018/19		12728	43273
Percentage of women and men who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15	Percent	Female	RDHS2014-15	41.2	35	35
	Percent	Male	RDHS2014-15		39	39
Percentage of women and men aged 15-49years old who have experienced physical violence within the 12 months preceding survey	Percent	Female	RDHS2014-15		14	14
	Percent	Male	RDHS2014-15		11	11
Percentage of women and men aged 15-49years old who have ever experienced sexual violence	Percent	Female	RDHS2014-15	22.3	22	22
	Percent	Male	RDHS2014-15		5	5
	Percent	Female	RDHS2014-15		8	8

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Percentage of women and men aged 15-49years old who have experienced sexual violence at least once in the 12 months preceding survey	Percent	Male	RDHS2014-15		1	1
Proportion of women and men aged 15-49 subjected to physical and /or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner , in the last 12 months	Percent	Female	RDHS2014-15		20.7	20.7
	Percent	Male	RDHS2014-15		7	7
Proportion of women and men aged 15-49 subjected to sexual violence by a person other than an intimate partner since age 15	Percent	Female	RDHS2014-15		60.9	60.9
	Percent	Male	RDHS2014-15		65.8	65.8
Percentage of female and male inmates	Percent	Female	GMO: State of Gender equality in Rwanda, 2018			7.2
	Percent	Male	GMO: State of Gender equality in Rwanda, 2018			92.8
Rwanda correctional services (RCS) personnel	Percent	Female	GMO: State of Gender equality in Rwanda, 2018		13	24
	Percent	Male	GMO: State of Gender equality in Rwanda, 2018		87	76
Mediators (Aabunzi)	Percent	Female	GMO: State of Gender equality in Rwanda, 2018			45
	Percent	Male	GMO: State of Gender equality in Rwanda, 2018			55

7. GENDER AND ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Percentage of households by main mode of household waste disposal by sex of the household head:						
Compost dumping	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4 Thematic Report on Environment, EICV5 Main Indicators	54.1	47.1	38.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4 Thematic Report on Environment, EICV5 Main Indicators	61.4	53.2	44
Private dust (Rubbish collection service)	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4 Thematic Report on Environment, EICV5 Main Indicators	4.2	5.4	7.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4 Thematic Report on Environment, EICV5 Main Indicators	5.2	6.5	8.7
Public refuse dumps	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4 Thematic Report on Environment, EICV5 Main Indicators	1.5	1.5	1.7
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4 Thematic Report on Environment, EICV5 Main Indicators	2	1.5	2.1
On the farms / in the bush	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4 Thematic Report on Environment, EICV5 Main Indicators	37.1	45.6	52
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4 Thematic Report on Environment, EICV5 Main Indicators	28.8	38.4	44
In a river/Stream/Drain/Gutter	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4 Thematic Report on Environment, EICV5 Main Indicators	2.8	0.2	0.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4 Thematic Report on Environment, EICV5 Main Indicators	2.4	0.1	0.2
Other modes of waste disposal	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4 Thematic Report on Environment, EICV5 Main Indicators	0.2	0.1	0.5
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4 Thematic Report on Environment, EICV5 Main Indicators	0	0.2	0.4
Percentage of households using improved sanitation by type of toilet facility by sex of the household head:						
Flush toilet/Water closet (WC) system	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5 Main Indicators Report	1.2	1.5	1.5
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5 Main Indicators Report	1.9	1.9	2

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Pit latrine with solid slab	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5 Main Indicators Report	65.8	76.5	79.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5 Main Indicators Report	75.5	85.7	86
Pit latrine- not shared	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5 Main Indicators Report		55.3	59.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5 Main Indicators Report		66.3	68.7
Percentage of households using unimproved sanitation by type of toilet facility by sex of the household head:						
Bush/ no toilet	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5 Main Indicators Report	10.1	6	6.8
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5 Main Indicators Report	4.6	2.2	2.8
Pit latrine without slab (unimproved facility)	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5 Main Indicators Report	22.9	17.4	12.4
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5 Main Indicators Report	18	12.1	9
Others	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5 Main Indicators Report			0.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5 Main Indicators Report			0.1
Percentage of households possessing an energy saving stove (efficient cook stove) by sex of the head of household	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Thematic Report on Households and Housing & EICV5 Utilities and amenities report		33.1	13.5
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Thematic Report on Households and Housing & EICV5 Utilities and amenities report		35.9	13.5
Percentage of households by type of cooking stove by sex of head of HH:						
Three stone	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV5 Thematic report on Utilities and amenities			58.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV5 Thematic report on Utilities and amenities			51.5

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Self-Built Stove	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV5 Thematic report on Utilities and amenities			13.6
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV5 Thematic report on Utilities and amenities			15.2
Manufactured Stove	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV5 Thematic report on Utilities and amenities			1
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV5 Thematic report on Utilities and amenities			1.4
Charcoal/ fire stove	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV5 Thematic report on Utilities and amenities			13
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV5 Thematic report on Utilities and amenities			17.3
Efficient cook stove	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV5 Thematic report on Utilities and amenities			13.5
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV5 Thematic report on Utilities and amenities			13.5
Other	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV5 Thematic report on Utilities and amenities			0.6
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV5 Thematic report on Utilities and amenities			1.1
Percentage of HH by cooking stove installation place and by sex of head of HH						
In dwelling not situated in the sleeping area	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV5 Thematic report on Utilities and amenities			23.2
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV5 Thematic report on Utilities and amenities			18.3
In dwelling situated in the sleeping area	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV5 Thematic report on Utilities and amenities			6.7
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV5 Thematic report on Utilities and amenities			4.4

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
In a separate dwelling	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV5 Thematic report on Utilities and amenities			48.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV5 Thematic report on Utilities and amenities			55.1
In a veranda	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV5 Thematic report on Utilities and amenities			1.2
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV5 Thematic report on Utilities and amenities			1.3
Outdoors	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV5 Thematic report on Utilities and amenities			20.5
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV5 Thematic report on Utilities and amenities			20
Others	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV5 Thematic report on Utilities and amenities			0.2
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV5 Thematic report on Utilities and amenities			0.9
Percentage of households by main source of energy for cooking by sex of the household head:						
Electricity	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Utilities and amenities	0.0	0.1	0.0
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Utilities and amenities	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gas	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Utilities and amenities	0.0	0.1	0.9
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Utilities and amenities	0.0	0.2	1.2
Biogas	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Utilities and amenities	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Utilities and amenities	0.1	0.0	0.0
Kerosene	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Utilities and amenities	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Utilities and amenities	0.0	0.1	0.0

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Firewood	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Utilities and amenities	88.5	86.3	84.7
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Utilities and amenities	85.5	82.2	78.3
Charcoal	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Utilities and amenities	8.1	12.2	13
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Utilities and amenities	11.6	16.2	18.9
Grass/Leaves	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Utilities and amenities	3	1.1	0.8
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Utilities and amenities	2	0.6	0.6
Other sources	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Utilities and amenities	0	0.1	0.6
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Utilities and amenities	0.8	0.6	1
Percentage of HHs that received information on environmental issues, by sex of HH headed	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4, Thematic Report on Environment	63.3	78.7	78.7
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4, Thematic Report on Environment	51.9	87.0	87.0
Percentage of individuals reporting any illness over past 4 weeks , by environment related characteristics by sex of head HH	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4, Thematic Report on Environment		27.7	27.7
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4, Thematic Report on Environment		22.7	22.7
Percentage of Male and Female who are members of Charcoaling Cooperatives	Percent	Female headed HH	RCA, Administrative Data, 2018	37.90	38.7	44.6
	Percent	Male headed HH	RCA, Administrative Data, 2018	62.10	61.3	55.4

8. GENDER AND DECISION-MAKING & PUBLIC LIFE

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Cabinet Ministerial Positions	Percent	Female	Prime Minister's Office Website, 2014 & 2016 & 2019	36.8	40	50
	Percent	Male	Prime Minister's Office Website, 2014 & 2016 & 2019	63.2	60	50
Permanent Secretaries	Percent	Female	GMO: The State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018	31.6	35.3	30
	Percent	Male	GMO: The State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018	68.4	64.7	70
Director General in the Ministries	Percent	Female	GMO: The State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018		40	34.4
	Percent	Male	GMO: The State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018		60	65.6
Ambassadors	Percent	Female	MINAFET, reported data 2014, 2016 & 2017	23.8	22.6	32
	Percent	Male	MINAFET, reported data 2014, 2016 & 2017	76.2	77.4	68
Percentage of female and male Head of Public institutions	Percent	Female	GMO: Gender Profile on Governance and Security, 2014; GMO: The State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018	15.7	19.5	20
	Percent	Male	GMO: Gender Profile on Governance and Security, 2014; GMO: The State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018	84.3	80.5	80
Directors of Units	Percent	Female	GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018		21.4	24.5
	Percent	Male	GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018		78.6	75.5
Members of Parliament in the Chamber of Deputies	Percent	Female	GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018	56.4	64	61
	Percent	Male	GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018	43.6	36	39
Members of Parliament in chamber of Senate	Percent	Female	Parliament Administrative Data, 2018	38.5	38	38
	Percent	Male	Parliament Administrative Data, 2018	61.5	62	62
Governors and Mayor of Kigali City	Percent	Female	NEC Local Government Elections Report 2016 & GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018	25	40	40
	Percent	Male	NEC Local Government Elections Report 2016 & GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018	75	60	60
District Mayors	Percent	Female	NEC Local Government Elections Report 2016 & GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018	6.6	16.7	26.7
	Percent	Male	NEC Local Government Elections Report 2016 & GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018	93.3	83.3	73.3
District Vice-Mayor in charge of Economic Affairs	Percent	Female	NEC Local Government Elections Report 2016 & GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018		20	16,7
	Percent	Male	NEC Local Government Elections Report 2016 & GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018		80	83.3

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
District Vice Mayor in charge of Social Affairs	Percent	Female	NEC Local Government Elections Report 2016 & GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018		76.7	66.7
	Percent	Male	NEC Local Government Elections Report 2016 & GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018		23.3	33.3
Member of Districts Consultative Council	Percent	Female	NEC Local Government Elections Report 2016 & GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018	44.8	45.2	45.2
	Percent	Male	NEC Local Government Elections Report 2016 & GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018	55.2	54.8	54.8
Member of Sectors Consultative Council	Percent	Female	NEC Local Government Elections Report 2016		42.7	42.7
	Percent	Male	NEC Local Government Elections Report 2016		57.3	57.3
Member of Cells Consultative Council	Percent	Female	NEC Local Government Elections Report 2016		34.5	41.6
	Percent	Male	NEC Local Government Elections Report 2016		65.5	58
Member of village (Umudugudu) Executive Committees by sex	Percent	Female	NEC 2016,/2018 NEC 2017			39.4
	Percent	Male	NEC 2016,/2018 NEC 2017			60.6
District Executive Secretaries	Percent	Female	MINALOC Administrative Records, 2014 & 2016 & 2018	6.7	7	10
	Percent	Male	MINALOC Administrative Records, 2014 & 2016 & 2018	93.3	93	90
Sector Executive Secretaries	Percent	Female	MINALOC Administrative Records, 2014 & 2016 & 2018	9.1	11	17
	Percent	Male	MINALOC Administrative Records, 2014 & 2016 & 2018	90.9	89	83
Cell Executive Secretaries	Percent	Female	MINALOC Administrative Records, 2014 & 2016 & 2018	37.7	35	36
	Percent	Male	MINALOC Administrative Records, 2014 & 2016 & 2018	62.3	65	64
Share of female police officers	Percent	Female	Data from RNP 2016 & GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018		16	21
	Percent	Male	Data from RNP 2016 & GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018		84	79

9. GENDER AND INFRASTRUCTURE, ICT & MEDIA

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Percentage of households accessing improved source of water by the sex of the head of HH	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV 4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities Amenities	72.4	85.9	86.6
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV 4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities Amenities	73.3	84.4	87.7
Households with access to improved water sources within 200 meters and 500 meters by sex of head of HH:						
within 200 meters	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4 Thematic report on Environment & EICV5 Main Indicators Report	14.8	24.6	34.2
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4 Thematic report on Environment & EICV5 Main Indicators Report	14.6	27	34.4
within 500 meters	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4 Thematic report on Environment & EICV5 Main Indicators Report	38	51.6	60.7
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4 Thematic report on Environment & EICV5 Main Indicators Report	36	52.9	60
Mean time to improved drinking water source (minutes)	minutes	Female headed HH	EICV4, Thematic Report on Environment & EICV5 Utilities and Amenities report	14.7	11.4	9.6
	minutes	Male headed HH	EICV4, Thematic Report on Environment & EICV5 Utilities and Amenities report	14.3	11.2	9.6
Percentage of households by main source of water by sex of the head of household:						
Internal pipe-born water	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.3	1	1
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.5	0.8	0.8
Pipe-born water in the compound	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	4.8	7	7.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	7.9	8.5	10.1
Public tap out of the compound	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	26.7	32.7	37.2

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	28	34.5	38.7
Protected spring/Well	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	39.9	41.7	42
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	36	37.2	38.8
Unprotected Spring/Well	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	13.5	7.1	7.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	12.9	7.7	7
Rain water	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.6	0.3	0.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.7	0.2	0.1
River	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	6.5	11.1	1.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	6.4	11.8	1.2
Lake/Stream/Pond/Surface Water	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	6.4	5	5.2
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	6.4	5.4	4.1
Other sources	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.2	2.1	1.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.2	2.4	1
Percentage of households by main source of energy for lighting by sex of the household head:						
Electricity by REG	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	7.3	16.2	20.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	12.1	21.1	29.4

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Solar power	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.1	1.1	4.5
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.4	1.9	8.3
Lattern	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	38	14.6	4.4
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	33.5	12.6	3.3
Oil Lamp	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	8.3	4.7	1.4
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	10.2	5.1	1.5
Candle	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	6.3	7.3	6.6
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	5.7	7.4	6
Firewood	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	14.9	10	7.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	6.4	4	2.5
Other sources (batteries)	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	25.1	46	55.7
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	31.6	47.9	49.1
Percentage of households by type of habitat by sex of the household head:						
Umudugudu (Clustered rural settlement)	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	36.8	49.2	60.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	37.7	49.2	58.5
Dispersed/Isolated housing	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	39.9	27.4	24.6

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Planned urban housing	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	36.2	24.9	22.9
	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.3	1.5	2.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.7	1.6	3.1
Spontaneous/squatter housing	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	18.2	19.7	13.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	20	22	15.5
Other type of housing	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	4.4	2	0
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	4.9	2.3	0
Percentage of households by type of building by sex of the household head:						
House occupied by one household	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	92.6	90.4	89.2
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	92.4	90.4	88.7
House occupied by several households	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	53.9	5.1	3.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	2.6	4.4	4
Storey building occupied by one or more households	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0	0.1	0.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.1	0.1	0.1
Several buildings in a compound occupied by several households	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	2.6	2.7	6.7
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	3.3	2.7	5.8

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Other type of building	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	1	1.7	0.7
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	1.6	2.4	1.5
Percentage of households by tenure of the household by sex of the household head:						
Owner	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	85.1	81.1	76.2
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	83.6	80.8	76.6
Tenant	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	6.6	10.3	14.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	11	14.6	17.5
Free lodging	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	7.3	4.1	8.8
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	4.7	8.1	5.1
Staff housing	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.2	0.2	0.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.4	0.3	0.5
Refuge/Temporary camp settlement	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.6	0.3	0.4
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.3	0.2	0.1
Other type of tenure	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.3	0	0.4
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.1	0.1	0.1

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Percentage of households by main material of the walls of the household by sex of the household head:						
Wood/Mud	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	39.8	33.1	27.7
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	33.5	27.7	21.5
Wood/ Cement mud	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	15.5	19.7	25.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	20	25.7	31.9
Sun dried bricks	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	35.8	36.5	36
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	36.3	35.9	35.2
Cement Blocks/Concrete	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	5.6	7.2	7.2
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	5.5	6	6.5
Timber	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.9	0.4	0.4
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.8	0.6	0.4
Burnt bricks	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	1.8	2.1	2
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	2.7	3	3
Other materials	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.3	0.6	0.9
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.3	0.5	0.6
Percentage of households by main material of the roof of the main building by sex of the household head:						

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Iron sheets	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	53.9	60.7	66.4
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	54.6	61.2	67.6
Local tiles	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	42.6	39	32.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	42.5	38.2	33.4
Cartoons/Sheathing/plywood	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.8	0.1	0.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.8	0.1	0
Grass/Thatch or leaves	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	2.6	0.2	0
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.2	0.4	0
concrete	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0	0	0
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.1	0	0
other	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.1	0	0.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.1	0	0
Percentage of households by type of floor of the household by sex of the household head:						
Earth/Sand	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	81.1	76.8	72
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	77.4	73	66.9
Hardened dung	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	2.7	3.1	3.2

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	2	2.6	2.7
Concrete/cement	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	14.8	18.5	22.4
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	18	22.1	27
Burnt Bricks	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	1.1	1	0.9
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	1.7	1.2	1.3
Other type of floor	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.5	0.7	1.5
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	1	1.2	2.1
Mean number of persons per bedroom (residential promiscuity index) of households by sex of household head	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	1.9	1.9	1.8
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	2.4	2.4	2.3
Percentage of households possessing specific ICT assets by sex of household head:						
Radio	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	46.5	41.5	59.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	65.5	66.1	78.6
Television	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	3.4	6.1	5.7
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	7.6	11.2	11.9
Cell/mobile phone	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	35.1	50.9	54.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	49	68	71.1

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Computer	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.8	1.7	2.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	2	2.8	3.6
Bicycle	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	5.3	6.5	4.9
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	16.4	18.9	16.2
Percentage of Population aged 15-24years old who is a Computer literate by sex	Percent	Female	EICV 4,5: Thematic Report on Gender	5.5	10.3	9.7
	Percent	Male	EICV 4,5: Thematic Report on Gender	7.6	11.5	11.4
Percentage of Population aged 15years and above who is a Computer literate by sex	Percent	Female	EICV 4,5: Thematic Report on Gender	3.9	6.8	7.2
	Percent	Male	EICV 4,5: Thematic Report on Gender	7	10.3	10.9
Percentage of households whose members have access to Internet by sex of the household head	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV 4,5: Thematic Report on Gender	2.6	8	13.2
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV 4,5: Thematic Report on Gender	4	9.6	18.5

10. GENDER AND TRADE, BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Number (percentage) of people in exports business in informal cross-border trade by sex	Number	Female	NISR Statistics Economic Unit, 2013, 2016 & 2018	546,520	571,984	752,679
	Number	Male	NISR Statistics Economic Unit, 2013, 2016 & 2018	299,351	305,775	326,987
Number (percentage) of people in imports business in informal cross-border trade by sex	Number	Female	NISR Statistics Economic Unit, 2013, 2016 & 2018	129,593	166,870	105,641
	Number	Male	NISR Statistics Economic Unit, 2013, 2016 & 2018	339,699	399,980	331,348
Distribution (in numbers) of sole proprietor establishments (enterprises) by sex of owner	Number	Female	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017		38,017	56,859
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017		101,665	117,254
Distribution (in numbers) of sole proprietor establishments by sex of owner and size:						
Micro (1-to-3 employees)	Number	Female	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017		36,169	54,813
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017		96,987	112,242
Small (4-to-30 employees)	Number	Female	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017		1,817	2,005
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017		4,538	4,824
Medium (31-to-100 employees)	Number	Female	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017		27	25

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017		104	141
Large (+100 employees)	Number	Female	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017		4	16
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017		36	47
Distribution (in numbers) of Establishments (enterprises) by size and by sex of manager:						
Micro (1-to-3 employees)	Number	Female	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017		37,609	56,740
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017		101,285	114,306
Small (4-to-30 employees)	Number	Female	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017		3,424	3,638
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017		9,938	9,719
Medium (31-to-100 employees)	Number	Female	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017		351	366
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017		1,234	1,332
Large (+100 employees)	Number	Female	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017		33	42

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017		243	305
Distribution (in numbers) of sole proprietor establishments by economic activity and sex of owner:						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing business	Number	Female	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017	31	150	25
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017	359	601	111
Mining and quarrying	Number	Female	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017	14	32	21
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017	14	250	155
Manufacturing business	Number	Female	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017	3,652	4,112	5,172
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017	355	6,630	7,970
Electricity, gas , steam and air conditioning supply	Number	Female	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017	36	2	11
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017	53	23	39
Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activity	Number	Female	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017	46	15	120

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Construction industry	Number	Male	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017	101	49	248
	Number	Female	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017	3	7	10
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017	49	150	63
Wholesale and retail trade ; repair of motor vehicles	Number	Female	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017	18,727	23,986	34,888
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017	44,096	54,478	58,705
Transportation and storage	Number	Female	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017	16	37	10
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017	91	251	138
Accommodation and food service activities	Number	Female	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017	6,984	9,660	13,290
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017	25,578	34,966	37,864
Information and communication	Number	Female	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017	46	28	82
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017	413	375	922

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Financial and insurance activities	Number	Female	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017	22	307	122
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017	46	842	296
Real estate activities	Number	Female	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017	1	1	18
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017	10	3	50
Professional, Scientific and technical activities	Number	Female	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017		308	249
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017		654	667
Administrative and support services activities	Number	Female	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017		328	572
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017		601	722
Education service industries	Number	Female	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017	39	875	132
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017	129	2,602	339
Health and social service activities	Number	Female	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017	58	406	163

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017	180	833	318
Arts, entertainment and recreation	Number	Female	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017		31	27
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017		124	254
Other services activities	Number	Female	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017		1132	2230
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017		9,268	9,288
Number of employees by institutional sector by sex						
Private sector	Number	Female	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017		107,506	149,755
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017		207,632	259,748
Public sector	Number	Female	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017		25,785	31,308
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017		37,167	46,860
Public Private Partnership	Number	Female	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017		21,913	25,276
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017		28,245	31,440

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Cooperative	Number	Female	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017		14,576	18,736
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017		21,575	29,311
NGO (Local)	Number	Female	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017		7,659	6,799
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017		17,472	13,570
NGO(International)	Number	Female	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017		1,709	1,529
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishments Census Report 2014 & 2017		2,063	2,405

11. GENDER AND AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK & FORESTRY

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Percentage of households with any member currently owning farm land by sex of head of HH	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV3/4/5: Thematic Report on Gender	93.4	88.8	81.8
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV3/4/5: Thematic Report on Gender	92.7	89.5	79.5
Land Ownership at individual level by sex	Percent	Women only	GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018			24
	Percent	Men only	GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018			14
	Percent	Married couples	GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018			58.3
Percentage of HHs with any livestock raised, by sex of household head	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5: Thematic Report on Gender	64.6	59.5	57.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5: Thematic Report on Gender	69.6	66.2	60.3
Percentage of households who raised cattle by type of cattle source by sex of household head:						
GIRINKA Program	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			18.6
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			11.4
	Percent	Total	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			13
NGOs	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			4.6
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			2.4
	Percent	Total	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			2.9
Gift from friends (pass on)	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			25.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			31.9
	Percent	Total	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			30.4
Bought	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			22.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			29.2
	Percent	Total	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			27,6
Own raised	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			34.4
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			34.6
	Percent	Total	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			34.5
Percentage of Household raising different types of livestock by sex of head of household:						
Cattle	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			51
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			64.6
	Percent	Total	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			61
Goats	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			60.2
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			51,2
	Percent	Total	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			53.6

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Sheep	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			18.6
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			17.9
	Percent	Total	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			18.1
Pigs	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			28
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			31.5
	Percent	Total	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			30.6
Rabbits	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			12.9
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			15.8
	Percent	Total	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			15
Hen	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			26.7
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			36.2
	Percent	Total	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			33.7
other poultry	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			8
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			7.8
	Percent	Total	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			8.2
other livestock	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			9.8
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			8.6
	Percent	Total	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			8.9
Average total area (in Ha) cultivated per HHs by sex of head of Household	Hectare (surface area)	Female	NISR: EICV-4 (2013/2014): Thematic Report Environment and natural resources & EICV5 (2016/2017) Gender Thematic Report	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Hectare (surface area)	Male	NISR: EICV-4 (2013/2014): Thematic Report Environment and natural resources & EICV5 (2016/2017) Gender Thematic Report	0.6	0.6	0.6
Percentage of Agricultural HH by irrigation technique type and by sex of household head:						
Percentage of agricultural HH who practiced irrigation	Percent	Female	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			6.4
	Percent	Male	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			11.5
Surface irrigation	Percent	Female	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			21.1
	Percent	Male	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			25
Flood irrigation (for paddy)	Percent	Female	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			18.7
	Percent	Male	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			12.4
Drip irrigation	Percent	Female	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			0.4
	Percent	Male	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			0.7

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Sprinkler irrigation,	Percent	Female	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			2.8
	Percent	Male	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			2
Traditional technique	Percent	Female	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			61.1
	Percent	Male	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			67.3
Percentage of Households engaging in crop production incurring expenditure on fertilizers (inorganic and organic) by sex of head of household:						
Inorganic /Chemical fertilizers	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: EICV-4 Thematic Report on Environment and Natural resources & EICV5 Thematic Report on Gender	20.9	25.7	27.6
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: EICV-4 Thematic Report on Environment and Natural resources & EICV5 Thematic Report on Gender	32.1	40.3	40.8
Organic fertilizers	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: EICV-4 Thematic Report on Environment and Natural resources & EICV5 Thematic Report on Gender	6.3	7.9	9.9
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: EICV-4 Thematic Report on Environment and Natural resources & EICV5 Thematic Report on Gender	10.5	13.4	13.8
Percentage of agricultural households who used organic fertilizers during season A and by sex of HH head:						
Own prepared organic fertilizers	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			79.2
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			75.6
	Percent	Total	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			76.6
Bought	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			7.6
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			12.8
	Percent	Total	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			11.4
One part bought and the other own prepared	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			3.5
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			5.3
	Percent	Total	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			4.8
Gift	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			9.7
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			6.3
	Percent	Total	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			7.2

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Percentage of HHS cultivating at least one parcel/plot by sex of HH headed (SAS)	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4, Thematic Report on Environment & EICV5 Gender thematic Report	94.6	89.2	81.8
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4, Thematic Report on Environment & EICV5 Gender thematic Report	92.7	86.2	79.6
Percentage of agricultural HH who owned or rented agricultural land in different means for season A of 2017 and by sex of HH head:						
Cultivated owned land	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			93.8
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			92.9
	Percent	Total	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			93.1
cultivated rented land by cash payment	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			21.6
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			35.6
	Percent	Total	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			31.7
cultivated rented land by share of production	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			10.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			13
	Percent	Total	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			12.2
cultivated land rent by others without payment	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			8.9
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			9.7
	Percent	Total	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			9.5
Land transactions made during the last 12 months by Sex of Head of HH:						
Percentage of HHs that bought land	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4 Thematic Report on Environment & EICV5 Gender Thematic Report	6.8	4.5	3.6
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4 Thematic Report on Environment & EICV5 Gender Thematic Report	16.8	14.7	11.6
Percentage of HHS sold land	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4 Thematic Report on Environment & EICV5 Gender Thematic Report	8.8	6.3	7.4
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4 Thematic Report on Environment & EICV5 Gender Thematic Report	9.1	7.6	8.2
Percentage of HHs that rented out land	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4 Thematic Report on Environment & EICV5 Gender Thematic Report	14.3	13.1	12.6
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4 Thematic Report on Environment & EICV5 Gender Thematic Report	10.7	9.2	9.7

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Percentage of HHs that share cropped land in the last 12 months	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4 Thematic Report on Environment & EICV5 Gender Thematic Report	15.1	10	11.2
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4 Thematic Report on Environment & EICV5 Gender Thematic Report	15.9	6.9	6.8
Percentage of HHs that received land from others as gift, dowry, inheritance, or otherwise	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4 Thematic Report on Environment & EICV5 Gender Thematic Report	6	3.7	3.2
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4 Thematic Report on Environment & EICV5 Gender Thematic Report	9.2	7.9	5.7
Percentage of agricultural household with at least one person who received agricultural extensions	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			23.9
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			31.9
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			29.6
Percentage of HH who received funds for agriculture purpose during 2017 by sex HH head	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			6
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			5.5
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			5.7
Percentage HH with at least on member received funds for agricultural purpose and its source during 2017 by sex of HH head:						
Percentage of HH who received funds for agricultural purpose	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			6
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			5.5
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			5.7
Government source fund	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			50.4
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			46.5
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			47.7
NGOs source fund	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			13
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			10.6
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			11.3
Friends/relatives	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			31.5
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			39.7
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			37.3
Other sources fund	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			5
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			3.2
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			3.8
Percentage of agriculture household who are cooperative members by cooperative type and by sex of head of household:						
crop production based cooperative	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			83.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			85.2

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			84.7
Livestock based cooperative	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			8.5
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			8.1
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			8.2
both crop production and livestock cooperative	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			8.5
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			6.1
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			6.6
Percentage of crop producing household engaged in market oriented crop production by season and by sex of HH head:						
Season A 2017	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			51.2
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			60.8
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			58.1
Season B 2017	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			51.5
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			58.9
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			56.8
Percentage of estimated agricultural household by type of main agricultural activity by sex of head of household:						
Crop production	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			25.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			20.5
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			21.8
Livestock	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			1.8
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			1.8
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			1.8
Both crop production and livestock	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			73.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			77.7
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			76.4
Percentage of farmers by type of agricultural activity and by sex of head of Household:						
Crop production only	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			30.5
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			25.7
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			28.6
Crop production and livestock	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			66.4
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			64.8
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			65.8
Livestock only	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			1.5

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			4.8
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			2.8
	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			1.6
Both agricultural and non-agricultural activities	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			4.7
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			2.8
	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			30.5
Percentage of farmers who are cooperative members by cooperative type and by sex of head of household:						
Crop production only	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			25.7
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			28.6
	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			66.4
Crop production and livestock	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			64.8
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			65.8
	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			1.5
Livestock only	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			4.8
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			2.8
	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			1.6
Both agricultural and non-agricultural activities	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			4.7
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			2.8
	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			57.5
Percentage of agricultural laborers aged 16+ by highest level of education and by sex:						
Primary	Percent	Male	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			63.5
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			59.9
	Percent	Female	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			9.1
Secondary	Percent	Male	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			9.8
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			9.4
	Percent	Female	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			0.5
Tertiary	Percent	Male	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			1.3
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			0.8
	Percent	Female	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			32.9
No education	Percent	Male	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			25.5
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			29.9
	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			83.1
Percentage of agricultural households who are cooperative members by cooperative type and sex of Household head:						
Crop production based cooperative	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			83.1

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			85.2
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			84.7
Livestock based cooperative	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			8.5
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			8.1
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			8.2
Both Crop production and livestock cooperative	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			8.5
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			6.1
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			6.6
Water user	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			-
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			0.2
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			0.1
Percentage of agricultural households by season, type of seeds and sex of HH head:						
Traditional seeds	Percent/ Season A	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			98.6
	Percent/ SEASON A	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			98.7
	Percent/ Season B	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			98.9
	Percent/ Season B	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			98.8
Improved seeds	Percent/ Season A	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			18.6
	Percent/ SEASON A	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			25.9
	Percent/ Season B	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			26.9
	Percent/ Season B	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			33.6
Percentage of agricultural households who are members of Twigire Muhinzi group, get contract farming, reared cows from Girinka program and had kitchen garden by sex of household head:						

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Percentage of agricultural households belonging to Twigire Muhinzi group	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			8.5
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			14.7
Percentage of agricultural household who have got contract farming	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			3.2
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			4.6
Percentage of agricultural households who had a kitchen garden	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			40.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			46
Percentage of Agricultural households who reared cow from GIRINKA Program	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			18.6
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			11.4
Percentage of agricultural households by types of received agricultural extension services by sex of household head:						
Percentage of agricultural households who received crop production extension services	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			90.7
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			88.4
Percentage of agricultural households who received livestock extension services	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			1.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			1.3
Percentage of agricultural households who received both crop production and livestock extension services	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			8
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			10.3
Percentage of agricultural households by types of delivered crop production extension services by sex of household head:						
Cropping system	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			78.5
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			75.9
Fertilizers application	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			86.5
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			88.8
Crop protection	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			26.4
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			29
Post-harvest handling and storage	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			4.9
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			7.9
Mechanization	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			0.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			0.1
Plant breeding	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			32.4
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			33.1
Water harvesting techniques	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			1.8
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			2.3

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Soil protection	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			12.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			13.4
Horticulture skills	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			3.7
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			4
Cooperative cropping-based trainings	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			3.8
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			3.2
Other cropping related extension service	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			3.2
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			4.2
Percentage of agricultural households by types of delivered livestock extension services, province and sex of household head:						
Animal keeping	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			83.7
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			83.9
Animal feeding	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			86.7
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			79.1
Veterinary services	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			42.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			46.8
Sanitation	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			32.6
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			32.6
Fodder storage	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			2
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			6.5
Bee keeping	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			2.5
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			1.9
Cooperative livestock-based trainings	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			3.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			4.7
Other livestock related extension services	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			0.4
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			1.2

12. GENDER AND INCOME & ACCESS TO FINANCE

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Percentage of population aged 18 years and above with savings products/services uptake (formally and informally) by sex						
Save in general	Percent	Female	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016		84.3	84.3
	Percent	Male	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016		86.9	86.9
	Percent	total	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016		85.0	85.0
Formal saving	Percent	Female	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016		41.3	41.3
	Percent	Male	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016		56.0	56.0
	Percent	total	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016		48.0	48.0
Banked	Percent	Female	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016		10.6	10.6
	Percent	Male	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016		15.2	15.2
	Percent	total	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016		13.0	13.0
Others formal (non-bank)	Percent	Female	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016		38	38
	Percent	Male	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016		51	51
	Percent	total	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016		43	43
Informally served	Percent	Female	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016		56.5	56.5
	Percent	Male	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016		55.4	55.4
	Percent	total	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016		56	56

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Save at home	Percent	Female	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016		36.7	36.7
	Percent	Male	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016		36.9	36.9
	Percent	total	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016		36	36
Do not save	Percent	Female	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016		15.7	15.7
	Percent	Male	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016		13.1	13.1
	Percent	total	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016		15	15
Percentage of population aged 18 years and above with savings accounts by financial institution and by sex						
Savings account at commercial Bank	Percent	Female	EICV4, 5: Thematic report on Gender (2013/14 & 2026/17)		30.7	26.4
	Percent	Male	EICV4, 5: Thematic report on Gender (2013/14 & 2026/17)		38.5	33.3
Savings account at MFIs or a non Umurenge Sacco	Percent	Female	EICV4, 5: Thematic report on Gender (2013/14 & 2026/17)		5.6	5.8
	Percent	Male	EICV4, 5: Thematic report on Gender (2013/14 & 2026/17)		5.4	7
Savings and credit Cooperatives (SACCOs)	Percent	Female	EICV4, 5: Thematic report on Gender (2013/14 & 2026/17)		61	66.1
	Percent	Male	EICV4, 5: Thematic report on Gender (2013/14 & 2026/17)		53.4	57.4
Saving cooperatives bank	Percent	Female	EICV4, 5: Thematic report on Gender (2013/14 & 2026/17)		2.7	1.7
	Percent	Male	EICV4, 5: Thematic report on Gender (2013/14 & 2026/17)		2.8	2.8
Percentage of population aged 18 years and above by financial institutions which they would trust most with their saving by sex						
Bank	Percent	Female	NISR: Computed from the FinScope 2015 Survey dataset		23.2	23.2
	Percent	Male	NISR: Computed from the FinScope 2015 Survey dataset		29.1	29.1
	Percent	Total	NISR: Computed from the FinScope 2015 Survey dataset		25.7	25.7
Umurenge SACCO	Percent	Female	NISR: Computed from the FinScope 2015 Survey dataset		58.8	58.8
	Percent	Male	NISR: Computed from the FinScope 2015 Survey dataset		57	57
	Percent	Total	NISR: Computed from the FinScope 2015 Survey dataset		58	58
MFIs or a non Umurenge SACCO	Percent	Female	NISR: Computed from the FinScope 2015 Survey dataset		2.6	2.6

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
	Percent	Male	NISR: Computed from the FinScope 2015 Survey dataset		2.6	2.6
	Percent	Total	NISR: Computed from the FinScope 2015 Survey dataset		2.6	2.6
Savings with a group such as a cooperative, VSLA, Tontine, Ikimina	Percent	Female	NISR: Computed from the FinScope 2015 Survey dataset		54.1	54.1
	Percent	Male	NISR: Computed from the FinScope 2015 Survey dataset		52.9	52.9
	Percent	Total	NISR: Computed from the FinScope 2015 Survey dataset		53.6	53.6
Percentage of population aged 18 years and above who secured credit /loan in the last 12 months preceding the survey by sex of creditor	Percent	Female	NISR: Computed from the FinScope 2015 Survey dataset		45.8	45.8
	Percent	Male	NISR: Computed from the FinScope 2015 Survey dataset		49.1	49.1
	Percent	Total	NISR: Computed from the FinScope 2015 Survey dataset		47.2	47.2
Percentage of households accessing formal sources of credit in the last 12 months with the loan from formal sources of credit using land as collateral by sex of head of household:						
Percentage of HHs that used land as a collateral to access formal sources of credit /loan	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Computed from the FinScope 2015 Survey dataset		39.9	39.9
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Computed from the FinScope 2015 Survey dataset		41.6	41.6
Percentage of population aged 18 years and above with credit products/services uptake (formally and informally) by sex						
Borrowed in general	Percent	Female	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016		68.8	68.8
	Percent	Male	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016		71.4	71.4
	Percent	Total	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016		69.9	69.9
Formal credit	Percent	Female	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016		12.5	12.5
	Percent	Male	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016		18.5	18.5
	Percent	Total	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016		14.9	14.9
Banked	Percent	Female	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016		3.2	3.2
	Percent	Male	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016		4.5	4.5

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
	Percent	Total	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016		3.7	3.7
Others formal (non-bank)	Percent	Female	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016		11	11
	Percent	Male	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016		16	16
	Percent	Total	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016		13	13
Informally served	Percent	Female	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016		59.7	59.7
	Percent	Male	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016		59.3	59.3
	Percent	Total	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016		59.5	59.5
friends/family	Percent	Female	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016		29.4	29.4
	Percent	Male	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016		34.3	34.3
	Percent	Total	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016		31.5	31.5
Do not borrow	Percent	Female	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016		31.2	31.2
	Percent	Male	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016		28.6	28.6
	Percent	Total	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016		30.1	30.1
Percentage of households with credit from various sources in the last 12 months, according to sex of head of Household						
Commercial Bank	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)	2.4	3.3	2.2
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)	6.1	7	7.1
	Percent	Total	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)	5.1	6.3	6

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Credit cooperative	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)	5.5	3.2	2.4
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)	8.4	4.5	4
	Percent	Total	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)	7.6	4.2	3.6
Microfinance (MFIs)	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)	0.8	0.9	1.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)	1.3	2.1	2.3
	Percent	Total	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)	1.2	1.8	2
SACCOs	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)	0.4	3.5	3
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)	1.2	5.7	6.8
	Percent	Total	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)	1	5.2	5.9
VUP financial service Loan	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)	0.9	1.7	1.2
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)	1.7	2.5	1.6
	Percent	Total	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)	1.5	2.3	1.5
Ubudehe loan	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		0.6	0.4
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		0.6	1
	Percent	Total	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		0.6	0.9
Employer Loan	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		0.8	0
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		1.2	0.6
	Percent	Total	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		1.1	0.4
Informal lenders	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)	60.1	41.4	13.9

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)	55.1	38.7	12.4
	Percent	Total	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)	56.4	39.9	12.7
Tontine (Community) / Ikimina	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)	18.2	35.2	40.4
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)	20.1	36.1	40.7
	Percent	Total	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)	19.6	35.9	40.5
Borrowed from relatives	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)	27.1	30.1	56.6
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)	26.9	29.2	50.4
	Percent	Total	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)	27	29.4	51.8
Others sources	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)	4.4	1.9	4
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)	4.6	1.5	4.4
	Percent	Total	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)	4.6	1.6	4.3
Percentage of households borrowing for various purposes in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to sex of head of Household:						
Agricultural Equipment	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		11.8	9.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		15.1	10.1
	Percent	Total	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		14.4	9.9
Agricultural inputs	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		1.6	2.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		2.8	3.6
	Percent	Total	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		2.5	3.3
Business expansion	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		14.8	13.4

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		23.9	19.1
	Percent	Total	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		21.8	17.8
Home improvement	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		8.2	6.2
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		12.3	8.9
	Percent	Total	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		11.3	8.2
Education	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		4.9	7.5
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		6.9	6.4
	Percent	Total	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		7.8	6.7
Medical treatment	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		11.7	10.8
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		11.1	11.4
	Percent	Total	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		11.2	11.3
Ceremonial	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		4.5	4.8
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		4.2	3.6
	Percent	Total	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		4.3	3.9
Purchase of household items	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		41.7	24.2
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		34.6	23.6
	Percent	Total	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		36.2	23.7
Livestock purchase	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		2.9	3.4
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		4.1	4.5
	Percent	Total	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		3.8	4.3

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Other reasons	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		21	47.5
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		20.4	41.5
	Percent	Total	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		20.6	42.9
Percentage of currently married women 15-49 by decision making on use of husband's income	Percent	Female decide	NISR: DHS 2010/11-2014/15	2.6	4.4	2.6
	Percent	Male decide	NISR: DHS 2010/11-2014/15	23.7	24.9	23.7
	Percent	Jointly decide	NISR: DHS 2010/11-2014/15	73.6	70	73.6
Percentage of married women with cash earning deciding how their earning are used	Percent	Female decide	NISR: DHS 2010/11-2014/15	18.3	19.5	19.5
	Percent	Male decide	NISR: DHS 2010/11-2014/15	14.7	12.4	12.4
	Percent	Jointly decide	NISR: DHS 2010/11-2014/15	66	67.5	67.5
Percentage of population using a mobile money account by sex.	Percent	Female	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016			33
	Percent	Male	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016			46
Gender wage gap using extended Mincer earning	Percent	Female	Labour Force Survey: Gender Thematic Report, 2019			13.3
Median total monthly earnings at main job	Rwanda Francs (Frws)	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		18200	18200
	Rwanda Francs (Frws)	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		26000	26000
Average monthly cash income from employment of employees aged 16+yrs at main job by sex	Rwanda Francs (Frws)	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		39443	39979
	Rwanda Francs (Frws)	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		66857	69301
Average monthly cash income from employment of employees aged 16+yrs at main job by sex in urban	Rwanda Francs (Frws)	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		81848	91068
	Rwanda Francs (Frws)	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		127944	160395
	Rwanda Francs (Frws)	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		23560	23746

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
Average monthly cash income from employment of employees aged 16+yrs at main job by sex in rural	Rwanda Francs (Frws)	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		39661	34760
Average monthly cash income from employment of employees aged 16-24yrs at main job by sex	Rwanda Francs (Frws)	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		15600	21065
	Rwanda Francs (Frws)	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018		20000	26280
Average monthly cash income (in Frws) from employment of employees aged 16+yrs at main job by level of education attainment:						
None	Rwanda Francs (Frws)	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		19439	18716
	Rwanda Francs (Frws)	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		34443	26234
Primary	Rwanda Francs (Frws)	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		22837	22069
	Rwanda Francs (Frws)	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		50,880	44,966
Lower education	Rwanda Francs (Frws)	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		42,547	38,051
	Rwanda Francs (Frws)	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		74,370	73,893
Upper secondary	Rwanda Francs (Frws)	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		68,610	71,259
	Rwanda Francs (Frws)	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		99,214	87,625

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
University	Rwanda Francs (Frws)	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		228,376	268,077
	Rwanda Francs (Frws)	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		317,395	384,681
Average monthly cash income (in Frws) from employment of employees aged 16+yrs at main job by level of occupation:						
Managers	Rwanda Francs (Frws)	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		321546	394468
	Rwanda Francs (Frws)	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		488099	439086
Professionals	Rwanda Francs (Frws)	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		123922	141877
	Rwanda Francs (Frws)	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		155380	241755
technicians and associate professions	Rwanda Francs (Frws)	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		184701	202826
	Rwanda Francs (Frws)	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		229647	348680
clerical support workers	Rwanda Francs (Frws)	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		176330	159569
	Rwanda Francs (Frws)	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		151869	154527
service and sales workers	Rwanda Francs (Frws)	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		53304	78923
	Rwanda Francs (Frws)	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		67890	58589
	Rwanda Francs (Frws)	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		19306	19355

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INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery	Rwanda Francs (Frws)	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		30859	25320
craft and related trades workers	Rwanda Francs (Frws)	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		33804	53468
	Rwanda Francs (Frws)	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		85712	88485
plant and machine operators, and assemblers	Rwanda Francs (Frws)	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		150133	47811
	Rwanda Francs (Frws)	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		110372	104273
elementary occupations	Rwanda Francs (Frws)	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		20330	19171
	Rwanda Francs (Frws)	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017		28071	24882
Mobile Money account holders	Percent	Female	GMO: State of Gender equality in Rwanda, 2018			33
	Percent	Male	GMO: State of Gender equality in Rwanda, 2018			46
Percentage of HH with at least one member who requested agricultural loan during 2017 and whose requested loan has been approved during 2017 and by sex of HH headed:						
HH who requested agricultural loan	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			2.5
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			5.6
Percentage of approved loan	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			95.6
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			96.4
Percentage of Households by source of agricultural loan by sex of HH headed:						
Commercial bank	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Seasonal Agriculture Survey, 2017			5.6
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Seasonal Agriculture Survey, 2017			4.9
credit and saving cooperatives	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Seasonal Agriculture Survey, 2017			2.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Seasonal Agriculture Survey, 2017			5.2
Microfinance	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Seasonal Agriculture Survey, 2017			3.1

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Seasonal Agriculture Survey, 2017			8.6
Sacco	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Seasonal Agriculture Survey, 2017			25.4
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Seasonal Agriculture Survey, 2017			37.2
VUP financial service loan	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Seasonal Agriculture Survey, 2017			3.9
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Seasonal Agriculture Survey, 2017			4
Ubudehe loan	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Seasonal Agriculture Survey, 2017			0.4
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Seasonal Agriculture Survey, 2017			0.2
Employer loan	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Seasonal Agriculture Survey, 2017			0
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Seasonal Agriculture Survey, 2017			0.4
friends/relatives	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Seasonal Agriculture Survey, 2017			9.2
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Seasonal Agriculture Survey, 2017			4.1
Tontine (solidarity fund)	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Seasonal Agriculture Survey, 2017			51.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Seasonal Agriculture Survey, 2017			36.8

