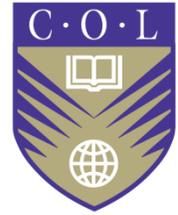


Gender Profile: Rwanda



General

Total male population under age 15 (2014) (CIA, 2015): 2,617,472
Total female population under age 15 (2014) (CIA, 2015): 2,575,429

Total male population over age 15 (2014) (CIA, 2015): 3,531,913
Total female population over age 15 (2014) (CIA, 2015): 3,612,324

Health

Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births (2010) (CIA, 2015): 340
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2014) (CIA, 2015): 59.59

Under-five mortality rate for males per 1,000 live births (2012) (United Nations Gender Statistics, 2015): 59

Under-five mortality rate for females per 1,000 live births (2012) (United Nations Gender Statistics, 2015): 50.8

Births attended by a skilled health professional (2010) (WHO, 2014b): 69%

Prevalence of HIV among males aged 15–49 (Ministry of Health & Rwanda Biomedical Centre, 2014): 2.2%

Prevalence of HIV among females aged 15–49 (Ministry of Health & Rwanda Biomedical Centre, 2014): 3.7%

Life expectancy for men (2012) (WHO, 2014a): 63

Life expectancy for women (2012) (WHO, 2014a): 66

Education

Male youth literacy rate, ages 15–24 (2010) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 76.66%

Female youth literacy rate, ages 15–24 (2010) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 77.97%

Male adult literacy rate, ages 15+ (2010) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 71.13%

Female adult literacy rate, ages 15+ (2010) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 61.55%

Male adjusted net enrolment rate in primary education (2010) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 87.21%

Female adjusted net enrolment rate in primary education (2010) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 89.93%

Male gross enrolment ratio in secondary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 30.81%

Female gross enrolment ratio in secondary education (2010) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 32.83%

Male gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 8.26%

Female gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 6.25%

Graduates from tertiary education who are female (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 42.7%

Students enrolled in engineering, construction and manufacturing tertiary education programs who are female (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 19.6%

Teachers in primary education who are female (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 52.8%

Teachers in secondary education who are female (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 27.4%

Teachers in tertiary education who are female (2010) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 16.2%

Economic Activity

Males over 15 who are active in the labour force (United Nations Statistical Commission, 2010): 80%

Females over 15 who are active in the labour force (United Nations Statistical Commission, 2010): 88%

Men who have an account in a formal financial institution: NA

Women who have an account in a formal financial institution: NA

Decision-Making

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (World Bank, 2014): 64%

Human Rights

Girls married before 15 (2013) (Girls Not Brides, 2015): 1%

Females married between 15 and 19: NA

Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime (UN Women, 2012): 56.4%

Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner or a nonpartner during their lifetime (UN Women, 2012): 47.4%

* * *

Gender Gaps

Health

- As of 2014, 51% of female sex workers in Rwanda had HIV (Ministry of Health & Rwanda Biomedical Centre, 2014, p. 7).
- As of 2010, 45% of married women were using modern contraception methods (WHO Rwanda, 2013, p. 16).

Education

- Rwanda has made significant strides since 2008 in increasing girls' enrolment rates in primary, lower secondary, and upper secondary schooling. However, at 33.4%, women still lag behind men in tertiary education enrolment at public institutions. Interestingly, they exceed men in enrolment at private tertiary institutions, at 54.7% (Republic of Rwanda, 2014, p. 22).

Economic

- According to the Government of Rwanda (2014), 40% of firms in the formal sector are owned by women (p. 19).
- The same report indicates that “26% of land is owned by women while at the same time 54% is co-owned by spouses” (p. 19).
- In 2010/11, 47% of female-headed households fell below the national poverty line; this compared with 44.9% for all households in the country (p. 18).

Decision-Making

- The civil war (1990–1994) has created a gender imbalance in Rwanda, with women outnumbering men; two years after the 1994 genocide, Rwanda's population was 70% female. Although the country ranks first globally for representation of women in national parliament, there is concern that once the imbalanced gender ratio in Rwanda is stabilised, women will lose some of the rights they have gained.
- The UNDP in Rwanda (2014) notes that although “Rwanda was the first country in the world to have more than 50 per cent female members of parliament . . . women are generally underrepresented in political institutions,” according to the country's Gender Monitoring Office.

Human Rights

- The National Institute of Statistics Rwanda reported in 2012 that 55.6% of women had experienced physical violence and 17.5% sexual violence in the previous 12 months from their current or most recent husband/partner (Mannell & Jackson, 2014, p. 2).
- The National Institute of Statistics and Ministry of Health noted in 2010 that “[t]he likelihood of experiencing sexual violence decreases only marginally with women's educational attainment—from 24 percent among women with no education to 20 percent among women with secondary and higher education. Sexual violence is also higher in prevalence among women in the lowest wealth quintile than

among those in the other wealth quintiles, but the differentials are small” (Republic of Rwanda, 2010, p. 243).

* * *

References

Baldwin H., Newbury C. (2000). Aftermath: Women’s organizations in post-conflict Rwanda. Center for Development Information and Evaluation, USAID. Working paper 304. Retrieved from http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/Pnacj324.pdf

CIA. (2015). The world factbook: Country profiles. Retrieved from <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/xx.html>

Girls Not Brides. (2015). Child marriage around the world. Retrieved from <http://www.girlsnotbrides.org/where-does-it-happen>

Hunt, Swanee. (2014, May/June). The rise of Rwanda’s women: Rebuilding and reuniting a nation. Foreign Affairs. Retrieved from <http://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/141075/swanee-hunt/the-rise-of-rwandas-women>

Mannell, Jenevieve, & Jackson, Sharon. (2014). Intimate partner violence in Rwanda: Women’s voices. Retrieved from http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/60014/1/Mannell_Jackson_Intimate-partner-violenceRwanda_Report_2014.pdf

Ministry of Health & Rwanda Biomedical Centre. (2014). Rwanda global AIDS response progress report (GARPR) 2014. Retrieved from http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/country/documents/RWA_narrative_report_2014.pdf

Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare [Rwanda]. (2010). National gender policy. Retrieved from http://www.africanchildforum.org/clr/policy%20per%20country/namibia/namibia_gender_2010-2020_en.pdf

Registre, Judithe. (2011). Women in Rwanda: Beyond their high representation in parliament. Notes From the Field. Retrieved from <http://wfwnotesfromthefield.wordpress.com/2011/06/24/women-in-rwandabeyond-their-high-representation-in-government/>

Republic of Rwanda. (2010). Rwanda demographic and health survey 2010: Final report. Retrieved from <http://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/fr259/fr259.pdf>

Republic of Rwanda. (2014), June. Beijing +20 Rwanda country report. Retrieved from http://www.gmo.gov.rw/uploads/media/BEIJING_20_RWANDA_COUNTRY_REPORT_June_2014.pdf

Rwanda Girl’s Initiative. (2010). Educate girls in Rwanda. Retrieved from http://rwandagirilsinitiative.org/educate_girls_rwanda

UN Women. (2012). Violence against women prevalence data: Surveys by country. Retrieved from http://www.endvawnow.org/uploads/browser/files/vawprevalence_matrix_june2013.pdf

UN Women. (2014). In Rwanda, men work to change attitudes and confront genderbased violence. Retrieved from <http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2013/11/in-rwanda-men-work-to-change-attitudes-and-confront-violence>

UNAIDS. (2013). Rwanda: HIV and AIDS estimates. Retrieved from <http://www.unaids.org/en/regionscountries/countries/rwanda>

UNESCO Institute of Statistics. (2015). Education. Retrieved from <http://data.uis.unesco.org>

United Nations Development Programme Rwanda. (2014). The Millennium Development Goals: Promote gender equality and empower women. Retrieved from <http://www.rw.undp.org/content/rwanda/en/home/mdgoverview/overview/mdg3/>

United Nations Gender Statistics. (2014). Countries A–Z. Retrieved from <http://genderstats.org/Browse-by-Countries>

United Nations Statistical Commission. (2010). Labor force participation, unemployment and economic sector of employment. Retrieved from <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/Worldswomen/Annex%20tables%20by%20chapter%20-%20pdf/Table4Ato4D.pdf>

World Bank. (2011). Rwanda. Retrieved from <http://datatopics.worldbank.org/gender/country/rwanda>

World Bank. (2014). Proportion of women holding seats in national parliament. Retrieved from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SG.GEN.PARL.ZS>

World Economic Forum. (2013). The global gender gap report 2013. Retrieved from http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GenderGap_Report_2013.pdf

World Health Organization. (2014a). Life expectancy: Data by country. Retrieved from <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.3?lang=en>

World Health Organization. (2014b). Women: Data by country. Retrieved from <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.1630>

World Health Organization Rwanda. (2013). WHO biennial report, Rwanda country office. Retrieved from <http://www.afro.who.int/en/rwanda/rwandapublications.html>