5th

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

Rwanda, 2022

Thematic Report

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

"Be counted because you count - Ibaruze kuko uri uw'agaciro"

Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda

Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

Thematic Report

Economic Activity

July 2023

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CE/FM	Certificat d'études familiales
CTC	Census Technical Committee
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
EDPRS	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EICV	Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie des ménages (Household Living Conditions Survey)
EMA/ENTA	Ecole des Moniteurs Auxiliaire/Ecole Normale Technique Auxiliaire
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HH	Household
ICPD-PoA	International Conference on Population and Development – Programme of Action
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPAR	Institute of Policy Analysis and Research
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activities
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MINAFFET	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MINALOC	Ministry of Local Government
MINECOFIN	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MINEDUC	Ministry of Education
MTN	Mobile Telecommunication Network
NCC	National Census Commission
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NISR	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
PES	Post-Enumeration Survey
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RPHC4	Fourth Rwandan Population and Housing Census
UN	United Nations
USD	United States Dollar

FOREWORD

The Government of Rwanda, through the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), conducted the Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census in August 2022. The Census results provide updated demographic, social and economic indicators for policy formulation and planning to support the national development agenda. Census results will also help in tracking the implementation of national, regional, continental and global development goals, such as the National Strategy for Transformation (NST), the AU Agenda 2063, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Population and Housing Census in Rwanda dates back to the year 1978 when the first ever-modern census was implemented. The second, third, and fourth censuses were carried out in 1991, 2002, and 2012 respectively. The 2022 Rwanda Population and Housing Census marks therefore the fifth in the series following the United Nations Recommendations to conduct a census every ten years.

Considering census' crucial importance for the planning process, the Government of Rwanda has made the Population and Housing Census a priority to be undertaken every 10 years and adopted the use of technologies for timely delivery of census results for use.

Results of the 2022 Population and Housing Census provide population numbers from national to the lowest administrative level, as well as demographic and socio-economic indicators at both national and district levels. The census remains the only national data collection exercise that can provide the lowest levels of disaggregation to support decentralised decision making across the country.

I would like, therefore, to take this opportunity to thank all stakeholders that contributed to the success of the 2022 Rwanda Population and Housing Census. They include Ministries and other Government institutions, international organizations such as the World Bank (WB), the European Union (EU), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), One-UN, UN Women, UNICEF, UNECA, the United Kingdom AID (UKAID), ONS, the African Development Bank (AfDB), the USAID, ENABEL, PARIS 21 and others for their support in diverse ways.

My special thanks go to the local government leaders from the province to the village levels who contributed a lot to the success of the 2022 Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Exceptional gratitude goes also to all enumerators and all field personnel, who collected the information and all respondents for their cooperation and dedication. The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) deserves special appreciation for the excellent operational and coordination of all census activities.

I finally recommend that the invaluable information contained in the different thematic reports of the 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census be used as updated evidence for all decision and policy making for the national, regional and global development programs.

Dr. Uzziel NDAGIJIMANA
Minister of Finance and Economic Planning

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) is pleased to release the results of the Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC5). The execution of different Census phases: preparatory works, data collection, data processing, tabulation and data analysis; spans for a period of about four years between 2020 and 2023.

NISR has produced several thematic reports to be of direct help to policy makers, planners, local authorities and other census users. The reports provide key information, mainly population size and distribution, education, settlement, population of particular interest (children, youth, women, elderly, etc.), and population projections to mention but a few. NISR expects that results from these reports supplemented by the district profile reports will meet the demand of census data users across board.

On this occasion, I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to the Government of Rwanda and development partners for availing financial, logistical and technical support to the 2022 RPHC. The NISR would like to appreciate all stakeholders who worked tirelessly with us to ensure that the 2022 Rwanda Population and Housing Census operation was successful.

Special recognition also goes to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of ICT and Innovation, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health, Ministry in Charge of Emergency Management, the Rwanda National Police, Rwanda Correctional Services, Rwanda Biomedical Center (RBC), Rwanda Information Society Authority (RISA), Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority (RURA), Rwanda Public Procurement Authority (RPPA), Office of Government Spokesperson (OGS), and Rwanda Broadcasting Agency (RBA) for their direct involvement in awareness campaign, logistical and data collection operations.

I also wish to express my appreciation to the local government authorities and NISR staff for their excellent operational organization and to the tens of thousands of enumerators and supervisors for their painstaking efforts throughout the data collection phase.

Finally, to the people of Rwanda, residents, and visitors, your cooperation was crucial towards the success of the census.

Thank you.

MURANGWA Yusuf
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is one in a series of thematic reports prepared to illustrate main indicators computed from the Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC5) data and aiming at improving knowledge on the economic, social, demographic and economic characteristics of the population of Rwanda in 2022, so as to enable a better understanding of development interrelationships. The report is organised into 5 main chapters, the first two of which provide the reader with an overview of the Census process and the context leading up to the analysis of the Census data and the production of the report. Chapter 3 reviews the distribution of the working age population; ; Chapter 4 reviews the characteristics of the employed population; Chapter 5 reviews the youth neither in employment, nor education or Training (NEET) and then the conclusion and recommendations.

The working age population in Rwanda context is 16 years and above. The RPHC5 Conducted in 2022 shows that that there are 7,976,132 people in the working age population; which is around 60% of the population living in Rwanda.

The results show that in Rwanda, The employment-to-population ratio stood at 45.9 percent, It is lower in Females (40.2 percent) comparing to males (52.4%). On the other side, it was observed that the employment-to population ratio is higher in urban areas of Rwanda(53.5 percent) than in rural areas(42.7%).

At the national level, it shows that around 40% of youth are neither in employment, nor in education or training, while by sex, the findings show that 44% of the female, compared to 35% of the male are neither in employment, nor education or training.

CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW OF THE FIFTH RWANDA POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

1.1. Context and justification

The history of the Population and Housing Census in Rwanda dates back in the 1970s. To date, five modern censuses have been successfully conducted in Rwanda: 1978, 1991, 2002, 2012 and 2022.

In line with the United Nations Decennial Census Programme, the 2022 Census is the Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC5) in series.

Since 2000, and following the endorsement of recommendations from major international conferences held under the auspices of the United Nations, the Government of Rwanda (GoR) has been focusing on the long-term Vision 2020 that aims at transforming Rwanda into a middle-income country. Rwanda pursued the Millennium Development Goals (2000-2015) on the international scene and currently seeks to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as Rwanda's Vision 2050. These goals have been implemented through the medium-term planning framework of the Economic Development and Poverty

Reduction Strategy (EDPRS) and the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1). The measurement of progress in implementing national and international programmes in line with various AU and UN recommendations calls for availability of updated demographic and socio-economic statistical data to inform selected indicators at different levels.

The RPHC5 is a reliable and comprehensive source of such data. It was implemented in a way that allows the disaggregation of indicators at the lowest geographical level where it is applicable. The RPHC5 was undertaken to update the national mapping and demographic databases, to provide indicators for monitoring poverty reduction strategies and achievement of national, regional, and international development goals (NST1, Vision 2050, AU Agenda 2063, SDGs, etc.) and to strengthen the technical capacity of the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR).

1.2. Legal and institutional frameworks

As an essential precondition for Census execution, the legislation of its operations was secured by the law No. 53bis/2013 of 28/06/2013 establishing the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda and determining its mission, organization and functioning; and law No. 45/2013 of 16/06/2013 on the organization of statistical activities in Rwanda.

In order to ensure focused functioning during the whole period of Census execution, a Census Unit of NISR coordinated the overall implementation of the 2022 RPHC5 with support from other NISR units.

1.3. Objectives of the Census

The overall goal of the Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (PHC5) is to contribute to the improvement of the quality of life of the Rwanda population by furnishing the Government and other stakeholders with relevant, reliable, and timely data and information for development planning, policy formulation and service delivery as well as for monitoring and evaluation of development programmes.

Specifically, the 2022 Rwanda Population and Housing Census has been implemented and is well placed to:

- Have increased availability and accessibility of accurate, timely and reliable data on demographic and socio-economic characteristics for evidence-

based decisions, policy formulation and monitoring and evaluation of development frameworks at national, sub-national and sectoral levels;

- Have increased knowledge of stakeholders, at all levels, on population characteristics, patterns and trends;

- Have strengthened national capacities in data collection, processing, analysis, dissemination and utilization, including geographic information system (GIS).

- Have increased utilization, at all levels, of data and information for designing, monitoring and evaluating development programmes.

1.4. Census phases and Methodology

1.4.1. Census phases

Following the preparatory phase of the Census, which consisted of the production of the project document detailing all activities, schedule and Census budget, the following technical activities were undertaken:

- Census mapping conducted between 18th October, 2020 to 15th July, 2021;
- A Pilot Census conducted between 16-30 September, 2021;
- Questionnaire and manual development;
- Census publicity and sensitization campaign;
- Recruitment and training of field staff;
- Census enumeration conducted between 16 -30 August, 2022;

- Post Enumeration Survey conducted between 16-30 September, 2022; and
- Post-census activities, including analysis and dissemination of census results.

The success of the RPHC5 is widely attributable to the rigorous pre-census planning and robust census enumeration monitoring undertaken by the NISR as well as the remarkable support received from the Government, people of Rwanda and the generous technical and financial assistance from international development partners.

1.4.2. Census methodology

1.4.2.1. Census mapping

Census mapping was a crucial phase of the 2022 RPHC. The purpose of the census mapping is to divide the whole country into well-delineated enumeration areas that constitute the smallest operational census units to be assigned to each enumerator during the enumeration period.

The mapping used the latest versions of technology including satellite imagery and ArcGIS software to collect and document detailed information about the administrative units of the country, including boundaries, and locations of major social GPS coordinates of housing units and economic infrastructure (schools, health centres, hospitals, markets, administrative offices, etc.). These activities were carried out together with the estimation of the population and were used for delimitation of enumeration areas (EAs) in all villages (Imidugudu) of the country.

The Census mapping operation lasted for about 9 months (from 18th October, 2020 to 15th July, 2021), which enabled the NISR to better estimate the number of staff to be recruited (e.g., enumerators, team leaders, supervisors, etc.) and all logistics for the main field data collection. Details from the Census mapping also provided guidance for adequate planning of the other census infrastructures and facilities required for field activities. The outcomes of the Census mapping included the production of a new sampling frame for future surveys

and an updated administrative area boundary map for Rwanda. In total, the country was delineated into 24,339 enumeration areas within the current boundaries of administrative units, consisting of five provinces, 30 districts, 416 sectors and 2,148 cells and 14, 436 villages. This allows for easy compilation of census results in these administrative entities.

1.4.2.2. Pilot Census

Prior to the RPHC5, a pilot census was designed for testing the census questionnaires, other census data-collection tools, enumeration time requirements and the state-of-preparedness of the entire field work organisation of the census.

The pilot census was conducted from 16th to 30th September, 2021 on a sample of 600 EAs, including 416 randomly selected EAs across all sectors and 184 purposively selected EAs in the areas bordering neighbouring countries to Rwanda and in remote rural areas in order to test the internet connectivity, data transmission, and the availability of electricity. The pilot census was initially planned for 16th to 30th August, 2021 just to fall one year before the main census but was postponed for one month to ensure adequate preventive measures against the spread of Covid-19. The pilot census was a rehearsal for the actual census enumeration during which the various methods and procedures for field organisation and operations as well

as the census publicity/awareness campaign, census maps production, field remote monitoring, data transmission and storage, ICT infrastructure, and data analysis were tested.

The lessons learnt from the pilot census exercise were used to revise some census procedures and instruments to ensure a smooth/successful implementation of the actual census enumeration.

1.4.2.3. Questionnaires and manuals

The questionnaires' design for the 2022 RPHC consisted of updating the questionnaires used during the 2012 census coupled with consultations with stakeholders such as planners and policymakers from different sectors, ministries, other government institutions, private sector, and government's stakeholders,... in order to collect their needs in terms of statistical data. After the development of the questionnaires and the instruction manual, the team of analysts developed a questionnaire specification to support and ensure a smooth translation of the paper based
questionnaire into the CAPI questionnaire by the IT and data processing team.

The lessons learnt during the pilot census were used by the NISR to improve and finalise the census
questionnaires, containing 131 variables, as well as to revise the manuals of instructions for all the census functionaries.

The questionnaires used for data collection are presented in Annex of this report. Two different types of questionnaires were administered: one for private households and one for institutional households. The questionnaire for private households contained a person record, a household record and a mortality record. The questionnaire for institutional households contained only a person record with few questions.

1.4.2.4. Census publicity and sensitisation campaign

The success of the census is dependent upon the cooperation and participation of the entire populace. It therefore, becomes imperative to sensitize and educate the public on the importance of the census, an objective that was achieved through the implementation of the communication strategy developed for the census. A phased approach was assumed in implementing the communication strategy that includes awareness in different ways and dissemination mechanisms.
Some of the methods used for publicizing the 2022 RPHC are as below:
a. Digital Communication Programme through websites, social media, and mobile platforms;
b. Public Relations, events and mass communication;
c. Traditional Advertising through mass and outdoor media;
d. Community Mobilization (Umuganda).
e. Radios/TVs shows communication on the census calling for the public participation.

Prior to census enumeration, a national publicity and sensitisation campaign was implemented in order to inform the public about the importance and relevance of the census (RPHC5), as well as to seek the active participation, involvement and collaboration of administrative authorities during the census enumeration.
A subtle and targeted publicity and awareness campaign was conducted before the census, which was later intensified and expanded to cover all districts and villages across.

NISR was responsible for organizing and coordinating, as well as preparing and implementing appropriate communication strategies to all communities at both national and district levels. The materials were appropriately packaged and delivered to the districts for the implementation of communication activities. In addition, the NISR coordinated and implemented communication interventions as guided by the communication strategy, and where necessary, by the prevailing conditions at the district level. Census's tasks force at Province and District levels played an important role in the census public awareness.

The census results published including the population projections attest to the high level of cooperation of the political and administrative authorities and the effective participation of the general public in the entire census enumeration operation and processes.

1.4.2.5. Recruitment and training of field staff

The RPHC5 was conducted by personnel from various institutions: the NISR (the census executing agency), the Rwanda Defence Force through involvement of the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Emergency Management, the Rwanda National Police, the Rwanda Correctional Services and MINEDUC (Sector Inspectors of education and teachers).

The recruitment of Census functionaries was done by each institution according to the needs (i.e., number and categories of staff needed) of the NISR, except in the case of teachers whose recruitment was done by the NISR in collaboration with administrative authorities at the district and sector levels.

At each stage of census implementation, the necessary induction and mandatory training of NISR staff and census personnel took place. For example, the census mapping phase was preceded by the training of cartographers, while the pilot census and the actual census enumeration were preceded by the training of enumerators, data quality monitors and their supervisors.

About twelve weeks prior to the commencement of actual Census enumeration, cascaded trainings were organised for all categories of census functionaries, namely:

a. Core training for 59 people (exclusively NISR staff);
b. Master training for 200 master trainers (NISR staff expanded to the Data quality monitors/team leaders and special institutions national coordinators;
c. Training of trainers for 1,748 trainers organised in 30 training centres, one centre per district; and
d. Training of 26,536 enumerators in 445 training centres spread across all sectors of the country.

The census training sessions focused on understanding of census questionnaire content, census enumeration processes and the correct completion of census questionnaires, reading and interpretation of census maps, practical role plays, and field practice. All the trainers and trainees were subjected to mandatory qualifying tests which they had to pass before being appointed.

In order to mitigate the risk of declining quality of training at the various cascading trainings, the training content was recorded in audio-visual materials from the studio. The recorded materials were projected in each training centre and were registered in each trainee's telephone for use in case of electricity outage or at home.

Regarding the organization of the training in each centre, four trainers were in charge of the training centre. The training in each of the centres were coordinated at the central level by NISR trainers who moderated all training sessions using CISCO Webex to ensure that all contents were covered and timely management of the cessions.

1.4.2.6. Actual census enumeration

As planned, the actual census enumeration of the population in private and institutional households was conducted across the country from 16th to 30th August 2022, immediately after the Census reference night (the night of 15th to 16th August, 2022). Although data-collection activities were carried out by well-trained enumerators, quality assurance of the Census enumeration was ensured through close supervision at various levels.

The census personnel deployed for the RPHC5 comprised the following personnel:
a. Enumerators and support staff;
b. Sector supervisors;
c. Field monitors/data quality monitors and district team leaders;
d. Field analysts, data analysts; and
e. National coordinators.

In accordance with the instructions contained in the census manual, each personnel ensured the operations of daily census activities within their area of supervision. Enumerators were accountable for the work done on a daily basis to their sector supervisors, who monitored the progress using dashboards and field visits facilitated by two motorcycles hired to facilitate the transport of Sector Supervisors in their daily supervisory activities.

As the dashboard was accessible to all supervisors at different levels of supervision, each supervisor was expected to understand what was going on regarding the data collection and then provide explanations for any identified issues.

A team of 60 data monitors was working at NISR headquarters coordinated by 10 field analysts. They were responsible of the follow up on the progress of data collection through the dashboards in all enumeration areas. They interacted with sector supervisors on a daily basis by identifying the enumeration areas with low completion rates, and then suggesting possible solutions

including redeployment of those who completed enumeration in EAs lagging behind. They were also reporting any issue that needed special attention of the coordination team.

The dashboards allowed coordination team to continually monitor the progress of census enumeration in all the 24,399 enumeration areas but also ensuring for quality of the census. The use of dashboards allowed the identification of the enumeration areas with risk of not completing the enumeration on time and where additional resources and support were needed (e.g. enumerators, means of transportation to ensure the completeness.

1.4.2.7. Post-enumeration activities

The post-enumeration activities include the Post-Enumeration Survey (PES), data processing, release of results, thematic analysis, and dissemination of census results. The use of technology at all stages of the census enabled the rapid and timely publication of the main indicators report, as well as the tabulations and summary results contained in the thematic reports and other census products.

The PES was conducted from 16th to 30th September 2022, just in one month after the main census enumeration. The aim of the PES was to assess the census coverage/completeness and quality of the census data. A total of 180 enumeration areas were sampled from all districts of the country. To assess census coverage, PES and census records were matched, a task that was carried out using data science techniques and the Python programming language. Matching is the process of checking whether records from two different data sets relate to the same household and/or person match or not. In this work, both automatic and clerical matching methods were used.

The census dataset –stabilisation, data-processing, and data-editing processes were completed within two months, after which census data tables for all thematic reports were generated. The final results were subjected to an in-depth analysis across 18 generic themes (one of which is presented in this report) in accordance with the analysis plan developed for each theme. Census monographs for each of the 30 districts will also be produced.

1.4.2.8. Data quality assessment

An independent quality review (available as an internal report to NISR) was conducted in parallel with the thematic analysis. This investigated the work done prior, during, and after the census enumeration to maximise the level of data quality. The assessment confirmed strong planning and quality assurance throughout the enumeration. Assessment of the key demographic and socio-economic variables also confirmed the good quality of the RPHC5 data in terms of representation of the population.

The overall conclusion of the assessment is that the RPHC5 was implemented with strong quality controls and gives an excellent representation of the population of Rwanda with generally good measurement of its structure, both in terms of spread and demographic and socio-economic characteristics. The high quality of the data with respect to coverage and representation is confirmed by the results of the Post-Enumeration Survey, which measured the net coverage of the household population in the RPHC5 to be around 99% nationally with little variation across regions and by age and sex. Gross under-coverage was around 1.8% while gross over-coverage (erroneous inclusions) was around 0.2%.

The conclusion of excellent representation is also consistent with the plausible growth rate for the population over the intercensal period implied by the national results.

Some quality issues were identified on a few population characteristics. These include age heaping, particularly for ages with terminal digits 0 and 5. However, summary measures from Whipple's index, Myers' index and the UN joint score indicate comparatively some improvement and a reduction in age heaping in the 2022 Census compared to the 2012 Census. There is also some evidence of under-reporting of infant deaths, and across other ages - hence the use of indirect methods is recommended for estimating mortality indicators.

In conclusion, there were no major quality issues identified in the 2022 Rwanda Population and Housing Census, except for some economic activity variables with low-quality reporting. The evaluation of key demographic and socio-economic variables as well as the triangulation of the data with other sources generally confirm the excellent quality of the RPHC5. Thus, the final database of the 2022 Rwanda Population and Housing Census is of high quality.

CHAPTER 2: CONTEXT, OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY OF THE ANALYSIS

As in previous Rwandan Censuses, data for the RPHC5 were collected at the household level. A set of questions related to labour force participation were asked to each and every household member aged 16 years and above. The data related to labour force participation were collected and analyzed in line with Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization adopted in the 19th International Conference of Labor Statisticians (2013). This chapter focuses on the context, objectives and methodology of the analysis.

2.1. National economic context

Rwanda is a landlocked country situated on the border of Central Africa and East Africa, with a total surface area of 26,338 square km. Bordering countries are Uganda to the North, Tanzania to the East, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) to the West and Burundi to the South. Rwanda has undergone several development phases starting from the aftermath of the Genocide against the Tutsi in 1994 which focused much on recovery; the early 2000s where the Vision 2050 was elaborated, and gave a blueprint for a new Rwanda embarking on economic development aspirations and post-2010 a period that intensified efforts to lay foundations for sustained growth through investing in human capital, developing basic infrastructure and expanding access to various services.

The next phase of Rwanda's long term development is focused on transformation of the entire economy and society. There is a need to continue the journey towards self-reliance through a private sector led growth and transformation economic model. In the next 3 decades, the country will make long-term investments in future endowments: enhanced human capabilities, strong

innovation and technological capabilities, socioeconomically integrated forms of urbanization, and effective and accountable institutions of governance. The country will play to its inherent strengths, which arise from an endowment of labor including a youthful population, a fertile agricultural landscape, natural resources and a good foundation of ICT (GoR, 2050).

Despite the war and the genocide against the Tutsi, with the serious and harmful consequences they had on all sectors of the country, Rwanda's economic growth over the last decades has been remarkable. With a Government that is committed to achieving sustainable economic growth coupled with growth in employment opportunities for its people, Rwanda has made impressive progress in rehabilitating its economy to exceed pre-1994 levels. The overall economy is growing at a significant rate. The GDP annual growth rate was averaging 8.2% between 2000 and 2012 while from 2012 to 2022, Rwanda's GDP per capita has increased from less than USD 200 in 1994 to USD 730 in 2012 and to 1,004 in 2022 (Figure2.1).

Figure 2. 1: Evolution of Rwanda's GDP per capita, 2012-2022
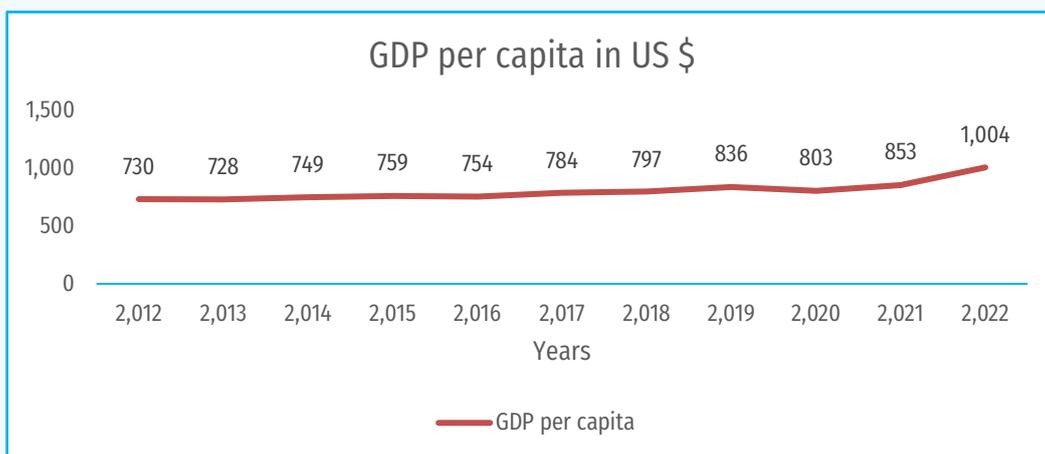
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda.

Another sign of Rwanda's economic transformation is that development of the non-agricultural sectors of the economy has clearly begun. So far, this has been dominated by a proliferation of small-scale business and activities operating on an informal or semi-informal basis. The magnitude of this phenomenon over the past 10 years has been large enough to make non-agricultural entrepreneurship and wage employment a major source of new employment and income opportunities and to have quite a significant impact on the structural pattern and pace of economic growth.

According to the 2014 and 2017 Household Living Conditions Surveys (EICV4 and EICV5) results, the proportion of wages farmers increased by around 4% from 12% in EICV4 (2013/2014) to 16% in EICV5 (2016/2017) and the proportion of wage non farmers has increased by around 2% from 19% in EICV4 to 21% in EICV5. According to the EICV3 (2010/2011) and the EICV5's results, there was considerable increase in non-farm wages which was among the major drivers of the poverty reduction from 57% in 2005/2006 to 44.9% in 2010/2011 and decreased to 38.2% in 2016/2017.

2.2. Employment and Labour Policy, Strategies and Legal Framework context

Vision 2050 presents the framework and key priorities for Rwanda's development with employment as one of the fundamental pillars. Vision 2050 has been made operational by a series of medium-term national Poverty Reduction and Economic Development Strategies. Vision 2050 establishes the development framework for 2020-2050, with a mid-term review envisaged in 2035 and regular reviews planned every 7 years (Seven Years Government Program). The five pillars for Vision 2050 include: Human Development; Competitiveness and Integration; Agriculture for Wealth Creation; Urbanization and Agglomeration and; Accountable and Capable State Institutions. The Vision intensifies the country's ambitions and continues the drive towards self-reliance and competitiveness. The elaboration of Vision 2050 has taken into consideration the global and regional development agendas, to ensure harmonization of targets and indicators and those include: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), African Union (AU) Agenda 2063, East African Community (EAC) Vision 2050, and the Paris Agreement on climate change among other instruments.

The Vision 2020 sought to transform Rwanda into a knowledge based middle income country with people at the center of development. The EDPRS I, II and NST1

advocate for transformation economic sectors and the creation of employment. Since the adoption of the National Employment Policy in 2007, the socio-economic and employment environmental context in Rwanda have evolved and this policy was in line with EDPRSII and the policy places employment promotion at the center of poverty reduction and sustainable development as well as a priority pillar focused on boosting productivity and youth employment.

In 2019, the Government of Rwanda adopted a revised National Employment Policy with the overall objective of creating sufficient decent and productive jobs in order to reduce labour underutilization and enhance productivity and competitiveness. Through this National Employment Policy, the Government of Rwanda fully recognized that productive employment and decent work can not be achieved through fragmented and isolated interventions. Instead, this calls for persistent, deliberate and coordinated efforts by all stakeholders with a particular emphasis on youth, women and person with disabilities. This calls for a paradigm shift which employment promotion is mainstreamed and incorporated into all policy frameworks, including macroeconomic and sectoral policies.

2.3. Objectives

The specific objectives of this analysis are the following:
- Analyse the sizes of the working-age population (population aged 16 years and above) and their evolution since 1978;
- Describe the employed population's characteristics such as age–sex structure,

   spatial distribution and other background characteristics;
- Describe the particular category of Youth Not in Employment, nor in education or training.

2.4.   Methodology

In this census, the use of traditional paper and pencil techniques has been replaced by the use of computer assisted personal interviewing techniques so as to improve the speed of delivery and quality of the data. For the first time, Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) technique was used as the method of data collection for EICV5 in 2016/17. Since then, CAPI has been continued to be used in various surveys conducted by the NISR. The 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census is also the first census where the CAPI technique has been used for data collection, including the listing operations.

Descriptive statistics were applied to produce tables featuring statistical counts, proportions, means and medians. Maps and graphs were produced to illustrate and highlight the key findings of the report.

People's economic activity is among the most important topics of investigation in a Population Census. To measure the economic activities in the RPHC5, among other questions related to other specific topics, 13 questions related to economic activity have been asked of all household members aged 16 years and above.

Box 1: Key formulas used to calculate economic activity indicators

Employment to population ratio: The employment to population ratio measures the performance of the economy in providing employment to its growing population (ILO, ILOSTAT).

Employment to population ratio = $100 \ X \dfrac{Employed \ (16 \ and \ above)}{Population(16 \ and \ above)}$

Occupational sex segregation index: The occupational sex segregation index is one of the ILO decent work indicators. It is a commonly used proxy indicator for equality of opportunity in employment and occupation. The index measures the extent to which labour markets separate male and female occupations. This index is given by the following formula:

$$D = \frac{1}{2}\sum_{i}\left|\frac{nAi}{nA} - \frac{nBi}{nB}\right|$$

Where nAi and nBi are, respectively, the number of men and women in occupational category i and nA and nB are, respectively, the total number of men and women in all occupational categories. The value of the segregation index D ranges from 0 to1, 0 indicating no segregation and 1 indicating complete segregation. The index may be interpreted as the fraction of persons who need to change occupations to achieve zero segregation (*Labour force data analysis: guidelines with African specificities*).

2.5.   Limitations

In general the measurement of economic activity through the general population census is limited to a few indicators. The RPHC5– like other population censuses – has not captured some employment characteristics such as working hours, income from work and informal employment. Consequently, some important indicators such as the underemployment rate (which shows the insufficiency of the volume of work among the employed population) could not be computed. It is also worth noting that the information presented in this report is limited to the main activity performed during the

reference period (seven days before the enumeration of a given household)while the working population of Rwanda routinely works in multiple jobs.

The questionnaire used in the RPHC5 captured information that can be used to measure indicators such as economic activity status (employment, unemployment and labour underutilization), unemployment rate , etc However in this report we will be limited to employment ratio and Proportion of youth neither in employment nor in education or Training. Other indicators could be found

in The labour Force Survey (LFS) which is conducted regularly (quarterly basis).

CHAPTER 3: DISTRIBUTION OF THE WORKING-AGE POPULATION

3.1. Distribution and share of working age population by district and sex

The working age population in Rwanda context is 16 years and above. Table 3.1 shows that there are 7,976,132 people in the working age population; which is around 60% of the population living in Rwanda. The results also show that districts with the highest working age population are Gasabo, Nyagatare and Kicukiro with 566,100, 374,540 and 334,424, respectively. The distribution of the working age population by districts and sex, also shows that Gasibo district has the highest number of males (287,559) in the working age, followed by Nyagatare (178,433) and Kicukiro (170,598). However, the distribution of the same for the females, shows that Gasabo still has the highest (278,541), followed by Nyagatare (196,107) and the third highest is Gatsibo (171,066), instead of Kicukiro (163,826).

Table 3. 1 : Distribution and share of working population by district and sex District age

District	Total Population (Count)			Working age population(Count)			Proportion of working age population in total population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	13,246,394	6,429,326	6,817,068	7,976,132	3,791,354	4,184,778	60.2	59.0	61.4
Nyarugenge	374,319	195,780	178,539	250,789	134,235	116,554	67.0	68.6	65.3
Gasabo	879,505	443,987	435,518	566,100	287,559	278,541	64.4	64.8	64.0
Kicukiro	491,731	249,115	242,616	334,424	170,598	163,826	68.0	68.5	67.5
Nyanza	365,718	178,645	187,073	218,391	104,371	114,020	59.7	58.4	60.9
Gisagara	397,051	188,965	208,086	228,886	104,262	124,624	57.6	55.2	59.9
Nyaruguru	318,126	151,980	166,146	183,723	85,008	98,715	57.8	55.9	59.4
Huye	381,900	188,859	193,041	235,703	115,465	120,238	61.7	61.1	62.3
Nyamagabe	371,501	176,725	194,776	228,589	105,302	123,287	61.5	59.6	63.3
Ruhango	359,121	172,096	187,025	217,300	100,368	116,932	60.5	58.3	62.5
Muhanga	358,433	173,615	184,818	226,880	107,607	119,273	63.3	62.0	64.5
Kamonyi	450,849	217,570	233,279	275,352	129,516	145,836	61.1	59.5	62.5
Karongi	373,869	178,417	195,452	222,491	102,220	120,271	59.5	57.3	61.5
Rutsiro	369,180	176,498	192,682	217,832	100,776	117,056	59.0	57.1	60.8
Rubavu	546,683	267,299	279,384	313,305	151,215	162,090	57.3	56.6	58.0
Nyabihu	319,047	150,072	168,975	187,841	84,514	103,327	58.9	56.3	61.1
Ngororero	367,955	171,065	196,890	213,950	94,582	119,368	58.1	55.3	60.6
Rusizi	485,529	236,426	249,103	277,230	131,694	145,536	57.1	55.7	58.4
Nyamasheke	434,221	204,858	229,363	248,516	112,004	136,512	57.2	54.7	59.5
Rulindo	360,144	171,849	188,295	220,451	102,172	118,279	61.2	59.5	62.8
Gakenke	365,292	172,600	192,692	227,931	103,887	124,044	62.4	60.2	64.4
Musanze	476,522	227,340	249,182	293,282	136,369	156,913	61.5	60.0	63.0
Burera	387,729	184,782	202,947	232,719	107,687	125,032	60.0	58.3	61.6
Gicumbi	448,824	216,389	232,435	276,401	130,420	145,981	61.6	60.3	62.8
Rwamagana	484,953	243,794	241,159	295,363	149,038	146,325	60.9	61.1	60.7
Nyagatare	653,861	318,740	335,121	374,540	178,433	196,107	57.3	56.0	58.5
Gatsibo	551,164	264,461	286,703	320,528	149,462	171,066	58.2	56.5	59.7
Kayonza	457,156	221,448	235,708	265,009	124,706	140,303	58.0	56.3	59.5
Kirehe	460,860	221,763	239,097	268,252	125,022	143,230	58.2	56.4	59.9
Ngoma	404,048	192,720	211,328	235,904	108,079	127,825	58.4	56.1	60.5
Bugesera	551,103	271,468	279,635	318,450	154,783	163,667	57.8	57.0	58.5

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table 3.1 also shows the proportion of the working age population in total population by district and sex; whereby Kicukiro district has the highest proportion (68%) of the working age population in total population, followed by Nyarugenge (67%) and Gasabo (64.4%), respectively. The analysis by sex, however, shows that Nyarugenge (68.8%) has the highest proportion of the

male working age population in total population by district, followed by Kicukiro (68.5%) and Gasabo (64.8%), respectively. On the other side, even though Nyarugenge leads with the highest proportion of the female working age population in total population by district, at 65.3%, it is followed by Muhanga (64.5%) and Gakenke (64.4%).

3.2. Distribution of employed population by economic activities

Table 3.2 indicates the distribution of employed population by main activities; the majority of employed population are in the Agriculture forestry and fishing which has 53.4% of all total employed population

followed by the whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles that has 9% and construction with 7% while manufacturing has 4.3% and transportation and storage has 4.1%.

Table 3. 2: Distribution of employed population by main economic activity and by sex

ISIC High level	Count			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Agriculture forestry and fishing	849,409	1,069,852	1,919,261	44.3	63.9	53.4
Mining and quarrying	43,363	5,655	49,018	2.3	0.3	1.4
Manufacturing	93,386	60,192	153,578	4.9	3.6	4.3
Electricity gas stream and air condition in supply	3,523	575	4,098	0.2	0	0.1
Water supply gas and remediation services	7,930	6,555	14,485	0.4	0.4	0.4
Construction	216,331	35,308	251,639	11.3	2.1	7
Whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	165,182	158,008	323,190	8.6	9.4	9
Transportation and storage	142,203	6,147	148,350	7.4	0.4	4.1
Accommodation and food services activities	25,857	19,721	45,578	1.3	1.2	1.3
Information and communication	9,247	5,366	14,613	0.5	0.3	0.4
Financial and insurance activities	10,315	10,161	20,476	0.5	0.6	0.6
Real estate activities	2,297	528	2,825	0.1	0	0.1
Professional scientific and technical activities	27,792	17,183	44,975	1.4	1	1.3
Administrative and support activities	68,663	26,560	95,223	3.6	1.6	2.7
Public administration and Defence compulsory social security	19,707	12,711	32,418	1	0.8	0.9
Education	58,188	57,634	115,822	3	3.4	3.2
Human health and social work activities	15,675	16,108	31,783	0.8	1	0.9
Arts entertainment and recreation	5,239	3,224	8,463	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other services	56,652	56,405	113,057	3	3.4	3.1
Activities of households as employers	57,722	79,424	137,146	3	4.7	3.8
Activities of extraterritorial organization and bodies	245	209	454	0	0	0
not stated	39,710	26,574	66,284	2.1	1.6	1.8
Total	1,918,636	1,674,100	3,592,736	100	100	100

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

The table 3.3 provides detailed information of employed population by economic activities and by level of education; when we distribute the employed population by their levels of education we found that 71.2 % of

employed population are persons with no level of education and primary education (13.9% never attended school and 57.4% attended primary). upper secondary level represent 10.1%, employed population with lower

secondary are 9.9 %, 7.3% of employed population have attended University level, Ingoboka/Vocational represents 1.3% of the total employment, the lowest is nursery which represents 0.1% of the total employment.

Table 3. 3: Distribution of Employed population (16 years and above) by Economic activity and highest level of education attended

Economic Activity	Count	%	Never attended School	Nursery	Primary	INGOBO KA/Voc ational	Lower second ary	Upper secondary	University
Rwanda	3,592,736	100	498,577	4,356	2,060,571	46,626	357,280	361,677	263,649
Agriculture forestry and fishing	1,919,261	53.4	387,550	2,895	1,278,815	17,590	148,026	69,174	15,211
Mining and quarrying	49,018	1.4	5,572	47	33,919	556	4,854	2,847	1,223
Manufacturing	153,578	4.3	11,569	143	80,868	6,238	25,663	20,621	8,476
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	4,098	0.1	54		639	98	345	1,224	1,738
Water supply gaz and remediation services	14,485	0.4	1,319	17	7,585	245	2,014	2,063	1,242
Construction	251,639	7.0	23,358	214	146,186	7,864	31,035	30,880	12,102
Whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	323,190	9.0	18,744	293	154,968	4,643	43,848	65,736	34,958
Transportation and storage	148,350	4.1	9,699	148	93,865	2,124	21,211	15,552	5,751
Accommodation and food services activities	45,578	1.3	1,829	25	18,221	761	6,669	11,653	6,420
Information and communication	14,613	0.4	95	3	1,870	82	1,420	5,095	6,048
Financial and insurance activities	20,476	0.6	138	4	1,793	83	1,193	4,721	12,544
Real estate activities	2,825	0.1	134	3	1,030	54	261	527	816
Professional scientific and technical activities	44,975	1.3	1,886	37	10,001	453	2,900	8,949	20,749
Administrative and support activities	95,223	2.7	6,599	77	37,004	1,539	11,473	21,313	17,218
Publicc administration and defense compulsory social security	32,418	0.9	485	6	2,392	128	1,049	7,358	21,000
Education	115,822	3.2	1,139	27	6,441	339	2,350	51,727	53,799
Human health and social work activities	31,783	0.9	545	10	3,465	241	1,314	5,223	20,985
Arts entertainment and recreation	8,463	0.2	555	3	2,515	135	905	2,501	1,849
Other services	113,057	3.1	10,621	106	62,855	1,891	18,563	13,314	5,707
Activities of house holds as employers	137,146	3.8	11,827	235	89,425	772	24,957	8,673	1,257
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	454	0.0	1		29	2	21	73	328
not stated	66,284	1.8	4,858	63	26,685	788	7,209	12,453	14,228

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table 3.4 below summarizes the distribution of employed population by main occupations whereby the elementary occupations held the biggest portion, 50.2% the total employed population, it is followed by skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers occupying 22.4% , while the craft and related trades workers constitutes 6.7% and professionals stand at 6.2%, the remaining occupations held the small portions (less than 5% each).

Table 3. 4: Distribution of employed population by main occupation and sex

Main occupations	Count			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Managers	27,768	15,399	43,167	1.4	0.9	1.2
Professionals	123,855	97,408	221,263	6.5	5.8	6.2
Technicians and associate professionals	61,902	28,647	90,549	3.2	1.7	2.5
Clerical support workers	47,967	20,747	68,714	2.5	1.2	1.9
Service and sales workers	115,259	124,576	239,835	6	7.4	6.7
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	353,359	451,864	805,223	18.4	27	22.4
Craft and related trades workers	191,438	49,037	240,475	10	2.9	6.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	77,731	3,463	81,194	4.1	0.2	2.3
Elementary occupations	919,308	882,921	1,802,229	47.9	52.7	50.2
Not stated	49	38	87	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	1,918,636	1,674,100	3,592,736	100	100	100

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

The table 3.5 indicates that 50.2% of all employed population are in the elementary occupation, we have observed that among people involved in elementary occupations, most of them have primary level of education (64.2%), followed by People who never attended school (17,3%), lower secondary level represents 9.6%, upper secondary stood at 5.7% then University education at 2.2%.

Table 3. 5: Distribution of Employed population by Occupations and highest level of education

Occupations	count	%	Never attended School	Nursery	Primary	INGOBOKA/Vocational	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	University
Total	3,592,736	100	498,577	4,356	2,060,571	46,626	357,280	361,677	263,649
Managers	43,167	1.2	748	16	6,253	307	2,428	7,602	25,813
Professionals	221,263	6.2	4,043	117	28,908	2,332	10,761	72,218	102,884
Technicians and associate professionals	90,549	2.5	2,826	64	25,885	1,677	9,197	22,394	28,506
Clerical support workers	68,714	1.9	1,564	28	16,376	958	6,892	20,692	22,204
Service and sales workers	239,835	6.7	12,953	232	113,710	3,619	35,168	50,794	23,359
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	805,223	22.4	145,857	1,360	531,506	10,623	68,198	38,765	8,914
Craft and related trades workers	240,475	6.7	15,308	218	133,493	10,868	37,584	33,683	9,321
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	81,194	2.3	3,089	57	47,138	1,738	13,585	12,326	3,261
Elementary occupations	1,802,229	50.2	312,173	2,264	1,157,256	14,504	173,456	103,195	39,381

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

As per the Table 3.6 below, the private sector employs 90.8% of all total employed population, the public sector has 5% while the Household (Domestic workers) are 3.9% of total employed population, the employed persons who works for cooperatives are 0.2% of the total employment.

Table 3. 6: Distribution of employed population by institution sector and area of residence

Institution Sector	Account			Percentage		
	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda
Public	90,477	88,915	179,392	7.5	3.7	5
Private	1,024,368	2,237,467	3,261,835	84.4	94	90.8
NGO	2,146	417	2,563	0.2	0	0.1
Cooperative	1,201	7,355	8,556	0.1	0.3	0.2
Household(Domestic workers	95,458	44,932	140,390	7.9	1.9	3.9
Total	1,213,650	2,379,086	3,592,736	100	100	100

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

In Rwanda, out of all total employed population as per table 3.7 below, 60% of total employment works as employees while 33.5% works as own account workers(without regular employees), employed persons who works as employers, contributing family workers, member of cooperative occupies less than 5% each

Table 3. 7: Distribution of employed population by status in employment, sex and area of residence

Status in employment	Count			Percentage		
	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda
Employee	822,879	1,332,723	2,155,602	67.8	56	60
Employer	23,308	19,708	43,016	1.9	0.8	1.2
Own account worker(without regular employees)	321,925	880,977	1,202,902	26.5	37	33.5
Member of cooperative	3,903	10,446	14,349	0.3	0.4	0.4
Contributing family worker	15,403	78,346	93,749	1.3	3.3	2.6
Other	26,232	56,886	83,118	2.2	2.4	2.3
Total	1,213,650	2,379,086	3,592,736	100	100	100

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

3.3. Distribution of working age population by district and age group

Table 3.8 shows the distribution of the working age population by district and age group. It depicts that 45.1% of the working age population are youths in the 16-30 years age group, while 48.0% belongs to the 31-64 years age group, and only 7% belongs to the 65+ years age group. Nonetheless, in terms of the total numbers of persons in the working age population by district and age groups, it shows that in the 16-30 age group, Gasabo has the highest with 282,898, followed by Nyagatare (177,981) and Kicukiro (175,298), respectively. In the age group 31-64, it is still Gasabo (266,045) and Nyagatare (173,854) that lead, followed by Gatsabo (152,351); in the 65+ age group, it is Nyamasheke that has the highest with 22,947 people, followed by Rusizi (22,754) and Gicumbi (22,682)**.**

Table 3. 8: Distribution of working age population by district and age group

District	Count (Age Groups)				Percentage (Age Groups)			
	16-30	31-64	65+	Total	16-30	31-64	65+	Total
Rwanda	3,595,670	3,828,534	551,928	7,976,132	45.1	48.0	6.9	100
Nyarugenge	126,094	117,075	7,620	250,789	50.3	46.7	3.0	100
Gasabo	282,898	266,045	17,157	566,100	50.0	47.0	3.0	100
Kicukiro	175,298	150,424	8,702	334,424	52.4	45.0	2.6	100
Nyanza	87,247	112,275	18,869	218,391	40.0	51.4	8.6	100
Gisagara	96,997	112,923	18,966	228,886	42.4	49.3	8.3	100
Nyaruguru	80,401	86,222	17,100	183,723	43.8	46.9	9.3	100
Huye	94,211	120,279	21,213	235,703	40.0	51.0	9.0	100
Nyamagabe	99,691	109,196	19,702	228,589	43.6	47.8	8.6	100
Ruhango	85,663	112,747	18,890	217,300	39.4	51.9	8.7	100
Muhanga	90,816	116,595	19,469	226,880	40.0	51.4	8.6	100
Kamonyi	111,882	142,803	20,667	275,352	40.6	51.9	7.5	100
Karongi	94,832	109,002	18,657	222,491	42.6	49.0	8.4	100
Rutsiro	99,652	101,974	16,206	217,832	45.8	46.8	7.4	100
Rubavu	153,630	143,449	16,226	313,305	49.0	45.8	5.2	100
Nyabihu	89,609	85,263	12,969	187,841	47.7	45.4	6.9	100
Ngororero	92,595	104,693	16,662	213,950	43.3	48.9	7.8	100
Rusizi	122,794	131,682	22,754	277,230	44.3	47.5	8.2	100
Nyamasheke	104,637	120,932	22,947	248,516	42.1	48.7	9.2	100
Rulindo	92,714	109,836	17,901	220,451	42.1	49.8	8.1	100
Gakenke	95,141	112,055	20,735	227,931	41.7	49.2	9.1	100
Musanze	139,508	134,665	19,109	293,282	47.6	45.9	6.5	100
Burera	112,731	101,714	18,274	232,719	48.4	43.7	7.9	100
Gicumbi	124,259	129,460	22,682	276,401	45.0	46.8	8.2	100
Rwamagana	130,746	146,306	18,311	295,363	44.3	49.5	6.2	100
Nyagatare	177,981	173,854	22,705	374,540	47.5	46.4	6.1	100
Gatsibo	145,378	152,351	22,799	320,528	45.4	47.5	7.1	100
Kayonza	120,691	126,560	17,758	265,009	45.5	47.8	6.7	100
Kirehe	123,154	126,353	18,745	268,252	45.9	47.1	7.0	100
Ngoma	99,607	118,129	18,168	235,904	42.2	50.1	7.7	100
Bugesera	144,813	153,672	19,965	318,450	45.5	48.3	6.3	100

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

3.4.   Proportion of the working age population in total population

Table 3.9 shows the proportion of the working age population in the total population at the national level and by districts and areas of residence. It shows that 70% of the working age population live in rural areas of Rwanda, while 30% live in the urban areas. Equally, it shows that among the people living in the urban areas of Rwanda, 64% are in the working age population whereas among those living in the rural areas of Rwanda, 59% are in the working age population.

Table 3. 9: Distribution and share of working age population by district and area of residence

District	Count			Proportion of working age population in total population		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Rwanda	7,976,132	2,358,436	5,617,696	60.2	63.7	58.9
Nyarugenge	250,789	211,698	39,091	67.0	67.0	66.9
Gasabo	566,100	470,667	95,433	64.4	65.9	57.7
Kicukiro	334,424	331,742	2,682	68.0	68.1	59.2
Nyanza	218,391	21,310	197,081	59.7	63.1	59.4
Gisagara	228,886	8,287	220,599	57.6	61.3	57.5
Nyaruguru	183,723	4,625	179,098	57.8	60.5	57.7
Huye	235,703	56,152	179,551	61.7	70.4	59.4
Nyamagabe	228,589	25,794	202,795	61.5	63.5	61.3
Ruhango	217,300	24,611	192,689	60.5	63.0	60.2
Muhanga	226,880	58,287	168,593	63.3	66.8	62.2
Kamonyi	275,352	88,419	186,933	61.1	62.0	60.6
Karongi	222,491	20,928	201,563	59.5	62.4	59.2
Rutsiro	217,832	12,359	205,473	59.0	60.0	58.9
Rubavu	313,305	171,327	141,978	57.3	58.2	56.3
Nyabihu	187,841	46,330	141,511	58.9	59.4	58.7
Ngororero	213,950	11,422	202,528	58.1	63.0	57.9
Rusizi	277,230	94,905	182,325	57.1	58.5	56.4
Nyamasheke	248,516	19,791	228,725	57.2	59.3	57.1
Rulindo	220,451	22,677	197,774	61.2	59.5	61.4
Gakenke	227,931	9,789	218,142	62.4	66.2	62.2
Musanze	293,282	147,662	145,620	61.5	63.0	60.1
Burera	232,719	23,916	208,803	60.0	62.2	59.8
Gicumbi	276,401	17,896	258,505	61.6	63.6	61.4
Rwamagana	295,363	116,978	178,385	60.9	65.0	58.5
Nyagatare	374,540	91,781	282,759	57.3	58.1	57.0
Gatsibo	320,528	33,372	287,156	58.2	60.3	57.9
Kayonza	265,009	39,516	225,493	58.0	60.7	57.5
Kirehe	268,252	17,906	250,346	58.2	61.7	58.0
Ngoma	235,904	23,608	212,296	58.4	63.3	57.9
Bugesera	318,450	134,681	183,769	57.8	60.9	55.7

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

3.5. Distribution of working age population by highest certificates, sex and area of residence

Table 3.10 shows the distribution of the working age population by highest certificates, sex and area of residence. It shows that in Rwanda, a half(50%) of the working age population have no certificate, 28.1% have primary school certificate, 8.3% have upper secondary certificate, 7.5% have O' level certificate. On the other hand when considering people living in urban areas of Rwanda 32% of the working age population have no certificate, while in the rural areas of Rwanda, 57.5% of the working age population have no certificate. Notably, a significant portion of working age population have no certificate(32.3% in urban areas against 57.5% in rural areas of Rwanda) we also observed that the highest certificate attained by most of the male and female working age population is primary school certificate (28.2% among males vs 281% among females),this pattern holds in urban areas(26.8% among males vs 26.9% among females) and in rural areas(28.8% among males vs 28.5% among females).

Table 3. 10: Distribution of working age population by highest certificates, sex and area of residence

Highest certificates	Count			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Rwanda						
None	1,849,044	2,142,363	3,991,407	48.8	51.2	50.0
Primary school certificate	1,067,192	1,173,677	2,240,869	28.2	28.1	28.1
Post primary certificate	62,355	57,020	119,375	1.6	1.4	1.5
O'level Certificate	277,039	322,703	599,742	7.3	7.7	7.5
Upper secondary certificate	328,319	331,506	659,825	8.7	7.9	8.3
TVET certificate	7,992	4,704	12,696	0.2	0.1	0.2
University degree/diploma	191,202	146,537	337,739	5.0	3.5	4.2
not stated	8,211	6,268	14,479	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	3,791,354	4,184,778	7,976,132	100	100	100
Urban						
None	369,021	392,079	761,100	31.1	33.4	32.3
Primary school certificate	317,445	315,318	632,763	26.8	26.9	26.8
Post primary certificate	25,066	21,228	46,294	2.1	1.8	2.0
O'level Certificate	128,720	135,288	264,008	10.9	11.5	11.2
Upper secondary certificate	194,454	189,231	383,685	16.4	16.1	16.3
TVET certificate	3,973	2,255	6,228	0.3	0.2	0.3
University degree/diploma	143,672	115,506	259,178	12.1	9.9	11.0
not stated	3,089	2,091	5,180	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total	1,185,440	1,172,996	2,358,436	100	100	100
Rural						
None	1,480,023	1,750,284	3,230,307	56.8	58.1	57.5
Primary school certificate	749,747	858,359	1,608,106	28.8	28.5	28.6
Post primary certificate	37,289	35,792	73,081	1.4	1.2	1.3
O'level Certificate	148,319	187,415	335,734	5.7	6.2	6.0
Upper secondary certificate	133,865	142,275	276,140	5.1	4.7	4.9
TVET certificate	4,019	2,449	6,468	0.2	0.1	0.1
University degree/diploma	47,530	31,031	78,561	1.8	1.0	1.4
not stated	5,122	4,177	9,299	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total	2,605,914	3,011,782	5,617,696	100	100	100

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

3.6. Distribution of working age population by district and literacy language

Table 3.11 shows the distribution of the working age population by district and language literacy. It shows that 78.4% of the working age population are literate, and 21.6% are illiterate. The districts with the highest percentage distribution among the working age population who are literate are Kicukiro (95.4%), Nyarugenge (92.8%) and Gasabo (92.7%). However, the districts with the highest illiterate working age population are Nyaruguru (32.7%), Ngororero (30.6%) and Gisagara (30.2%).

Table 3. 11: Distribution of working age population by district and literacy status

District	Count			Percentage		
	Total	Illiterate	Literate	Total	Illiterate	Literate
Rwanda	7,976,132	1,725,184	6,250,948	100	21.6	78.4
Nyarugenge	250,789	18,118	232,671	100	7.2	92.8
Gasabo	566,100	41,576	524,524	100	7.3	92.7
Kicukiro	334,424	15,301	319,123	100	4.6	95.4
Nyanza	218,391	60,765	157,626	100	27.8	72.2
Gisagara	228,886	69,047	159,839	100	30.2	69.8
Nyaruguru	183,723	59,988	123,735	100	32.7	67.4
Huye	235,703	59,165	176,538	100	25.1	74.9
Nyamagabe	228,589	62,405	166,184	100	27.3	72.7
Ruhango	217,300	50,561	166,739	100	23.3	76.7
Muhanga	226,880	48,940	177,940	100	21.6	78.4
Kamonyi	275,352	49,396	225,956	100	17.9	82.1
Karongi	222,491	53,900	168,591	100	24.2	75.8
Rutsiro	217,832	64,496	153,336	100	29.6	70.4
Rubavu	313,305	68,680	244,625	100	21.9	78.1
Nyabihu	187,841	48,478	139,363	100	25.8	74.2
Ngororero	213,950	65,421	148,529	100	30.6	69.4
Rusizi	277,230	61,640	215,590	100	22.2	77.8
Nyamasheke	248,516	60,843	187,673	100	24.5	75.5
Rulindo	220,451	44,922	175,529	100	20.4	79.6
Gakenke	227,931	54,914	173,017	100	24.1	75.9
Musanze	293,282	61,526	231,756	100	21.0	79.0
Burera	232,719	63,442	169,277	100	27.3	72.7
Gicumbi	276,401	66,805	209,596	100	24.2	75.8
Rwamagana	295,363	50,274	245,089	100	17.0	83.0
Nyagatare	374,540	85,293	289,247	100	22.8	77.2
Gatsibo	320,528	78,379	242,149	100	24.5	75.6
Kayonza	265,009	64,216	200,793	100	24.2	75.8
Kirehe	268,252	66,452	201,800	100	24.8	75.2
Ngoma	235,904	64,239	171,665	100	27.2	72.8
Bugesera	318,450	66,002	252,448	100	20.7	79.3

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

CHAPTER 4: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EMPLOYED POPULATION

Aggregate employment generally increases with growing population. Therefore, the ratio of Employment to the working age population (employment to population ratio) is an important indicator of the capacity of the Economy to provide employment to a growing population. It is found by taking employed population aged 16 years and above divided by working age population(16 years and above) times a hundred. A decline in the employment-to population ratio is often regarded as an indicator of economic slowdown and a decline in total employment as an indicator of a more severe economic downturn.

4.2.   Employment to population ratio by district, sex and area of residence

The table 4.1 below shows that in Rwanda, the employment-to-population ratio stood at 45.9 percent, It is lower among females (40.2 percent) comparing to males (52.4%). On the other side, it was observed that the employment-to population ratio is higher in urban areas of Rwanda(53.5 percent) than in rural areas(42.7%). It was observed that districts with the highest employment-to-population ratio are Nyarugenge(56.2%), Kicukiro (55.7%), Gasabo (55.0%) and Nyagatare (51.5%). On the other side Karongi, Nyaruguru and Ngororero were observed with the lowest employment-to-population ratio 36.4% , 36.2%, and 34.8% respectively.

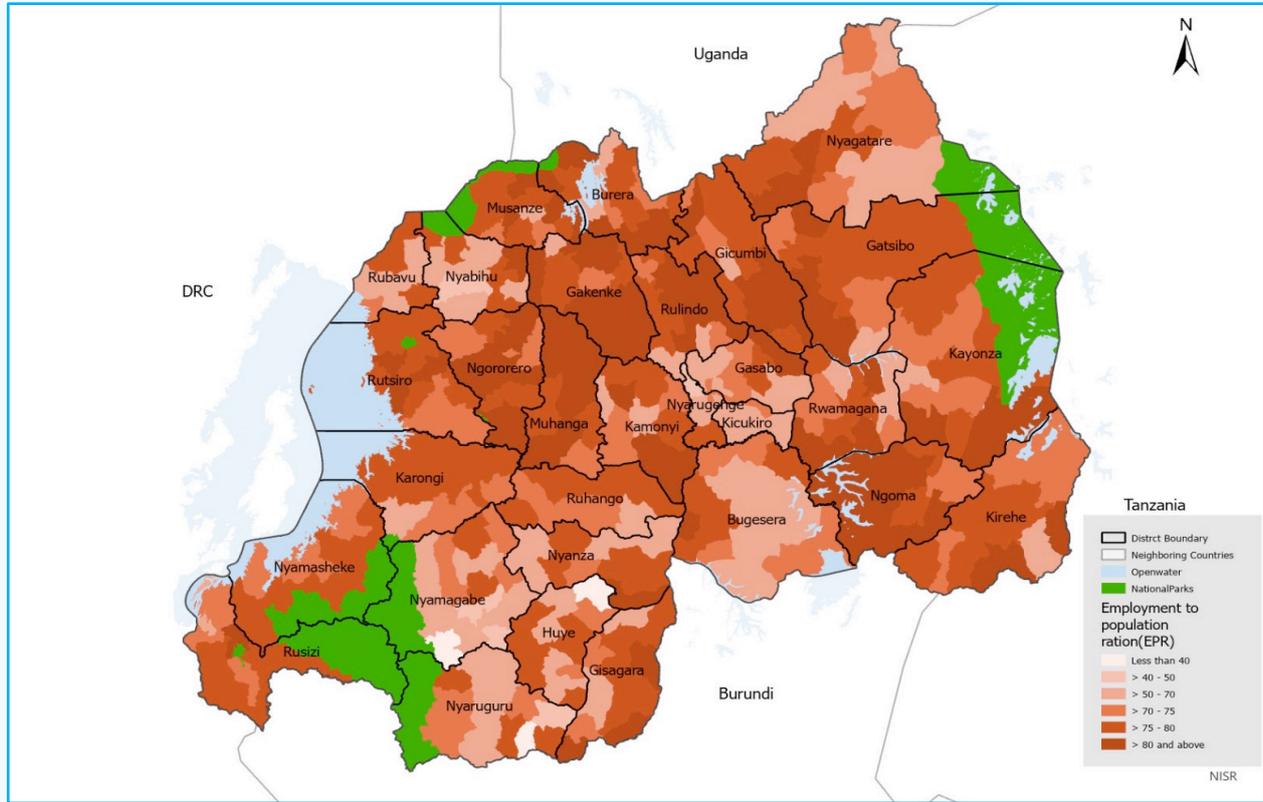*Table 4. 1: Employment to population ratio by district, sex and area of residence*

District	Sex			Area of Residence		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Urban	Rural
Rwanda	45.9	52.4	40.2	45.9	53.5	42.7
Nyarugenge	56.2	66.5	45.3	56.2	56.7	51.8
Gasabo	55.0	65.5	44.2	55.0	57.0	44.7
Kicukiro	55.7	65.1	46.2	55.7	55.8	37.7
Nyanza	43.3	50.0	37.5	43.3	53.6	42.1
Gisagara	43.5	47.9	39.9	43.5	48.7	43.3
Nyaruguru	36.2	41.6	31.5	36.2	47.4	35.9
Huye	44.5	51.1	39.0	44.5	56.7	41.7
Nyamagabe	45.7	50.1	41.9	45.7	40.3	46.3
Ruhango	40.6	46.3	35.8	40.6	48.4	39.6
Muhanga	40.4	47.9	34.0	40.4	57.0	35.4
Kamonyi	46.6	54.4	39.7	46.6	52.6	43.8
Karongi	36.4	41.6	32.0	36.4	51.2	34.9
Rutsiro	44.2	49.0	40.3	44.2	49.6	43.9
Rubavu	48.5	55.8	42.1	48.5	47.7	49.5
Nyabihu	46.2	50.6	42.5	46.2	47.9	45.6
Ngororero	34.8	40.5	30.3	34.8	44.2	34.3
Rusizi	41.9	48.0	36.6	41.9	47.6	39.0
Nyamasheke	42.5	47.0	38.8	42.5	54.6	41.5
Rulindo	39.0	45.9	33.0	39.0	51.6	37.5
Gakenke	44.0	48.9	40.0	44.0	59.2	43.4
Musanze	46.6	53.1	41.1	46.6	50.1	43.3
Burera	43.2	46.1	40.8	43.2	50.1	42.4
Gicumbi	40.7	46.6	35.7	40.7	45.8	40.4
Rwamagana	50.7	58.7	43.7	50.7	54.4	48.7
Nyagatare	51.5	55.2	48.1	51.5	54.0	50.6
Gatsibo	48.8	52.4	45.8	48.8	57.5	47.9
Kayonza	45.3	50.3	40.8	45.3	52.0	44.1
Kirehe	43.8	47.8	40.3	43.8	55.2	43.0
Ngoma	46.0	50.6	42.2	46.0	54.8	45.1
Bugesera	47.2	55.9	39.5	47.2	50.1	45.3

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

The figure 4.1 below shows the employment to population ratio by administrative sectors of Rwanda, it shows that many districts have some sectors with higher employment ratio, middle employment ratio and lower employment ratio. On average, it has been observed that districts located in Kigali city have higher employment ratio than districts located in the remaining provinces. On the other hand, Ngororero, Nyaruguru and karongi were observed with lowest employment ration 34.8%, 36.2% and 36.4 respectively.

Figure 4. 1: Employment to Population ratio by administrative sectors

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

4.3.   Employment to population ratio by district and age group.

Table 4.2 shows that, at the national level, the employment-to-population ratio is higher(54.4 percent) among people aged 31 to 64 as compared to other age groups 16-30 (40.3 percent) and 22.7 percent among people aged 65 years and above.

RPHC conducted in August 2022 revealed that employment to population ratio among youth living in Nyarugenge is the highest 49.1 percent followed by youth in Gasabo and Kicukiro with employment to population 48.5 each. On the other side, employment to population ratio among people aged 31 to 64 people is higher in the districts belonging to Kigali city as compared to other districts in different provinces.

Table 4. 2: Employment to population ratio by district and age group

Country/District	Age groups			
	16-30	31-64	65+	Total
Rwanda	40.3	54.4	22.7	45.9
Nyarugenge	49.1	66.3	19.6	56.2
Gasabo	48.5	64.1	20.3	55.0
Kicukiro	48.5	66.4	15.6	55.7
Nyanza	37.1	51.7	21.7	43.3
Gisagara	38.6	50.8	25.0	43.5
Nyaruguru	30.6	44.6	19.9	36.2
Huye	37.4	53.9	22.9	44.5
Nyamagabe	40.0	54.5	24.8	45.7
Ruhango	32.7	49.8	22.2	40.6
Muhanga	36.5	47.1	18.2	40.4
Kamonyi	39.5	55.4	24.8	46.6
Karongi	31.7	43.9	16.5	36.4
Rutsiro	40.6	51.4	21.8	44.2
Rubavu	39.2	61.3	23.8	48.5
Nyabihu	39.2	56.9	23.8	46.2
Ngororero	32.3	39.8	17.0	34.8
Rusizi	35.2	51.7	21.0	41.9
Nyamasheke	34.1	53.4	23.5	42.5
Rulindo	36.8	44.4	17.1	39.0
Gakenke	43.8	48.4	21.6	44.0
Musanze	40.8	56.2	21.4	46.6
Burera	38.6	51.7	24.7	43.2
Gicumbi	36.9	48.0	20.4	40.7
Rwamagana	43.6	59.9	26.5	50.7
Nyagatare	45.6	60.1	31.4	51.5
Gatsibo	42.3	57.9	29.7	48.8
Kayonza	38.6	54.5	25.3	45.3
Kirehe	38.2	51.9	26.2	43.8
Ngoma	41.5	53.0	25.5	46.0
Bugesera	42.2	55.3	21.4	47.2

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

4.4.   Employment to population ratio by marital status and sex

Table 4.3   shows that the employment-to-population ratio is lower among people who are widowed and single(never married), 31.4% and 37% respectively.

Table 4. 3: Employment to population ratio by marital status and sex

Marital status	Total	Male	Female
Married to one wife/husband officially	50.8	58.5	43.5
Married to one wife/husband not officially	55.2	66.2	45.6
Live in a polygamous union	52.1	55.5	50.5
Divorced	57.9	61.5	56.5
Separated	55.2	59.6	53.7
Never married	37.0	40.1	33.6
Widowed	31.4	31.8	31.4
Total	45.9	52.4	40.2

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

4.5. Employment to population ratio by province and Nationality

The table 4.4 shows that in Rwanda, the employment-to-population ratio is higher among people living in Kigali-city is 55.4% followed by Eastern province 48.4%. The results reveal that the employment-to-population ratio is higher among people who have other nationalities than Rwanda. The highest employment to population has been observed among people of Kenya, Uganda, Asia, and Oceania nationalities across all the provinces as compared to employment-to-population ratio of the Rwanda residents (45.9%).

Table 4. 4: Employment to population ratio by province and nationality

Province	Rwanda	Burundi	Tanzania	Kenya	Uganda	DRC	Other African countries	Europe	America	Asia	Oceania	Total
City of Kigali	55.4	56.9	67.1	73.9	77.5	47.0	34.4	69.7	66.3	71.9	77.8	55.4
Southern Province	43.0	61.5	42.4	75.6	56.3	10.4	12.0	71.4	58.8	93.3	100.0	42.9
Western Province	42.5	55.5	66.7	70.4	67.0	16.1	61.9	61.2	31.6	78.9	33.3	42.3
Northern Province	42.9	49.2	33.3	84.0	52.0	33.6	28.6	72.2	51.9	55.0		42.9
Eastern Province	48.4	21.5	40.2	77.4	55.3	9.3	37.8	62.9	66.7	93.6	100.0	47.9
Rwanda	46.0	32.0	52.7	74.3	67.7	15.8	33.8	69.1	64.0	74.6	73.3	45.9

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

4.6. Employment to population ratio by migrant status

The table 4.5 below shows that the employment-to-population ratio is higher among lifetime migrants(54.3%) as compared to non-migrants where it stood at 42.2%. On the other side, among males the employment to population ratio stood at 64.5% for life time migrants as compared to 45.7% among females for life time migrants.

Table 4. 5: Employment to population ratio by migration status (life time migrant or non-migrant)

Migration status	Employment to population ratio
Both sexes	
Lifetime Migrants	54.3
Non-Migrants	42.2
Total	45.9
Male	
Lifetime Migrants	64.5
Non-Migrants	47.2
Total	52.4
Female	
Lifetime Migrants	45.7
Non-Migrants	37.6
Total	40.2

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

4.7.   Employment to population ratio by district and disability status

The table 4.6 indicates that the employment to population ratio by district and disability status(with/without disability) whereby in Rwanda for persons with disabilities it is 27.9% and among persons without disability it stood at 46.6%. City of Kigali has the highest employment to population ratio among persons with disabilities, Nyarugenge has 34.9%, followed by Gasabo with 33.1% and Kicukiro has 33%.

Table 4. 6: Employment to population ratio by district and disability status(with/without disability)

District	Without disabilities	With disabilities	Total
Rwanda	46.6	27.9	45.9
Nyarugenge	56.8	34.9	56.2
Gasabo	55.5	34.1	55.0
Kicukiro	56.2	33.0	55.7
Nyanza	44.1	27.3	43.3
Gisagara	44.2	27.2	43.5
Nyaruguru	36.9	21.5	36.2
Huye	45.4	26.5	44.5
Nyamagabe	46.6	26.0	45.7
Ruhango	41.5	25.5	40.6
Muhanga	41.2	20.9	40.4
Kamonyi	47.4	27.7	46.6
Karongi	37.2	19.9	36.4
Rutsiro	45.1	23.9	44.2
Rubavu	49.1	33.8	48.5
Nyabihu	46.9	30.7	46.2
Ngororero	35.4	20.3	34.8
Rusizi	42.6	25.3	41.9
Nyamasheke	43.5	24.1	42.5
Rulindo	39.7	21.4	39.0
Gakenke	44.9	22.9	44.0
Musanze	47.3	28.5	46.6
Burera	43.9	29.3	43.2
Gicumbi	41.5	24.3	40.7
Rwamagana	51.4	32.1	50.7
Nyagatare	52.1	37.3	51.5
Gatsibo	49.5	33.2	48.8
Kayonza	46.0	30.7	45.3
Kirehe	44.6	26.3	43.8
Ngoma	46.8	30.4	46.0
Bugesera	48.0	29.4	47.2

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

4.8.   Employment to population ratio by district and level of education attended

The employment to population ratio is found by taking employed population aged 16 years and above divided by working age population(16 years and above) times a hundred. When calculating employment to population ratio by district and level of education attended, We apply the same formular for each district and level of education attended, to clarify that, let us calculate employment to population ratio for people with primary education level in Gasabo, It is calculated by taking Gasabo population with primary as a level of education attended who are employed divided by Gasabo population with primary as a level of education attended in the working age times a hundred.

Table 4.7 indicates the employment to population ratio by level of education. It indicates that the highest ratio is among persons with university level (62.5%), followed by Ingoboka/Vocational (50%), primary (48.4%), upper secondary (44.0%), Never attended School (39.5%), Lower secondary (37%).

Table 4. 7: Employment to population ratio by district and level of education attended

District	Total	Never attended School	Primary	INGOBOKA/ Vocational	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	University
Rwanda	45.9	39.5	48.4	50.0	37.0	44.0	62.5
Nyarugenge	56.2	44.6	61.8	57.6	49.6	50.8	61.5
Gasabo	55.0	40.2	57.4	58.9	49.0	52.2	63.9
Kicukiro	55.7	41.3	60.9	56.1	49.4	47.2	62.9
Nyanza	43.2	41.4	45.8	51.0	31.3	38.7	63.0
Gisagara	43.5	41.4	45.6	49.4	31.9	42.6	60.4
Nyaruguru	36.2	33.8	38.4	46.2	24.4	36.7	62.9
Huye	44.5	38.7	46.1	50.2	34.5	41.4	67.1
Nyamagabe	45.7	41.4	49.4	50.0	32.5	41.1	65.4
Ruhango	40.6	37.8	43.0	47.2	27.7	36.6	62.5
Muhanga	40.4	30.6	41.2	50.1	32.0	41.6	68.0
Kamonyi	46.7	39.9	49.3	52.0	36.1	42.2	65.3
Karongi	36.4	30.1	39.3	37.9	26.9	36.0	62.9
Rutsiro	44.2	41.2	46.8	45.5	33.7	43.2	64.7
Rubavu	48.5	45.8	53.4	45.6	37.7	41.7	55.6
Nyabihu	46.2	40.3	50.7	43.7	37.3	44.1	55.0
Ngororero	34.8	32.2	35.5	36.4	26.1	40.6	63.0
Rusizi	41.9	37.5	45.4	45.5	30.2	36.2	56.4
Nyamasheke	42.5	38.7	46.8	47.6	27.2	35.0	61.1
Rulindo	38.9	29.9	40.5	43.5	32.1	42.3	65.8
Gakenke	44.0	35.6	46.0	46.3	38.0	46.4	66.9
Musanze	46.6	39.9	49.5	48.0	40.1	43.3	59.1
Burera	43.2	38.7	46.4	43.7	34.1	42.4	56.7
Gicumbi	40.7	34.4	43.6	44.5	31.3	40.7	61.6
Rwamagana	50.7	44.0	54.3	56.2	41.5	46.1	63.8
Nyagatare	51.4	48.1	56.1	55.6	41.0	43.6	53.5
Gatsibo	48.8	45.1	52.6	52.6	37.4	42.8	65.3
Kayonza	45.3	40.3	48.3	49.9	37.0	42.0	61.2
Kirehe	43.8	39.0	48.1	43.3	33.1	38.8	60.0
Ngoma	46.0	42.2	48.2	51.0	35.5	43.6	67.3
Bugesera	47.2	39.5	49.7	53.4	38.8	46.7	66.5

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

4.9.   Segregation of occupations by sex

The degree of segregation of occupations by sex may be measured with the occupational segregation index. It measures extent to which labour markets are separated into "male" and "female" occupations. The occupational segregation index (D) is commonly used as a proxy indicator for equality of opportunity in employment and occupation. It is defined by

$$D = \frac{1}{2}\sum_i \left| \frac{n_{Ai}}{n_A} - \frac{n_{Bi}}{n_B} \right|$$

Where nAi and nBi are, respectively, the number of men and women in a given occupational i and nA and nB are, respectively, the total number of men and women in all occupations. The value of the index ranges from zero to one, zero indicating no segregation and one indicating complete segregation. The index may be interpreted as the fraction of persons that need to change occupations to achieve zero segregation.

According to the results of the 2022 RPHC, the segregation index calculated at four-digit level of occupation was 0.32 indicating that 32 percent of the male and female employed population needs to exchange occupations to eliminate occupational segregation in Rwanda.

Among the 425 distinct 4-digit occupations recorded from the 2022 RPHC, some occupations contributed more than others to the total occupational segregation index in the country as displayed in the table 4.8.

Table 4. 8: Occupations with high gender segregation

Occupations with high gender segregation index	Male	Female	Total
Crop Farm Labourers	315,735	442,332	758,067
Mixed Crop Growers	141,843	195,017	336,860
Field Crop and Vegetable Growers	157,416	203,819	361,235
Building Construction Labourers	88,888	15,646	104,534
House Builders	69,292	2,547	71,839
Domestic Cleaners and Helpers	59,670	103,720	163,390
Mixed Crop and Animal Producers	151,060	181,573	332,633
Hand and Pedal Vehicle Drivers	47,939	844	48,783
Motorcycle Drivers	42,445	137	42,582
Stall and Market Salespersons	49,150	71,333	120,483
Tailors, Dressmakers, Furriers and Hatters	6,730	31,549	38,279
Carpenters and Joiners	21,397	592	21,989

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

It can be observed from 2022 RPHC results that building construction labourers; house builders; hand and pedal vehicle drivers; motorcycle drivers; carpenters and Joiners were male-dominated occupations while crop farm labourers; mixed crop growers; field crop and vegetable growers; domestic cleaners and helpers; mixed crop and animal producers; stall and market salespersons; tailors, dressmakers, furriers and hatters were female dominated occupations.

CHAPTER 5: YOUTH NEITHER IN EMPLOYMENT, NOR IN EDUCATION OR TRAINING (NEET)

5.1. Proportion of Youth (16-30) neither in employment , nor in education or training by district, and education level

The table 5.1 below shows the proportion of youth(16-30 years old) who are neither in employment, nor in education or training (NEET) by educational level and by District. Youth population equivalent to 1,393,351 are in NEET, 68.6% of the youth in NEET have none or primary education level totalling to 956,230 youth population in NEET, it is followed by lower secondary with 16.8% of youth in NEET then upper secondary with 11.2% of total youth in NEET.

Table 5. 1: Distribution of Youth Not In employment nor in education or training by Education level and by district

District	Total	Never attended School	Nursery	Primary	INGOBOKA /Vocational	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	University	Not stated
Rwanda	**1,393,351**	**104,447**	**2,019**	**851,783**	**8,864**	**234,027**	**156,499**	**35,270**	**442**
Nyarugenge	36,446	1,649	26	14,865	368	7,935	8,715	2,829	59
Gasabo	92,054	5,417	161	42,188	758	17,731	18,241	7,478	80
Kicukiro	50,215	2,603	98	18,225	515	9,809	12,246	6,641	78
Nyanza	35,158	2,146	12	22,955	241	6,450	2,942	407	5
Gisagara	42,468	3,606	62	29,596	240	6,124	2,531	302	7
Nyaruguru	35,608	3,550	5	23,307	166	5,642	2,645	290	3
Huye	35,867	2,270	29	23,327	312	5,920	3,240	751	18
Nyamagabe	36,670	2,840	15	24,017	338	5,860	3,252	345	3
Ruhango	37,526	2,465	34	24,743	498	6,266	3,090	423	7
Muhanga	37,088	1,296	25	24,461	372	6,494	3,745	691	4
Kamonyi	43,245	2,015	96	26,633	603	7,886	5,016	992	4
Karongi	41,880	2,896	45	25,896	337	7,314	4,900	486	6
Rutsiro	40,817	3,790	52	28,024	114	5,627	2,994	214	2
Rubavu	59,804	7,792	83	31,985	268	9,183	8,317	2,155	21
Nyabihu	35,367	4,122	20	20,745	142	5,838	3,985	514	1
Ngororero	47,943	4,189	99	34,779	186	5,783	2,633	263	11
Rusizi	49,995	3,301	43	31,314	309	7,617	6,470	935	6
Nyamasheke	41,848	2,958	111	26,828	312	6,656	4,483	495	5
Rulindo	42,471	1,737	82	29,268	224	7,185	3,492	480	3
Gakenke	38,318	1,536	20	26,898	284	6,712	2,570	295	3
Musanze	53,191	3,394	89	29,892	196	10,060	7,724	1,826	10
Burera	47,433	4,423	190	31,183	145	6,841	4,084	566	1
Gicumbi	53,365	2,797	99	35,072	294	10,019	4,492	586	6
Rwamagana	43,784	2,829	89	25,924	295	8,122	5,498	1,012	15
Nyagatare	61,826	6,974	123	37,997	185	9,746	5,710	1,056	35
Gatsibo	55,777	4,880	54	36,137	248	9,188	4,773	486	11
Kayonza	50,712	4,852	74	32,440	216	7,881	4,533	706	10
Kirehe	50,679	4,765	78	31,513	203	8,667	4,994	450	9
Ngoma	41,501	3,215	54	28,628	175	6,195	2,869	361	4
Bugesera	54,295	4,140	51	32,943	320	9,276	6,315	1,235	15

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table 5.2, at the national level, it shows that 39.5% are neither in employment, nor in education or training. The table also shows that 43.8% of the female, compared to 34.9% of the male are neither in employment, nor education or training. The analysis by areas of residence, shows that the situation is worse in the rural areas as compared to the urban areas; whereby, 32% in the urban areas are neither in employment, nor education or training, as compared to 43% in the rural areas who are neither in employment, nor education or training. However, the analysis by sex and areas of residence, shows that the status is worse for the females in both the urban and the rural areas; whereby, in the urban areas it shows that 25% of the male against 38.3% of the females are neither in employment, nor education or training. Similarly, in the rural areas, 39.3% of the males as compared to 46.4% of the females are neither in employment, nor in education or in training.

The analysis on the proportion of youth in the 16-30 age group who are neither in employment, nor in education or training by district and area of residence, shows that Ngororero (51.9%), Rulindo (45.9%), Nyaruguru (44.5%) and Karongi (44.3%), respective lead the other districts in the country. Comparatively, the analysis by sex shows that 48.3% of the male against 55.2% of the female in Ngororero are neither in employment nor education or training, as compared to 41.5% of the male against 50.1% of the female in Rulindo are neither in employment, nor education or training, as compared to Nyaruguru district, where 41.2% of the male compared to 47.8% of the female

are also not in employment, education or training; just as in Karongi where 41.1% of the males as compared to 47.4% of the female are not in employment, education or training. This implies that almost half of the females in the districts, in the working age are neither in employment, education or in training.

The analysis by the urban areas, it shows that Nyamagabe district (37.8%), Rubavu (37.4% and Ngororero (36.7%) lead the other districts, in the proportion of youth in the 16-30 age group, who are neither in employment, education or in training. The distribution by males, however, shows that Nyamagabe (33.6%) and Burera (33.6%) districts lead the others, followed by Gisagara at 32.4%. Whereas, among the female Rulindo (44.8%), Rubavu (44.2%) and Rusizi (42.8%) lead in the proportion of the youth in the 16-30 age group, who are neither in employment, education or training.

Equally, in the rural areas, the analysis shows that Kicukiro (57.1%), Ngororero (52.8%) and Muhanga (47.9%) lead in the proportion of the youth in the 16-30 age group, who are neither in employment, nor in education or training. However, the analysis by sex shows that there are more females than males who are neither in employment nor in education or training, in the three leading districts of Kicukiro (63.7% and 50.4%), Ngororero (56.0% and 49.2%) and Muhanga (51.8% and 43.9%), respectively. Generally, it implies that more than half of these youth, whether in the urban or rural areas, are neither in employment nor in education or training.

Table 5. 2: Proportion of Youth (16-30) neither in employment , nor in education or training by district, sex and area of residence

District	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Rwanda	39.5	34.9	43.8	32.0	25.0	38.3	43.0	39.3	46.4
Nyarugenge	30.4	22.5	38.3	29.8	22.3	37.4	35.7	24.8	46.9
Gasabo	32.8	24.9	40.2	31.0	22.7	38.6	43.7	37.4	49.9
Kicukiro	29.2	22.7	35.2	29.0	22.5	35.1	57.1	50.4	63.7
Nyanza	40.8	36.8	44.7	27.4	21.9	32.1	42.4	38.5	46.4
Gisagara	44.0	40.6	47.3	36.4	32.4	40.2	44.2	40.9	47.5
Nyaruguru	44.5	41.2	47.8	28.7	25.0	32.6	45.0	41.7	48.2
Huye	40.2	36.1	44.2	25.7	20.2	30.4	44.2	40.0	48.3
Nyamagabe	37.5	34.7	40.1	37.8	33.6	41.5	37.4	34.8	39.9
Ruhango	44.0	40.1	47.7	32.6	27.0	37.3	45.6	41.9	49.3
Muhanga	42.5	38.4	46.2	27.7	22.2	32.1	47.9	43.9	51.8
Kamonyi	38.8	33.8	43.5	35.0	28.2	40.9	40.9	36.7	44.9
Karongi	44.3	41.1	47.4	29.7	23.4	35.5	46.0	43.0	48.8

District	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Rutsiro	42.2	39.1	45.0	35.8	29.5	41.5	42.6	39.7	45.2
Rubavu	40.2	33.6	46.2	37.4	29.8	44.2	43.9	38.6	48.9
Nyabihu	39.7	37.1	42.1	34.9	31.8	37.6	41.4	38.8	43.7
Ngororero	51.9	48.3	55.2	36.7	32.2	40.7	52.8	49.2	56.0
Rusizi	41.6	36.5	46.5	36.7	30.2	42.8	44.3	40.0	48.4
Nyamasheke	40.1	37.7	42.4	29.8	27.9	31.5	41.0	38.5	43.4
Rulindo	45.9	41.5	50.1	36.4	26.2	44.8	47.1	43.2	50.8
Gakenke	40.4	37.1	43.4	24.0	18.8	28.7	41.2	37.9	44.2
Musanze	39.2	34.3	43.6	34.1	27.7	39.6	44.6	40.8	48.1
Burera	42.3	40.7	43.7	34.8	33.6	35.9	43.1	41.5	44.6
Gicumbi	43.8	40.4	47.0	35.6	31.1	39.4	44.4	41.0	47.6
Rwamagana	36.7	30.7	42.1	32.6	23.8	39.7	39.1	34.3	43.7
Nyagatare	35.1	31.9	38.2	31.4	26.3	36.1	36.4	33.8	38.9
Gatsibo	38.6	35.8	41.4	29.5	24.1	34.3	39.7	37.1	42.2
Kayonza	42.2	38.0	46.2	33.1	25.3	40.0	43.9	40.3	47.4
Kirehe	41.4	37.2	45.4	32.5	26.4	38.1	42.1	37.9	45.9
Ngoma	42.0	38.3	45.5	29.3	23.9	34.3	43.4	39.8	46.7
Bugesera	38.8	31.5	45.7	34.3	25.8	41.7	42.3	35.6	48.9

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Figure 5. 1: Proportion of Youth not in employment nor in education or training(NEET) by administrative sectors
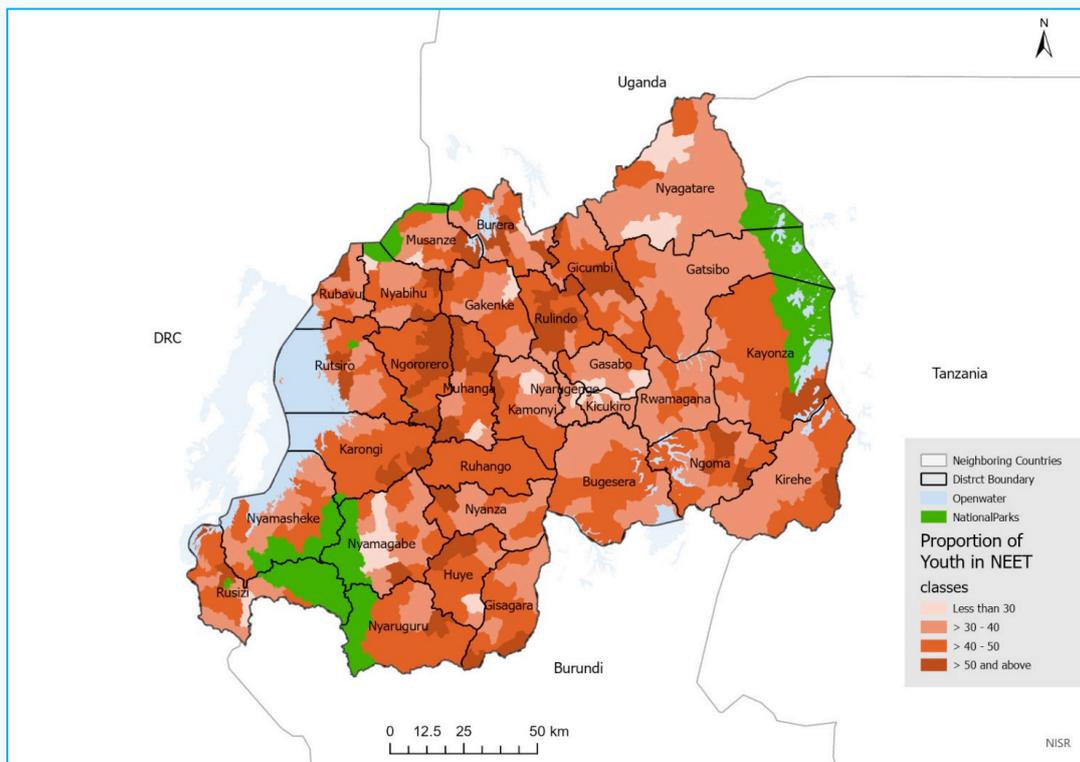
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

The figure 5.1 above shows that the proportion of youth not in employment nor in education or training by sector, it shows many sectors with highest proportion of youth not in employment nor in education or training were observed in Ngororero district while sectors with lowest

proportion of youth not in employment nor in education or training were observed in Kicukiro district.

5.2. Proportion of Youth (16-30) neither in employment , nor in education or training by district and age group

Table 5.3 depicts the proportion of the youth(16-30 years of age) who are neither in employment, nor in education or training by district and age groups. At the national level, it shows that 39.5% of these youth are neither in employment, nor in education or training. However, for those wo are in the 16-20 age group, 34.1% are neither in

employment, nor in education or training; while in the 21-25 age group, they are 43.9%, and 42.7% in the 26-30 age group. This implies that about 60% of the youth in the 16-30 age group are either employed or in education/training.

Table 5. 3: Proportion of Youth (16-30) neither in employment , nor in education or training by district and age group

District	16-20	21-25	26-30	Total
Rwanda	34.1	43.9	42.7	39.5
Nyarugenge	22.6	34.4	34.0	30.4
Gasabo	25.4	35.9	36.5	32.8
Kicukiro	19.8	32.0	35.0	29.2
Nyanza	35.4	46.2	44.7	40.8
Gisagara	40.8	47.9	44.9	44.0
Nyaruguru	36.7	51.4	51.2	44.5
Huye	34.3	45.5	44.0	40.2
Nyamagabe	31.1	43.3	41.5	37.5
Ruhango	37.0	51.5	48.4	44.0
Muhanga	34.6	48.3	48.6	42.5
Kamonyi	31.9	44.9	43.4	38.8
Karongi	34.5	51.7	52.5	44.3
Rutsiro	38.8	46.1	43.6	42.2
Rubavu	37.8	43.4	40.3	40.2
Nyabihu	35.3	44.6	41.9	39.7
Ngororero	47.1	56.3	55.3	51.9
Rusizi	33.8	48.4	45.9	41.6
Nyamasheke	32.7	46.7	45.4	40.1
Rulindo	40.3	50.6	49.4	45.9
Gakenke	35.0	44.7	44.7	40.4
Musanze	34.5	42.9	41.8	39.2
Burera	36.9	46.7	45.9	42.3
Gicumbi	38.3	48.7	47.2	43.8
Rwamagana	31.5	41.4	39.3	36.7
Nyagatare	31.5	38.6	37.0	35.1
Gatsibo	34.8	42.7	40.6	38.6
Kayonza	38.0	46.8	43.9	42.2
Kirehe	34.3	47.0	47.0	41.4
Ngoma	38.5	45.8	44.1	42.0
Bugesera	32.9	43.4	42.8	38.8

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Notably, analysis at the district level shows that the proportion of the youth (16-30 years of age), who are neither in employment, nor in education or training are most in the districts of Ngororero (51.9%), Rulindo

(45.9%), Nyaruguru (44.5%) and Karongi (44.3%). However, the analysis by the age groups shows that Ngororero (47.1%), Gisagara (40.8%) and Rulindo (40.8%) lead among the youth in the ages 16-20, who neither in employment,

nor education or training. In the 21-25 age group, Ngororero district (56.3%) still leads, followed by Korongi (51.7%) and Ruhango (51.5%); yet in the age group 26-30, Ngororero leads at 55.3%, followed by Korongi (52.5%) and Nyaruguru (51.2%), respectively. Generally, it implies

that at the ages 16-20, about 60% of these youth are either in employment, education or training; whereas, at the age groups 21-25 and 26-30, about half of these youth are either in employment, education or training.

5.3. Proportion of Youth (16-30) neither in employment , nor in education or training by district and migration status

Table 5.4 depicts the proportion of the youth (16-30 years of age) who are neither in employment, nor education or training by district and migration status. It shows that 39.5% of youth are neither in employment, nor education or training. At the national level, the analysis shows that 34.3 % of the lifetime migrant youths are neither in employment, nor in education or training, and; 41.5% of the non-migrant youth are neither in employment, nor in education or training. This probably implies that, the lifetime migrant youths are more likely to be in employment, education or training than are the non-migrant youths.

Table 5. 4: Proportion of Youth (16-30) neither in employment , nor in education or training by district and migration status

District	Lifetime Migrants	Non-Migrants	Total
Rwanda	34.3	41.5	39.5
Nyarugenge	29.4	32.1	30.4
Gasabo	30.9	36.7	32.8
Kicukiro	28.0	32.4	29.2
Nyanza	36.9	41.8	40.8
Gisagara	40.2	44.5	44.0
Nyaruguru	38.2	44.9	44.5
Huye	32.1	42.5	40.2
Nyamagabe	42.1	37.1	37.5
Ruhango	40.4	44.8	44.0
Muhanga	31.4	45.0	42.5
Kamonyi	34.7	40.6	38.8
Karongi	44.9	44.3	44.3
Rutsiro	41.9	42.2	42.2
Rubavu	35.9	41.6	40.2
Nyabihu	38.4	39.9	39.7
Ngororero	45.7	52.2	51.9
Rusizi	33.9	42.4	41.6
Nyamasheke	32.8	40.5	40.1
Rulindo	39.0	47.2	45.9
Gakenke	37.5	40.5	40.4
Musanze	33.3	40.6	39.2
Burera	39.0	42.5	42.3
Gicumbi	39.7	44.1	43.8
Rwamagana	34.0	38.7	36.7
Nyagatare	35.5	34.7	35.1
Gatsibo	37.1	39.3	38.6
Kayonza	41.0	43.0	42.2
Kirehe	44.5	39.6	41.4
Ngoma	40.2	42.5	42.0
Bugesera	36.1	40.4	38.8

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

The analysis by districts shows that Ngororero district has the highest proportion of the lifetime migrant youth of the ages 16-30 of the working age (45.7%) who are neither

in employment, nor education or training and, also with the highest proportion of the non-migrant youth of the ages 16-30 of the working age (52.2%) who are neither in

employment, nor in education or training. Following closely to Ngororero district, in terms of the lifetime migrant youths of the age 16-30 who are neither in employment, nor in education or training are Karongi

(44.9%) and Kirehe (44.5%). However, among the non-migrant youth (16-30 years of age) who are neither in employment, nor in education or training are Ngororero (52.2%), Rulindo (47.2%) and Muhanga (45%).

5.4.   Proportion of Youth (16-30) neither in employment , nor in education or training by area of residence and highest level of education.

Table 5.5 shows the proportion of youth in the ages 16-30 who are neither in employment, nor in education or training by area of residence and highest level of education. The analysis shows that, in total, 39.5% of the youth (16-30 years of age) who are neither in employment, nor in education or training in Rwanda. However, the variations by area of residence show that

those in the rural areas (43%) as compared to those in the urban areas (32%) are neither in employment, nor in education or training. It is worthy of note that, even among the youth who never attended schooling, the highest proportion of not being in employment are in the rural area (60.2%) compared to the urban areas (54.1%).

Table 5. 5: Proportion of Youth (16-30) neither in employment , nor in education or training by area of residence and highest level of education

Highest level of education attended	Rwanda	Urban	Rural
Never attended	58.8	54.1	60.2
Primary	47.5	38.3	50.2
Post-primary	31.6	29.9	32.6
Lower-Secondary	30.0	27.9	31.0
Upper-Secondary	27.6	28.2	27.0
University	19.7	20.9	16.5
Total	39.5	32.0	43.0

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

The analysis further observes that proportion of the youth of ages 16-30 who are neither in employment, nor in education or training, either in totality or by areas of residence are highest among those who don't have education/never attended (58.8%) and decreases progressively through primary level (47.5%), post primary (31.6%), lower secondary (30.0%), upper secondary (27.6%) through university level (19.7%). This implies that

those with university level of highest education were the least likely to not being in employment, education or training. A similar trend is observed in the urban and rural areas, respectively as follows: never attended (54.1% and 60.2%); primary (38.3% and 50.2%); post primary (29.9% and 32.6%); lower secondary (27.9 and 31.0%); upper secondary (28.2% and 27.0%), and; university (20.9% and 16.5%).

5.5. Proportion of Youth (16-30) neither in employment , nor in education or training by highest education certificates and area of residence

Table 5.6 depicts the proportion of the youth of ages 16-30, who are neither in employment , nor in education or training by highest education certificates obtained and area of residence. It provides proportions according to level of education completed, while the previous accounts only for education levels attended. It is observed that, in Rwanda, the proportion of the youth of ages 16-30 who are neither in employment, nor in education or training is 40%; while in the urban and rural areas they are 32% and 43%, respectively.

Table 5. 6: Proportion of Youth (16-30) neither in employment , nor in education or training by highest education certificates and area of residence.

Highest Certificate Obtained	Rwanda	Urban	Rural
None	48.5	41.1	50.4
Primary school certificate	39.8	32.5	42.6
Post primary certificate	31.2	29.5	32.3
O'level Certificate	25.6	24.4	26.4
Upper secondary certificate	30.8	29.5	32.4
TVET certificate	22.4	22.5	22.4
University degree/diploma	24.8	25.7	22.2
Total	39.5	32.0	43.0

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

The analysis shows that irrespective of the highest education certificate attained, the youth of the ages 16-30, with no certificate are the highest (48.5%) with neither employment, nor in education or training, and also the highest by urban (41.1%) and rural (50.4%) areas of residence. However, it is important to note that between the youth with TVET certificate and university degree/diploma as their highest education certificates, those with TVET certificates were least likely (22.4%) to be neither in employment, nor in education or training as compared to their counterparts with university degree/diploma certificates (24.8%).

Similar differentials are observed in the urban and rural areas, when comparing the proportion of the youth of the ages 16-30 who neither have employment, nor education or training, and have TVET certificates against university degree/diploma certificates; whereby, the TVET certificate holders are (urban, 22.5%; rural, 22.4%) compared to the university degree/diploma certificate holders (urban, 25.7%; rural, 22.2%)

5.6. Proportion of Youth (16-30) neither in employment , nor in education or training by area of residence and languages of literacy

Table 5.7 shows the proportion of the youth, who are neither in employment, nor in education or training by area of residence and language of literacy. At the national level, the analysis shows that there are 53.6 % of such youth who have 'none' language of literacy; while they are 46.6% in the urban and 54.8% in the rural areas. Among the youth residing in Rwanda, who can read, write and understand Kinyarwanda language, 44.8% are neither in employment nor in education or training, the aforementioned proportion is 37.0% among youth in urban areas and 47.6% among youth in rural areas of Rwanda.

On the other hand, among youth in Rwanda, who can read, write and understand English language, 31.4% are neither in employment nor in education or training, the proportion is 25.8% in urban areas and 42.4% in rural areas of Rwanda.

Table 5. 7: Proportion of Youth (16-30) neither in employment , nor in education or training by area of residence and languages of literacy

Language of literacy	Rwanda	Urban	Rural
None	53.6	46.6	54.8
Kinyarwanda	44.8	37.0	47.6
English	31.4	25.8	42.4
Kinyarwanda & English	26.3	25.7	26.7
French	46.1	37.0	62.7
Kinyarwanda & French	40.4	37.6	43.3
English & French	26.1	22.2	56.8
Kinyarwanda & English & French	24.8	23.8	26.2
Swahili	53.4	45.8	61.5
Kinyarwanda & Swahili	38.8	36.2	43.9
English & Swahili	27.3	26.2	33.8
Kinyarwanda & English & Swahili	26.5	27.5	25.2
French & Swahili	41.4	39.7	50.6
Kinyarwanda & French & Swahili	43.4	40.4	54.0
English & French & Swahili	24.6	22.3	53.6
Kinyarwanda & English & French & Swahili	24.3	24.7	23.5
Other	60.0	44.1	64.2
Kinyarwanda & other	43.9	28.6	50.8
English & other	22.5	19.1	34.3
Kinyarwanda & English & other	26.4	24.3	30.3
French & other	49.3	34.6	70.1
Kinyarwanda & French & other	44.3	35.2	55.5
English & French & other	20.9	14.8	56.4
Kinyarwanda & English & French & other	20.9	18.2	29.4
Swahili & other	55.6	41.5	69.1
Kinyarwanda & Swahili & other	29.9	25.4	39.1
English & Swahili & other	22.3	19.4	36.8
Kinyarwanda & English & Swahili & other	26.2	25.6	28.1
French & Swahili & other	37.0	31.2	75.0
Kinyarwanda & French & Swahili & other	30.8	28.8	37.1
English & French & Swahili & other	18.7	14.8	50.0
Kinyarwanda & English & French & Swahili & other	22.6	21.5	26.4
Not stated	97.2	98.9	92.7
Total	39.5	32.0	43.0

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The working age population in Rwanda context is 16 years and above. The RPHC5 Conducted in 2022 shows that that there are 7,976,132 people in the working age population; which is around 60% of the population living in Rwanda.

The RPHC5 results show that about half of the working age population have no certificate, 28% have primary school certificate, 8% have upper secondary certificate, 7.5% have O' level certificate. On the other hand when considering people living in urban areas of Rwanda 32% of the working age population have no certificate, while in the rural areas of Rwanda, 57.5% of the working age population have no certificate. The analysis by sex shows that for both the male and female working age population, almost half of them don't have any certificates (49% and 51%, respectively). Notably, in both the urban and rural areas, the highest certificate attained by most of the male and female working age population is primary school certificate (27% and 28%), respectively.

The results show that in Rwanda, The employment-to-population ratio stood at 45.9 percent, It is lower in Females (40.2 percent) comparing to males (52.4%). On the other side, it was observed that the employment-to-population ratio is higher in urban areas of Rwanda(53.5 percent) than in rural areas(42.7%)
At the national level, it shows that around 40% of youth are neither in employment, nor in education or training,

while by sex, the findings show that 44% of the female, compared to 35% of the male are neither in employment, nor education or training.

Taking into account the current Rwanda's employment to population ratio status and an annual population growth rate, the high rate of unskilled nature of the bulk of the labour force , require Rwanda to support small and medium enterprises, create jobs in agriculture productivity, agribusiness, and agro-industry. Moreover, consistent joints for addressing the skills mismatch, linking the development projects with capacity development such as reskilling, upskilling and apprenticeship, and supporting quality improvement and access for TVET and lifelong learning are essential criteria for improving the employability and productivity of workers in Rwanda.

The Government of Rwanda and other stakeholders in line with education or employment should continue and scale up support to the youth to create the jobs by providing trainings on job creation and providing start-up capital for them to initiate their own businesses. Improving of access and quality basic education by continuing making possible for children to study for free in primary education as well as in secondary education throughout 12 years basic education program is fundamental to achieving sustained economic growth.

ANNEX A: CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE

This annex provides the key pages of the Census questionnaires. The full questionnaires including all cover sheets can be obtained from the NISR.

As mentioned above, two different types of questionnaires were administered, one for private households and one for institutional households. The questionnaire for private households contained a person record, a household record and a mortality record. The questionnaire for institutional households contained only a person record.

A.1. Private household Questionnaire

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING		NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA

P.O. Box 6139 Kigali   Tel: +250-788383103
Hotline: 4321   E-mail: info@statistics.gov.rw

GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS
16 – 30 AUGUST 2022

Legal Basis: Law n° 45/2013 of 16/06/2013 on the organisation of statistical activities in Rwanda.

CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE (PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD)

SECTION ML: LOCALISATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLD

ML01.	PROVINCE/KIGALI CITY:	|__|
ML02.	DISTRICT:	|__||__|
ML03.	SECTOR:	|__|__|
ML04.	CELL:	|__|__|
ML05.	VILLAGE:	|__|__|
ML06.	ENUMERATION AREA (N0 EA):	|__|__|
ML07.	AREA OF RESIDENCE (1.URBAN 2.RURAL) :...	|__|
ML08.	BUILDING NUMBER:	|__|__|__|
ML09.	HOUSEHOLD NUMBER:	|__|__|__|
ML10.	FOOT PRINT NUMBER (as it is shown on the map) :...	|__|__|__|
ML11.	GPS COORDINATES:	Latitude: |__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|
		Longitude: |__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|
ML12.	DISTANCE:	|__|__|__|

ML13.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE: 1. Private HH 2. Institutional HH |____|	

My names is ...., I work for the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda as the enumerator of the General Population and housing census. The objective of the general population census is to have the full enumeration of all Rwandan residents as well as their key characteristics; for the planning of the well-being of Rwandan residents. I wish to talk with the head of the household. In general, the interview will last 30 min. All provided answers will be kept confidential. I hope that you accept the interview, as your responses are very important for the country.

ML14	CONSENT: 1. Interview accepted => **P01A (Start by making a list of HH members)** 2. Interview is not done	|____|

ML15.	THE REASON OF NO INTERVIEW:	1.Uninhabited dwelling 2. Dwelling turned into business building 3.Dwelling destroyed 4.Refused 5.All residents are absents during the whole period of enumeration 6. The house is still inhabited by some members of HH

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE (List of household members and visitors)

N°	Name(s) of household members and visitors
Serial Number	**1. Resident household members** **INSTRUCTION:** WRITE THE NAMES OF ALL RESIDENT MEMBERS WHO WERE PRESENT OR ABSENT IN THE REFERENCE CENSUS NIGHT: (15-16/08/2022) ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING ORDER: 1.Household head 2.Spouse 3.Household head son or daughter 4.Household adoptive child 5.Father/ Mother 6.Father-in-law/Mother-in-law 7.Brother-in-law/Sister-in-law 8.Brother/Sister 9.Grand Child 10. Son/Daughter-in-law 11.Other relative 12.House help 13.Non- relative 14.Unknown relationship to household head **2. Visitors** RECORD THE NAMES OF ALL VISITORS WHO SPENT THE CENSUS NIGHT WITHIN THE HOUSEHOLD (IF ANY). (Please remember that visitors should be recorded after recording resident members)
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
17	
19	
20	

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

FOR ALL MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

P01A: Serial Number of the person

P01B: Surname of the person:..

P01C: Other names of the person..

P02: What is [NAME]'s relationship to the Head of Household?

01.Household head	08. Brother/Sister
02.Spouse	09. Grand Child
03.Son or daughter	10. Son/Daughter-in-law
04.Adoptive child	11. Other relative
05.Father/ Mother	12. House help
06.Father-in-law/Mother-in-law	13. Non-relative
07.Bother-in-law/Sister-in-law	14. Unknown relationship

P03: What is [NAME]'s Sex?   1.Male
2.Female

P04: How old was [NAME] at his/her Last Birthday?
NOTE: RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS

P05A: In which month was [NAME] born?

P05B: In which year was [NAME] born?
NOTE: RECORD 9999, IF THE YEAR IS UNKNOWN

P06: What is [NAME]'s marital status?
ALL PERSONS AGED 12 YEARS AND ABOVE
1.Married to one wife/husband officially
2.Married to one wife/husband not officially
3.Live in a polygamous union
4.Divorced
5. Separated
6. Never married
7. Widowed

P07A: Is [NAME] usual resident or was a visitor on census night?
1.   Usual resident
2.   Visitor => GO TO THE NEXT PERSON

P07B: Did [NAME] sleep in this household on census night?
1.   Yes, slept in this HH (PR)
2.   No, did not sleep in this HH (AR)

SECTION S: HOUSEHOLD SUMMARY TABLE

Residence status	Both sexes	Male	Female
Present Resident (PR)			
Absent Resident (AR)			
Total Resident (PR+AR)			
Visitors(VIS)			
Total Enumerated			

ALL RESIDENT(P07A=1) AGED 12 YEARS AND AB0VE

P08A: How many spouses does [NAME] have?   => P08C
(FOR MEN IN POLYGAMOUS UNION ONLY)
IF THE NUMBER OF SPOUSES IS 8 OR ABOVE, WRITE 8
IF THE NUMBER OF SPOUSES IS UKNOWN WRITE 9

P08B: What is the rank of [NAME] to His Husband?
(FOR FEMALE IN POLYGAMOUS UNION ONLY)
IF THE RANK IS 8 OR ABOVE, WRITE 8. IF THE RANK IS UKNOWN WRITE 9

P08C: How old was [NAME] when he/she first got married or lived together with his/her partner (AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE)?
RESERVED FOR ALL PERSONS WHO RESPOND 1,2,3,4,5, AND 7 ON
QUESTION P06   IF THE AGE AT THE FIRST MARRIAGE IS NOT KNOWN, WRITE 99

FOR RESIDENTS ONLY (P07=1)

P09A: was [NAME] born in Rwanda or abroad?
1.In Rwanda
2. Abroad   =>P09C

P09B: In which District was [NAME] born? =>P10A

SELECT ONE DISTRICT FROM THE LIST OF ALL DISTRICTS

P09C: In which Country was [NAME] born?
(SELECT THE COUNTRY FROM WORLD COUNTRIES LIST)

P10A: How many years has [NAME] been living continuously in [District]?
- Record 000 if less than 1 year
- Record 888 if the residence has not changed since birth
- If the residence has not changed since birth =>P12A

P10B: Prior to come living in [district], was [NAME] residing in Rwanda or abroad
1.In Rwanda
2.Abroad   =>P11B

P11A: In which District was [NAME] residing previously?
(SELECT THE DISTRICT FROM THE LIST OF ALL DISTRICTS)
=>P12A

P11B: In which Country was [NAME] residing previously?
(Select the country among the world countries List)

P12A: Is there any member of this household who does not have Rwandan Nationality?
1.Yes (Choose all non-Rwandans from the list of Household members
2.No   (Make all Rwandans) => P13

P12B: What is [NAME]'s nationality?
CHOOSE THE NATIONALITY FROM WORLD COUNTRIES LIST

P13 What is [NAME's] Religious affiliation?

01.Catholic	
02.ADEPR	08.Traditional/Animist
03.Protestant	09. Other religion
04.Adventist	10. No Religion
05.Other Christians	11. Not stated
06.Muslim	99. Do not Know
07. Jehovah witness	

P14: What is [NAME]'s Medical insurance?

1.Mutuelle	5. Employer
2.RSSB (former RAMA)	6. Private insurance companies
3.MMI	7. NGOs
4.Schools	8. None 9. Do not know

DISABILITY: FOR RESIDENT AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE

P15: In this household, does any member have difficulty seeing?
1.Yes
2.None of the Household members has the difficulty =>P16

P15A: Who has difficulty seeing?
CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

P15AA: Does [NAME] wear glasses?
1. Yes   2. No =>P15B

P15AB: Does [NAME] continue to have difficulties even when wearing glasses?
1. Yes   2. No =>P16

P15B: Would you say [NAME] has Some difficulty seeing, a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all?
0. No difficulty (To be filled by CAPI if P15AA==2 OR P15AB==2)
1.Some difficulty   2.A lot of difficulty   3.Cannot see at all

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

DISABILITY: FOR RESIDENT AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE

P16: In this household, does any member have difficulty hearing?
1.Yes
2.None of Household member has the difficulty **=>P17**

P16A: Who has difficulty hearing?
CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

P16AA: Does [NAME] use hearing aid?
1. Yes   2. No **=>P16B**

P16AB: Does [NAME] continue to have hearing difficulties even if using hearing aid?
1. Yes
2. No **=>P17** (After the automatic fill in of modality "No difficulty" by CAPI on P16B)

P16B: Would you say [NAME] has Some hearing difficulty, a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all
0. No difficulty   1.Some difficulty
2.A lot of difficulty   3.Cannot hear at all

P17: In this household, does any member have difficulty walking or Climbing steps?
1.Yes   2.None of Household member has the difficulty **=>P18**

P17A: Who has difficulty walking or climbing steps?
CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

P17B: Would you say Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all?
0. No difficulty   1.Some difficulty
2. A lot of difficulty   3. Cannot walk or climbing steps at all

P18: In this household, does any member has difficulty communicating, for example being understood by others?
1.Yes
2.None of Household member has the difficulty **=>P19**

P18A: Who has difficulty communicating, for example being understood?
CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

P18B: Would you say Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all?
0. No difficulty   1.Some difficulty
2.A lot of difficulty   3.Cannot communicate at all

P19: In this household, does any member have difficulty remembering or concentrating?
1.Yes
2.None of Household member has the difficulty **=>P20**

P19A: Who has difficulty remembering or concentrating?
CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

P19B: Would you say Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all?
0. No difficulty
1.Some difficulty
2.A lot of difficulty
3.Cannot remember or concentrate at all

P20: In this household, does any member have difficulty with self-care such as washing all over or dressing?
1.Yes
2.None of Household member has the difficulty **=>P21**

P20A: Who has difficulty with self-care such as washing all over or dressing?
CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

P20B: Would you say Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all
0. No difficulty
1. Some difficulty
2. A lot of difficulty
3. Cannot do at all

P21: In this household, Does any member have short stature?
1.Yes
2.None of Household member has the difficulty **=>P22**

P21A: Who has a problem of short stature?
CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

P22: In this household, does any member have albinism?
1.Yes   2.None of Household member has the difficulty **=>P23A**

P22A: Who has a difficulty with albinism?
CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

ALL RESIDENT AGED LESS THAN 18 YEAS OLD

P23A: Is [NAME]'s biological mother alive?
1.Yes
2.No
9.Don't know   **=>P23C**

P23B: Does [NAME]'s biological mother live in this household?
1.Yes   2.No **=> P23C**

P23BB: Who is [NAME]'s biological mother?

FROM THE LIST OF ALL FEMALES AGED [THE AGE OF CHILD +10] YRS OR ABOVE CHOOSE THE MOTHER

P23C: Is [NAME]'s biological father alive?
1.Yes
2.No
9.Don't know   **=>P24**

P23D: Does [NAME]'s biological father live in this household?
1.Yes 2.No **=>P24**

P23DD: Who is [NAME]'s biological father?

FROM THE LIST OF ALL MALES AGED [THE AGE OF CHILD +15] YRS OR ABOVE CHOOSE THE FATHER

P24: Was [NAME]'s birth registered in the Civil Registration books?
1.Yes **=> P29**
2.No
9.Don't know

QUESTION P25 IS FOR THOSE WHO HAVE 18 YEARS OLD AND ABOVE AND THOSE WITH LESS THAN 18 YEARS BUT RESPONDED 2 AND 9 IN QUESTION P24

P25: What is the type of official identification document does [NAME] have?
01.Rwandan Identity Card   09. Refugee ID
02.Foreign Identity Card   10. Rwanda Birth Certificate
03.Rwandan Passport   11. Foreign Birth Certificate
04.Foreign Passport   12. Embassy/ Consular issued Documents
05.Rwandan Nationality Certificate   13. No document
06.Foreign Nationality Certificate   14. Other (specify)
07.Refugee travel document   99. Don't know
08. Proof of registration for refugees

QUESTION P25A-P28 ARE FOR THOSE WHO ANSWERED 13 ON P25

P25A: Why does [NAME] not have any official identification document?
1. In process looking for it   4. Personal reasons
2. The request got rejected   5. Other reason(specify)
3. Under required age   9. Do not know

P26: What is the Nationality of [NAME]'s Parents?
1. Both are Rwandan
2. One is Rwandan
3. Both are non-Rwandan
9. Don't know
IF P25A=1 or 3 AND P26=1 **=>P29**

P27: Are [NAME]'s Parents still alive?
FOR RESIDENT AGED 18 YEAS OLD OR MORE
1. Yes Both   3. No
2. Yes, one of them   9. Don't know

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

P28: Do Parents of [NAME] have or had legal Residence in Rwanda?
1. Yes Both   3. No
2. Yes, one of them   9. Don't know

EDUCATION: ALL HOUSEHOLD RESIDENTS

P29: Has [NAME], previously attended or is currently attending school / ECD?
1. Has previously attended
2. Is currently attending
3. Has never attended **=>P32**

P30A: What is the highest level of education did [NAME] attend or is currently attending?

1. ECD **=>P32**
2. Nursery
3. Primary
4. INGOBOKA /Vocational training
5. Lower secondary   6. Upper secondary   7. Tertiary

P30B: How many years of school did [NAME] complete successfully at that level?   YEARS

WRITE 99 IF THE NUMBER OF COMLETED YEAR IS UNKOWN

P31: What is the highest certificate/degree [NAME] obtained?

THE QUESTION IS ASKED IF P30A IS 3,4,5,6 ,7

1. Primary school certificate
2. Post primary certificate (CE/FM/TVET I/TVET II)
3. EMA/ENTA
4. O' level Certificate
5. A3/D4/D5
6. A2/D6/D7
7. TVET certificate III
8. TVET certificate IV
9. TVET certificate V
10. TVET advanced diploma (A1)
11. Diploma(A1): D6+2-3yrs
12. Bachelor(A0): D6+3-6yrs
13. Post Graduate Diploma
14. Masters: Bachelor+1-2yrs
15. Doctorate(PhD)
16. None   99. Do not know

QUESTIONS P32 -P36 ARE RESERVED FOR PERSONS AGED 10 YEARS OLD AND ABOVE

P32: Can [NAME] read, write and understand the following languages? MORE THAN ONE LANGUAGE IS ALLOWED
READ MODALITIES STARTING BY KINYARWANDA
1. Kinyarwanda   8. Swahili
2. English   16. Other
4. French   0. None

P33: Has [NAME] ever attended or currently attending Informal adult literacy Program?
(RESERVED FOR THOSE WHO ANSWERED P29=3 OR P30A<4 AND P30B<4)
1. Yes, Still Attending
2. Yes, Completed
3. Never attended

INTERNET ACCESS

P34: Did [NAME] use internet in the last 12 months?
1. Yes
2. No **=>P36A**
9. Don't know **=>P36A**

P35: Where does [NAME] often access Internet?
1. From Home
2. From work place
3. From School/Place of Education
4. From Another Person's home
5. From Community Internet access facility
6. From cyber café/From Commercial Internet Access facility
7. Other

MOBILE PHONE OWNERSHIP

P36A: Does any member of this household own the mobile phone?
1. Yes   2. **=>P37**

P36B: Who own the mobile phone among members of the household? CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HH MEMBERS

P36C: What type of mobile phone does [NAME] have?
1. Smart phone
2. Ordinary phone with radio
3. Ordinary phone without radio

IF ONE HAS BOTH TYPE, CHOOSE SMART PHONE

EMPLOYMENT: FOR RESIDENTS AGED 16 YEARS OLD AND ABOVE

P37: During the last 7 days, did [NAME] do at least one of the following even if only for one hour?
-Work for wage or salary, commission or tips
-Work for pay in kind
-Work in own business
-Helped unpaid in a family business or a job of a family member
-Farming for pay in cash or in Kind
-Self-employed in farming/fishing/forestry mainly for market
-As paid internees
1. Yes **=>P46**   2. No

P38: During the last 7 days, did [NAME] have a paid job or a business from which he/she was temporarily absent and for which he/she expects to return?
1. Yes   2. No **=>P42**

P39: What was the main reason for which [NAME] was absent from work during the last 7 days?
1. Sick leave due to own illness or injury   **=>P46**
2. Annual leave/ maternity leave
3. Seasonal worker   **=>P42**
4. Business closed due to COVID-19
5. Self or Family in Quarantine
6. Laid off because of COVID-19 while business continued
7. Not able to go to work due to COVID-19 movement restrictions
8. Other

P40: Does [NAME] continue receiving an income from his/her job during absence?
1. Yes **=>P46**
2. No   9. Don't know

P41: Was [NAME] planning to go to work for a period less than 3 months?
1. Yes **=>P46**
2. No
9. Don't know

P42: During the last four weeks did [NAME] work in farming, fishing or hunting mainly for own consumption
1. Yes
2. No

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

ONLY FOR THOSE AGED 16 YEARS AND ABOVE	FOR RESIDENT WOMEN AGED 10 YEARS AND ABOVE

P43: During the last four weeks did [NAME] look for a paid job or tried to start a profit job?
  1.Yes =>P45
  2.No

P44: In the last 4 weeks, did [NAME] find a profit job or was planning to start his/her own business?
  1. Yes
  2. No

P45: If a paid job or business opportunity become available, could [NAME] have started work during the last 7 days or within the next two weeks?
  1.Yes
  2.No ⎤ =>P50A

P46 What is [NAME]'s institutional sector of employment?
  READ ANSWERS FOR RESPONDENT
1.Public institution/enterprise
2.Mixed public and private enterprise
3.Private in non-agriculture activities
4.Private in agriculture activities
5.VUP
6.International NGO/International organization"
7.Local NGO/Religious organization
8.Cooperative
9.Household(Domestic workers)

P47: What is the main product, service or activity of [NAME]' place of work? (Explain):
....
                    P47A. ISIC

P48: What was [NAME]'s main occupation (main duty) during the last 7 days?
Main occupation:...
Example: Teacher in primary school, Vegetable seller, House help, Taxi Driver   **P48A. ISCO**

P49: In this job, is [NAME]' working as…?
  (What is [NAME]'s status in employment?)
        READ ANSWERS FOR RESPONDENT
1.Employee
2.Paid apprentice/Internee
3.Employer (with regular employees)
4.Own account worker (without regular employees)
5.Member of cooperative
6.Contributing family worker
7.Other

P50A: Has [NAME] ever given a live birth?
  1.Yes
  2.No   =>Next Person

P50B_Boys: How many live boys has [NAME] ever had?

P50B_Girls: How many live girls has [NAME] ever had?

P50C_Boys: Among those boys how many are still alive?
    TO BE ASKED IF P50B_BOYS>0

P50C_Girls: Among those girls how many are still alive?
    TO BE ASKED IF P50B_GIRLS>0

P51A: During the 12 months prior to the census night (From 16/08/2021-15/08/2022) Did [NAME] give a live birth?
  1.Yes
  2.No   =>Next Person

P51B_Boys: How many live boys did [NAME] have during the 12 Months prior to the census night (From 16/08/2021-15/08/202)

P51B_Girls: How many live girls did [NAME] have during the 12 Months prior to the census night (From 16/08/2021-15/08/2022)?

P51C_Boys: Among those boys how many are still alive?
TO BE ASKED IF P51B_BOYS>0

P51C_Girls: Among those girls how many are still alive?
TO BE ASKED IF P51B_GIRLS>0

    =>GO TO NEXT PERSON/SECTION H

SECTION H: HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

TYPE OF HABITAT

H01: What the type of Habitat?

1. Planned rural settlement
2. Integrated Model Village
3. Old settlement
4. Unplanned clustered rural housing (Dispersed/Isolated housing)"
5. Modern planned urban area
6. Spontaneous/Squatter housing
6. Spontaneous/Squatter housing in Rural area
8. Other type of housing

TYPE OF BUILDING

H02: What is the Type of Building?
1. House occupied by one household
2. House occupied by several households
3. Storey building occupied by one household
4. Storey building occupied by many households
5. Several buildings in a compound occupied by one household
6. Several buildings in a compound occupied by several households"
7. Other

TENURE STATUS

H03: What is the tenure status of the housing Unit?
1. Owner (Even when he/she is still paying the bank loan) => **H05**
2. Tenant
3. Hire purchase(Having payment contract with the owner) => **H05**
4. Free lodging
5. Staff housing
6. Temporary camp or settlement
7. Other

H04: Is this Household has its own housing unit in this village or elsewhere?

　　1.Yes　　　　　2.No

MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF

H05: What is the main material used for the roof?
(In case of a store building, consider the roof of the last floor)
1. Iron Sheets
2. Local tiles
3. Industrial tiles
4. Asbestos
5. Concrete
6. Cartoons/Sheeting/ all non-durable roofing materials
7. Grass
8. Other

MAIN MATERIAL OF THE WALLS

H06: What is the main material used for the exterior walls?
1. Wood with mud and cement
2. Wood with mud without cement
3. Sun dried bricks with cement
4. Sun dried bricks without cement
5. All non-durable wall materials (Cartoons/Sheathing)
6. Cement blocks
7. Concrete
8. Stones with cement
9. Stones without cement
10. Timber
11. Burnt bricks with cement
12. Burnt bricks without cement
13. Other

MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR

H07: What is the main material used for the floor?

1. Earth　　　　　　6. Wooden floor
2. Dung hardened　　7. Ceramic/clays/Granite tiles
3. Concrete　　　　　8. Cement
4. Stones　　　　　　9. Other
5. Burnt bricks

NUMBER OF ROOMS

H08: How many rooms do the housing units have, including bathrooms, toilets, kitchen, store rooms?

NUMBER OF ROOMS FOR SLEEPING

H09: How many   rooms are used for sleeping?

H10: Are Sleeping rooms for Boys separated from those for Girls?
1. Yes
2. No
3. NA

MAIN SOURCE OF WATER

H11: What is the main source of water used by your household for general purposes such as cooking and handwashing?
1. Internal pipe-born water
2. Pipe-born water in the compound
3. Pipe-born water from the neighbor HH
4. Public tap out of the compound
5. Tube Well /Borehole
6. Protected Spring/Well
7. Unprotected Spring/Well
8. Rain water
9. Tanker Truck
10. River/Lake/Pond/Stream/Irrigation Channel "
11. Lake/Stream/Pond/Surface water
12. Other

SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

H12: What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?
1. Internal pipe-born water
2. Pipe-born water in the compound
3. Pipe-born water from the neighbor HH
4. Public tap out of the compound
5. Tube Well /Borehole
6. Protected Spring/Well
7. Unprotected Spring/Well
8. Rain water
9. Tanker Truck
10. River/Lake/Pond/Stream/Irrigation Channel
11. Lake/Stream/Pond/Surface water
12. Mineral water
13. Other

SECTION H: HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

H22B: "How many (Type of livestock) do you have now and in which district are they located?"

Livestock type	Number	Location/District
01. Local breed cows		
02. Exotic breed cows		
03. Cross breed cows		
04. Local goats		
05. Exotic goats		
06. Cross goats		
07. Local sheep		
08. Exotic sheep		
09. Local pigs		
10. Exotic pig		
11. Cross pig		
12. Rabbits		
13. Broiler chicken		
14. Layers chicken		
15. Dual purpose chicken		
16. Local chicken		
17. Duck		
18. Turkey		
19. Other poultry		
20. Camel		
21. Bees hive		
22. Dogs		
23. Others		

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

H23: During the last 12 months did any member of this household grow crop?
(DO NOT INCLUDE AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES DONE IN KITCHEN GARDEN)
1. Yes
2. NO →H28A

H23A: Where were agricultural activities done?

1. In household owned land
2. In rented land (in cash or in kind payment or for free)
3. In both households owned land and in rented land

H24: " What types of crops did your household grow in last 12 months?

01. Maize		12. Yams& Taro	
02. Rice		13. Cooking Banana	
03. Sorghum		14. Dessert Banana	
04. Wheat		15. Banana for Beer	
05. Bean		16. Vegetables	
06. Pea		17. Tea	
07. Groundnut		18. Coffee	
08. Soybean		19. Sugarcane	
09. Cassava		20. Pyrethrum	
10. Sweet potato		21. Flowers	
11. Irish potato		22. Others, specify…	

H25: What type of vegetables that household grew in last 12 months? Ask this question if on question H24 vegetables is in selected crops"

ASK THIS QUESTION IF H24=16			
01. Amaranths		13. Garlic	
02. Tomato		14. Lettuce	
03. Cabbage		15. Broccoli	
04. Onion		16. Spinach	
05. Carrot		17. Celery	
06. Eggplant		18. Leeks	
07. Black eggplant		19. Pumpkin	
08. Sweet pepper		20. Cocumber	
09. Pepper		21. Mushroom	
10. Cauliflower		22. Chayote	
11. French beans		23. Cassava Leaves	
12. beetroot		24. Other vegetables	

H26: "How many tea trees does your households has? Ask this question if on question H24 tea tree is in selected crops

H27: How many coffee trees does your households has? Ask this question if on question H24 Coffee tree is in selected crops

H28A: Does your household has any fruit tree?
1. Yes   2. No => Go to Section M

H28B: What Type and How many (fruit trees) does your household grow?

	28BA: Type	28BB: How many trees do you have?
1. Avocado		
2. Orange		
3. Papaya		
4. Guava		
5. Lemon		
6. Mango		
7. Mandarin		
8. Jack fruits		
9. Beefheart		
10. Passion fruits		
11. Pineapple		
12. Tree tomato		
13. Watermelon		
14. Strawberry		
15. Other fruit		

SECTION M: MORTALITY

M1: Is there any member of the household who died 12 months prior to the census night (16/08/2021-15/08/2022)?
                       1.Yes   2.No   => End of the interview

If there was a death in the HH during the 12 months prior to the census night ,Write their Names and ask the following questions

S/N	M2: Names	M3: SEX	M4: AGE at Death	M4A:Age at death for infants	M5: Place of death	M6: Manner of Death	If the Deceased Person was a female aged 10-49 years, we ask the following questions:		
	Write the names of those who died during the last 12 months	1.Male 2.Female	How old was [NAME] when (he/she) died? IF THE AGE IS 1 YEAR OR ABOVE => M5 (Record 000 if less than 1 year)	How many months or days [NAME] had before dying? RECORD THE ANSWER IN MONTHS IF THE AGE WAS FROM 1 TO 11 MONTHS. RECORD THE ANSWER IN DAYS IF THE AGE WAS FROM 0 TO 29 DAYS	where the death for the [NAME] took place? 1. At community 2. At health facilities	"What is the manner of death of [NAME]? 1.Natural cause/disease 2.Accident 3.Suicide 4. Homicide 9. Don't know IF THE ANSWER IS 2-9 =>Next Person End if no other died person	M7: "Did [NAME] death occur while Pregnant? 1.Yes => Next Person 2.No	M8: "Did the death Occur during the childbirth? 1.Yes =>Next Person 2.No	M9: "Did the death occur during the 6 weeks' period following the termination of pregnancy? 1: Yes =>Next Person 2: No=>Next Person =>Next Person End if no other died person
1	……….	☐	☐☐☐	☐☐☐ 1:days 2:months ☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2	……….	☐	☐☐☐	☐☐☐ 1:days 2:months ☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
3	……….	☐	☐☐☐	☐☐☐ 1:days 2:months ☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

A.2. Institutional households: person record

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

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GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS
16 – 30 AUGUST 2022

Legal Basis: Law n° 45/2013 of 16/06/2013 on the organisation of statistical activities in Rwanda.

CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE (INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLD)

SECTION IL: LOCALISATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLD

IL01.	PROVINCE/KIGALI CITY :	|__|
IL02.	DISTRICT:	|__|
IL03.	SECTOR:	|__|__|
IL04 .	CELL:	|__|__|
IL05.	VILLAGE:	|__|__|
IL06 .	ENUMERATION AREA (N0 EA) :	|__|__|
IL07.	AREA OF RESIDENCE(1.URBAN 2.RURAL) :	|__|
IL08.	BUILDING NUMBER:	|__|__|__|
IL09.	INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLD NUMBER:	|__|__|__|
IL10.	FOOT PRINT NUMBER (as it is shown on the map) :.................................	|__|__|__|
IL11.	GPS COORDINATES: Latitude: ....|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|	
	Longitude: ....|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|	
IL12.	DISTANCE:	|__|__|__|

IL13.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE: 1. Private HH 2. Institutional	|____|
IL13A. ENUMERATION GROUP NUMBER		|____|____|

My names is ...., I work for the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda as the enumerator of the General Population and housing census. The objective of the general population census is to have the full enumeration of all Rwandan residents as well as their key characteristics; for the planning of the well-being of Rwandan residents. I wish to have an interview that will last 10 min with you. All provided answers will be kept confidential. I hope that you accept the interview as your responses are very important for the country.

IL14	CONSENT: 1. Interview accepted =>**P01A** 2. Interview is not done	|____|
IL15.	THE REASON OF NO INTERVIEW: 1. Uninhabited dwelling 2. Dwelling turned into business building 3. Dwelling destroyed 4. Refused 5. All residents are absents during the whole period of enumeration	|____|

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

FOR ALL RESIDENT IN THE INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLD

P01A: Serial Number of the person

P01B : Surname of the person: ……………………………………

P01C: Other names of the Person: ……………………………..

P03 : What is [NAME]'s Sex?
                1.Male
                2.Female

P04: How old was [NAME] at his/her Last Birthday?
    Note: Record age in completed years

P05A: In which month [NAME] was born?

P05B: In which year [NAME] was born?
Note: RECORD 9999, IF THE YEAR IS UNKNOWN

P06 What is [NAME]'s marital status?
   ALL RESIDENTS AGED 12 YEARS AND ABOVE

1.Married to one wife/husband officially
2.Married to one wife/husband not officially
3.Live in a polygamous union
4.Divorced
5.Separated
6.Never married
7.Widowed

P07A Is [NAME] usual resident or was a visitor on census night?

1.Usual resident
2. Visitor   **=> GO TO NEXT PERSON**

P07B: Did [NAME] sleep in this household on census night?

1. Yes, slept in this HH (PR)
2. No, did not slip in this HH (AR)

P09A: Was [NAME] born in Rwanda or Abroad?
1. Rwanda
2. Abroad   **=>P09C**

P09B In which District [NAME] was born? **=> P10A**

(SELECT ONE DISTRICT FROM THE LIST OF ALL DISTRICT)

P09C: In which Country [NAME] was born?
(SELECT ONE COUNTRY FROM WORLD COUNTRIES LIST)

P10A: How many years has [NAME] been living continuously
    in [District]?
- RECORD 0 IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR
- RECORD 888 IF THE RESIDENCE HAS NOT CHANGED SINCE BIRTH
- IF THE RESIDENCE HAS NOT CHANGED SINCE BIRTH **=>P12B**

P10B: Prior to come living in [district], was [NAME] residing in Rwanda or abroad?
1.Rwanda
2.Foreign Country   **=>P11B**

P11A In which District [NAME] was residing prior to come living Here? **=>P12B**
(SELECT THE DISTRICT FROM THE LIST)

P11B: In which Country [NAME] was residing previously?
(SELECT ONE COUNTRY FROM OF WORLD COUNTRIES LIST)

DISABILITY: FOR RESIDENT AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE

P12B: What is [NAME's] Nationality ?

CHOOSE THE NATIONALITY FROM WORLD COUNTRIES LIST

P13 What is [NAME's] Religious affiliation?

01.Catholic
02.Protestant /Pentecost
03. Adventist
04. Other Christians
05.Muslim
06. Jehovah witness
07. Traditional/Animist
08. Other religion
09. No Religion
10. Not stated
99.Do not know

P14: What is [NAME]'s Medical insurance?

1.Mutuelle   5. Employer
2.RSSB (Ex: RAMA)   6. Private insurance companies
3.MMI   7. NGOs
4.Schools   8. None
                   9. Do not know

DISABILITY: FOR RESIDENT AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE

P15A: Does [NAME] have difficulty seeing?
1.Yes
2. No   **=> P16A**

P15AA: Does [NAME] wear glasses?
1.Yes
2. No   **=> P15B**

P15AB: Does [NAME] continue to have difficulties even when wearing glasses?
1.Yes
2. No   **=> P16A**

P15B: Would you say [NAME] has some difficulty seeing, a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all?
0. No, no difficulty   1.Yes   some difficulty
2.Yes – a lot of difficulty   3.Cannot see at all

P16A: Does [NAME] have difficulty hearing ?
1.Yes
2. No   **=> P17A**

P16AA: Does [NAME] use hearing aid?
1.Yes
2. No   **=> P16B**

P16AB: Does [NAME] continue to have hearing difficulties even if
      using hearing aid?
1. Yes
2. No   **=> P17A**

P16B: Would you say [NAME] has some hearing difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all?

0. No, No difficulty   1.Yes   some difficulty
2.Yes – a lot of difficulty   3.Cannot hear at all

EDUCATION: ALL HOUSEHOLD RESIDENTS

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

P17A: Does [NAME] have difficulty walking or climbing steps?

1.Yes
2. No   => P18A

P17B: Would you say some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all?
0. No, No difficulty   1.Yes – some difficulty
2.Yes – a lot of difficulty   3.Cannot walk or climb steps at all

P18A: Using his/her usual (customary) language, does [NAME] have difficulty communicating, for example being understood?

1.Yes
2. No   => P19A

P18B: Would you say some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all?
0. No, No difficulty   1.Yes – some difficulty
2.Yes – a lot of difficulty   3.Cannot communicate at all

P19A: Does [NAME] has difficulty remembering or concentrating?
1.Yes
2.No   => P20A

P19B: Would you say some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all?

0. No difficulty   1.Yes – some difficulty
2.Yes – a lot of difficulty   3.Cannot do at all

P20A: Does [NAME] have difficulty with self-care such as washing all over or dressing?
1.Yes
2. No   => P21A

P20B: Would you say some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all?
0. No, no difficulty
1.Yes – some difficulty
2.Yes – a lot of difficulty
3.Cannot do at all

P21A: Does [NAME] have a short stature?
1.Yes
2.No

P22A: Does [NAME] have a problem with albinism?
1.Yes
2.No

P29: Has [NAME] ever attended or is currently attending school /ECD?
1.Has ever attended
2.Is currently attending
3.Has never attended =>P32

EDUCATION: ALL HOUSEHOLD RESIDENTS

P30A: What is the highest level of education did [NAME] attend or is currently attending?
1.ECD   =>P32
2.Nursery
3.Primary
4.INGOBOKA /Vocational training
5. Lower secondary
6. Upper secondary
7. Tertiary

P30B: How many years of school did [NAME] complete successfully at that level?
WRITTE 99 IF THE NUMBER OF COMPLETED YEARS IS UNKNOWN

P31: What is the highest certificate/degree [NAME] obtained?
1.   Primary school certificate
2.   Post primary certificate (CE/FM/TVET I/TVET II
3.   EMA/ENTA
4.   O'level Certificate
5.   A3/D4/D5
6.   A2/D6/D7
7.   TVET certificate III
8.   TVET certificate IV
9.   TVET certificate V
10. TVET advanced diploma (A1)
11. Diploma(A1): D6+2-3yrs
12. Bachelor(A0): D6+3-6yrs
13. Post Graduate Diploma
14. Masters: Bachelor+1-2yrs
15. Doctorate (PhD)
16. None   99. Do not know

QUESTIONS (P32-P36C) ARE RESERVED FOR PERSONS AGED 10 YEARS OLD AND ABOVE

P32: Can [NAME] read, write and understand the following languages?

MORE THAN ONE LANGUAGE IS ALLOWED READ MODALITIES STARTING BY KINYARWANDA

1. Kinyarwanda   8. Swahili
2. English   16. Other
4. French   0. None

P33: Has [NAME] ever attended or currently attending Informal adult literacy Program?
(RESERVED FOR THOSE WHO ANSWERED P29=3 OR P30A<4 AND P30B<4)
1.Yes, Still Attending
2.Yes, Completed
3.Never attended

FOR RESIDENT WOMEN AGED 10 YEARS AND ABOVE

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

NOT APPLICABLE FOR RELIGIOUS ORGANISATIONS

P34: Did [NAME] use internet in the last 12 months?
NOT TO BE ASKED FOR PRISONS

1.Yes
2.No **=>P36A**
9. Do not know**=>P36A**

P35: Where does [NAME] often access Internet?
1.From Home
2.From work place
3.From School/Place of Education
4.From Another Person's home
5.From Community Internet access facility
6.From cyber café/From Commercial Internet Access facility
7.Other

P36A: Does [NAME] own a mobile phone?
1. Yes
2. No => **P50A IF SHE IS A FEMALE AGED 10YEARS AND ABOVE.**
   OTHERWISE GO TO NEXT PERSON

NOT TO BE ASKED FOR PRISONS

P36 C: What type of mobile phone does [NAME] have?

1.Smart phone
2.Ordinary phone with radio
3.Ordinary phone without radio

IF ONE OWNS BOTH TYPES CHOOSE SMART PHONE

P50A: Has [NAME] ever given a live birth?

1.Yes
2.No   **=> Next Person**

P50B_Boys: How many live boys has [NAME] ever had?

P50B_Girls: How many live girls has [NAME] ever had?

P50C_Boys: Among those boys how many are still alive?
TO BE ASKED IF P50B_BOYS>0

P50C_Girls: Among those girls how many are still alive?
TO BE ASKED IF P50B_GIRLS>0

P51A: During the 12 months prior to the census night (From 16/08/2021- 15/08/2022) Did [NAME] give a live birth?

1.Yes
2.No   **=> Next Person**

P51B_Boys: How many live boys did [NAME] have during the 12 Months prior to the census night (From 16/08/2021-15/08/2022)?

P51B_Girls: How many live girls did [NAME] have during the 12 Months prior to the census night (From 16/08/2021-15/08/2022)?

P51C_Boys: Among those boys how many are still alive?
TO BE ASKED IF P51B_BOYS>0

P51C_Girls: Among those girls how many are still alive?
TO BE ASKED IF P51B_GIRLS>0
      => GO TO NEXT PERSON

ANNEX B: GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

This Glossary provides definitions of key concepts and indicators used in the thematic reports of the Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC5). Readers are referred to the methodological sections of the respective reports for a more detailed technical explanations of indicators.

B.1.   Population and demographic characteristics

Resident status: People with resident status are persons who have been living in a place for more than six months where they were enumerated or who have the intention to stay there for more than six months. These   individuals represent the population usually living in such places.

Present residents: individuals present in their place of usual residence on the reference night, or

Absent residents: individuals not present in their place of usual residence on the reference night. The person must be absent for a period shorter than or equal to six months.

Visitors: Persons who were not usual residents of the household. They might be absent residents in another place in Rwanda, or non-residents of the country, for example, tourists present at the time of the Census from other countries.

De facto population: A concept that defines enumerated persons on the basis of their actual location at the time of the census (present residents + visitors): Includes all persons physically present in the country or given area at the reference date.

De jure population: A concept that defines enumerated persons on the basis of their usual place of residence at the time of the census. (Present residents + absent residents):

The de jure population includes all usual residents of a given country or area, whether they were physically present in the area at the reference date or not. It also refers to the resident population. Most of the analyses presented in the thematic reports are based on the de jure population.

B.2.   Disability

Disability prevalence: This is defined as the percentage of all the people age 5 years and above reported having at least one disability divided by the entire population of persons age 5 years and above.

Disability status: differentiates the population into those with and those without a disability. Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical,   mental,   intellectual,   or   sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers or environments may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.

The following limitations in activity functioning are considered in the RPHC5: seeing, hearing, mobility, cognitive,   communication   and   self-care   using Washington Group on Disability Statistics Short Set of questions. In addition, questions of albinism and short stature were added to the questionnaire.

Seeing difficulty
Seeing difficulty describes the various degrees of vision loss. A person is considered to have eyesight or vision disability if he/she has difficulty seeing even if he/she wears eyeglasses or contact lenses.

Hearing difficulty
Hearing difficulty refers to complete deafness or partial hearing in one or both ears, hard of hearing. Those with hearing difficulty can also use a hearing aid.

Mobility difficulty
Physical or mobility difficulty refers to difficulties in moving, i.e. walking, climbing stairs, using hand, sitting upright, or standing. This disability restricts one's physical movement, say body movement or paralysis of legs, hands, or the whole body. Persons with this type of disability can use assistive equipment and supportive devices that assist them

to move around. For example, those who use wheelchairs, crutches among other mobility aids.

Cognitive difficulty

Cognitive difficulty affects people's ability to perform activities like other people of similar age groups. They may have difficulty remembering things or concentrating on what he/she is performing. It includes many different functions such as the ability to pay attention, learn and retain information, solve problems, and use language to express thoughts. This disability hampers clear thoughts in the mind. It also exhibits problems in comprehending any new ideas or opinions or finding solutions and therefore restrains a person from learning or even coordinating functions/activities.

Self-care difficulty

This refers to difficulties in dressing, bathing, eating, grooming and hygiene, toileting or getting around the home or inside the home. The difficulties may have arisen as a result of other disabilities or impairments. These types of difficulties may be present in most disabilities. It may be more pronounced in mental disabilities and severe physical disabilities.

Communication difficulty

Speech and language disorders refer to problems in communication or difficulties in producing oral speech sounds or problems with voice quality. They

might be characterized by an interruption in the flow or rhythm of speech, such as stammering. These delays and disorders range from simple sound substitutions to the inability to understand or use language. Some causes of speech and language disorders include hearing loss, brain injury, learning disability, substance abuse, physical impairments such as cleft lip, deformed lip or palate, and vocal abuse or misuse. Persons with speech disabilities are often not able to communicate well with others.

Short stature

Short stature is a general term used to describe a condition in which a person's height is well below the average height of his or her peers. Short stature typically means that a person's height is below that of the shortest 3 percent to 5 percent of people of the same age and sex.

Albinism

Albinism is a rare, non-contagious, genetically inherited condition occurring in both genders regardless of ethnicity, in all countries of the world. The condition results in a lack of pigmentation in the skin, hair and eyes, causing vulnerability to sun exposure and bright light. Almost all persons with albinism are visually impaired, with the majority being classified as "legally blind. Skin cancer is common amongst a majority of PWA living in the region of Sub-Saharan Africa.

B.3. Marital status and nuptiality

Information on marital status was collected on the resident population aged 12 and above. The question was formulated as '*what is [name] marital status?*' and, responses were recorded as provided. Seven categories constituted the question on marital status:

Married to one wife/husband officially: an individual who was in legally accepted marital union with one partner at the moment of the Census.

Married to one wife/husband officially: an individual who was in marital union with one partner, but that was not legally officiated at the moment of the Census.

Live in a polygamous union: An individual is said to be in polygamous union when he is married with more than one spouse. People living in polygamous union in the context of this census were men having more than one wife or wife living in a marital union with such men. A polygamous man may be simultaneously in legal union with one of his wives and in consensual union with another wife or other wives.

Divorced: an individual who has been separated from his or her spouse through a court decision, according to the legislation.

Separated: an individual who has separated temporarily from his/her spouse with or without

intention to be back in marital union with him/her but without any court decision on the case.

Never married: an individual who has never been in a marital union.

Widowed: a man or a woman who has lost his or her spouse by death, not yet remarried.
The distinction between consensual union and monogamous union does not cover all types of unions. Moreover, the concept of monogamy is applicable in regard to legal unions as well as consensual ones.

Unofficial monogamy: An individual is said to be monogamous when he or she is married with one spouse and polygamous in the contrary situation (Louis Henry, 1981). In the context of this census, unofficial monogamy refers to the marital union where a man or woman is married unofficially to one spouse.

B.4.   Housing and household characteristics

Housing unit: a separate and independent place of abode intended for habitation by a single household, or one not intended for habitation but occupied by a household at the time of the Census. The essential features of households are separateness and independence.

Household: the concept of the household is based on the arrangements in regard to food or other essentials for living. It consists of one or several persons who live in the same dwelling and share meals.

Private household: consists of one or more persons living together and sharing at least one daily meal. Persons in a private household may or may not be related or may constitute a combination of persons both related and unrelated. In order to facilitate analysis of the de jure population (usual residents) across thematic reports, private households were further categorised as follows:

a) Households where there is at least one usual resident in the household (present or absent resident); and
b) Households consisting only of visitors (e.g.: Households found during the Census in their holiday homes, etc.)

Subsequently, and across all thematic reports, any analysis of the characteristics of the private households will refer to the definition in (a) above.

Types of private households:

- **One-person household:** consists only of the head of the household.

- **Nuclear household:** refers to a household consisting entirely of a single family nucleus. It may be classified into married or unmarried couple, family with children or without children or single parent with children only.

- **Extended household:** people related to each other and living together but who do not form a nuclear family.

- **Composite household:** people not related to each other living together; extended or nuclear family living with non-relatives.

Institutional household: It comprises a group of persons who are being provided with institutionalised care, and includes educational institutions, health care institutions, military institutions, religious institutions, or institutions for the elderly or persons with disabilities. In the RPHC5, persons who were homeless on the night of the Census were also classified as belonging to an institutional household.

Head of household: S/he refers to a person recognised as such by other members of the household. Every private household has one and only one household head.

Structure: According to census purposes, a structure constitutes a building used for residence purposes. A structure can contain one or more dwelling units.

Types of habitat: there are six types of habitat for private households: clustered rural settlement (*umudugudu*)/old settlement, Integrated model villages, dispersed/isolated habitat, planned urban housing (cadastre), and spontaneous or squatter habitat (*Akajagari*).

Improved source of water: According to the latest definitions from the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for water supply, sanitation and hygiene (JMP, 2017), improved sources of drinking water include: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, to neighbour), public tap/standpipe, tube well/borehole, protected well, protected spring, rainwater collection, and packaged or delivered water. Contrary to the previous definition of MDGs, packaged water (bottled water and sachet water) and delivered water (tanker truck and cart with small drum/tank) are treated as improved water sources according to SDGs definition.

Unimproved source of water: Any other source of drinking water which does not belong to the types of water defined above as improved is classified as unimproved source. This includes the following: unprotected well, Unprotected spring, surface water (river, lake, dam, pond, stream, irrigation channel, etc.).

Housing tenure: refers to legal occupation of the dwelling. Usually, occupancy here is defined as owner, tenant, hire purchase, free lodging, staff housing or refugee/temporary camp settlement.

B.5. Migration and spatial mobility

Migration: Geographic and spatial mobility involving a relatively permanent change in usual residence between clearly defined political or statistical units. It has associated dimensions of time and space.

Internal Migration: Refers to migration across regional administrative boundaries within a country. Internal migration can be categorized by type (in-migration and out-migration) and directional flow (rural-urban, rural-rural, urban-rural, and urban-urban).

An in-migrant: Is a person who enters a migration-defining area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area, but within the same country.

An out-migrant: Is a person who departs from a migration-defining area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but within the same country.

Lifetime Migration: Is the migration that occurs between birth and the time of the census. Thus, a lifetime migrant is one whose current district of residence is different from his or her district/country of birth, regardless of intervening migration.

Lifetime migrants: As defined in the UN's Manual VI (1970), lifetime migrants are those whose place of birth is not the same as the current place of residence. The number stated in this case is, however, an underestimation of both the number of migrations that the population has experienced and the number of migrants that have occurred during the lifetime of the living population. People who moved from the place of birth to a given place of destination and then returned before the Census date, as well as people who moved but died before the Census date, will not be counted.

Place of birth: According to the RPHC5 enumerator's manual, the place of birth is the usual place of residence of the mother at the time of the respondent's birth. This question is meant to establish persons who are not enumerated in their places of birth and hence have migrated. Sometimes expectant mothers move from rural areas to urban areas for the delivery since maternity services are better in the towns. This kind of movement is short-lived and must not be confused with a migratory one. Even though the district boundaries have changed over time, the objective is to relate a person's place of birth to the district as now constituted. For districts which have been split by administrative reform,

enumerators were asked to find the actual district of birth and give its current name.

Recent Migration: Is the movement in the recent past of persons enumerated during the census, relative to their previous place of residence (5 years or less) prior to census. A recent migrant is one whose current district of residence is different from his or her previous place/district of residence, five years ago or less. Note that if the person was still living in the district, then he/she was not considered as a migrant

Previous place of residence: In the RPHC5 enumerator's manual, the previous place of residence is related to the name of the district in Rwanda in which respondents were living before August 2022. A person who may have been absent from home temporarily for some reason, such as visiting relatives or because of a stay in hospital, or who may have been overseas on a visit of less than six months, was shown where he or she normally lived before August 2022 (i.e. ignoring the temporary absence). If the person was living in another country before August 2022, the name pertaining to the specific country was used.

Duration of residence: The duration of residence is the length of time an individual has resided in the current district of residence up to the date of the Census. The duration of residence concerns the time lived in a given place/district of residence and not in a particular housing unit. In the enumerator's manual, the instructions are that if the duration is less than one year, it is to be recorded as zero, and if the respondent has lived in the current place of residence since his or her birth then the respondent's age is the duration of residence. In the case of a period which is over one year then the period is recorded in years.

Migration effectiveness: This is the ratio of net migration to gross migration. It is meant to display the magnitude of the effective addition (or loss) through migration to the overall gross movement. The Migration Effectiveness Index "measures the degree of (a)symmetry or (dis)equilibrium in the network interregional migration flows". It is the indicator commonly used to measure net migration as a proportion of

gross migration turnover for any territorial/administrative unit. An index of migration effectiveness or effectiveness index is calculated as the ratio of net migration to total in- and out-migration. The range of the index is from zero, when arrivals and departures are equal in number, to one, when migration is entirely one way. A nation's population is redistributed through migration flows and counterflows between its constituent subnational areas, resulting in a geographical pattern of net migration gains or loses which may change from one time period to another.

Migratory efficiency index (MEI): Migration efficiency ratio is simply defined as the ratio of the net number of moves of individuals between areas to the gross number of moves that take place. It is suggested that the ratio of net to gross migration measures the efficiency of migration, such that a low ratio indicates a low efficiency and a high ratio indicates a high efficiency.

The MEI, which ranges from 1 to 100, quantifies the balance between regional flows and counterflows, with low values indicating largely reciprocal exchanges between regions, and high values suggesting strongly directional flows. A number between 0 and 100 where the higher number shows an efficient mechanism of population redistribution. Measured at multiple geographical scales, MEI values are remarkably stable with scale when computed for 20 regions or more (Rees et al, 2017).

Gross migration: Gross migration is the total flow of migrants across an administrative border, i.e. in-migrants + out-migrants, or in the case of international migration, immigrants + emigrants. Net migration is the difference between the inward and outward flows of migration, i.e. in-migrants – out-migrants or immigrants – emigrants.

Net-Migration: This is the balance between in-migration and out-migration. According to direction of the balance, it may be characterized as net in-migration or net out-migration. Thus, net flow in or out is indicated by a plus (+) or minus (-) sign.

International migration: This is the process by which one changes his place of usual residence by crossing international boundaries into another country.

An emigrant: This is an international migrant, departing to another country by crossing an international boundary

An immigrant: This is an international migrant entering an area from a place outside the country. Immigrants cross national borders during their migration from the perspective of the country in which they enter.

Return Migration: This type of migration occurs when a return migrant (person) moves back to the area where he or she formerly resided.

Migration stocks and flows: The stock of internal/international migrants is the total number of internal/international migrants living in a district/country at a particular point in time, while the flow of internal/international migrants is the number of migrants entering or leaving a district/country over the course of a specific time period (eg one year). District/country of birth and citizenship are the main criteria used for categorizing different types of population stocks and flows, with duration of stay providing a further element for statistics on migration flows.

B.6. Education

Early childhood development (ECD): is defined as a comprehensive approach to policies and programs for children from birth to eight years of age, their parents, and caregivers, aimed at protecting the child's rights to develop his or her full cognitive, emotional, social, and physical potential. In Rwanda, this usually refers to the age group 0–6 years.

School attendance and attendance rates: School attendance is defined as regular attendance at any regular accredited educational institution or program, public or private.
There is a difference between 'attending school' and being 'enrolled in school'; thus results from censuses and administrative data may differ.
School attendance is complementary to but must be distinguished from 'school enrolment', which typically is obtained from administrative data. A child can be enrolled in school but not necessarily be attending. It is recommended that these concepts be clearly defined so that countries can determine which variable they wish to collect via the census.

Net Attendance Ratio (NAR): attendance of the official age group for a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding school-age population. The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary school-age population (6–11) attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary school-age population (12–17) that is attending

secondary school. By definition, the NAR cannot exceed 100%.

Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR): total attendance in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding school-age population. The GAR for primary schools is the total number of primary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official primary school-age population. The GAR for secondary schools is the total number of secondary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official secondary school-age population. If there are significant numbers of overage and underage students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100%.

Gender Parity Index (GPI): ratio of the number or proportion of the female population to the male population for a given indicator. It measures gender equality between girls' and boys' performance in school.

Educational attainment: Educational attainment is defined as the highest grade completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received.

Educational qualifications (level of education): Qualifications are the degrees, diplomas, certificates, professional titles, and so forth that an individual has

acquired, whether by full-time study, part-time study, or private study, whether conferred in the home country or abroad, and whether conferred by educational authorities, special examining bodies or professional bodies. The acquisition of an educational qualification, therefore, implies the successful completion of a course of study or training program.

According to national needs, information on qualifications may be collected from persons who have reached a certain minimum age or level of educational attainment. Such information should refer to the title of the highest certificate, diploma, or degree received.

Academic degree obtained: An academic degree is a college or university diploma, often associated with a title and sometimes associated with an academic position, which is usually awarded in recognition of the recipient having either satisfactorily completed a prescribed course of study or having conducted a scholarly endeavor deemed worthy of his or her admission to the degree. The most common degrees awarded today are Diploma, Advanced Diploma, Bachelor's, Master's, and doctoral (PhD) degrees. Most higher education institutions generally offer certificates and several programs leading to the awarding of a Master of Advanced Studies, which is predominantly known as a *Diplôme d'études supérieures specialises* under its original French designation. The certificates listed below are some of the certificates currently or previously awarded by the Rwandan education system:

Primary Leaving Certificate: a certificate awarded upon successful completion of six years of primary school. This certificate provides access to lower secondary education.

Ordinary 'O' Level Certificate: a certificate awarded upon successful completion of three years of lower secondary school. This certificate provides access to senior secondary education.

TVET Certificate I: the duration to get the certificate is 3 to 9 months. There is no further educational prerequisite for enrollment to study at this level other than having reached the age of 16 years. Graduates at this level will have the basic practical skills and competencies required to carry out a specific task in the labor market.

TVET Certificate II: the duration to get the certificate is 1 year. The minimum age to study at this level is 16 Years and one has completed at least primary six. Graduates at this level will have practical skills and a set of competencies required to carry out different tasks in the labor market or to pursue further learning.

TVET Certificate III: the duration to get the certificate is 1 year. To study at this level you must have completed 9Years Basic Education or have an equivalent qualification. At the completion of this level, students will have practical skills and knowledge enabling them to proceed to TVET Level 4. This certificate is given to people who completed 1 year of technical secondary education and who decided to enter the labor market.

TVET Certificate IV: the duration to get the certificate is 1 year. The minimum requirement to study at this level is to have completed Level III. At the completion of this level, students will have practical skills and knowledge enabling them to proceed to TVET Level 4. This certificate is given to people who completed 2 years of technical secondary education and who decided to enter the labor market.

TVET Certificate V/ Professional Certificate of Secondary Education A2 (Technical secondary education)**:** a certificate awarded upon successful completion of three years of senior secondary school in technical secondary education**.** The minimum requirement to study at this level is to have completed Level IV. Graduates at this level will have advanced practical skills and knowledge enabling them to join the labor market or proceed to higher Education.

Advanced General Certificate of Secondary Education A2 (general secondary education)**:** a certificate awarded upon successful completion of three years of senior secondary school in general secondary education.

NB: The Advanced General Certificate of Secondary Education and Professional Certificate of Secondary Education A2 grant access to higher education.

ENTA (*Ecole Normale Technique Auxilliaire*) – a certificate awarded upon successful completion of five years of secondary school. This type of certificate is no longer available;

A3/D4/D5 – certificates awarded upon successful completion of three, four, or five years of secondary school. This type of certificate is no longer available.

A2/D6/D7 – certificates awarded upon successful completion of six or seven years of secondary school. **Post-primary education:** In the past, this level of education targeted technical skills and allowed students, after successfully completing three years of study to enter the labor market. Some disaggregations by highest level attended may group post-primary and secondary education. The following certificates and/or diplomas were awarded at this level of education:

EMA (*Ecole des Moniteurs Auxilliaire*) – a certificate awarded upon successful completion of two years of post-primary education, when this level existed in the education system.

CE/FM (*Certificat d'Edute Familiale*) – a certificate awarded upon completion of three years of post-primary education. The courses associated with these certificates were exclusive to the female population.

CERAI (*Centre d'Enseignement Rural Artisanal Integré*) – a certificate awarded upon successful completion of three years of post-primary education.

Tertiary Education: The duration of tertiary education varies between three and six years according to the institution and the field of study. The following certificates and/or diplomas were or are currently awarded at this level of education:

A diploma and an Advanced Diploma program: are between two and three years in length. Admission requires an upper-secondary qualification like the Certificate of Technical Secondary Education A2. In addition, the HEC defines certificate and diploma qualifications as exit qualifications in incomplete bachelor's programs rather than distinct study programs. Students who complete one year of study (120 credits) before dropping out may receive a Certificate of Higher Education, whereas students who complete 2 years of studies and obtainment of at least 240 credits may be awarded a Diploma and students who completed 2,5 years of studies and obtainment of at least 300 credits may be awarded an Advanced Diploma in Higher Education in Higher Education.

Bacc/diploma: a degree previously awarded upon successful completion of two years of university. It is no longer available.

Bachelor's: a degree awarded upon successful completion of four years of university. In Rwanda, the Bachelor's programs are offered for three-five years and each year is split into semesters or trimesters depending on the specifications of the programs.

Master's: a degree awarded to a university graduate upon his/her successful completion of at least one year of post-graduate studies. In Rwanda, the duration of Masters' Programs varies between eighteen (18) and twenty-four (24) months, except in Medicine, where they last for four years. They are offered by coursework or purely by research.

PhD: a degree awarded to a university graduate upon his/her successful completion of a doctoral program, usually lasting between three and four years.

School Life Expectancy (primary to tertiary education): SLE is the total number of years of schooling (primary to tertiary) that a child can expect to receive, assuming that the probability of his or her being enrolled in school at any particular future age is equal to the current enrolment ratio at that age. Caution must be maintained when utilizing this indicator in international comparisons. For example, a year or grade completed in one country is not necessarily the same in terms of educational content or quality as a year or grade completed in another country. SLE represents the expected number of years of schooling that will be completed, including years spent repeating one or more grades.

Literacy: Literacy is the ability to both read and write with understanding. A literate person is one who can both read and write a short, simple statement about his or her everyday life. An illiterate person is one who cannot, with understanding, both read and write such a statement. Hence, a person capable of reading and writing only figures and his or her own name

should be considered illiterate, as should a person who can read but not write as well as one who can read and write only a stock phrase that has been

memorized. In the 2022 Census, literacy is recorded in the following languages: Kinyarwanda, English, French, Swahili and Other.

B.7.   Employment/economic activity

The main concepts and definitions used in the census are in line with the international standards on statistics of work, employment, and labour underutilization adopted by the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (Geneva, 2013).[1] They are briefly described below.

Work: work is defined as:
- "Any activity performed by persons of any sex and age to produce goods or to provide services for use by others or for own use" in line with the General production boundary defined in the System of National Accounts 2008.
- Work is defined "irrespective of its formal or informal character or the legality of the activity."
- It excludes "activities not involving production of goods or services (begging, stealing), self-care (personal grooming, hygiene) and activities that cannot be performed by another person on one's own behalf (sleeping, learning, own recreation)."

The international standards recognize different forms of work: Own-use production work (production of goods and services for own final use); employment (work performed for others in exchange for pay or profit); unpaid trainee work (work performed for others without pay to acquire workplace experience or skills); volunteer work (non-compulsory work performed for others without pay); and other forms of work (not defined at this time by the international standards).

Working age population: The working age population in Rwanda is defined as all persons 16 years old and over.

Employment: Employment is a particular form of work. Persons in employment are defined as all those above a specified age who, during a short reference period, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit. It excludes persons engaged wholly in activities to produce goods or services for own final use such as producing agricultural, fishing and gathering products for own-consumption or cleaning, decorating, gardening and maintaining one's own dwelling or premises, durables and other goods. Persons in employment comprise: (a) employed persons "at work," i.e., who worked in a job for at least one hour; and (b) employed persons "not at work" due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangements (such as shift work, flexi-time and compensatory leave for overtime).

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. The International Standard Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-1993) identifies five main categories of persons with respect to their status in employment.[2] : Employee, paid apprentice/Intern; employer; Own-account worker; Member of cooperative; Contributing family worker

Branches of economic activity: Branch of economic activity refers to the activity of the establishment in which an employed person worked during the reference period. An establishment may be a farm, a mine, a factory, a workshop, a store, an office or a similar type of economic unit. It is important to distinguish enterprises from establishments. "Enterprise" is a broader concept than "establishment". An enterprise is a legal entity (or

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[1] ILO, *Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization*, 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, October 2013.

[2] **ILO,** *International Classification of Status in Employment, ICSE-93*, **Fifteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva,** http://laborsta.ilo.org.

group of legal entities) and may have a number of establishments with different economic activities and different locations.

Occupation: Occupation refers to the kind of work done by a person irrespective of the branch of economic activity or the status in employment of the person.

Occupational segregation index: It is an indicator that measures the extent to which labour markets are separated into "male" and "female" occupations. The occupational segregation index (D) is commonly used

as a proxy indicator for equality of opportunity in employment and occupation.[3] It is defined by

$$D = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \left| \frac{n_{Ai}}{n_A} - \frac{n_{Bi}}{n_B} \right|$$

Where n_{Ai} and n_{Bi} are, respectively, the number of men and women in a given occupational i and n_A and n_B are, respectively, the total number of men and women in all occupations. The value of the index ranges from zero to one, zero indicating no segregation and one indicating complete segregation. The index may be interpreted as the fraction of persons that need to change occupations to achieve zero segregation.

B.8.   Socio-cultural characteristics

Religion: Religion originates in an attempt to represent and order beliefs, feelings, imaginings and actions that arise in response to direct experience of the sacred and the spiritual (Connelly, 1996). Affiliation to a religion entails adherence to its fundamental beliefs and the frequenting of liturgical services and other duties expected of an active member (Ellway, 2005). Religions commonly are taken to provide general orientation in regard to the way one lives one's life (Fasching et al., 2001). The main religions existing in Rwanda and taken into account during the RPHC5 are the following:

The Catholic Church: The Christian Catholic Church is characterised by an Episcopal hierarchy with the Pope at its head and belief in seven sacraments and the authority of tradition. The authority of the church lies within the hierarchy of the church and the truth is found in the Bible.

ADEPR(Associations des Eglises Pentecostes au Rwanda): ADEPR is the first pentecostal church established in Rwanda. It has born in 1983 as a result of the association of   different pentecostal denominations that had been originaly established by Swidish missionaries since 1920 and progressivey expended in diffent parts of Rwanda. ADEPR share the same beliefs as most of protestant churches and its

main mission is the expension of Christ centered evanglism.

Islam: Islam was founded in 622 CE by the Prophet Muhammad, in Makkah (also spelled 'Mecca'). The two sacred texts of Islam are the Qur'an, which are the words of Allah 'the One True God' as given to Muhammad, and the Hadith, which is a collection of Muhammad's sayings.

Protestantism: The term *Protestant* was not initially applied to reformers in the sixteenth century but came to be used to describe all groups protesting against the Roman Catholic orthodoxy. Thus, the term *Protestant* is often used as a general term merely to signify Christians who belong to none of the churches of the Catholic tradition. Most Protestants believe Baptism that is an outward testimony of a prior inward regeneration, usually done after a person confesses Jesus Christ as their saviour and obtains an understanding of the significance of Baptism. Here, there are the churches that are in CEPR(Conseil Protestant du Rwanda)

Seventh-Day Adventist Church: The Seventh-Day Adventist Church is a Protestant Christian denomination originating in the mid-nineteenth century in the northeast United States. The Adventist Church among Protestant Christian denominations is

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[3]ILO, *Decent Work Indicators Concepts and definitions, ILO Manual (First version)*, May 2012, pp. 127-130.

the observance of the Sabbath on Saturday, the seventh day.

Other Christian churches: Other Christian churches are Protestant churches that were established in Rwanda   after 1994 and do not belong to the CPR(Conseil Protestant du Rwanda).

Jehovah's Witnesses: The religious beliefs of Jehovah's Witnesses are in many ways similar to those of mainstream Christians but but they believe that after the resurrection they will live in this world but renewed. Moreover, Jehovah's Witnesses are permitted most forms of medical treatment, but under no circumstances must they ever have a blood transfusion.

Traditionalist/Animist Religion: The term 'animism' is usually applied to any religious belief that recognises spirits or a spirit world as inherent and controlling within the physical world. Some spirits are the souls of deceased ancestors, while others are beings inherent in nature and the spirit realm. For some people the spirits are intermediaries between humans and a higher god.

Other religion: these are religions which are not Christian and which are not Christian and which do not belong to the other religions mentioned above.

Nationality: Under the idea of 'nationality', people construct symbolically a referent of their identity (Brubaker, 1992), which entails a place or territory seen and understood geographically as a space wherein people have something in common.
Nationality means the state of being legally a citizen of a particular country or the legal right to belong to a particular nation whether by birth or naturalisation. Types of nationality are identified as single and dual nationality, the latter of which refers to the state of being a citizen of two countries.

Nationality and citizenship are two terms that are sometimes used interchangeably (Lynn, 2007) and some people even use the two words – 'citizenship and nationality' – as synonyms. However, they differ in many aspects. Simply put, nationality can be applied to the country where an individual was born while citizenship is a legal status, which means that an individual has been registered with the government in a particular country.

ANNEX C: PERSONS AND INSTITUTIONS THAT CONTRIBUTED TO THE FIFTH RWANDA POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS, 2022

A.   National Census Task Force
Institutions

Office of the President of the Republic of Rwanda	Rwanda Information Society Authority
Office of the Prime Minister	Office of Government Spokesperson
Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning	Rwanda National Police
Ministry of Local Government	Rwanda Correctional Service
Ministry of Defence	Rwanda Public Procurement Authority
Ministry of Interior	Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority
Ministry of Health	Rwanda Broadcasting Agency
Ministry in Charge of Emergency Management	Rwanda Education Board
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation	National Examination and School Inspection Authority
Ministry of Education	Rwanda Biomedical Centre
Ministry of ICT & Innovation	Representatives of all Religious Confessions
Ministry of Public Service and Labour	
Ministry of Infrastructure	

Branches of the National Census Task Force

Members of the task Force at Province and the City of Kigali
Office of the Lord Mayor, City of Kigali
Office of the Governor, Southern Province
Office of the Governor, Western Province
Office of the Governor, Northern Province
Office of the Governor, Eastern Province
Representatives of all Religious Confessions

Members of the Branches of the Census Task Force at District Level

Office of the District of Nyarugenge	Office of the District of Ngororero
Office of the District of Gasabo	Office of the District of Rusizi
Office of the District of Kicukiro	Office of the District of Nyamasheke
Office of the District of Nyanza	Office of the District of Rulindo
Office of the District of Gisagara	Office of the District of Gakenke
Office of the District of Nyaruguru	Office of the District of Musanze
Office of the District of Huye	Office of the District of Burera
Office of the District of Nyamagabe	Office of the District of Gicumbi
Office of the District of Ruhango	Office of the District of Rwamagana
Office of the District of Muhanga	Office of the District of Nyagatare
Office of the District of Kamonyi	Office of the District of Gatsibo
Office of the District of Karongi	Office of the District of Kayonza
Office of the District of Rutsiro	District of Office of the Ngoma
Office of the District of Rubavu	Office of the District of Bugesera
Office of the District of Nyabihu	

B.   Census Technical Team
National Directors
Murangwa Yusuf, Director General of NISR
Murenzi Ivan, Deputy Director General of NISR

National Census Technical Director
Habarugira Venant, Director of Census Unit, NISR

Census National Coordinators
Habarugira Venant
Byiringiro James
Mutijima Prosper
Bigirimana Florent
Ndakize Michel
Munyarugerero Juvenal

Census National Field Coordinators

Habarugira Venant	NISR	Lt Col Rusizana Deo	RDF
Byiringiro James	NISR	CSP Rubayiza Venant	RNP
Mutijima Prosper	NISR	SP Habinshuti Emmanuel	RCS
Bigirimana Florent	NISR	Karagire Gonzague	MINEMA
Ndakize Michel	NISR		
Munyarugerero Juvenal	NISR		
Lt Col Ndikuriyo Jean Paul	RDF	CIP Habineza Hamiss	RCS
Maj Rugema Ntazinda	RDF	CIP B Karemera	RCS
Capt Mugemanyi Faustin	RDF	CIP Mukambarushimana Irene	RCS
Lt Muteteri Sophie	RDF	IP Karugaba Donath	RCS
SP Ndayisenga Alex	RNP	S/SGT Gatete Edison	RCS
SP Nzabonimpa Joseph	RNP	Mukansonera Pascasie	MINEMA
CIP Nzeyimana Florent	RNP	Murangasabwe Emma Marie	MINEMA
CIP Nayihiki Elam	RNP	Mbabazi Emmanuel	MINEMA
AIP Tuyishime Emmanuel	RNP	Uwamurera Odette	MINEMA
		Musoni Jean Damascene	MINEMA

Field Analysts

Mazimpaka Jean Claude
Karera Albert
Hakizimana Celestin
Habimana Norbert
Ngabo Muhire Olympe
Kabera Jean Luc
Segahwege Astrid
Ndizeye Job
Ntawiha Athanasie
Munderere Theophile
Nshimiyimana Patrick
Uwimbabazi Denyse

Post Enumeration Survey

Nyirimanzi Jean Claude
Uwimana Therese
Muhoza Didier
Uwimbabazi Denise
Harerimana Massoud
Nshimiyimana Clement
Uwamahoro Sandrine
Iranzi Orodha
Hagenimana Jean damascene
Ntagengerwa Bonus

Gaga Rukorera Didier
Mugenzi Gilbert
Nahimana Samuel
Akingeneye Seraphine
Ntambara Juvenal
Kambogo Francois
Ayingeneye Seraphine
Bosco Ndayiragije
Patrick Niyongira

Census District Team Leaders: 30 (1 per District)
District Data Quality Monitors: 60 (2 per District)
Sector Data Quality Monitors: 1,277 (416 Sector Education Inspectors, 416 primary school teachers, and 445 youths)
Enumerators: 26,437 (Primary School Teachers + Youth)
Special Groups Supervisors: 32
Special Groups Enumerators: 289

Data Processing, Cartography and ICT Infrastructures

Programmer:
Mukasa Jimmy, Director of ICT

Assistant Programmers:
Nkundimana Donath
Mukanshimiye Peruth
Ndayishimiye Bosco
Niyongira Patrick
Twibaze Joel
Nkurunziza JMV

Cartography:
Bigirimana Florent
Bizimungu Clement
Mbangutse Olivier
Karera Albert
Niyitegeka Beatha
Ntawiha Athanasie
Kiconco Jovia
Ngabo Muhire Olympe
Ndazigaruye Alfred
Munderere Théophile
Irambona Eddy Mercus

Archiving:
Kabandana Pierre Claver

ICT Infrastructures:
Sharangabo Jean Jacques
Ndayiragije Bosco
Muvara Joseph
Nkamicaniye Gaetan
Niyonshuti Levi
Nshimiyimana Clement

Census Data Analysis

Data Analysts

Imanishimwe Valentine	Population size, structure& spatial distribution
Nilingiyimana Faustin	Marital status & nuptiality
Uwayezu Beatrice	Fertility
Kanyonga Ingabire Evelyne	Mortality
Mukazitoni Madeleine	Social cultural characteristics of the population
Serugendo Jean Baptiste	Migration and spatial mobility
Nzabonimpa Jean Claude	Characteristics of housing and households
Uwamahoro Pacifique	Economic Activity
Abalikumwe Francois	Measurement& mapping of non-monetary poverty
Uwitonze Martin	Education
Tuyisenge Methode	Gender status
Rukundo Ephrem	Socio-economic status of persons with disabilities
Bizimana Venuste	Socio-economic status of children
Ngomituje Xavier	Socio-economic status of youth
Didas Uwamahoro	Socio-economic status of aged people
Buramba Eric	Agriculture
Habarugira Venant	Population Projections
Nyabyenda Emmanuel Christian &Tuyisenge Methode	Compilation of the Main Indicators

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Ingabire Alice	Ag. Director of HR and Admin.	Nzayisenga Cyrile	Logistics Officer
Museruka David	SPIU coordinator	Nshimiyumukiza Steven	Accountant
Munyemana Silas	Director of Finance	Muhima Jadot	Accountant
Nshimiyumukiza Steven	Accountant	Sibomana Diane	Accountant
Uwizeye Richard	Financial specialist	Dusenge Elias	Office Messenger
Munezero Nadia	Planning office	Uwamahoro Console	Secretary/Finance Unit
Mupende Emmanuel	M& E specialist	Shumbusho Alphonse	Procurement Specialist
Tuyisenge Alice	HR Officer	Nkurunziza Godfrey	Procurement Officer
Ntwali Abdul	HR Officer	Nshuti Henry	Procurement Support Staff
Kazimbaya Sita	Office Messenger	Umuhoza Nahayo Anaise	Procurement Support Staff
Ndungutse Emmanuel	Printing and Distribution Officer	Tuyisenge Yasin	Logistics Support Staff
Babyeyi Nadine	Ag. Head of Central Secretariat	Riziki Emma	Finance Support Staff
Uwimpuhwe Claire	SPIU Secretary	Iradukunda Pascasie	Finance Support Staff
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