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NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
STATISTICS OF RWANDA



NATIONAL GENDER STATISTICS REPORT 2021

June 2022



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The National Gender Statistics Report 2021 is produced by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) in partnership with UN Women Rwanda and European Union.

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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 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, among others, 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 evidence for planning, monitoring and evaluation of programs.

This fifth 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; 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) and some of the approved quantitative SDGs gender related indicators.

In general, this report shows that there are gaps between men and women and provides a viable benchmark on the gender status in different development sectors. 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 the European Union and all other interested partners to avail sex disaggregated data and expects more users' needs to be considered in future editions.



MURANGWA Yusuf
Director General

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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.

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Table of Contents

Contents

Acknowledgement	2
Table of Contents	3
Acronyms and Abbreviations	8
Chapter 1. Population and Youth	9
1.1 Introduction	9
1.2 Population Share	9
1.3 Youth and children population	10
1.4 Household Headship	10
Chapter 2: Education	12
2.1. Introduction	12
Chapter 3: Health and Nutrition	17
3.1. Introduction	17
3.2 Ownership of a Health Insurance	17
3.3 Fertility	18
3.4 Maternal Health	18
3.5 : Child Health	20
3.5 HIV	21
Chapter 4: Economic Activity and Time Use	22
4.1 Introduction	22
4.2. Labour force participation rate, employment to population ratio and unemployment rate	22
4.3. Status in Employment	23
4.4 Own use production work out of agriculture	25
4.5 Characteristics of agricultural workers	26
Chapter 5: Poverty and Social Protection	27
5.1 Introduction	27
5.2. Poverty	27
5.3. Social Protection	27
Chapter 6: Justice, Human Rights and Gender Based Violence	30
6.1 Introduction	30
6.2 Justice and Human rights	30
6.3. Gender Based Violence	33
6.3.1 Physical Violence	33
6.3.2 Sexual Violence	34
6.3.3 Forms of spousal violence	35
Chapter 7: Environment and Natural Resources	36

7.1 Introduction.....	36
7.2. Access to energy for cooking.....	36
7.2. Access to Sanitation facility.....	37
7.3. Agriculture practices for environment protection.....	37
Chapter 8: Decision-making and Public life	39
8.1 Introduction.....	39
8.2. Representation at Central Level.....	39
8.4. Representation in Private Sector Federation	42
8.5 Decision making at household Level	43
8.5.1 Control over women’s cash earnings	43
8.5.2 Control over men’s cash earnings.....	44
8.5.3 Women’s control over their own earnings and over those of their husbands	44
8.5.4 Participation in decision making about various issues.....	45
Chapter 9: Infrastructure, ICT and Media.....	47
9.1. Introduction.....	47
9.2 Access to improved water source.....	47
9.3. Access to Electricity for lighting.....	47
9.4. Access to ICT tools.....	48
9.5 Access to Media.....	49
Chapter 10: Trade, Business and Industry.....	51
10.1. Introduction.....	51
10.2. Exports and Imports businesses in informal cross-border trade.....	51
10.3 Sole proprietor establishment by size.....	52
Chapter 11: Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry	53
11.1 Introduction.....	53
11.2 Land Ownership.....	53
11.2 Agriculture extension services	54
11.3. Agricultural programs	55
Chapter 12: Access to Finance and Income	57
12.1. Introduction on levels of financial inclusion.....	57
12.2 Savings and investments	58
12.3. Borrowing and credit	59
12.4. Informal services.....	60
12.5 Income from employment.....	61
ANNEXES.....	64

List of figures

Figure 1: Population share by sex, 2014-2021	10
Figure 2: Share of children and youth population by sex.....	11
Figure 3: Percentage of Households according to the sex of the head of HH.....	12
Figure 4: Trend of enrolment in primary education from 2016 to 2021	13
Figure 5: Trend of enrolment in Secondary education from 2016 to 2021	14
Figure 6: Trend of enrolment in TVET (level 1-7) education from 2016 to 2021 by sex.....	14
Figure 7: Number of tertiary students from 2016 to 2021	15
Figure 8: Distribution of tertiary students by field of education in 2016 and 2021	16
Figure 9: Trend of Computer literacy rate by sex among population from 2016 to 2021.....	17
Figure 10: Health Insurance coverage by sex	18
Figure 11: Fertility Trends	19
Figure 12: Trends in Maternal Health.....	20
Figure 13: Trends in Maternal mortality.....	20
Figure 14: Trend of malnutrition status for children under 5 years from 2005 to 2019-2020	21
Figure 15: Trends in childhood mortality	22
Figure 16: HIV Prevalence	22
Figure 17: Historical trend of Labour Force participation Rate (LFPR), Employment-to-Population Ratio (EPR) and the Unemployment rate (UR)	24
Figure 18: Status in Employment.....	25
Figure 19: Average time spent per week in own-use production (OWP) work by sex and type of own-use production.....	26
Figure 20: Trend of Agricultural workers (market oriented+ subsistence) as proportion of working age population (16yrs+).....	27
Figure 21: Percentage of household classified as poor by sex of HH head	28
Figure 22: Distribution of VUP Program Beneficiaries by sex.....	29
Figure 23: Percentage of population aged 5 and above with disability.....	29
Figure 24: Beneficiaries of Social Security Programs	30
Figure 25: Percentage of judges and inspectors in Supreme Court from 2014 to 2018	31
Figure 26: Percentage of women and men National Prosecutors.....	32
Figure 27: Men and Women Representation in the Judiciary, National Commission for Human rights and the National Police	32
Figure 28: Men and Women Representation in the Correctional service and Law reform commission	33
Figure 29: Men and Women Representation in the Institute of Legal Practice and Development, National Unity and Reconciliation Commission and the Ombudsman office.....	33
Figure 30: Percentage of women and men mediators, MAJ and inmates' population	34
Figure 31: Persons aged 15-49 who experienced physical violence since age 15 years old, from 2014-15 to 2019-2020.....	35
Figure 32: Persons aged 15-49 who experienced sexual violence since age 15 years old, from 2014-15 to 2019-2020	35
Figure 33: Ever married persons aged 15-49 who experienced various forms of violence committed by their husband/partner from 2014-15 to 2019-20	36
Figure 34: Access to cooking fuel by sex of household head	37

Figure 35: Access to sanitation facilities by sex of the Household head	38
Figure 36: Percentage of land area irrigated, protected against soil erosion, and affected by land consolidation by sex of head of household	39
Figure 37: Trend of Rwanda Cabinet Ministers from 2014 to 2021	41
Figure 38: Trend of Permanent Secretaries and Ambassadors from 2014 to 2021	41
Figure 39: Rwanda Parliament, chambre of Deputies, from 1990 to 2021	42
Figure 40: Proportion of seats in national parliament, chamber of Senate in 2003 and 2021	42
Figure 41: Leaders in Local Government	43
Figure 42: Membership in local government consultative councils.....	43
Figure 43: Men and Women in Executive Committees of PSF Chambers at National and District Levels.....	44
Figure 44: 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 2019-2020.....	44
Figure 45: 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 2019-2020.....	45
Figure 46: Percent distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 with cash earnings.....	46
Figure 47: Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men aged 15-49 by person who usually makes decisions about various issues, 2019- 20	47
Figure 48: Access to improved source of water by sex of head of household	48
Figure 49: Access to Energy for lighting by sex of head of HH	49
Figure 50: Computer literacy rate among population aged 15+ year and above.....	49
Figure 51: Ownership of household ICT tools by sex of household head	50
Figure 52: Representation of Men and Women in Media Sector.....	51
Figure 53: Trend of people in exports and imports businesses in informal cross border trade by sex .53	
Figure 54: Distribution of number of sole proprietor establishment by size and sex of owner.....	53
Figure 55: Land ownership by category.....	54
Figure 56: Percentage of agricultural households by types of received agricultural extension services by sex of household head	55
Figure 57: 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.....	56
Figure 58: 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.....	57
Figure 59: Percentage of population aged 16 years and above by financial products /services uptake	59
Figure 60: Overview (in %) of savings products/services uptake	60
Figure 61: Overview (in %) of credit products/services uptake	61
Figure 62: Savings groups’ penetration (%) in 2016 and 2020.....	61
Figure 63: Main reason for belonging to informal mechanism.....	62
Figure 64: Average monthly income (in Frws) from main employment by age group and sex.....	63
Figure 65: Average monthly cash income (in Frws) from employees aged 16+yrs at main.....	64

List of Tables (annex)

Table 1: Gender and Population & Youth.....	66
Table 2: Gender and Education.....	73
Table 3: Gender and Health & Nutrition.....	105
Table 4: Gender and Economic Activity & Time Use	115
Table 5: Gender and Poverty & Social Protection	137
Table 6: Gender and Justice, Human Right and Gender Based Violence	146
Table 7: Gender and Environment & Natural Resources.....	153
Table 8: Gender and Decision-making & Public life.....	159
Table 9: Gender and Infrastructure, ICT & Media.....	164
Table 10: Gender and Trade, Business and Industry	176
Table 11: Gender and Agriculture, Livestock & Forestry.....	183
Table 12: Gender and Income & Access to Finance.....	217

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
MFI:	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
RHHS:	Rwanda Household Survey
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

Chapter 1. Population and Youth

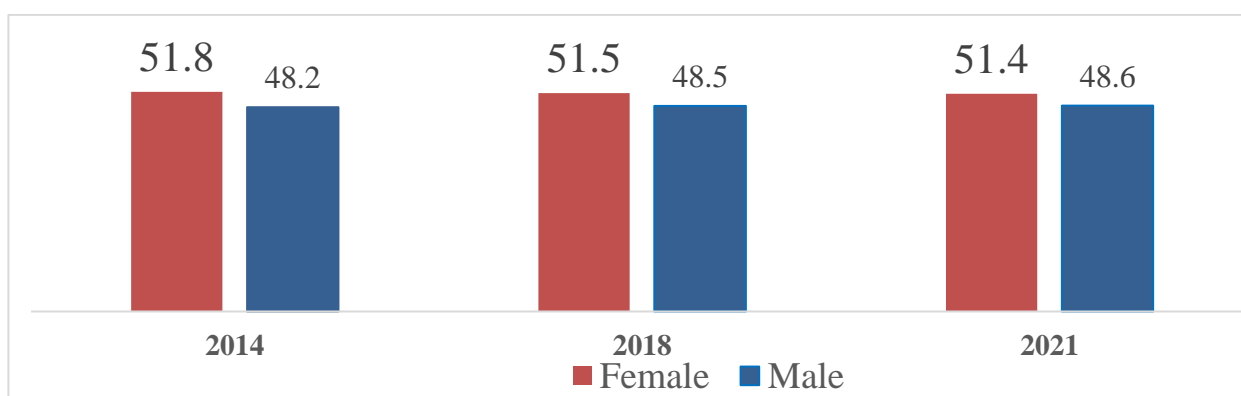
1.1 Introduction

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 Rwanda Population and Housing Census (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 2021, the female population in Rwanda has always been slightly higher than that of men. Data in figure 1 shows that in 2021, about 51.4% of total Rwanda inhabitants' population is constituted by females compared to 48.6% for males. The pattern since 2014 presented in the figure 1 has shown little variation in female and male population share.

Figure 1: Population share by sex, 2014-2021

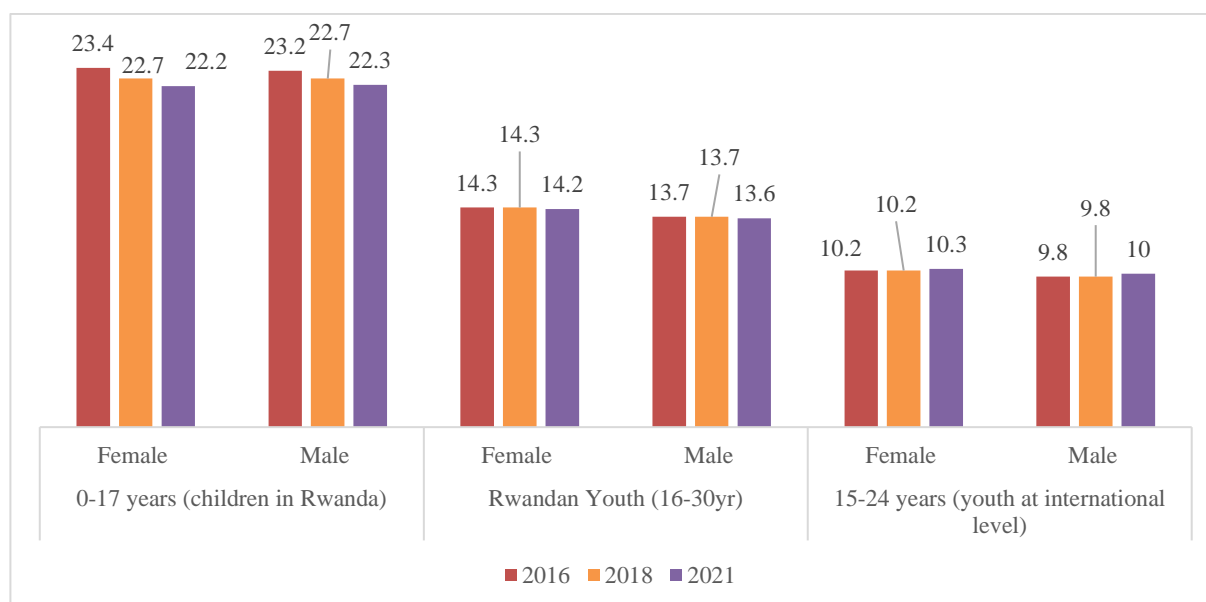


Source: NISR, Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2012. Thematic Report: Population Projections

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 2019-20 Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey showed an important decline, from 6.1 in 2005 to 4.1 in 2020. Fertility rates for all age groups have been falling since 2005. Moreover, the ideal number of children (3.5) reported by women aged 15–49 is well below the total fertility rate, and is particularly low among young women (e.g. 3.0 among women aged 20–24). 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 2021, the proportion of young females aged 16-30 in Rwanda was slightly higher (14.2%) than their male counterparts (13.6%) and remained almost the same since 2016. The data 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 2021 (22.2%) and reflects no significant differences between 2014 and 2018.

Figure 2: Share of children and youth population by sex

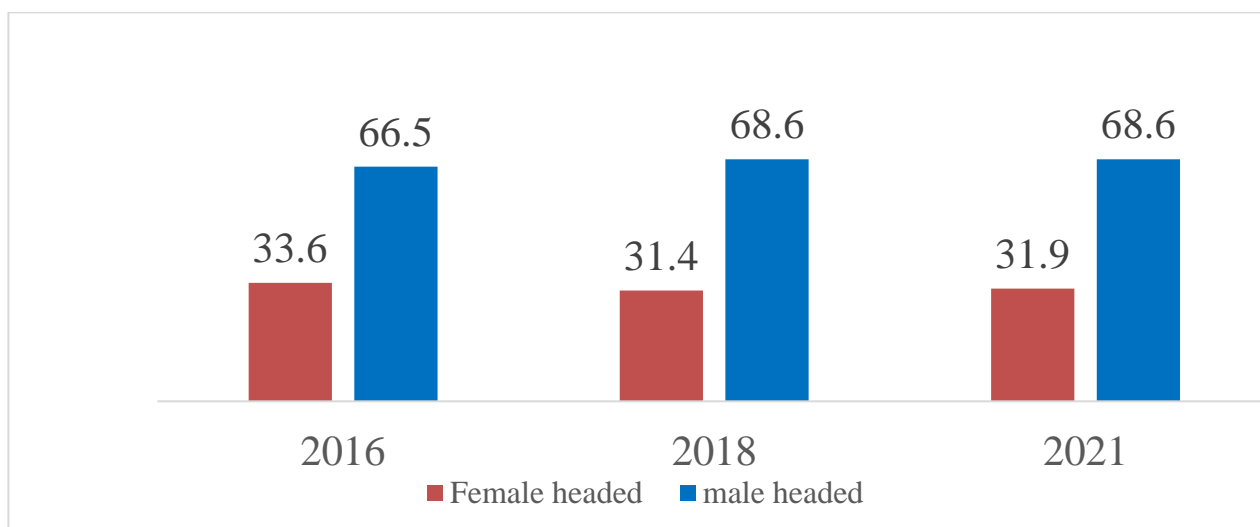


Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2012. Thematic Report: Population Projections

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 2020, about 31.9% of total households are reported to be headed by females from 33.6% in 2016. 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 mostly 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 68.1% in 2020 from 66.5% in 2016.

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



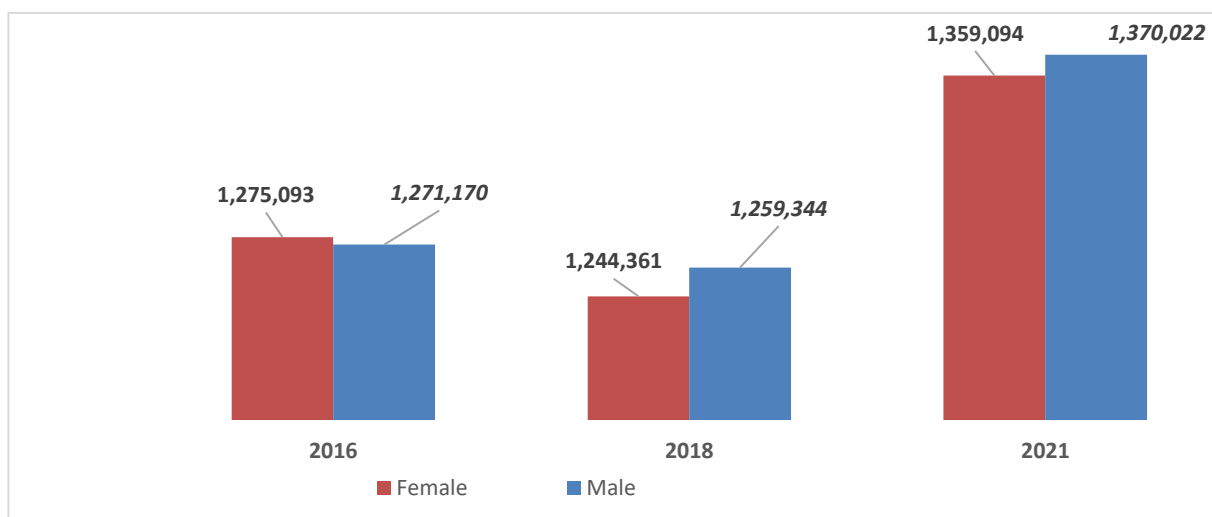
Source: EICV Gender Thematic Report 2013/14 and 2016/17; and RDHS 2019/20

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 increased from 1,244,361 in 2018 to 1,359,094 while that of boys increased from 1,259,344 in 2018 to 1,370,022. Nevertheless, in 2018 the enrollment of girls in primary was slightly lower than that of boys with a gender parity index of 0.99%, meaning there was 99 girls students for every 100 boys' students, while in 2016 the reverse pattern was observed.

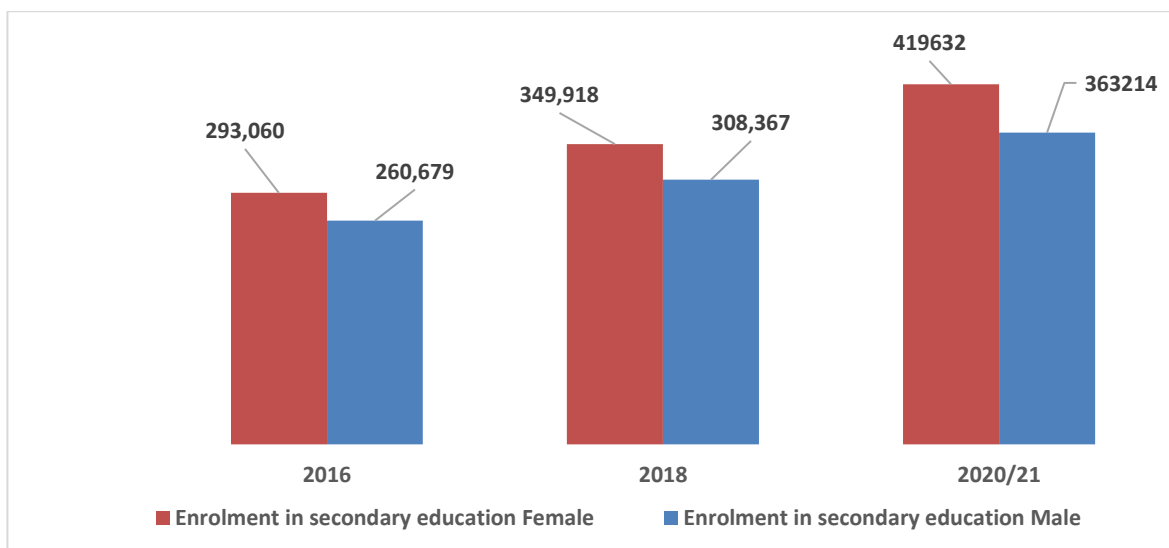
Figure 4: Trend of enrolment in primary education from 2016 to 2021



Source: MINEDUC, Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014 to 2020/21

Figure 5 shows that girls' enrolment at secondary education level has increased from 349,918 in 2018 to 419,632 in 2020/21 while that of boys increased from 308,367 in 2018 to 363,214 in 2020/21. 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 education for both girls and boys.

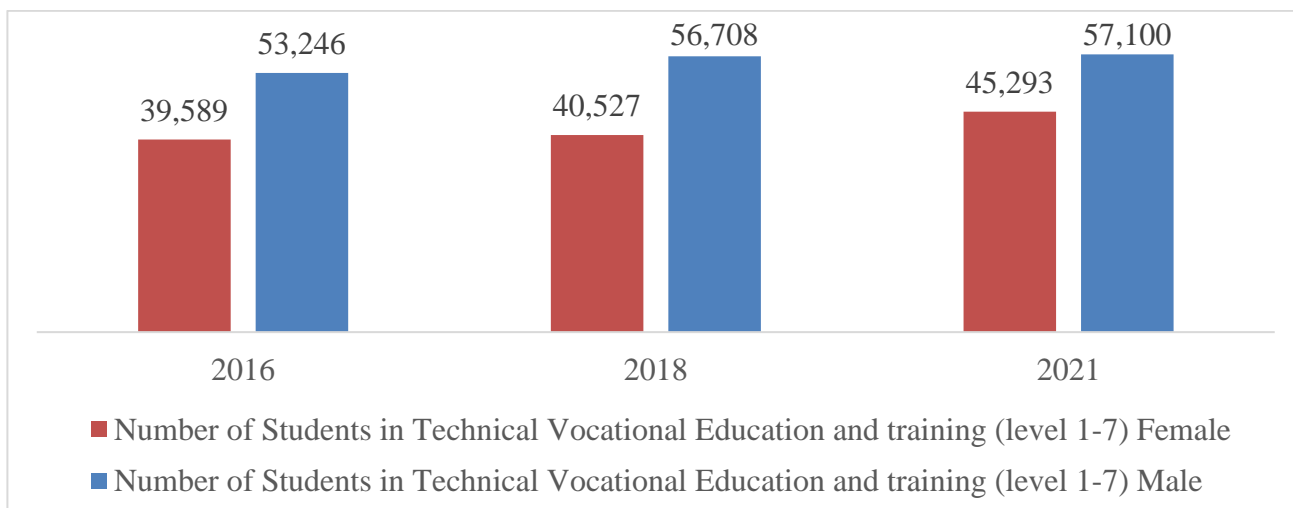
Figure 5: Trend of enrolment in Secondary education from 2016 to 2021



Source: MINEDUC, Education statistical yearbook 2016 to 2020/21

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 as well as the generation equality Rwanda’s impact commitments. The government of Rwanda 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 to create more jobs. Figure 6 shows that female enrolment at TVET level has increased from 40,527 in 2018 to 45,293 in 2021 while that of male has increased from 56,708 to 57,100 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.

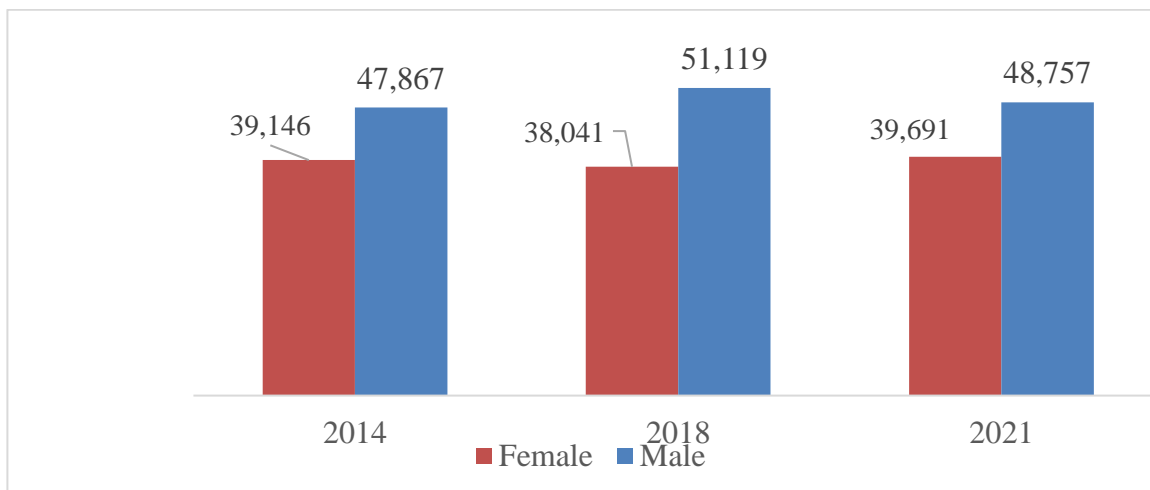
Figure 6: Trend of enrolment in TVET (level 1-7) education from 2016 to 2021 by sex



Source: MINEDUC/Education statistical yearbook 2014 to 2020/21

With regard to tertiary education, figure 7 shows that the number of women and girls' enrolment has slightly increased from 38,041 in 2018 to 39,691 in 2021 while that of men and boys decreased from 51,119 to 48,757 in the same period. In general, at tertiary level female lag behind their male counterparts in participating to education at higher level.

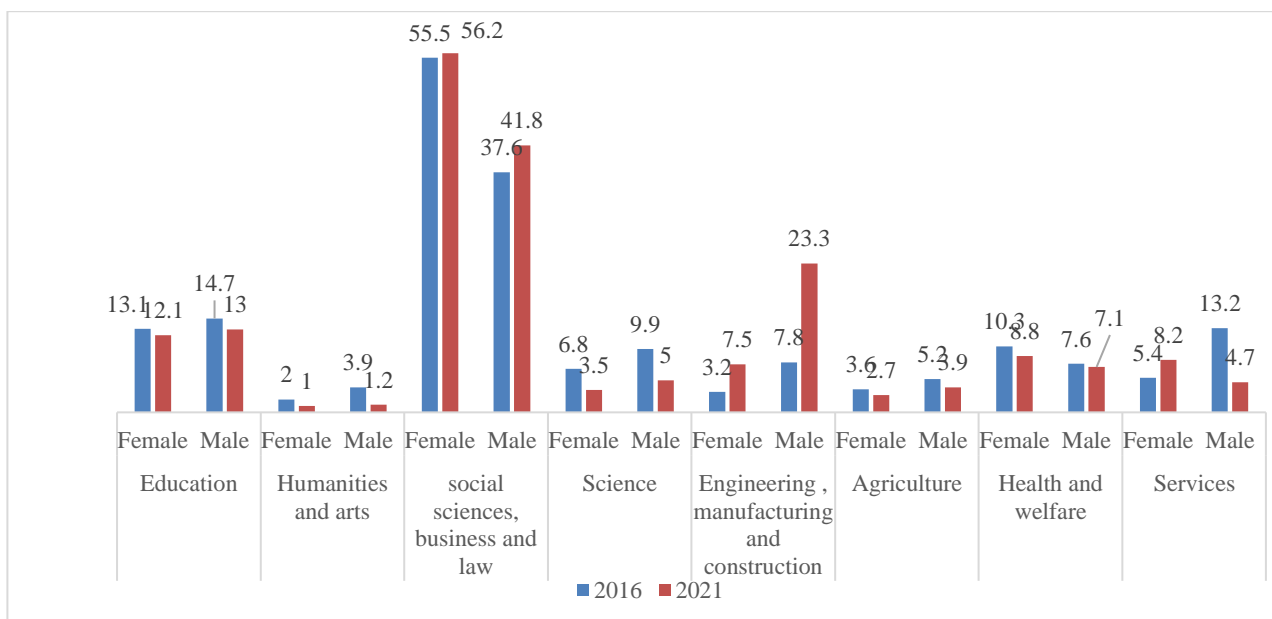
Figure 7: Number of tertiary students from 2016 to 2021



Source: MINEDUC, Higher Education Statistics 2018; and 2020/21 Education Statistics Yearbook

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, there has been a decrease of women and girls attending Science subject from 6.8% in 2016 to 3.5% in 2021 while for men it decreased from 9.9% to 5% in the same period. In engineering, the data shows that there has been an increase of women and girls attending engineering, manufacturing and construction subjects from 3.2% in 2016 to 7.5% in 2021 while for men it increased from 7.8% to 23.3% in the same period. However, in Humanities and arts as well as Health and welfare, female outnumber male participation in these subjects.

Figure 8: Distribution of tertiary students by field of education in 2016 and 2021

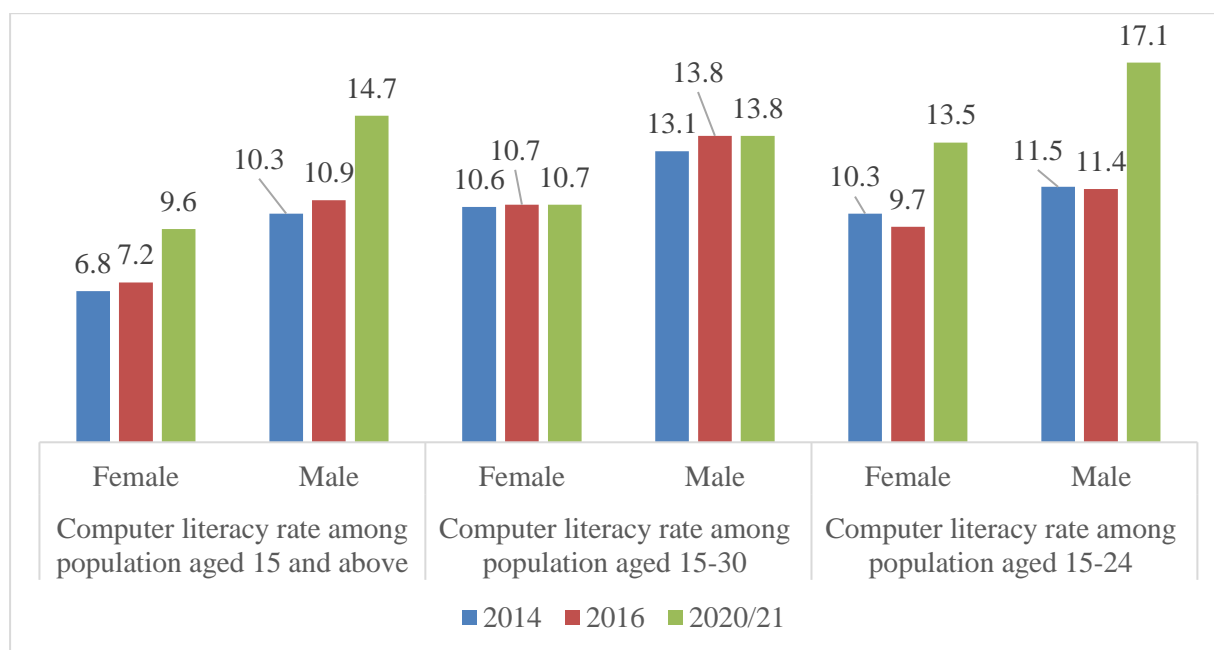


Source: MINEDUC/2011-2012 Higher Education Statistics & 2018-2020/21 Education Statistics Yearbook

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 female than male aged 15-24 years (13.5% compared to 17.1%). The increase since 2016 to 2021 has been low. The same trend has been observed for the female and male in the population aged 15 and above.

Figure 9: Trend of Computer literacy rate by sex among population from 2016 to 2021



EICV-5 Education Thematic Report; and RDHS 2019/20

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.

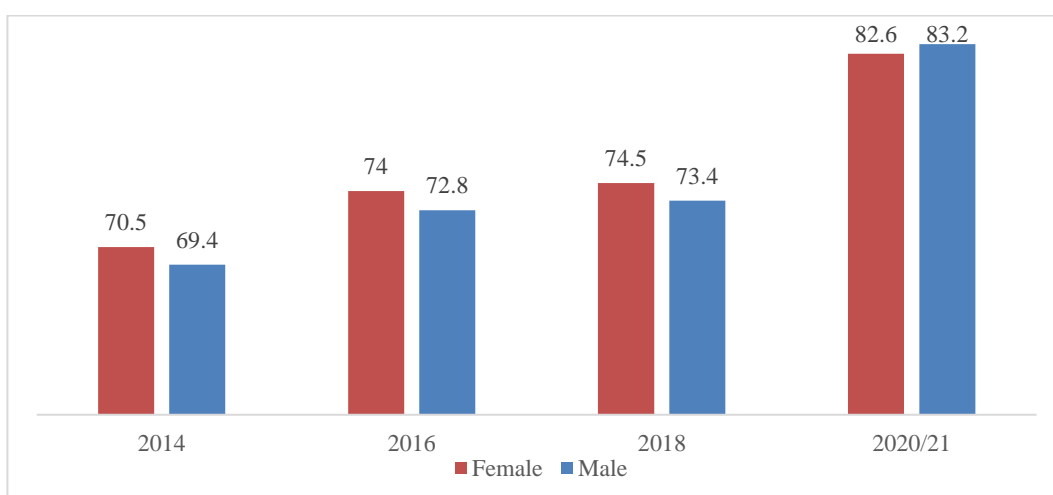
In general, the Health sector in Rwanda has recorded tremendous achievements including improved access to health care, increased life expectancy, decline of infant, child and maternal mortality rates as well as improved use of family planning methods. It is important to highlight that such achievements 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 for females has increased from 70.5% in 2013/14 to 82.6% in 2019/2020 while for males it has increased from 69.4% to 83.2% 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

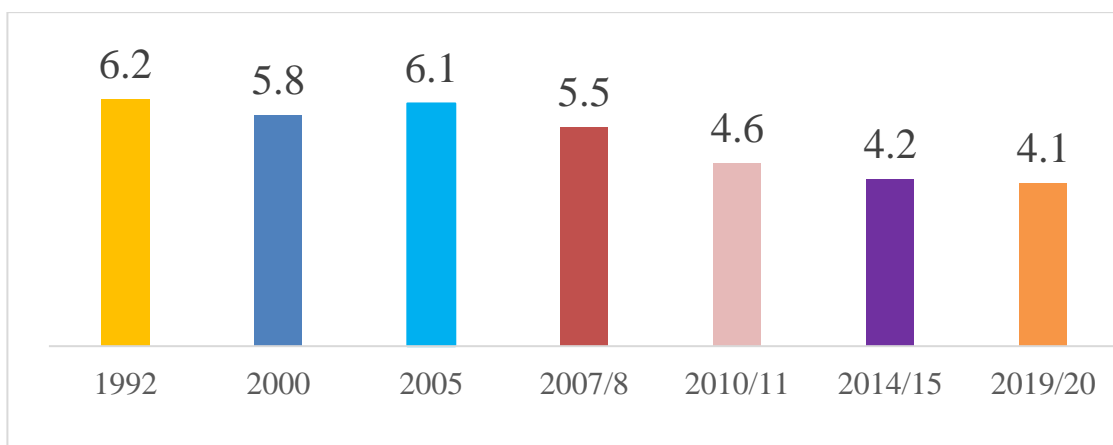


Source: RDHS 2010/11, RDHS 2014-15, EICV5 2017; and RDHS 2019/20

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 4.1 children in her lifetime. Fertility has decreased from 6.2 births per woman in 1992 to 4.1 birth per woman in 2019/2020, a decrease of 2.1 births per woman over the last 30 years.

Figure 11: Fertility Trends

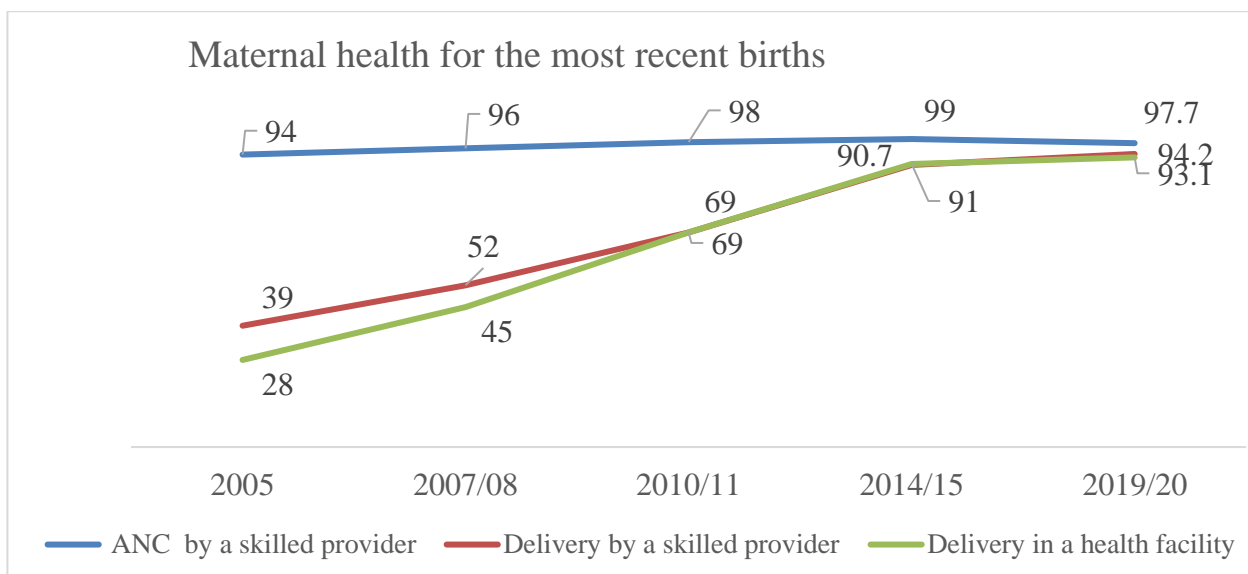


Source: Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey 1992 to 2019/2020

3.4 Maternal Health

Monitoring of pregnant women through antenatal care (ANC) 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 15 years from 94% in 2005 to 99% in 2014-15 before slightly decreasing to 97.7% in 2019/2020. Skilled assistance during delivery has increased from 39% to 94.2% and the facility-based deliveries have greatly increased from 28% to 93.1% 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.

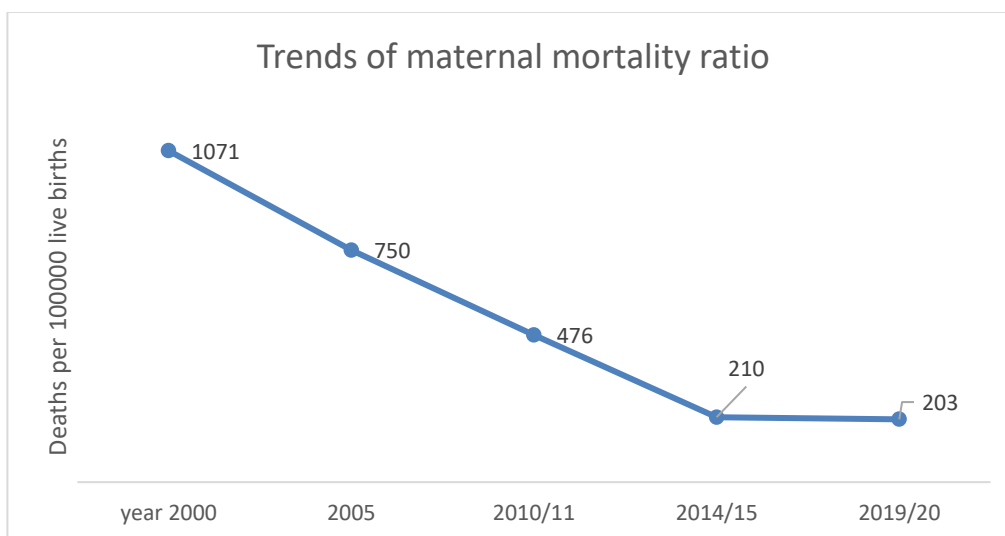
Figure 12: Trends in Maternal Health



Source: Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey 2005 to 2019/2020

Findings in figure 13 show that maternal mortality ratio decreased from 1,071 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2000 down to 203 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2019/2020. 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 four surveys and the 2019/2020 RDHS shows with evidence that there has been a steady decline in the maternal mortality ratio between 2000 and 2019/2020. 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 2000 to 2019/2020

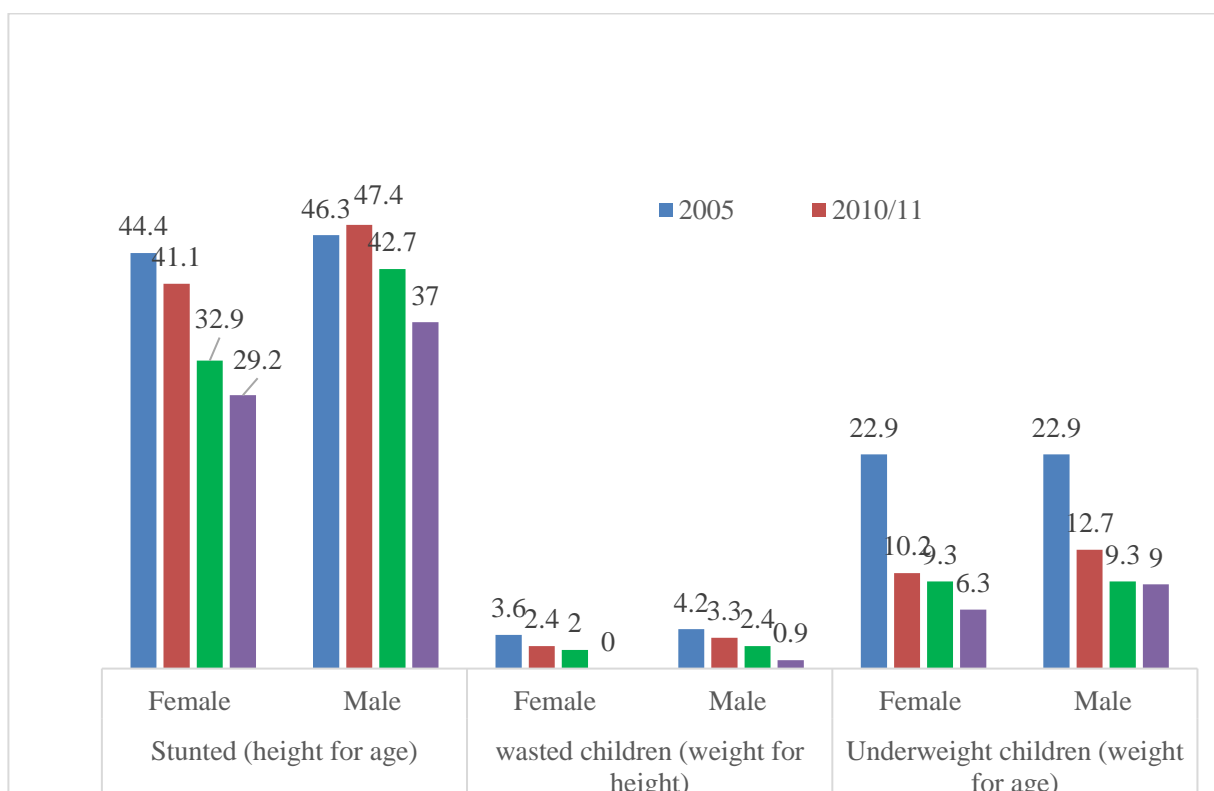
3.5: Child Health

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 2010/2011 and 2019/2020 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 41.1% in 2010/2011 to 29.2% in 2019/2020 while for males it declined from 47.4% to 37% in the same period. The percentage of female children who are wasted declined from 2.4% in 2010/2011 to less than 1% in 2019/2020 while for males it declined from 3.3% to 0.9% in the same period, and the proportion of female children who are underweight declined from 10.2% in 2010/2011 to 6.3% in 2019/2020 while for males it declined from 12.7% to 9% 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 2019-2020

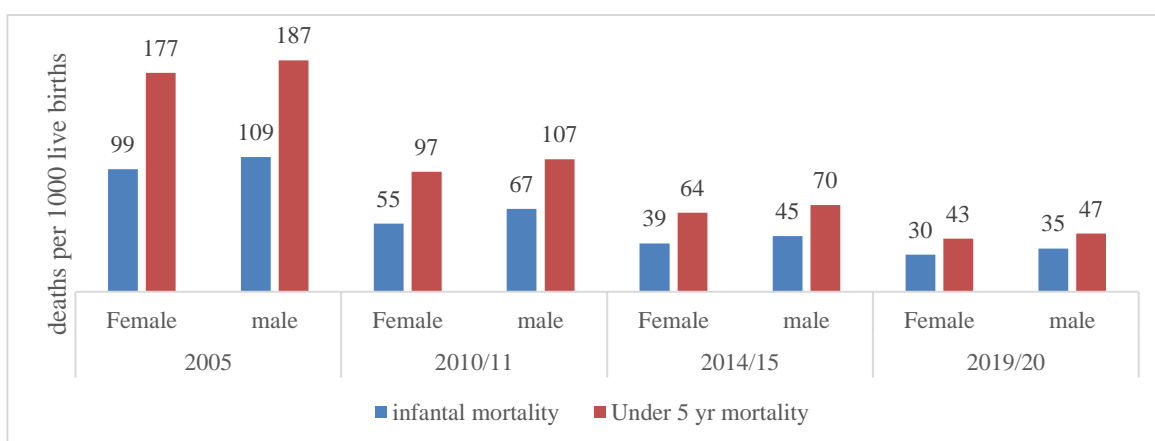


Source: Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey 2010/2011 to 2019/2020

In the last 15 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 30 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2019/2020 while for males it has declined from 109 deaths per 1,000 live births to 35 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 43 per 1,000 live births in 2019/2020 for female children while for males it declined from 187 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2005 to 47 per 1,000 live births in 2019/2020.

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

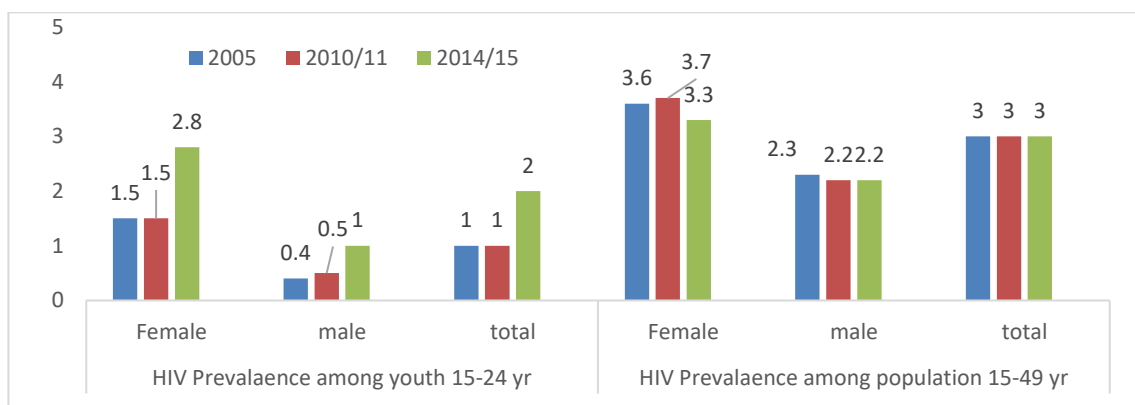


Source: Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey 2005 to 2019/2020

3.5 HIV

HIV prevalence has been stable since 2005 and remains at 3% among adults aged 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 2005 to 2014/2015

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 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

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

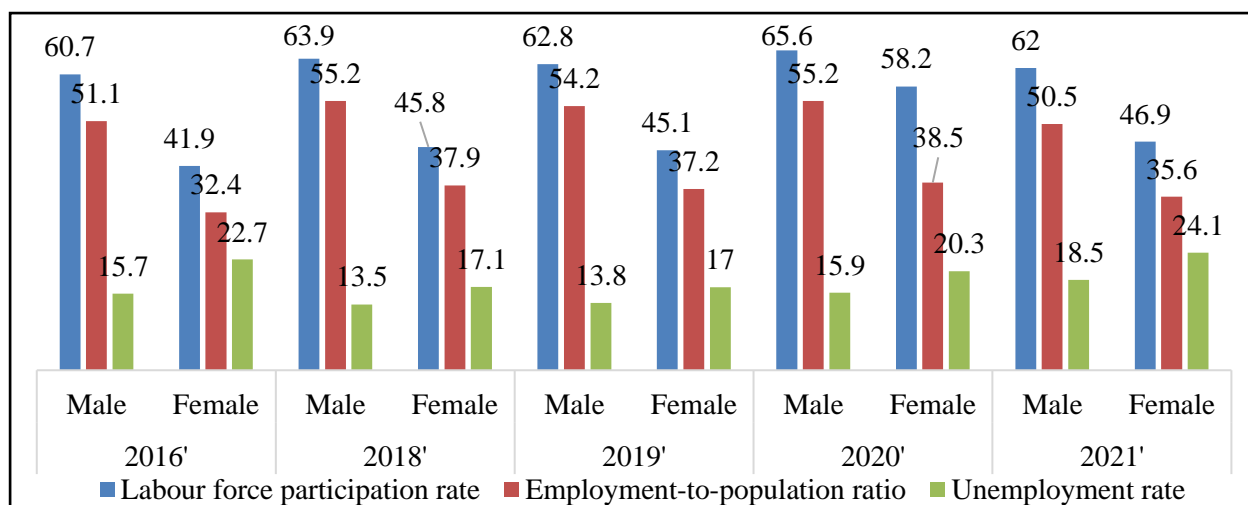
productivity jobs. Educational attainment is a major driver of better employment outcomes for women in both developed and developing countries².

The present section provides information on historical trend of estimates of main indicators from the labour force survey since year 2016 to 2021. The unemployment rate represents the percentage of the labour force that is unemployed. Figure 17 shows that, female unemployment rate during the five consecutive years was the highest in 2021 with 24.1% and lowest in 2019 with 17%, while for male it was the highest in 2021 with 18.5% and lowest in 2018 with 13.5%.

The national labour force participation rate, that is the percentage of the working age population engaged in the labour force. Data in Figure 17 shows that, female labour force participation in the last five years was the highest in 2020 with 58.2% and lowest in 2016 with 41.9%, while for male it was highest in 2020 with 65.6% and lowest in 2016 with 60.7%. The high labour force participation rate in 2020 was mainly due to the participation of girls' and boys' students who were back in their homes for a longer period of time due to lockdown to limit the spread of the Covid-19.

The employment-to-population ratio, i.e., the percentage of the working age population who is employed, is an indicator of the performance of the national economy in providing employment to its growing population. During the last five years, this ratio for female was the highest in 2020 with 38.5% and lowest in 2016 with 22.7%, while for male, the ratio was the highest in 2018 and 2020 with 55.2% and lowest in 2021 with 50.5%.

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



Source: Labour Force Survey Rounds (2016, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021)

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

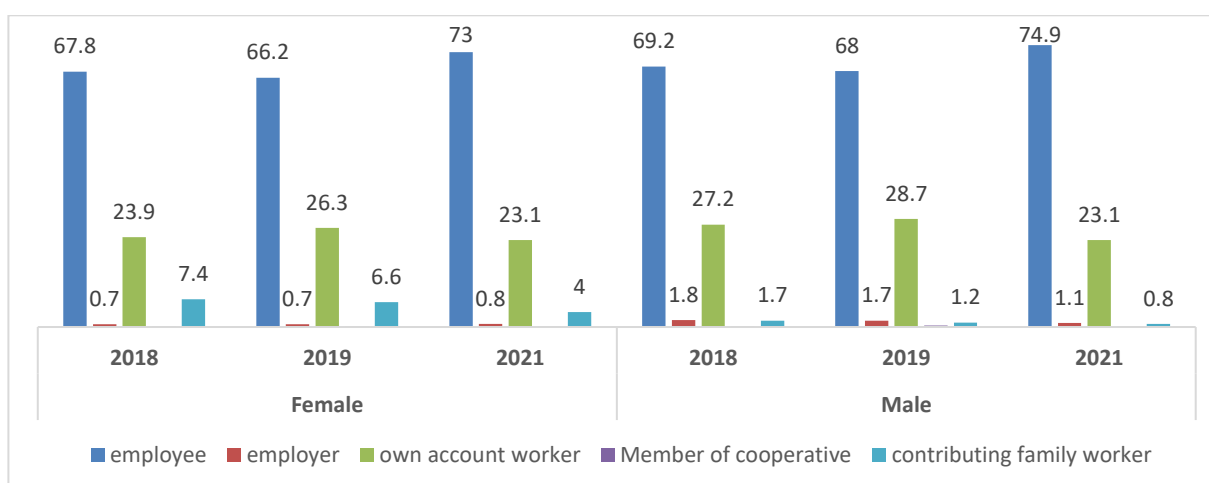
² <https://wol.iza.org/uploads/articles/87/pdfs/female-labor-force-participation-in-developing-countries.pdf>, accessed on 26th June 2019

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.
- **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 during the three years data reference points. The percentage of female employed as employees increased from 67.8% in 2018 to 73% in 2021, while for males it increased from 69.2% to 74.9% in the same period. It should be noted that, the percentage of females employed in dependent jobs as contributing family workers (or in other words unpaid care workers) slightly decreased from 7.4% in 2018 to 4% in 2021, while for males it decreased from 1.7% to 0.8% in the same period.

Figure 18: Status in Employment



Source: LFS annual reports 2018, 2019 and 2021

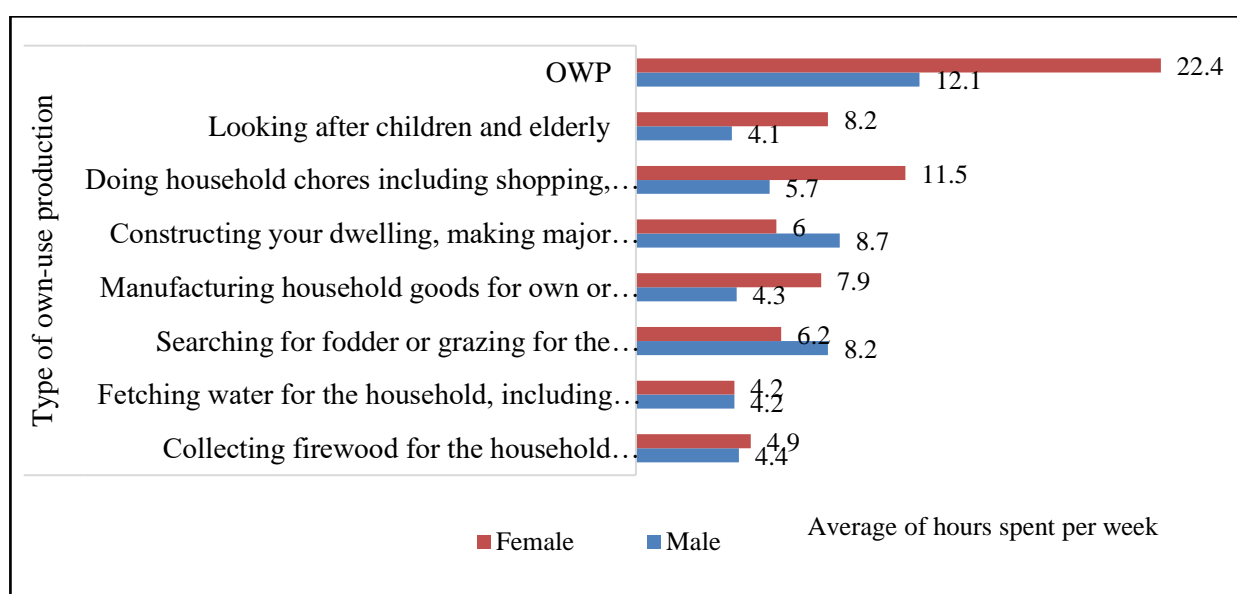
³ ILO, International Classification of Status in Employment, ICSE-93, Fifteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, <http://laborsta.ilo.org>

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 22.4 hours per week on own use production work compared to only 12.1 hours for males which is almost twice lower than the time spent by females. The activities in which females were spending more time than males per week were household chores including preparing meals and shopping (11.5 hours against 5.7 hours) followed in second position by looking after children and elderly (8.2 hours against 4.1 hours), followed in third position manufacturing household goods for own or family use (7.9 hours against 4.3 hours), and lastly in fourth position collecting firewood for household (4.9 hours against 4.4 hours). However, it should be noted that males were spending more time than females per week only in two main activities namely searching for fodder or grazing (8.2 hours against 6.2 hours) and constructing their dwelling or repairing own houses (8.7 hours against 6 hours).

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

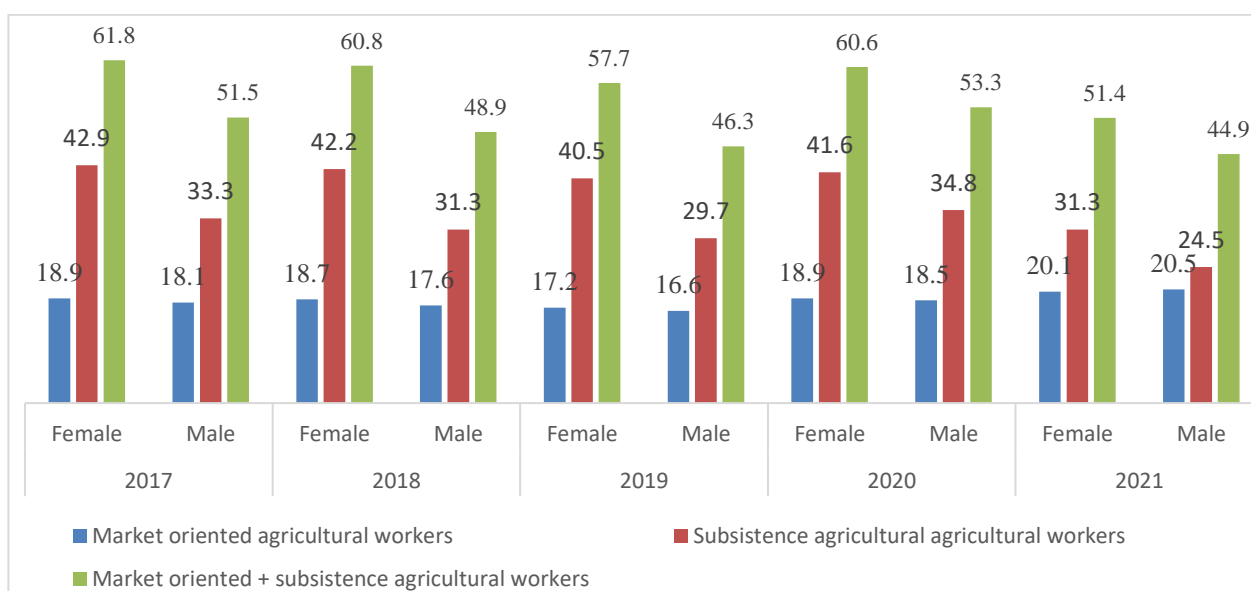


Source: Labour force Annual report 2021

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. The number of people involved exclusively in the subsistence agriculture is higher among females than males. However, the pattern has been on a descending trajectory for the last five years where for females' workers involved in subsistence agriculture decreased by almost 12 percentage points from 42.9% in 2017 to 31.3% in 2021 while for males it decreased by 9 percentage points from 33.3% to 24.5% in the same period. This is in line with the government nations strategy for transformation which aims to create an enabling environment for citizens to shift from subsistence agriculture to market-oriented agriculture and to off-farm jobs. It is worth noting that there are slightly more female workers involved in market-oriented agriculture than their male counterparts from 2017 to 2020, while the reverse trend was observed in 2021.

Figure 20: Trend of Agricultural workers (market oriented+ subsistence) as proportion of working age population (16yrs+)



Source: RLFS dataset 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021

Chapter 5: Poverty and Social Protection

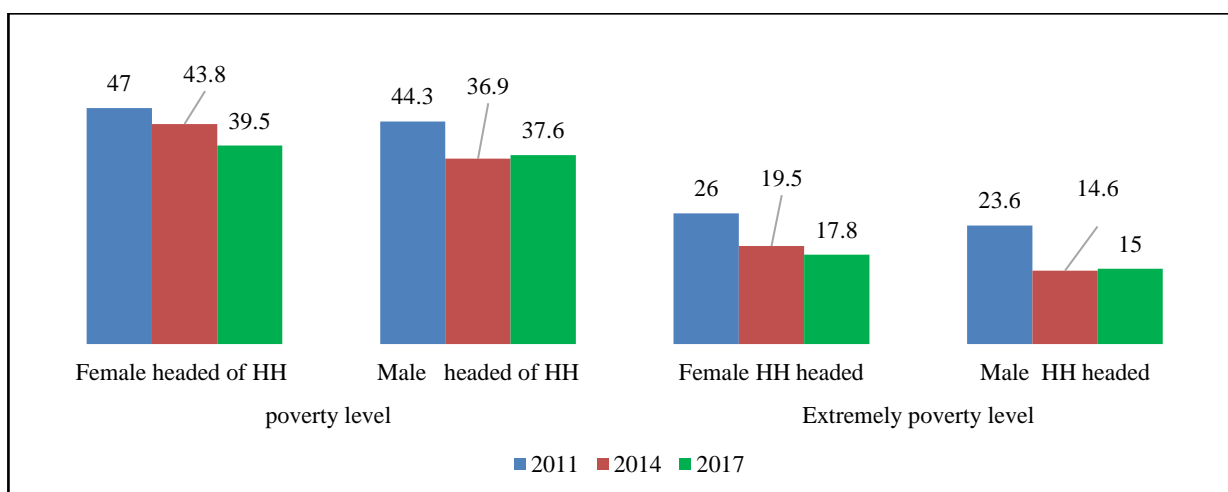
5.1 Introduction

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 from 47% in 2010/2011 to 39.5% in 2016/2017 while for male headed households it declined from 44.3% to 37.8% in the same period. Considering the extreme poverty, it has declined from 26% in 2010/2011 to 17.8% in 2016/2017 for female headed households, while for male headed households it declined from 23.6% to 15% in the same period.

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



Source: EICV5, Gender Thematic Report, December 2018

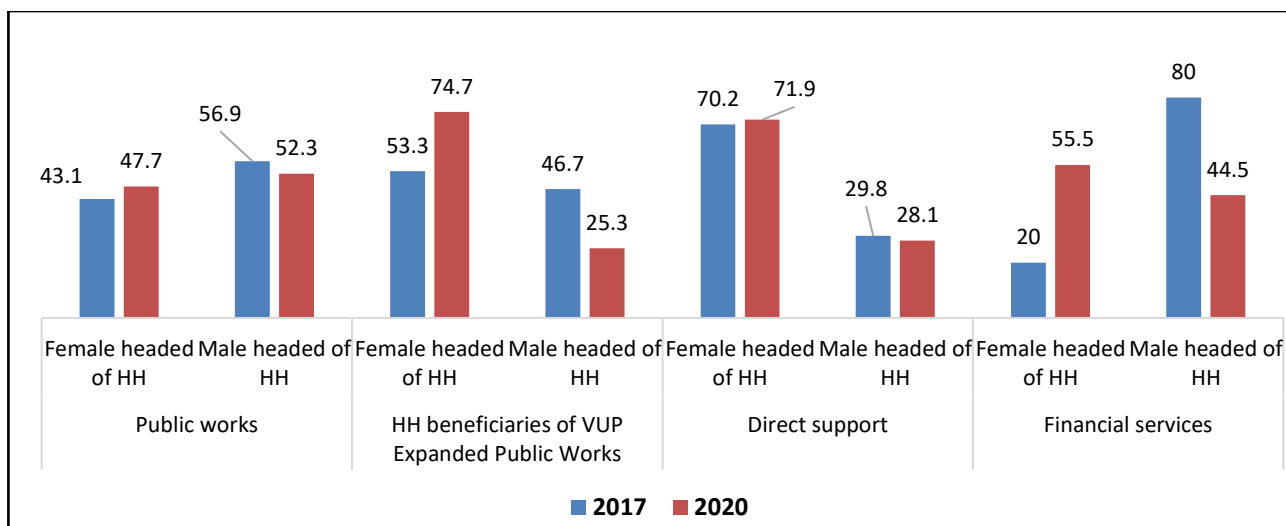
5.3. Social Protection

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 71.9% of female headed HHs benefited from the direct support

scheme compared to 28.1% of male headed HHs in 2020, while in 2017, 70.2% of female headed HHs benefited the same scheme compared 29.8% of male headed HH. With regard to public works, the findings show that 47.7% of female headed HHs benefited from the public works scheme compared to 52.3% of male headed HHs in 2020 while in 2017, 43.1% of female headed HHs benefited the same scheme compared 56.9% of male headed HHs. If the financial support scheme is considered, the data show that 55.5% of female headed HHs benefited from the financial support scheme compared to 44.5% of male headed HHs in 2020, while in 2017, only 20% of female headed HHs benefited the same scheme compared 80% of male headed HHs.

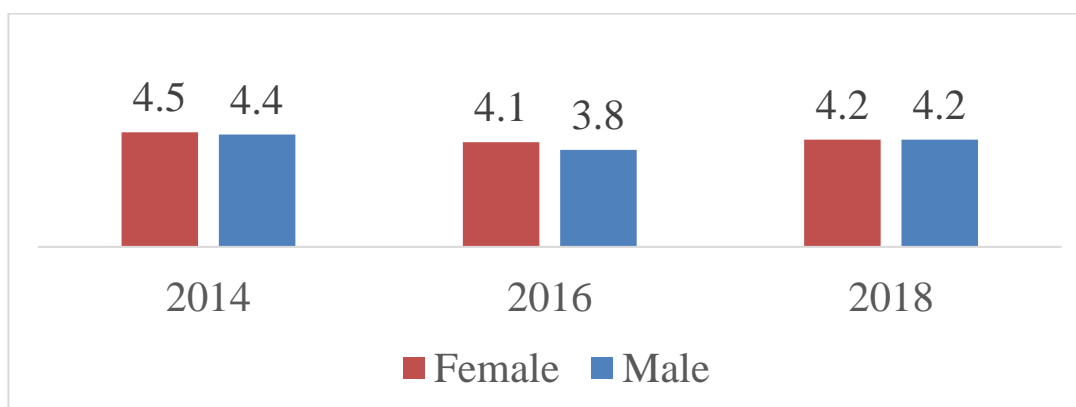
Figure 22: Distribution of VUP Program Beneficiaries by sex



EICV-5 (2016/2017) & LODA, Administrative data, 2020

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.

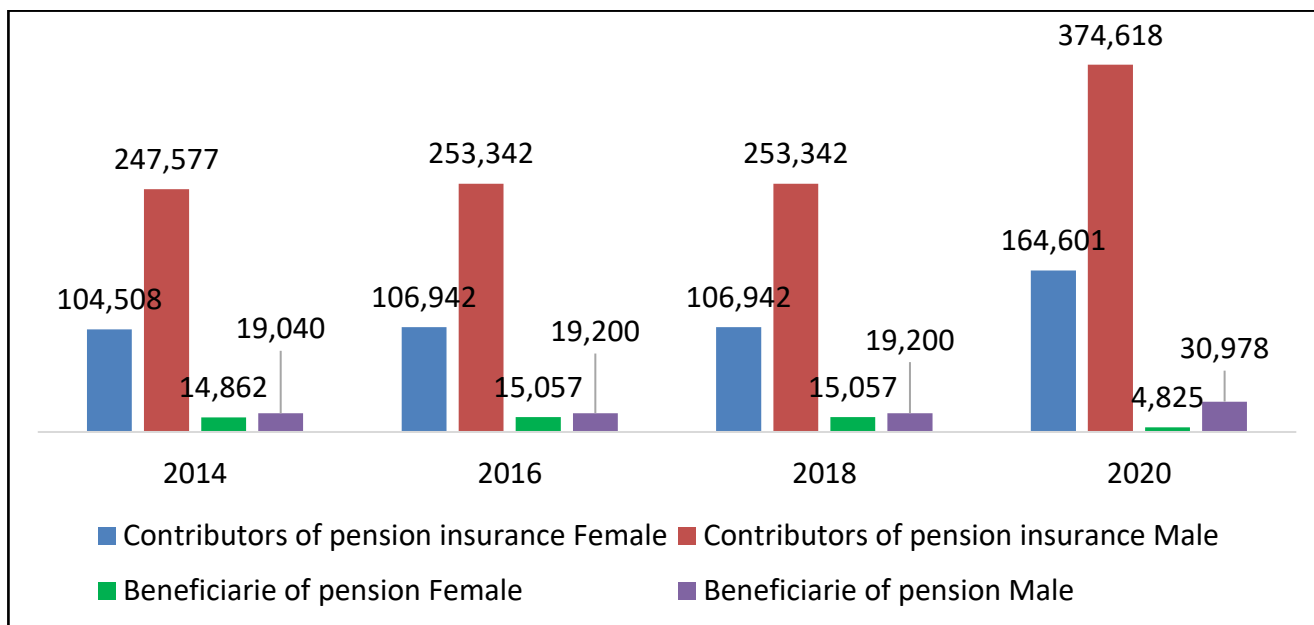
Figure 23: Percentage of population aged 5 and above with disability



Source: EICV5, Gender Thematic Report, December 2018

The trend shows that the number of males that contribute to pension fund in 2020 is twelve times that of females (figure 24), and the pattern is the same since 2016. 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. Consequently, the beneficiaries of pension follow the same pattern.

Figure 24: Beneficiaries of Social Security Programs



Source: *GMO: State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018/ RSSB 2019*

Chapter 6: Justice, Human Rights and Gender Based Violence

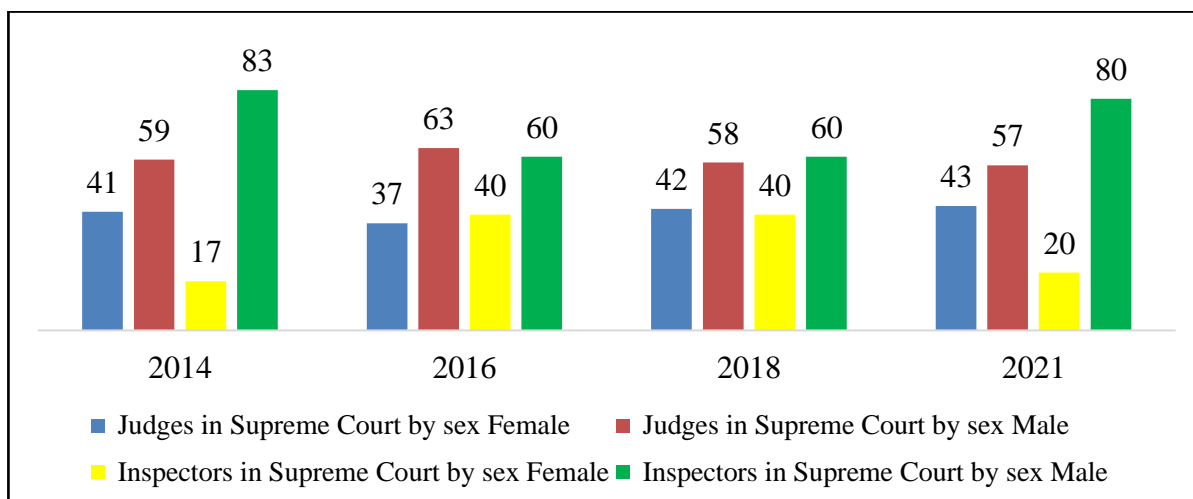
6.1 Introduction

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 43% of Supreme Court judges in 2021 slightly up from 41% in 2014 while for men it has been decreased from 59% to 57% in the same period. With regards to Inspectors in the Supreme Court, women represent only 20% in 2021 down from 40% in 2018, while men represent 80% in 2021 up from 60% in 2018.

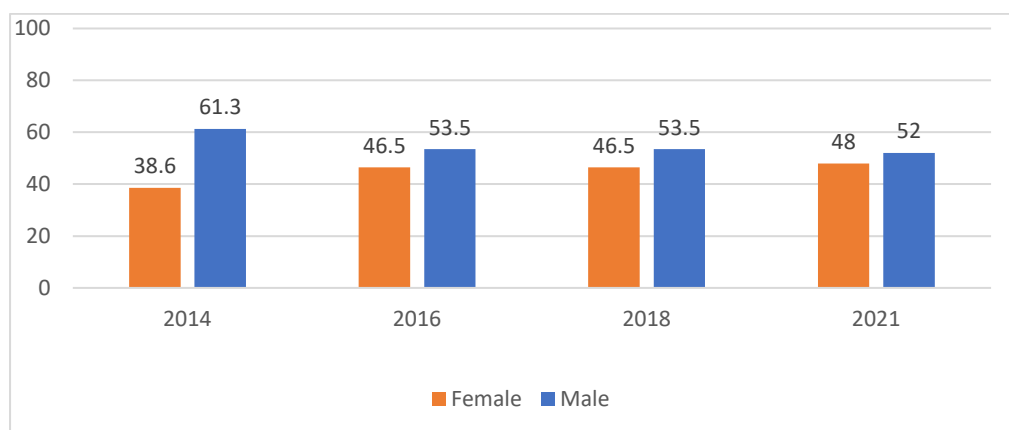
Figure 25: Percentage of judges and inspectors in Supreme Court from 2014 to 2018



Source: Supreme Court: Human resources Depart. 2014 & 2016/2018, Annual report 2020/21

With regards to Prosecutors at national level, figure 26 shows that women represent 48% of prosecutors in 2021 up from 38.6% in 2014 while men represent 52% down from 61.3% in the same period.

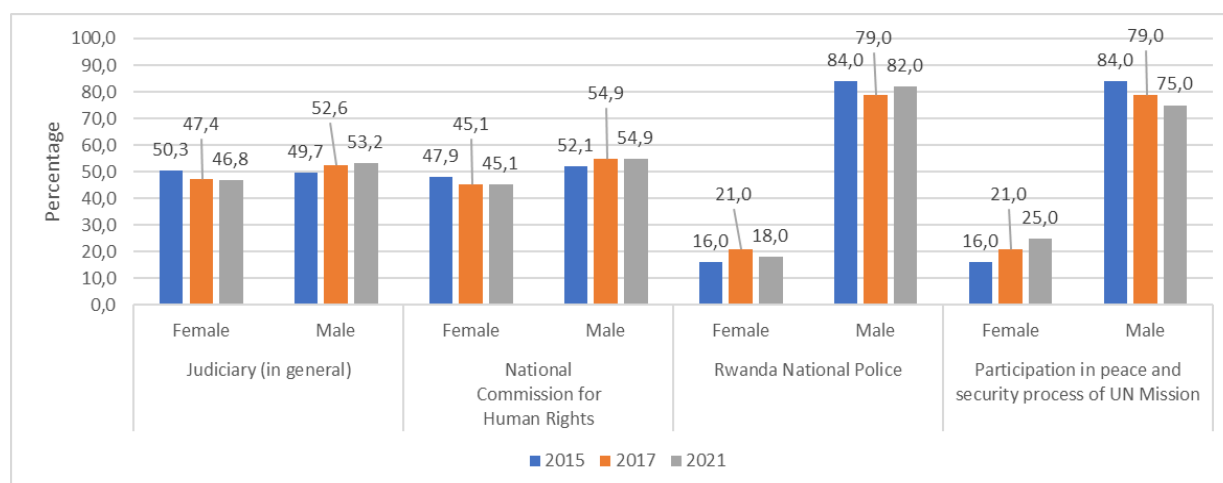
Figure 26: Percentage of women and men National Prosecutors



Source: Supreme court: Human Resources Depart. 2014 & 2016/2018; & NPPA, Annual report 2020/21

In general, as figure 27 shows, women constitute 46.8% of all judiciary sector staff in 2021 down from 50.3% in 2015, while men constitute 53.2% up from 49.7% in the same period. Currently, women constitute 45.1% of the total staff of the National commission of Human rights in 2021 down from 47.9% observed in 2015, while men constitute 54.9% in 2021 up from 52.1% in 2015. Though women's representation in the police stands to be low (18% in 2021), a gender policy was developed by Rwanda National Police to guide gender responsive interventions including efforts to mobilize more women to join the police. Participation in peace keeping missions of Unite Nations by female officers has seen an increase from 16% in 2015 to 25% in 2021.

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

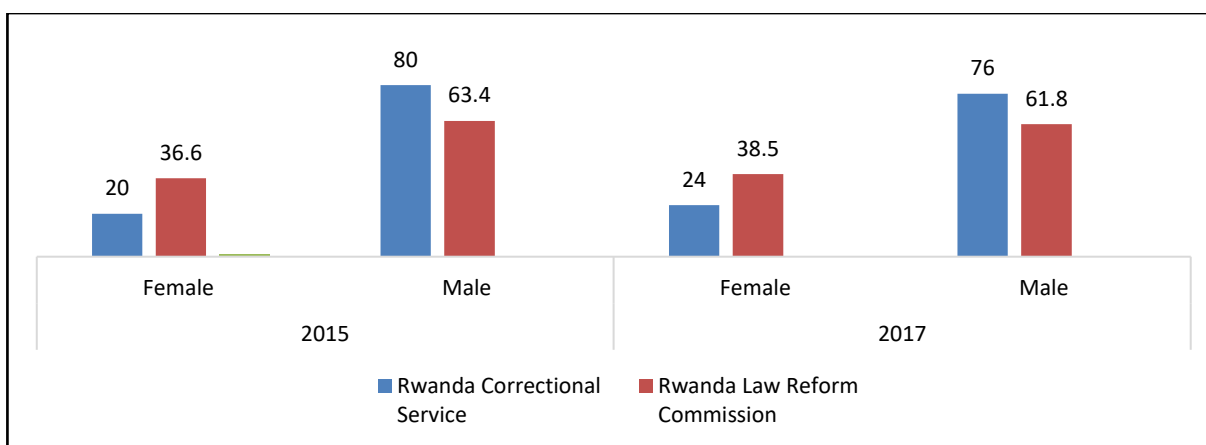


Source: Supreme Court: Annual report of 2017/18; GMO State of Gender equality in Rwanda, 2019, administrative data/ judiciary 2021, RNP administrative data 2021

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). 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.

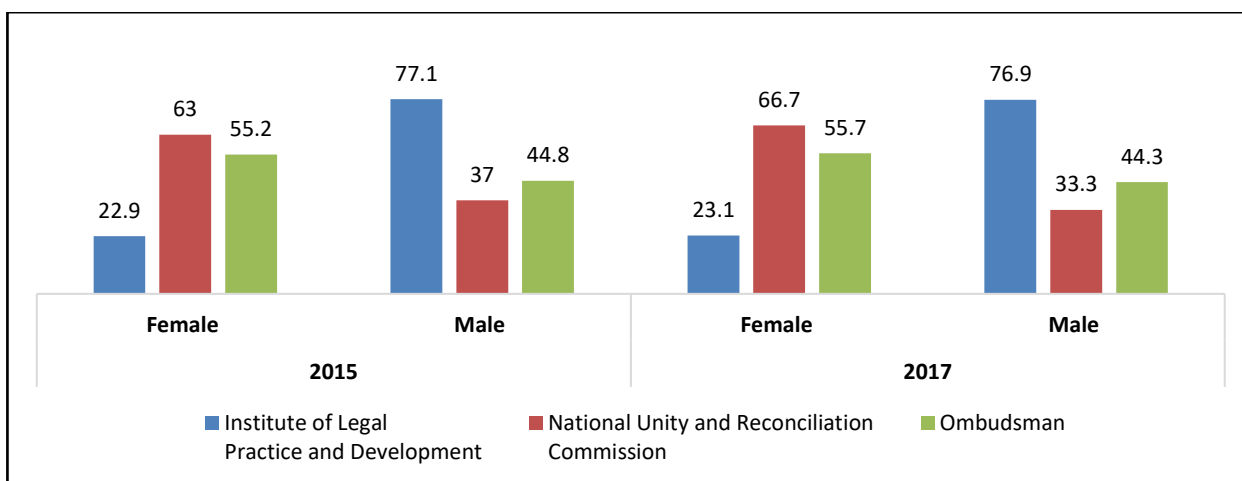
Figure 28: Men and Women Representation in the Correctional service and Law reform commission



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. Women constitute 66.7% of the total staff of the National Unity and Reconciliation commission in 2017 up from 63% in 2015, while men 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.

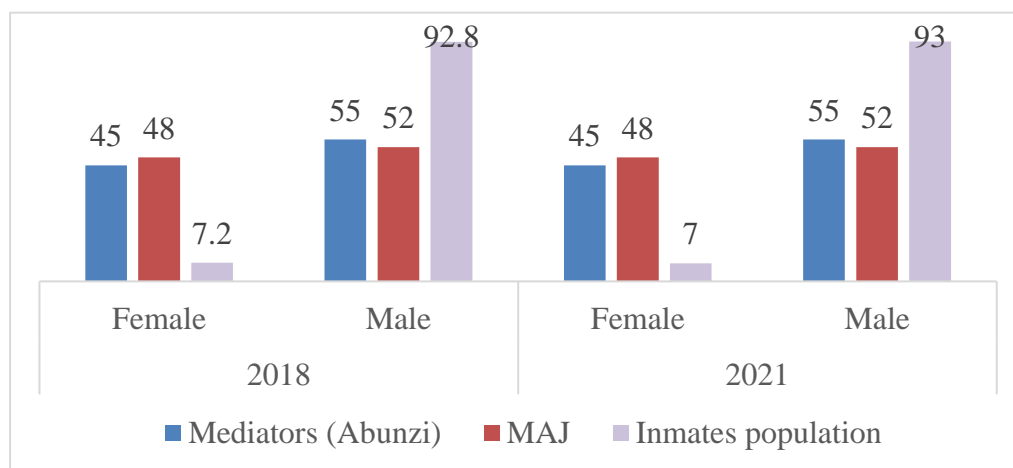
Figure 29: Men and Women Representation in the Institute of Legal Practice and Development, National Unity and Reconciliation Commission and the Ombudsman office



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

With regards to the community mediators (Abunzi), in 2021, 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% of the total inmate population in 2021 are female compared to a majority of male (92.8%).

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



Source: GMO/State of Gender equality in Rwanda, 2019, RCS statistics monthly report 8/2021

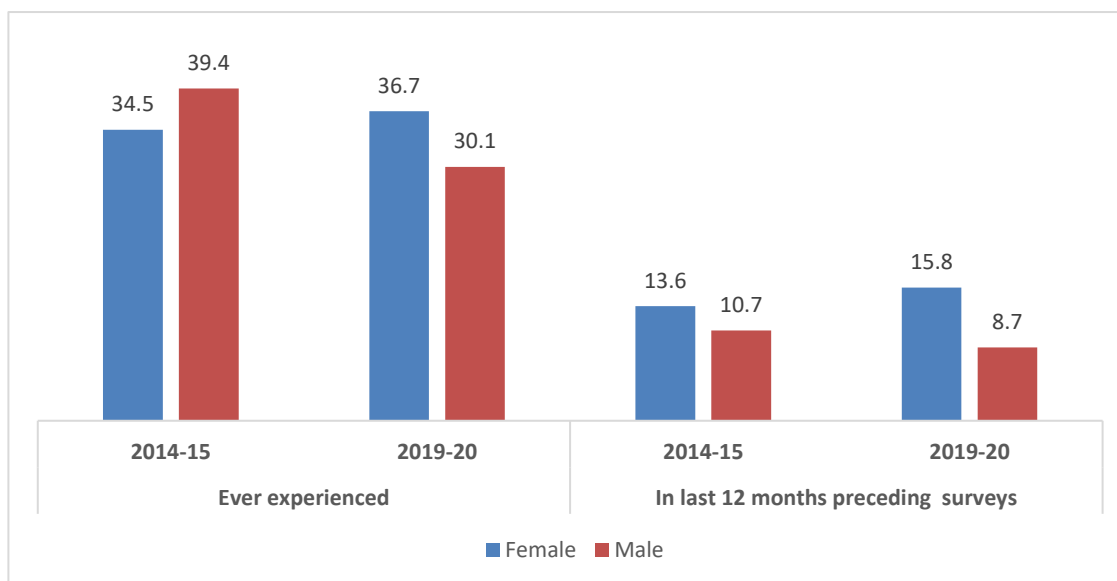
6.3. Gender Based Violence

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

Data from the figure 31 shows that 36.7% of women and 30% of men aged 15-49 have ever experienced physical violence since age 15. Sixteen percent and 8.7%, respectively, experienced physical violence in the 12 months prior to the 2019/20 DHS survey.

Figure 31: Persons aged 15-49 who experienced physical violence since age 15 years old, from 2014-15 to 2019-2020

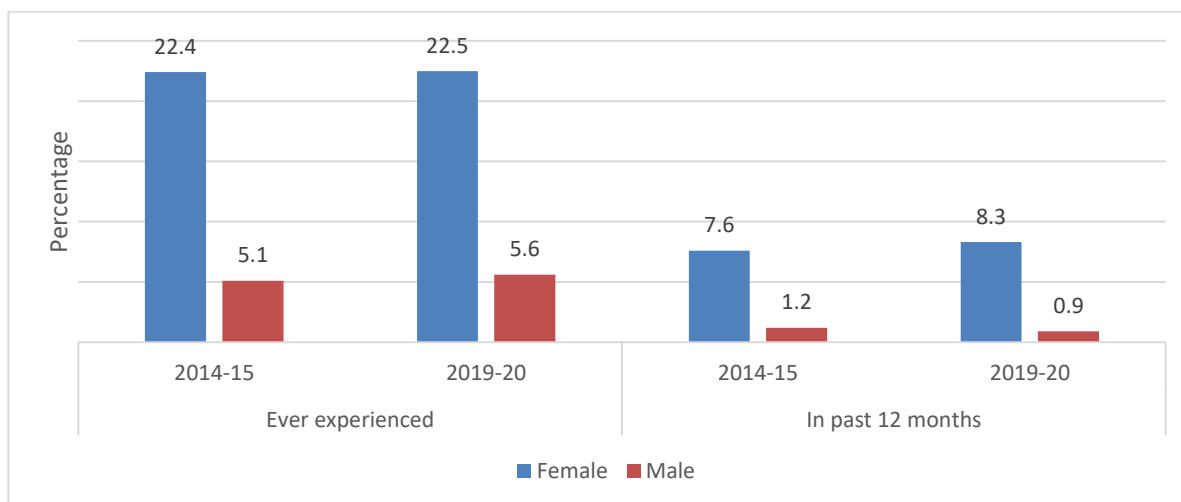


Source: RDHS 2014-15 and 2019-2020

6.3.2 Sexual Violence

As shown in figure 32, about 22.5% of women aged 15-49 and 5.6% of men have ever experienced sexual violence in 2019-2020 and that 8.3% of women and almost 1% of men experienced sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the DHS survey.

Figure 32: Persons aged 15-49 who experienced sexual violence since age 15 years old, from 2014-15 to 2019-2020



Source: RDHS 2014-15 and 2019-2020

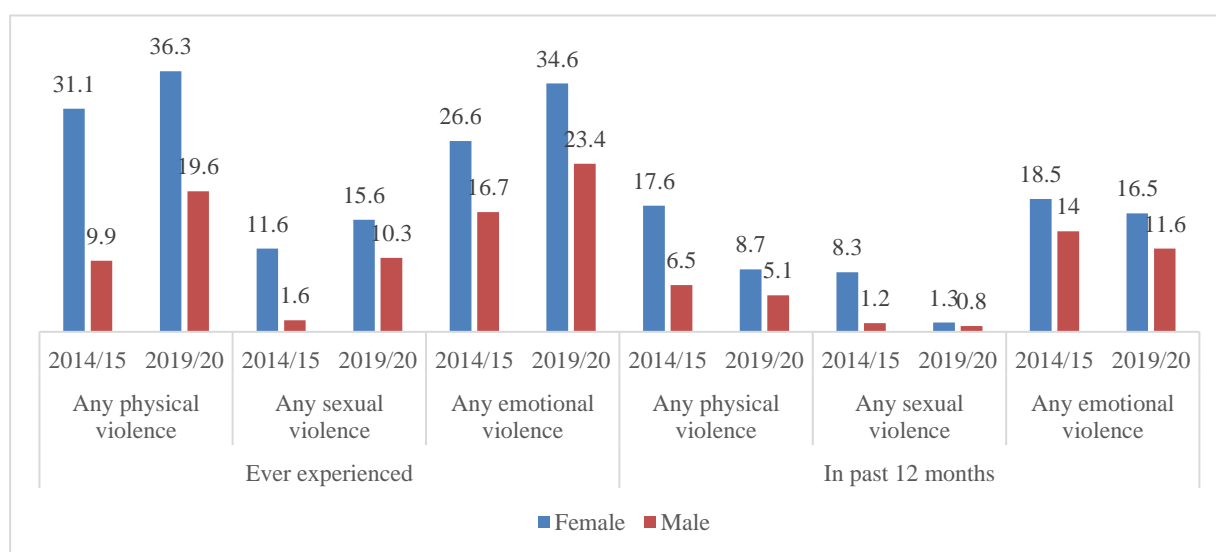
6.3.3 Forms of spousal violence

Different types of violence are not mutually exclusive, and people may report multiple forms of violence. Figure 33 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 2019-2020 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 36.3% of ever-married women reported that they have ever experienced any physical violence committed by their current or most recent husband or partner compared to only 19.6% of men, 15.6% of women reported ever experienced any sexual violence compared to only 10.3% of men, and 34.6% of women reported ever experienced any emotional violence compared to 23.4% of men.

Considering violence in 12 months preceding the survey, 8.7% of ever-married women reported experiencing spousal physical violence compared to 5.1% for men, 1.3% of women experienced sexual violence compared to 0.8%, and 16.5% of women experienced emotional (often or sometimes) in the past 12 months compared 11.6% of men.

Figure 33: Ever married persons aged 15-49 who experienced various forms of violence committed by their husband/partner from 2014-15 to 2019-20



Source: RDHS 2014-15 and 2019-2020

Chapter 7: Environment and Natural Resources

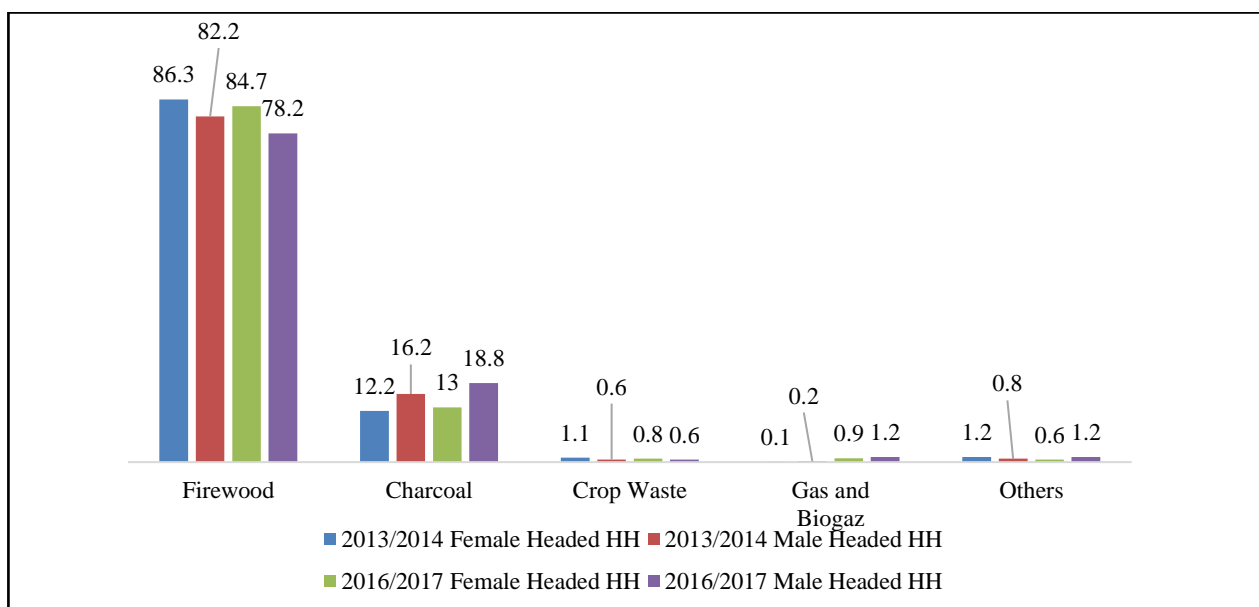
7.1 Introduction

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 34 shows that the use of alternative energy sources among women headed households 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 34: Access to cooking fuel by sex of household head

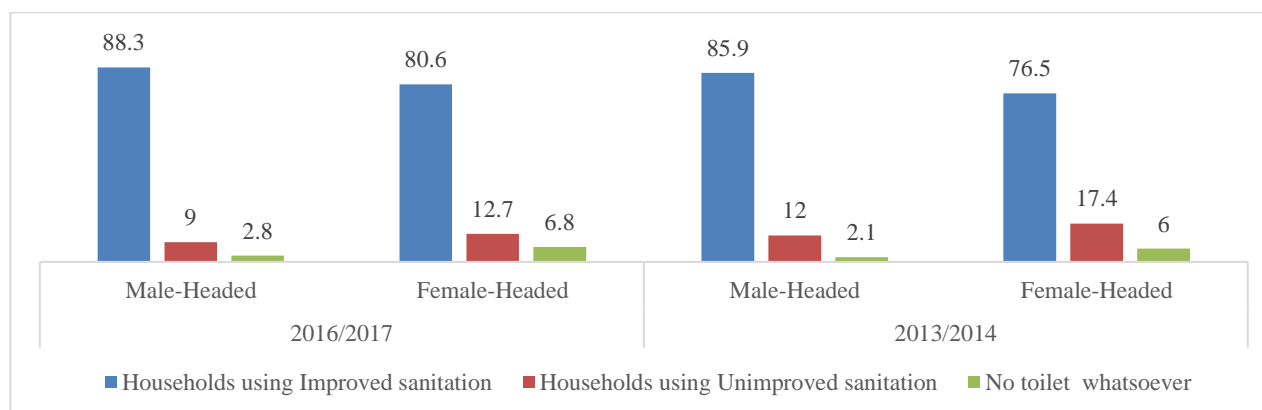


Source: EICV5, Environment and Natural Resources Thematic Report, December 2018

7.2. Access to Sanitation facility

Findings in figure 35 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 88.3% of male headed households are using improved sanitation up 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 35: 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

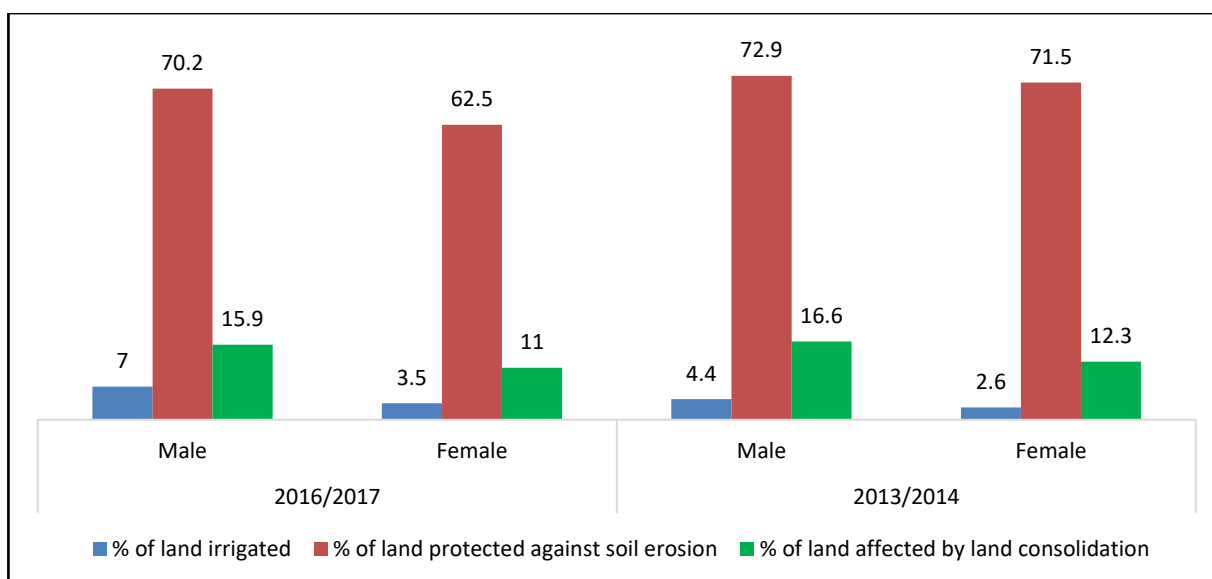
In a country like Rwanda, where land resources are scarce, irrigation of land can help to mitigate the effects of land scarcity and environment protection. It is therefore another important issue for the land sector, given that irrigation schemes allow protection of the environment and increased cultivation of otherwise unused or underused lands. Findings in figure 36 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 36 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 trend 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 regard, 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 36: 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

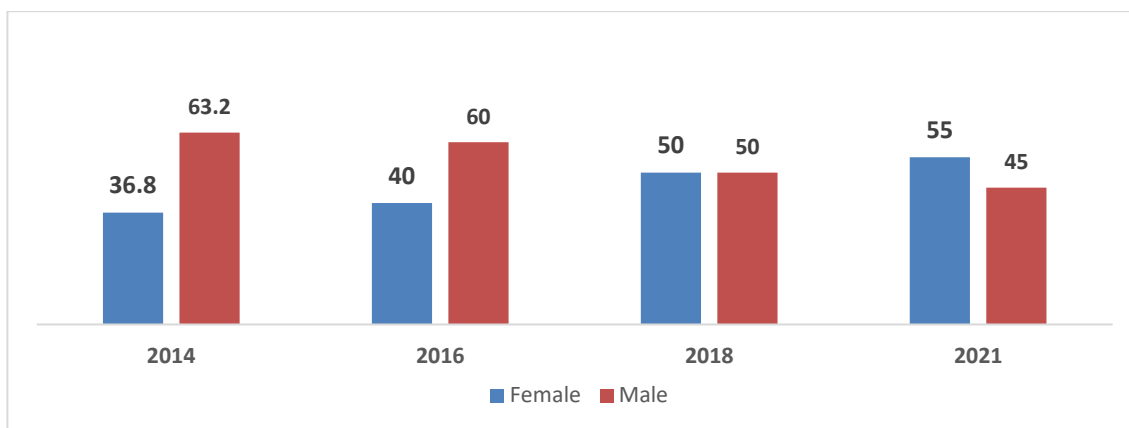
Figure 37 shows that women’s representation in the cabinet has reached 55% in 2021 up from 36.8% in 2014, while men representation reached 45% down from 63.2% in the same period.

⁴ <https://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/leadership-and-political-participation>, accessed on 23rd June 2022

⁵ Ibidem

⁶ Ibidem

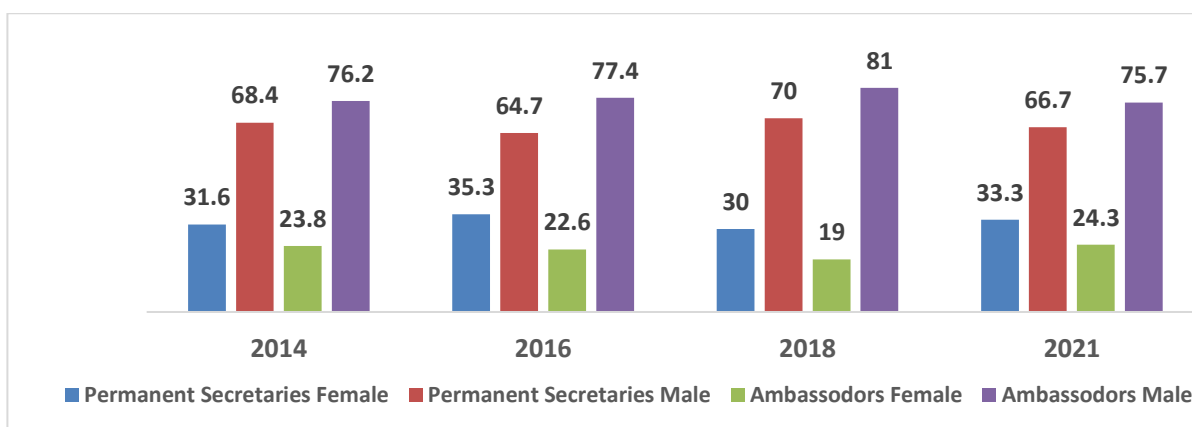
Figure 37: Trend of Rwanda Cabinet Ministers from 2014 to 2021



Source: Prime Minister's Office Website, 2014 & 2016 & 2022, <https://www.gov.rw/cabinet>

Figure 38 shows that women's representation as permanent secretaries in ministries stands at 33.3% in 2021 up from 31.6% in 2014, while men representation reached 66.7% down from 68.4% in the same period. With regards to ambassadors, data shows that, only 24.3% are females in 2021 slightly up from 23.8% in 2014 while males' representation stands at 75.7% slightly down from 76.2% in 2014.

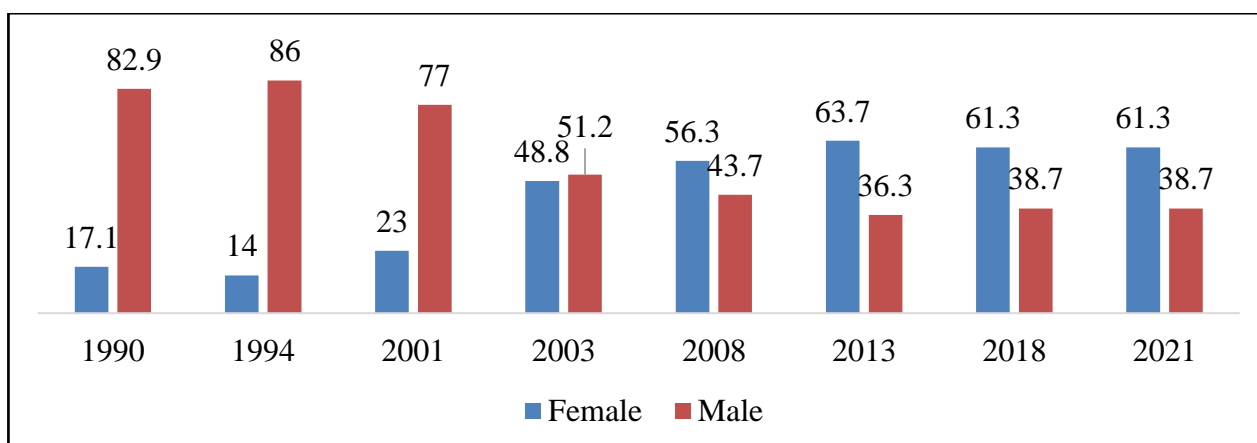
Figure 38: Trend of Permanent Secretaries and Ambassadors from 2014 to 2021



Source: GMO/ The State of Gender Equality in Rwanda/2018, MIFOTRA administrative data 2021

In the on-going term, data in figure 39 show that women parliamentarians stand at 61.3% in 2021 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.

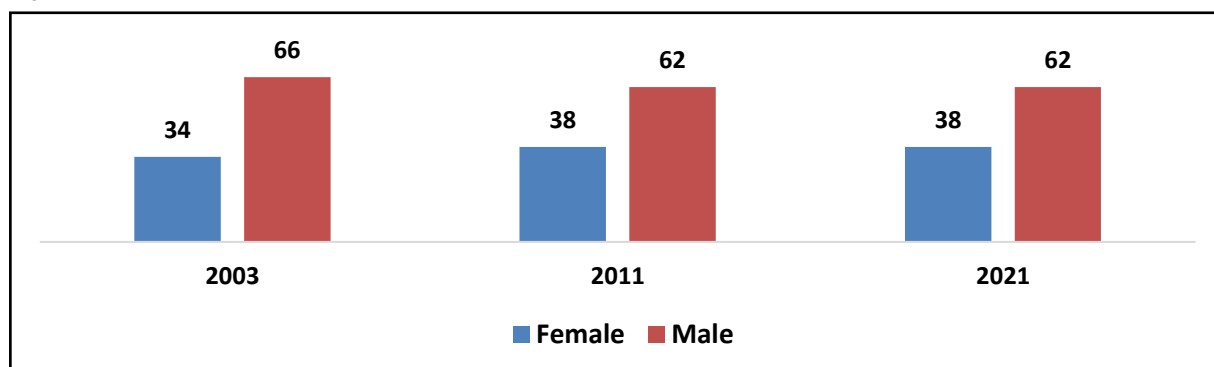
Figure 39: Rwanda Parliament, chamber of Deputies, from 1990 to 2021



Source: Forum for Female Parliamentarians of Rwanda (FFRP) Reports, 2021

With regard to the Senate, figure 40 shows that, women represent 38% in 2021 up from 34% in the 2003, while men represent 62% down from 66% in the same period.

Figure 40: Proportion of seats in national parliament, chamber of Senate in 2003 and 2021

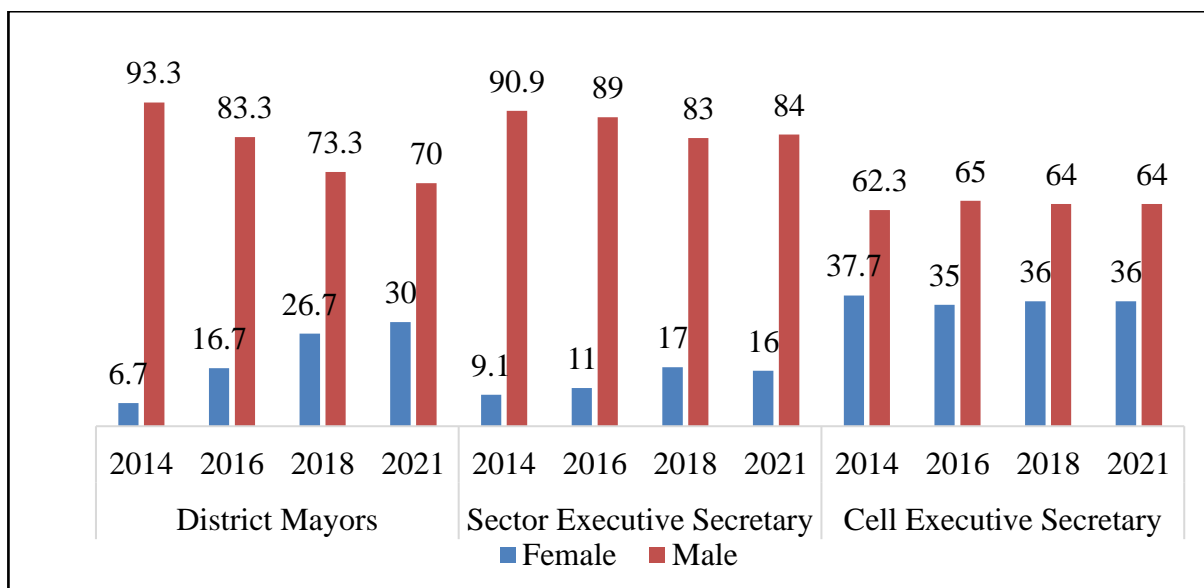


Source: Forum for Female Parliamentarians of Rwanda (FFRP) Reports, 2021

8.3 Representation at Decentralized 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 41 shows that women District Mayors in the on-going term (2021-2026) stands at 30% in 2021 up from 6.7% in 2014, while male mayors stand at 70% down from 93.3% in 2014. The data shows also that, only 16% of sector executive secretaries are females in 2021 up from 9.1% in 2014 while 84% 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 2021 slightly down from 37.7% in 2014 while 64% are males up from 62.3% in the same period.

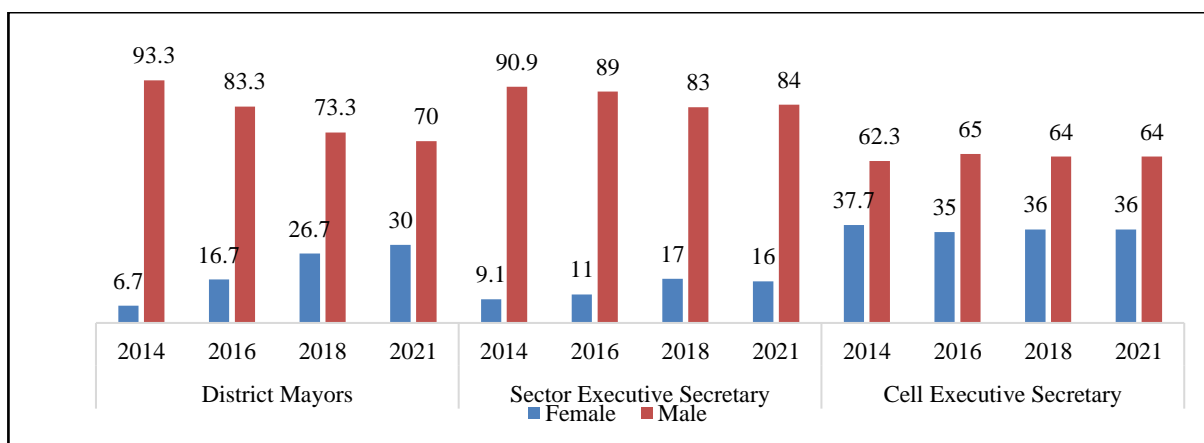
Figure 41: Leaders in Local Government



Source: National Electoral Commission, Local government Elections Reports, 2021 and MINALOC Reported data, 2021

Considering the local government consultative councils, data in figure 42 shows that women in District consultative councils in the on-going term (2021-2026) stands at 46.1% in 2021 up from 45.2% in 2016, while men stand at 53.9% slightly down from 54.8% in 2016. The data also shows that, 48% of sector consultative council are females in 2021 up from 42.7% in 2016 while 52% are males down from 57.3% in 2016. At cell level, data shows that, 47.3% of cell consultative council are females in 2021 up from 34.5% in 2016, while 52.7% are males down from 65.5% in the same period.

Figure 42: Membership in local government consultative councils

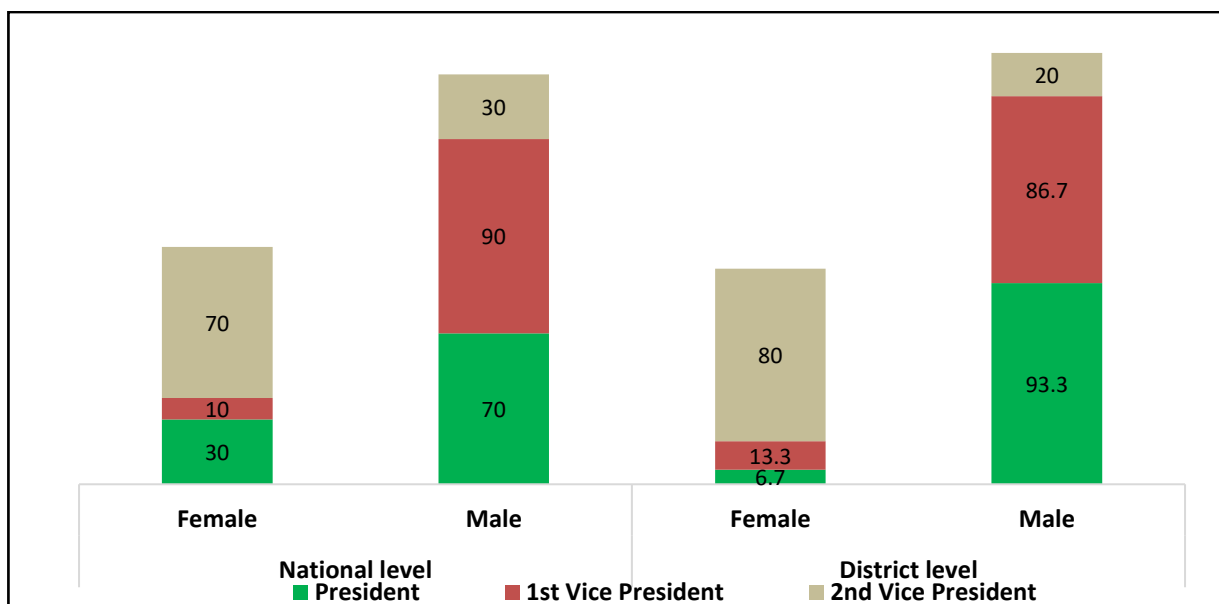


Source: NEC Local Government Elections Report 2016; GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018 & NEC report 2022

8.4. Representation in Private Sector Federation

In the private sector, the progress of women's representation (figure 43) 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 only 6.7% of presidential position, 13.3% as the first vice-president positions and 80% as the second vice-president positions in the executive committee members.

Figure 43: 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

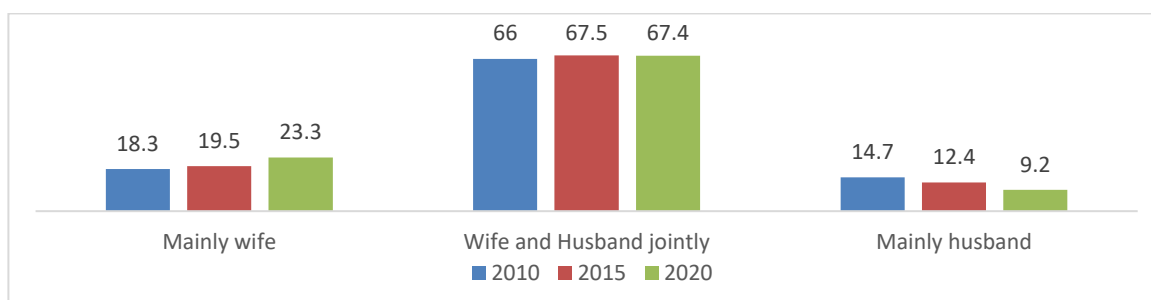
The status of women in decision making at household level is an important factor in development, poverty reduction, and improvements in the standard of living. This section presents information on factors that affect the status of women in society: control over cash earnings, earnings relative to those 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 44 shows that only 23.3% of women (in 2020) mainly decide for themselves how their earnings are used, whereas 67.4% of women say they make joint decisions with their husbands. Nine percent (9.2%) 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 a decade ago.

Figure 44: 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 2019-2020

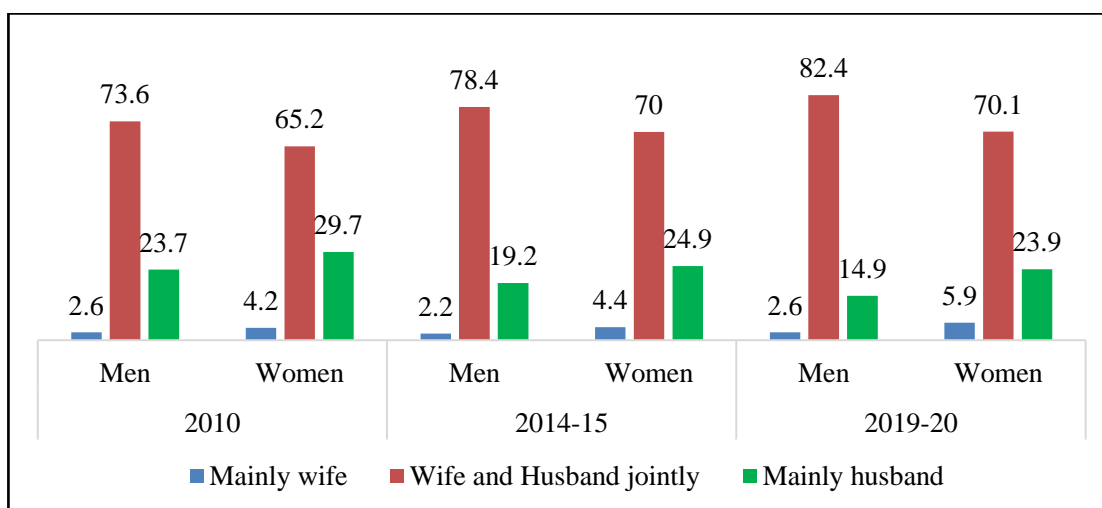


Source: RDHS 2010, 2014-15 and 2019-2020

8.5.2 Control over men's cash earnings

Figure 45 shows that (in 2019-2020), 14.9% of men reported that they mainly decide how their cash earnings are used, 82.4% stated that they make these decisions jointly with their wife, and only 2.6% stated 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. About twenty-four percent (23.9%) of women whose husbands have cash earnings reported that their husband mainly decides how his cash earnings are used, a figure slightly higher than the 14.9% reported by men themselves. About seventy percent (70.1%) of women reported that decisions are made jointly, as compared with 82.4% reported by men, and 5.9% of women reported that they mainly decide how to use their husband's earnings. These rates are slightly different from the ones observed in 2010 and 2014-15, but the pattern is the same.

Figure 45: 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 2019-2020

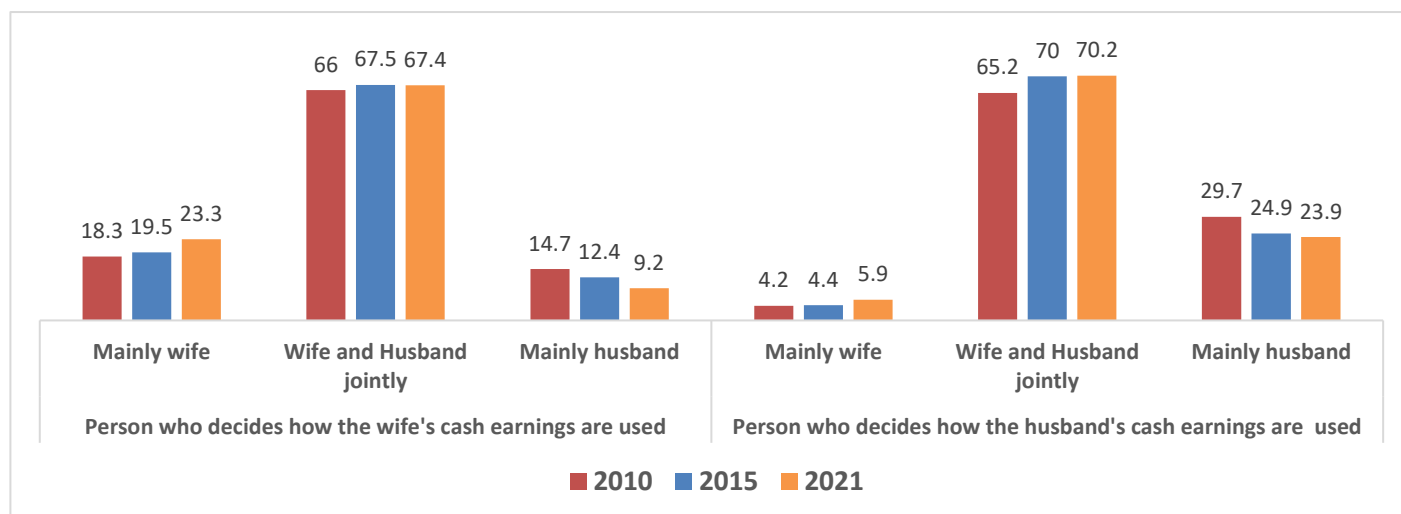


Source: RDHS 2010, 2014-15 and 2019-2020

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

Figure 46 shows that (in 2019-20), 23.3% of women reported that they mainly decide how their cash earnings are used, 67.4% stated that they make these decisions jointly with their wife, and only 9.2% stated that these decisions are made mainly by their husbands. On the other hand, only 5.9% of women reported deciding how their husband's cash earnings are to be spent, 70.2% reported deciding jointly with their husbands and 23.9% of women reported that their husbands decide how to use their own cash earnings. These rates are slightly different from the ones observed in 2010.

Figure 46: Percent distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 with cash earnings



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

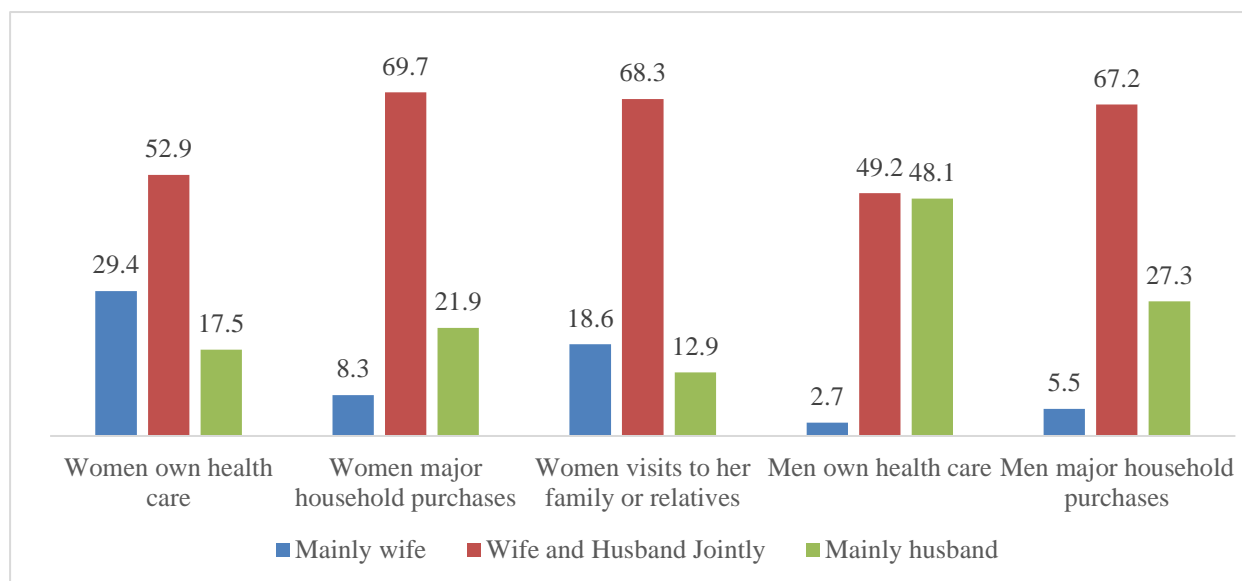
Source: RDHS 2010, 2014-15 and 2019-2020

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 2019-20 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 figure 47 show that although 70.4% of women participate in making decisions about their own health care, only 29.4% of them decide solely about their own health care. On the other hand, 17.5% of women have no say on their own health care decision, where their husbands decide for them. A higher proportion of men (97.3%) are involved in decisions about their own health care, and 48.1% usually make decisions on their own. It should be noted that 2.7% 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 (94.5% and 78%, respectively); slightly over one in every five women (21.9%) and slightly over one in four men (27.3%) say that such decisions are usually made by the husband alone. Almost nineteen percent (18.6%) of women decide themselves on visits to their family or relatives, while over two-thirds (i.e over 68.3%) say they decide jointly with their husbands.

Figure 47: Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men aged 15-49 by person who usually makes decisions about various issues, 2019- 20



Source: RDHS 2019-2020

Chapter 9: Infrastructure, ICT and Media

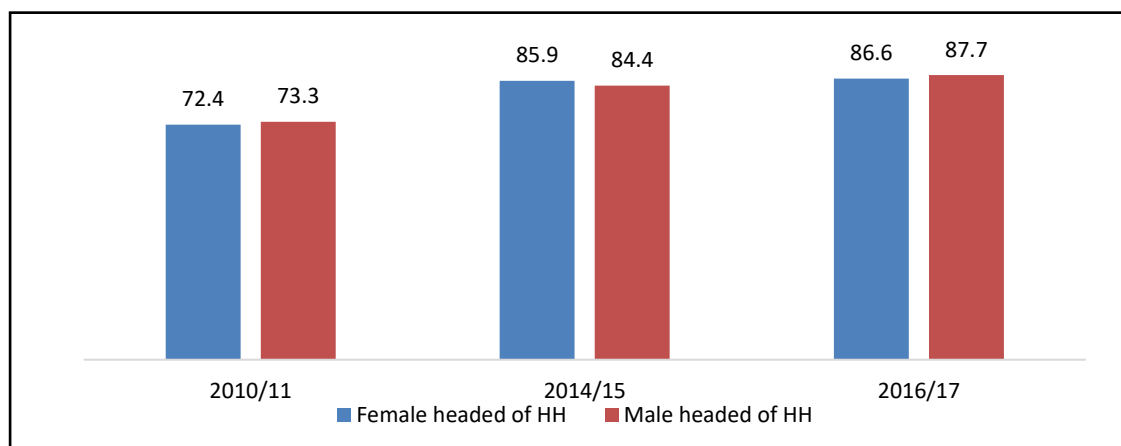
9.1. Introduction

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 48 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 48: Access to improved source of water by sex of head of household

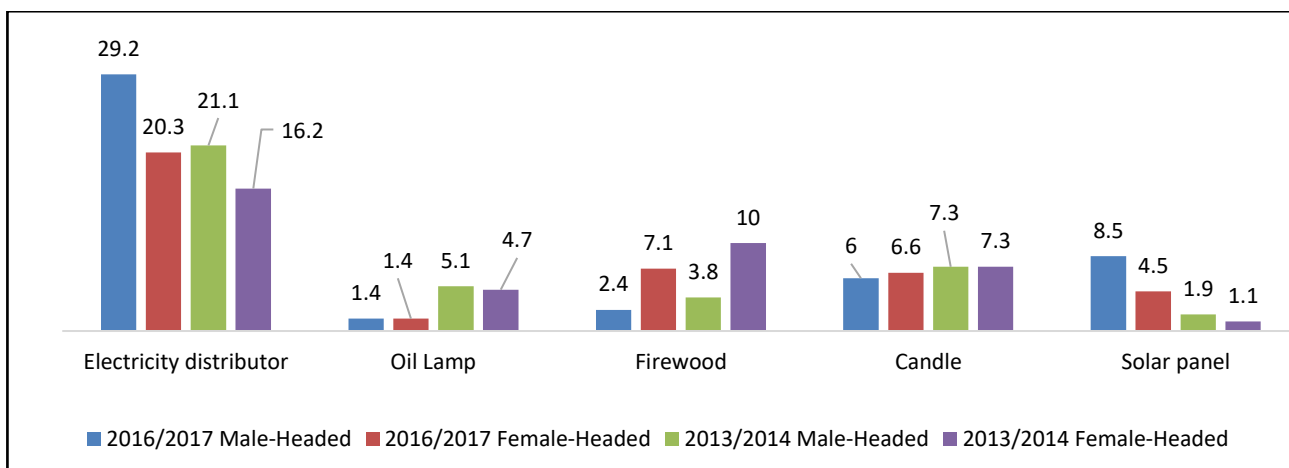


Source: EICV5, Gender Thematic Report, December 2018

9.3. Access to Electricity for lighting

With regards to access to energy for lighting, figure 49 shows that the percentage of households using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting has increased between 2013/14 and 2016/17. Electricity use as a source of lighting among female headed households has increased slightly by 4 percentage points from 16.2% in 2013/14 to 20.3% in 2016/17 compared to male headed households which increased by 8 percentage points from 21.1% to 29.2% in the same period. In 2016/17, the percentage of female-headed households using firewood for lighting is 7.1% compared to 2.4% 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 1.1% to 4.5% while for male headed household it has increased from 1.9% to 8.5% in three years.

Figure 49: Access to Energy for lighting by sex of head of HH



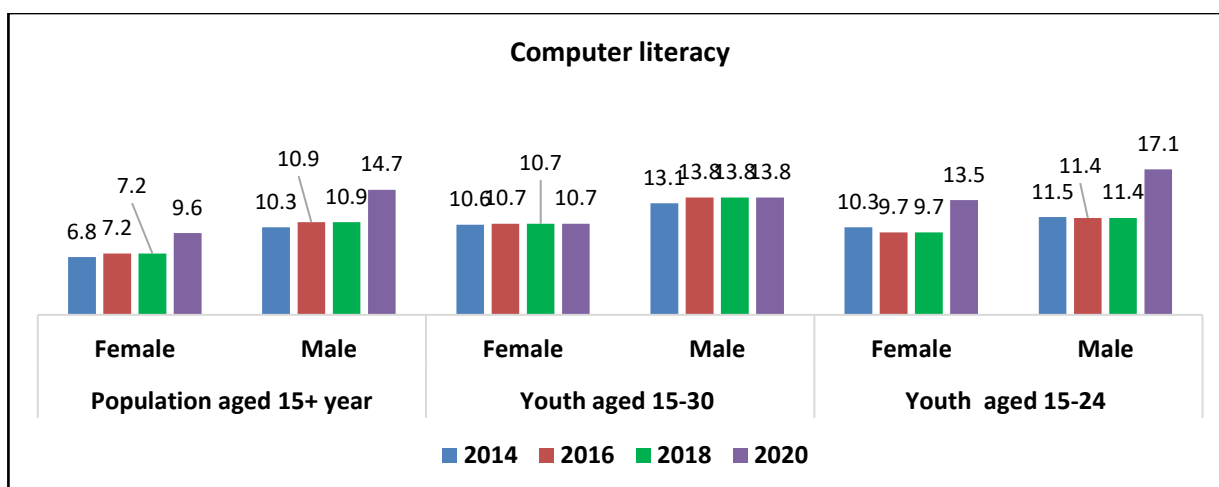
Source: EICV5, Gender Thematic Report, December 2018

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 healthcare 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 50 show that, only 9.6% of female aged 15 years and above are computer literate in 2020 slightly up from 7.2% in 2016, while for male 14.7% are computer literate slightly up from 10.9% in the same period. The results further indicate the same gender imbalance in computer literacy for younger age group 15-24 years is observed, where only 13.5% of young female aged 15-24 years old are computer literate in 2020 compared to 17.1% of young male of same age.

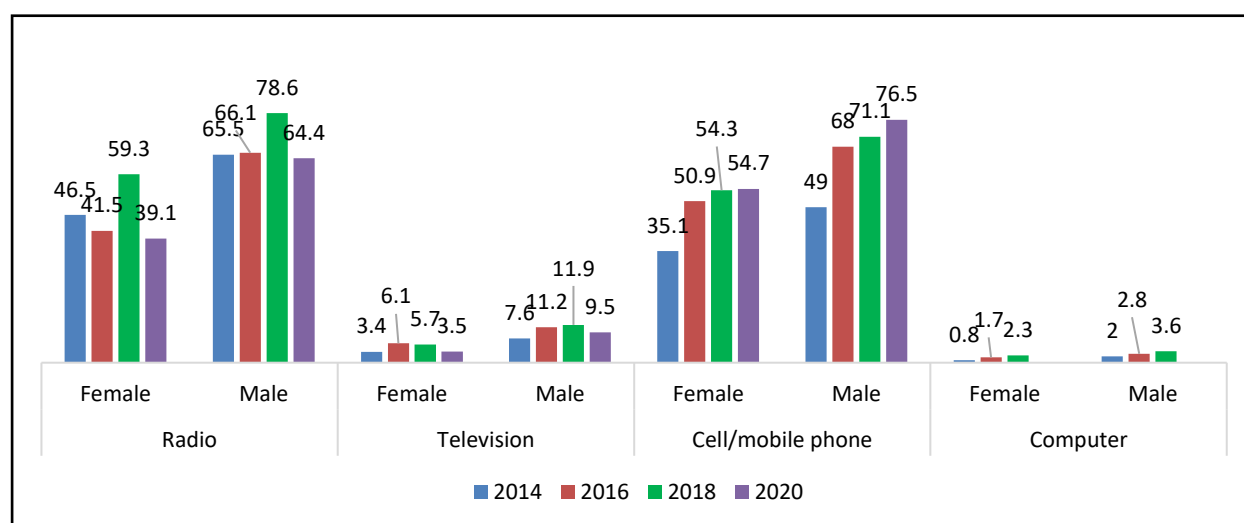
Figure 50: Computer literacy rate among population aged 15+ year and above



Source: EICV-5 Education Thematic Report, and RDHS 2019/20

Regarding the ownership of ICT tools, the findings in figure 51 shows that ownership of mobile phone is the most dominant ICT tool used by female and male heads of households in 2020. Although it is the predominant ICT tool, female heads of households owning at least one mobile phone is 22 percentage points less than for male heads (54.7% for female against 76.5% for male). With regard to the change, there has been an increase of 20 percentage points for female headed household owning a mobile phone between 2014 and 2020 from 35.1% to 54.7%, while for male –headed households the increase is of almost 28 percentage points in the same period from 49% to 76.5%. The status of ownership of television has remained almost the same from 2014 to 2020 where female headed households owning at least TV set stands at 3.5%, while for male headed household there has been an increase from 7.6% to 9.5% in the same period.

Figure 51: Ownership of household ICT tools by sex of household head



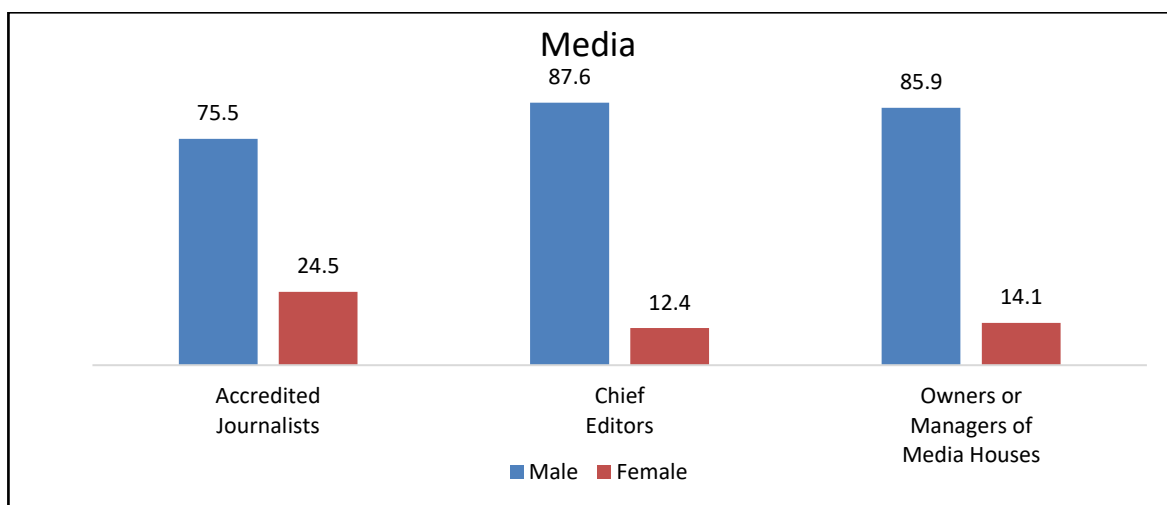
Source: EICV4,5/Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities, RDHS 2020

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 52 shows that only 24.5% of accredited journalists are females compared to 75.5% of males. The findings also show that females constitute just 14.1% of owners or managers of media houses compared to 85.9% for males. The percentage of females in decision making positions in the media governing bodies especially the chief editors stand at 12.4% compared to 87.6% for males.

Figure 52: Representation of Men and Women in Media Sector.



Source: Gender Monitoring office (GMO); State of the Gender equality in Rwanda, 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

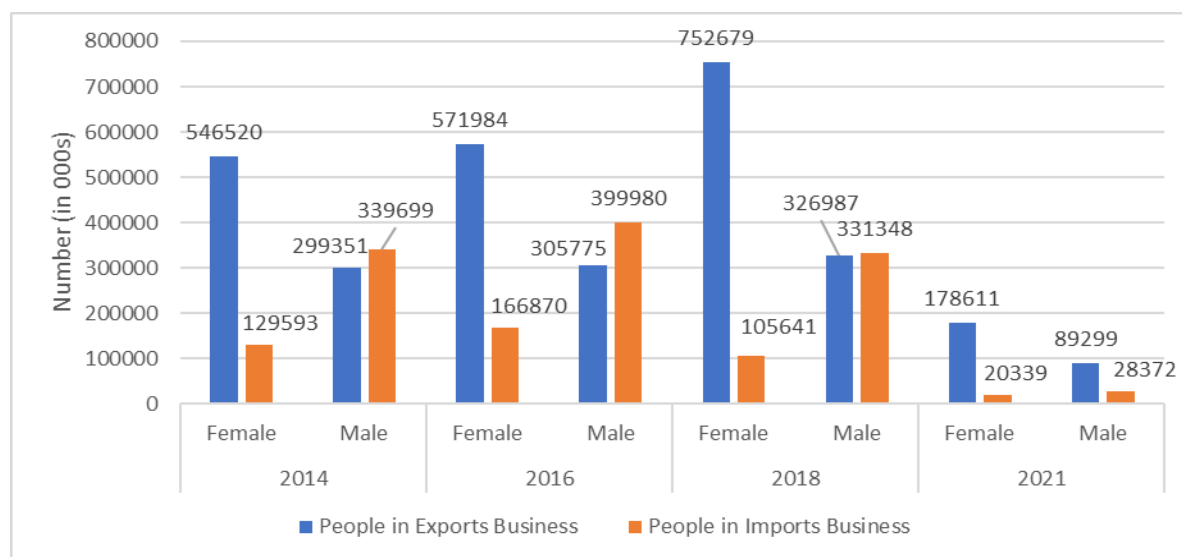
Informal cross-border trade is trade between neighbouring countries conducted by vulnerable, small, unregistered traders. Typically, it is proximity trade involving the move of produce between markets close to the border. The informality refers to the status of the trader (unregistered), not necessarily 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 53 show that there has been a significant decrease in the number of women in informal cross border export trade between 2018 and 2021, from 752,679 female exporters of businesses in 2018 to only 178,611 in 2021. The same trend is observed for men as well which decreased from 326,987 male exporters of businesses to only 89,299 in the same period. The same pattern is observed in informal cross-border import trade, where the data shows that, the number of female traders in informal import businesses has decreased from 105,641 in 2018 to only 20,339 in 2021, while for male it decreased from 331,348 to only 28,372 in the same period. The significant reduction in numbers of female and male informal traders in export and import is probably due to the impact of Covid-19 restrictions in crossing country borders.

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

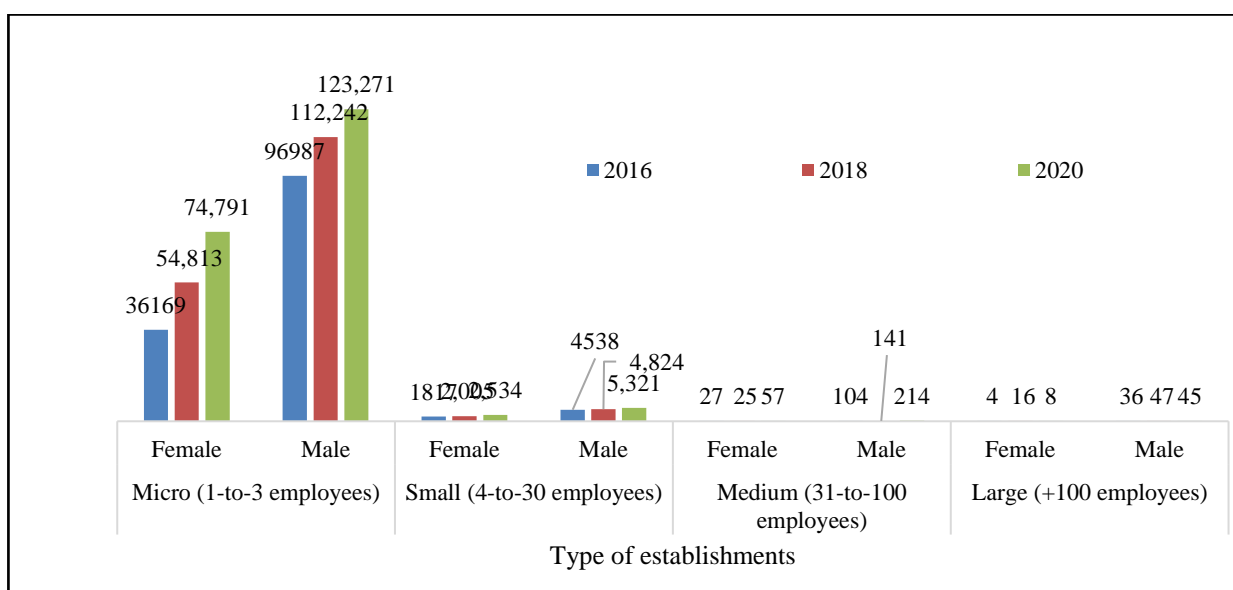


Source: NISR, Statistics Economic Unit, Informal Cross Border Trade reports 2014; 2016, 2018 and 2021

10.3 Sole proprietor establishment by size

Data from figure 54 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 establishments is more than twice lower than the male sole proprietor establishments 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 74,791 in 2020, while for male it has increased from 96,987 to 123,271 in the same period. It should be noted that, only 8 large establishments (those employing more than 100 employees) are owned by female in 2020 down from 16 establishments in 2017, while 45 establishments are owned by male slightly down from 47 large establishments in the same period.

Figure 54: Distribution of number of sole proprietor establishment by size and sex of owner



Source: Establishments Census Report 2014, 2017 & 2020

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.

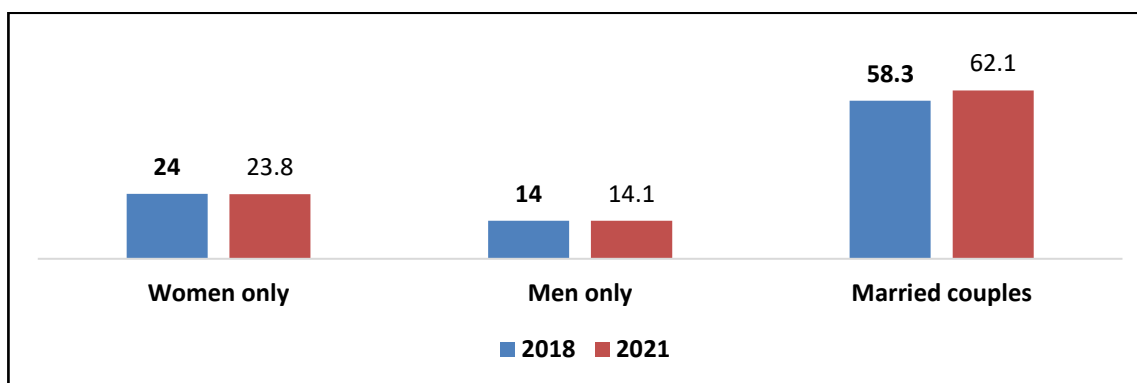
From a gender point of view, there are significant gaps between women and men. For example, women farm holders have significantly smaller farms than men farm holders. Moreover, the share of female farm holders is particularly high on farms with no clear specialisation in livestock rearing or crop production¹⁰.

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 55 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.

Figure 55: Land ownership by category



Source: GMO, *State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018* & Land Management and use Authority, *Administrative Data, 2021*

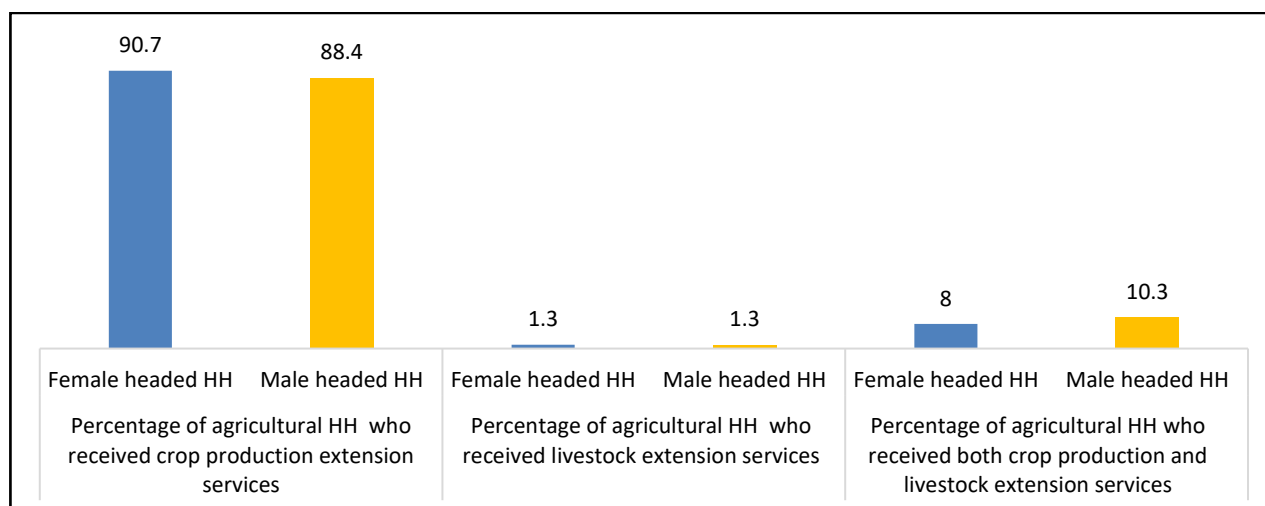
⁹ The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE): *Gender in agriculture and rural development*, Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2016, accessed on 24 June 2019

¹⁰ 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

11.2 Agriculture extension services

Findings in figure 56 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 56: Percentage of agricultural households by types of received agricultural extension services by sex of household head

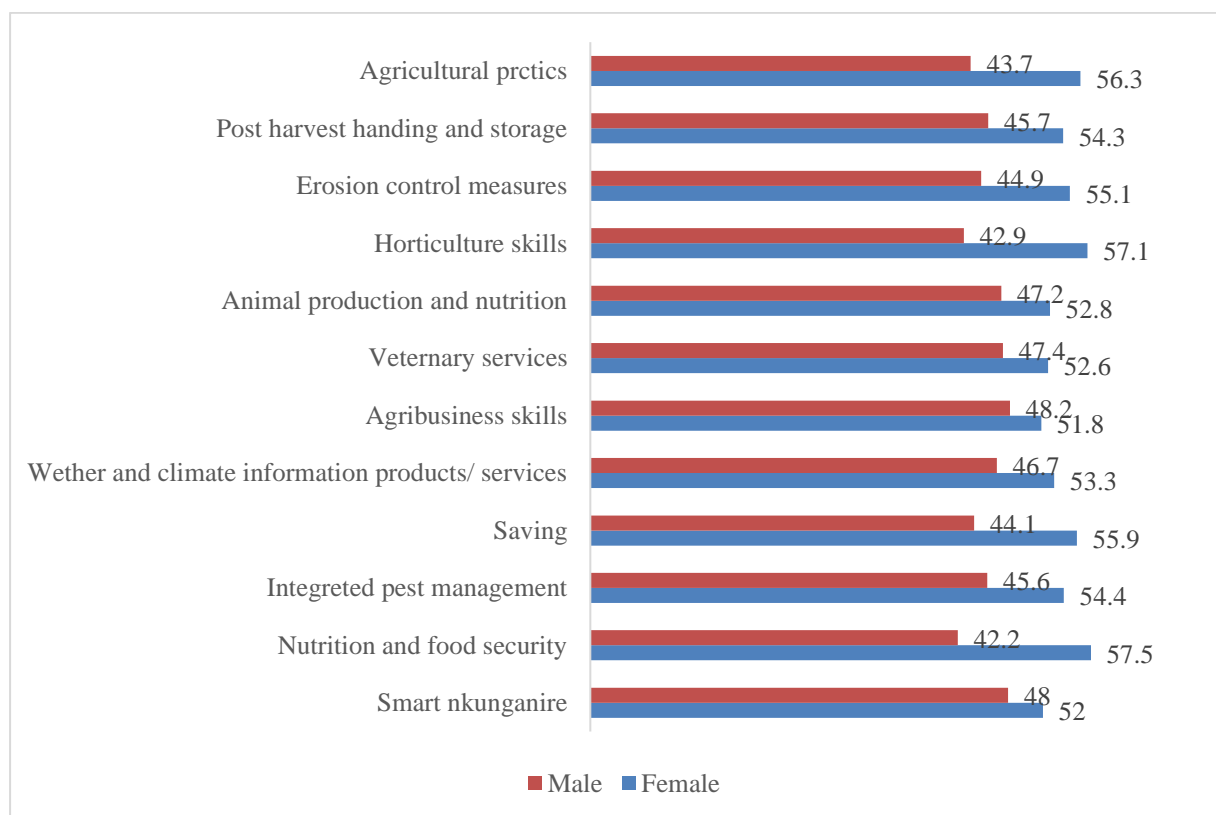


Source: Seasonal Agriculture Survey 2017

Figure 57 shows that during the agricultural year 2020, 57.8% of female headed agricultural households received extension services related to nutrition and food security compared to 42.2% of male headed households, followed by those who received extension services related to horticulture skills (57.8% for female headed agricultural households against 42.2% for male headed households). Fifty five percent of female headed agricultural households received extension services related to erosion control measures compared to 44.9% of male headed households. It should be noted that, 53.3% of female headed agricultural households received weather and climate information product/services, 56.3% in agriculture practices, 52% in Smart Nkunganire, while for male headed agriculture households, the percentage were 46.7% for services related to weather and climate information product/services, 43.7% in agriculture practices, 48% in Smart Nkunganire respectively.

The livestock extension services received during agricultural year 2020 among female headed agricultural households are veterinary services (52.6%), animal production and nutrition (52.8%) and integrated pest management (54.4%), while for male headed agriculture households, the percentage were 47.4% for services related to veterinary services, 47.2% for animal production and nutrition services and 45.6% for integrated pest management services.

Figure 57: 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



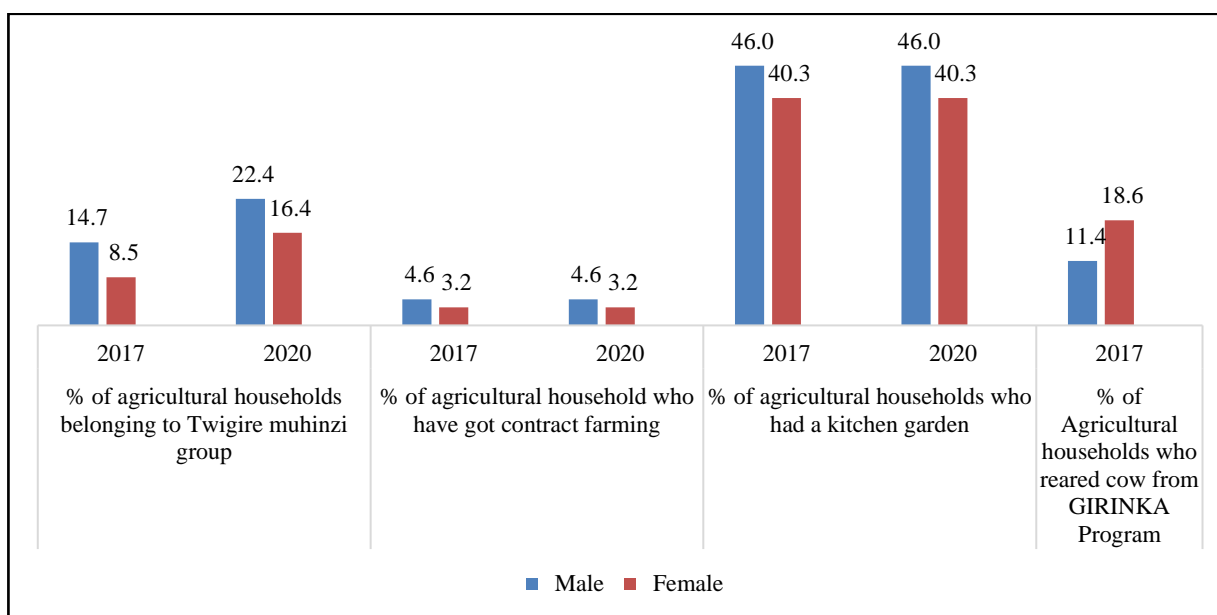
Source: NISR, Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020

11.3. 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 58 shows that, in 2020, only 16.4% of female headed agricultural households belonged to Twigire Muhinzi groups up from 8.5% in 2017, while for male headed agricultural households it is 22.4% in 2020 up from 14.7% in 2017. 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. These rates did not change during the two-reference period. 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 data shows 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 in 2020. 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 in 2020, female-headed households were slightly advantageous with regard to rearing cow from Girinka Program when compared to the male-headed households (4.8% versus to 3.8%).

Figure 58: 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: Agriculture Household Survey 2017 & 2020

Chapter 12: Access to Finance and Income

12.1. Introduction on levels of financial inclusion

Given that Rwanda's population is relatively young, has low levels of education, resides mostly in rural areas, and is largely dependent on irregular/low sources of income (agricultural), the overall national level of financial inclusion is remarkably high at 93% or 6.7 million adult Rwandans. In 2020 only 8% (a decrease from 14% in 2016) of the female adult population in Rwanda (about 312 000) are financially excluded (compared to 7% or 217 000 men), meaning that they manage their financial lives without the use of any financial products or mechanisms external to their personal relationships. If they borrow, they rely on family and friends; if they save, they save at home. In turn, 92% of women (3.6 million) are financially included (an increase from 86% in 2016), i.e. they have or use formal and/or informal financial products and mechanisms (compared to 93% or 2.9 million 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 59 shows, the financially included population includes those who are:

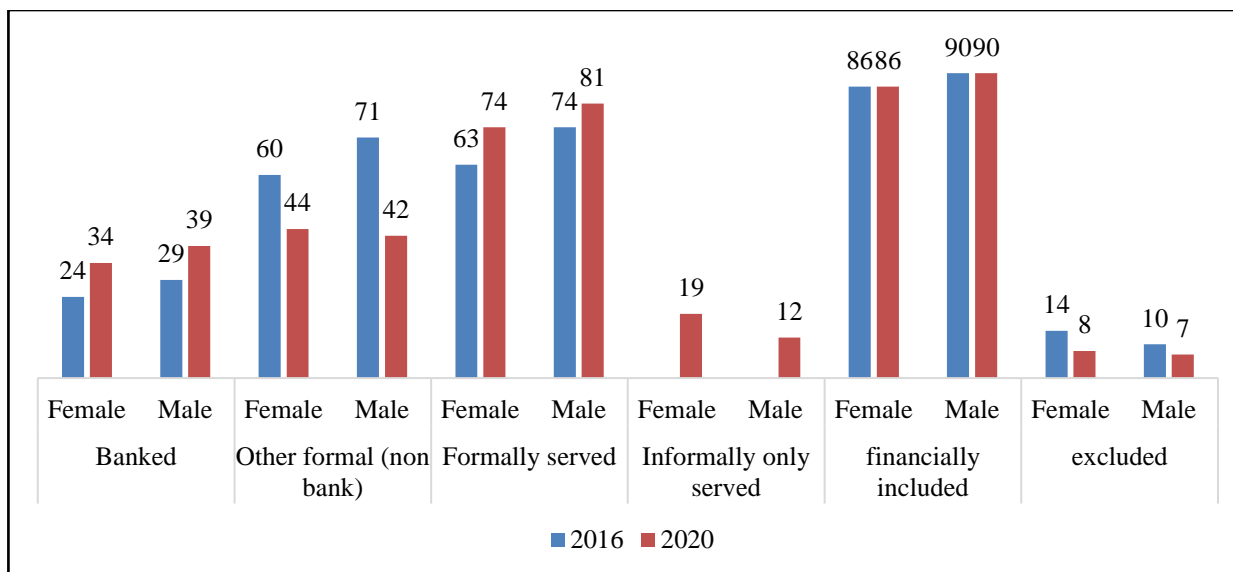
- **Formally served:** The female adult population who have or use products or services from financial institutions that are regulated through an act of law (formal financial institutions), which is driven by other formal (non-bank) financial products or services, has increased from 63% in 2016 to 74% in 2020. Also, the formally served gender gap has decreased by 3% since 2016.
- **Informally served:** A very large portion of the population, 80% (3.1 million), which is an increase from 71% in 2016, have or use products or services from financial institutions that are not regulated (informal financial institutions and mechanisms) and/or use community-based organisations or mechanisms to save or borrow money. This is mainly driven by the uptake of informal savings groups.

The formally served population further includes those who are:

- **Banked:** The total female adult population who have or use products or services from licensed commercial banks that are regulated by the central bank has increased from 24% in 2016 to 34% (or 1.3 million) in 2020. Men are more likely than women to be banked, with 39% of men and 34% of women, showing a gender gap of 5%.
- **Served by other formal financial institutions (non-bank):** A large portion of women (71% or 2.8 million), have or use products or services from financial institutions that are regulated through acts of law but are not commercial banks. This is mainly driven by the uptake of mobile money, as well as the continued increase of Umurenge SACCOs. About 32% of women in Rwanda are members of Umurenge SACCOs (compared to 37% of men). The gender gap between men (80%) and women (71%) served by other formal financial institutions has decreased by 9% since 2016, but the gender disparity remains high.

Formal inclusion shows a gender gap of 7 percentage points difference (74% for women against 81% for men) which is mainly driven by the uptake of other formal financial products/services. While 80% of men have/use other formal financial products/services, only 71% of women have/use these products/services. Men are also more likely than women to be banked, with 39% and 34% 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 (9 percentage points), promoting these products /services to women poses a real opportunity for financial inclusion of women.

Figure 59: Percentage of population aged 16 years and above by financial products /services uptake



Source: FinScope Survey: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 & 2020

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 60 shows that in 2020, in total, 85% 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, 15% 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 (69% of women compared to 73% of men), they do not have a job (31% of women compared to 25% of men), they find it too expensive (16% compared to 14%, respectively). Interestingly, 13% of women (and 11% of men) who do not save said it is because they do not have a bank account, and 4% mentioned that they never thought about investments/savings, which indicates a need for financial education and possibly a review of regulatory policy on minimum balances, concessions on varying levels of income, and accommodating banking fees.

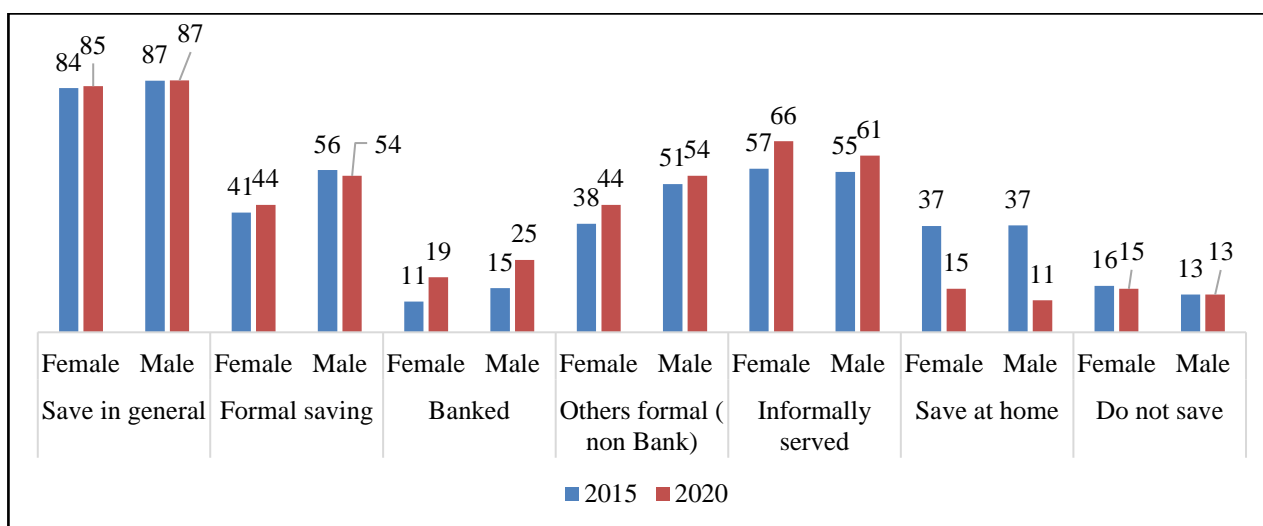
The biggest gender gap can be seen in terms of formal savings. Only 19% of women save in banks (compared to 25% of men). Although there has been an increase in women who save in banks since 2016, the gender gap has increased in 2020. 44% of women have a formal savings product from a non-bank financial institution, e.g. SACCOs or mobile money (compared to 54% of men). The formal savings gender gap has decreased since 2016. Informal savings groups are very important saving (and borrowing) mechanisms both for women and men. Women are less likely than men to feel that information on products or services recently bought was provided in a clear and easily understandable manner (transparent), which may be an indication of why more women lean towards informal financial products or services over formal financial products or services.

Also, data shows that 66% of women use other informal savings mechanisms such as savings groups (compared to 61% of men), whereas 15% of women claim to save at home or with someone in the

household (compared to 11% of men). Reasons for saving at home include convenience and/or accessibility.

Saving through SACCOs (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, but they are also the catalyst for enhanced social capital, improved gender relations, women’s leadership, and community social and economic development. Furthermore, the analysis indicates a rapid growth in number and scale of women borrowing from informal groups.

Figure 60: Overview (in %) of savings products/services uptake



Source: FinScope Survey: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 & 2020

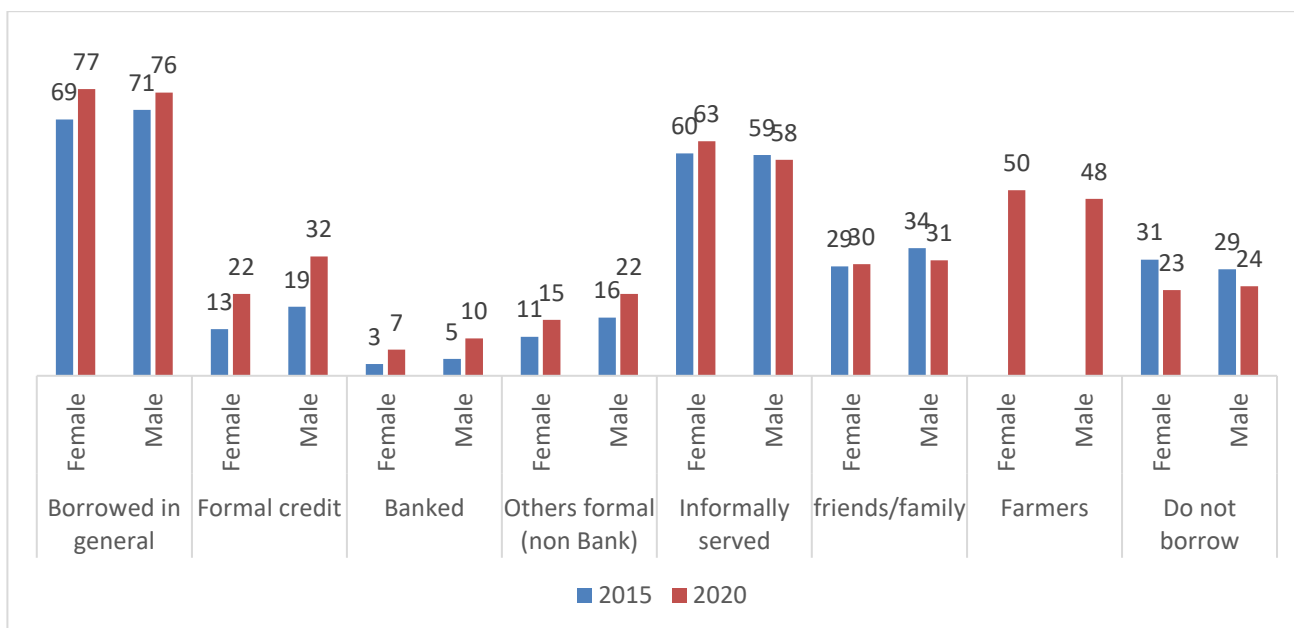
12.3. Borrowing and credit

Women are slightly more likely to borrow compared to men (especially from informal sources). Figure 61 shows that, in total, 77% of women borrow compared to 76% of men. Women are more likely than men to borrow money to cover education and school fees (26% of women compared to 7% of men), buying land/dwelling (17% of women compared to 12% of men) and emergencies other than medical (7% compared to 1%, respectively). Men are more likely than women to borrow money for developmental reasons (such as business, building/improving dwelling, living expenses, farming equipment/expenses, livestock) at 60% and 36%, respectively.

In turn, 23% of women do not borrow mainly because they do not need to or because they are worried that they will not be able to service their debt. This may partially point to interest rates or knowledge of how credit works.

The percentage of women taking a loan from a commercial bank was only 3% (compared to 5% of men) in 2016 but has increased to 7% (compared to 10% of men) in 2020. Women also lag behind men in taking up credit from other formal (non-bank) institutions (15% and 22%, respectively). Also, most women rely on borrowing from informal groups as mentioned previously. The importance of informal groups to enhance financial inclusion among women cannot be stressed enough, especially in the rural areas.

Figure 61: Overview (in %) of credit products/services uptake

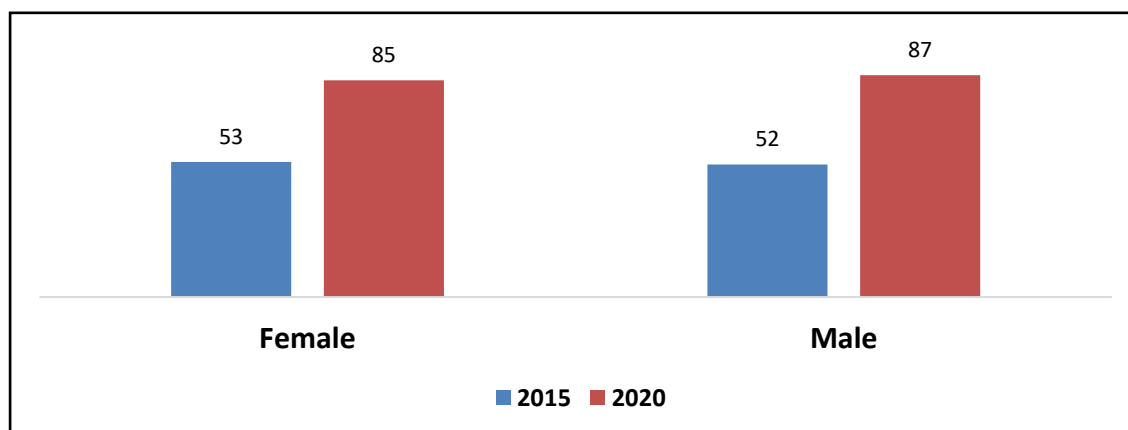


Source: FinScope Survey: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 & 2020

12.4. Informal services

The usage of informal mechanisms to manage financial needs in Rwanda is very popular, with nearly half of adults using the informal financial sector to manage their finances. Figure 62 shows that the vulnerability of relying only on informal mechanisms skews towards women. Overall women (2.4 million) are more likely than men (1.7 million) to be members of savings groups.

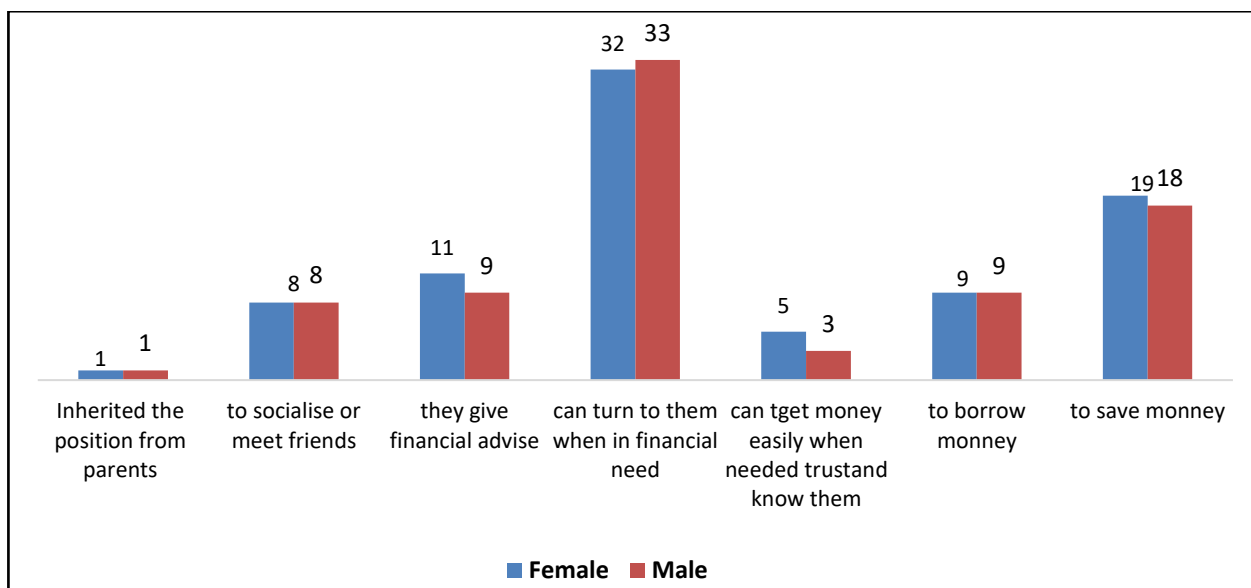
Figure 62: Savings groups' penetration (%) in 2016 and 2020



Source: FinScope Survey: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 & 2020

The main reason for belonging to a savings group is to save, while a secondary driver is to have someone to turn to when in financial need (figure 63).

Figure 63: Main reason for belonging to informal mechanism



Source: FinScope Survey: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 & 2020

12.5 Income from employment

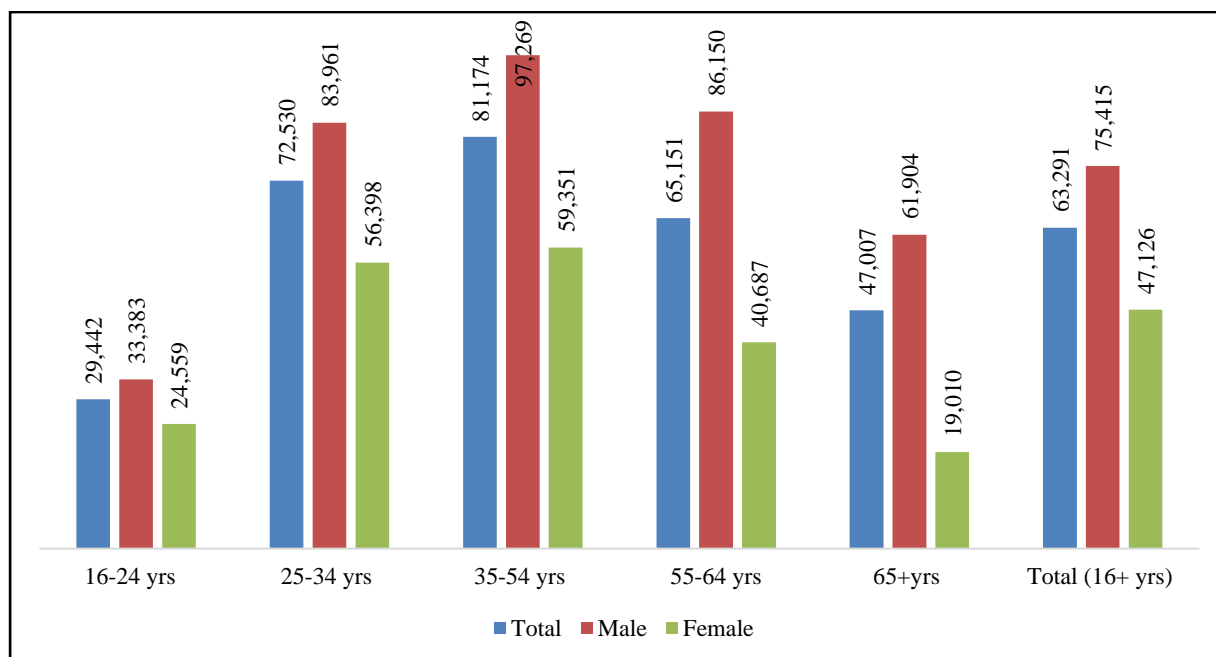
An attempt has been made in the labor force survey (LFS) to measure income from employment in cash and in-kind at the main job for both paid employees and self-employed workers. Because of the differences in the nature of income generation in self-employment and paid employment jobs, the international 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 64 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 47,126 Frws per month which is about 1.6 times lower compared to 75,415 Frws for male employees.

When the age is considered, data in figure 64 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 youngest age compared to the one of male though visible, it increases significantly where female aged 65 years and above average earnings is about 3.2 times lower compared to the one of male (19,010 Frws against 61,904 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”.

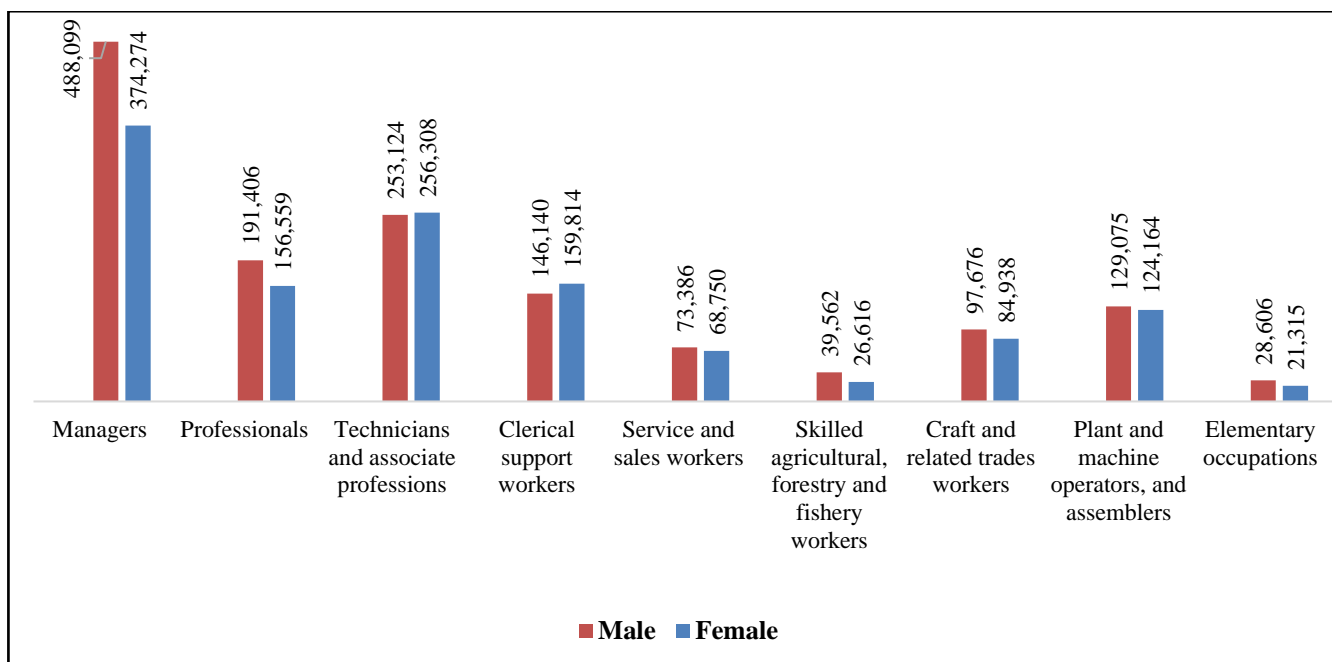
Figure 64: Average monthly income (in Frws) from main employment by age group and sex



Source: Labour Force Survey, Annual Report 2021,

The type of occupation is one of the variables that determine the level of earnings. Figure 65 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 clerical support workers and in technicians and associate professions, 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 (374,274 Frws against 488,099 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 (21,315 Frws against 28,606 Frws).

Figure 65: Average monthly cash income (in Frws) from employees aged 16+ yrs at main



Source: Labour Force Survey, Annual Report 2021,

ANNEXES

Annex with Detailed Indicators

Table 1: Gender and Population & Youth

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Total Population	Number	Total	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report,	10,515,973	11,262,564	12,089,720	12,955,763
	Number	Female	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report,	5,451,105	5,817,360	6,225,436	6,653,338
	Number	Male	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report,	5,064,868	5,445,204	5,864,284	6,302,425
Population share	Percent	Female	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report,	51.8	51.7	51.5	51.4
	Percent	Male	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report,	48.2	48.3	48.5	48.6
Sex ratio at National Level	Number of Males per 100 Females	Total	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report	92.9	94	94	95.0
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	6.6
	Percent	Male	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report	7.3	7	6.8	6.7
3-6 years (nursery school age)	Percent	Female	2012 RPHC4, Main Indicators Report	6.1	5.4	5.1	5.1
	Percent	Male	2012 RPHC4, Main Indicators Report	6.1	5.4	5.2	5.2

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
7-12 years (primary school age)	Percent	Female	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report	8.2	8.1	7.6	7.2
	Percent	Male	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report	8.1	8	7.5	7.1
13-18 years (secondary school age)	Percent	Female	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.0
	Percent	Male	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report	6.4	6.5	6.8	6.9
0-17 years (children in Rwanda)	Percent	Female	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report	24	23.4	22.7	22.2
	Percent	Male	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report	23.6	23.2	22.7	22.3
Rwandan Youth (16-30yr)	Percent	Female	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report		14.3	14.3	14.2
	Percent	Male	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report		13.7	13.7	13.6
15-24 years (youth at international level)	Percent	Female	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report	10.4	10.2	10.2	10.3
	Percent	Male	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report	9.9	9.8	9.8	10
16-64 years (official working age)	Percent	Female	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report	28	28.5	29	29.4
	Percent	Male	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report	25.4	26	26.6	26.5
15-49 years (reproductive age)	Percent	Female	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report	25.2	25.5	26.1	26

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
21 years and above (legal marriage age)	Percent	Female	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report	24.6	24.6	25.7	26.0
	Percent	Male	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report	21.5	21.5	22.8	23.2
65 years and above (older age)	Percent	Female	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report	1.9	1.9	2	2.0
	Percent	Male	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4
60 years and above	Percent	Female	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.2
	Percent	Male	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report	2	2.6	2.2	2.3
Birth registration of under 5 children with birth certificate.	Percent	Female	DHS 2005; 2010; 2014/15 & 2019/20	62.9	55.9	55.9	85.4
	Percent	Male	DHS 2005; 2010; 2014/15 & 2019/20	63.6	56	56	85.9
Percentage of population migrating in last 5 years (both internal and other country)	Percent	Female	EICV4/5 Main indicators Report, RHHS 2020	10.2	11.8	12.7	12.7
	Percent	Male	EICV4/5 Main indicators Report, RHHS 2020	11.2	12.6	13.2	11.5
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	19.3
	Percent	Male	EICV3 Economic Activity, EICV5 Main Indicators Report	30.2	-	27.2	27.2
Life Expectancy at birth	Years	Female	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report	66.2	67.5	68.4	69.7

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	Years	Male	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report	62.6	63.7	64.5	65.8
Life Expectancy at age 60	Years	Female	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report		18.2	18.2	18.2
	Years	Male	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Population Projections Report		17	17	17
Mean age of population	Years	Female	2012 RPHC4, Gender Thematic Report	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5
	Years	Male	2012 RPHC4, Gender Thematic Report	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9
Median age at first intercourse (25-49 years)	Years	Female	DHS 2005; 2010; 2014/15 & 2019/20	20.7	21.8	21.8	20.7
	Years	Male	DHS 2005; 2010; 2014/15 & 2019/20	21.6	22.5	22.5	22.3
Median age at first birth	Years	Female	DHS 2005; 2010; 2014/15 & 2019/20	22.4	22.7	22.7	23
Median age at first marriage (25-49 yrs)	Years	Female	DHS 2005; 2010; 2014/15 & 2019/20	21.4	21.9	21.9	22.8
	Years	Male	DHS 2005; 2010; 2014/15 & 2019/20	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 & 2019/20	38.7	37.8	37.8	40.4
	Percent	Male	DHS 2005; 2010; 2014/15 & 2019/20	50.5	48.2	48.2	49

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Married/ Living together	Percent	Female	DHS 2005; 2010; 2014/15 & 2019/20	50.4	51.7	51.7	50.5
	Percent	Male	DHS 2005; 2010; 2014/15 & 2019/20	47.5	50.1	50.1	49
Separated (divorced)	percent	Female	DHS 2005; 2010; 2014/15 & 2019/20	5.3	6.2	6.2	6.4
	percent	Male	DHS 2005; 2010; 2014/15 & 2019/20	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.8
Widowed	Percent	Female	DHS 2005; 2010; 2014/15 & 2019/20	5.4	4.2	4.2	2.6
	Percent	Male	DHS 2005; 2010; 2014/15 & 2019/20	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Marital Status of Households heads:							
Married monogamously	Percent	Female headed	EICV4/5, Gender Thematic Report	1	1	1.8	1.8
	Percent	Male headed	EICV4/5, Gender Thematic Report	70.2	63.8	59.7	59.7
	Percent	De facto Female headed	EICV4/5, Gender Thematic Report	75.8	63	63.5	63.5
Married polygamously	Percent	Female headed	EICV4/5, Gender Thematic Report	2.9	2.7	2	2
	Percent	Male headed	EICV4/5, Gender Thematic Report	4.5	3.2	2.2	2.2

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	Percent	De facto Female headed	EICV4/5, Gender Thematic Report	7.3	9.7	6	6
Living together	Percent	Female headed	EICV4/5, Gender Thematic Report	1.4	1	1.7	1.7
	Percent	Male headed	EICV4/5, Gender Thematic Report	16.9	24.2	26.4	26.4
	Percent	De facto Female headed	EICV4/5, Gender Thematic Report	16.9	27.3	30.5	30.5
Divorced	Percent	Female headed	EICV4/5, Gender Thematic Report	0.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
	Percent	Male headed	EICV4/5, Gender Thematic Report	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
	Percent	De facto Female headed	EICV4/5, Gender Thematic Report	0	0	0	0
Separated	Percent	Female headed	EICV4/5, Gender Thematic Report	15.6	13.4	15	15
	Percent	Male headed	EICV4/5, Gender Thematic Report	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.7
	Percent	De facto Female headed	EICV4/5, Gender Thematic Report	0	0	0	0
Single	Percent	Female headed	EICV4/5, Gender Thematic Report	9.3	11.6	15.3	15.3

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	Percent	Male headed	EICV4/5, Gender Thematic Report	5	5.1	1.7	1.7
	Percent	De facto Female headed	EICV4/5, Gender Thematic Report	0	0	0	0
Widow or widower	Percent	Female headed	EICV4/5, Gender Thematic Report	70.3	69	62.7	62.7
	Percent	Male headed	EICV4/5, Gender Thematic Report	2.2	2.2	2	2
	Percent	De facto Female headed	EICV4/5, Gender Thematic Report	0	0	0	0
Percentage of households according to the sex of the Head of household	Percent	Female headed	EICV4/5, Gender Thematic Report, RDHS 2019/20	33.5	31.9	31.4	31.9
	Percent	Male headed	EICV4/5, Gender Thematic Report, RDHS 2019/20	66.5	68.1	68.6	68.1
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	3.4
	Average number	Male headed	EICV4/5 Main Indicators Report	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.7

Table 2: Gender and Education

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Number of total learners in Rwanda education system	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2016 to 2020/2021		1,833,571	1,836,672	2,055,723
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2016 to 2020/2021		1,785,667	1,789,690	1,977,323
II.1. PRE-PRIMARY SCHOOL							
Enrolment in Pre-primary Education	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	81,419	94,310	114,662	150,763
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	77,872	91,356	112,044	143,060
Gender parity index of gross Enrolment in Pre-primary Education (Female to male)	Ratio	Females to Males	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	1.04	1.03	1.04	1.07
Girl's percentage of Pre-primary Education	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	51	51	50.6	51.3
Gross Enrolment ratio in Pre-primary Education	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	18	24	24.8	30.6
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	17	23	24	29.1
Net Enrolment ratio in Pre-primary Education	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	13.5	17.9	21.2	26.8

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	13	17.12	20.4	25
Percentage of teaching staff for Pre-Primary education	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	80.3	77.9	84.2	85.6
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	19.7	22.1	15.8	14.4
Number of Students with disabilities in Pre-primary Education	number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	629	620	510	923
	number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	758	925	743	1297
Number of Orphans Students in Pre-primary Education	number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	4032	3286	2,670	3,720
	number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	3988	3319	2,644	3,603
Pre-nursery students	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021			3292	1612
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021			3199	1586
Number of teaching staff for pre-primary school	number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	3750	4562	5286	6880

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	921	1297	994	1154
II.PRIMARY SCHOOL							
Enrolment in primary Education	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	1,217,724	1,275,093	1244361	1359094
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	1,181,715	1,271,170	1259344	1370022
Gender parity index of gross Enrolment in Primary Education (Female to male)	Ratio	Females to Males	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	1.03	1	0.98	0.99
Girl's percentage of Primary Education	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	50.8	50.1	49.7	49.8
Gender parity index for primary gross attendance	Ratio	Females to Males	DHS 2010 & DHS 2014-15	1	0.99	0.99	0.99
Gender parity index for primary net attendance	Ratio	Females to Males	DHS 2010 & DHS 2014-15	1	1.01	1.01	1.01
GPI in NER at Primary	Ratio	Females to Males	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021		1	1.01	1
Gross Enrolment rate in Primary Education	Ratio	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	136	139	136.1	136.7

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	Ratio	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	133	140	139	140.8
Net Enrolment rate in Primary Education	Ratio	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	97.3	98	98.5	98.6
	Ratio	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	96.2	97.3	98	98.4
Number of qualified teachers at Primary education level	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	21029	22050	23780	35,813
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	18341	18871	20161	27,100
Percentage of teachers qualified in primary	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021		98.7	99.1	99.2
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021		97.7	98.2	98.6
Number of Students with disabilities in Primary Education level	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	8812	8479	7464	10,400
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	10964	10639	9669	13,027
Number of Orphans Students in Primary Education	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	105284	93099		60367

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	105151	94357		62689
Completion rate	Percent	Female	EICV3 & EICV5	66.1	71.1	71.1	71.1
	Percent	Male	EICV3 & EICV5	56.4	59.3	59.3	59.3
GIR (Gross Intake Rate in P1)/Overall	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021		138	133.7	219.7
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021		147.2	142.8	222.4
GIR P6 (Gross Intake Rate in P6)	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021		71.1	89.6	101.2
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021		59.3	76.1	89.3
NIR (Net Intake rate in P1)	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021		76.1	78.1	81.7
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021		80.4	81.9	81.3
NIR P6 (Net Intake Rate in P6)	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021		16.7	25.1	27.8

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021		12.9	19.4	26
Transition rate in Primary Education (P6 To S1)	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	70.7	70.4	71	66.3
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book, 2014 to 2020/21	75	72	72.3	65.6
Promotion rate	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book, 2014 to 2020/21	70.5	77.4	81.3	82.1
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book, 2014 to 2020/21	67.5	74.4	78.6	77.2
Repetition rate	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book, 2014 to 2020/21	20	16.9	12.4	10.3
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book, 2014 to 2020/21	21.4	19.9	14.4	11.5
Dropout rate	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book, 2014 to 2020/21	9.6	5.4	6.3	7.7
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book, 2014 to 2020/21	11.1	6	7	11.3
Net attendance ratio in Primary	Percent	Female	RPHC 2012 Thematic Report on Education, EICV4/5 Main Indicators Report., RDHS2019/20	88.9	90.7	88.2	92.1

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	Percent	Male	RPHC 2012 Thematic Report on Education, EICV4/5 Main Indicators Report., RDHS2019/20	86.8	88.4	87.1	91.3
Gross attendance ratio in Primary	Percent	Female	RPHC 2012 Thematic Report on Education, EICV4/5 Main Indicators Report.RDHS2019/20	143.6	134.6	131.6	136.6
	Percent	Male	RPHC 2012 Thematic Report on Education, EICV4/5 Main Indicators Report.RDHS2019/20	1444.4	134.2	133	138.1
Percentage of qualified teachers for primary	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	95.9	98.6	99.1	99.2
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	95.2	97.7	98.2	98.6
Literacy rate of people aged 15+ years by sex	Percent	Female	EICV4/5 Main indicators Report, RDHS2019/20	64.5	67.6	69.4	69.3
	Percent	Male	EICV4/5 Main indicators Report, RDHS2019/20	75.5	77.3	77.6	76.1
Literacy rate of youth people aged 16-30 years by sex	Percent	Female	EICV4/5 Main indicators Report, RDHS2019/20	83.2	83.2	85	85
	Percent	Male	EICV4/5 Main indicators Report, RDHS2019/20	83.8	83.8	84.2	84.2
Literacy rate of people aged 15-24 years by sex	Percent	Female	EICV4/5 Main indicators Report, RDHS2019/20	84.2	87.5	88.5	87.6

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	Percent	Male	EICV4/5 Main indicators Report, RDHS2019/20	82	84.9	84.3	82.6
Number of refugees students in Primary	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2016 to 2020/2021		13,236	13,077	13,448
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2016 to 2020/2021		13,883	13,437	13,370
II.3. SECONDARY SCHOOL							
Enrolment in secondary education	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	287,302	293,060	349,918	419632
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	256,634	260,679	308,367	363214
Enrolment in Technical secondary school (level 3 to 5)	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	29,702	29,702	30,208	32,437
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	36,542	36,542	37,161	40,249
Transition rate in Secondary Education (S3 To S4)	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	80.8	81.1	82.5	75
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	90.6	84.8	88.7	80.3

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Gross Enrolment ratio in Secondary education	Ratio	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	39.1	38.5	36.2	45
	Ratio	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	36.9	35.8	33.5	40.1
Net Enrolment ratio in Secondary education	Ratio	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	30	34.6	25.1	26.7
	Ratio	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	26.4	31.2	21.3	22.1
Gender Parity Index (GPI) in Net Enrolment Ratio at Lower Secondary	Ratio	Female to male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2016 to 2020/2021		1.24	1.25	1.17
Gender Parity Index (GPI) in Net Enrolment Ratio at Upper Secondary	Ratio	Female to male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2016 to 2020/2021		1.07	1.12	1.17
Promotion rate in Lower Secondary Education	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	73.4	81.3	86.7	80.5
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	75.8	81.9	87.1	79.7
Promotion rate in Upper Secondary Education	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	88.2	90.5	95.3	86.5
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	92.2	92.6	95.7	88.1

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Repetition rate in Lower Secondary Education	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	11.8	11.2	5.6	8.5
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	11.4	12	6.4	9.5
Repetition rate in Upper Secondary Education	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	4.6	4.9	4.8	5.2
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	3.4	7	5.3	4.8
Dropout rate in Lower Secondary Education	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	14.8	6.7	7.7	11.1
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	13.9	6.3	6.5	10.9
Dropout rate in UPPER Secondary Education	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	7.2	3	1.6	8.3
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	4.5	1.9	1.9	7.1
Gender parity index for secondary gross attendance	Ratio	Females to Males	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	1.03	1.07	1.08	1.12
Gender parity index for secondary net attendance	Ratio	Females to Males	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	1.19	1.19	1.18	1.16

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
STEM students enrolled in Upper Secondary	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2016 to 2020/2021		56783	63915	66553
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2016 to 2020/2021		67384	76141	77397
Number of boarding secondary students	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2016 to 2020/2021		83431	83462	94858
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2016 to 2020/2021		81607	79673	89833
Number of students in upper secondary by field of education							
Sciences	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	43,770	41543	25933	51610
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	37,612	33733	27273	40795
Humanities	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	15,679	15294	11854	18823
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	13,294	13548	11342	16354
Languages	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	16,442	15739	3956	18934

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	14,346	12055	4874	14757
Teacher training colleges	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	4,526	5591	2204	6405
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	3838	3870	2226	4316
TVET level 3 to 5 students	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	30,201	29254	27318	32437
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	35,912	36329	27715	40249
Girls' share of secondary enrolment	Percent	Female of total enrolment	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	52.9	52.9	53.2	53.6
Net attendance ratio in Secondary	Percent	Female	RPHC 2012 Thematic Report on Education, EICV4/5 Main Indicators Report., RDHS 2019/20	19	25	25.1	39.2
	Percent	Male	RPHC 2012 Thematic Report on Education; EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Education, RDHS 2019/20	16.5	20.8	21.3	33.9
Gross attendance ratio in secondary	Percent	Female	RPHC 2012 Thematic Report on Education; EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Education, RDHS 2019/20	33.4	42.7	36.2	51.2
	Percent	Male	RPHC 2012 Thematic Report on Education; EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Education, RDHS 2019/20	32.5	39.5	33.5	45.6

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Net enrolment Ratio in Lower Secondary education	Ratio	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	25.3	24.6	30.2	35.2
	Ratio	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	20.3	20.6	24.2	27.7
Gross Enrolment ratio in Lower secondary education	Ratio	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	49.4	45	51.2	57.2
	Ratio	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	43.7	39.9	44.3	48.7
Net enrolment Ratio in Upper Secondary education	Ratio	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	28	24.3	23.2	17.2
	Ratio	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	26.5	22.7	20.7	15.8
Gross Enrolment ratio in Upper secondary education	Ratio	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	34.2	31.3	31	31.2
	Ratio	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	34.5	31.1	29.8	30.3
Percentage of female and male teachers for secondary education	percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	26.1	27.5	28.1	31.7
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	73.9	72.5	71.9	68.3

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Number of Qualified Teachers in Secondary Education	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	5157	5629	6683	10118
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	13607	14294	16283	21792
Percentage of Qualified Teachers in Secondary Education	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	62.5	64.5	71.1	82.7
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	70.2	71.2	78.9	90.6
Number of Students with disabilities in Secondary Education	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	2172	2655	2304	1885
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	2451	2910	2253	2088
Number of Orphan Students in Secondary Education	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	53318	41,417	33,310	26320
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	50947	39,935	31,216	24765
Percentage of teachers for secondary education	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	29.9	30.3	28.1	32.2
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	70.1	69.7	71.9	67.8

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Number of refugees enrolled in general secondary	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2016 to 2020/2021		4,529	5,473	5,793
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2016 to 2020/2021		5,486	6,078	6,001
II. TVET EDUCATION							
Number of Students in Technical Vocational Education and training (level 1-7)	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	38,634	39,589	40,527	45,293
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	51,381	53,246	56,708	57,100
TVET Special program	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	3,540	5,253	3,502	2,653
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	13,946	4,397	6,430	5,908
Gender Party Index (GPI) in TVET enrolment	Ratio	Females to Males	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021		0.65	0.78	0.76
Trainees in TVET level 1 to 2	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	6,393	4,432	6,376	9,266
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	6,958	4,980	9,412	7,269

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Number of Students in Technical Secondary Schools (level 3-5)	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	29,702	31,371	30,208	32,437
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	36,542	38,605	37,161	40,249
Number of Students in polytechnical tertiary Schools/IPRC (level 6-7)	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	2,539	3,786	3,943	3,590
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	7,881	9,661	10,135	9,582
Total number of trainees in TVET	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	42,174	44,842	44,029	47,946
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	65,327	57,643	63,138	63,008
Percentage of female and male teachers for Vocational Training Centers	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book, 2014 to 2018	29.5	32.3	26.5	26.9
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book, 2014 to 2018	70.5	67.7	73.5	73.1
Percentage of female and male teachers for TVET education (level 1-7)	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	20.1	20.9	20.9	23.3
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	79.9	79.1	79.1	76.7

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Number of teachers for TVET level 1-5)	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021		991	1481	1536
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021		3332	3684	3745
Number of teachers for TVET poly-technic (level 6-7)	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021		89	270	272
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021		591	1172	1158
TVET graduates (level 6-7)	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021		443	682	1531
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021		2294	2013	2978
Number of Students with disabilities in Vocational Training Center	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	325	149	235	197
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	269	141	254	281
Number of Orphan Students in Vocational Training Center	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	2937	1597	4,998	4,713
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	3510	1638	6,051	5,240

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Girl's percentage of TVET	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	43.1	41.1	41.1	43.2
Number of learners in correctional centre	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book, 2020/21			1,239	1,754
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book, 2020/21			7,868	7,492
Number of VTC students by sex and by Trade							
Field Crop	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2016	222	192	192	192
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2016	5	12	12	12
Beauty Therapy (hairdressing)	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2016	95	12	12	12
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2016	7	22	22	22
Dressmaking	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2016	1598	1490	1490	1490
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2016	125	257	257	257

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Food processing (+agriculture)	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2016	390	561	561	561
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2016	43	347	347	347
panel beating	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2016	390	88	88	88
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2016	43	140	140	140
Screen Printing	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2016	59	12	12	12
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2016	7	112	112	112
Hairdressing- Aesthetics	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2016	1482	750	750	750
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2016	225	262	262	262
Front Office	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2016	257	122	122	122
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2016	47	111	111	111

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Crochet Embroidery	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2016	658	455	455	455
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2016	126	210	210	210
Leather Craft (pottery, culinary arts, dressmaking.)	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2016	287	162	162	162
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2016	58	218	218	218
Pottery	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2016	86	31	31	31
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2016	18	49	49	49
Culinary arts	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2016	1541	1047	1047	1047
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2016	420	986	986	986
Knitting (hospitality and tourism)	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2016	607	318	318	318
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2016	255	158	158	158

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Food and Beverage (business services)	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2016	73	408	408	408
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2016	37	200	200	200
ICT	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2016	76	86	86	86
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2016	122	81	81	81
House Keeping	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2016	10	208	208	208
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2016	18	114	114	114
Welding	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2016	504	217	217	217
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2016	1239	849	849	849
Plumbing	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2016	80	70	70	70
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2016	265	599	599	599

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Domestic Electricity (technical services, plumbing, welding))	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2016	226	155	155	155
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2016	975	524	524	524
Carpentry	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2016	250	338	338	338
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2016	1326	1018	1018	1018
Masonry (construction, building services, electricity, masonry)	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2016	523	249	249	249
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2016	3820	1951	1951	1951
Moto Vehicle Engine Mechanics (transportation)	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2016	277	128	128	128
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2016	3127	2325	2325	2325
Film making	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2016		68	68	68
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2016		108	108	108

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Number of boarding students in TVET level 1 to 5	Number	Female	MINEDUC, Education Statistics Yearbook 2020/21				27,639
	Number	Male	MINEDUC, Education Statistics Yearbook 2020/21				33,762
Number of refugees enrolled in TVET in 2018 to 2020/21 Level 1 to 5	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook reports, 2016 to 2020/2021		202	151	194
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook reports, 2016 to 2020/2021		261	205	221
II.4 HIGHER EDUCATION							
Enrolment in tertiary education	Number	Female	MINEDUC: 2011-2012 Higher Education Statistics & 2018-2020/21 Education Statistics Yearbook	39146	36438	38041	39691
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: 2011-2012 Higher Education Statistics & 2018-2020/21 Education Statistics Yearbook	47867	45375	51119	48757
Number of students in tertiary education in public institutions	Number	Female	MINEDUC: 2011-2012 Higher Education Statistics & 2018-2020/21 Education Statistics Yearbook	12383	10411	9844	12520
		Male	MINEDUC: 2011-2012 Higher Education Statistics & 2018-2020/21 Education Statistics Yearbook	25376	21896	19085	24657
Number of students in tertiary education in Private institutions	Number	Female	MINEDUC: 2011-2012 Higher Education Statistics & 2018-2020/21 Education Statistics Yearbook	26763	26027	24411	27171

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
		Male	MINEDUC: 2011/2012 Higher Education Statistics 2018 &2020/21	22491	23479	22373	24100
Women's share of tertiary enrolment	Percent	Female of total enrolment	MINEDUC: 2011/2012 Higher Education Statistics 2018 &2020/21	45	42.4	42.7	44.9
Women's share of tertiary enrolment/ Public institutions	Percent	Female of total enrolment	MINEDUC: 2011/2012 Higher Education Statistics 2018 &2020/21	32.8	30	31.5	33.7
Women's share of tertiary enrolment/ Private institutions	Percent	Female of total enrolment	MINEDUC: 2011/2012 Higher Education Statistics 2018 &2020/21	54.3	51.8	51.1	53
Gross enrolment rate in high Education Institutions	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistics Yearbook 2020/21		9.1	7.8	8
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistics Yearbook 2020/21		7.2	6.5	6.3
Gender Parity Index in Gross Enrolment Ratio at High Education	Ratio	Females to Males	MINEDUC: Education Statistics Yearbook 2020/21		0.79	0.71	0.79
Numbers of Students in tertiary/polytechnics	Number	Female	MINEDUC: 2011/2012 Higher Education Statistics 2018 &2020/21		2068	3786	3590
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: 2011/2012 Higher Education Statistics 2018 &2020/21		6922	9661	9582
Number of students in tertiary education per 100000 inhabitants	Number	Female	MINEDUC: 2011/2012 Higher Education Statistics 2018 &2020/21	688	647	611	597

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: 2011/2012 Higher Education Statistics 2018 &2020/21	901	937	872	774
Total number of academic staff for tertiary education	Number	Female	MINEDUC: 2011/2012 Higher Education Statistics 2018 &2020/21	801	692	762	809
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: 2011/2012 Higher Education Statistics 2018 &2020/21	3237	2589	3324	3492
Number of foreigner academic staff for tertiary education	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook reports, 2014 to 2018	125	86	86	86
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook reports, 2014 to 2018	493	356	356	356
Number of Rwandan academic staff for tertiary education	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook reports, 2014 to 2018	676	606	606	606
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook reports, 2014 to 2018	2744	2233	2233	2233
Percentage of female and male teachers for tertiary education	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	19.4	18.1	18.6	19
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	80.6	81.9	81.4	81
PhD holders among academic staff in Higher education	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook report, 2020/21		96	93	141

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book report, 2020/21		594	683	835
Number of Students with disabilities in Tertiary Education	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	46	195	75	39
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	96	237	98	80
Total tertiary student graduates	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2016 to 2020/2021		9680	10382	10203
		Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2016 to 2020/2021		13026	12718	13043
Total graduates in TVET Higher Learning	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2016 to 2020/2021		443	682	1531
		Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2016 to 2020/2021		2294	2013	2978
Number of tertiary students by sex and by field of education							
Education	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	5375	5059	3425	5872
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	9006	7709	5513	8149

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Humanities and arts	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	2607	773	609	1649
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	3944	2014	924	2459
Social Sciences, Journalism and Information	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book report, 2020/21		2244	2140	1461
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book report, 2020/21		2,065	2861	1,446
Business, Administration and Law	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book report, 2020/21		17,361	16047	13091
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book report, 2020/21		12,999	13,361	8,346
Natural Sciences, Mathematics and Statistics	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book report, 2020/21		1,363	964	2,570
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book report, 2020/21		2,614	2,020	3,251
Information & Communication technology	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2016 to 2020/21		3,325	2610	3540
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2016 to 2020/21		5,984	4930	5631

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Engineering , manufacturing and construction	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	1249	1250	2850	2618
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	5462	4087	11391	10402
Agriculture	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	1430	1380	851	1646
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	2018	2720	1725	2514
Health and welfare	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	3350	3985	3809	2999
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	3355	3977	4442	3297
Services	Number	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	216	2068	4736	4245
	Number	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	124	6922	3952	3262
Percentage of tertiary students by field of education							
Education	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	7.5	13.1	4.4	12.1

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	8.6	14.7	7.3	13
Humanities and arts	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	6.6	2	2.9	1
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	8.2	3.9	7	1.2
social sciences, business and law	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	59.4	55.5	53.7	56.2
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	42.2	37.6	50.8	41.8
Science	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	8.6	6.8	16.8	3.5
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	12.2	9.9	8.3	5
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	5.8	3.2	3.8	7.5
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	16.5	7.8	12.5	23.3
Agriculture	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	2.4	3.6	8.8	2.7

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	4.2	5.2	4.5	3.9
Health and welfare	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	8.9	10.3	7.4	8.8
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	7.7	7.6	8.1	7.1
Services	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	0.1	5.4	2.2	8.2
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Yearbook reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	0.2	13.2	1.5	4.7
Percentage of Population aged 16-30 that attended tertiary education	Number	Female	EICV4/5 Education Thematic Report, RDHS 2019/20	2.4	2.8	2.8	4.5
	Number	Male	EICV4/5 Education Thematic Report, RDHS 2019/20	3.3	3.5	3.5	5.4
Men and Women Graduated in ICT and Related courses	number	Female	GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, MINEDUC Education stat yearbook 2020/21		550	561	823
	number	Male	GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, MINEDUC Education stat yearbook 2020/21		956	954	1055
Students using Open Distance and E-learning	number	Female	GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2019	1767	2108	2108	2108

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	number	Male	GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2019	2607	3251	3251	3251
Computer literacy rate among population aged 15 and above	Percent	Female	EICV4/5 Education Thematic Report, RDHS 2019/20	6.8	7.2	7.2	9.6
	Percent	Male	EICV4/5 Education Thematic Report, RDHS 2019/20	10.3	10.9	10.9	14.7
Computer literacy rate among population aged 15-30	Percent	Female	EICV4/5 Education Thematic Report	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.7
	Percent	Male	EICV4/5 Education Thematic Report	13.1	13.8	13.8	13.8
Computer literacy rate among population aged 15-24	Percent	Female	EICV4/5 Education Thematic Report, RDHS 2019/20	10.3	9.7	9.7	13.5
	Percent	Male	EICV4/5 Education Thematic Report, RDHS 2019/20	11.5	11.4	11.4	17.1
Literacy rate among population aged 15 -24yr	Percent	Female	EICV4/5 Education Thematic Report, RDHS 2019/20	87.5	88.5	88.5	87.6
	Percent	Male	EICV4/5 Education Thematic Report, RDHS 2019/20	84.9	84.3	84.3	82.6
Number of STEM students in tertiary education	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	11386	12014	11084	15235

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2014 to 2020/2021	19258	24032	24508	28113
Number of STEM students' graduates in tertiary education	Percent	Female	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2016 to 2020/2021		2821	3192	3860
	Percent	Male	MINEDUC: Education Statistical Year-book reports, 2016 to 2020/2021		5094	5423	7548

Table 3: Gender and Health & Nutrition

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2010	2016	2018	2021
Adolescent birth rate for adolescent women aged 15-19	Percent	Female	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	6.1	7.3	7.3	5.2
Percentage of women aged 25-49 who gave birth by age 15,	Percent	Female	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Proportion of women aged 15-19 who have had a live birth	Percent	Total	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	4.7	5.5	5.5	3.8
	Percent	Urban	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	4.2	5.6	5.6	3.2
	Percent	Rural	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	4.8	5.4	5.4	4
Percentage of women aged 15-19 who are pregnant with first child	Percent	Total	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.4
Percentage of women aged 15-19 who have begun childbearing by residence	Percent	Total	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	6.1	7.3	7.3	5.2
	Percent	Urban	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	5.4	7.9	7.9	5
	Percent	Rural	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	6.2	7.1	7.1	5.2
Proportion of women aged 20-24years who have/were married /in union by age 15	Percent	female	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3
Percentage of women aged 25-49 who gave birth by age 18,	Percent	female	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	8.3	6.8	6.8	5.5
Total fertility rate	Average number of children per woman	In urban	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.4

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2010	2016	2018	2021
	Average number of children per woman	in rural	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.3
	Average number of children per woman	Total	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.1
Proportion of married women who have not given birth by age 45-49	Percent	Total	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	2	3.8	3.8	2.6
Percentage of women aged 15-49 receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider	Percent	Total	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	98	99	99	97.7
Percentage of women with antenatal care coverage with at least one visit	Percent	Total	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	98	99	99	97.7
	Percent	Urban	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	98.1	98.9	98.9	98.9
	Percent	Rural	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	98.2	99.2	99.2	97.7
Percentage of women with antenatal care coverage with at least 4 visits	Percent	Total	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	35.4	43.9	43.9	47.2
	Percent	Urban	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	40.4	44.3	44.3	49.2
	Percent	Rural	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	34.7	43.9	43.9	46.8
Births attended by skilled health personnel	Percent	Total	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	69	90.7	90.7	94.2
	Percent	Urban	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	82.1	96.7	96.7	98

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2010	2016	2018	2021
	Percent	Rural	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	67.1	89.4	89.4	93.4
Percentage of children aged 12-23 months immunized for Measles by sex	Percent	Total	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	95	95.2	95.2	97.8
	Percent	Female	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	95	94.7	94.7	98.3
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	95	95.7	95.7	97.3
Proportion of children who received all basic vaccinations by sex	Percent	Total	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	90.1	92.6	92.6	95.5
	Percent	Female	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	90.2	92.3	92.3	96.4
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	90	93	93	94.7
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	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	44.2	37.9	37.9	33.1
	Percent	Female	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	41.1	32.9	32.9	29.2
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	47.4	42.7	42.7	37
Proportion of wasted children (weight for height below minus two standard deviations from the median) under the age of 5 years by sex	Percent	Total	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	2.8	2.2	2.2	1.1
	Percent	Female	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	2.4	2	2	1.4
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	3.3	2.4	2.4	0.9

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2010	2016	2018	2021
Prevalence of children under age 5 who are underweight (weight for age below minus two standard deviations from the median) by sex	Percent	Total	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	11.4	9.3	9.3	7.7
	Percent	Female	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	10.2	9.3	9.3	6.3
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	12.7	9.3	9.3	9
Proportion of overweight children (weight for age above plus two standard deviations from the median under the age of 5 years) by sex	Percent	Total	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	6.7	7.7	7.7	0.6
	Percent	Female	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	6.8	7.3	7.3	0.6
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	6.6	8.1	8.1	0.7
Prevalence of obesity or overweight among adults population aged 15-49 years by sex	Percent	Female	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	16.3	16.3	16.3	20.5
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	3.6	3.6	3.6	-
Prevalence of total Thin among population 15-49 years by sex	Percent	Female	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	7.3	7.3	7.3	5.9
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	15.6	15.6	15.6	-
Neonatal mortality rate	Deaths per 1000 live births	Total	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	27	20	20	19
	Deaths per 1000 live births	Female	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	27	20	20	17

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2010	2016	2018	2021
	Deaths per 1000 live births	Male	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	32	25	25	21
Infant mortality rate by sex	Deaths per 1000 live births	Total	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	50	32	32	33
	Deaths per 1000 live births	Female	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	55	39	39	30
	Deaths per 1000 live births	Male	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	67	45	45	35
Under 5 mortality rate by sex	Deaths per 1000 live births	Total	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	76	50	50	45
	Deaths per 1000 live births	Female	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	97	64	64	43
	Deaths per 1000 live births	Male	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	107	70	70	47
Maternal mortality ratio	Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births	Female	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	476	210	210	203
Adult mortality rate	Deaths per 1,000 population age 15-49	Female	RDHS 2019/20				1.82
	Deaths per 1,000	Male	RDHS 2019/20				3.21

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2010	2016	2018	2021
	population age 15-49						
Percentage of children under age five sleeping under insecticide-treated net	Percent	Total	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	69.6	67.7	67.7	55.6
	Percent	Female	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	70.6	67.5	67.5	57.1
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	68.6	67.9	67.9	54.2
Percentage of children under 5 years with fever who tested for malaria	Percent	Total	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	15.8	18.7	18.7	18.8
	Percent	Female	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	14.9	19.4	19.4	19.1
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	16.5	18.1	18.1	18.5
Prevalence of Malaria among children aged 6-59 months	Percent	Female	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	1.9	1.9	1.9	3.1
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3
Percentage of children under 5 years with diarrhea who received ORT treatment within 24 hours	Percent	Total	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	48.1	42.8	42.8	42.1
	Percent	Female	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	45.7	45.7	45.7	42.6
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	50.2	39.8	39.8	41.7
	Percent	Total	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	92.9	80.1	80.1	86.5

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2010	2016	2018	2021
Percentage of children under 5 years who received Vit A in the last six months preceding the survey	Percent	Female	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	92.4	79.6	79.6	87.6
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	93.4	80.5	80.5	85.4
HIV prevalence rate among youth population 15-24 years	Percent	Total	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	1	2	2	2
	Percent	Female	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	1.5	2.8	2.8	2.8
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	0.5	1	1	1
HIV prevalence rate among urban population 15-24 years	Percent	Total	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	1.5	2.1	2.1	2.1
	Percent	Female	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	3.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3
HIV prevalence rate among rural population 15-24 years	Percent	Total	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7
	Percent	Female	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	1.1	1	1	1
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
Percentage of population 15–24-year-olds who have comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS	Percent	Female	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	52.6	64.6	64.6	58.8
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	47.4	64.3	64.3	57.4

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2010	2016	2018	2021
Condom use at last sexual intercourse in past 12 months, among youth aged 15-24yr tested HIV positive	Percent	Female	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	20.5	6.2	6.2	6.2
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	10.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
Percentage of young people aged 15-24 years who had sex before age 15	Percent	Female	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	3.8	5	5	3.8
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	11.3	10.6	10.6	8.3
Percentage of young people 15-24 who had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months	Percent	Female	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.2
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	1.7	1.9	1.9	2
Percentage of Young people aged 15-24 years who tested for HIV and received the results in the 12 months.	Percent	Female	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	59.4	59.5	59.5	53.6
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	49.3	48.9	48.9	52.2
Percentage of young people 15-24 who had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months	Percent	Female	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.2
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	1.7	1.9	1.9	2
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	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	28.9	48.4	48.4	45.2
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	27.5	30.9	30.9	28.7
HIV prevalence rate among population aged 15-49 years old	Percent	Total	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	3	3	3	3

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2010	2016	2018	2021
	Percent	Female	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
HIV prevalence rate among population aged 15-49 years old, urban	Percent	Total	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	7.1	6.2	6.2	6.2
	Percent	Female	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	8.7	7.8	7.8	7.8
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	5.4	4.6	4.6	4.6
HIV prevalence rate among population aged 15-49 years old, rural	Percent	Total	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
	Percent	Female	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
HIV-infected pregnant women aged 15-49 years	Percent	Female	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
Percentage of people 15–49-year-olds who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV	Percent	Female	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	55.5	66.9	66.9	64.2
	Percent	male	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	50.7	68.8	68.8	63.6
Modern contraceptive prevalence rate for currently married women	Percent	Female	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	45.1	47.5	47.5	58.4
Any contraceptive prevalence rate for currently married women	Percent	Female	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	51.6	53.2	53.2	64.1

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2010	2016	2018	2021
Traditional contraceptive prevalence rate for currently married women	Percent	Female	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	6.4	5.8	5.8	5.7
Percentage of Condom use of the contraceptive prevalence rate	Percent	Female	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	2.9	3.8	3.8	3.7
Percentage of all women and men aged 15-49 who were ever tested for prenuptial purposes	Percent	Female	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	26.8	43.2	43.2	45.2
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	28.1	44.7	44.7	48.6
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	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20		47.5	47.5	73.7
Percentage of ever-married women and men aged 15-49 who were ever tested for the HIV virus as a couple	Percent	Female	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	71.8	85.5	85.5	89.9
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15 & 2019/20	83.6	92.5	92.5	94.3
HIV prevalence rate among couples:							
both positive	Percent	couples	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.1
man positive, woman negative	Percent	couples	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5
man negative, woman positive	Percent	couples	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.3
Both negative	Percent	couples	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	95.4	95.1	95.1	95.1
Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15-49 who ever had sex and were	Percent	Total	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	5.1	3.9	3.9	3.9

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2010	2016	2018	2021
tested for HIV, by whether they had an STI in the past 12 months.	Percent	Female	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	4.2	4.7	4.7	4.7
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2005 & 2010 & 2014/15	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.8

Table 4: Gender and Economic Activity & Time Use

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Labour force participation rate for persons aged 16-24, by sex	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		36.9	39	37
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		44.5	47.1	43
Labour force participation rate for persons aged 16+, by sex	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		41.9	45.8	46.9
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		60.7	63.9	62
Labour force participation rate for youth aged 16-30, by sex	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		43.7	47.3	45.6
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		57.1	57.5	55.1
Employment rate to the population age 16+ yr by sex	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		32.4	37.9	35.6
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		51.1	55.2	50.5

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021	
Youth employment rate for persons aged 16-30, by sex	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		32	34.3	31.7	
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		47.3	46.4	42.4	
Youth employment rate for persons aged 16-24, by sex	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		27.2	30	25.7	
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		36.2	38.2	31.4	
Youth unemployment rate for persons aged 16-24, by sex	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		36.6	22.9	30.6	
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		24.9	18.9	26.9	
Youth unemployment rate for persons aged 16-30, by sex	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		26.9	21.9	30.5	
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		17.1	16	23.1	
Unemployment rate for population aged 16+, by sex	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		22.7	17.1	24.1	
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		15.7	13.5	18.5	
Accounting for the young population (16-30 yrs) 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 2018 to 2021			23.1	23.1	
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2018 to 2021			26.7	26	

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Youth employment rate for persons aged 16-30, by sex	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		32	34.3	34
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		47.3	46.4	44.9
Youth both in employment and in education for persons aged 16-30, by sex	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2018 to 2021			1.8	1.5
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2018 to 2021			3	2.7
Youth in NEET for persons aged 16-30, by sex	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		41.1	42	41.4
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		26	25.2	26.5
Youth unemployment rate for persons aged 16-30, by sex	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		26.9	23.1	23
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		17.1	36.1	32.5
Potential labour force in youth 16-30yr	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2018 to 2021			56	57.6
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2018 to 2021			44.2	48.6
Others	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2018 to 2021			20.9	19.4
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2018 to 2021			19.6	18.9
Number of Youth not in employment nor in education (16-30yr)	number	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2018 to 2021			744724	711683

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	number	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2018 to 2021			401721	418149
Youth in NEET for persons aged 16-24, by sex	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		36.5	40.8	35.5
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		24.8	23.9	30.2
Number of populations aged 16 years and above by Main occupation:							
Managers	Number	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		9627	12698	12003
	Number	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		24151	25125	22279
Professionals	Number	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		67998	78109	86222
	Number	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		100699	117711	119154
Technicians and associate professionals	Number	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		12147	9733	12429
	Number	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		30698	22722	30029
Clerical support workers	Number	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		15478	16627	17039
	Number	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		9913	13855	14931
Service and sales workers	Number	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		247455	262389	246474

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	Number	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		254538	296983	221195
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	Number	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		114365	89748	64879
	Number	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		119763	117115	79954
Craft and related trades workers	Number	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		50284	57806	62667
	Number	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		239143	173445	190654
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	Number	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		2701	5416	877
	Number	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		74824	80738	81536
Elementary occupations	Number	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		612806	844226	950143
	Number	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		716622	871833	1075230
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, RLFS annual report 2021	81.6	78.8	79.6	56.6
	Percent	Male	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS annual report 2021	61.4	59.2	58.5	40.6

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Mining and Quarrying	Percent	Female	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS annual report 2021	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
	Percent	Male	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS annual report 2021	2	2.1	1.7	1.4
Manufacturing	Percent	Female	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS annual report 2021	1.6	1.1	1.4	5.3
	Percent	Male	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS annual report 2021	3.1	2.9	2.9	4.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Percent	Female	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS annual report 2021	0.1	0	0	0.1
	Percent	Male	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS annual report 2021	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	Percent	Female	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS annual report 2021		0	0	0.2
	Percent	Male	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS annual report 2021		0.2	0.1	0.2
Construction	Percent	Female	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS annual report 2021	0.6	1.1	1.1	3.5
	Percent	Male	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS annual report 2021	5.9	7.9	8.1	17.1

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Percent	Female	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS annual report 2021	8	9.3	8.4	13.5
	Percent	Male	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS annual report 2021	10.1	9.2	8.7	8.4
Transportation and storage	Percent	Female	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS annual report 2021	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
	Percent	Male	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS annual report 2021	3.9	4.4	5.4	8.3
Accommodation and food service activities	Percent	Female	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS annual report 2021		0.2	0.5	1.6
	Percent	Male	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS annual report 2021		1.1	0.8	1.7
Information and communication	Percent	Female	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS annual report 2021		0.1	0.1	0.2
	Percent	Male	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS annual report 2021		0.3	0.4	0.5
Financial and insurance activities	Percent	Female	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS annual report 2021	0.2	0.3	0.2	1
	Percent	Male	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS annual report 2021	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.1

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Real Estate Activities	Percent	Female	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS annual report 2021			0	0.1
	Percent	Male	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS annual report 2021			0.1	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	Percent	Female	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS annual report 2021		0.2	0.3	0.2
	Percent	Male	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS annual report 2021		0.6	0.6	0.8
Administrative and support service activities	Percent	Female	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS annual report 2021		0.3	0.2	1.3
	Percent	Male	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS annual report 2021		1.6	0.9	1.8
Public administration and defense	Percent	Female	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS annual report 2021	2.8	0.4	0.3	0.9
	Percent	Male	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS annual report 2021	6.1	1.1	1.6	2.9
Education	Percent	Female	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS annual report 2021		1.3	1.4	4.2
	Percent	Male	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS annual report 2021		1.9	2	3.5

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Human health and social work activities	Percent	Female	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS annual report 2021		0.9	0.7	1.9
	Percent	Male	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS annual report 2021		0.8	0.9	1.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	Percent	Female	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS annual report 2021	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1
	Percent	Male	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS annual report 2021	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3
Other service activities	Percent	Female	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS annual report 2021	3.4	1	0.8	2.9
	Percent	Male	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS annual report 2021	5.1	1.8	1.6	2.5
Activities of households as employers; producing for own use	Percent	Female	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS annual report 2021		3.3	4.1	5.6
	Percent	Male	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS annual report 2021		3.8	4.4	2.9
Activities of extraterritorial organizations/bodies	Percent	Female	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS annual report 2021		0.2	0.2	0.1
	Percent	Male	NISR: EICV3/4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS annual report 2021		0.4	0.3	0.1

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021	
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	-	
Agricultural workers (market oriented+ subsistence) as proportion of working age population (16yrs+)								
Agricultural workers (market oriented+ subsistence) as proportion of working age population (16yrs+)	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021	61.8	60.8	57.7	51.4	
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021	51.5	48.9	46.3	44.9	
	Percent	Total	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021	57.0	55.2	52.3	48.4	
Employment status by sex								
Employee	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		65.9	67.8	73	
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		70.8	69.2	74.9	
Employer	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		1.3	0.7	0.8	
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		1.7	1.8	1.1	
Self-employed:(agriculture and non-agriculture)	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		26.5	23.8	22.1	
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		26.0	27.1	23.1	

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Contributing family worker	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		5.4	7.4	4
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		0.8	1.7	0.8
Producers' cooperative member	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		0.7	0.2	0.1
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		0.7	0.1	0.1
Others/ Occupation not stated	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2018		0.2	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, RLFS Annual Report 2021		9.7	13.5	17.5
	Percent	Male	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS Annual Report 2021		3.2	6.4	16.9
No work available/future starters/discouraged seekers	Percent	Female	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS Annual Report 2021		5	15.3	13.1
	Percent	Male	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS Annual Report 2021		1.3	7.8	9
Old age/retired	Percent	Female	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS Annual Report 2021		12.7	7.4	4.7

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021	
	Percent	Male	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS Annual Report 2021		7.5	4.4	2	
Student	Percent	Female	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS Annual Report 2021		55.8	49.5	19.6	
	Percent	Male	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS Annual Report 2021		62.6	60.2	30.6	
Other (Sickness, disability)/not stated	Percent	Female	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS Annual Report 2021		6.2	13.2	37.9	
	Percent	Male	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Economic Activity, RLFS Annual Report 2021		16.9	19.9	35.9	
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 Reports 2016 to 2021		31	25.7	22.4	
	Mean hours	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		16	13.1	12.1	
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 Reports 2016 to 2021		2.9	4.7	4.9	
	Mean hour	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		1.6	3.9	4.4	
Searching fodder or grazing	Mean hour	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		2.9	7.3	6.2	
	Mean hour	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		3.6	10	8.2	

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Water fetching	Mean hour	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		3	4.3	4.2
	Mean hour	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		2.2	4	4.2
Manufacturing household goods for own for family use	Mean hour	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		0.7	7.1	7.9
	Mean hour	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		0.1	5	4.3
Construction your dwelling, making majors repairs on it, farm building, private roads,	Mean hour	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		0.4	4.4	6
	Mean hour	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		0.9	7.4	8.7
Go on market and Cooking	Mean hour	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		10	12.5	11.5
	Mean hour	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		2.2	5.5	5.7
Looking children and elderly	Mean hour	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		6.5	8.8	8.2
	Mean hour	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		1.4	3.9	4.1
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	26.9
	Median hours	Male	EICV3/4/5: Thematic Report on Economic Activity	25	33.8	31.8	31.8

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Wage Non-farm	Median hours	Female	EICV3/4/5: Thematic Report on Economic Activity	42.1	48.2	51.8	51.8
	Median hours	Male	EICV3/4/5: Thematic Report on Economic Activity	40	46.8	49.7	49.7
Independent Farmer	Median hours	Female	EICV3/4/5: Thematic Report on Economic Activity	20.7	24.8	23.8	23.8
	Median hours	Male	EICV3/4/5: Thematic Report on Economic Activity	20.6	28.5	26.7	26.7
Independent Non-farm	Median hours	Female	EICV3/4/5: Thematic Report on Economic Activity	24.6	39.7	42.8	42.8
	Median hours	Male	EICV3/4/5: Thematic Report on Economic Activity	34.4	48.9	49.9	49.9
Unpaid non-farm and other	Median hours	Female	EICV3/4/5: Thematic Report on Economic Activity	24.3	42.1	43.1	43.1
	Median hours	Male	EICV3/4/5: Thematic Report on Economic Activity	18.8	36.8	46.2	46.2
Number of employed populations in informal sector	Number	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		883264	1089484	1208160
		Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		1176842	1265386	1519689
Number of employed populations in formal sector	Number	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		162657	171535	164184
		Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		314337	311098	264942
Number of employed populations in formal sector out of Agriculture	Number	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2018 to 2021			146830	160466

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
		Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2018 to 2021			271800	256148
Labour force participation by marital status and sex							
Married monogamously	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		43	46.6	45.6
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		65	66.6	67.5
Living together	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		51	58.1	54.7
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		78	80.2	80.4
Divorced (separated)	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		58	58.3	65.5
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		73	68.1	69
Separated	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2018 & 2021			68.9	68.9
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2018 & 2021			75.8	75.8
Single	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		40	53	43.2
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		51	43.9	52.5
Widow/Widower	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		29	40	30.2

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		28	33.9	31.5
Informal employment rate among employees by sex	Percent	Female	EICV4: Thematic Economic Activity, RLFS Feb 2017 report, RLFS annual 2021	88.6	92.1	86.4	91.1
	Percent	Male	EICV4: Thematic Economic Activity, RLFS Feb 2017 report, RLFS annual 2021	88.6	89.4	80.2	88.3
Formal employment rate among employees by sex	Percent	Female	EICV4: Thematic Economic Activity, RLFS Annual Reports 2018 to 2021		7.9	8.1	8.1
	Percent	Male	EICV4: Thematic Economic Activity, RLFS Annual Reports 2018 to 2021		10.6	10.5	10.5
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2017 to 2021		54.4	45.4	47.4
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2017 to 2021		35.4	29.1	33.1
Combined rate of unemployment and time-related underemployment	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2017 to 2021		49.7	43.6	50
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2017 to 2021		40	35.3	42
Time-related underemployed	percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2017 to 2021		31.7	32	34.1
	percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2017 to 2021		30.3	25.2	28.8
Subsistence foodstuff producers	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2017 to 2021		58	60	42.6
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2017 to 2021		42	40	34.5

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Distribution of employed population by institutional sector, according to sex (in %)							
Public	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey, Gender thematic Report 2020			5.8	5.6
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey, Gender thematic Report 2020			8.2	5.8
Private & NGO	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey, Gender thematic Report 2020			84.2	88.1
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey, Gender thematic Report 2020			86.4	91.1
Household	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey, Gender thematic Report 2020			10	6.3
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey, Gender thematic Report 2020			5.3	3.1
<i>Percentage of formal Employment by sex</i>							
Employer	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		26.7	21.1	24.4
		Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		73.3	78.9	75.6
Employees	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		34.2	36.4	38.6
		Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		65.8	63.6	61.4
own account worker	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		34.8	29.4	34.6

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
		Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		65.2	70.6	65,4
member of cooperative	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		33	56.9	4.6
		Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		67	43.1	95.4
Contributing family worker	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		100	85.1	55.2
		Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		0	14.9	44.8
Percentage of informal Employment by sex							
Employer	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		38.9	24.1	40.2
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		61.1	75.9	59.8
Employees	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		40.7	43.6	43,4
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		59.1	56.4	56.6
own account worker	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		42.7	41,1	43.2
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		57.3	58.9	56.8
member of cooperative	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		56.4	54.9	39.2

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		43.6	45.1	60.8
contributing family worker	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		83.6	77.2	82
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		16.4	22.8	18
Population aged 16+years old in /attended trade and technical training by sex	Numbers	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		370609	422632	523510
	Numbers	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2016 to 2021		456267	534140	662939
Percentage of total informal sector employees by gender and economic activity:							
Agriculture, fishing and forestry	Percent	Female	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016, LFS 2019				46.1
	Percent	Male	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016, LFS 2019				30.6
Mining and quarrying	Percent	Female	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016, LFS 2019		0.41	0.1	0.4
	Percent	Male	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016, LFS 2019		2	0.7	3.5
Manufacturing	Percent	Female	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016, LFS 2019		4	3.5	6.8
	Percent	Male	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016, LFS 2019		9	8.5	6.0
Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply	Percent	Female	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016, LFS 2019				0.1

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	Percent	Male	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016, LFS 2019				1
Water supply: sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	Percent	Female	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016, LFS 2019		0.08	0.3	0.2
	Percent	Male	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016, LFS 2019		0.1	0.5	0.3
Construction	Percent	Female	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016, LFS 2019		0.01	0	3.7
	Percent	Male	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016, LFS 2019		0.03	0	40.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Percent	Female	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016, LFS 2019		20.8	23.6	17.8
	Percent	Male	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016, LFS 2019		21.6	20.1	13.0
Transportation and storage	Percent	Female	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016, LFS 2019		0.05	0	0.4
	Percent	Male	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016, LFS 2019		0.37	0	9.0
Accommodation and food service activities	Percent	Female	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016, LFS 2019		10.9	9	3.3
	Percent	Male	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016, LFS 2019		15.3	19	2.7
Information and communication	Percent	Female	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016, LFS 2019		0.43	0.2	0.3
	Percent	Male	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016, LFS 2019		0.37	0.8	0.4

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Financial and insurance activities	Percent	Female	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016, LFS 2019		0		1.1
	Percent	Male	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016, LFS 2019		0		1.0
Real estate activities	Percent	Female	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016, LFS 2019		0.01	0	0.0
	Percent	Male	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016, LFS 2019		0.01	0.1	0.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	Percent	Female	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016, LFS 2019		0.08	0.2	0.6
	Percent	Male	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016, LFS 2019		0.46	0.4	1.0
Administrative and support service activities	Percent	Female	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016, LFS 2019		0.1	0.5	1.3
	Percent	Male	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016, LFS 2019		0.32	0.7	2.3
Public administration and defense	Percent	Female	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016, LFS 2019		0.01	0.1	1.3
	Percent	Male	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016, LFS 2019		0.11	0.2	2.7
Education	Percent	Female	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016, LFS 2019				4.0
	Percent	Male	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016, LFS 2019				3.3
Human health and social work activities	Percent	Female	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016, LFS 2019				1.6

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021	
	Percent	Male	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016, LFS 2019				1.2	
Arts, entertainment and recreation	Percent	Female	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016, LFS 2019				0.3	
	Percent	Male	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016, LFS 2019				0.4	
Other service activities	Percent	Female	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016, LFS 2019				1.9	
	Percent	Male	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016, LFS 2019				2.5	
Activities of households as employers	Percent	Female	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016, LFS 2019		2.4	2.7	8.0	
	Percent	Male	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016, LFS 2019		11.3	8.8	5.1	
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	Percent	Female	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016, LFS 2019				0.6	
	Percent	Male	NISR, Integrated Business Survey Report, 2015/2016, LFS 2019				0.6	
<i>Employment status in youth population aged 16 to 24 yrs:</i>								
Inactivity rate for persons aged 16-24 by sex	Percent	Female	EICV 4,5: Thematic Economic Activity		28.8	28.8	28.8	
	Percent	Male	EICV 4,5: Thematic Economic Activity		28	36.3	36.3	
Youth 16-30 years old Outside labour force	Number	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2017 to 2021			896,464	971,237	

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	Number	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2017 to 2021			645,016	777,691
Youth 16-24 years old Outside labour force	Number	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2017 to 2021			662,608	700,319
	Number	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2017 to 2021			547,479	584,046
Proportion of working age population outside labour force by sex	Percent	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2017 to 2021			63	52
	Percent	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Reports 2017 to 2021			37	34

Table 5: Gender and Poverty & Social Protection

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
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	39.5
	Percent	Male headed	EICV3/4/5: Gender Thematic Report	44.3	36.9	37.6	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	17.8
	Percent	Male headed	EICV3/4/5: Gender Thematic Report	23.6	14.6	15	15
<i>Poverty rate of population by demographic group by sex:</i>							
Adult	Percent	Female	EICV5, Rwanda poverty Profile		35.9	34.8	34.8
	Percent	Male	EICV5, Rwanda poverty Profile		33.2	31.6	31.6
Child	Percent	Girls	EICV5, Rwanda poverty Profile		44.6	44.8	44.8
	Percent	Boys	EICV5, Rwanda poverty Profile		44.7	44.2	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	4.2
	Percent	Male	EICV3/4/5: Gender Thematic Report	4.4	3.8	4.2	4.2
<i>Percentage of population with disability by type of disability:</i>							
vision disability	Percent	Female	EICV 4,5: Main indicators Report.		7.6	6.5	6.5

	Percent	Male	EICV 4,5: Main indicators Report.		9.8	6.8	6.8
Deaf or mute	Percent	Female	EICV 4,5: Main indicators Report.		8.5	8.4	8.4
	Percent	Male	EICV 4,5: Main indicators Report.		8.5	8.8	8.8
disability in the arms	Percent	Female	EICV 4,5: Main indicators Report.		11.2	12.8	12.8
	Percent	Male	EICV 4,5: Main indicators Report.		13.8	13	13
disability in the legs	Percent	Female	EICV 4,5: Main indicators Report.		22.4	21.1	21.1
	Percent	Male	EICV 4,5: Main indicators Report.		28.6	28.8	28.8
mental inability	Percent	Female	EICV 4,5: Main indicators Report.		18.3	17	17
	Percent	Male	EICV 4,5: Main indicators Report.		17.9	20.7	20.7
traumatised	Percent	Female	EICV 4,5: Main indicators Report.		3.3	2.8	2.8
	Percent	Male	EICV 4,5: Main indicators Report.		1.7	1.9	1.9
very old	Percent/number	Female	EICV 4,5: Main indicators Report, RPHC2012, populations projections		24.1	19	19
	Percent/number	Male	EICV 4,5: Main indicators Report, RPHC2012, populations projections		14.5	8.9	8.9
other	Percent	Female	EICV 4,5: Main indicators Report.		4.7	12.4	12.4

	Percent	Male	EICV 4,5: Main indicators Report.		5.2	11.2	11.2
Percentage of population covered by a health insurance by sex	Percent	Female	EICV4, DHS 2014/15, EICV5 2017, RDHS2019/20	70.5	74	74.5	82.6
	Percent	Male	EICV4, DHS 2014/15, EICV5 2017, RDHS2019/20	69.4	72.8	73.4	83.2
<i>Percentage of population by type of medical insurance by sex:</i>							
Mutuelle de santé (Mutual/ Community)	Percent	Female	EICV5 2017, RDHS 2010/11 to 2019/20	95.3	94.1	94.2	77.2
	Percent	Male	EICV5 2017, RDHS 2010/11 to 2019/20	95.8	93.7	92.8	77.5
RAMA/RSSB	Percent	Female	EICV5 2017, RDHS 2010/11 to 2019/20	3	4.2	3.9	3.6
	Percent	Male	EICV5 2017, RDHS 2010/11 to 2019/20	2.7	4.6	4.6	4.2
MMI	Percent	Female	EICV5 2017, RDHS 2010/11 to 2019/20	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.2
	Percent	Male	EICV5 2017, RDHS 2010/11 to 2019/20	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.8
Private Commercial Insurance Companies	Percent	Female	EICV5 2017, RDHS 2010/11 to 2019/20	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6
	Percent	Male	EICV5 2017, RDHS 2010/11 to 2019/20	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.8
Others Medical insurance (FARG)	Percent	Female	EICV5 2017, RDHS 2010/11 to 2019/20		0.2	0.7	0.1
	Percent	Male	EICV5 2017, RDHS 2010/11 to 2019/20		0.4	0.9	0.3

None	Percent	Female	EICV5 2017, RDHS 2010/11 to 2019/20		26	25.5	17.4
	Percent	Male	EICV5 2017, RDHS 2010/11 to 2019/20		26.9	26.6	16.8
Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities by sex	Percent	Female	RDHS 2010/11 to 2019/20		62.9	55.9	85.4
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2010/11 to 2019/20		63.6	56	85.8
Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are registered with birth certificate	Percent	Female	RDHS 2010/11 to 2019/20		6.4	2.6	15.9
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2010/11 to 2019/20		6.8	2.7	17.2
<i>Percentage of population aged 0–17 years old by biological parents' survivorship by sex:</i>							
Mother alive, father alive	Percent	Female	RDHS 2010/11 to 2019/20	85.5	88.5	88.5	91.7
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2010/11 to 2019/20	85.5	88.5	88.5	92.1
Mother alive, father dead/survivorship unknown	Percent	Female	RDHS 2010/11 to 2019/20	9.6	6.8	6.8	3.9
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2010/11 to 2019/20	8.9	6.4	6.4	3.9
Mother dead/survivorship unknown, father alive	Percent	Female	RDHS 2010/11 to 2019/20	2.1	1.6	1.6	0.6
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2010/11 to 2019/20	2.4	1.6	1.6	0.8
Mother dead/survivorship unknown, father dead/survivorship unknown	Percent	Female	RDHS 2010/11 to 2019/20	1.7	1	1	0.3

	Percent	Male	RDHS 2010/11 to 2019/20	1.9	1	1	0.4
Survivorship for one or both parents not stated	Percent	Female	RDHS 2010/11 to 2019/20	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.4
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2010/11 to 2019/20	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.2
<i>Percentage of population aged 0–17 years old by cohabitation with biological parents by sex:</i>							
Lives with both parents	Percent	Female	RDHS 2010/11 to 2019/20	60.6	62.8	62.8	63
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2010/11 to 2019/20	61.4	63.6	63.6	64.9
Lives with mother only	Percent	Female	RDHS 2010/11 to 2019/20	23.1	21.7	21.7	22.1
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2010/11 to 2019/20	22.6	22	22	22.2
Lives with father only	Percent	Female	RDHS 2010/11 to 2019/20	2.2	2	2	2.2
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2010/11 to 2019/20	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5
Lives with no parent	Percent	Female	RDHS 2010/11 to 2019/20	14.1	12.7	12.7	11.3
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2010/11 to 2019/20	13.3	11.2	11.2	9.1
<i>Percentage of population aged 0–17 years old currently attending school by survivorship of parents:</i>							
Both parents deceased	Percent	Female	RDHS 2010/11 to 2014-15	83.8	(90.5)	(90.5)	(90.5)

	Percent	Male	RDHS 2010/11 to 2014-15	91.2	77.1	77.1	77.1
Both parents alive and living with at least one parent	Percent	Female	RDHS 2010/11 to 2019/20	96	95.8	95.8	87.3
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2010/11 to 2019/20	96.2	93.8	93.8	89.6
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 to 2014-15	0.95	(0.95)	(0.95)	(0.95)
	Ratio	Male	RDHS 2010/11 to 2014-15	0.87	0.82	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 LODA, Administrative data, 2020		34.1	43.1	47.7
	Percent	Male headed	NISR: EICV4 (2013/2014) Social Protection and VUP report, LODA, Administrative data, 2020		65.9	56.9	52.3
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 LODA, Administrative data, 2020		55.4		55.4
	Percent	Male	NISR: EICV4 (2013/2014) Social Protection and VUP report LODA, Administrative data, 2020		44.6		44.6
<i>Among VUP participating households, distribution of VUP component by sex of household head</i>							

Public works	Percent	HH female headed	EICV3/4: Thematic Report on Social Protection; EICV5 Main Indicators, LODA, Administrative data, 2020	27.9	34.1	43.1	47.7
	Percent	HH Male headed	EICV3/4: Thematic Report on Social Protection; EICV5 Main Indicators, LODA, Administrative data, 2020	72.1	65.9	56.9	52.3
Direct support	Percent	HH female headed	EICV3/4: Thematic Report on Social Protection; EICV5 Main Indicators, LODA, Administrative data, 2020		64.6	70.2	71.9
	Percent	HH Male headed	EICV3/4: Thematic Report on Social Protection; EICV5 Main Indicators, LODA, Administrative data, 2020		35.4	29.8	28.1
Financial services	Percent	HH female headed	EICV3/4: Thematic Report on Social Protection; EICV5 Main Indicators, LODA, Administrative data, 2020		22.3	20	55.5
	Percent	HH Male headed	EICV3/4: Thematic Report on Social Protection; EICV5 Main Indicators, LODA, Administrative data, 2020		77.7	80	44.5
Households' beneficiaries of VUP Expanded Public Works	Percent	Female headed HH	LODA, Administrative data, 2020		71.8	53.3	74.7

	Percent	Male headed HH	LODA, Administrative data, 2020		28.6	46.7	25.3
<i>Percentage of population beneficiaries of Social Security Programs by sex:</i>							
Number of contributors of pension insurance	Number	Female	GMO: State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018/ RSSB 2019	104,508	106,942	106,942	164601
	Number	Male	GMO: State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018/ RSSB 2019	247,577	253,342	253,342	374,618
Number of beneficiaries of pension	Number	Female	GMO: State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018/ RSSB 2019	14,862	15,057	15,057	4825
	Number	Male	GMO: State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018/ RSSB 2019	19,040	19,200	19,200	30978
Number of beneficiaries of occupational hazard	Number	Female	GMO: State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018	985	999	999	999
	Number	Male	GMO: State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018	1,132	1,149	1,149	1,149

Table 6: Gender and Justice, Human Right and Gender Based Violence

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Judges in Supreme Court by sex	Percent	Female	Supreme court: Human resources Depart. 2014; 2016; 2018 & Annual report 2020/21	41	37	42	43
	Percent	Male	Supreme court: Human resources Depart. 2014; 2016; 2018 & Annual report 2020/21	59	63	58	57
Inspectors in Supreme Court by sex	Percent	Female	Supreme court: Human resources Depart. 2014; 2016; 2018 & Annual report 2020/21	17	40	40	20
	Percent	Male	Supreme court: Human resources Depart. 2014; 2016; 2018 & Annual report 2020/21	83	60	60	80
Judges in High Courts by sex	Percent	Female	Supreme court: Human resources Depart. 2014; 2016; 2018 & Annual report 2020/21	32	33	34	34
	Percent	Male	Supreme court: Human resources Depart. 2014; 2016; 2018 & Annual report 2020/21	68	67	66	66
Judges in intermediate Courts by sex	Percent	Female	Supreme court: Human resources Depart. 2014; 2016; 2018 & Annual report 2020/21	41	34	36	39
	Percent	Male	Supreme court: Human resources Depart. 2014; 2016; 2018 & Annual report 2020/21	59	66	64	61

Judges in lower/primary Courts by sex	Percent	Female	Supreme court: Human resources Depart. 2014; 2016; 2018 & Annual report 2020/21	42	45	50.4	54
	Percent	Male	Supreme court: Human resources Depart. 2014; 2016; 2018 & Annual report 2020/21	58	55	49.6	46
Judges in Commercial Courts by sex	Percent	Female	Supreme court: Human resources Depart. 2014; 2016; 2018 & Annual report 2020/21	27	23	20	20
	Percent	Male	Supreme court: Human resources Depart. 2014; 2016; 2018 & Annual report 2020/21	73	77	80	80
Judges in high Commercial Courts by sex	Percent	Female	Supreme court: Human resources Depart. 2014; 2016; 2018 & Annual report 2020/21			33	33
	Percent	Male	Supreme court: Human resources Depart. 2014; 2016; 2018 & Annual report 2020/21			67	67
Top Managers of National Public Prosecution Authority (NPPA)	Percent	Female	NPPA, Annual report 2020/21				25
	Percent	Male	NPPA, Annual report 2020/21				75
National prosecutors by sex	Percent	Female	NPPA, Annual report 2020/21				28
	Percent	Male	NPPA, Annual report 2020/21				72
Chief prosecutors at intermediate level	Percent	Female	NPPA, Annual report 2020/21				33
	Percent	Male	NPPA, Annual report 2020/21				67

Prosecutors at intermediate level	Percent	Female	NPPA, Annual report 2020/21				38
	Percent	Male	NPPA, Annual report 2020/21				62
Prosecutors at Primary level	Percent	Female	NPPA, Annual report 2020/21				52
	Percent	Male	NPPA, Annual report 2020/21				48
Assistants to Prosecutors	Percent	Female	NPPA, Annual report 2020/21				65
	Percent	Male	NPPA, Annual report 2020/21				35
Prosecution Support staffs	Percent	Female	NPPA, Annual report 2020/21				51
	Percent	Male	NPPA, Annual report 2020/21				49
Total National Public Prosecution Authority staff by sex	Percent	Female	Supreme court: Human resources Depart. 2014 & 2016/2018, NPPA, Annual report 2020/21	38.6	46.5	46.5	48
	Percent	Male	Supreme court: Human resources Depart. 2014 & 2016/2018, NPPA, Annual report 2020/21	61.3	53.5	53.5	52
Judges and magistrate	Percent	Female	Supreme Court: Annual report of 2017/18, Human resources Depart 2021		44	49.7	43
	Percent	Male	Supreme Court: Annual report of 2017/18, Human resources Depart 2021		56	50.3	57
Principal registrars	Percent	Female	Supreme Court: Annual report of 2017/18, Human resources Depart 2021			52.6	56
	Percent	Male	Supreme Court: Annual report of 2017/18, Human resources Depart 2021			47.4	44

All registrars	Percent	Female	Supreme Court: Annual report of 2017/18, Human resources Depart 2021			60.3	58
	Percent	Male	Supreme Court: Annual report of 2017/18, Human resources Depart 2021			39.7	42
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, 2019, administrative data/ judiciary 2021		50.3	47.4	46.8
	Percent	Male	Supreme Court: Annual report of 2017/18; GMO State of Gender equality in Rwanda, 2019, administrative data /judiciary 2021		49.7	52.6	53.2
Staff of National Commission for Human Rights	Percent	Female	GMO: State of Gender equality in Rwanda, 2019, administrative data/MINIJUST 2021		70.4	70.4	70.4
	Percent	Male	GMO: State of Gender equality in Rwanda, 2019, administrative data/MINIJUST 2021		29.6	29.6	29.6
Proportion of lawyer's members of the Rwanda Bar Association by sex	Percent	Female	GMO: Gender Profile on Governance, 2014, Rwanda Bar association report 2021	27	27	27	24
	Percent	Male	GMO: Gender Profile on Governance, 2014, Rwanda Bar association report 2021	73	73	73	76
Percentage of men and women in decision making position in the National Public Prosecution Authority	Percent	Female	NPPA, Human Resources department 2016- 2018, administrative data /judiciary 2021	40	40	31	48
	Percent	Male	NPPA, Human Resources department 2018, administrative data /judiciary 2021	60	60	69	52
Number of GBV cases received of Isange One Stop Centres							

GBV victims with symptoms of physical violence	Number	Female	GMO: State of Gender equality in Rwanda/ 2019, NISR statistical year-book 2020		4629	4665	3,508
	Number	Male	GMO: State of Gender equality in Rwanda/ 2019, NISR statistical year-book 2020		2017	1715	845
GBV victims with symptoms of sexual violence	Number	Female	GMO: State of Gender equality in Rwanda/ 2019, NISR statistical year-book 2020		7322	7509	5,630
	Number	Male	GMO: State of Gender equality in Rwanda/ 2019, NISR statistical year-book 2020		273	300	153
Number of women victims of GBV assisted legal aid providers	Number	Female	MINIJUST, Annual report 2014/15, 2018/19		12728	43273	43273
Percentage of women and men who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15	Percent	Female	RDHS 2014-15 & 2019-20	41.2	35	35	36.7
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2014-15 & 2019-20		39	39	30.1
Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 years old who have experienced physical violence within the 12 months preceding survey	Percent	Female	RDHS 2014-15 & 2019-20		14	14	15.8
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2014-15 & 2019-20		11	11	8.7
Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 years old who have ever experienced sexual violence	Percent	Female	RDHS 2014-15 & 2019-20	22.3	22	22	22.5
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2014-15 & 2019-20		5	5	5.6
Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 years old who have experienced sexual violence at least once in the 12 months preceding survey	Percent	Female	RDHS 2014-15 & 2019-20		8	8	8.3
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2014-15 & 2019-20		1	1	0.9

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	RDHS 2014-15 & 2019-20		20.7	20.7	23.8
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2014-15 & 2019-20		7	7	5.4
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	RDHS 2014-15		60.9	60.9	60.9
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2014-15		65.8	65.8	65.8
Percentage of female and male inmates	Percent	Female	GMO: State of Gender equality in Rwanda, 2019, RCS statistics monthly report 8/2021			7.2	7
	Percent	Male	GMO: State of Gender equality in Rwanda, 2019, RCS statistics monthly report 8/2021			92.8	93
Rwanda correctional services (RCS) personnel	Percent	Female	GMO: State of Gender equality in Rwanda, 2019		13	24	24
	Percent	Male	GMO: State of Gender equality in Rwanda, 2019		87	76	76
Mediators (Abunzi)	Percent	Female	GMO: State of Gender equality in Rwanda, 2019			45	45
	Percent	Male	GMO: State of Gender equality in Rwanda, 2019			55	55
Ombudsman office's Staff (personnel)	Percent	Female	Source: GM O, September, The state of gender equality in Rwanda, 2019		55.2	55.7	55.7
	Percent	Male	Source: GM O, September, The state of gender equality in Rwanda, 2019		44.8	44.3	44.3
<i>Percentage of women/men aged 15-49 who have ever experienced different forms of violence</i>							
Physical violence only	Percent	Female	RDHS 2019-20				22.9

	Percent	Male	RDHS 2019-20				26.8
Sexual violence only	Percent	Female	RDHS 2019-20				8.6
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2019-20				2.3
Physical and sexual violence	Percent	Female	RDHS 2019-20				13.8
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2019-20				3.3
Physical or sexual violence	Percent	Female	RDHS 2019-20				45.4
	Percent	Male	RDHS 2019-20				32.4

Table 7: Gender and Environment & Natural Resources

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
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	38.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4 Thematic Report on Environment, EICV5 Main Indicators	61.4	53.2	44	44
Private dust (Rubbish collection service)	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4 Thematic Report on Environment, EICV5 Main Indicators	4.2	5.4	7.3	7.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4 Thematic Report on Environment, EICV5 Main Indicators	5.2	6.5	8.7	8.7
Public refuse dumps	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4 Thematic Report on Environment, EICV5 Main Indicators	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4 Thematic Report on Environment, EICV5 Main Indicators	2	1.5	2.1	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	52
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4 Thematic Report on Environment, EICV5 Main Indicators	28.8	38.4	44	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	0.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4 Thematic Report on Environment, EICV5 Main Indicators	2.4	0.1	0.2	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	0.5

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4 Thematic Report on Environment, EICV5 Main Indicators	0	0.2	0.4	0.4
Percentage of households using improved sanitation by type of toilet facility by sex of the household head:							
<i>Flush toilet/Water closet (WC) system</i>	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5 Main Indicators Report	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5 Main Indicators Report	1.9	1.9	2	2
<i>Pit latrine with solid slab</i>	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5 Main Indicators Report	65.8	76.5	79.1	79.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5 Main Indicators Report	75.5	85.7	86	86
<i>Pit latrine- not shared</i>	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5 Main Indicators Report		55.3	59.1	59.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5 Main Indicators Report		66.3	68.7	68.7
Percentage of households using unimproved sanitation by type of toilet facility by sex of the household head:							
<i>Bush/ no toilet</i>	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5 Main Indicators Report	10.1	6	6.8	6.8
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5 Main Indicators Report	4.6	2.2	2.8	2.8
<i>Pit latrine without slab (unimproved facility)</i>	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5 Main Indicators Report	22.9	17.4	12.4	12.4
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5 Main Indicators Report	18	12.1	9	9

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
<i>Others</i>	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5 Main Indicators Report			0.3	0.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5 Main Indicators Report			0.1	0.1
Percentage of households possessing an energy saving stove (efficient cookstove) 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	13.5
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: 2012 RPHC4, Thematic Report on Households and Housing, EICV5 Utilities and amenities report		35.9	13.5	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 Utilities and amenities			58.3	58.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV5 Thematic report Utilities and amenities			51.5	51.5
Self Built Stove	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV5 Thematic report Utilities and amenities			13.6	13.6
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV5 Thematic report Utilities and amenities			15.2	15.2
Manufactured Stove	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV5 Thematic report Utilities and amenities			1	1
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV5 Thematic report Utilities and amenities			1.4	1.4
Charcoal/ fire stove	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV5 Thematic report Utilities and amenities			13	13
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV5 Thematic report Utilities and amenities			17.3	17.3

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Efficient cookstove	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV5 Thematic report Utilities and amenities			13.5	13.5
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV5 Thematic report Utilities and amenities			13.5	13.5
Other	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV5 Thematic report Utilities and amenities			0.6	0.6
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV5 Thematic report Utilities and amenities			1.1	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 Utilities and amenities			23.2	23.2
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV5 Thematic report Utilities and amenities			18.3	18.3
In dwelling situated in the sleeping area	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV5 Thematic report Utilities and amenities			6.7	6.7
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV5 Thematic report Utilities and amenities			4.4	4.4
In a separate dwelling	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV5 Thematic report Utilities and amenities			48.3	48.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV5 Thematic report Utilities and amenities			55.1	55.1
In a veranda	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV5 Thematic report Utilities and amenities			1.2	1.2
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV5 Thematic report Utilities and amenities			1.3	1.3

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Outdoors	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV5 Thematic report Utilities and amenities			20.5	20.5
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV5 Thematic report Utilities and amenities			20	20
Others	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV5 Thematic report Utilities and amenities			0.2	0.2
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV5 Thematic report Utilities and amenities			0.9	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	0.0
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Utilities and amenities	0.0	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	0.9
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Utilities and amenities	0.0	0.2	1.2	1.2
Biogas	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Utilities and amenities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Utilities and amenities	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Utilities and amenities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Utilities and amenities	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Firewood	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Utilities and amenities	88.5	86.3	84.7	84.7
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Utilities and amenities	85.5	82.2	78.3	78.3
Charcoal	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Utilities and amenities	8.1	12.2	13	13
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Utilities and amenities	11.6	16.2	18.9	18.9
Grass/Leaves	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Utilities and amenities	3	1.1	0.8	0.8
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Utilities and amenities	2	0.6	0.6	0.6
Other sources	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Utilities and amenities	0	0.1	0.6	0.6
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5 Thematic Report on Utilities and amenities	0.8	0.6	1	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	78.7
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4, Thematic Report on Environment	51.9	87.0	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	27.7
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4, Thematic Report on Environment		22.7	22.7	22.7
	Percent	Female headed HH	RCA, Administrative Data, 2018	37.90	38.7	44.6	44.6

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Percentage of Male and Female who are members of Charcoaling Cooperatives	Percent	Male headed HH	RCA, Administrative Data, 2018	62.10	61.3	55.4	55.4

Table 8: Gender and Decision-making & Public life

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Cabinet Ministerial Positions	Percent	Female	Prime Minister's Office Website, 2014 & 2016 & 2019, https://www.gov.rw/cabinet	36.8	40	50	55
	Percent	Male	Prime Minister's Office Website, 2014 & 2016 & 2019, https://www.gov.rw/cabinet	63.2	60	50	45
Permanent Secretaries	Percent	Female	GMO: The State of Gender Equality in Rwanda/2018, MIFOTRA administrative data 2021	31.6	35.3	30	33.3
	Percent	Male	GMO: The State of Gender Equality in Rwanda/2018, MIFOTRA administrative data 2021	68.4	64.7	70	66.7
Director General in the Ministries	Percent	Female	GMO: The State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018, RLFS Annually report 2019		40	34.4	32.1
	Percent	Male	GMO: The State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018, RLFS Annually report 2019		60	65.6	67.9
Ambassadors	Percent	Female	MINAFFET, report 2017, report 8/2021	23.8	22.6	19	24.3
	Percent	Male	MINAFFET, report 2017, report 8/2021	76.2	77.4	81	75.7

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Percentage of female and male diplomats	Percent	Female	MINAFFET Report, 2021				16.1
	Percent	Male	MINAFFET Report, 2021				83.9
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, Mifotra administrative data 2021	15.7	19.5	20	30.3
	Percent	Male	GMO: Gender Profile on Governance and Security, 2014; GMO: The State of Gender Equality in Rwanda/2018, Mifotra administrative data 2021	84.3	80.5	80	69.7
Directors of Units	Percent	Female	GMO: The State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018, RLFS Annually report 2019		21.4	24.5	32.7
	Percent	Male	GMO: The State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018, RLFS Annually report 2019		78.6	75.5	67.3
Members of Parliament in the Chamber of Deputies	Percent	Female	GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018	56.4	64	61	61
	Percent	Male	GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018	43.6	36	39	39
Members of Parliament in chamber of Senate	Percent	Female	Parliament Administrative Data, 2018	38.5	38	38	38
	Percent	Male	Parliament Administrative Data, 2018	61.5	62	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	40

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	Percent	Male	NEC Local Government Elections Report 2016 & GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018	75	60	60	60
District Mayors	Percent	Female	NEC Local Government Elections Report 2016 & GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018, NEC report 2022	6.6	16.7	26.7	30
	Percent	Male	NEC Local Government Elections Report 2016 & GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018, NEC report 2022	93.3	83.3	73.3	70
District Vice-Mayor in charge of Economic Affairs	Percent	Female	NEC Local Government Elections Report 2016 & GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018, NEC report 2022		20	16,7	15
	Percent	Male	NEC Local Government Elections Report 2016 & GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018, NEC report 2022		80	83.3	85
District Vice Mayor in charge of Social Affairs	Percent	Female	NEC Local Government Elections Report 2016 & GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018, NEC report 2022		76.7	66.7	78
	Percent	Male	NEC Local Government Elections Report 2016 & GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018, NEC report 2022		23.3	33.3	22
Member of Districts Consultative Council	Percent	Female	NEC Local Government Elections Report 2016 & GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018, NEC report 2022	44.8	45.2	45.2	46.1
	Percent	Male	NEC Local Government Elections Report 2016 & GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018, NEC report 2022	55.2	54.8	54.8	53.9
District Executive Secretaries	Percent	Female	NEC Local Government Elections Report 2016 & GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018, Minaloc records 2021	6.7	7	10	8

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	Percent	Male	NEC Local Government Elections Report 2016 & GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018, Minaloc records 2021	93.3	93	90	92
District Division Managers	Percent	Female	MINALOC Administrative Records, 2021			24	22
	Percent	Male	MINALOC Administrative Records, 2021			76	78
Member of Sectors Consultative Council	Percent	Female	NEC Local Government Elections Report 2016 & GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018, NEC report 2022		42.7	42.7	48
	Percent	Male	NEC Local Government Elections Report 2016 & GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018, NEC report 2022		57.3	57.3	52
Member of Cells Consultative Council	Percent	Female	NEC Local Government Elections Report 2016 & GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018, NEC report 2022		34.5	41.6	47,3
	Percent	Male	NEC Local Government Elections Report 2016 & GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018, NEC report 2022		65.5	58	52.7
Member of village (Umudugudu) Executive Committees	Percent	Female	NEC Local Government Elections Report 2016 & GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018, NEC report 2022			39.4	39.8
	Percent	Male	NEC Local Government Elections Report 2016 & GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018, NEC report 2022			60.6	61.2
Sector Executive Secretaries	Percent	Female	NEC Local Government Elections Report 2016 & GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018, Minaloc records 2021	9.1	11	17	16

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	Percent	Male	NEC Local Government Elections Report 2016 & GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018, Minaloc records 2021	90.9	89	83	84
Cell Executive Secretaries	Percent	Female	NEC Local Government Elections Report 2016 & GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018, Minaloc records 2021	37.7	35	36	36
	Percent	Male	NEC Local Government Elections Report 2016 & GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018, Minaloc records 2021	62.3	65	64	64
Cell Social Economic Development Officers	Percent	Female	MINALOC Administrative Records, 2021			36	36
	Percent	Male	MINALOC Administrative Records, 2021			64	64
Share of female police officers	Percent	Female	Data from RNP 2016 & GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018, RNP HRM Department 2021		16	21	18
	Percent	Male	Data from RNP 2016 & GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018		84	79	82
Female and male police officers participation in peace and security process of UN Mission	Percent	Female	Data from RNP 2016 & GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018, RNP HRM Department 2021		16	21	25
	Percent	Male	Data from RNP 2016 & GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018, RNP HRM Department 2021		84	79	75

Table 9: Gender and Infrastructure, ICT & Media

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
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	86.6
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV 4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities Amenities	73.3	84.4	87.7	87.7
Households with access to improved water sources within 200 metres and 500 metres by sex of head of HH							
within 200 meters	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4 Them Environment, EICV5 Main Indicators	14.8	24.6	34.2	34.2
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4 Them Environment, EICV5 Main Indicators	14.6	27	34.4	34.4
within 500 meters	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4 Them Environment, EICV5 Main Indicators	38	51.6	60.7	60.7
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4 Them Environment, EICV5 Main Indicators	36	52.9	60	60
Mean time to improved drinking water source (minutes)	minutes	Female headed HH	EICV4, Them Environment, EICV5 Utilities and Amenities report	14.7	11.4	9.6	9.6
	minutes	Male headed HH	EICV4, Them Environment, EICV5 Utilities and Amenities report	14.3	11.2	9.6	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	1
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.5	0.8	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	7.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	7.9	8.5	10.1	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	37.2
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	28	34.5	38.7	38.7
Protected spring/Well	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	39.9	41.7	42	42
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	36	37.2	38.8	38.8
Unprotected Spring/Well	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	13.5	7.1	7.1	7.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	12.9	7.7	7	7
Rain water	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1

	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1
River	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	6.5	11.1	1.1	1.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	6.4	11.8	1.2	1.2
Lake/Stream/Pond/Surface Water	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	6.4	5	5.2	5.2
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	6.4	5.4	4.1	4.1
Other sources	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.2	2.1	1.1	1.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.2	2.4	1	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	20.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	12.1	21.1	29.4	29.4
Solar power	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.1	1.1	4.5	4.5

	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.4	1.9	8.3	8.3
Lattern	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	38	14.6	4.4	4.4
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	33.5	12.6	3.3	3.3
Oil Lamp	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	8.3	4.7	1.4	1.4
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	10.2	5.1	1.5	1.5
Candle	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	6.3	7.3	6.6	6.6
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	5.7	7.4	6	6
Firewood	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	14.9	10	7.1	7.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	6.4	4	2.5	2.5
Other sources (batteries)	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	25.1	46	55.7	55.7
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	31.6	47.9	49.1	49.1

Percentage of households by type of habitat by sex of the household head:							
Clustered rural settlement (Umudugudu)	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	36.8	49.2	60.1	60.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	37.7	49.2	58.5	58.5
Dispersed/Isolated housing	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	39.9	27.4	24.6	24.6
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	36.2	24.9	22.9	22.9
Planned urban housing	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.3	1.5	2.1	2.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.7	1.6	3.1	3.1
Spontaneous/squatter housing	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	18.2	19.7	13.3	13.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	20	22	15.5	15.5
Other type of housing	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	4.4	2	0	0
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	4.9	2.3	0	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	89.2
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	92.4	90.4	88.7	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	3.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	2.6	4.4	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	0.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.1	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	6.7
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	3.3	2.7	5.8	5.8
Other type of building	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	1	1.7	0.7	0.7
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	1.6	2.4	1.5	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	76.2
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	83.6	80.8	76.6	76.6
Tenant	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	6.6	10.3	14.1	14.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	11	14.6	17.5	17.5
Free lodging	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	7.3	4.1	8.8	8.8
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	4.7	8.1	5.1	5.1
Staff housing	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5
Refuge/Temporary camp settlement	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1

Other type of tenure	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.3	0	0.4	0.4
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
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	27.7
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	33.5	27.7	21.5	21.5
Wood/ Cement mud	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	15.5	19.7	25.3	25.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	20	25.7	31.9	31.9
Sun dried bricks	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	35.8	36.5	36	36
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	36.3	35.9	35.2	35.2
Cement Blocks/Concrete	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	5.6	7.2	7.2	7.2
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	5.5	6	6.5	6.5

Timber	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4
Burnt bricks	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	1.8	2.1	2	2
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	2.7	3	3	3
Other materials	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.9
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6
Percentage of households by main material of the roof of the main building by sex of the household head:							
Iron sheets	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	53.9	60.7	66.4	66.4
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	54.6	61.2	67.6	67.6
Local tiles	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	42.6	39	32.3	32.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	42.5	38.2	33.4	33.4

Cartoons/Sheathing/plywood	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.8	0.1	0	0
Grass/Thatch or leaves	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	2.6	0.2	0	0
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.2	0.4	0	0
concrete	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0	0	0	0
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.1	0	0	0
other	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.1	0	0.1	0.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.1	0	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	72
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	77.4	73	66.9	66.9

Hardened dung	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.2
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	2	2.6	2.7	2.7
Concrete/cement	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	14.8	18.5	22.4	22.4
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	18	22.1	27	27
Burnt Bricks	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	1.1	1	0.9	0.9
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.3
Other type of floor	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.5	0.7	1.5	1.5
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	1	1.2	2.1	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	1.8
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	2.4	2.4	2.3	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, AHS 2020	46.5	41.5	59.3	39.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities, AHS 2020	65.5	66.1	78.6	64.4
Television	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities, AHS 2020	3.4	6.1	5.7	3.5
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities, AHS 2020	7.6	11.2	11.9	9.5
Cell/mobile phone	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities, AHS 2020	35.1	50.9	54.3	54.7
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities, AHS 2020	49	68	71.1	76.5
Computer	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	0.8	1.7	2.3	2.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	2	2.8	3.6	3.6
Bicycle	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	5.3	6.5	4.9	4.9
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities	16.4	18.9	16.2	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	9.7
	Percent	Male	EICV 4,5: Thematic Report on Gender	7.6	11.5	11.4	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	7.2
	Percent	Male	EICV 4,5: Thematic Report on Gender	7	10.3	10.9	10.9
Percentage of households whose members have access to Internet by sex of the household head	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities, AHS 2020	2.6	8	13.2	4.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4,5: Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities, AHS 2020	4	9.6	18.5	8.1
<i>Access to Media: Representation of Men and Women in Media Sector</i>							
Accredited journalists	Percent	Female	Gender Monitoring office (GMO): State of the Gender equality in Rwanda, from Transition to Transformation, September, 2018			24.5	24.5
	Percent	Male	Gender Monitoring office (GMO): State of the Gender equality in Rwanda, from Transition to Transformation, September, 2018			75.5	75.5
Chief editors	Percent	Female	Gender Monitoring office (GMO): State of the Gender equality in Rwanda, from Transition to Transformation, September, 2018			12.4	12.4
	Percent	Male	Gender Monitoring office (GMO): State of the Gender equality in Rwanda, from Transition to Transformation, September, 2018			87.6	87.6
Owners or managers of Media houses	Percent	Female	Gender Monitoring office (GMO): State of the Gender equality in Rwanda, from Transition to Transformation, September, 2018			14.1	14.1
	Percent	Male	Gender Monitoring office (GMO): State of the Gender equality in Rwanda, from Transition to Transformation, September, 2018			85.9	85.9

Table 10: Gender and Trade, Business and Industry

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Number (percentage) of people in exports business in informal cross-border trade by sex	Number	Female	NISR: Trade Statistics, 2013 to 2021	546,520	571,984	752679	178,611
	Number	Male	NISR: Trade Statistics, 2013 to 2021	299,351	305,775	326987	89,299
Number (percentage) of people in imports business in informal cross-border trade by sex	Number	Female	NISR: Trade Statistics, 2013 to 2021	129,593	166,870	105641	20,339
	Number	Male	NISR: Trade Statistics, 2013 to 2021	339,699	399,980	331348	28,372
Distribution (in numbers) of sole proprietor establishments (enterprises) by sex of owner	Number	Female	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020		38,017	56,859	77,390
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020		101,665	117,254	128,851
Distribution (in numbers) of sole proprietor establishments by sex of owner and size:							
Micro (1-to-3 employees)	Number	Female	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020		36169	54,813	74,791
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020		96987	112,242	123,271
Small (4-to-30 employees)	Number	Female	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020		1817	2,005	2,534
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020		4538	4,824	5,321
Medium (31-to-100 employees)	Number	Female	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020		27	25	57
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020		104	141	214

Large (+100 employees)	Number	Female	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020		4	16	8
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020		36	47	45
Distribution (in numbers) of enterprises by size and by sex of manager							
Micro (1-to-3 employees)	Number	Female	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020		37609	56740	79351
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020		101285	114306	130357
Small (4-to-30 employees)	Number	Female	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020		3424	3638	4179
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020		9938	9719	10093
Medium (31-to-100 employees)	Number	Female	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020		351	366	403
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020		1234	1332	1512
Large (+100 employees)	Number	Female	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020		33	42	44
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020		243	305	203
Distribution (in numbers) of sole proprietor establishments by economic activity and sex of owner:							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing business	Number	Female	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020	31	150	25	29
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020	359	601	111	83

Mining and quarrying	Number	Female	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020	14	32	21	25
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020	14	250	155	155
Manufacturing business	Number	Female	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020	3,652	4112.0	5172	6,260
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020	355	6630.0	7970	8,533
Electricity, gas , steam and air conditioning supply	Number	Female	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020	36	2	11	1
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020	53	23	39	8
Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activity	Number	Female	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020	46	15	120	286
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020	101	49	248	362
Construction industry	Number	Female	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020	3	7	10	9
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020	49	150	63	89
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	Number	Female	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020	18,727	23986	34888	51,291
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020	44,096	54478	58705	73,410
Transportation and storage	Number	Female	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020	16	37	10	51
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020	91	251	138	186

Accommodation and food service activities	Number	Female	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020	6,984	9660	13290	13,242
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020	25,578	34966	37864	29,881
Information and communication	Number	Female	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020	46	28	82	171
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020	413	375	922	814
Financial and insurance activities	Number	Female	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020	22	307	122	372
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020	46	842	296	802
Real estate activities	Number	Female	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020	1	1	18	26
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020	10	3	50	61
Professional, Scientific and technical activities	Number	Female	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020		308	249	631
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020		654	667	943
Administrative and support services activities	Number	Female	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020		328	572	223
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020		601	722	725
Education service industries	Number	Female	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020	39	875	132	180
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020	129	2602	339	333

Health and social service activities	Number	Female	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020	58	406	163	228
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020	180	833	318	441
Arts, entertainment and recreation	Number	Female	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020		31	27	43
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020		124	254	222
Other services activities	Number	Female	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020		1132	2230	4,322
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020		9268	9288	11,803
Number of employees by institutional sector by sex							
Private sector	Number	Female	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020		107,506	149,755	167,387
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020		207,632	259,748	285,446
Public sector	Number	Female	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020		25,785	31,308	37,973
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020		37,167	46,860	55,903
Public Private Partnership	Number	Female	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020		21,913	25,276	24,119
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020		28,245	31,440	27,979
Cooperative	Number	Female	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020		14,576	18,736	32,706

	Number	Male	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020		21,575	29,311	41,743
NGO (Local)	Number	Female	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020		7,659	6,799	12,150
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020		17,472	13,570	16,937
NGO(International)	Number	Female	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020		1,709	1,529	1,579
	Number	Male	NISR: Establishment Census Reports, 2014 to 2020		2,063	2,405	2,218

Table 11: Gender and Agriculture, Livestock & Forestry

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Percentage of households with any member currently owning farmland by sex of head of HH	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV3/4/5: Thematic Report on Gender, AHS 2020	93.4	88.8	81.8	88.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV3/4/5: Thematic Report on Gender, AHS 2020	92.7	89.5	79.5	87.4
Land Ownership at individual level by sex	Percent	Women only	GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018; Land Management and use Authority, Administrative Data, 2019 to 2021			24	23.8
	Percent	Men only	GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018; Land Management and use Authority, Administrative Data, 2019 to 2021			14	14.1
	Percent	Married couples	GMO, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2018; Land Management and use Authority, Administrative Data, 2019 to 2021			58.3	62.1
Percentage of HHs with any livestock raised, by sex of household head	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5: Thematic Report on Gender, AHS 2020	64.6	59.5	57.3	73.2
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5: Thematic Report on Gender, AHS 2020	69.6	66.2	60.3	79.6
Farmers practicing agriculture as main activity	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				77.8
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				67.9

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	Percent	Total	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				73
Farmers practicing agriculture as secondary activity	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				22.2
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				32.1
	Percent	Total	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				26.5
<i>Percentage agricultural labourers aged from 16 and above by age group and sex</i>							
Youth (16-30 yrs) farmers practicing agriculture	Percent	Female	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 & 2020			33.6	26.3
	Percent	Male	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 & 2020			32.9	27
	Percent	Total	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 & 2020			33.3	26.6
Farmers (31-64yrs) practicing agriculture activity	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 & 2020			58.5	63.6
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 & 2020			60.3	64.6
	Percent	Total	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 & 2020			59.2	64

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Older farmers (65yrs and above) practicing agriculture	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 & 2020			7.9	10.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 & 2020			6.8	8.4
	Percent	Total	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 & 2020			7.4	9.4
<i>Percentage of households who raised cattle by type of cattle source by sex of household head:</i>							
GIRINKA Program (cumulative, including all previous years)	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			18.6	84.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			11.4	86
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			13	85.4
<i>Proportion of households who benefited from Girinka program (cumulative, including all previous years) by type of providers:</i>							
Government	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020				93.7
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020				93.3
	Percent	Total	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017, AHS 2020				93.4
NGOs	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			4.6	6.3

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			2.4	6.7
	Percent	Total	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017, AHS 2020			2.9	6.6
Percentage of households with a Cow obtained from other sources by sex of HH headed:							
Gift from friends (pass on)	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			25.1	25.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			31.9	31.9
	Percent	Total	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			30.4	30.4
Bought	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			22.1	22.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			29.2	29.2
	Percent	Total	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			27,6	27,6
Own raised	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			34.4	34.4
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			34.6	34.6

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	Percent	Total	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			34.5	34.5
<i>Percentage of Household raising different types of livestock by sex of head of household:</i>							
Cattle	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			51	44.7
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			64.6	56.6
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			61	53.4
Goats	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			60.2	41.5
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			51.2	36.2
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			53.6	37.6
Sheep	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			18.6	8.5
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			17.9	10.4
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			18.1	9.9

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Pigs	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			28	27.7
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			31.5	35.9
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			30.6	33.7
Rabbits	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			12.9	7
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			15.8	9.2
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			15	8.6
Hen	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			26.7	23.2
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			36.2	34.3
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			33.7	31.3
other poultry	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			8	0.8
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			7,8	1.7

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			8.2	1.5
other livestock	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			9.8	1.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			8.6	1
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			8.9	1.1
Bee keeping	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020				0.9
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020				3.2
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020				2.6
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	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	0.6
<i>Percentage of Agricultural HH by irrigation technique type and by sex of hH head:</i>							

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Percentage of agricultural HH who practiced irrigation	Percent	Female	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017, AHS 2020			6.4	10.2
	Percent	Male	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017, AHS 2020			11.5	16.3
Surface irrigation	Percent	Female	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			21.1	4.7
	Percent	Male	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			25	8.1
Flood irrigation (for paddy)	Percent	Female	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			18.7	15.5
	Percent	Male	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			12.4	14.3
Drip irrigation	Percent	Female	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			0.4	0
	Percent	Male	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			0.7	0.5
Sprinkler irrigation,	Percent	Female	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			2.8	0.6
	Percent	Male	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			2	2.1
Traditional technique	Percent	Female	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			61.1	79.2

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	Percent	Male	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			67.3	75.1
<i>Percentage of Households engaging in crop production incurring expenditure on fertilizers (inorganic and organic) by sex of head of household, according to EICV:</i>							
Inorganic /Chemical fertilizers	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: EICV-4 (2013/2014): Thematic Report on Environment and Natural resources & EICV5 Them. Report on Gender, AHS 2020 (recomputed)	20.9	25.7	27.6	30.8
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: EICV-4 (2013/2014): Thematic Report on Environment and Natural resources & EICV5 Them. Report on Gender, AHS 2020 (recomputed)	32.1	40.3	40.8	42.3
Organic fertilizers	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: EICV-4 (2013/2014): Thematic Report on Environment and Natural resources & EICV5 Them. Report on Gender,	6.3	7.9	9.9	
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: EICV-4 (2013/2014): Thematic Report on Environment and Natural resources & EICV5 Them. Report on Gender,	10.5	13.4	13.8	
<i>Percentage of Households engaging in crop production using fertilizers by sex of head of household:</i>							
Organic	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR, Agriculture Household Survey, Season A, AHS annual 2020			75.2	79.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR, Agriculture Household Survey, Season A, AHS annual 2020			80.9	85.5

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Inorganic fertilizers	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR, Agriculture Household Survey, Season A, AHS annual 2020			23	30.8
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR, Agriculture Household Survey, Season A , AHS annual 2020			34.9	42.3
Percentage of agricultural households with improve seeds used by sex of HH	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR, AHS season B 2019, Season Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020			26.9	36.4
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR, AHS season B 2019, Season Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020			33.6	47.8
Pesticides	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR, AHS season B 2019, Season Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020			13	18.2
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR, AHS season B 2019, Season Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020			19.8	30.2
<i>Percentage of agricultural households who used inorganic fertilizers by source and by sex of HH head:</i>							
Government (MINAGRI/ RAB/District)	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				9.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				5.1
Agro-dealers	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				46
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				50.2

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
NGOs	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				34.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				33.1
Market	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				5.7
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				6.1
Agriculture cooperative	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				4.6
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				5.2
Other source	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				0.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				0.3
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	

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	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	
Percentage of HHs cultivating at least one parcel/plot by sex of HH headed	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4, Thematic Report on Environment & EICV5, Thematic Report on Gender	94.6	89.2	81.8	81.8

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4, Thematic Report on Environment & EICV5, Thematic Report on Gender	92.7	86.2	79.6	79.6
Percentage of agricultural households by type of erosion control measures by sex of household head							
Percentage of households who practiced erosion control measures	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			61.8	61.8
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			67.1	67.1
Radical terraces	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			10.5	10.5
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			9.1	9.1
Progressive terraces	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			9.3	9.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			10.5	10.5
Trenches	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			41.2	41.2
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			44.8	44.8
Trees/Wind break/ Shelterbelt	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			6.1	6.1

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021	
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			9.3	9.3	
Cover plants/grasses	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			75.6	75.6	
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			76.2	76.2	
Water drainage	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			3.6	3.6	
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			4.7	4.7	
Mulching	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			12.7	12.7	
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			11.5	11.5	
Percentage of agricultural households by land use and by sex of household headed								
Cropping	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				97.8	
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				97.8	
	Percent	Total	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				97.8	

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Fodder cultivation	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				9.7
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				11.7
	Percent	Total	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				11.2
Forest plantation	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				15.2
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				19.6
	Percent	Total	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				18.4
Fallow land	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				1.9
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				1.9
	Percent	Total	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				1.9
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 & 2020			93.8	88.3

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 & 2020			92.9	87.4
	Percent	Total	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 & 2020			93.1	87.6
cultivated rented land	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 & 2020			40.6	39.9
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 & 2020			58.3	53.2
	Percent	Total	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 & 2020			53.4	49.5
Complemented own land with rented land	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				28.2
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				40.6
	Percent	Total	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				37.1
Percentage of farmers who have access to land	Percent	Female	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				94.8
	Percent	Male	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				93.7
	Percent	Total	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				94.3

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021	
Percentage of farmers who have right to sell/use the land as a guarantee for a loan	Percent	Female	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				75.4	
	Percent	Male	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				77	
	Percent	Total	NISR Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				76.1	
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 (2013/2014), Thematic Environment & EICV5 (2016/2017) Gender Thematic Report	6.8	4.5	3.6	3.6	
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4 (2013/2014), Thematic Environment & EICV5 (2016/2017) Gender Thematic Report	16.8	14.7	11.6	11.6	
Percentage of HHS sold land	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4 (2013/2014), Thematic Environment & EICV5 (2016/2017) Gender Thematic Report	8.8	6.3	7.4	7.4	
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4 (2013/2014), Thematic Environment & EICV5 (2016/2017) Gender Thematic Report	9.1	7.6	8.2	8.2	
Percentage of HHs that rented out land	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4 (2013/2014), Thematic Environment & EICV5 (2016/2017) Gender Thematic Report	14.3	13.1	12.6	12.6	
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4 (2013/2014), Thematic Environment & EICV5 (2016/2017) Gender Thematic Report	10.7	9.2	9.7	9.7	

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Percentage of HHs that share cropped land in the last 12 months	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4 (2013/2014), Thematic Environment & EICV5 (2016/2017) Gender Thematic Report	15.1	10	11.2	11.2
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4 (2013/2014), Thematic Environment & EICV5 (2016/2017) Gender Thematic Report	15.9	6.9	6.8	6.8
Percentage of HHs that received land from others as gift, dowry, inheritance, or otherwise	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4 (2013/2014), Thematic Environment & EICV5 (2016/2017) Gender Thematic Report	6	3.7	3.2	3.2
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4 (2013/2014), Thematic Environment & EICV5 (2016/2017) Gender Thematic Report	9.2	7.9	5.7	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 and 2020			23.9	34.57
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			31.9	38.45
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			29.6	37.2
Percentage of HH who received funds for agriculture purpose from 2017 sex HH head	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			6	27.72
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			5.5	10.18
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			5.7	15.9
Percentage of HH by source of agricultural loan during 2020 and by sex of Head of Household:							

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Commercial bank	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			5.6	1.6
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			4.9	3.3
credit and saving cooperatives	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			2.3	2.7
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			5.2	3.1
Microfinance	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			3.1	7.5
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			8.6	13.2
Sacco	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			25.4	25.4
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			37.2	37.2
VUP financial service loan	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			3.9	2.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			4	1.6
Ubudehe loan	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			0.4	0.7

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021	
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			0.2	0.6	
Employer loan	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			0	0.3	
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			0.4	0.2	
friends/relatives	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			9.2	10.3	
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			4.1	9.4	
Tontine (solidarity fund)	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			51.3	74.9	
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			36.8	68.7	
Percentage of HH with at least one member who requested agricultural loan during 2017 and 2020 and whose requested loan has been approved during 2017 and 2020 by sex of HH headed:								
HH who requested agricultural loan	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			2.5	31.6	
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			5.6	41.5	
Percentage of approved loan	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			95.6	95.6	

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			96.4	96.4
Percentage HH with at least one member received funds for agricultural purpose and its source during 2017, 2020 by sex of HH head:							
Percentage of HH who received funds for agricultural purpose	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017, 2020			6	10.18
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017, 2020			5.5	15.9
Government source fund	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			50.4	83.6
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			46.5	79.6
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			47.7	80.9
NGOs source fund	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			13	12.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			10.6	12.1
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			11.3	12.1
Friends/relatives	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			31.5	3.2

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			39.7	1.8
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			37.3	2.3
Other sources fund	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			5	1.2
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			3.2	6.4
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			3.8	4.7
Percentage of agriculture households 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 and 2020			83.1	87.4
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			85.2	84.8
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			84.7	85.4
Livestock based cooperative	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			8.5	10.8
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			8.1	12

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			8.2	11.7
Both crop production and livestock cooperative	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			8.5	1.9
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			6.1	3.2
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			6.6	2.9
<i>Percentage of crop producing households engaged in market-oriented crop production by season and by sex of HH head</i>							
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	

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021	
<i>Percentage of estimated agricultural household by type of main agricultural activity by sex of head of household:</i>								
Crop production	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			25.3	24.6	
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			20.5	18.1	
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			21.8	23.5	
Livestock	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			1.8	2.3	
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			1.8	2.4	
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			1.8	2.5	
Both crop production and livestock	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			73.1	73.2	
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			77.7	79.6	
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			76.4	74	
<i>Percentage of farmers by type of agricultural activity and by sex of head of Household:</i>								

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Crop production only	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			30.5	24.6
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			25.7	18.1
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			28.6	23.5
Crop production and livestock	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			66.4	73.2
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			64.8	79.6
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			65.8	74
Livestock only	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			1.5	2.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			4.8	2.4
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017 and 2020			2.8	2.5
Both agricultural and non-agricultural activities	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			1.6	1.6
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			4.7	4.7

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			2.8	2.8
<i>Percentage of agricultural labourers aged 16+ by highest level of education and by sex:</i>							
Primary	Percent	Female	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017, AHS 2020			57.5	62
	Percent	Male	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017, AHS 2020			63.5	67.6
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017, AHS 2020			59.9	64.5
Secondary	Percent	Female	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017, AHS 2020			9.1	13.7
	Percent	Male	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017, AHS 2020			9.8	14,8
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017, AHS 2020			9.4	14.2
Tertiary	Percent	Female	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017, AHS 2020			0.5	1.2
	Percent	Male	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017, AHS 2020			1.3	2.2
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017, AHS 2020			0.8	1.6

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
No education	Percent	Female	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017, AHS 2020			32.9	23.2
	Percent	Male	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017, AHS 2020			25.5	15.4
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017, AHS 2020			29.9	19.8
<i>Percentage of agricultural households who are cooperative members by cooperative type and sex of Household head</i>							
Crop production-based cooperative	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017, AHS 2020			83.1	87.4
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017, AHS 2020			85.2	84.8
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017, AHS 2020			84.7	85.4
Livestock based cooperative	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017, AHS 2020			8.5	10.8
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017, AHS 2020			8.1	12
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017, AHS 2020			8.2	11.7
Both Crop production and livestock cooperative	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017, AHS 2020			8.5	10

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017, AHS 2020			6.1	13.5
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017, AHS 2020			6.6	12.5
Water user	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017, AHS 2020			-	0.4
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017, AHS 2020			0.2	1.7
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017, AHS 2020			0.1	1.4
Apiculture	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				0.8
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				0.7
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				0.7
Fishery	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				0.7
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				0.8
	Percent	Total	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				0.8

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
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	98.6
	Percent/ SEASON A	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			98.7	98.7
	Percent/Season B	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			98.9	98.9
	Percent/ Season B	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			98.8	98.8
Improved seeds	Percent/ Season A	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			18.6	18.6
	Percent/ SEASON A	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			25.9	25.9
	Percent/Season B	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017, AHS 2020			26.9	36.4
	Percent/ Season B	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017, AHS 2020			33.6	47.8
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:							
Percentage of agricultural households belonging to Twigire muhinzi group	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017, AHS2020			8.5	16.4

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017, AHS2020			14.7	22.4
Percentage of agricultural household who have got contract farming	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			3.2	3.2
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			4.6	4.6
Percentage of agricultural households who had a kitchen garden	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			40.3	40.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			46	46
Percentage of agricultural households by types of delivered livestock extension services and sex of household head							
Animal keeping	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			83.7	83.7
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			83.9	83.9
Animal feeding	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			86.7	86.7
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			79.1	79.1
Veterinary services	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			42.3	42.3

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Sanitation	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			46.8	46.8
	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			32.6	32.6
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			32.6	32.6
Fodder storage	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			2	2
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			6.5	6.5
Bee keeping	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			2.5	2.5
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			1.9	1.9
Cooperative livestock-based trainings	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			3.3	3.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			4.7	4.7
Other livestock related extension service	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			0.4	0.4
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017			1.2	1.2

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Percentage of agricultural households by types of delivered crop production extension services by sex of household head:							
Agriculture practices	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017, AHS 2020			78.5	56.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017, AHS 2020			75.9	43.7
Post-harvest handling and storage	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017, AHS 2020			4.9	54.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017, AHS 2020			7.9	45.7
Erosion control measures	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017, AHS 2020			12.3	55.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017, AHS 2020			13.4	44.9
Horticulture skills	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017, AHS 2020			3.7	57.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017, AHS 2020			4	42.9
Animal production and nutrition	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017, AHS 2020			83.7	52.8
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017, AHS 2020			83.9	47.2

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Veterinary services	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017, AHS 2020			42.3	52.6
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2017, AHS 2020			46.8	47.4
Agribusiness skills	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				51.8
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				48.2
Weather and climate information products/ services	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				53.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				46.7
Saving	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				55.9
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				44.1
Integrated pest management	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				54.4
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				45.6
Nutrition and food security	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				57.8

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	DATA SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				42.2
Smart Nkunganire	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				52
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) 2020				48

Table 12: Gender and Income & Access to Finance

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
<i>Percentage of population aged 18 years and above with savings products/services uptake (formally and informally) by sex</i>							
Save in general	Percent	Female	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 &2020		84.3	84.3	85
	Percent	Male	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 &2020		86.9	86.9	87
	Percent	total	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 &2020		85	85	86
Formal saving	Percent	Female	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 &2020		41.3	41.3	44
	Percent	Male	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 &2020		56	56	54
	Percent	total	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 &2020		48	48	48
Banked	Percent	Female	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 &2020		10.6	10.6	19
	Percent	Male	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 &2020		15.2	15.2	25
	Percent	total	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 &2020		13	13	21
Others formal (non Bank)	Percent	Female	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 &2020		38	38	44

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	Percent	Male	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 &2020		51	51	54
	Percent	total	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 &2020		43	43	48
Informally served	Percent	Female	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 &2020		56.5	56.5	66
	Percent	Male	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 &2020		55.4	55.4	61
	Percent	total	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 &2020		56	56	64
Save at home	Percent	Female	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 &2020		36.7	36.7	15
	Percent	Male	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 &2020		36.9	36.9	11
	Percent	total	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 &2020		36	36	13
Do not save	Percent	Female	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 &2020		15.7	15.7	15
	Percent	Male	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 &2020		13.1	13.1	13
	Percent	total	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 &2020		15	15	14

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Percentage of population aged 18 years and above with savings accounts by financial institution and by sex:							
Savings account at commercial Bank	Percent	Female	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda 2020				19
	Percent	Male	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda 2020				25
Savings account at MFIs or a non Umurenge Sacco	Percent	Female	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda 2020				8
	Percent	Male	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda 2020				11
Savings and credit Cooperatives (SACCOs)	Percent	Female	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda 2020				34
	Percent	Male	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda 2020				39
Saving cooperatives bank	Percent	Female	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda 2020				1.7
	Percent	Male	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda 2020				2.8
Savings with a group such as a cooperative, VSLA, Tontine, Ikimina	Percent	Female	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda 2020				66
	Percent	Male	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda 2020				61

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
saving at home	Percent	Female	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda 2020				15
	Percent	Male	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda 2020				11
Not saving	Percent	Female	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda 2020				15
	Percent	Male	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda 2020				13
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:							
% 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
<i>Percentage of population aged 18 years and above with credit products/services uptake (formally and informally) by sex</i>							
Borrowed in general	Percent	Female	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 & 2020		68.8	68.8	77
	Percent	Male	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 & 2020		71.4	71.4	76
	Percent	Total	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 & 2020		69.9	69.9	76

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Formal credit	Percent	Female	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 & 2020		12.5	12.5	22
	Percent	Male	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 & 2020		18.5	18.5	32
	Percent	Total	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 & 2020		14.9	14.9	26
Banked	Percent	Female	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 & 2020		3.2	3.2	7
	Percent	Male	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 & 2020		4.5	4.5	10
	Percent	Total	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 & 2020		3.7	3.7	8
Others formal (non-Bank)	Percent	Female	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 & 2020		11	11	15
	Percent	Male	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 & 2020		16	16	22
	Percent	Total	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 & 2020		13	13	18
Informally served	Percent	Female	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 & 2020		59.7	59.7	63
	Percent	Male	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 & 2020		59.3	59.3	58

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	Percent	Total	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 & 2020		59.5	59.5	61
friends/family	Percent	Female	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 & 2020		29.4	29.4	30
	Percent	Male	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 & 2020		34.3	34.3	31
	Percent	Total	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 & 2020		31.5	31.5	30
Do not borrow	Percent	Female	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 & 2020		31.2	31.2	23
	Percent	Male	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 & 2020		28.6	28.6	24
	Percent	Total	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 & 2020		30.1	30.1	24
<i>Percentage of households with credit from various sources in the last 12 months by sex of head of Household according to EICV</i>							
Commercial Bank	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017),	2.4	3.3	2.2	2.2
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017),	6.1	7	7.1	7.1
	Percent	Total	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017),	5.1	6.3	6	6

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Credit cooperative	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017),	5.5	3.2	2.4	2.4
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017),	8.4	4.5	4	4
	Percent	Total	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017),	7.6	4.2	3.6	3.6
Microfinance (MFIs)	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017),	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017),	1.3	2.1	2.3	2.3
	Percent	Total	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017),	1.2	1.8	2	2
SACCOs	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017),	0.4	3.5	3	3
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017),	1.2	5.7	6.8	6.8
	Percent	Total	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017),	1	5.2	5.9	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	1.2
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017),	1.7	2.5	1.6	1.6

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	Percent	Total	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017),	1.5	2.3	1.5	1.5
Ubudehe loan	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017),		0.6	0.4	0.4
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017),		0.6	1	1
	Percent	Total	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017),		0.6	0.9	0.9
Employer Loan	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017),		0.8	0	0
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017),		1.2	0.6	0.6
	Percent	Total	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017),		1.1	0.4	0.4
Informal lenders	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017),	60.1	41.4	13.9	13.9
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017),	55.1	38.7	12.4	12.4
	Percent	Total	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017),	56.4	39.9	12.7	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	40.4

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017),	20.1	36.1	40.7	40.7
	Percent	Total	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017),	19.6	35.9	40.5	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	56.6
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017),	26.9	29.2	50.4	50.4
	Percent	Total	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017),	27	29.4	51.8	51.8
Others sources	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017),	4.4	1.9	4	4
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017),	4.6	1.5	4.4	4.4
	Percent	Total	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017),	4.6	1.6	4.3	4.3
<i>Percentage of households with credit from various sources in the last 12 months, according to sex of head of Household according to AHS</i>							
Commercial Bank	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR, AHS 2020				1.6
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR, AHS 2020				3.3

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Credit cooperative	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR, AHS 2020				2.7
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR, AHS 2020				3.1
Microfinance (MFIs)	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR, AHS 2020				7.5
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR, AHS 2020				13.2
VUP financial service Loan	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR, AHS 2020				2.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR, AHS 2020				1.6
Ubudehe loan	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR, AHS 2020				0.7
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR, AHS 2020				0.6
Employer Loan	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR, AHS 2020				0.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR, AHS 2020				0.2
Tontine (Community) / Ikimina	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR, AHS 2020				74.9

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR, AHS 2020				68.7
Borrowed from relatives	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR, AHS 2020				10.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR, AHS 2020				9.4
<i>Percentage of households borrowing for various purposes in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to sex of head of Household:</i>							
Agricultural Equipment	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		11.8	9.1	9.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		15.1	10.1	10.1
	Percent	Total	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		14.4	9.9	9.9
Agricultural inputs	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		1.6	2.3	2.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		2.8	3.6	3.6
	Percent	Total	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		2.5	3.3	3.3
Business expansion	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		14.8	13.4	13.4

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		23.9	19.1	19.1
	Percent	Total	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		21.8	17.8	17.8
Home improvement	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		8.2	6.2	6.2
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		12.3	8.9	8.9
	Percent	Total	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		11.3	8.2	8.2
Education	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		4.9	7.5	7.5
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		6.9	6.4	6.4
	Percent	Total	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		7.8	6.7	6.7
Medical treatment	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		11.7	10.8	10.8
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		11.1	11.4	11.4
	Percent	Total	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		11.2	11.3	11.3

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Ceremonial	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		4.5	4.8	4.8
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		4.2	3.6	3.6
	Percent	Total	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		4.3	3.9	3.9
Purchase of household items	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		41.7	24.2	24.2
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		34.6	23.6	23.6
	Percent	Total	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		36.2	23.7	23.7
Livestock purchase	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		2.9	3.4	3.4
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		4.1	4.5	4.5
	Percent	Total	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		3.8	4.3	4.3
Other reasons	Percent	Female headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		21	47.5	47.5
	Percent	Male headed HH	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		20.4	41.5	41.5

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	Percent	Total	EICV4/5: Main Indicator Report (2013/2014 and 2016/2017)		20.6	42.9	42.9
Percentage with access, using or ownership of Mobile money by sex							
Percentage of population using a mobile money account by sex.	Percent	Female	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 & 2020		33		55
	Percent	Male	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2016 & 2020		46		66
Transaction accounts uptake with Mobile money or bank	Percent	Female	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2020				62
	Percent	Male	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2020				71
Percentage of population with access to mobile phone by sex.	Percent	Female	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2020				84
	Percent	Male	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2020				89
Adult population with ownership of mobile phone	Percent	Female	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2020				69
	Percent	Male	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2020				78
Adults who are registered to the mobile money	Percent	Female	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2020				56

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	Percent	Male	AFR: Finscope Survey Report: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2020				68
Gender wage gap using extended Mincer earning	Percent	Female	Labour Force Survey: Gender Thematic Report, 2019			13.3	13.3
Average/median monthly income from employment of employees by sex							
Average monthly cash income from employment of employees aged 16+yrs at main job by sex	In Rwandan Francs (Frws)	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018 & 2020		39443	39979	47,126
	In Rwandan Francs (Frws)	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018 & 2020		66857	69301	75,415
Average monthly cash income from employment of employees aged 16+yrs at main job by sex in urban	In Rwandan Francs (Frws)	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018 & 2020		81848	91068	111,277
	In Rwandan Francs (Frws)	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018 & 2020		127944	160395	173,798
Average monthly cash income from employment of employees aged 16+yrs at main job by sex in rural	In Rwandan Francs (Frws)	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018 & 2020		23560	23746	26,104
	In Rwandan Francs (Frws)	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018 & 2020		39661	34760	41,947
Average monthly cash income from employment of employees aged 16-24yrs at main job by sex	In Rwandan Francs (Frws)	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018 & 2020		15600	21065	24,559
	In Rwandan Francs (Frws)	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018 & 2020		20000	26280	33,383

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Median total monthly earnings at main job	In Rwandan Francs (Frws)	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018 & 2020		18200	18200	20800
	In Rwandan Francs (Frws)	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2018 & 2020		26000	26000	30000
<i>Average monthly cash income (in Frws) from employment of employees aged 16+yrs at main job by level of education attainment:</i>							
None	In Rwandan Francs (Frws)	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017 & 2020		19439	18716	20,538
	In Rwandan Francs (Frws)	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017 & 2020		34443	26234	33,686
Primary	In Rwandan Francs (Frws)	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017 & 2020		22837	22069	22,538
	In Rwandan Francs (Frws)	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017 & 2020		50,880	44,966	44,752
Lower education	In Rwandan Francs (Frws)	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017 & 2020		42,547	38,051	34,546
	In Rwandan Francs (Frws)	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017 & 2020		74,370	73,893	66,426
Upper secondary	In Rwandan Francs (Frws)	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017 & 2020		68,610	71,259	69,110
	In Rwandan Francs (Frws)	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017 & 2020		99,214	87,625	87,812

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
University	In Rwandan Francs (Frws)	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017 & 2020		228,376	268,077	289,413
	In Rwandan Francs (Frws)	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017 & 2020		317,395	384,681	368,854
Average monthly cash income (in Frws) from employment of employees aged 16+yrs at main job by level of occupation:							
Managers	In Rwandan Francs (Frws)	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017 & 2019		321546	394468	378,486
	In Rwandan Francs (Frws)	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017 & 2019		488099	439086	450,533
Professionals	In Rwandan Francs (Frws)	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017 & 2019		123922	141877	150,669
	In Rwandan Francs (Frws)	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017 & 2019		155380	241755	203,577
technicians and associate professions	In Rwandan Francs (Frws)	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017 & 2019		184701	202826	283,459
	In Rwandan Francs (Frws)	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017 & 2019		229647	348680	239,646
clerical support workers	In Rwandan Francs (Frws)	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017 & 2019		176330	159569	169,112
	In Rwandan Francs (Frws)	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017 & 2019		151869	154527	171,758

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
service and sales workers	In Rwandan Francs (Frws)	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017 & 2019		53304	78923	76,068
	In Rwandan Francs (Frws)	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017 & 2019		67890	58589	55,001
skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery	In Rwandan Francs (Frws)	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017 & 2019, Dataset 2021		19306	19355	26616
	In Rwandan Francs (Frws)	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017 & 2019, Dataset 2021		30859	25320	39561
craft and related trades workers	In Rwandan Francs (Frws)	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017 & 2019		33804	53468	60,834
	In Rwandan Francs (Frws)	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017 & 2019		85712	88485	89,179
plant and machine operators, and assemblers	In Rwandan Francs (Frws)	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017 & 2019		150133	47811	42,949
	In Rwandan Francs (Frws)	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017 & 2019		110372	104273	132,640
elementary occupations	In Rwandan Francs (Frws)	Female	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017 & 2019		20330	19171	19,467
	In Rwandan Francs (Frws)	Male	NISR: Labour Force Survey Report 2016 & 2017 & 2019		28071	24882	27,290
<i>Percentage of Households by source of agricultural loan by sex of HH headed:</i>							

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
Commercial bank	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Seasonal Agriculture Survey, 2017 and 2020			5.6	1.6
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Seasonal Agriculture Survey, 2017 and 2020			4.9	3.3
credit and saving cooperatives	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Seasonal Agriculture Survey, 2017 and 2020			2.3	2.7
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Seasonal Agriculture Survey, 2017 and 2020			5.2	3.1
Microfinance	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Seasonal Agriculture Survey, 2017 and 2020			3.1	7.5
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Seasonal Agriculture Survey, 2017 and 2020			8.6	13.2
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 and 2020			3.9	2.1
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Seasonal Agriculture Survey, 2017 and 2020			4	1.6
Ubudehe loan	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Seasonal Agriculture Survey, 2017 and 2020			0.4	0.7

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Seasonal Agriculture Survey, 2017 and 2020			0.2	0.6
Employer loan	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Seasonal Agriculture Survey, 2017 and 2020			0	0.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Seasonal Agriculture Survey, 2017 and 2020			0.4	0.2
friends/relatives	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Seasonal Agriculture Survey, 2017 and 2020			9.2	10.3
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Seasonal Agriculture Survey, 2017 and 2020			4.1	9.4
Tontine (solidarity fund)	Percent	Female headed HH	NISR: Seasonal Agriculture Survey, 2017 and 2020			51.3	74.9
	Percent	Male headed HH	NISR: Seasonal Agriculture Survey, 2017 and 2020			36.8	68.7
Percentage of population aged 16 years and above by financial products /services uptake:							
Banked	Percent	Female	Source: AFR: FinScope Survey: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2015 and 2020.			24	34
	Percent	Male	Source: AFR: FinScope Survey: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2015 and 2020.			29	39
Other formal (non bank)	Percent	Female	Source: AFR: FinScope Survey: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2015 and 2020.			60	44

INDICATOR	UNIT	SUB-GROUP	SOURCE	2014	2016	2018	2021
	Percent	Male	Source: AFR: FinScope Survey: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2015 and 2020.			71	42
Formally served	Percent	Female	Source: AFR: FinScope Survey: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2015 and 2020.			63	74
	Percent	Male	Source: AFR: FinScope Survey: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2015 and 2020.			74	81
Informally only served	Percent	Female	Source: AFR: FinScope Survey: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2020.				19
	Percent	Male	Source: AFR: FinScope Survey: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2020.				12
financially included	Percent	Female	Source: AFR: FinScope Survey: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2015 and 2020.			86	92
	Percent	Male	Source: AFR: FinScope Survey: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2015 and 2020.			90	93
excluded	Percent	Female	Source: AFR: FinScope Survey: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2015 and 2020.			14	8
	Percent	Male	Source: AFR: FinScope Survey: Women and Financial Inclusion in Rwanda, 2015 and 2020.			10	7

