

Rwanda

General

	MALES	FEMALES	YEAR
Total population under 15	2,719,248	2,674,688	2017
Total population over 15	3,757,358	3,837,129	2017

* ALL DATA FROM CIA, 2017

Health

Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live birth	290	2015 est.	CIA, 2017
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	56.8	2016 est.	CIA, 2017
Under-five mortality rate for males per 1,000 live births	60.2	2012	UN Statistics, 2015
Under-five mortality rate for females per 1,000 live births	53.2	2012	UN Statistics, 2015
Births attended by a skilled health professional	91	2014	WHO, 2016
Prevalence of HIV among adults aged 15–49	2.9	2015	WHO, 2017
Life expectancy for men	58.5	2016 est.	CIA, 2017
Life expectancy for women	61.7	2016 est.	CIA, 2017

Education

	MALES	FEMALES	YEAR
Youth literacy rate, ages 15-24	83.01%	86.99%	2015
Adult literacy rate, ages 15+	74.68%	68.27%	2015
Gross enrolment rate in primary education	94.09%	96.09%	2015
Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education	35.17%	38.19%	2015
Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education	8.92%	6.92%	2015

* ALL DATA FROM UNESCO INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS, 2017

- Female graduates from tertiary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 42.7%
- Female students enrolled in engineering, construction and manufacturing tertiary education programs (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 19.6%
- Female teachers in primary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 52.8%
- Female teachers in secondary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 27.4%
- Female teachers in tertiary education (2010) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 16.2%

Rwanda

Economic Activity

- Males over 15 who are active in the labour force (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 86.5%
- Females over 15 who are active in the labour force (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 83.1%
- Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution, or with a money mobile service provider (2014) (UN Statistics, 2017): 54.85%

Decision-Making

- Proportion of seats held by women in National Parliament (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 64

Human Rights

- Girls married before 15: 1%
- Females married between 15 and 19 (World Economic Forum, 2013): 8%
- Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime: 34%
- Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner or a non-partner during the last 12 months: 21%

Gender and Development Trends in Rwanda

Health

Rwanda's maternal mortality rate has consistently trended downwards since the early 2000s; declines are associated with improvements in the contraceptive prevalence rate and skilled birth attendance (Rwanda Ministry of Health, 2014).

Between 2000 and 2010, the modern contraceptive prevalence rate in Rwanda increased from 4% to 45%. The presence of a skilled provider during child birth increased from 31% to 69% (Rwanda Ministry of Health, 2014).

Education

A 2014 USAID report found that in 2013, net enrolment in primary school was 97.5% for girls, and 95.7% for boys in Rwanda (USAID, 2014).

The same report notes that although Rwanda has experienced continuous gender parity at the primary level, cultural and gendered norm of female responsibility for household tasks that diverts time and attention from school/teaching (USAID, 2014).

Other noted issues with girls' secondary and tertiary school attendance include unplanned pregnancy (which leads to increasing childcare responsibilities) and problems of physical

Rwanda

access to schools (UNFPA, 2016).

Economy

Agriculture feminisation is prominent in Rwanda, with 82% of the female and 62% of the male workforce engaged in the agricultural sector (Dieterich, Huang & Thomas, 2014).

The 2015 Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey indicates that women headed 26% of households in Rwanda, with 24% of these households in the lowest socioeconomic category.

Only 35% of women own mobile phones compared to 49% of men (UN Women, 2015).

Governance

Rwanda is the number one country in the world with its share of women in the legislature; in 2016, women accounted for 64% of national parliament representation (World Economic Forum, 2016).

In 2013, women represented 50% of the judiciary, 39% of the Cabinet, and 40% of Provincial Governors (National Institute of Statistics Rwanda, 2013).

Human Rights

According to a 2010 report by United Nations Rwanda, physical violence is strongly felt in 25 districts (out of 30 districts of the country). Physical violence against women is expressed in around 83% of Rwanda's national territory (UN Rwanda, 2010, p.13).

Rwanda SDG Progress Profile

- Rwanda is currently ranked 122nd for overall performance under the SDGs, with a median rank of 119th.
- Rwanda has ranked 159th 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 years old (%): 77.3 (major challenges must be overcome)
- Net primary school enrolment rate (%): 93.4 (significant challenges remain)

Although major challenges remain, Rwanda's literacy rates have improved in recent years, which the government credits to developing adult literacy programs (Ministry of Education,

Rwanda

2014). Overall, the adult literacy rate remains higher among urban residents (82%) than in rural areas (65%) (Ministry of Education, 2014, p. 3).

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 (%): 63.8 (SDG threshold met)
- Female years of schooling (% male): 74.4 (major challenges must be overcome)
- Female labor force participation (% male): 94.8 (SDG threshold met)
- Unmet demand for contraceptives (%): 35.7 (significant challenges remain)

Rwanda

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Rwanda

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