

## Guyana

### General

	MALES	FEMALES	YEAR
Total population under 15	101,637	97,970	2017
Total population over 15	269,800	266,502	2017

*\* ALL DATA FROM CIA, 2017*

### Health

Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live birth	229	2015 est.	CIA, 2017
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	31.5	2016 est.	CIA, 2017
Under-five mortality rate for males per 1,000 live births	44.2	2012	UN Statistics, 2015
Under-five mortality rate for females per 1,000 live births	34.4	2012	UN Statistics, 2015
Births attended by a skilled health professional	99	2014	WHO, 2016
Prevalence of HIV among adults aged 15–49	1.5	2015	WHO, 2017
Life expectancy for men	65.4	2016 est.	CIA, 2017
Life expectancy for women	71.5	2016 est.	CIA, 2017

### Education

	MALES	FEMALES	YEAR
Youth literacy rate, ages 15-24	94.01%	94.73%	2015
Adult literacy rate, ages 15+	85.84%	89.24%	2015
Net enrolment rate in primary education	82.8%	79.94%	2012
Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education	88.98%	89.69%	2012
Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education	8.24%	16.76%	2012

*\* ALL DATA FROM UNESCO INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS, 2017*

- Female graduates from tertiary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 74.9%
- Female students in engineering, construction and manufacturing tertiary education programs (2010) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 10.9%
- Female teachers in primary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 88.6%

## Guyana

- Female teachers in secondary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 70.9%
- Female teachers in tertiary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 52.7%

### Economic Activity

- Males over 15 who are active in the labour force (2016) (World Bank, 2017a): 77.4%
- Females over 15 who are active in the labour force (2016) (World Bank, 2017a): 41.8%
- Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution, or with a money mobile service provider (2011) (UN Statistics, 2017): Insufficient data

### Decision-Making

- Proportion of seats held by women in National Parliament (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 30

### Human Rights

- Girls married before 15 (UNICEF, 2016): 6%
- Females married between 15 and 19 (World Economic Forum, 2013): 23%
- Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime (UN Women, 2016): Insufficient data
- Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner or a non-partner during the last 12 months (UN Women, 2016): Insufficient data

## Gender and Development Trends in Guyana

### Health

Despite progress achieved during the last decade, Guyana continues to experience one of the highest maternal and infant mortality rates in Latin America and the Caribbean. A news release by the Inter-American Bank suggested that about 93 percent of deaths in children less than one year of age occurred in the neonatal period (2016).

Teenage pregnancy remains a problem in the country. About 15% of girls between ages 15 and 19 in Guyana had begun child bearing, with different rates depending on the area that the girl lives, her poverty status, and her ethnicity (UNICEF, 2016: 12).

### Education

On average, 17% of the children in Guyana between ages of 5 and 11 are engaged in some form of economic activity for at least one hour (17.6% for girls and 16% for boys). Such work may have an impact in detracting from a child's ability to receive an education (UNICEF, 2016).

## Guyana

A 2016 UNICEF report indicates that on average more boys are out of school than girls (63.7% of the out-of-school population are boys, and 36.3% are girls). When the information is disaggregated at different socio-economic indicators, poverty pushes an almost similar number of boys and girls to be out of school. Among those children out of school in the poorest quintile, 46% of them are girls, compared to 10% of girls in the richest quintiles (UNICEF. 2016:123).

### Economy

According to the World Bank, 45% of women are in the workforce in Guyana (World Bank, 2017).

Guyana's Small Business Bureau (SBB) became operational in September 2013; as of June 2014, it has already received two hundred and fifty-three (253) applications from micro and small-scale women entrepreneurs (UN ECLAC, 2014).

### Governance

In the early 2000s Guyana had approximately 12-13 women in the National Assembly; in 2013 that figure had doubled to 20 women (Parliament of Guyana, 2013). In the current Parliament that figure has tripled with 30 women MPs (World Bank, 2017).

### Human Rights

A 2012 report by OHCHR notes that "because of pressure to conform to rigid gender roles, many LBT women experience discrimination in education and employment. LBT women are forced to conceal their sexual orientation at school. In the workplace, many women are expected to wear feminine, sexualized attire. Transgender women have found it difficult to seek employment, other than sex work" (p. 2)

## Guyana SDG Progress Profile

- Guyana is currently ranked 101<sup>st</sup> for overall performance under the SDGs, with a median rank of 112<sup>th</sup>.
- Guyana has ranked 127<sup>th</sup> in the UN's 2015 Gender Inequality Index (GII) (UNDP, 2015).

**SDG 4: Achieve universal access to affordable and quality education at all levels.** (Data retrieved from SDG indicator profiles, 2016)

- Expected years of schooling (years): 10.3 (significant challenges remain)
- Literacy rate of 15-24 year old (%): 93.1 (significant challenges remain)
- Net primary school enrolment rate (%): 71.5 (major challenges must be overcome)

## *Guyana*

### **SDG 5: Achieve gender equality, protect and empower women, the youth and persons in vulnerable situations.**

(Data retrieved from SDG indicator profiles, 2016)

- Women in national parliaments (%): 30.4 (significant challenges remain)
- Female years of schooling (% male): 111.5 (SDG threshold met)
- Female labor force participation (% male): Insufficient data
- Unmet demand for contraceptives (%): 39 (significant challenges remain)

## Guyana

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## Guyana

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