



There is a gender gap among employed women and men in Nyamagabe District. This fact sheet represents the status and the cause of the gender gap in employment. It has been produced with the purpose of addressing Gender Gap in Employment and encouraging district staff to produce and communicate gender responsive indicators in employment sector.

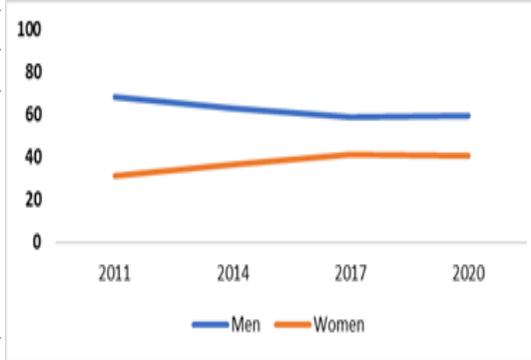
workers in Nyamagabe district ,2011-2020

Percent and sex distribution (%)

Year	Percentage distribution		Sex Distribution	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
2011	12	8	68	32
2014	27	24	63	37
2017	31	34	59	41
2020	31	33	59	41
Total percentage	100	100	61	39
Total Number	31,421	19,961		

Source: Establishment census 2011,2014,2017,2020

Workers in Nyamagabe District, 2011-2022 Sex distribution (%)



The number (%) of women and men workers was very low in 2011 compared to other years. (8% for women and 12 % for men) It is hypothesized that this number was very low for females because Rwanda started to implement its first National gender policy in 2010.

The uneven distribution of women and men workers was also observed in 2011 where the male workers were double that of women (68 % for males vs. 32% for women). The recent establishment census report show also that there is a still gender gap between men workers and women workers in 2020 (59 % for men and 41 for female). This may be caused by the domestic duties considered as women's duties than men

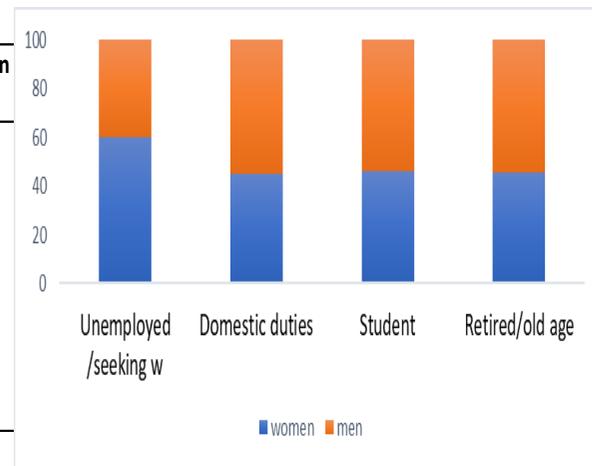
Not working population by reason in Nyamagabe District,2016/2017

Percentage distribution,Sex distribution

Main reason not working	Percentage distribution (%)		Sex distribution	
	women	men	women	men
Unemployed /seeking w	0	-	100	0
Domestic duties	6	3	60	40
Student	19	20	45	55
Retired/old age	0	2	12	88
Sickness/Health probl	2	2	46	54
Too young	72	73	46	54
Total percent	100	100	46	54
Total Number	1,881,218	1,957,925.20		

Source National institutes of statistics , EICV 5 (2016/2017)

Sex distribution (%) of not working population by reason in Nyamagabe District 2016/2017



Domestic duties hinder women from not working compared to men (60 % for women and 40 % for men).it is hypothesized that women are in domestic duties due to the high fertility rate in Nyamagabe District (4 children) and small birth interval currently 44 months according to DHS 2019-2020. All those factors explain the gap in employment between men and women in Nyamagabe District

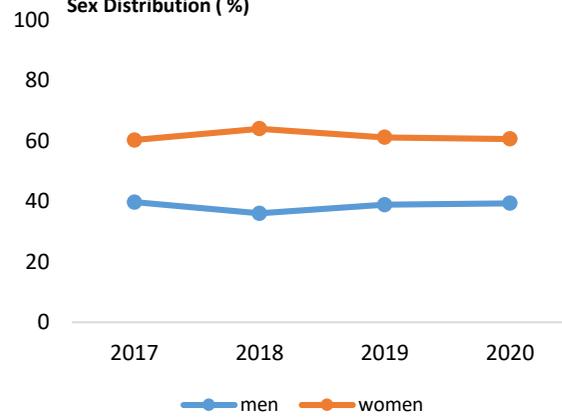
Adult Literacy Learners in Nyamagabe District 2017-2020

Percentage distribution,Sex distribution

Year	Percentage distri		Sex Distribution	
	men	women	men	women
2017	29	27	40	60
2018	28	31	36	64
2019	21	21	39	61
2020	21	20	39	61
Total percent	100	100	38	62
Total Number	6,666	10,721		

Source: Nnational institute of statistics Rwanda (NISR), Education statistics,2019,2020/2021

Adult literacy learners In Nyamagabe District 2017-2020 Sex Distribution (%)



Source National institutes of statistics , EICV 5 (2016/2017)

From 2017 up to 2021 the statistics of adult literacy show that most adult learners are females (60% female vs. 40 % male in 2017 and 61 % female vs. 39% male in 2021.it is hypothesized that traditionally women in the Nyamagabe District were lagging behind due to the traditional culture where women were reserved for domestic duties that do not require skills from schools. this gap in adult literacy affects women in employment more than men

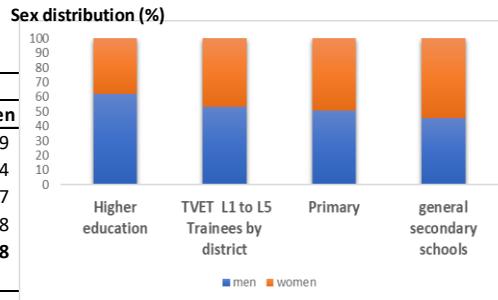
Enrolled students in Nyamagabe District in 2021

Numbers, Percentage distribution,Sex distribution

Level	Percentage distribution		Sex Distribution	
	Men	women	Men	Women
Primary	78	75	51	49
general secondary schools	19	23	46	54
TVET L1 to L5 Trainees by district	2	2	53	47
Higher education	0	0	62	38
Total percent	100	100	62	38
Total Number	57,589	58,168		

Source: Education Statistical year book 2020/2021

Enrolled students in Nyamagabe District in 2021 Sex distribution (%)



Most of the students are enrolled in primary school where 78 % of total women learners and 75 % of men are enrolled. There is an uneven distribution of females and women enrolled in Vocational training centers (53 % for men and 47 for women) The low number of women in the vocational training center is the basis of the gender gap in unemployment. this is because some girls refuse energetic work like mechanicals, and construction that are taught in TVET and choose the general secondary schools where the number of females (54 %) is greater than the number of men (46%) enrolled in the same category.

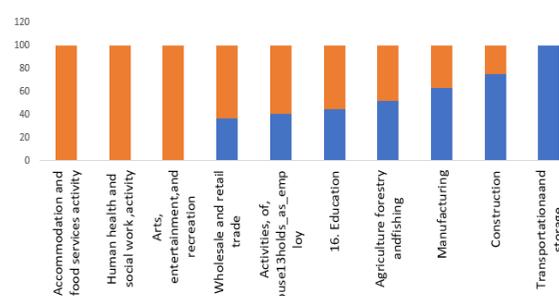
Employment by branch of economic activity in Nyamagabe District, 2021

Percentage distribution,Sex distribution

Branch of economic Activity	Percent distribution		sex distribution	
	men	women	men	women
	Accommodation and food services activity	0	3	0
Human health and social work ,activity	0	1	0	100
Arts, entertainment,and recreation	0	0	0	100
Wholesale and retail trade	4	9	37	63
Activities, of, house13holds_as_employ	1	1	40	60
Education	2	3	45	55
Agriculture forestry andfishing	68	77	52	48
Manufacturing	5	3	63	37
Construction	8	3	75	25
Transportationand storage	12	0	100	0
Total percentage	100	100	54	46
Total number	229,310	189,917		

Source : Labourforce survey 2021

Employment by branch of economic activity in Nyamagabe District, 2021 Sex distribution



Agriculture forestry and fishing is the most sector that employs the most women and men compared to other sectors; 68 % of women and 77 % of men work in these sectors. comparing men and women in different branches of economic activities women lagged behind in construction activities (0%). It is hypothesized that most women do not like energetic works like construction but most of them are in accommodation and food services (100 % vs. 0 % men).