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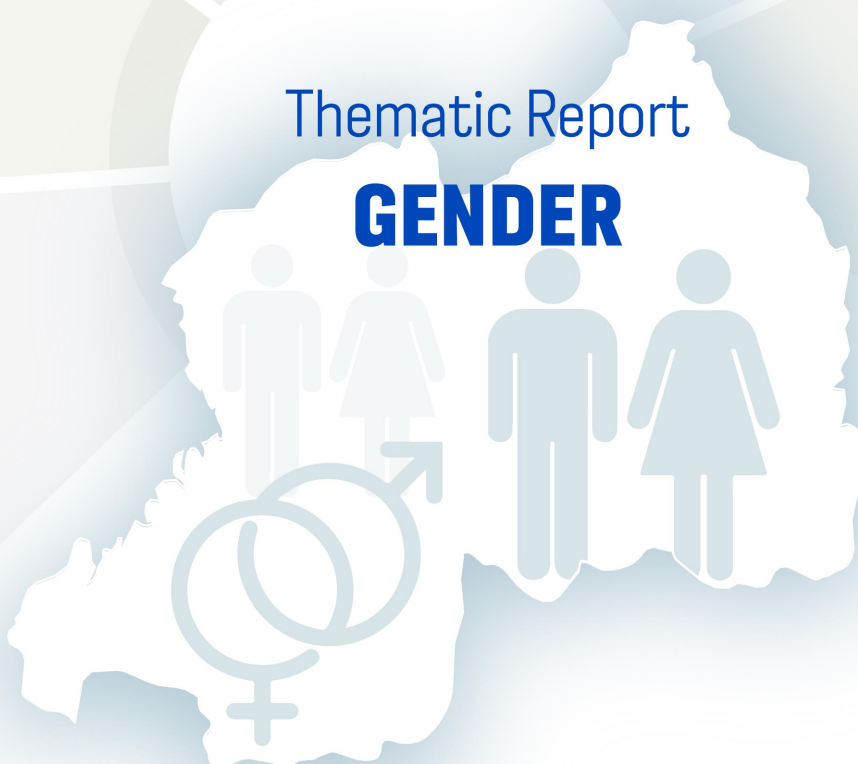


BE COUNTED
BECAUSE YOU COUNT



5th
**POPULATION AND
HOUSING CENSUS**
Rwanda, 2022

Thematic Report
GENDER



“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

GENDER

July, 2023



The Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (RPHC 2022) was implemented by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR). Fieldwork was conducted from 16th to 30th August, 2022..

Additional information about the 2022 RPHC may be obtained from the NISR:

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CE/FM	Certificat d'Etudes Familiales
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CTC	Census Technical Committee
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EDPRS	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EICV	Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages
EMA/ENTA	Ecole des Moniteurs Auxilliaire ou Ecole Normen Technique Auxilliaire
EWSA	Energy, Water and Sanitation Authority
FARG	Fonds d'Assistance aux Rescapés du Genocide against the Tutsi
FHHs	Female Headed Households
GoR	Government of Rwanda
GPI	Gender Parity index
HHs	Households
ICPD-PoA	International Conference on Population and Development, Programme of Action
ILO	International Labour Organization
KILM	Key Indicators of Labour Market
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MHHs	Male Headed Households
MINAFFET	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
MINALOC	Ministry of Local Government
MINECOFIN	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MINEDUC	Ministry of Education
MMI	Military Medical Insurance
NCC	National Census Commission
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NISR	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
PES	Post Census Enumeration Survey
RAMA	La Rwandaise Assurance Maladie
RPHC4	Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census
RPHC5	Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census
(SHaSA)	Strategy for Harmonisation of Statistics in Africa
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UN	United Nations
FHH	Female headed households
MHH	Male headed households



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.

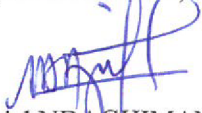
Considering census' crucial importance for the planning process, the Government of Rwanda has made the Population and Housing Census a priority to be undertaken every 10 years and adopted the use of technologies for timely delivery of census results for use.

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
Director General,
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Introduction

Gender Statistics refer to gender indicators and other information created as a result of the analysis and interpretation of gender-relevant data. Gender statistics are, therefore, important as they help us to understand the situation of men and women; the dynamics and relations between women and men; advance analysis and research; monitor progress towards gender equality; and create sustainable development policies using gender evidence-based data. These policies comprise of various areas in human development and wellbeing such as labour force, education, health and vital statistics.

Rwanda has conducted five censuses from 1978 to 2022. However, available information shows that a thematic report devoted to gender was first produced in the 2012 Census. A lot of work on gender statistics has, however, been done in Rwanda. The NISR embarked on establishing and streamlining a comprehensive gender statistics frame that resulted in the production of gender thematic reports from various surveys conducted by the Institute. This was done to provide relevant, reliable, coherent, timely and accessible gender statistics in order to facilitate evidence-based policies and decisions that take into account the situation of both women and men. Such

information is key in monitoring programs and policies outlined in the National Strategy for Transformation: 2017 - 2024; the SDGs and Vision 2050. A review of literature shows that several studies have been undertaken in Rwanda on gender related issues to supplement the existing data on this topic. In this thematic report, we look at the following broad areas:

- a) Size and evolution of the women population compared to men.
- b) Age distribution, spatial distribution and migration of the women population compared to men.
- c) Socio-cultural background characteristics of the population by sex.
- d) Marital status, nuptiality and fertility.
- e) School attendance, level of education and literacy among the women population compared to men
- f) Labour-force participation by sex
- g) Household headship, characteristics of household heads and living conditions of their households
- h) Disability and medical insurance by sex Birth Registration and family environment by sex

2. Size and Evolution of the Women Population Compared to Men.

The proportion and the number of men and women in a society is described as the gender ratio. This ratio, in any society, is found not to be stable as it is controlled by biological, social, technological, cultural, and economic forces. Research shows that the gender ratio has an impact on society, demography, and the economy. Since population data is key in planning for any country, it is important that the country's population size and composition in terms of age structure, place of residence and other demographic characteristics are known, especially from the data collected through censuses.

Distribution of Population in Rwanda by Sex and Area of Residence

The 2022 Rwandan Census shows that the country has a total population of 13,246,394 inhabitants out of whom 6,817,067 are females, representing 51.5% of the population while 6,429,326 are males,

representing 48.5%. The results indicate that about 50.1% of the males reside in urban areas compared to their female counterparts (49.9%). In contrast, more females (52.1%) than males (47.9%) reside in rural areas.

Distribution of the Population by Area of Residence, Sex and Census Years-1978-2022

The census reports show that there are more females (over 51%) than the males (less than 49%) enumerated since the first census in 1978. The males population has been increasing since 1978 when the country registered a higher proportion of females: 51.1% in 1978, 51.3% in 1991, 52.3% in 2002, 51.8% in 2012 and 51.5% in 2022. The results further indicate that the proportion of the males residing in urban areas has been increasing steadily from 44.9% in 1978 to reach 50.1% in 2022.

Sex Ratio of the Population by Census Years

The results from the 2022 census show that in Rwanda, the overall sex ratio for the country is 94 compared to 96 recorded in 1978. By considering the ratio of females over males, this means that there are 1060 females compared to 1000 males in 2022 while it was 1040 females per 1000 males in 1978. This ratio has been varying from 1978 to 2022. It increased from 1040 in 1978 to 1050 in 1991 and 1100 in 2002 before starting a downward trend by declining to 1080 in 2012 and finally stabilising at 1060 in 2022. The main reason for this difference in population size by sex is that life expectancy for females is higher than that of males in Rwanda. The observed drop between 1991 and 2002 could be attributed to the higher males

mortality and effects of the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi.

Sex Ratio of the Population by Age and Province

Rwanda counts more females since the ratio is 94. This implies that for every 94 males in Rwanda, there are 100 females. The City of Kigali has more males (104) while other Provinces, have varying sex ratio from 95 in the Eastern Province to 91 in the Northern Province. There is continuous reduction in the sex ratio from age 15-19 years (99) for Rwanda to reach 50 at age 80+ years. This implies that at age 80 years and above, there are 50 males to 100 females in Rwandan resident population which is attributed to lower life expectancy among the males compared to females.

3. Age distribution, spatial distribution and migration of the women compared to men

The population distribution by sex and age is critical in demographic groupings as they assist in planning for the development of the economic and cultural life of any society. These factors require timely data regarding the changing distribution of the population by sex and age for future use in development planning. It is important, therefore, to model the future population distribution and their changes over time to enable planners to examine appropriate plans and policies to manage and figure out settlement activities that could lead to a sustainable development for countries. And thus the essence of analysing age and spatial distribution of the population and migration patterns of both gender.

Age and Spatial Distribution of the Population by Sex

In Rwanda, the data indicates the youthful nature of the population: about 2 out of 3 people (65.3 %) are below 30 years for both sexes, comprising of 66.9 % and 63.7 % of males and females respectively. In contrast, only 4.9 % of the female population and 3.1 % of the male population are over 65 years. There is a very minimal difference in terms of spatial distribution of persons aged below 30 years by area of residence since there are 65.5 % and 65.3 % of persons aged below 30 years enumerated in urban and rural areas respectively.

Population Distribution by Mean and Median Age, Sex and Area of Residence

The mean age refers to the average age of the Rwandan population while the median age refers to the middle age where half the population is above

and half is below it. We note that the median provides a better picture of what the age distribution looks like. The mean age for Rwanda is 24.6 years while the median age is 20.0 years; meaning that a half of the population of Rwanda is very youthful at age 20 years. The data further indicates that females are likely to have a higher mean age (females:25.4 years vs males :23.7 years) and median age (females:21.0 years vs males :19.0 years) than the males in Rwanda.

Distribution of the Population by Mean Age, Area of Residence and Census Years:1978–2022

The data shows that the mean age of females (25.4 years) is higher than that of males (23.7 years) in Rwanda. There is an increasing trend of the males mean age over the census years in Rwanda. It is 22, 21.2, 21.9, 23.5 and 25.4 in the years 1978, 1991, 2002, 2012 and 2022 respectively. A similar trend is observed for the males where the mean age is 21 in 1978, 20.4 in 1991, 20.5 in 2002, 22.4 in 2012 and 23.7 in 2022.

Distribution of the Population by Area of Residence and Province

There are more men (71.2%) residing in rural areas than those in urban areas (28.8%). Similarly, more women are residing in rural areas (72.9%) than in urban areas (27.1). Further, the population distribution shows that there are more men (50.1%) than women (49.9%) in urban areas while women (51.5%) outnumber men (48.5%) in the rural areas. Eastern Province has the highest population at 26.9% which is almost double that of the City of Kigali (13.2%). There are more women in all provinces with

an exception of the City of Kigali where men (50.9%) are more than women (49.1%).

Lifetime and Recent Population Migration by Sex

The lifetime migration pattern is slightly higher among females (23.5%) than males (22.9%). In contrast, more males (10.7%) than females (10.2%) have had recent migration. Further, a slightly higher proportion of males (45.3%) living in urban areas have experienced a lifetime migration than females (44%)

in urban areas. The males population tends to migrate to urban areas to look for job opportunities more than their females counterparts. In rural areas the percentage of female migrants (15.8%) is slightly higher than that of males (13.8%) for lifetime migrants. This could be attributed to the cultural nature of women relocating to the men's homesteads when they get married unlike the men who stay in their homesteads.

4. Socio-cultural background characteristics of the population.

Research shows that the frequency of change of a country's socio-cultural values such as gender inequality and gender-based discrimination is dependent on several factors including the extent of economic development, modernization and country's open or closed door policy. Societies are known and differentiated by their socio-cultural factors which influence feelings, attitudes, values, thoughts, beliefs, interactions, and behaviours of individual groups which influence the social development and functioning of those societies. These socio-cultural factors can be termed as the customs, patterns, and values that are unique to any population group. It is imperative that they be understood since they drive decision-making process in any given society as they influence how people view and perceive the world and other people around them.

Distribution of the Population by Nationality and Sex

In Rwanda, 99.2% and 99.1% of the females and males respectively are of Rwandese nationality. There is insignificant difference between females (50%) and males (50%) of people of Rwandese nationality staying in urban areas. In contrast, more Rwandese females (52.1%) are residing in rural areas than their Rwandese males counterparts (47.9%). The second most predominant nationality living in Rwanda is the DRC (0.4% of the total population for both sexes).

Population Distribution by Religious Affiliation and Sex

About 99.9% of the enumerated population declared their religious affiliation out of whom 39.9% comprises of the Catholics (females: 39.2% vs males: 40.7%) followed by ADEPR (21.3%: 22.5% females: and 20.1% males). The Protestants (14.6%) and Adventists (12.2%) come third and fourth respectively.

5. Marital Status, Nuptiality and Fertility

Marriage marks the inception of routine exposure to pregnancy and is therefore used as an alternative determinant for fertility as it is assumed to legitimize entry into sexual activities and childbirth. Thus marital status influences other demographic happenings such as family formation, migration, and demand for social services including learning institutions, building of homes and establishment of health services. Research shows that most fertility in the developing world occurs within marital unions despite the fact that there are non-marital child bearings that also occur. Due to this, the age at which women enter marriage and the length they stay in those marriages has a direct association to fertility rates. Differences in age at marriage account for a sizeable percentage of the differences in fertility

across populations. Similarly, changes in age at marriage also contributes in explaining the changes in fertility. In this regards, analysis of levels, patterns and differentials in marriage within a population provides a critical direction in the formulation of programmes and policies that promote the enhancement of family life.

Marital Status of the Population by Sex

The data shows that 49.3% and 48.9% of men and women respectively are in unions. More men (48.8%) than women (40.4%) have never been married. There were more widows (8.0%) than widowers (0.9%). The main reason for the higher percentage of women who are widowed is mainly attributed to the longer life expectancy of women than that of men. The results

also show that more women (2.4%) are likely to be separated than their men (0.9%) counterparts. A higher proportion of women (47.3%) residing in urban areas are likely to be married than their men (46.6%) counterparts in urban areas. In contrast, a higher proportion of men residing in rural areas (50.4%) are more likely to be in a union than their women counterparts (49.6%).

Never Married Population by Age

From age 12 to 16 years, almost all females and males in Rwanda are still single. The proportion of those who are still single reduces as the age increases from age 17 to 35 years. The proportion of males who are still single is higher than that of females for age 17 to 35 years. Beyond age 35 years, the reverse is witnessed where the proportion of females who are single is higher than that of the males.

Fertility Among Women

The census data indicates that at the end of her childbearing age, a woman in Rwanda is likely to have an average of four children (3.6). The women in the City of Kigali have lower fertility (3.0) than women in all other provinces (Southern: 3.8, Western:3.8, Northern:3.3 and Eastern:4.0). This means that, if

current fertility levels remain constant, by the end of her childbearing age, a woman residing in the Eastern Province would have an average of 1 child more than a woman living in Kigali City since the total fertility rate in Eastern Province is even more than the national average of 3.6 children per woman at the end of her childbearing period.

Marital Status of Children Aged 12 to 17 Years

In Rwanda, a small proportion of female children (0.4%) aged 12-17 years are in union compared to only 0.1 percent of their male counterparts in both urban and rural areas. The results show that the most affected province by early marriages is Eastern Province (female: 0.5% vs male:0.2%). This is likely to be the main contributing factor in the high fertility rates for the Eastern Province since women are exposed to a longer period of child bearing. A higher percentage of female children (0.4%) residing in urban areas of Eastern Province are four times more likely to have been in union compared to their male counterparts (0.1%). Similarly, female children in the same Province living in rural areas are three times (0.6%) more likely to have been in union than their male counterparts (0.2%).

6. School attendance, level of education and literacy among the women population compared to men

A just society requires equality in access to opportunities such as education since the level of education is key in a country's economic development. Studies show that a highly educated labour force is one of the key factors in promotion of economic growth while low levels of education are highly associated with poverty. A good sustainable poverty reduction effort, therefore, should take into account the role of education and its implications for employment, earnings and social development. Equal access to even basic education is not widespread in many countries. There exists much differences in educational attainment among females and males population both within and across different countries leading to among other issues low literacy among the females compared to males. Therefore, reducing the men-women literacy gap is key in gender sensitive policies-making to ensure educational equity. In many countries, the level of schooling for women is lower than that for men and

yet women's education has been proven to have considerable positive external effects including labour market participation, their children's health and mortality, their own fertility and reproductive health. Thus, the social returns to investing in women's education outweighs that of men.

School Attendance Among the Population by Sex

About 81.3% of the children aged 6-17 years are currently attending school out of whom a slightly higher proportion of females (84.6%) than males (79.8%) are currently attending school. The Census also indicates that more males (6.9%) than females (5.5%) have never attended school. In urban areas, more males (85.3%) than females (84.6%) are currently attending school while the reverse is true for rural areas where more females (82.3%) than the males (78.1%) are currently attending school. However, the proportion of males who have never attended school is higher than that of the females in

urban (males:5.3% vs females:4.5%) and rural (males:7.4% vs females:5.8%) areas.

The census results also show that a total of 12.5% of the children aged 6-17 years in Rwanda are no longer attending school, meaning they have dropped out of school. More males (13.3%) than females (11.6%) have dropped out of school in Rwanda. The situation is worse in rural areas where more males (14.6%) than females (11.8%) have dropped out compared to the urban areas where a smaller percentage of males (9.5%) than females (10.9%) is no longer attending school. The results further indicate that in all provinces, except in the City of Kigali (males:85.2% vs females: 84.0%), more females are currently attending school than males.

Educational Level of Persons Aged 3 Years and Above by Sex

For primary level of education, the results show that more males (60.9%) than females (58.5%) attained primary level of education. However, at secondary school level of education, the data indicates that there are more females than males who have completed lower (females: 10.2% vs males:8.7%) and upper (females: 6.8% vs males:6.5%) secondary school level. At higher level of education, there are more males (3.6%) than females (2.8%) who have completed university level of education.

Persons Aged 15 Years and Above with no Level of Education

The disparities between females and males who have no education increase from age 35 years and above. The results show that more females than males have no education. At age 30-34 years, about 10 % of both females and males have no education. As age increases from 35 years to 85 years and above, the wider disparities increase to reach about 83% for females compared to about 50% for males at age 85 years and above.

Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex Who Have Attained Primary Level of Education

From age 15 to 29 years more males than females have completed primary level of education. However, at age 15-19 years, about 60 % of the males and 50% of the females have attained primary level of education. This proportion reduces to reach 50% for both sexes at 29 years and then rises to reach a

maximum of 67% for females and 65% for males between 40- 44 years. The proportion then begins a downward trend with minimal disparities up to 55% at 50-54 years. The gap widely widens from 55 years to 85 + years leading to a higher proportion of males (45%) than females (15%) who have attained primary level of education.

Persons Aged 20 Years and Above by Sex Who Have Attained Secondary Level of Education

At 20-24 years, a higher percentage of females (22%) than males (18%) has attained secondary level of education. There is a gradual drop to reach the same level for both sexes at 16% for ages 30-34 years from where males overtake the females until 85+ years and beyond. This scenario reduces drastically to reach 5% for males and 4% for females at 40- 44 years then gradually remains at a constant gap of about 1% for both sexes to reach a maximum of 2% for the males and 0% for the females aged 85+ years.

Persons Aged 25 Years and Above by Sex Who Have Attained University Level of Education

More males than females from age 24 to 85+ years have completed university level of education. At age 24-29 years, 8% of females and 10 % of males have university education. Those with university education reached the peak at age 30-34 years with a higher proportion of males (11.8%) than females (8.5%) with university degrees. As the people grow older, the proportion of those with university education for both sexes decline to hit about 1% and 2% for females and males respectively at 60-64 years and stabilises to reach the lowest level ever (males:1% vs females:0%) at 85+ years.

Highest Qualification Obtained by the Population Aged 19 Years and Above

About 17.9% of the population aged 19 years and above have never attended any certification institution in Rwanda out of whom a higher percentage represents females (20.8%) than males (14.6%). The proportion of those who obtained primary school certificate is almost the same for males (26.4%) and females (25.5%). A small fraction of the population (females:1.3% vs males:1.7%) attained post primary certificate (CE/FM/TVET I\TVET II). The situation gets worse as the levels go higher. At “O” level certificate, only 6.6% and 6.7% of females and males respectively achieved this level of certification.

A higher percentage of females aged 19 years and above (11.5%) than their male counterparts (8.4%) in urban areas have never attended any certification level. The proportion of those who have never attended any certification level in rural areas for both females (24.4%) and males (17.5%) is double than that of the urban areas. In contrast, those who have primary school certificates are almost the same, although females are slightly lagging behind the males in both urban (females:24.6% vs males:25.2%) and rural (females:25.9% vs males:27.0%) areas.

Literacy levels of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex

In Rwanda, the 2022 census shows that literacy rate for the people aged 15 years and above stands at

78.8%. The data reveals that males (81%) in Rwanda are more literate than females (76.7%). The literacy rate among the population residing in urban areas (89.4%) is higher than that of residents of rural areas (74.2%). The males in both urban areas (males:90.9% vs females:88.7%) and rural areas (males: 76.6% vs females:72.1%) have higher literacy rates than females. At provincial level, the data shows that the City of Kigali has the highest literacy level at 93.5% followed by Eastern (77.6%), Northern (77.2%), Western (75.3%) and Southern (75.1%). Finally, the literacy rates for males in all the provinces are higher than those of the females: City of Kigali (males:94.2% vs females:92.9%), Southern (males: 76.2% vs females:74.2%), Western (males:78.9% vs females:72.3%), Northern (males: 79.9% vs females: 74.8%) and Eastern (males: 79.9% vs females: 75.5%).

7. Employment among females as compared to males

The census results showed that a total of 7,976,132 resident population are in the working age (16 year and over), among them females represent 52.5% while males represent 47.5%. A total of 3,592,736 persons were employed at the time of the census, including 1,674,100 females and 1,918,636 males. employment to population ratio were higher among males (52.4%) as compared to females (40.2%). The occupation category with the highest frequency (50.2%) was elementary occupations involving the performance of simple and routine tasks. 52.7% and

47.9% of employed females and males respectively are in this occupation category.

According to the census results the gender occupational segregation index calculated at four-digit level of occupation was 0.332 indicating that 32% of the male and female employed population need to exchange occupations to eliminate occupational segregation in Rwanda. While using one-digit level of occupation, the segregation index rate is 14.8%.

8. Household headship, characteristics of household heads and living conditions of their households

Literature review shows that female-headed households (FHHs) are among the most vulnerable HHs considered to be too poor. This is attributed to the fact that FHHs are likely to be dominated by fewer income-earners, and therefore are more likely to be in lower income groups than male headed households (MHH). Most FHHs occur due to the fact that women are likely to be divorced or separated from their husbands or are widowed. However, some HHs may be headed by single women who decide to live alone as independent or for occupational reasons. Married women are likely to be the heads even with their husbands present depending on various circumstances. However, such HHs are very few. In a patriarchal society such as this of Rwanda, where the man is culturally considered the head of the HH, gender roles are likely to place a limit on women's decision-making abilities, social mobility, workforce participation, and care responsibilities.

Patrilineal societies believe that men are the HH's main breadwinner.

Household Headship Rates by Sex

A total of 3,312,743 households headed by persons aged 12 years and above were enumerated in the 2022 Rwandan Census comprising of 28.9% FHHs and 71.1% MHHs. The rural: urban distribution of HH heads shows that majority of the households both in the urban areas (males:73.6% vs females:26.4%) and rural areas (males:70.1% vs females:29.9%) are headed by the males compared to the females. This shows that more FHH are found in rural areas (29.9%) than those in urban areas (26.4%).



Mean and Median Age of Household Heads by Sex

The mean and median age of the heads of household in Rwanda are 44.6 and 41.0 years respectively. The mean age for household heads is higher among females (51.1) than the males (42.0). Similarly, the median age is higher for females (50.0) than their male counterparts (39.0). This could be attributed to the fact that there is a higher proportion of widows at older age than their male counterparts. The mean age for female heads of households in rural areas is 53.6 years compared to 43.3 years for their male counterparts. The results also show that the mean age for female heads of households (44.3 years) in urban areas is higher than that of male headed households (38.9 years). Similarly, the median age of the female headed households is higher than that of male headed households both in rural (females:54 years vs males:40 years) and urban (females:41.0 years vs males:37 years) areas.

Mean Sizes of Households by Sex of Household Head

In Rwanda, the mean size of a household is 4 people. Households in rural areas (4.0 persons) are more likely to have a higher share of household mean size than those in the urban areas at 3.7 persons. Households headed by males have more persons on average than those headed by females in both urban (males:3.9 vs females:3.2) and rural (males: 4.4 vs females:3.2) areas. In terms of provincial differences, households headed by males have higher mean household size than those headed by females in all the provinces.

Characteristics and Living Conditions of Households by Sex of HH Heads

Nationally, the age dependence ratio is 67.2 meaning that there are 67.2 people depending on 100 persons. The results also show that MHHS (67.6) have a slightly higher dependence ratio than FHHs (66.1). Further, the data shows that FHHs in Rwanda have a lower dependence ratio in all the provinces (City of Kigali: female: headed HH:52.1 vs male: headed HH:52.2; Southern: female headed HH:65.1 vs male headed HH:67.4; Western: female headed HH:67.1 vs male headed HH:75.2); Northern: female headed HH:58.4 vs male headed HH:65.0) than MHHs with an exception of Eastern Province (female headed HH:76.9 vs male headed HH:71.6).

Tenure of Housing Units by Sex of Household Heads

About 71.6% of the houses in Rwanda are owner-occupier with only a small proportion being rented (22.2%). There is no significant difference between ownership of houses by the FHHs (71.1%) and the MHHs (71.9) in Rwanda. The results reveal that more FHHs (45.8%) than MHHs (44.3%) are likely to be owner-occupied in urban areas while in rural areas, MHHs (83.8%) are owner-occupied than those of their female counterparts (80.2%). The data further reveals that a higher proportion of MHHs (22.9%) compared to FHHs (20.6%) are living in rental houses. The data also show that in terms of tenancy, MHH (50.8%) than FHHs (47.5%) are living in rental units in urban areas. In rural areas, there is no difference as both MHHs (10.9%) and FHHs (10.9%) are living in rental units.

Main Sources of Water by Sex of Household Heads

Sustainable Development Goal 6 is to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. Target 6.1 discusses the achievement of universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all. The census collected data on improved sources of water which include piped water (into dwelling compound, yard/plot, to neighbour); public tap/standpipe; tube well/borehole; protected well/spring; rainwater collection; and packaged or delivered water). In Rwanda, 82% of the households have access to an improved source of drinking water (pipe-borne water, protected spring/well, public tap, tube well and rain water). Households in urban areas (95.8%) have a better access to improved source of water compared to those in rural areas (76.8%). In urban areas, a higher percentage of households headed by males (96.1%) have access to improved source of drinking water than those headed by females (95.1%). In contrast, there is insignificant difference between households headed by males (76.9%) and females (76.4%) in rural areas in terms of accessibility to improved source of drinking water.

Type of Toilet Facilities by Sex of Household Heads

Target 6.2 of the SDGs talks about achieving access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations. About 72% of the households in Rwanda

have access to unshared improved¹ sanitation facility. Nationally, households headed by males (73%) are more likely to have access to improved sanitation facility than those headed by females (68%). The data also show that male headed households in rural (80%) have a better improved access to sanitation than those headed by females (74%). In terms of urban-rural comparison, the census data indicates that HHs in rural areas (78%) have a better access to improved sanitation than the urban households (56%). This could be attributed to the fact that a higher percentage (68.8%) of the households in Rwanda use pit latrines with constructed floor slabs which are not shared by households to access improved sanitation facility. And among the majority (78.1%) of such floor slabs are found in rural areas compared to those in the urban areas (46.2%).

Main Sources of Energy for lighting by Sex of Household Heads

Goal 7 of the SDGs is about ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. Indicator 7.7.1 looks at the proportion of the population with access to electricity. Nationally, about 61% of HHs in Rwanda use electricity as the main source of energy for lighting while 28.4% use flashlight/phone flashlight as a main source of lighting. Flashlight/phone flashlight as a source of energy for lighting is mainly observed in rural areas as almost 1 in 3 households (36.3%) use this compared to only 9.2% of the HHs in urban areas. A higher proportion of HHs in Rwanda headed by males (64.9%) use electricity as the main source of lighting than those headed by females (54%). Similarly, a higher proportion of HHs in urban areas (84.6%) use electricity as their main source of energy for lighting compared to about a half (51.4%) of the HHs found in rural areas. Further, male-headed households in both urban (male: 86.4% vs female:79.8%) and rural (male :54.2% vs female:44.7%) areas are more likely to use electricity as the main source of energy than those ones headed by females.

Distribution of One Member Households by Sex

The data shows that there are more than half (54.8%) of HHs with one member headed by females age 60 years and above compared to only 10.8 % of those of their male counterparts. This could be attributed to

the higher life expectancy among the women than the men. However, there are about 64.2% of HHs with one-member headed by males compared to 24.3% of those of females among persons aged 20 to 39 years. The gap for lonely HHs in the urban areas between those headed by females (56.2%) and those headed by males (61.8%) is not very much wide as it is in rural areas (females:11% vs males:53.9%) for persons aged 20 -39 years.

Households with Orphans by Sex of Household Heads

FHHs (57.5%) have more orphans than MHHs (42.5%). This is more common among residents of rural areas (FHHs:60% vs MHHs:40%) than those of urban areas where the difference is very minimal (FHHs- 50.4% vs MHHs:49.6%). It is only in the City of Kigali where MHHs (54.3%) have more orphans than FHHs (45.7%). In the rest of the Provinces, FHHs have more orphans than those of their male counterparts: Southern (FHHs:59.7% vs MHHs:40.3%); Western (FHHs:59.6% vs MHHs: 40.4%); Northern (FHHs:59.6% vs MHHs:40.4%); and Eastern (FHHs:60% vs HHs:40%).

Ownership of Mobile Phones by Sex

A total of 4,631,510 people responded to the questions regarding phone ownership. The data shows that nationally, people aged 10 years and above prefer owning ordinary phones with radios (74.7%) than smart phones (24.3%). More males (26.7%) than females (21.7%) own smart phones. In contrast, more females (77%) than males (72.5%) own ordinary phones with radios. The data also indicates that nationally, people residing in urban areas are four times (44%) more likely to own smart phones than their rural counterparts (11.7%). Further, males aged 10 years and above are more likely to own a smart phone than the females whether in urban (males: 48% vs females:40.8%) or rural (males:14% vs females:9.1%) areas of residence. Ordinary phone with a radio is mostly owned by people residing in the rural areas (86.9%) compared to those in urban areas (55%). It should be noted that the advantages of a smart phone far outweigh an ordinary phone. A smartphone gives access to emails, video calling, video conferencing and photo sharing. In this regard, smartphones have strengthened the way people interact with each other including the use of social

¹ Unshared improved sanitation facility means those households with either Not shared Flush toilet/WC system or Not shared Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab

networking sites such as Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn.

Distribution of population with Access to Internet by Sex

A total of 1,291,248 people aged 10 years and above responded to the question on internet access. About one in ten (13.7%) persons aged 10 years and above access internet in Rwanda. At national level, males (16.6%) are more likely to access internet than females (11.2%). The people residing in urban areas (32.8%) are 8 times more likely to access internet than their counterparts in the rural areas (6.2%). A higher

proportion of males than females in urban (males:37.2% vs females:28.6%) and rural (males:8.1% vs females:4.6%) areas access internet in Rwanda. The results also show that internet access is higher in City of Kigali (40.4%) than in the rest of the Provinces (Eastern:10.1%; Northern:9.4%; Southern:9.1% and

Western: 9.1%). The proportion of persons accessing internet is higher among the males than females whether in urban or rural areas. Internet access is higher in both urban (males: 48.6% vs females:40.0%) and rural (males: 13.3% vs females:8.3%) areas of the City of Kigali.

9. Disability and medical insurance

According to World Health Organisation, disability is considered a global public health and a human rights issue since PWDs face many barriers in health access, less health coverage, education, employment, social services, housing, transport and rehabilitation. The barriers to health by PWDs lead to catastrophic health expenditure which PWDs cannot afford and therefore, it is important for them to have health insurance to overcome the disease burden. The health insurance will support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)'s clarion call of leaving no one behind and specifically SDG 3 that aims to ensure healthy lives and promotion of well-being for all at all ages.

Disability Prevalence by District and Sex

The census results show that a higher proportion of females (3.6%) in Rwanda is living with disability compared to 3.1% of the males. A higher percentage of PWDs are found in Southern Province (females: 4.0% vs males:3.5%) compared with those residing in Western (females:3.8% vs males:3.3%), Eastern (females: 3.8% vs males:3.3%), Northern (females: 3.6% vs males:3.1%) Provinces and the City of Kigali (females:2.6% vs men: 2.0%) which have the least prevalence of PWDs.

Disability Prevalence by Selected Age Groups and Sex

The census findings show that disability prevalence in Rwanda is 3.4% and it rises with the increase in age. The national prevalence of disability among women is 3.6 % compared to their men counterparts at 3.1%. The results also show that children aged 0-17 years (females:1.6% vs males:2.1%) have a lower prevalence

than the adults aged 18-64 years (females:3.7% vs males: 3.2%) and the elderly (65+ years) population (females: 15.3% vs men:13.3%). At provincial level, the prevalence rates also increase with increase in age. For the elderly, the provinces have higher proportions of both females and males with disabilities. The City of Kigali (women:17.7% vs men: 13.2%) leads in the prevalence rates followed by Western (females:15.8% vs males: 14.0%), Eastern (females:15.1% vs males: 13.7%), Southern (females:14.9% vs males: 12.9%, and Northern (females:14.9% vs males: 12.5%). The disability prevalence for the adults aged 18-64 years is almost comparable to the national average for all the provinces except for the City of Kigali (females:2.5% vs males:1.8%) which falls far below the national average for adults (females:3.7% vs males: 3.2%).

Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by Type of Disability and Sex

An analysis of disability by type highlights the various types of disabilities in terms of frequency of occurrence and geographical location. Such information is vital for decision-making in regard to project and programme implementations. Nationally, vision disability (females:1.6% vs males:1.2%) emerges as having the highest prevalence among the other disabilities followed by physical (females:1.1% vs males:1.0%), cognitive (females:0.7% vs males:0.6%), hearing (females:0.6% vs males:0.5%), self-care (females:0.6% vs males:0.4%), communication (females:0.3% vs males:0.4%) and short stature (females:0.1% vs males:0.1%). The data indicates that hearing disability has the highest prevalence in all the provinces than other disabilities.

It is reported to be highest in Southern (females:1.7% vs males:1.7%) followed by Western (females:1.6% vs males:1.2%) and Eastern (females:1.6% vs males:1.1%), Northern (females:1.5% vs males:1.1%) and least in the City of Kigali (females:1.4% vs males:0.9%).

Distribution of Persons with a Minimum of One Disability

The census results show that in terms of multiple disabilities, more women (14.1%) have a slightly higher proportion of two disabilities than the men (13.2%). However, the proportion of PWDs having one disability is highest among the men than the women in all the provinces except the City of Kigali (females: 82.1% vs males:81.1%). The proportion of PWDs with one disability in Southern Province is 78.3% for females and 78.7% for males; Western (females:78.1% vs males:80%), Northern (females:78.1% vs males:78.8%) and Eastern (females:79.6% vs males:79.8%). The data also show that a higher proportion of women are more likely than men to have two disabilities among PWDs. For instance, in the City of Kigali (females:12.2% vs males:12.0%), Southern (females:14.4% vs males:13.6%), Western (females:14.6% vs males:13.0%), Northern (females:14.6% vs males:13.5%) and Eastern (females:13.8% vs males:13.1%).

10. Birth Registration and family environment by sex

Lack of legal identification documents is likely to impose several challenges for children. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child entitles every child to be registered immediately after birth as a measure of legal identity to enable children to access good health care (immunisations), nutrition and enrollment for education in early childhood development classes to achieve their full developmental potential during their early years. Their registration also assists the government in allocating resources and monitoring programs and policies that have direct implications for children's nutrition and development.

Birth registration of girls compared to boys

The children's registration coverage is 94.3% and increases gradually from 91.2% at ages 0-4 years to reach a maximum of 97.3% for ages 15-17 years. The data shows that there are no differences observed between males and females in terms of civil registration. The percentage registered is 94.3% for

Access to Health Insurance by Sex

At national level, Rwanda's population has a 90.4% percent of insurance coverage by the public insurance –'Mutuelle de santé' comprising of 90.9% and 89.9% of women and men respectively who are covered by this insurance. This means that 9 out of 10 females and males in Rwanda are insured by Mutuelle de santé. The population in rural areas (females:93.8% vs males:93.1%) is likely to have a higher insurance coverage by Mutuelle de santé than persons residing in urban areas (females:83.1% vs males:81.9%). More females in both rural and urban areas are more likely to have a higher proportion of insurance coverage than their men counterparts. At provincial level, the results show that a higher percentage of females are more likely to be covered by Mutuelle de santé than males. Here follows the statistics of coverage by Mutuelle de santé: the City of Kigali (females:82.8% vs males: 81.1%), Southern (females: 92.0% vs males: 91.1%), Western (females: 92.9% vs males: 92.4%), Northern (females: 93.6% vs males: 93.0%) and Eastern (females: 90.5% vs males : 89.6%). The results by urban- rural distribution still show that females have a higher proportion of insurance coverage than males since they are more likely to be covered by Mutuelle de santé than their males counterparts.

the females and 94.3% for the males in 2022. The registration is slightly higher in rural areas (females:94.5% vs males:94.4%) than the urban (females:93.8% vs males:93.8%) ones. The results by province show that the Northern Province has the highest percentage of females and males registered (96.7% for both females and males) while Kigali City has the lowest with 92.8% of females and males registered

Orphanhood Among Children Age 0-17 by Sex

A total of 5,891,663 children aged 0-17 years were enumerated out of whom 91.3% have both biological parents alive. Overall, there are no significant differences observed between the boys and girls regarding the survivorship of their biological parents. The results show that 91.3% of both girls and boys under age 18 have both biological parents alive. Similarly, there is a slight difference between children under 18 years and residing in urban areas (girls:91.4% vs boys:91.9%) and rural areas (girls:91.2% vs boys:91.1%) whose both parents are alive. The data

indicates that 4.6% of girls and 4.5% of boys under age 18 have their mother alive but not their father (or the survivorship of the father is unknown) while 1.8% of both girls and boys have their father alive but not their mother (or the survivorship of the mother is unknown). The results also show that a small proportion of children aged 0-17 are double orphans (boys:0.5% and girls:0.5%) where both parents died.

Living Arrangement of Children with their Biological Parents by Sex

It is important to note that children rely on their adult family members, especially the mother and father, to meet their basic needs such as clothing, food, shelter and development of their primary senses of security. Children also learn by observing family members and caregivers. This determines how they will build a solid foundation for their future relationship by socialising and learning. This eventually contributes to their

overall physical, social and intellectual development. About 67.1% of the children under 18 years live with both parents. There are no significant differences between the boys (67.4%) and the girls (66.8%) living with their biological parents. A higher proportion of boys (68.1%) staying in urban areas are more likely to stay with both parents than the girls (66.0%). However, there is no difference between the boys (67.1%) and girls (67.0%) residing in rural areas with their biological parents. A higher percentage of both girls (20.3%) and boys (20.2%) under 18 years live with their mothers without their fathers compared to those who live with their fathers without their mothers (girls:2.4% and boys:2.9%). Eastern Province has a higher proportion of children who live with their mothers without their fathers (girls:22.7% vs boys-22.4%) compared to the City of Kigali (girls:18.8% vs boys:18.9), Western (girls: 18.7% vs boys:18.7%), and Northern (girls:17.2% vs boys:17.3%).

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
- Have increased utilization, at all levels, of data

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).

and information for designing, monitoring and evaluating development programmes; and

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

1.1.1.1 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.

1.1.1.2 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.

1.1.1.3 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 specifications 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 functionalities.

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.

1.1.1.4 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:

- Digital Communication Programme through websites, social media, and mobile platforms;
- Public Relations, events and mass communication;
- Traditional Advertising through mass and outdoor media;
- Community Mobilization (Umuganda).
- 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.

1.1.1.5 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 sessions.

1.1.1.6 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 for 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).

1.1.1.7 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.

1.1.1.8 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 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: JUSTIFICATION, POLICY AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON GENDER STATISTICS IN RWANDA

2.1. CONTEXT AND JUSTIFICATION

The history of the Population and Housing Census in Rwanda (National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN) [Rwanda], 2012) dates back to the 1970s. To date, five modern censuses have successfully been conducted in Rwanda, in 1978, 1991, 2002, 2012 and 2022. The 2022 Population Census was undertaken to update mapping and demographic database, provide indicators for monitoring national development agenda like the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1), and to strengthen technical capacity of NISR staff in the use of electronic devices in data collection, processing, analysis of data and dissemination of results.

The 2022 Rwanda Population and Housing Census was carried out using electronic devices in all operations from mapping, training of enumerators, pilot census and main census enumeration as per the recommendations of the United Nations where countries were encouraged to adopt use of mobile technology in data collection during cartographic mapping and actual census enumeration. In line with this, NISR adopted technology in all operations of the census in August, 2022 as a way to overcome the challenges posed by the use of paper-based data collection in census undertaking. The canvasser method of enumeration was used during this census. Hand-held Smartphones electronic devices were used by the enumerators to capture the information then transmit it via internet to the NISR central servers.

The main purpose of this nationwide exercise was to collect and collate comprehensive, reliable and timely data on the characteristics and dynamics of the Rwandan population that will be used by national authorities and development partners for policy, planning, monitoring and evaluation purposes. After the enumeration phase of the inhabitants of Rwanda in all private and institutional households, the thematic analysis reports are set to be produced:

- Census Data Quality Evaluation;
- Population Size, Structure and Spatial Distribution
- Marital Status and Nuptiality;
- Nuptiality and Fertility;
- Mortality, including maternal mortality
- Socio- Cultural Characteristics of the Population;
- Migration, Spatial Mobility and Urbanization;
- Characteristics of Households and Housing;
- Labour Force Participation
- Measurement and Mapping of Non- Monetary Poverty;
- Educational Characteristics of the Population;
- Gender Status;
- Socio-Economic Status of Persons with Disabilities;
- Socio-Economic Status of Children;
- Socio-Economic Status of Youth;
- Socio-Economic Status of Aged People;
- Population Projections;
- Agriculture.
- Population Atlas

2.2. IMPORTANCE OF GENDER DATA

Gender Statistics refer to gender indicators and other information created as a result of the analysis and interpretation of gender-relevant data (PARiS 21, 2020). There are four different characteristics of gender statistics that are compiled world over. These include primary data collected, classified and presented by sex; data that reflects gender situation; data that is based on concepts and definitions that reflect the differences of women and men and takes

into account all aspects of their lives; and data collection methods that take into account stereotypes, social and cultural factors that are likely to generate gender bias in the data. It is important to note that not all gender statistics are sex-disaggregated. For instance, there are certain issues that affect both women and men exclusively such as maternal mortality.

Gender statistics are, therefore, important as they help us improve the understanding of the dynamics and relations between women and men; advance analysis and research; monitor progress towards gender equality; and create sustainable development policies using gender evidence-based data. These policies comprise of various areas in human development and wellbeing such as labour force, education, health and vital statistics. Gender statistics are therefore a powerful tool that show the magnitude and intensity of the different aspects of

gender inequality (United Nations, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2020). These statistics are useful in monitoring progress towards gender equality and the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental rights by both women and girls. They provide an evidence base for developing and monitoring policies and programmes oriented towards the reduction of gender inequality in accessing and using any resources.

2.3. HISTORY OF GENDER DATA COLLECTION IN RWANDA

Rwanda has conducted five censuses from 1978 to 2022. However, available information shows that a thematic report devoted to gender was first produced in the 2012 census. A lot of work on gender statistics has, however, been done in Rwanda. The NISR embarked on establishing and streamlining a comprehensive gender statistics frame that resulted in the production of gender thematic reports from various surveys conducted by the Institute (Republic of Rwanda, National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), 2022). This was done to provide relevant, reliable, coherent, timely and accessible gender statistics in order to facilitate evidence-based policies and decisions that take into account the situation of both women and men. Such information is key in monitoring programs and policies outlined in the National Strategy for Transformation: 2017 - 2024; SDGs and Vision 2050.

Several reports have been produced on this topic of gender. For instance, a report on access to finance was produced in 2012 (Republic of Rwanda, National Institute of Statistics Rwanda, 2012); the 2010/11 Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey, EICV3 (Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages), which is the third in the series of surveys which started in 2000/01 and designed to monitor poverty and living conditions, produced a report on gender (Republic of Rwanda, National Institute of Statistics Rwanda, 2012); the National Institute of

Statistics Rwanda produced another gender report using the Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey - Gender - [EICV]- 2013/2014 data entitled: Thematic Report: Gender (Republic of Rwanda, National Institute of Statistics Rwanda, 2016). NISR again conducted the Fifth Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey EICV5 2016/17 over a period of 12 months between October 2016 and October 2017 and produced a gender report as one of its products (Republic of Rwanda, National Institute of Statistics Rwanda, 2018). The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda introduced the labour force survey (LFS) program in 2016 to provide key stakeholders with needed labour statistics (Republic of Rwanda, National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), 2021). Since the first LFS in 2016, the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda has conducted two surveys each year and now a quarterly LFS since February 2019 and produced gender reports; Labour Force Survey, Thematic Report on Gender, May 2019 (National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), 2019). Other reports include National Gender Statistics Report of 2013, 2014, 2016, 2019, 2022 that provided sex- disaggregated data in various fields [(National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), 2019), (National Institute of Statistics Rwanda(NISR), 2014), (National Institute of Statistics Rwanda(NISR), 2013), (National Institute of Statistics Rwanda(NISR), 2016) and (National Institute of Statistics Rwanda(NISR), 2022)].

2.4. GENDER INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

Gender inclusive development is key in achieving gender parity and understanding of the complex interrelationships that exist between gender and other social and economic variables (Albert, 2018). Thus, through the Gender Equality Strategy developed by UNDP Rwanda (2019-2022) and the

Revised National Gender Policy adopted by Rwanda's cabinet in 2021, intersectional approaches to gender equality are being promoted. Intersectionality means that gender issues are not addressed separately from issues involving race, disability, faith, sexual orientation, etc. The promotion of gender equality

and the empowerment of women and girls in Rwanda is, therefore, central to gender inclusive development. Rwanda managed to deliver on its commitments in Beijing in 2015 in promoting gender equality and empowerment of women and is currently ranked as the 6th world wide and first in Africa by 2022 World Economic Forum global gender gap report (Republic of Rwanda, 2019). They joined

many other countries in ensuring that there is equitable and gender responsive development by mainstreaming gender equality and empowering women and girls as part of strategic priorities in the different development frameworks to guide the government of Rwanda's commitments for national transformation that leaves no one behind.

2.5. THE RWANDAN LEGAL INSTRUMENTS ON GENDER

2.5.1. THE RWANDAN CONSTITUTION

Rwanda is a sovereign state governed by the rule of law, based on the respect for human rights, freedoms, and principles of equality of all Rwandans before the Law and equality between men and women and upholds values based on the family (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Rwanda, 2015). The Constitution affirms that all Rwandans, both men and women, have the right to vote and be elected; there is no discrimination based on sex; all persons share equitable power with an affirmative action of women

occupying at least 30% of positions in decision-making; all persons are equal before the law; have a right to marry and found a family; the protection of the family is the foundation of Rwandan society; everybody has the right to education, health, privacy, liberty, freedom of movement and association; right to participate in government and public service; right to due process of the law; right to free choice of employment; right to ownership of land; and a duty to participate in the development of the country.

2.5.2. THE RWANDAN GENDER ACTS

Rwanda has constantly enacted and reviewed its laws from a gender perspective to ensure that they do not discriminate on any grounds (The Legal Aid Forum, 2021).

The reports indicate that Rwanda has continuously revised existing legislation and enacted new laws whenever necessary to promote gender equality. In this report, we highlight a few of them.

For instance, Law N°32/2016 of 28/08/2016 Governing Persons and Family in addition to safeguarding relations between persons (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Rwanda, 2016); Law No.43/2013 of 16/06/2013 governing land in Rwanda that

determines the modalities of allocation, acquisition, transfer, use and management of land in Rwanda and puts equal rights to land ownership (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Rwanda, 2013); Law No. 51/2007 of 20/09/2007 determining the responsibilities, organization and functions of the gender monitoring office in Rwanda in the National Development (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Rwanda); and Law No.59/2008 of 10/09/2008 on prevention and punishment of gender based violence (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Rwanda, 2008) that is aimed at preventing and suppressing GBV.

2.6. THE RWANDAN GENDER POLICIES

Gender statistics reflects the differences of both women and men and considers all aspects of their lives including cultural and social factors. Thus, the gender statistics are useful in monitoring the progress towards gender equality and full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental rights by both women and girls. They provide an evidence base for developing and monitoring policies and programmes oriented towards the reduction in gender inequality in accessing and using any

resources. Thus, the promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women and girls in Rwanda is therefore central to gender inclusive development. This section therefore analyses the number and percentage of women; women heads of households among the resident women population; and the gender parity index.

A number of policies and legislations have been developed and adopted to promote gender equality

and women’s empowerment, and prevent violations of women’s rights in different spheres as documented in the Rwanda’s Vision 2020, midterm Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS), and District Development Plans (DDPs) (Republic of Rwanda, Gender Monitoring Office, 2011) and now the National Strategy for Transformation and Vision 2050. This is done in view of the fact that sustainable development requires effective planning for poverty reduction as outlined in the EDPRS I process which put a lot of emphasis on cross cutting issues, including gender so that all sectors are obliged to include them in their strategic planning (Republic of Rwanda, Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, 2007). It is noted that gender is key because men and women have different experiences in the process of development and the impact of policy in different ways in addition to having different needs and priorities. The report on Revised National Gender Policy published in 2021 highlights principal guidelines on which sectoral policies and programmes are expected to integrate gender issues in their respective social, cultural, economic and political planning and programming (Republic of Rwanda. Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion, 2021).

In EDPRS II, a lot of emphasis was also put on gender and family by looking at the reduction of poverty levels among men and women, Gender-Based Violence and other related conflicts at both family and community level (Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN), 2013). Rwanda is, therefore, committed to placing the family at the center of development as gender equality is a prerequisite to achieving equitable and sustainable development. Reports indicate that these approaches have transformed the socio-economic and political lives of men and women of Rwanda, and

thereby, earning the country the highest position in promoting gender equality in the world as women representation in decision making positions makes Rwanda the world leader in the proportion of women in Parliament (61.3%). All these are attributed to the conducive policy and legal framework for mainstreaming gender in socio-economic sectors at all levels such as the existence of a national gender policy, gender sensitive laws such as Gender-Based Violence law, inheritance law, land law, etc. It is also noted that the pro-poor and gender friendly programs such Girinka and the gender mainstreaming such as the Gender Responsive Budgeting were initiated.

The current strategy, National Strategy for Transformation (NST1) 2017–2024 also prioritizes cross-cutting areas that include gender and family promotion and the fight against Gender-Based violence (GBV) by establishing interventions that advocate for the strengthening of family cohesion home grown initiatives and conducting community awareness campaigns for fighting GBV (Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Finance and economic Planning, 2016). Gender mainstreaming in all sectors is being done by strengthening and promoting gender equality and ensuring equal opportunities for all Rwandans by fostering the culture of solidarity and support to vulnerable groups. A number of interventions for women empowerment will be sustained through continuous facilitation of women to access finance; mainstreaming gender in employment and job creation strategies; strengthening capacities of gender machinery and use of gender mainstreaming tools and disaggregated data to inform policy formulation and resource allocation; scaling up ECD services at village level; continuous awareness and fight against Gender-Based Violence and human trafficking.

2.7. RWANDA’S VISION 2050

Rwanda’s Vision 2050 is the long-term blue print planning document that discusses the direction “the Rwanda we want” and the routes to follow in order to achieve this ambition (Republic of Rwanda., 2020).

This strategy was launched against the backdrop of past two decades of success in reducing poverty, increasing income, improving living standards, strengthening good governance, promoting home

grown solutions, establishing rule of law, maintaining stability, promoting gender equality and women empowerment, peace and security.

The country aspires to transform its economy and modernize the lives of all Rwandans by proper implementation of this strategy.

Therefore, this Vision 2050 serves as the critical planning and policy blueprint to guide the efforts of all stakeholders (government, private sector, citizens, diaspora, civil society and faith based organizations, development partners, academia and research institutions, and political parties) in the country's development efforts.

The country plans to focus more on the agricultural sector for high productivity while putting a lot of emphasis on gender responsive interventions that would target both men and women (Republic of Rwanda, 2020).

In addition, the country will focus on governance in terms of participation and inclusiveness of both women and men to achieve gender equality and equity in leadership. Reports show that gender

equality and women empowerment is a reality in Rwanda which puts the country as one of the best performing countries in this area of governance.

Rwanda is ranked 6th out of 153 countries as cited in the Global Gender Gap Report of 2022 in closing gender gaps (World Economic Forum, 2022), which tracks progress on relative gaps between women and men on health, education, economy and politics. The country is globally leading in percentage of women in parliament at 61.3%. The strategy advocates for continuity with its policy of zero tolerance to Gender Based Violence. The monitoring of all the strategic objectives of Rwanda Vision 2050 requires good data on gender issues.

2.8. AFRICA'S AGENDA 2063- DATA COLLECTION POLICIES

During the 1960s, African countries, through the Organization of African Unity (OAU), introduced a process of integrating the African continent with an aim of finally fostering and accelerating economic, social development and political stability of the continent (African Union Commission, 2012).

The African integration agenda, agenda 2063, as outlined in treaties and protocols endorsed by African Heads of State and Government, focuses on three main areas: political, economic, and socio-cultural integration. For the integration to be realised, there is a great need for reliable and harmonized statistics and information in all areas including an area touching on gender.

The African Union Commission, therefore, developed a Strategy for Harmonisation of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA) that was adopted in 2009. The main purpose of the SHaSA is to enable the African Statistical System to generate timely, reliable, and harmonized statistical information, covering all aspects of political, economic, social, and cultural integration for Africa. It aims to drive forward the continental integration agenda.

In this regard, there is a call for the adoption of harmonized and standardized definitions and concepts in statistics and data (African Union Commission, 2012).

This therefore implies that the development of comparable statistical data, across time and space, on the continent requires the adaptation of international norms to African realities and specificities, and the utilization of common methodologies for statistical production and dissemination by all African countries. This is, therefore, in line with the continuous and vigorous gender data collection and compilation by the NISR on yearly basis to support the various policies being implemented and the SDG indicators. Therefore, SHaSA data fulfilment will propel the Africa's Agenda 2063 which is a blueprint and masterplan for transforming Africa into the global powerhouse of the future (African Union Commission, 2015). It is the continent's strategic framework that aims to deliver on its goal for inclusive and sustainable development.

2.9. THE INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL INSTRUMENTS ON GENDER

As early as July, 2010 when Rwanda's gender policy was launched, several international instruments on gender had been Rwanda has ratified and adhered to different international and regional conventions on gender. These included CEDAW (1979), Beijing Platform for Action (1995), Maputo Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on

the Rights of Women in Africa (2003), Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa (2004), the East African Gender Policy, COMESA Gender Policy, AU Gender Policy, Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the African Union Agenda 2063 and HeForShe Commitments (2015)

among (Republic of Rwanda. Ministry of Gender & Family Promotion, February, 2021).

The country also developed and adopted many policies and legislations to promote gender equality and women's rights, and prevent violations of women's rights as evidenced in the many government policy documents such as Vision 2050

2.10. THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND GENDER

The Sustainable Development Goals (Practical Action Organisation) aim at a world of peace and prosperity, eradicating major issues such as poverty and hunger, while protecting the planet. Each of the goals are interlinked, meaning that by achieving one, it leads to achieving another. Sustainable development implies developing cities, land, businesses, and communities to meet the needs of the present, without effecting future generations' ability to meet their needs.

Sustainable Development Goal 5 (SDG 5) (Republic of Philippines) is devoted to gender equality and empowering all women and girls. This goal has 9 targets and 14 indicators. In summary, SDG 5 focuses on ending gender disparities, eliminating violence against women and girls, eliminating early and forced marriage, securing equal participation and opportunities for leadership, and universal access to sexual and reproductive rights. The main indicators related to gender are highlighted below:

- Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against women and girls everywhere.
- Target 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.
- Target 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and women genital mutilation.
- Target 5.4: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.
- Target 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.
- Target 5.6: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as

and Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers and other development plans. has continued to display its commitment to gender equality by ratifying relevant international instruments and ensuring that there is a robust domestic legal and institutional framework charged with the implementation of these obligations (Rwanda, The Legal Aid Forum, 2021).

agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.

- Target 5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.
- Target 5.b: Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular, information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women.
- Target 5.c: Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.
- Other targets include (United Nations Statistical Commission, 2017):
- Target 4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.
- Target 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.
- Target 4.a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.

CHAPTER 3: SIZE AND EVOLUTION OF THE WOMEN POPULATION COMPARED TO MEN

3.1. INTRODUCTION

The proportion and the number of men and women in a society is described as the gender ratio (Ritchie, 2019). This ratio, in any society, is found not to be stable as it is controlled by biological, social, technological, cultural, and economic forces. Research shows that the gender ratio has an impact on society, demography, and the economy. Since population data is key in planning for any country, it is important that the country's population size and composition in terms of age structure, place of residence and other demographic characteristics are known, especially from the data collected through censuses (De Wet- Billings, 2019).

3.2. DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE POPULATION IN RWANDA AS COMPARED TO MALE

Table 3.1 provides information on the population of Rwanda by sex, province and area of residence. The 2022 Rwandan Census shows that the country has a total population of 13,246,394 inhabitants out of whom 6,817,067 are women, representing 51.5% of the population, while 6,429,326 are men, representing 48.5%. The results indicate that about 50.1% of the men reside in urban areas compared to their women counterparts (49.9%). In contrast, more women (52.1%) than men (47.9%) reside in rural areas. The data further shows that women residing in rural areas

outnumber men in four provinces of Southern (51.8%), Western (52.2%), Northern (52.3%) and Eastern (51.1%). In contrast, men in urban areas only outnumber women in the City of Kigali (50.9%). The results also show that in both urban and rural areas of the City of Kigali, there are more men (Urban:50.9% and rural:51.3%) than women (Urban:49.1% and rural:48.7%). More men than women are also residing in the urban areas of Southern Province (50.4%) and Eastern Province (50.4%).

Table 3.1: Population by Sex, Province and Area of Residence

Province and Area of Residence	Women		Men	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Rwanda	6,817,068	51.5	6,429,326	48.5
Urban	1,846,720	49.9	1,854,525	50.1
Rural	4,970,348	52.1	4,574,801	47.9
City of Kigali	856,673	49.1	888,882	50.9
Urban	745,507	49.1	771,661	50.9
Rural	111,166	48.7	117,221	51.3
Southern Province	1,554,244	51.8	1,448,455	48.2
Urban	220,143	49.6	223,963	50.4
Rural	1,334,101	52.1	1,224,492	47.9
Western Province	1,511,849	52.2	1,384,635	47.8
Urban	328,306	51.3	312,001	48.7
Rural	1,183,543	52.5	1,072,634	47.5
Northern Province	1,065,551	52.3	972,960	47.7
Urban	182,922	51.7	170,807	48.3
Rural	882,629	52.4	802,153	47.6
Eastern Province	1,828,751	51.3	1,734,394	48.7
Urban	369,842	49.6	376,093	50.4
Rural	1,458,909	51.8	1,358,301	48.2

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

3.3. DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AREA OF RESIDENCE AND SEX

The distribution of the population by area of residence, sex and census years: 1978–2022 is shown in Table 3.2. The census data shows that more women (over 51%) than the men (less than 49%) were enumerated since 1978. This is in conformity with the demographic trends where in any population, women are slightly more than the men. The women population has been increasing since 1978 when the country registered a proportion of 51.1% of women as compared to 48.9% of the men. In 1991, the proportion of women in Rwanda went up slightly to register a percentage of 51.3 compared to the previous census of 1978. In 2002, the proportion of women still showed an upward trend to register 52.3% while in 2012 and 2022, it dropped to record

51.8% and 51.5% respectively. The results further indicate that the proportion of the men residing in urban areas has been increasing steadily from 44.9% in 1978 to reach 50.1% in 2022. This could be attributed to men's behaviour of migration from rural to urban areas in search of jobs. In contrast, the share of the women population residing in urban areas has been reducing gradually from 51.1% in 1978 to 49.9% in 2022. The results further show that the share of women residing in rural residences has been increasing progressively from 51.4% in 1978 to 52.1% in 2022. In contrast, the proportion of the men population in rural areas has been reducing marginally from 48.6% in 1978 to 47.9% in 2022

Table 3.2: Distribution of the Population by Area of Residence, Sex and Census Years-1978–2022

Census Year	Total			Urban			Rural		
	% of women in the population	% of men in the population	Total	% of women in the population	% of men in the population	Total	% of women in the population	% of men in the population	Total
2022	51.5	48.5	100	49.9	50.1	100	52.1	47.9	100
2012	51.8	48.2	100	51.3	48.7	100	52.5	47.5	100
2002	52.3	47.7	100	53	47	100	53.3	46.7	100
1991	51.3	48.7	100	53	47	100	51.5	48.5	100
1978	51.1	48.9	100	55.1	44.9	100	51.4	48.6	100

Source: Rwandan Population and Housing Censuses, 1978, 1991, 2002, 2012 and 2022.

3.4. SEX RATIO OF THE POPULATION BY CENSUS YEARS

Sex ratio shows the number of men per 1000 women in any given population. Table 3.3 presents the results of the distribution of the population by sex, sex ratio and year of census: 1978-2022. The results from the 2022 census show that in Rwanda, the overall sex ratio for the country is 94 compared to 96 in 1978. This means that there are 1060 females to 1000 males in 2022 compared to 1040 females per 1000 males in 1978. The main reason for this imbalance in population by sex is that life expectancy for females

is higher than that of males in Rwanda. The sex ratio table shows further that in Rwanda, sex ratio has been varying from 1978 to 2022. It increased from 1040 in 1978 to 1050 in 1991 and 1100 in 2002 before starting a downward trend by declining to 1080 in 2012 and finally stabilising at 1060 in 2022. The observed drop between 1991 and 2002 could be attributed to the higher males mortality and effects of the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi.

Table 3.3: Distribution of the Population By Sex, Sex Ratio and Year of Census; 1978–2022

Year of Census	Rwanda		
	Female	Male	Sex ratio (males over 100 females)
Year of Census			
1978	2,468,350	2,363,177	96
1991	3,668,939	3,488,612	95
2002	4,249,105	3,879,448	91
2012	5,451,105	5,064,868	93
2022	6,817,068	6,429,326	94

Source: Rwandan Population and Housing Censuses, 1978, 1991, 2002, 2012 and 2022.

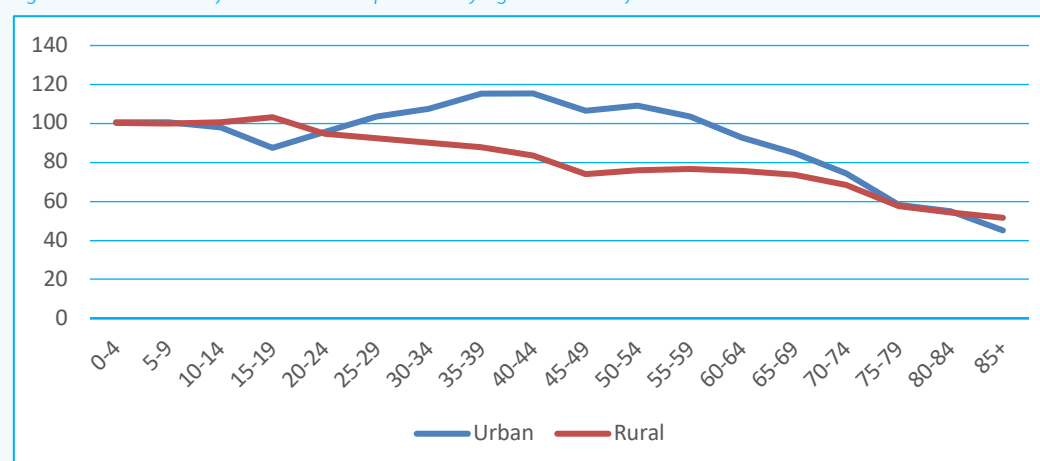
3.5. SEX RATIO OF THE POPULATION BY AGE AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

Figure 3.1 presents information on the sex ratio of the resident population by age and area of residence. The sex ratio is almost 1 to 1 for children age 0 to 14 years residing in both urban and rural areas. At age 15 -19 years, the ratio of females to males in both urban and rural areas is the same at 105, meaning that there are 105 females to 100 males for this age group in both urban and rural areas. The same scenario is observed at age 65-69 years for both urban and rural areas where the ratio is 1:1. But between age 15-19 years and 65 -69 years, the ratio is higher in urban areas than the rural areas and ranges from 105 to reach a maximum of 130 females to 100 males for age 25-29 years. This means at age 25-29, there are more males than females in urban areas which could be attributed to more males than females moving to urban areas in search of jobs.

For ages 15-19, the ratio is lower (meaning 85 females per 100 men) in urban areas while it is slightly above

100 in rural areas (meaning more than 100 females to 100 males). The results further indicate that in rural areas, the ratio decreases from 110 (i.e. 110 females to 100 males) for age 20-24 year group to 80 (i.e. 80 females to 100 males) for age 45-49 year group and takes an upward trend to reach 100 (meaning 100 males to 100 females) for age 60-64 years and starts to drop again up to 60 (60 males to 100 females) for those age 85+ years. In contrast, the ratio in urban areas continues on an upward trajectory from 90 for age 15-19 to reach a maximum of 130 for age 25-29 years. It then drops to 110 for age 30-34 years and rises again to reach a maximum of 125 for age 50-54 years and drops to 45 for age 85+ years. In conclusion, there are more females than males in both rural and urban areas starting from age 65 years. This could be attributed to the fact that females have high life expectancy than males in both rural and urban areas.

Figure 3.1: Sex Ratio of the Resident Population by Age and Area of Residence



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

3.6. SEX RATIO OF THE POPULATION BY AGE AND PROVINCE

Information on the sex ratio of the resident population by age and province is presented in Table 3.4. The census data shows that Rwanda has more females than males since the ratio is 94. This implies that for every 94 males in Rwanda, there are 100 females. The data further shows that whereas the City of Kigali has an excess of males (104), other provinces, have varying sex ratio from 95 in the Eastern Province to 91 in the Northern Province. There is continuous reduction in the sex ratio from age 15-19 years (99) for Rwanda to reach 50 at age 80+ years.

This implies that at age 80 years and above, there are 50 males to 100 females in Rwandan resident population. The results further show that at provincial level, there is a remarkable decline in the sex ratio starting from age 60 years for City of Kigali and age 20 years for other provinces all the way to age 80+ years. For instance, at age 80+ years the City of Kigali province registers a sex ratio of 43 while Southern has 52; Western, 48; Northern, 47 and Eastern, 55.

Table 3. 4: Sex Ratio of the Resident Population by Age and Province

	Province					
	City of Kigali	South	West	North	East	Rwanda
0-4	101	100	100	100	101	100
5-9	102	100	100	99	100	100
10-14	98	101	100	99	101	100
15-19	84	105	99	97	101	99
20-24	96	97	93	93	96	95
25-29	107	94	93	94	95	96
30-34	115	92	89	91	94	96
35-39	124	92	87	91	94	96
40-44	130	90	81	84	89	92
45-49	117	78	74	74	82	82
50-54	115	79	77	78	84	83
55-59	110	79	77	78	82	82
60-64	98	78	75	75	80	79
65-69	86	74	75	75	76	76
70-74	72	67	70	67	73	69
75-79	55	55	56	57	63	58
80-84	46	52	51	54	63	54
85+	43	52	48	47	55	50
Total	104	93	92	91	95	94

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

CHAPTER 4: AGE DISTRIBUTION, SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION AND MIGRATION OF THE WOMEN POPULATION COMPARED TO MEN

4.1. INTRODUCTION

The population distribution by sex and age is critical in demographic groupings as they assist in planning for the development of the economic and cultural life of any society during both long- and short-term planning (Vostrikova, 2014). These factors prompt the demand for data on the changing distribution of the population by sex and age for future use in development planning. It is important to model the future population distribution and their changes over time to enable planners to examine appropriate plans and policies to manage and figure out settlement activities that could lead to a sustainable development for countries. And thus, the essence of analysing age and spatial distribution of the population and migration patterns of both genders.

4.2. SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY SEX

Information on the percentage distribution of the population by area of residence, sex and 5-year age groups is presented in Table 4.1.

In Rwanda, the data indicate the youthful nature of the population: about 2 out of 3 people (65.3%) are aged below 30 years, comprising 66.9% and 63.7% of males and females respectively. In contrast, only

4.9% of the female population and 3.1% of the males are over 65 years. The data also indicates that there is a very minimal difference in terms of spatial distribution of persons aged below 30 years by area of residence since there are 65.5% and 65.3% of persons aged below 30 years enumerated in urban and rural areas respectively.

Table 4. 1: Percentage Distribution of the Population by Area of Residence and 5-Year Age Groups

	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
0-4	12.5	13.3	12.9	12.8	12.9	12.9	12.4	13.5	12.9
5-9	12.4	13.2	12.8	11.6	11.7	11.7	12.7	13.8	13.3
10-14	11.4	12.1	11.7	9.9	9.6	9.7	11.9	13.1	12.5
15-19	11.1	11.7	11.4	11.4	9.9	10.6	11.1	12.4	11.7
20-24	8.8	8.9	8.9	10.9	10.4	10.6	8.1	8.3	8.2
25-29	7.5	7.7	7.6	9.9	10.2	10.0	6.6	6.7	6.7
30-34	7.1	7.2	7.2	9.0	9.7	9.3	6.4	6.3	6.3
35-39	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.9	7.9	7.4	6.4	6.1	6.2
40-44	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.3	6.1	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.4
45-49	3.9	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.5	4.1	3.3	3.7
50-54	3.2	2.8	3.0	2.4	2.7	2.5	3.4	2.8	3.1
55-59	2.6	2.2	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.9	2.4	2.6
60-64	2.6	2.1	2.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.9	2.4	2.7
65-69	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.1	0.9	1.0	2.0	1.6	1.9
70-74	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.5	1.1	1.3
75-79	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.7
80-84	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5
85+	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count									
Total	6,817,068	6,429,326	13,246,394	1,846,720	1,854,525	3,701,245	4,970,348	4,574,801	9,545,149

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

4.3. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY MEAN AND MEDIAN AGE, SEX AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

Table 4.2 provides information on the distribution of population by mean age, sex, province and area of residence. Understanding the population's age composition by sex provides insights into the changing population dynamics and future social and economic trends. We look at both the mean age and median age of the Rwandan population where the mean age refers to the average age of the Rwandan population while the median age refers to the middle age where half the population is above and half is below it. We note that the median provides a better picture of what the age distribution looks like.

The results show that the mean age for Rwanda is 24.6 years while the median age is 20.0 years; meaning that a half of the population of Rwanda is

very youthful at age 20 years. The data further indicate that females are likely to have a higher mean age (females:25.4 years vs males:23.7 years) and median age (females:21.0 years vs males:19.0 years) than males in Rwanda. The data also show that there is no difference in mean age for both females (24 years) and males (24 years) in urban areas while females have a higher median age in urban areas than males (females:21.0 years vs males:19.0 years). In rural areas, females have a higher mean age than males (females:25.9 years vs males:23.6 years) and a higher median age than males (females :20 years vs men:18 years). The results of the census also show that Southern Province has the highest mean age at 25.8 years while the City of Kigali has the highest median age at 23 years.

Table 4. 2: Distribution of the Population by Mean and Median Ages, Sex, Province and Area of Residence

	Mean age			Median age		
	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total
Rwanda	25.4	23.7	24.6	21.0	19.0	20.0
Urban	24.0	24.0	24.0	21.0	22.0	22.0
Rural	25.9	23.6	24.8	20.0	18.0	19.0
City of Kigali	23.8	24.3	24.0	22.0	24.0	23.0
Urban	23.6	24.3	24.0	22.0	24.0	23.0
Rural	25.0	24.3	24.6	20.0	21.0	21.0
Southern Province	26.9	24.6	25.8	22.0	19.0	20.0
Urban	25.5	25.7	25.6	22.0	23.0	22.0
Rural	27.1	24.4	25.8	22.0	18.0	20.0
Western Province	25.2	23.0	24.1	20.0	18.0	19.0
Urban	23.8	22.6	23.2	20.0	19.0	19.0
Rural	25.6	23.1	24.4	20.0	18.0	19.0
Northern Province	26.1	24.0	25.1	21.0	19.0	20.0
Urban	24.7	23.5	24.1	22.0	21.0	21.0
Rural	26.4	24.1	25.3	21.0	19.0	20.0
Eastern Province	24.7	23.1	23.9	20.0	18.0	19.0
Urban	23.8	23.9	23.9	20.0	21.0	21.0
Rural	25.0	22.9	24.0	20.0	18.0	19.0

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

4.4. DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY MEAN AGE , AREA OF RESIDENCE, SEX AND CENSUS YEARS:1978–2022

Table 4.3 shows the results of the various censuses conducted in Rwanda by the distribution of the population, mean age, area of residence, sex and census years 1978 to 2022. The data shows that the mean age of females (25.4 years) is higher than that of males (23.7 years) in Rwanda. A similar trend where the mean age for females is higher than that of the males over the years is witnessed throughout all the

5 censuses conducted in Rwanda. The results also show an increasing trend of the females mean age over the census years in Rwanda. It is 22, 21.2, 21.9, 23.5 and 25.4 in the years 1978, 1991, 2002, 2012 and 2022 respectively. A similar trend is observed for the males where the mean age is 21 in 1978, 20.4 in 1991, 20.5 in 2002, 22.4 in 2012 and 23.7 in 2022.

Table 4. 3: Distribution of the Population by Mean Age, Area of Residence, Sex and Census Years:1978–2012

Census Years	Rwanda		Urban		Rural	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
1978	22	21				
1991	21.2	20.4				
2002	21.9	20.5	21.4	22.9	21.4	20
2012	23.5	21.9	22.4	22.9	23.7	21.6
2022	25.4	23.7	24.0	24.0	25.9	23.6

Source: Rwandan Population and Housing Censuses(1978 -2022).

4.5. DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AREA OF RESIDENCE AND PROVINCE

Information about the distribution of the population by sex, area of residence and province is presented in Table 4.4. The data shows that out of the total enumerated population of 13,246,394 people, there are more females (51.5%) than males (48.5%) in Rwanda. Majority (72.1 %) of enumerated population are residing in rural areas compared to those counted in urban areas (21.9%). The data further show that more males (71.2%) are residing in rural areas than those in urban areas (28.8%). Similarly, more females

are residing in rural areas (72.9%) than in urban areas (27.1). Eastern Province has the highest population at 26.9% which is almost double that of the smallest province – City of Kigali (13.2%). There are more women in all provinces with an exception of the City of Kigali where males (50.9%) are more than females (49.1%). The results show the following population distribution of females by province: Southern, 51.8%; Western, 52.2%; Northern, 52.3% and Eastern, 51.3%.

Table 4. 4: Distribution of the Population by Sex , Area of Residence and Province

	Count			Percentage		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Area of residence						
Urban	1,846,720	1,854,525	3,701,245	27.1	28.8	27.9
Rural	4,970,348	4,574,801	9,545,149	72.9	71.2	72.1
Total	6,817,068	6,429,326	13,246,394	100.0	100.0	100.0
Province						
City of Kigali	856,673	888,882	1,745,555	12.6	13.8	13.2
Southern Province	1,554,244	1,448,455	3,002,699	22.8	22.5	22.7
Western Province	1,511,849	1,384,635	2,896,484	22.2	21.5	21.9
Northern Province	1,065,551	972,960	2,038,511	15.6	15.1	15.4
Eastern Province	1,828,751	1,734,394	3,563,145	26.8	27.0	26.9
Total	6,817,068	6,429,326	13,246,394	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

4.6. DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY SEX AND DISTRICT

The distribution of the enumerated population by sex and district is presented in Table 4.5. The census results indicate that more males are residing in the districts of the City of Kigali with Nyarugenge district having the highest proportion of males (52.3%) than females (47.7). Another district with a higher proportion of males than females is Rwamagana in Eastern Province (females:49.7% and males: 50.3%).

The rest of the districts have more females than males. The results show the following districts as having the highest proportion of females than males: Gisagara and Nyamagabe in Southern Province both have females comprising of 52.4% of the population; Ngororero in Western Province has 53.5% of the females population; Gakenke in Northern Province has 52.8% while Ngoma in Eastern Province has 52.3%.

Table 4. 5: Distribution of the Resident Population by Sex and District

	Counts			Percentage		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Rwanda	6,817,068	6,429,326	13,246,394	51.5	48.5	100.0
City of Kigali	856,673	888,882	1,745,555	49.1	50.9	100.0
Nyarugenge	178,539	195,780	374,319	47.7	52.3	100.0
Gasabo	435,518	443,987	879,505	49.5	50.5	100.0
Kicukiro	242,616	249,115	491,731	49.3	50.7	100.0
Southern Province	1,554,244	1,448,455	3,002,699	51.8	48.2	100.0
Nyanza	187,073	178,645	365,718	51.2	48.8	100.0
Gisagara	208,086	188,965	397,051	52.4	47.6	100.0
Nyaruguru	166,146	151,980	318,126	52.2	47.8	100.0
Huye	193,041	188,859	381,900	50.5	49.5	100.0
Nyamagabe	194,776	176,725	371,501	52.4	47.6	100.0
Ruhango	187,025	172,096	359,121	52.1	47.9	100.0
Muhanga	184,818	173,615	358,433	51.6	48.4	100.0
Kamonyi	233,279	217,570	450,849	51.7	48.3	100.0
Western Province	1,511,849	1,384,635	2,896,484	52.2	47.8	100.0
Karongi	195,452	178,417	373,869	52.3	47.7	100.0
Rutsiro	192,682	176,498	369,180	52.2	47.8	100.0
Rubavu	279,384	267,299	546,683	51.1	48.9	100.0
Nyabihu	168,975	150,072	319,047	53.0	47.0	100.0
Ngororero	196,890	171,065	367,955	53.5	46.5	100.0
Rusizi	249,103	236,426	485,529	51.3	48.7	100.0
Nyamasheke	229,363	204,858	434,221	52.8	47.2	100.0
Northern Province	1,065,551	972,960	2,038,511	52.3	47.7	100.0
Rulindo	188,295	171,849	360,144	52.3	47.7	100.0
Gakenke	192,692	172,600	365,292	52.8	47.2	100.0
Musanze	249,182	227,340	476,522	52.3	47.7	100.0
Burera	202,947	184,782	387,729	52.3	47.7	100.0
Gicumbi	232,435	216,389	448,824	51.8	48.2	100.0
Eastern Province	1,828,751	1,734,394	3,563,145	51.3	48.7	100.0
Rwamagana	241,159	243,794	484,953	49.7	50.3	100.0
Nyagatare	335,121	318,740	653,861	51.3	48.7	100.0
Gatsibo	286,703	264,461	551,164	52.0	48.0	100.0
Kayonza	235,708	221,448	457,156	51.6	48.4	100.0
Kirehe	239,097	221,763	460,860	51.9	48.1	100.0
Ngoma	211,328	192,720	404,048	52.3	47.7	100.0
Bugesera	279,635	271,468	551,103	50.7	49.3	100.0

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

4.7. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SPECIAL AGE GROUPS, SEX AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

Table 4.6 presents the distribution of the population by sex, special age groups and area of residence. The special age groups have special needs that require attention. These groups are divided into children aged below one year (infants), toddlers (1-4), those aged below 5 years (0- 4, comprising of new-borns, infants and toddlers), primary school age (6-11), children and young adolescents (0-14), women of reproductive age (15-49), the working age population (16+) and the elderly (65+ years).

Most of the indicators are almost the same, for persons aged 15 years and above (females: 32.8% vs

males: 29.8%); aged 15-64 years (females:31.6% vs males: 29.4%) and the elderly (females: 2.5 and males:-1.7%). The data further shows that in urban areas (Table C.2), most of the special indicators are the same for the working age population (females: 9.1% vs males: 9.3%) and the elderly persons (females: 0.4% vs males: 0.3%). The same is noted in the rural areas where there is mild difference only among the population aged 15 years and above (females: 23.6% vs males: 20.6%) and the working age population (females: 22.5% vs males:20.1%)

Table 4. 6: Distribution of the Population by Sex, Special Age Groups and Area of Residence

	Population			Percent		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total Resident Population	13,246,394	6,429,326	6,817,068	100.0	48.5	51.5
<1	339,900	170,246	169,654	2.6	1.3	1.3
<5	1,708,460	856,228	852,232	12.9	6.5	6.4
1-4	1,368,560	685,982	682,578	10.3	5.2	5.2
3-5	1,071,139	536,957	534,182	8.1	4.1	4.0
3-6	1,425,212	713,927	711,285	10.8	5.4	5.4
0-15	5,270,262	2,637,972	2,632,290	39.8	19.9	19.9
0-17	5,896,601	2,949,970	2,946,631	44.5	22.3	22.2
6-11	1,937,762	970,363	967,399	14.6	7.3	7.3
7-12	1,894,300	948,050	946,250	14.3	7.2	7.1
12-17	1,886,896	940,635	946,261	14.2	7.1	7.1
13-18	1,868,015	931,523	936,492	14.1	7.0	7.1
14+	8,619,109	4,111,820	4,507,289	65.1	31.0	34.0
14-35	5,153,898	2,536,585	2,617,313	38.9	19.1	19.8
16-30	3,595,670	1,767,063	1,828,607	27.1	13.3	13.8
15-24	2,683,890	1,322,706	1,361,184	20.3	10.0	10.3
16-24	2,370,440	1,166,123	1,204,317	17.9	8.8	9.1
15-49	6,716,136	3,270,471	3,445,665	50.7	24.7	26.0
16-64	7,424,204	3,571,680	3,852,524	56.0	27.0	29.1
16+	7,976,132	3,791,354	4,184,778	60.2	28.6	31.6
18+	7,349,793	3,479,356	3,870,437	55.5	26.3	29.2
21+	6,492,924	3,056,093	3,436,831	49.0	23.1	25.9
60+	862,929	356,467	506,462	6.5	2.7	3.8
65+	551,928	219,674	332,254	4.2	1.7	2.5

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

4.8. LIFETIME AND RECENT POPULATION MIGRATION BY SEX

Migration is relocation from the district of birth to the present place of residence, while recent migration refers to change of district of residence within the last five years. Table 4.7 presents data on the distribution of the population by type of migration, sex and area of residence.

The 2022 census in Rwanda reveals that 23.2.1% and 10.9% of the Rwandan population has had lifetime and recent migrations respectively. The lifetime

migration pattern is observed to be slightly higher among females (23.5%) than males (22.9%). In contrast, the data shows that more males (10.7%) than females (10.2%) are likely to have had recent migration.

The results also show that a higher proportion of males (45.3%) living in urban areas are more likely to have experienced a lifetime migration than females (44%) in urban areas. The men population tends to

migrate to urban areas to look for job opportunities more than their females counterparts. In rural areas the percentage of females migrants (15.8%) is slightly higher than that of males (13.8%) for lifetime migrants. This could be attributed to the cultural nature of females relocating to the males' homesteads when they get married unlike the males who stay in their homesteads.

In terms of recent migration, there is very minimal differences between females and males (men:5.5% vs

women:5.4%). The City of Kigali has the highest proportion of both lifetime (55.1%) and recent (28.8%) migrants followed by Eastern Province at 33.6% (lifetime migration) and 12.7% (recent migration). Lifetime migration from the district of birth was higher for males (55.6%) than for females (54.5%) only in the City of Kigali while the opposite was true in all other Provinces: Southern-females (15.8%) and males (14.1%), Western-females (9.6%) and males (9.0%), Northern-females (10.8%) and males (8.2%) and Eastern-females (34.4%) and males (32.9%).

Table 4. 7: Distribution of the Population by Type of Migration, Sex and Area of Residence

Province and Area of Residence	Lifetime Migrants			Recent Migrants		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Rwanda						
Urban	44.0	45.3	44.7	22.9	23.5	23.2
Rural	15.8	13.8	14.9	5.4	5.5	5.5
Total	23.5	22.9	23.2	10.2	10.7	10.4
City of Kigali						
Urban	58.8	59.9	59.3	31.5	30.4	30.9
Rural	25.6	27.8	26.7	11.8	16.6	14.3
Total	54.5	55.6	55.1	28.9	28.6	28.8
Southern Province						
Urban	36.4	38.3	37.4	20.1	22.3	21.2
Rural	12.4	9.7	11.1	4.7	4.5	4.6
Total	15.8	14.1	15.0	6.9	7.3	7.1
Western Province						
Urban	21.9	22.0	22.0	9.1	9.7	9.4
Rural	6.1	5.2	5.7	2.1	2.6	2.3
Total	9.6	9.0	9.3	3.6	4.2	3.9
Northern Province						
Urban	27.2	25.6	26.4	15.8	15.0	15.4
Rural	7.4	4.5	6.0	3.0	2.6	2.8
Total	10.8	8.2	9.6	5.2	4.8	5.0
Eastern Province						
Urban	46.8	47.9	47.4	22.9	25.5	24.2
Rural	31.2	28.7	30.0	9.8	9.6	9.7
Total	34.4	32.9	33.6	12.4	13.0	12.7

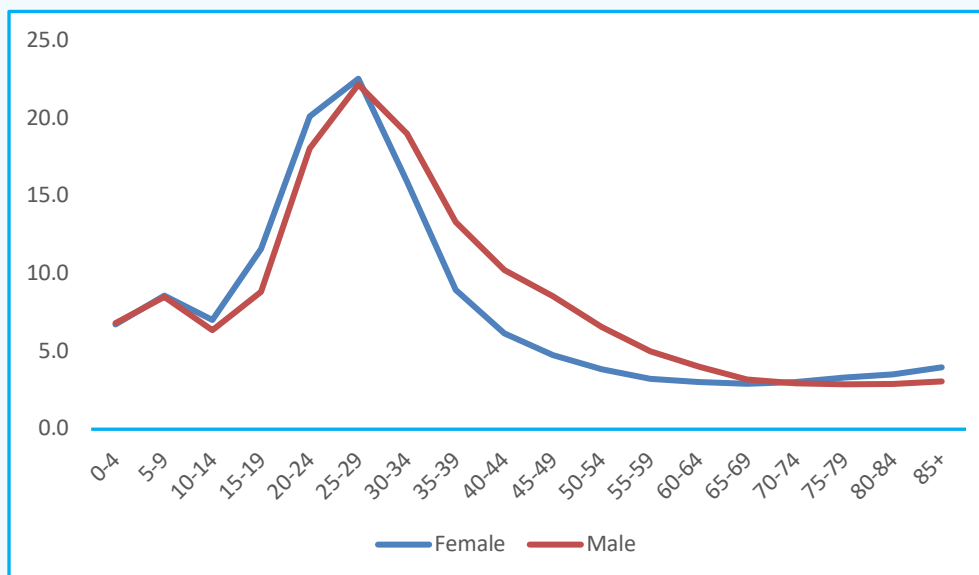
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

4.9. RECENT POPULATION MIGRATION BY SEX AND AGE

Figure 4.1 displays the percentage of recent population migration by sex and age. The data shows that there is no significant differences between the males and the females age 0 to 34 years in reference to recent migration. Their proportion in terms of recent migration rose steadily from about 6% for both

males and females aged 0- 4 years to reach 22.6% for females and 22.2% for males at age 25- 29 years, before beginning to slow down to reach 3.9% for females and 6.6% for males age 50-54 years. From age 55-59 years and above, the proportion remained constant around 3%.

Figure 4. 1: Percentage of Recent Population Migration by Sex and Age



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



CHAPTER 5: SOCIO-CULTURAL BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

5.1. INTRODUCTION

Research shows that the frequency of change of a country's socio-cultural values such as gender inequality and gender-based discrimination is dependent on several factors including the extent of economic development, modernization and country's open- or closed-door policy (UNESCO, Regional Office for Education in Asia and the Pacific., 1982). Societies are known and differentiated by their socio-cultural factors which influence feelings, attitudes, values, thoughts, beliefs, interactions, and shape behaviours and power dynamics of individual groups which influence the social development and functioning of those societies (Forsyth, 2022). These socio-cultural factors can be termed as the customs, patterns, and values that are unique to any population group. It is imperative that they be understood since they drive decision-making in any given society as they influence how people view and perceive the world and other people around them and define gender roles and relations.

5.2. DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, SEX AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

Table 5.1 presents data on the distribution of the population by area of residence, sex and country of origin. The census enumeration shows that the country comprises of 51.5% of females and 48.5% of the males. The data also indicates that 99.2% and 99.1% of the females and men respectively are of Rwandan nationality. There is insignificant difference between females (50%) and males (50%) of people of

Rwandese nationality staying in urban areas. In contrast, more Rwandese females (52.1%) are residing in rural areas than their Rwandese males counterparts. The data also show that more male foreigners were living in urban as compared to the females counterpart (females :44.1% vs males:55.9%) while in rural females are predominant (females :51.4% vs males:48.6%).

Table 5.1: Distribution of Population by Area of Residence, Sex and Country of Origin

	Total				Urban				Rural			
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Rwandans	6,759,609	51.5	6,369,410	48.5	1,829,437	50	1,832,608	50	4,930,172	52.1	4,536,802	47.9
Foreigners	57,459	49.0	59,916	51	17,283	44.1	21,917	55.9	40,176	51.4	37,999	48.6
Total	6,817,068	51.5	6,429,326	48.5	1,846,720	49.9	1,854,525	50.1	4,970,348	52.1	4,574,801	47.9

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

5.3. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION AND SEX

The distribution of the population by area of residence, sex and religious affiliation is shown in Table 5.2. The census data reveals that about 99.9% of the enumerated population declared their religious affiliation because only 0.1% do not state/do not know their religious affiliation. About 39.9% of the population comprises of the Catholics (females:39.2% vs males:40.7%) followed by ADEPR (21.3%) comprising of 22.5% of females and 20.1% of males. The Protestants (14.6%) and Adventists (12.2%) come third and fourth respectively. More men than

females Catholics are residing in both urban (males:36.8% vs females:34.1%) and rural (males:42.2% vs females:41.1%) areas. In contrast, more ADEPR women followers are found in both urban (males:23.0% vs females:25.9%) and rural (males:20.1% vs females:21.2%) areas than their men counterparts. The data also show that more other Christians (urban:6.5% vs rural:3.3%) and Muslims (urban:4.4% vs rural:1.1%) are residing in urban than rural areas.

Table 5.2: Distribution of the Population by Area of Residence, Sex and Religious Affiliation

Religious Affiliation	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Catholic	39.2	40.7	39.9	34.1	36.8	35.4	41.1	42.2	41.6
ADEPR	22.5	20.1	21.3	25.9	23.0	24.4	21.2	18.9	20.1
Protestant	15.0	14.1	14.6	10.6	10.0	10.3	16.6	15.8	16.2
Adventist	12.4	12.0	12.2	12.4	11.9	12.2	12.3	12.0	12.2
Other Christians	4.4	3.9	4.2	7.1	5.9	6.5	3.5	3.1	3.3
Muslim	1.7	2.3	2.0	4.0	4.9	4.4	0.9	1.3	1.1
Jehovah witness	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6
Traditional/ Animist	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other religion	2.1	1.9	2.0	3.0	2.5	2.8	1.8	1.6	1.7
No Religion	1.9	4.2	3.0	1.8	3.8	2.8	2.0	4.4	3.1
Not stated/ Don't know	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	6,817,068	6,429,326	13,246,394	1,846,720	1,854,525	3,701,245	4,970,348	4,574,801	9,545,149

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

CHAPTER 6: MARITAL STATUS, NUPTIALITY AND FERTILITY

6.1. INTRODUCTION

Marriage marks the inception of routine exposure to pregnancy and is therefore used as an alternative determinant for fertility as it is assumed to legitimise entry into sexual activities and childbirth (Weekes, S; Bangur, P; Sesay, J, 2017). Thus, marital status influences other demographic happenings such as family formation, migration, and demand for social services including learning institutions, building of homes and establishment of health services. In this regard, analysis of levels, patterns and differentials in marriage within a population provides a critical direction in the formulation of programmes and policies that promote the enhancement of family life.

Research shows that most fertility in the developing world occurs within marital unions despite the fact that there are non-marital child bearings that also occur (Westoff, C; Blanc, A ; Nyblade, L, 1994). Due to this, the age at which women enter marriage and the length they stay in those marriages has a direct association to fertility rates. Differences in age at marriage account for a sizeable percentage of the differences in fertility across populations. Similarly, changes in age at marriage also contribute in explaining the changes in fertility.

6.2. MARITAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION BY SEX

Table 6.1 presents information on the distribution of the population aged 12 and above by area of residence, sex, province and marital status.

The RPHC5 considered men and women aged 12 years and above to be married if they were in a union with a partner, whether the union was formal (legally married) or informal (living together in consensual union). The data shows that more men (49.3%) than women (48.9%) are more likely to be in unions. About 48.8% of the men have never been married compared to only 40.4% of the women. There were more widows (8.0%) than widowers (0.9%).

The main reason for the higher percentage of women who are widowed is mainly attributed to the longer life expectancy of women than that of men. The results also show that more women (2.4%) are likely to be separated than their men counterparts (0.9%). A higher proportion of women (47.3%) residing in urban areas are likely to be married than their men counterparts (46.6%). In contrast, a higher

proportion of men residing in rural areas (50.4%) are more likely to be in a union than their women counterparts (49.6%). Further the census results show that more men than women are likely not to be married irrespective of the place of residence.

For instance, about 51.7% of the men and 44.7% of the women living in urban areas have never been married compared to 47.5% of the men and 38.8% of the women residing in rural areas. The census results indicate that a higher percentage of the married women (50.2%) and men (52.5%) are found in Northern Province than other provinces. The same scenario is observed in urban areas where a higher proportion of married men (50.7%) and women (49.8%) are living in Northern Province compared to other provinces. In addition, Northern Province is leading in the proportion of men residing in the rural areas (52.9%) compared to other provinces. In contrast, the City of Kigali has the highest proportion of women residing in rural areas (52.3%) in comparison to other provinces.

Table 6. 1 Distribution of the Population Aged 12 and Above by men, Area of Residence, Sex, Province and Marital Status

	Rwanda		Urban		Rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Rwanda						
Never married	40.4	48.8	44.7	51.7	38.8	47.5
Married	48.9	49.3	47.3	46.6	49.6	50.4
Widowed	8.0	0.9	5.4	0.7	9.0	1.0
Divorced	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Separated	2.4	0.9	2.2	0.9	2.4	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	4,816,698	4,419,991	1,323,016	1,327,031	3,493,682	3,092,960
City of Kigali						
Never married	46.7	53.6	48.0	54.4	37.4	47.5
Married	46.5	44.8	45.7	44.0	52.3	50.2
Widowed	4.2	0.5	3.7	0.5	7.6	0.9
Divorced	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2
Separated	2.1	0.9	2.1	0.8	2.4	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	622,980	651,977	546,371	569,781	76,609	82,196
Southern Province						
Never married	39.6	48.9	44.3	49.8	38.8	48.7
Married	48.5	48.9	46.5	48.0	48.9	49.0
Widowed	9.4	1.2	6.8	1.1	9.8	1.2
Divorced	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Separated	2.3	1.0	1.9	0.9	2.4	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	1,112,131	1,003,694	159,789	163,419	952,342	840,275
Western Province						
Never married	41.2	48.4	43.3	50.9	40.6	47.7
Married	48.6	50.1	47.6	47.5	48.9	50.8
Widowed	8.2	0.9	6.7	0.8	8.6	0.9
Divorced	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Separated	1.8	0.5	2.1	0.6	1.7	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	1,049,227	922,183	227,343	210,363	821,884	711,820
Northern Province						
Never married	39.3	45.8	41.4	47.9	38.8	45.3
Married	50.2	52.5	49.8	50.7	50.3	52.9
Widowed	8.4	1.0	6.6	0.7	8.8	1.1
Divorced	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Separated	1.8	0.6	1.9	0.6	1.8	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	765,161	673,381	131,741	119,838	633,420	553,543
Eastern Province						
Never married	38.1	48.0	40.7	49.3	37.4	47.7
Married	50.0	49.6	49.5	48.5	50.1	49.9
Widowed	8.2	0.9	6.5	0.9	8.7	0.9
Divorced	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1
Separated	3.4	1.3	3.0	1.2	3.5	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	1,267,199	1,168,756	257,772	263,630	1,009,427	905,126

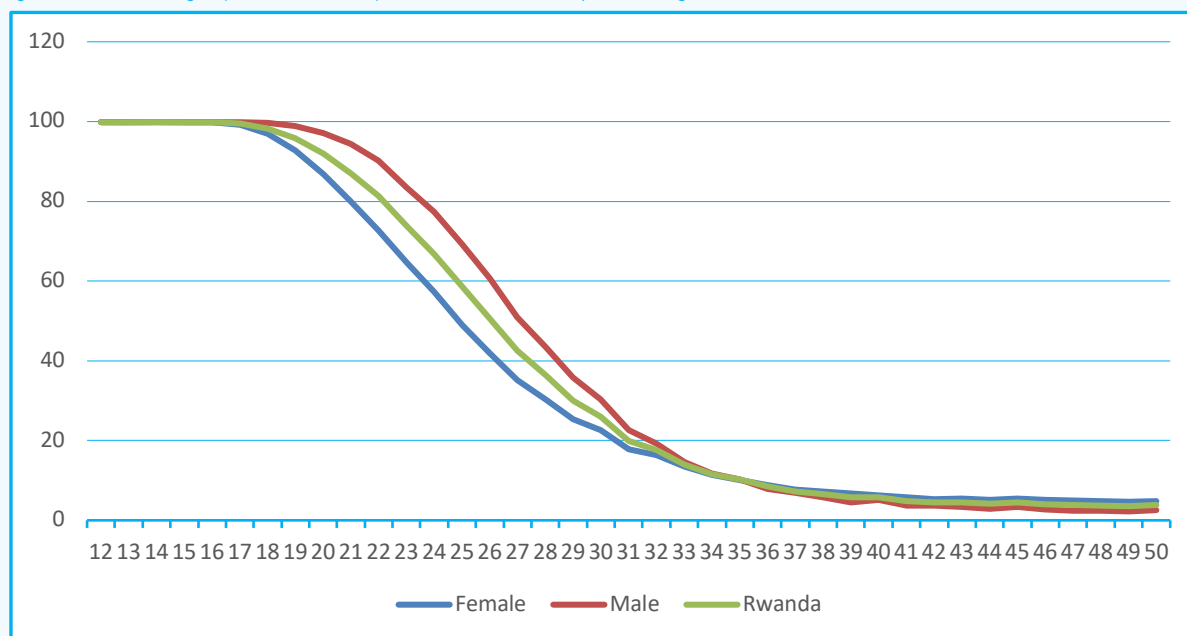
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

6.3. NEVER MARRIED POPULATION BY AGE

Figure 6.1 provides details of the percentage distribution of the never-married population aged 12–50 years. The data shows that from age 12 to 16 years, almost all females and males in Rwanda are still single. The proportion of those who are still single reduces as the age increases from age 17 to 35

years. The proportion of males who are still single is higher than that of females for ages 17 to 35 years. Beyond age 35 years, the reverse is witnessed where the proportion of females who are single is higher than that of the males.

Figure 6. 1: Percentage of Never-Married females and males Population Aged 12–50 Years



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

6.4. FERTILITY AMONG WOMEN

Current fertility levels are measured in terms of age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs) and total fertility rate (TFR). ASFRs are calculated by dividing the number of births to women in each specific age group by the number of women - years of exposure in that age group. The TFR, a common measure of current fertility, is the average of all ASFRs. It indicates the average number of children a woman would bear in her lifetime if fertility rates were to remain constant at the level prevailing during the period under consideration, in this case, one year preceding the Census. Table 6.2: presents the information on natality (birth rate or the ratio of the number of life births in a year per 1000 women) and fertility indicators by province.

The census data indicates that at the end of her childbearing years, a woman in Rwanda is likely to have an average of four children (3.6). The census results further show that women in Kigali City have lower fertility (3.0) than women in all other provinces (Southern: 3.8, Western: 3.8, Northern:3.3 and Eastern:4.0). This means that, if current fertility levels remain constant, by the end of her childbearing years, a woman residing in the Eastern Province would have an average of 1 child more than a woman living in Kigali City where the total fertility rate is even more than the national average of 3.6 children per woman at the end of her childbearing period.

Table 6. 2: Natality and Fertility Indicators by Province

Province and natality and fertility indicators	Rwanda	City of Kigali	Southern	Western	Northern	Eastern
General Fertility Rate	105.5	94.1	106.1	108.4	95.4	115.2
Standardized Birth Rate	27.4	22.3	28.6	28.6	24.9	30.4
Total Fertility Rate	3.6	3	3.8	3.8	3.3	4
Mean Age of Women at First Childbearing	30.0	30.0	30.3	30.5	29.6	29.4

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

The general fertility rate is the most widely used measure of fertility among women of reproductive age 15-49 and it shows the number of live births in a geographical area in a year per 1000 women of childbearing age. For Rwanda, the GFR is 105.5 per 1000 women. This indicator is lower (94.1) in the City of Kigali and higher in Eastern Province at 115.2 children per 1000 women of reproductive age. The standardised birth rate, which compares the birth

rates using the same age structure is 27.4 per 1,000 in the entire country while it is the lowest in Kigali City (22.3 per 1000) and 30.4 per 1000 in Eastern Province which is the highest in Rwanda. The mean age at first childbearing is 30.0 years at national level while it is the lowest in Eastern Province leading to high fertility rates for women in Eastern Province since they start giving birth at a lower age compared to women in other Provinces.

6.5. MARITAL STATUS OF CHILDREN AGE 12 TO 17 YEARS

Table 6.3 provides information on the distribution of the population aged 12-17 by area of residence, province and marital status. In Rwanda, a small proportion of female children (0.4%) age 12-17 are in union compared to only 0.1 percent of their male counterparts. The young female children residing in either urban (female- 0.4% vs male:0.1%) or rural (female:0.4% vs male:0.1%) areas are more likely to be in union than their male counterparts. The results show that the most affected Province by early marriages is Eastern Province (female:0.5% vs

male:0.2%). This is likely to be the main contributing factor in the high fertility rates for the Eastern Province since females are exposed to a longer period of child bearing. A higher percentage of female children (0.4%) residing in urban areas of Eastern Province are four times more likely to be in union compared to their male counterparts (0.1%). Similarly, female children in the same Province living in rural areas (female:0.6% vs male:0.2%) are three times more likely to have been in union than their male counterparts.

Table 6.3: Distribution of the Population aged 12-17 by Area of Residence, Province and Marital Status

	Rwanda		Urban		Rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Rwanda	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never married	99.6	99.9	99.6	99.8	99.6	99.9
Married	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1
Widowed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Separated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Count	946,261	940,635	234,539	213,891	711,722	726,744
City of Kigali	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never married	99.6	99.8	99.6	99.8	99.6	99.9
Married	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1
Widowed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Separated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Count	101,239	89,806	85,717	73,980	15,522	15,826
Southern Province	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never married	99.7	99.9	99.7	99.9	99.7	99.9
Married	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Widowed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Separated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Count	220,134	226,740	29,045	26,524	191,089	200,216
Western Province	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never married	99.6	99.8	99.6	99.8	99.6	99.8
Married	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
Widowed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Separated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Count	215,000	215,605	46,127	44,866	168,873	170,739
Northern Province	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never married	99.5	99.9	99.6	99.9	99.5	99.9
Married	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1
Widowed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Separated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Count	145,971	142,864	23,874	22,156	122,097	120,708
Eastern Province	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never married	99.4	99.8	99.6	99.8	99.4	99.8
Married	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.2
Widowed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Separated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Count	263,917	265,620	49,776	46,365	214,141	219,255

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

CHAPTER 7: SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND LITERACY AMONG THE WOMEN POPULATION COMPARED TO MEN

7.1. INTRODUCTION

A just society requires equality in access to opportunities such as access to education since the level of education is key in a country's economic development (Parke, S; Pederzini, C, 1999). Studies show that a highly educated labor force is one of the key factors in promotion of economic growth while low levels of education are highly associated with poverty. A good sustainable poverty reduction effort, therefore, should take into account the role of education and its implications for employment, earnings and social development (Sackey, H, 2007).

Equal access to even basic education is not widespread in many countries (Parke, S; Pederzini, C, 1999). There exists much differences in educational attainment among women and men population both within and across different countries. Research shows that women literacy trails that of the men and therefore reducing the men-women literacy gap is key in gender sensitive policies-making to ensure educational equity (Arora & Taagepera, 2017).

7.2. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AMONG THE POPULATION BY SEX

Table 7.1 presents information on the distribution of persons aged 6-17 by place of residence, sex, province and current school attendance.

In Rwanda, there exists marginal disparities in school attendance in favour of the girls. The census results show that about 81.3% of the children aged 6-17 years are currently attending school out of whom a slightly higher proportion of females (82.9%) than males (79.8%) are currently attending school. The Census also indicate that more males (6.9%) than females (5.5%) have never attended school. The situation is only in favour of the males in urban areas and not rural areas. In urban areas, more males (85.3%) than females (84.6%) are currently attending school while the reverse is true for rural areas where more females (82.3%) than the males (78.1%) are currently attending school. However, the proportion of males who have never attended school is higher than that of the females in urban (males:5.3% vs females:4.5%) and rural (males:7.4% vs females: 5.8%) areas.

The census results also show that a total of 12.5% of the children age 6-17 years in Rwanda are no longer

attending school, meaning they have dropped out of school. More males (13.3%) than females (11.6%) have dropped out of school in Rwanda. The situation is worse in rural areas where more (males:14.6%) than females (11.8%) have dropped out compared to the urban areas where a smaller percentage of males (9.5%) than females (10.9%) is no longer attending school. The results further indicate that in all provinces, except in the City of Kigali (males:85.2% vs females: 84.0%), more females are currently attending school than males. For instance in Southern (females:84.4% vs males:79.6%), Western (females:82.1% vs males- 79.3%, Northern (females:84.2% vs males:80.6% and Eastern (females:81.1% vs males:78.0% a slightly higher proportion of females than males are currently attending school. In terms of the school drop outs, Northern Province is doing badly since it has the highest proportion of males (14.7%) and females (12.2%) who no longer attend school compared to the rest of the Provinces. However, the same Province boasts of the least proportion of the children who have never attended school at 3.6% for females and 4.7% for males.

Table 7.1: Distribution of Persons Aged 6–17 by Place of Residence, Sex, Province and Current School Attendance

	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Rwanda									
No longer attending	11.6	13.3	12.5	10.9	9.5	10.2	11.8	14.6	13.2
Currently attending	82.9	79.8	81.3	84.6	85.3	84.9	82.3	78.1	80.2
Never attended	5.5	6.9	6.2	4.5	5.3	4.9	5.8	7.4	6.6
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	1,913,660	1,910,998	3,824,658	474,009	454,356	928,365	1,439,651	1,456,642	2,896,293
City of Kigali									
No longer attending	11.4	9.5	10.5	11.5	8.4	10.0	11.0	14.8	13.0
Currently attending	84.0	85.2	84.6	84.3	87.0	85.6	82.2	76.6	79.3
Never attended	4.6	5.3	4.9	4.2	4.6	4.4	6.8	8.6	7.7
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	205,430	195,419	400,849	173,147	162,516	335,663	32,283	32,903	65,186
Southern Province									
No longer attending	10.8	14.1	12.4	10.3	9.2	9.8	10.8	14.8	12.8
Currently attending	84.4	79.6	82.0	86.9	87.4	87.1	84.1	78.5	81.2
Never attended	4.8	6.4	5.6	2.8	3.5	3.1	5.1	6.8	5.9
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	435,658	444,014	879,672	57,263	54,631	111,894	378,395	389,383	767,778
Western Province									
No longer attending	11.2	12.8	12.0	10.2	9.9	10.1	11.5	13.5	12.5
Currently attending	82.1	79.3	80.7	83.1	82.7	82.9	81.9	78.4	80.1
Never attended	6.7	7.9	7.3	6.7	7.5	7.1	6.7	8.1	7.4
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	445,258	445,232	890,490	94,629	93,263	187,892	350,629	351,969	702,598
Northern Province									
No longer attending	12.2	14.7	13.5	11.0	10.8	10.9	12.5	15.5	14.0
Currently attending	84.2	80.6	82.4	85.7	85.2	85.5	83.9	79.7	81.8
Never attended	3.6	4.7	4.1	3.2	4.0	3.6	3.6	4.8	4.2
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	293,096	289,227	582,323	47,665	45,798	93,463	245,431	243,429	488,860
Eastern Province									
No longer attending	12.4	13.9	13.1	10.8	10.3	10.5	12.7	14.7	13.7
Currently attending	81.1	78.0	79.6	84.5	83.9	84.2	80.3	76.7	78.5
Never attended	6.5	8.1	7.3	4.7	5.8	5.2	6.9	8.6	7.8
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	534,218	537,106	1,071,324	101,305	98,148	199,453	432,913	438,958	871,871

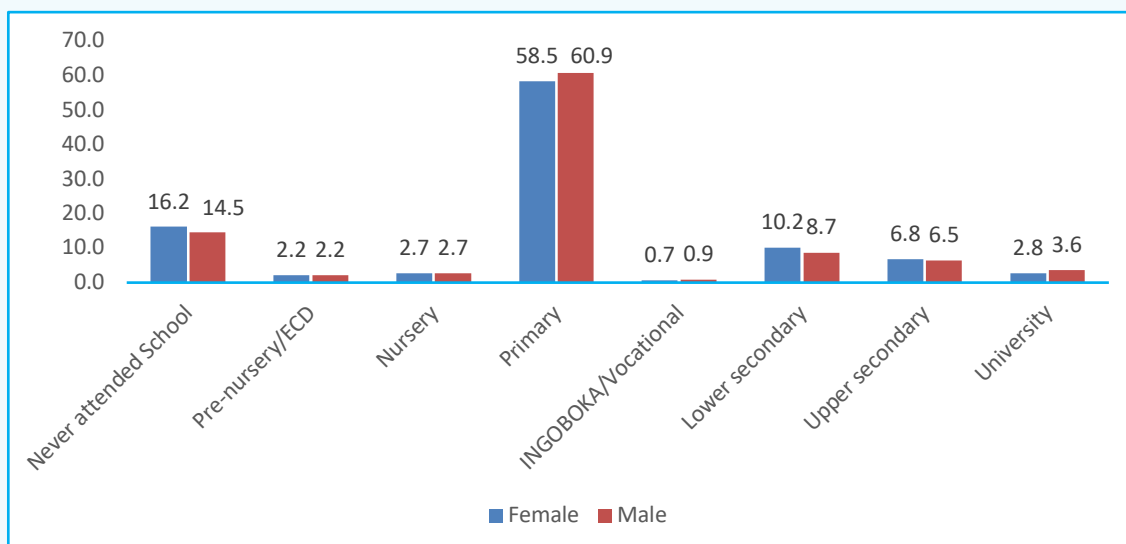
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

7.3. EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF PERSONS AGED 3 YEARS AND ABOVE BY SEX

Figure 7.1 provides information on the percentage distribution of persons aged 3 and above by level of education and sex. The figure shows that when we consider the school age population of 3 years and above, more females (16.2%) than males (14.5%) have never attended school. For primary level of education, the results show that more males (60.9%) than females (58.5%) attained primary level of

education. However, at secondary school level of education, the data indicates that there are more females than males who have completed lower (females: 10.2% vs males: 8.7%) and upper (females: 6.8% vs males: 6.5%) secondary school level. However, at higher level, of education, there are more males (3.6%) than females (2.8%) who have completed university level of education.

Figure 7.1: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 3 and Above by level of Education by Sex men



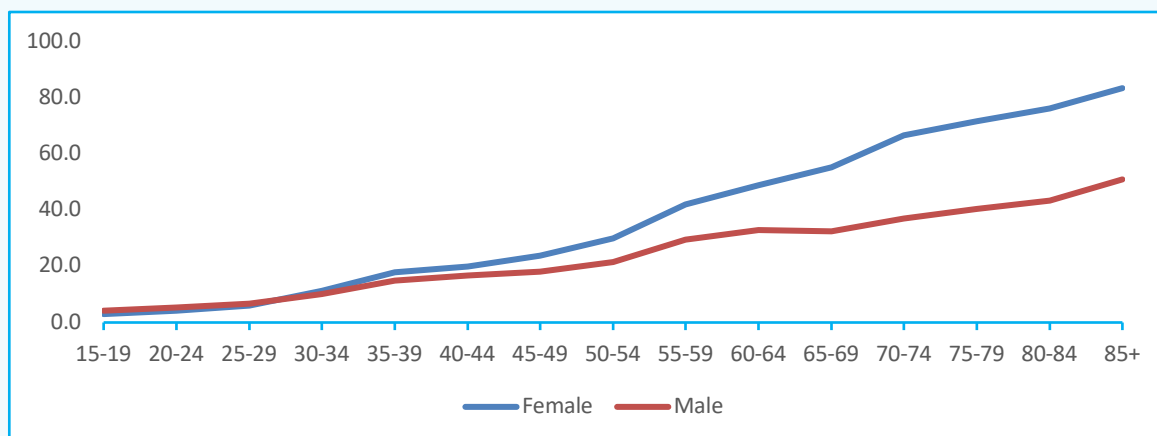
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

7.4. PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND ABOVE WITH NO LEVEL OF EDUCATION

The percentage of the population aged 15 and above with no education by sex and age is presented in the figure 7.2. The disparities between females and males who have no education increase from age 35 Years and above. The results show that more females than males have no education. At age 30 -34

years, about 10 % of both women and males have no education. As age increases from 35 years to 85 years and above, the wider disparities increase to reach about 83% for females compared to about 50% for males at age 85 years and above.

Figure 7.2: Percentage of the Population Aged 15 and Above with No Education by Sex and Age



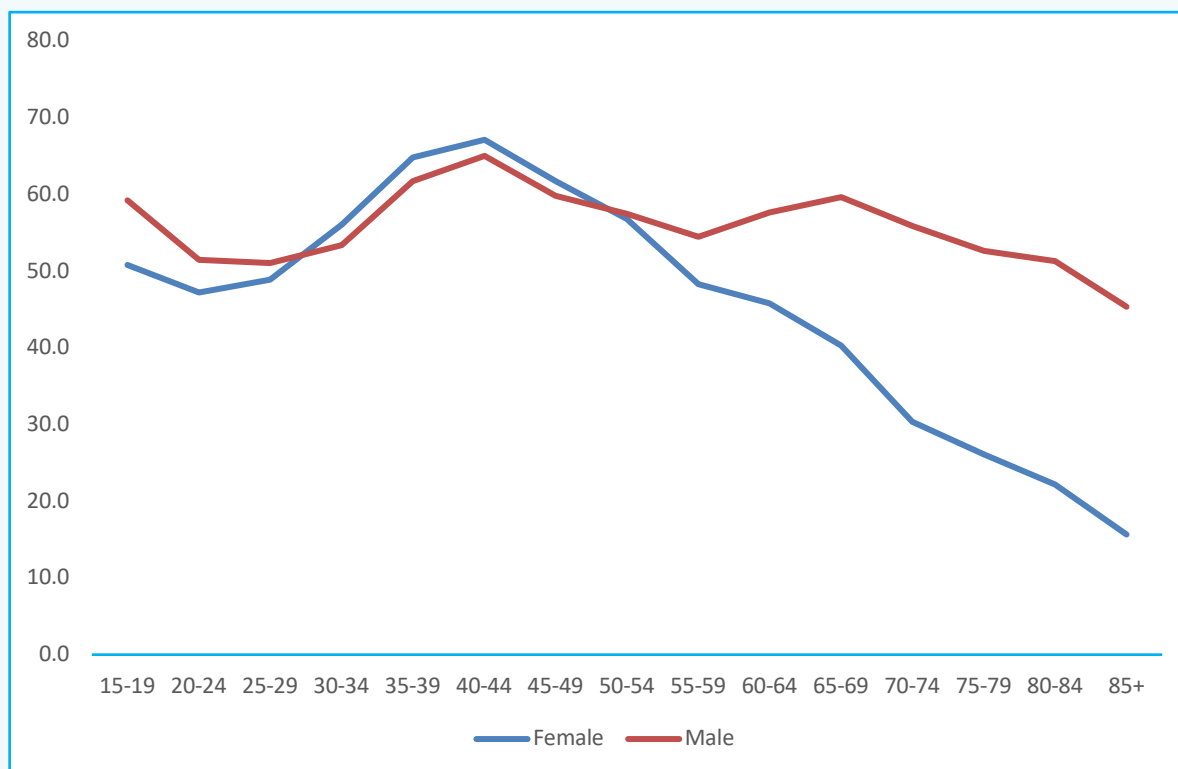
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

7.5. PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND ABOVE BY SEX WHO HAVE ATTAINED PRIMARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Figure 7.3 provides information on the percentage of the resident population aged 15 and above with a primary level of education by age. The figure shows that from age 15 to 29 years, more men than women have completed primary level of education. However, at age 15-19 years, about 60 % of the males and 50% of the women have attained primary level of education. This proportion reduces to reach 50% for

both sexes at age 29 years and then rises to reach a maximum of 67% for women and 65% for men age 40-44 years. The proportion then begins a downward trend with minimal disparities up to 55% at age 50-54 years. The gap widely widens from age 55 years to age 85+ years leading to a higher proportion of men (45%) than women (15%) who have attained primary level of education.

Figure 7.3: Percentage of the Resident men and women population Aged 15 and Above with Primary Education Level by Age



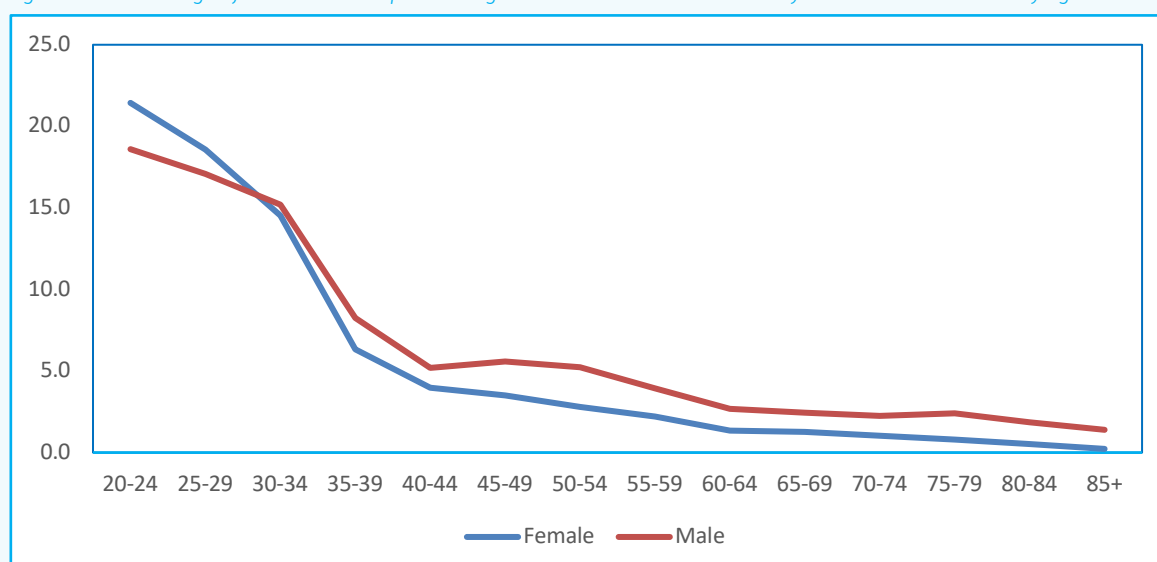
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

7.6. PERSONS AGED 20 YEARS AND ABOVE BY SEX WHO HAVE ATTAINED SECONDARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION

The percentage distribution of the resident population aged 20 years and above with secondary educational level by age is displayed in Figure 7.4. At age 20-24 years, a higher percentage of females (22%) than males (18%) has attained secondary education. There is a gradual drop to reach the same level for both sexes at 16% for ages 30-34 years from where

males overtake the females until age 85+ years and beyond. This scenario reduces drastically to reach 5% for males and 4% for females at age 40-44 years then gradually remains at a constant gap of about 1% for both sexes to reach a maximum of 2% for the males and 0% for the females aged 85+ years.

Figure 7.4: Percentage of the Resident Population Aged 20 and Above With Secondary Educational Level Men by Age



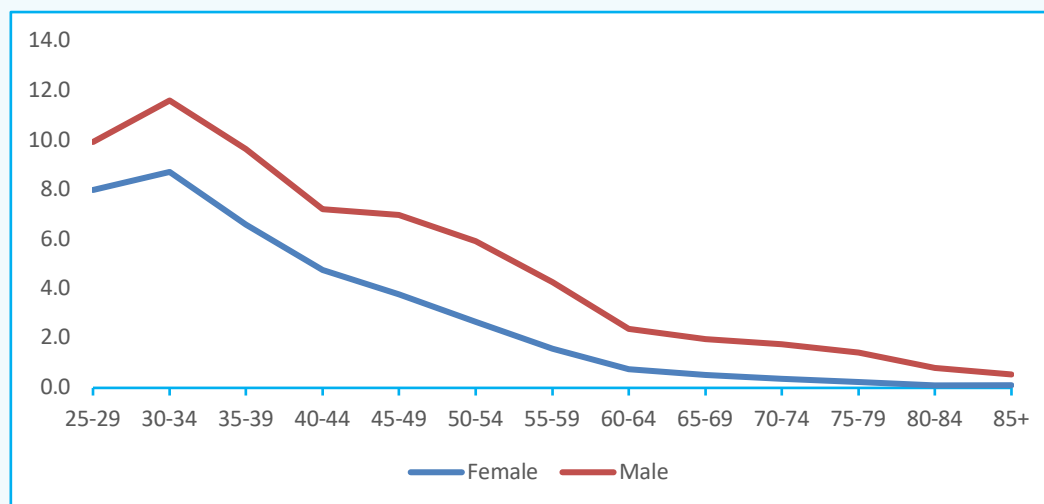
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

7.7. PERSONS AGED 25 YEARS AND ABOVE BY SEX WHO HAVE ATTAINED UNIVERSITY LEVEL OF EDUCATION

The figure 7.5 provides details of the percentage distribution of the resident population aged 25 and above who obtained university education by sex and age. The figure indicates that more males than females from age 25 to 85+ years have completed university level of education. At age 25-29 years, 8% of females and 10% of males have university education. Those with university education reached

the peak at age 30-34 years with a higher proportion of males (11.8%) than females (8.5%) with university degrees. As the people grow older, the proportion of those with university education for both sexes decline to hit about 1% and 2% for females and males at age 60-64 years and stabilises to reach the lowest level ever (males:1% vs females:0%) at age 85+ years.

Figure 7.5: Percentage of the resident population aged 25 and above with a university education by Sex and age



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

7.8 . GENDER PARITY IN EDUCATION

Gender parity in education refers to a simple ratio of women to men in any given aspect of education such as enrolment, completion or attainment of any given level of education. In terms of educational attendance, the Gender Parity Index (GPI) measures gender differences as the ratio of the proportion of females to males in a given age group.

If the GPI is under 1, it means that fewer women than men in this age group have at least this level; if the GPI is over 1, it means that the reverse is true. The narrower the gap between the sexes, the closer the index is to 1. Table 7.2 presents the percentage of men and women who have attended at least a primary or secondary level of education.

The data reveals that GPI for Rwanda is 0.9 for primary school level and 1.0 for secondary school level, implying that fewer females than males have at least attended primary school level of education while for secondary, an equal proportion of females

and males have attended at least secondary (lower and upper) level of education.

However, disparities exist when analysing the data by age. For the population aged 25 to 54, GPI is 1 for primary education, meaning that there is no difference in attending primary school education for both females and males for persons aged 25 to 54 years. However, the GPI for secondary school for age 25 to 34 years is over 1, meaning that more females than males have at least attended the secondary school level of education. The data further indicates that from age 55 to 85+ years for primary education and age 35 to 85+ years, the GPI is less than 1.

This implies that looking at primary school level of education, fewer females than males aged 55 years and beyond have at least attended primary school level of education. Similarly, fewer females than males aged 35 years and above have at least attended secondary level of education.

Table 7.2: The Gender Parity Index of the Population Aged 15 and Above by Level of Education Attained

	Level of education					
	Primary			Secondary(lower and upper)		
	Women	Men	GPI	Women	Men	GPI
15-19	50.8	59.3	0.9	45.0	35.4	1.3
20-24	47.3	51.5	0.9	41.9	35.8	1.2
25-29	49.0	51.1	1.0	36.5	31.3	1.2
30-34	56.1	53.4	1.1	23.5	23.9	1.0
35-39	64.9	61.8	1.1	10.1	12.7	0.8
40-44	67.2	65.0	1.0	7.4	9.6	0.8
45-49	61.8	59.8	1.0	8.2	11.7	0.7
50-54	56.8	57.5	1.0	6.8	10.5	0.6
55-59	48.3	54.5	0.9	5.0	7.8	0.6
60-64	45.9	57.7	0.8	2.8	5.0	0.6
65-69	40.3	59.7	0.7	2.4	4.5	0.5
70-74	30.4	55.9	0.5	1.8	4.3	0.4
75-79	26.1	52.7	0.5	1.4	4.6	0.3
80-84	22.2	51.4	0.4	0.9	3.6	0.3
85+	15.7	45.4	0.3	0.5	2.5	0.2
Total	52.7	56.7	0.9	23.6	22.7	1.0

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

7.9. HIGHEST QUALIFICATION OBTAINED BY THE POPULATION AGED 19 YEARS AND ABOVE

Table 7.3 below presents information on the distribution of the population aged 19 and above by highest certificate/degree obtained and area of residence.

About 17.9% of the population aged 19 years and above have never attended any certification institution in Rwanda out of whom a higher percentage are females (20.8%) than males (14.6%). The proportion of those who obtained primary school certificate is almost the same for males (26.4%) and females (25.5%). A small fraction of the population (females:1.3% vs males:1.7%) attained post primary certificate (CE/FM/TVET I\TVET II). The situation gets

worse as the levels go higher. At “-0” level certificate, only 6.7% of females and 6.8% males respectively achieved this level of certification. A higher percentage of females aged 19 years and above (11.5%) than their male counterparts (8.4%) in urban areas have never attended any certification level. The proportion of those who have never attended any certification level in rural areas for both females (24.4%) and males (17.5%) is almost double of that of the urban areas. In contrast, those who have primary school certificates are almost the same, although females are slightly lagging behind the males in both urban (females:24.6% vs males:25.2%) and rural (females:25.9% vs males:27.0%) areas.

Table 7.3: Distribution of the Population Aged 19 and Above by Highest Certificate/Degree Obtained and Area of Residence

	Women		Men		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Rwanda	3,719,328	100.0	3,328,169	100.0	7,047,497	100.0
Never attended	773,547	20.8	484,866	14.6	1,258,413	17.9
Primary school certificate	949,344	25.5	879,144	26.4	1,828,488	25.9
Post primary certificate (CE/FM/TVET I\TVET II)	49,846	1.3	56,587	1.7	106,433	1.5
EMA/ENTA	307	0.0	285	0.0	592	0.0
O' level Certificate	249,983	6.7	226,334	6.8	476,317	6.8
A3/D4/D5	1,486	0.0	1,710	0.1	3,196	0.0
A2/D6/D7	319,218	8.6	318,572	9.6	637,790	9.0
TVET certificate III	1,449	0.0	2,385	0.1	3,834	0.1
TVET certificate IV	856	0.0	1,796	0.1	2,652	0.0
TVET certificate V	1,757	0.0	3,173	0.1	4,930	0.1
TVET advanced diploma (A1)	3,917	0.1	6,791	0.2	10,708	0.2
Diploma(A1): D6+2-3yrs	25,150	0.7	33,619	1.0	58,769	0.8
Bachelor(A0): D6+3-6yrs	102,240	2.7	127,426	3.8	229,666	3.3
Post Graduate Diploma	1,501	0.0	1,993	0.1	3,494	0.0
Masters: Bachelor+1-2yrs	11,884	0.3	18,140	0.5	30,024	0.4
Doctorate(PhD)	1,808	0.0	3,197	0.1	5,005	0.1
None	1,220,359	32.8	1,156,124	34.7	2,376,483	33.7
Not Stated	4,676	0.1	6,027	0.2	10,703	0.2
Urban	1,044,047	100.0	1,073,511	100.0	2,117,558	100.0
Never attended	120,534	11.5	90,454	8.4	210,988	10.0
Primary school certificate	257,297	24.6	270,640	25.2	527,937	24.9
Post primary certificate (CE/FM/TVET I\TVET II)	18,531	1.8	22,759	2.1	41,290	1.9
EMA/ENTA	130	0.0	116	0.0	246	0.0
O'level Certificate	105,708	10.1	105,918	9.9	211,626	10.0
A3/D4/D5	903	0.1	870	0.1	1,773	0.1
A2/D6/D7	182,217	17.5	188,731	17.6	370,948	17.5
TVET certificate III	683	0.1	1,112	0.1	1,795	0.1
TVET certificate IV	462	0.0	1,032	0.1	1,494	0.1
TVET certificate V	824	0.1	1,523	0.1	2,347	0.1
TVET advanced diploma (A1)	2,872	0.3	4,705	0.4	7,577	0.4
Diploma(A1): D6+2-3yrs	18,674	1.8	23,412	2.2	42,086	2.0
Bachelor(A0): D6+3-6yrs	82,021	7.9	96,779	9.0	178,800	8.4
Post Graduate Diploma	868	0.1	1,204	0.1	2,072	0.1
Masters: Bachelor+1-2yrs	9,602	0.9	15,017	1.4	24,619	1.2
Doctorate(PhD)	1,448	0.1	2,529	0.2	3,977	0.2
None	239,845	23.0	244,836	22.8	484,681	22.9
Not Stated	1,428	0.1	1,874	0.2	3,302	0.2
Rural	2,675,281	100.0	2,254,658	100.0	4,929,939	100.0
Never attended	653,013	24.4	394,412	17.5	1,047,425	21.2
Primary school certificate	692,047	25.9	608,504	27.0	1,300,551	26.4
Post primary certificate (CE/FM/TVET I\TVET II)	31,315	1.2	33,828	1.5	65,143	1.3
EMA/ENTA	177	0.0	169	0.0	346	0.0
O' level Certificate	144,275	5.4	120,416	5.3	264,691	5.4
A3/D4/D5	583	0.0	840	0.0	1,423	0.0
A2/D6/D7	137,001	5.1	129,841	5.8	266,842	5.4
TVET certificate III	766	0.0	1,273	0.1	2,039	0.0
TVET certificate IV	394	0.0	764	0.0	1,158	0.0
TVET certificate V	933	0.0	1,650	0.1	2,583	0.1
TVET advanced diploma (A1)	1,045	0.0	2,086	0.1	3,131	0.1
Diploma(A1): D6+2-3yrs	6,476	0.2	10,207	0.5	16,683	0.3
Bachelor(A0): D6+3-6yrs	20,219	0.8	30,647	1.4	50,866	1.0
Post Graduate Diploma	633	0.0	789	0.0	1,422	0.0
Masters: Bachelor+1-2yrs	2,282	0.1	3,123	0.1	5,405	0.1
Doctorate(PhD)	360	0.0	668	0.0	1,028	0.0
None	980,514	36.7	911,288	40.4	1,891,802	38.4
Not Stated	3,248	0.1	4,153	0.2	7,401	0.2

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

7.10. LITERACY LEVELS OF PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND ABOVE BY SEX

This section compares male and female adult literacy rates, defined as the percentage of the population aged 15 and above who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on his or her everyday life in any of the tested languages. Table 7.4 presents data on information solicited on literacy rate of population aged 15 and above by area of residence, sex, province and district. In Rwanda, the 2022 census shows that literacy rate for the people aged 15 years and above stands at 78.8%. The data reveals that males (81%) in Rwanda are more literate than females (76.7%). The literacy rate among the population residing in urban areas (89.8%) is higher than that of residents of rural areas (74.2%). The

results further show that males in both urban areas (males:90.9% vs females:88.7%) and rural areas (males: 76.6% vs females:72.1%) have higher literacy rates than those of females. At provincial level, the data shows that the City of Kigali has the highest literacy level at 93.5% followed by Eastern (77.6%), Northern (77.2%), Western (75.3%) and Southern (75.1%). Finally, the literacy rates for males in all the provinces are higher than those of the females: City of Kigali (males:94.2% vs females:92.9%), Southern (males: 76.2% vs females: 74.2%), Western (males:78.9% vs females:72.3%), Northern (males: 79.9% vs females: 74.8%) and Eastern (males: 79.9% vs females: 75.5%)

Table 7.4: Literacy Rate of Population Aged 15 and Above by Area of Residence, Sex, and District

	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Females	males	Both sexes	Females	Males	Both sexes	Females	Males	Both sexes
Rwanda	76.7	81	78.8	88.7	90.9	89.8	72.1	76.6	74.2
City of Kigali	92.9	94.2	93.5	94.6	95.8	95.2	80	82.8	81.4
Nyarugenge	92.3	93.4	92.9	93.9	95.1	94.5	81.7	85.6	84.1
Gasabo	91.9	93.5	92.7	94.7	95.9	95.3	79.3	81.3	80.3
Kicukiro	95	95.9	95.5	95.1	96	95.6	84	83.4	83.7
Southern Province	74.2	76.2	75.1	87.2	85.7	86.5	72	74.2	73
Nyanza	71.5	74	72.7	85.1	87.9	86.4	70	72.5	71.2
Gisagara	69.2	71.7	70.4	80.8	81.8	81.3	68.8	71.3	69.9
Nyaruguru	65.7	71	68.2	77.4	80.4	78.8	65.4	70.8	67.9
Huye	75.7	74.9	75.3	88.1	77.6	81.8	72.9	73.8	73.3
Nyamagabe	71.2	75.8	73.3	78.3	84	80.9	70.3	74.7	72.3
Ruhango	76.8	77.7	77.2	88.3	90.2	89.2	75.3	76.1	75.7
Muhanga	79	78.8	78.9	91.6	88.4	90	75.1	75	75.1
Kamonyi	81.9	83	82.4	88.3	89.5	88.8	79.1	79.9	79.4
Western Province	72.3	78.9	75.3	81.3	87.3	84.2	69.8	76.3	72.8
Karongi	73.8	79.4	76.4	86.3	90.8	88.4	72.6	78.2	75.2
Rutsiro	67.7	74.8	71	72.6	79.2	75.6	67.4	74.5	70.7
Rubavu	74.4	82.7	78.4	82.9	89.2	85.9	63.7	75.2	69.4
Nyabihu	71.4	78.7	74.7	77.9	84.6	80.9	69.3	76.7	72.7
Ngororero	67.3	73.7	70.1	83.7	88.3	85.9	66.4	72.8	69.2
Rusizi	75.5	81.1	78.2	79.7	85.5	82.6	73.6	78.7	75.9
Nyamasheke	74	78.8	76.2	82.6	86.7	84.5	73.3	78.1	75.4
Northern Province	74.8	79.9	77.2	83.6	88.1	85.7	72.9	78.1	75.3
Rulindo	79	81.2	80	88.8	90.5	89.6	77.9	80.1	78.9
Gakenke	75.2	78	76.4	83.3	86.5	84.8	74.8	77.6	76.1
Musanze	76.6	82.6	79.4	83.4	88	85.6	70	76.9	73.1
Burera	68.8	78.5	73.3	76.8	85.6	81	67.9	77.7	72.4
Gicumbi	74.1	78.7	76.3	87.8	90	88.8	73.2	77.9	75.4
Eastern Province	75.5	79.9	77.6	85.7	87.3	86.5	72.9	77.6	75.1
Rwamagana	83.1	83.5	83.3	90.7	85.5	87.8	79.1	81.9	80.4
Nyagatare	75	80.6	77.7	82.8	87.5	85.1	72.5	78.3	75.3
Gatsibo	74	78.4	76	84.9	89.5	87.1	72.7	77.1	74.8
Kayanza	74.4	78.2	76.2	87.3	90.2	88.7	72.2	76.1	74
Kirehe	72.6	79.4	75.8	82.8	87.5	85	71.9	78.9	75.2
Ngoma	71.5	75.3	73.2	80.1	85.3	82.5	70.6	74.2	72.2
Bugesera	77.5	81.8	79.6	85	87.6	86.3	72.4	77.4	74.7

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR). Notes: (1) Literacy refers to literacy in any language.

CHAPTER 8: EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AMONG THE WOMEN POPULATION COMPARED TO MEN

8.1. INTRODUCTION

Aggregate employment generally increases with growing population. Therefore, the ratio of employment to the working age population is an important indicator of the capacity of the economy to provide employment to a growing population. This

chapter provides key employment statistics, branches of economic activities well, occupations among female population as compared to males as well as youth not in employment, education or training (NEET).

8.2. FEMALES IN WORKING AGE AS COMPARED TO MALES BY DISTRICT

In Rwanda, working age population are those persons aged 16 years and over. A total of 7,976,132 resident population are in working age. Out of this number, females accounts for 52.5% as compared to males (47.5%) counterpart. The highest share (1,088,523) of working age population reside in the eastern

province (females: 52.4% vs males:47.6%). In all provinces the share of female working age outnumbers that of males except in the City of Kigali where the share of males (51.5%) outnumbers that of females (48.5%)

Table 8. 1: Distribution and share of females working age population by District, Province and area of residence as compared to males.

	Female		Male		Total	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Rwanda	4,184,778	52.5	3,791,354	47.5	7,976,132	100.0
City of Kigali	558,921	48.5	592,392	51.5	1,151,313	100.0
Nyarugenge	116,554	46.5	134,235	53.5	250,789	100.0
Gasabo	278,541	49.2	287,559	50.8	566,100	100.0
Kicukiro	163,826	49.0	170,598	51.0	334,424	100.0
Southern Province	962,925	53.1	851,899	46.9	1,814,824	100.0
Nyanza	114,020	52.2	104,371	47.8	218,391	100.0
Gisagara	124,624	54.4	104,262	45.6	228,886	100.0
Nyaruguru	98,715	53.7	85,008	46.3	183,723	100.0
Huye	120,238	51.0	115,465	49.0	235,703	100.0
Nyamagabe	123,287	53.9	105,302	46.1	228,589	100.0
Ruhango	116,932	53.8	100,368	46.2	217,300	100.0
Muhanga	119,273	52.6	107,607	47.4	226,880	100.0
Kamonyi	145,836	53.0	129,516	47.0	275,352	100.0
Western Province	904,160	53.8	777,005	46.2	1,681,165	100.0
Karongi	120,271	54.1	102,220	45.9	222,491	100.0
Rutsiro	117,056	53.7	100,776	46.3	217,832	100.0
Rubavu	162,090	51.7	151,215	48.3	313,305	100.0
Nyabihu	103,327	55.0	84,514	45.0	187,841	100.0
Ngororero	119,368	55.8	94,582	44.2	213,950	100.0
Rusizi	145,536	52.5	131,694	47.5	277,230	100.0
Nyamasheke	136,512	54.9	112,004	45.1	248,516	100.0
Northern Province	670,249	53.6	580,535	46.4	1,250,784	100.0
Rulindo	118,279	53.7	102,172	46.3	220,451	100.0
Gakenke	124,044	54.4	103,887	45.6	227,931	100.0
Musanze	156,913	53.5	136,369	46.5	293,282	100.0
Burera	125,032	53.7	107,687	46.3	232,719	100.0
Gicumbi	145,981	52.8	130,420	47.2	276,401	100.0
Eastern Province	1,088,523	52.4	989,523	47.6	2,078,046	100.0
Rwamagana	146,325	49.5	149,038	50.5	295,363	100.0
Nyagatare	196,107	52.4	178,433	47.6	374,540	100.0
Gatsibo	171,066	53.4	149,462	46.6	320,528	100.0
Kayanza	140,303	52.9	124,706	47.1	265,009	100.0
Kirehe	143,230	53.4	125,022	46.6	268,252	100.0
Ngoma	127,825	54.2	108,079	45.8	235,904	100.0
Bugesera	163,667	51.4	154,783	48.6	318,450	100.0

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

8.3. EMPLOYMENT TO POPULATION RATIO AMONG FEMALES AS COMPARED TO MALES

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of employed population to the those in working age (16 years and above) In a given country, geographical location or among population in specific age groups. Overall, the census results showed that employment to population ratio was 45.9%. At national level, this employment to population ratio is higher among males (52.4%) as compared to females (40.2%). The

same pattern is observed in both urban and rural areas as it is shown in table 8.2 below. It is also observed that the ratio is higher among males as compared to females in all provinces. A significant gap in employment to population ratio between men and women is especially observed in the city of Kigali (overall, male: 65.6% vs female:45.0%; Urban, male: 66.8% vs female:46.0%).

Table 8. 2: Employment to population ratio among the female population aged 16 and above compared to male by province and district

	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Female	Male	Both sexes	Female	Male	Both sexes	Female	Male	Both sexes
Rwanda	40.2	52.4	45.9	44.8	62.7	53.5	38.3	47.9	42.7
City of Kigali	45.0	65.6	55.4	46.0	66.8	56.6	37.3	55.5	46.1
Nyarugenge	45.3	66.5	56.2	46.0	66.8	56.7	39.9	64.0	51.8
Gasabo	44.2	65.5	55.0	45.8	67.8	57.0	36.8	53.3	44.7
Kicukiro	46.2	65.1	55.7	46.3	65.2	55.8	30.0	45.4	37.7
Southern Province	37.6	49.0	42.9	45.3	60.7	52.5	36.4	46.9	41.2
Nyanza	37.5	50.0	43.3	47.1	61.2	53.6	36.4	48.8	42.1
Gisagara	39.9	47.9	43.5	44.0	54.3	48.7	39.7	47.6	43.3
Nyaruguru	31.5	41.6	36.2	41.5	53.9	47.4	31.3	41.3	35.9
Huye	39.0	51.1	44.5	50.2	64.2	56.7	36.5	48.0	41.7
Nyamagabe	41.9	50.1	45.7	35.7	45.6	40.3	42.7	50.6	46.3
Ruhango	35.8	46.3	40.6	42.0	55.9	48.4	35.0	45.0	39.6
Muhanga	34.0	47.9	40.4	49.7	65.4	57.0	29.4	42.5	35.4
Kamonyi	39.7	54.4	46.6	43.8	62.3	52.6	37.9	50.6	43.8
Western Province	37.6	47.9	42.3	41.7	55.7	48.2	36.5	45.6	40.6
Karongi	32.0	41.6	36.4	43.9	59.4	51.2	30.9	39.7	34.9
Rutsiro	40.3	49.0	44.2	43.1	57.3	49.6	40.2	48.5	43.9
Rubavu	42.1	55.8	48.5	39.9	56.5	47.7	45.0	54.8	49.5
Nyabihu	42.5	50.6	46.2	44.0	52.7	47.9	42.1	50.0	45.6
Ngororero	30.3	40.5	34.8	37.9	51.5	44.2	29.9	39.8	34.3
Rusizi	36.6	48.0	41.9	41.6	54.3	47.6	34.2	44.8	39.0
Nyamasheke	38.8	47.0	42.5	51.2	58.7	54.6	37.8	46.0	41.5
Northern Province	38.2	48.3	42.9	43.6	58.0	50.3	37.1	46.2	41.3
Rulindo	33.0	45.9	39.0	41.0	63.2	51.6	32.1	43.9	37.5
Gakenke	40.0	48.9	44.0	52.5	66.7	59.2	39.5	48.0	43.4
Musanze	41.1	53.1	46.6	43.4	57.9	50.1	38.9	48.5	43.3
Burera	40.8	46.1	43.2	47.2	53.4	50.1	40.1	45.2	42.4
Gicumbi	35.7	46.6	40.7	38.9	53.8	45.8	35.5	46.1	40.4
Eastern Province	43.2	53.2	47.9	45.4	61.6	53.1	42.6	51.0	46.5
Rwamagana	43.7	58.7	50.7	45.3	64.7	54.4	42.8	55.5	48.7
Nyagatare	48.1	55.2	51.5	48.7	59.8	54.0	47.9	53.7	50.6
Gatsibo	45.8	52.4	48.8	51.9	63.7	57.5	45.1	51.1	47.9
Kayonza	40.8	50.3	45.3	43.9	60.9	52.0	40.3	48.5	44.1
Kirehe	40.3	47.8	43.8	49.1	61.9	55.2	39.7	46.8	43.0
Ngoma	42.2	50.6	46.0	48.9	61.5	54.8	41.5	49.4	45.1
Bugesera	39.5	55.9	47.2	40.7	60.4	50.1	38.7	52.7	45.3

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

8.4. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AMONG FEMALE AS COMPARED TO MALES

Branch of economic activity refers to the activity of the establishment in which an employed person worked during the reference period. The table 8.3 below illustrates the distribution of the employed population by branch of economic activity in main job. The 2022 census result show that agriculture employment was by far the most frequent branch of economic activity, comprising 53.4% of employment. Females participate in agricultural employment than males (63.9% vs 44.3% respectively). The same pattern is observed in both urban and rural areas. The branch of economic activity with the next highest number of employed persons was trade (female:9.4%; males:8.6%).

More broadly, industry sector accommodate 13% of total employment while service sector had 32% of total employment. Females participate less in industry sector employment as compared to the males counterpart (6% and 19% respectively)

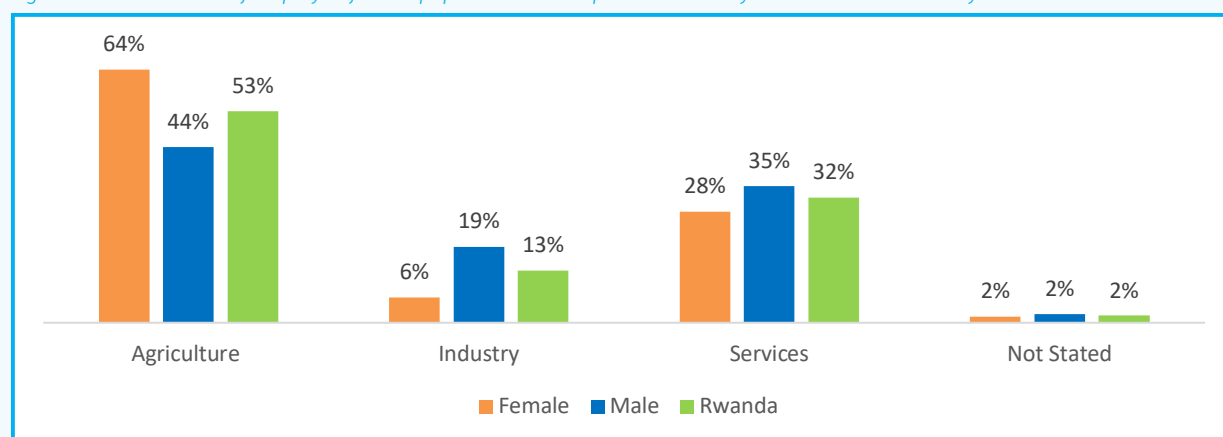
As regards to institutional sector of employment, Private-agriculture employs about 57% of total employment while Private non-agriculture follows with 34% of total employment. The proportion varies according to gender, where females out-number males in Private agriculture (67% and 48% respectively). Contrary, males dominates females in Private non-agriculture activities (44% vs 23% respectively).

Table 8.3: Distribution of employed female population as compared to male by main economic activity

	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Agriculture forestry and fishing	63.9	44.3	53.4	27.3	15.7	20.7	80.4	60.4	70.1
Mining and quarrying	0.3	2.3	1.4	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.4	2.9	1.7
Manufacturing	3.6	4.9	4.3	5.8	6.3	6.1	2.6	4.1	3.4
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Water supply, gas and remediation services	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3
Construction	2.1	11.3	7.0	3.1	16.3	10.6	1.7	8.4	5.2
Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	9.4	8.6	9.0	20.6	14.0	16.8	4.4	5.6	5.0
Transportation and storage	0.4	7.4	4.1	0.6	11.6	6.9	0.3	5.0	2.7
Accommodation and food services activities	1.2	1.3	1.3	2.8	2.4	2.6	0.4	0.7	0.6
Information and communication	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.6	1.2	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Real estate activities	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.0	1.4	1.3	2.3	2.8	2.6	0.5	0.7	0.6
Administrative and support activities	1.6	3.6	2.7	3.2	5.9	4.7	0.8	2.3	1.6
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.7	2.0	1.9	0.3	0.5	0.4
Education	3.4	3.0	3.2	4.5	3.5	4.0	3.0	2.7	2.9
Human health and social work activities	1.0	0.8	0.9	2.2	1.6	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other services	3.4	3.0	3.1	7.0	4.3	5.5	1.7	2.2	2.0
Activities of households as employers	4.7	3.0	3.8	11.6	4.8	7.7	1.7	2.0	1.8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
not stated	1.6	2.1	1.8	3.3	3.5	3.4	0.8	1.3	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Counts	1,674,100	1,918,636	3,592,736	520,889	692,761	1,213,650	1,153,211	1,225,875	2,379,086

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

Figure 8.1: Distribution of employed female population as compared to male by broad economic activity



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

8.5. OCCUPATIONS AMONG FEMALES AS COMPARED TO MALES

The table 8.4 below depict a distribution of employed population according to their occupations. It shows that a bulk number is in elementary occupations (50%). More females are skilled agricultural workers than males (27% vs 18% respectively). This pattern is

observed in both urban and rural areas. The gap is also observed in Craft and related trades workers (males:10%; females: 3%) and in Plant and machine operators and assemblers (males:4%; females: 0.2%).

Table 8. 4: Distribution of employed female population as compared to male by main occupation and area of residence

	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Managers	0.9	1.4	1.2	2.4	3.2	2.9	0.2	0.5	0.4
Professionals	5.8	6.5	6.2	10.0	10.6	10.3	3.9	4.1	4.0
Technicians and associate professionals	1.7	3.2	2.5	4.2	6.0	5.2	0.6	1.6	1.1
Clerical support workers	1.2	2.5	1.9	3.1	4.9	4.1	0.4	1.1	0.8
Service and sales workers	7.4	6.0	6.7	16.4	9.8	12.6	3.4	3.9	3.7
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	27.0	18.4	22.4	11.8	6.7	8.9	33.9	25.0	29.3
Craft and related trades workers	2.9	10.0	6.7	5.2	14.3	10.4	1.9	7.6	4.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.2	4.1	2.3	0.3	6.4	3.8	0.1	2.7	1.5
Elementary occupations	52.7	47.9	50.2	46.6	38.2	41.8	55.5	53.4	54.4
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Counts	1,674,100	1,918,636	3,592,736	520,889	692,761	1,213,650	1,153,211	1,225,875	2,379,086

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

8.6. GENDER OCCUPATIONAL SEGREGATION INDEX

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.

According to the census results the gender occupational segregation index calculated at four-digit level of occupation was 0.32 indicating that 32% of the male and female employed population need to

exchange occupations to eliminate occupational segregation in Rwanda. While using one-digit level of occupation, the segregation index rate is 14.8%.

Figure 8.2 below shows top occupations at 4 digits that contribute most to gender occupational segregation In Rwanda, crop farm labourers being the most contributor. It is observed that building construction labourers, house builders, drivers and mining are male-dominated occupations while agriculture related and stall and market salespersons are female dominated occupations.

Figure 8. 2: Top 15 occupations that contribute to gender occupational segregation index



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

8.7. YOUTH NOT IN EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION OR TRAINING (NEET)

The NEET² rate is an ILO decent work indicator and serves as a broader measure of potential youth labour market entrants than youth unemployment. The census enumerated 3,530,489 youth aged 16 to 30 years. Among them, a total of 1,393,351 youth are not employment, education or training. The NEET rate is

higher among females (43.8%) as compared to males (34.9%). In provinces, the NEET rate was higher among females in the western provinces (46.3%), the rate is also higher among females residing in rural areas (46.4%) as compared to those in urban areas (38.3%).

Table 8.5: Female Youth not in employment, education or training rate as compared to male by province, district and area of residence (NEET rate)

	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Female	Male	Both sexes	Female	Male	Both sexes	Female	Male	Both sexes
Rwanda									
Total	43.8	34.9	39.5	38.3	25.0	32.0	46.4	39.3	43.0
City of Kigali									
Nyarugenge	38.3	22.5	30.4	37.4	22.3	29.8	46.9	24.8	35.7
Gasabo	40.2	24.9	32.8	38.6	22.7	31.0	49.9	37.4	43.7
Kicukiro	35.2	22.7	29.2	35.1	22.5	29.0	63.7	50.4	57.1
Total	38.3	23.7	31.2	37.2	22.6	30.1	49.6	34.8	42.2
Southern Province									
Nyanza	44.7	36.8	40.8	32.1	21.9	27.4	46.4	38.5	42.4
Gisagara	47.3	40.6	44.0	40.2	32.4	36.4	47.5	40.9	44.2
Nyaruguru	47.8	41.2	44.5	32.6	25.0	28.7	48.2	41.7	45.0
Huye	44.2	36.1	40.2	30.4	20.2	25.7	48.3	40.0	44.2
Nyamagabe	40.1	34.7	37.5	41.5	33.6	37.8	39.9	34.8	37.4
Ruhango	47.7	40.1	44.0	37.3	27.0	32.6	49.3	41.9	45.6
Muhanga	46.2	38.4	42.5	32.1	22.2	27.7	51.8	43.9	47.9
Kamonyi	43.5	33.8	38.8	40.9	28.2	35.0	44.9	36.7	40.9
Total	45.0	37.5	41.4	36.3	25.8	31.4	46.8	39.7	43.3
Western Province									
Karongi	47.4	41.1	44.3	35.5	23.4	29.7	48.8	43.0	46.0
Rutsiro	45.0	39.1	42.2	41.5	29.5	35.8	45.2	39.7	42.6
Rubavu	46.2	33.6	40.2	44.2	29.8	37.4	48.9	38.6	43.9
Nyabihu	42.1	37.1	39.7	37.6	31.8	34.9	43.7	38.8	41.4
Ngororero	55.2	48.3	51.9	40.7	32.2	36.7	56.0	49.2	52.8
Rusizi	46.5	36.5	41.6	42.8	30.2	36.7	48.4	40.0	44.3
Nyamasheke	42.4	37.7	40.1	31.5	27.9	29.8	43.4	38.5	41.0
Total	46.3	38.5	42.6	41.8	29.8	36.1	47.8	41.3	44.6
Northern Province									
Rulindo	50.1	41.5	45.9	44.8	26.2	36.4	50.8	43.2	47.1
Gakenke	43.4	37.1	40.4	28.7	18.8	24.0	44.2	37.9	41.2
Musanze	43.6	34.3	39.2	39.6	27.7	34.1	48.1	40.8	44.6
Burera	43.7	40.7	42.3	35.9	33.6	34.8	44.6	41.5	43.1
Gicumbi	47.0	40.4	43.8	39.4	31.1	35.6	47.6	41.0	44.4
Total	45.4	38.6	42.1	39.3	28.1	34.1	46.9	40.9	44.0
Eastern Province									
Rwamagana	42.1	30.7	36.7	39.7	23.8	32.6	43.7	34.3	39.1
Nyagatare	38.2	31.9	35.1	36.1	26.3	31.4	38.9	33.8	36.4
Gatsibo	41.4	35.8	38.6	34.3	24.1	29.5	42.2	37.1	39.7
Kayanza	46.2	38.0	42.2	40.0	25.3	33.1	47.4	40.3	43.9
Kirehe	45.4	37.2	41.4	38.1	26.4	32.5	45.9	37.9	42.1
Ngoma	45.5	38.3	42.0	34.3	23.9	29.3	46.7	39.8	43.4
Bugesera	45.7	31.5	38.8	41.7	25.8	34.3	48.9	35.6	42.3
Total	43.1	34.5	38.9	38.8	25.2	32.5	44.4	36.9	40.7

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

² ILO, Decent Work Indicators Concepts and definitions, ILO Manual (First version), International Labour Office, Geneva, May 2012, pp. 51-53.

The data presented in the table 8.6 below shows that the NEET rate declines as far as educational levels are higher. The NEET rate is higher among those who never attended school (overall: 58.8%; female: 62.5%; male: 34.9%) while the NEET rate is lower among the youth who attended university (overall: 19.7%; female: 22.8%; male: 16.8%). The census enumerated

35,270 youths (female: 19,692; male:15,578) who attended university and are not currently studying or in employment. Among those youth NEET who reached university, 27,042 (77%) were living in urban, while only 8,228 (23%) were living in rural areas of Rwanda.

Table 8. 6: Female Youth not in employment, education or training (counts and rate) by highest educational level attained as compared to male

	Youth NEET (counts)			Youth NEET rate		
	Female	Male	Both sexes	Female	Male	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Total	797,581	595,770	1,393,351	43.8	34.9	39.5
Never attended School	53,061	51,386	104,447	62.5	55.5	58.8
Nursery	992	1,027	2,019	61.5	54.0	57.4
Primary	463,894	387,889	851,783	52.6	42.5	47.5
INGOBOKA/Vocational	4,698	4,166	8,864	37.1	27.1	31.6
Lower secondary	153,845	80,182	234,027	35.2	23.4	30.0
Upper secondary	101,296	55,203	156,499	32.0	22.0	27.6
University	19,692	15,578	35,270	22.8	16.8	19.7
Not Stated	103	339	442	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban						
Total	225,337	133,555	358,892	38.3	25.0	32.0
Never attended School	11,876	9,378	21,254	58.7	49.2	54.1
Nursery	317	271	588	61.1	52.8	57.0
Primary	95,795	61,995	157,790	45.7	30.7	38.3
INGOBOKA/Vocational	1,598	1,367	2,965	36.6	24.6	29.9
Lower secondary	48,450	23,227	71,677	34.8	19.7	27.9
Upper secondary	51,419	25,807	77,226	34.4	20.7	28.2
University	15,808	11,234	27,042	24.5	17.4	20.9
Not Stated	74	276	350	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural						
Total	572,244	462,215	1,034,459	46.4	39.3	43.0
Never attended School	41,185	42,008	83,193	63.7	57.1	60.2
Nursery	675	756	1,431	61.7	54.4	57.6
Primary	368,099	325,894	693,993	54.8	45.9	50.2
INGOBOKA/Vocational	3,100	2,799	5,899	37.4	28.5	32.6
Lower secondary	105,395	56,955	162,350	35.3	25.3	31.0
Upper secondary	49,877	29,396	79,273	29.9	23.1	27.0
University	3,884	4,344	8,228	17.8	15.5	16.5
Not Stated	29	63	92	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

CHAPTER 9: HOUSEHOLD HEADSHIP, CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS AND LIVING CONDITIONS OF THEIR HOUSEHOLDS

9.1. INTRODUCTION

Literature review shows that female-headed households (FHHs) are among the most vulnerable households and are considered to be too poor (Saad, G; Ghattas, H; Wendt, A; Hellwig, F; DeJong, J; Boerma, T; Victora, J; Barros, A, 2022). This is attributed to the fact that female-headed households are likely to be dominated by fewer income-earners, rely mostly on the income earned by males, and therefore are more likely to be in lower income groups than households headed by males (Posel, D, 2001). Most FHHs occur due to the fact that women are likely to be divorced or separated from their husbands or are widowed (Saad, G; Ghattas, H; Wendt, A; Hellwig, F; DeJong, J; Boerma, T; Victora, J; Barros, A, 2022). However, some HHs may be headed by single women who decide to live alone as independents or for occupational reasons. Married women are likely to be the heads even with their husbands presence depending on various circumstances. However, such households are very few. In a patriarchal society, gender roles are likely to place a limit on women’s decision-making opportunities, social mobility, workforce participation, and care responsibilities. Patrilineal societies believe that men are the household’s main breadwinner.

9.2. HOUSEHOLD HEADSHIP BY SEX

Table 9.1 provides information on the distribution of household heads aged 12 and above by sex and area of residence. In Rwanda, the man is culturally considered the head of the household. However, some households are headed by females. A total of 3,312,743 households headed by persons aged 12 years and above were enumerated in the 2022 Rwandan Census comprising of 28.9% of HHs headed

by females and 71.1% males. The rural-urban distribution of HH heads shows that majority of the households both in the urban areas (males:73.6% vs females:26.4%) and rural areas (males:70.1% vs females:29.9%) are headed by the males than females. This shows that a higher proportion of households headed by females are found in rural areas (29.9%) than urban areas (26.4%).

Table 9. 1: Distribution of Household Heads Aged 12 and Above by Sex and Area of Residence

	Counts			Percentage		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Rwanda	957,445	2,355,298	3,312,743	28.9	71.1	100.0
Urban	254,622	709,665	964,287	26.4	73.6	100.0
Rural	702,823	1,645,633	2,348,456	29.9	70.1	100.0

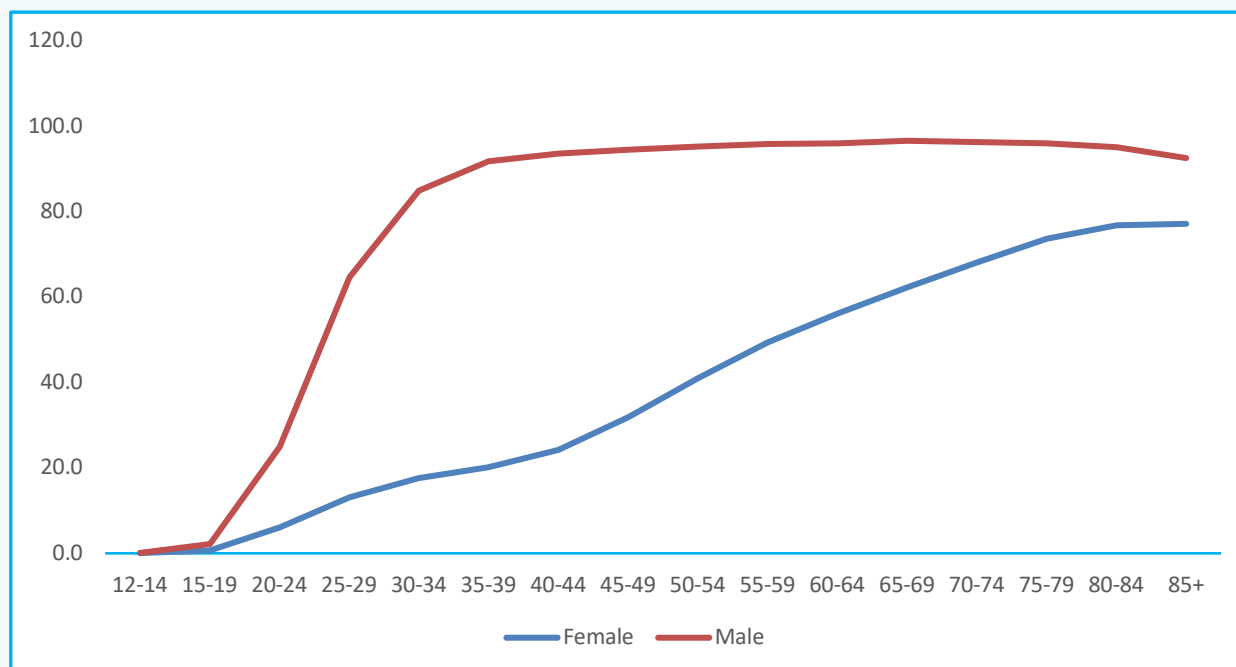
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Notes: (1) The table above refers only to heads of household who are usual residents living in private households.

Figure 9.1 displays the graph showing the household headship rates for population aged 12 and above by sex. The percentage of female heads of household increased with age, but at a slower pace than for males. The graph shows that the increase in the headship rates among the females rises gradually to

reach a maximum of about 78 % at the age of 80- 84 years. In contrast, the headship rates for males rises steadily from age 15-19 years to reach a maximum of about 90% at age 30-39 years. It then rises gradually between age 39 to 84 to reach 95%.

Figure 9. 1: Household Headship Rates for Population Aged 12 and Above by Sex



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

9.3. MEAN AND MEDIAN AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS BY SEX

Studies show that female-headed households are more disadvantaged than those headed by males. However, there are multiple social paths in addition to societal norms and related factors that could lead to females heading households. Table 9.2 shows the mean and median age of heads of households by province and area of residence.

The mean and median age of the heads of household in Rwanda are 44.6 and 41.0 years respectively. The mean age for household heads is higher among females (51.1%) than the males (42.0%). Similarly, the median age is higher for females (50.0%) than their male (39.0%) counterparts. This could be attributed to the fact that there is a higher proportion of widows at older age than their male counterparts. The mean age for female heads of households in rural areas is 53.6 years compared to 43.3 years for their male

counterparts. The results also show that the mean age for female heads of households (44.3 years) than that of male headed households (38.9 years) for residents of urban areas. Similarly, the median age of the female headed households is higher than that of male headed households both in rural (females:54.0 years vs males:40 years) and urban (females:41.0 years vs males:37 years) areas. The variations across the provinces still show that the mean and median ages for female heads of households are higher than those of males in all the Provinces with the highest being in Southern Province (mean for females:54 years vs mean for males: 44.2 years and the median for females:55 years vs median for males: 41 years) and lowest in the City of Kigali (mean for females:41.7 years vs mean for males: 37.7 years and the median for females:38 years vs median for males:36 years).

Table 9. 2: Mean and Median Age of Heads of Households by Province and Area of Residence

	Mean Age of Household Head			Median Age of Household Head		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Rwanda	51.1	42.0	44.6	50.0	39.0	41.0
Urban	44.3	38.9	40.3	41.0	37.0	37.0
Rural	53.6	43.3	46.4	54.0	40.0	43.0
City of Kigali	41.7	37.7	38.7	38.0	36.0	36.0
Urban	40.4	37.3	38.1	37.0	35.0	36.0
Rural	51.4	41.0	43.7	51.0	38.0	40.0
Southern Province	54.0	44.2	47.3	55.0	41.0	44.0
Urban	48.3	41.0	43.2	47.0	39.0	40.0
Rural	54.9	44.7	48.0	56.0	42.0	46.0
Western Province	52.6	42.8	45.7	52.0	40.0	42.0
Urban	47.6	40.7	42.7	45.0	38.0	39.0
Rural	54.0	43.5	46.6	54.0	40.0	43.0
Northern Province	53.9	42.5	45.6	54.0	39.0	42.0
Urban	47.8	39.9	42.1	45.0	37.0	38.0
Rural	55.3	43.1	46.4	55.0	40.0	43.0
Eastern Province	50.1	41.7	44.2	49.0	39.0	41.0
Urban	45.3	39.6	41.3	42.0	37.0	38.0
Rural	51.3	42.2	44.9	51.0	39.0	42.0

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

Notes: (1) The table above refers only to heads of household who are usual residents living in private households.

9.4. MEAN SIZES OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

In Rwanda, the mean size of households is 4 people. Households in rural areas (4.0 persons) are more likely to have a higher share of household mean size than those in the urban areas at 3.7 persons. The data also show that households headed by males have more persons on average than those headed by females in both urban (males:3.9 vs females:3.2) and rural (males:4.4 vs females:3.2) areas. In terms of provincial differences, households headed by males have higher mean household size than those headed

by females in all the provinces. The data also shows that the mean household sizes among male headed households in urban (4.6 persons) and rural (4.7 persons) areas of Western Province are higher than all the other provinces. Western Province also has the highest mean household size among the female headed household in urban areas (3.4 persons) while Eastern Province leads in mean household size among female headed households in the rural areas (3.3 persons).

Table 9.3: Mean Size of Private Households by Sex of Household Heads and Area of Residence

Province and Area of Residence	Mean size of the household		
	Female - headed households	Male - headed households	Total
Rwanda	3.2	4.3	4.0
Urban	3.2	3.9	3.7
Rural	3.2	4.4	4.0
City of Kigali	3.0	3.7	3.5
Urban	3.0	3.6	3.5
Rural	3.1	4.1	3.8
Southern Province	3.1	4.3	3.9
Urban	3.3	4.1	3.8
Rural	3.1	4.3	3.9
Western Province	3.2	4.7	4.3
Urban	3.4	4.6	4.2
Rural	3.2	4.7	4.3
Northern Province	3.0	4.4	4.0
Urban	3.0	4.2	3.9
Rural	3.0	4.4	4.0
Eastern Province	3.3	4.2	4.0
Urban	3.3	4.0	3.8
Rural	3.3	4.3	4.0

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

Notes: (1) The table above refers only to heads of household who are usual residents living in private households.

9.5. CHARACTERISTICS AND LIVING CONDITIONS OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SEX OF HH HEADS

The dependent populations are defined as the portion of population that are not economically active and therefore do not produce income. The remainder of the population therefore constitutes the working age population. According to national definition, the age dependency ratio expresses the relationship between the two age groups within a population: Ages 0-16 years (the youth population),

age 16 and over years (the working age population). Therefore the age dependence population is defined as the total of the people aged 0-16 divided by the working age population (16+ years) multiplied by 100. Table 9.4 provides information on the age dependency ratio among households by sex of household heads, province and districts.

Table 9.4: Age dependency Ratio Among Households by Sex of HH Heads by Province and Districts

Province and Districts	Age dependency ratio		
	Female -headed households	Male -headed households	Total
Rwanda	66.1	67.6	67.2
City of Kigali	52.1	52.8	52.6
Nyarugenge	52.9	51.9	52.1
Gasabo	54.4	56	55.7
Kicukiro	47.4	47.8	47.7
Southern Province	65.1	67.4	66.8
Nyanza	69.9	69.8	69.8
Gisagara	70	75.2	73.7
Nyaruguru	66.3	75.7	73.4
Huye	60.9	68.9	66.6
Nyamagabe	62.6	63.8	63.5
Ruhango	67.1	64.8	65.5
Muhanga	60.1	60.2	60.2
Kamonyi	63.4	64	63.9
Western Province	67.1	75.2	73.3

Province and Districts	Age dependency ratio		
	Female -headed households	Male -headed households	Total
Karongi	64.4	69.6	68.3
Rutsiro	66.5	72	70.8
Rubavu	71.6	78.7	77.1
Nyabihu	64.6	71.9	70.1
Ngororero	70.7	72.6	72.1
Rusizi	67.7	79.6	77
Nyamasheke	62.6	78.5	75
Northern Province	58.4	65	63.7
Rulindo	59.1	64.7	63.5
Gakenke	56.4	61.4	60.4
Musanze	59.2	65.2	63.9
Burera	59	68.7	66.9
Gicumbi	58.2	64.9	63.5
Eastern Province	76.9	71.6	72.9
Rwamagana	72.8	68.4	69.5
Nyagatare	80.7	73.5	75.1
Gatsibo	74.3	71.6	72.2
Kayonza	76.7	71.4	72.7
Kirehe	77.8	70.1	72.1
Ngoma	75	71	72
Bugesera	80.3	73.6	75.1

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

Notes: (1) Age dependency rate (national definition): $(\text{number of 0-15 years old}) / 16+ * 100$. The above table is based on this definition.

(2) For international definition of the demographic dependency ratio please refer to the RPHC5 thematic report on population size, structure and distribution.

The results indicate that in Rwanda, the age dependence ratio is 67.2 meaning that there are 67.2 people depending on 100 persons. The results also show that households headed by males (67.6) have a higher dependence ratio than those headed by females (66.1). Further the data shows that female headed households in Rwanda have a lower dependence ratio in all the provinces (City of Kigali:

female-headed HH:52.1 vs male-headed HH:52.8; Southern: female-headed HH:65.1 vs male-headed HH:67.4; Western: female-headed HH:67.1 vs male-headed HH:75.2); Northern: female-headed HH:58.4 vs male-headed HH:65.0) than those of the males with an exception of Eastern Province (female-headed HH:76.9 vs male-headed HH:71.6)

9.6. TENURE OF HOUSING UNITS BY SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS

Table 9.5 presents results on the distribution of private households by area of residence, sex of HH heads and tenure of the housing unit. About 71.6% of the houses in Rwanda are owner-occupier with only a small proportion being rented (22.2%). There is no significant difference between ownership of houses by the female-headed households (71.1%) and the male-headed households (71.9) in Rwanda. The results reveal that more female-headed HHs (45.8%) than male-headed ones (44.3%) are likely to be owner-occupied in urban areas while in rural areas,

male-headed HHs (83.8%) are owner-occupied than those of their female counterparts (80.2%). The data further reveals that a higher proportion of male-headed HHs (22.9%) compared to female-headed HHs (20.6%) are living in rental houses. The data also show that in terms of tenancy, male-headed HH (50.8%) than female-headed HHs (47.5%) are living in rental units in urban areas. In rural areas, there is no difference as both female-headed HHs (10.9%) and female-headed HHs (10.9%) are living in rented units.

Table 9.5: Distribution of Private Households by Area of Residence, Sex of HH Heads and Tenure of the Housing Unit

	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Female Head	Male Head	Total	Female Head	Male Head	Total	Female Head	Male Head	Total
Owner	71.1	71.9	71.6	45.8	44.3	44.7	80.2	83.8	82.7
Tenant	20.6	22.9	22.2	47.5	50.8	49.9	10.9	10.9	10.9
Hire purchase	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Free lodging	6.3	3.6	4.4	5.2	3.1	3.7	6.7	3.8	4.7
Staff housing	0.6	1	0.8	0.6	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.7
Temporary camp or settlement	1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0	0.1	1.3	0.5	0.7
Other	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Counts	957,445	2,355,298	3,312,743	254,622	709,665	964,287	702,823	1,645,633	2,348,456

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

Notes: (1) The table above refers only to heads of household who are usual residents living in private households.

9.7. MAIN SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER BY SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS

Sustainable Development Goal 6 is to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. Target 6.1 discusses the achievement of universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.

The census collected data on improved sources of water which include piped water (into dwelling compound, yard/plot, to neighbour); public tap/standpipe; tube well/borehole; protected well/spring; rainwater collection; and packaged or delivered water. Table 9.6 looks at the distribution of private households by area of residence, sex of HH heads and main source of water.

In Rwanda, 82% of the households have access to an improved source of drinking water (pipe-borne water, protected spring/well, public tap, tube well and rain water). Households in urban areas (95.8%) have a better access to improved source of water compared to those in rural areas (76.8%). In urban areas, a higher percentage of households headed by males (96.1%) have access to improved source of drinking water than those headed by females (95.1%). In contrast, there is insignificant difference between households headed by males (76.9%) and females (76.4%) in rural areas in terms of accessibility to improved source of drinking water.

Table 9.6: Distribution of Private Households by Area of Residence, Sex of HH Heads and Main Source of drinking Water

Main Source of Drinking Water	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Female Head	Male Head	Total	Female Head	Male Head	Total	Female Head	Male Head	Total
Mineral water	1.7	2.8	2.5	5.7	8.4	7.7	0.3	0.4	0.3
Internal pipe-born water	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.6	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.3
Pipe-born water in the compound	9.4	12.3	11.5	28.7	32.5	31.5	2.4	3.6	3.3
Pipe-born water from neighbor HH	3.6	3.6	3.6	8.3	7.9	8	1.9	1.7	1.8
Public tap out of compound	33	32.2	32.5	34.5	30.9	31.9	32.5	32.8	32.7
Tube Well/Borehole	3.1	3	3.1	2.4	2.1	2.2	3.3	3.4	3.4
Protected Spring/Well	29.1	27.1	27.6	13.6	12.1	12.5	34.7	33.5	33.9
Unprotected Spring/Well	12	11	11.3	2.4	1.9	2	15.5	15	15.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Counts	957,445	2,355,298	3,312,743	254,622	709,665	964,287	702,823	1,645,633	2,348,456

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

Notes: (1) The table above refers only to heads of household who are usual residents living in private households.

9.8. TYPE OF TOILET FACILITIES BY SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS

Target 6.2 of the SDGs talks about achieving access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations. Table 9.7 presents data on the distribution of households by area of residence, sex and type of toilet facilities used.

About 72% of the households in Rwanda have access to unshared improved³ sanitation facility. Nationally, households headed by males (73%) are more likely to have access to improved sanitation facility than those headed by females (68%). The data also show

that male headed households in rural (80%) have a better improved access to sanitation than those headed by females (74%). In terms of urban-rural comparison, the census data indicates that HHs in rural areas (78%) have a better access to improved sanitation than the urban households (56%). This could be attributed to the fact that a higher percentage (68.8%) of the households in Rwanda use pit latrines with constructed floor slabs which are not shared by households to access improved sanitation facility. And among the majority (78.1%) of such floor slabs are found in rural areas compared to those in the urban areas (46.2%).

Table 9.7: Distribution of Households by Area of Residence, Sex and Type of Toilet Facilities

Main Source of Toilet Facility Used	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Female Head	Male Head	Total	Female Head	Male Head	Total	Female Head	Male Head	Total
Not shared Flush toilet/WC system	2.1	3.4	3	7.4	10.5	9.7	0.2	0.3	0.3
Shared Flush toilet/WC system	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	0	0.1	0.1
Not shared Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab	65.9	70	68.8	45.3	46.6	46.2	73.4	80.1	78.1
Shared Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab	21.8	19.2	19.9	39.9	37.1	37.8	15.3	11.5	12.6
Not shared Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab	7	5.1	5.7	3.5	2.5	2.8	8.2	6.3	6.9
Shared Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.5	1	1.1
Bush	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.5
Other	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3
Not Stated	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Counts	957,445	2,355,298	3,312,743	254,622	709,665	964,287	702,823	1,645,633	2,348,456

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR). Notes: (1) The table above refers only to heads of household who are usual residents living in private households.

9.9. MAIN SOURCES OF ENERGY BY SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS

Goal 7 of the SDGs talks of ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. Indicator 7.1 looks at the proportion of the population with access to electricity. Table 9.8

presents results of the 2022 Census on the distribution of private households by area of

³ Unshared improved sanitation facility means those households with either Not shared Flush toilet/WC system or Not shared Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab

residence, sex of household head and main source of energy for lighting.

Nationally, about 61% of households in Rwanda use electricity as the main source of energy for lighting. About 28.4% of the households in Rwanda use flashlight/phone flashlight as a main source of lighting. This practice is mainly observed in rural areas as almost 1 in 3 households (36.3%) use this source of lighting energy compared to only 9.2% of the households in urban areas. A higher proportion

of households in Rwanda headed by males (64.9%) use electricity as the main source of lighting than those headed by females (54%). The results also show that a higher proportion of households in urban areas (84.6%) use electricity as their main source of energy for lighting compared to about a half (51.4%) of the households found in rural areas. Further, male-headed households in both urban (male: 86.4% vs female:79.8%) and rural (male :54.2% vs female:44.7%) areas are more likely to use electricity as the main source of energy than those ones headed by females.

Table 9. 8: Distribution of Private Households by Area of Residence, Sex of Household Head and Main Source of Energy for Lighting

Main Source of Energy	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Sex of Household-Head			Sex of Household-Head			Sex of Household-Head		
	Female Head	Male Head	Total	Female Head	Male Head	Total	Female Head	Male Head	Total
Electricity from REG	41	49.4	47	76.2	83.2	81.3	28.2	34.9	32.9
Private Hydro Mini grid	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Solar power	12.9	14.3	13.9	3.5	3.1	3.2	16.3	19.1	18.3
Generator/Batteries	1.5	1.2	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.8	1.6	1.7
Kerosene/Paraffin/Lantern lamp	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.9	2.1	1.8	1.9
Biogas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Candles	3.2	2.9	2.9	4.6	3.5	3.8	2.6	2.6	2.6
Flashlight/phone flashlight	32.3	26.9	28.4	11.9	8.2	9.2	39.7	34.9	36.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Counts	957,445	2,355,298	3,312,743	254,622	709,665	964,287	702,823	1,645,633	2,348,456

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

Notes: (1) The table above refers only to heads of household who are usual residents living in private household.

9.10. DISTRIBUTION OF ONE MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS BY SEX

Table 9. 9 shows the distribution of households with one person by area of residence, sex of HH head and age groups. The data shows that there are more than half (54.8%) of households with one -member headed by females age 60 years and above compared to only 10.8% of those of their male counterparts. This could be attributed to the higher life expectancy among the women than the men. However, there are about 64.2%

of households with one-member headed by males compared to 24.3% of those of females among persons aged 20 to 39 years. The gap for lonely households in the urban areas between those headed by females (56.2%) and those headed by males (61.8%) is not very much wide as it is in rural areas (females:11% vs males:53.9%) for persons aged 20-39 years.

Table 9.9: Distribution of Households with One Person by Area of Residence Sex and age of HH head

	Rwanda		Urban		Rural	
	Female Head	Male Head	Female Head	Male Head	Female Head	Male Head
12-14	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
15-19	1.1	3.2	1.9	2.7	0.8	3.7
20-24	6.4	14.5	15.0	15.8	2.8	13.2
25-29	8.3	20.6	20.6	25.2	3.2	16.0
30-34	5.8	17.2	13.2	20.8	2.7	13.7
35-39	3.8	11.9	7.4	12.8	2.3	11.0
40-44	3.4	8.7	5.0	8.7	2.7	8.7
45-49	3.7	5.1	3.9	4.5	3.5	5.8
50-54	5.4	4.3	4.1	3.2	6.0	5.3
55-59	7.5	3.4	4.4	2.1	8.8	4.7
60-64	11.5	3.5	5.8	1.7	13.9	5.4
65-69	11.4	2.6	5.3	1.0	13.9	4.1
70-74	10.6	1.9	4.8	0.7	12.9	3.2
75-79	7.4	1.0	3.1	0.3	9.1	1.7
80-84	6.6	0.9	2.7	0.2	8.2	1.5
85+	7.3	1.0	2.8	0.2	9.1	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Counts	173,457	256,385	50,894	127,836	122,563	128,549

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

9.11. HOUSEHOLDS WITH ORPHANS BY SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS

The distribution of HHs by area of residence, sex of HH heads and orphaned children aged 0-17 years is presented in Table 9.10.

The results show that female-headed households (57.5%) have more orphans than those headed by males (42.5%). This is more common among residents of rural areas (female-headed HHs:60% vs male-headed HHs:40%) than those of urban areas where the difference is very minimal (female-headed HHs:50.4% vs male headed HHs:49.6%). The data reveals that it is only in the City of Kigali where male-headed households (54.3%) have more orphans than the female-headed households (45.7%). In the rest of the provinces, female-headed households have more orphans than those of their male counterparts:

Southern (female-headed HHs:59.7% vs male headed HHs:40.3%); Western (female-headed HHs: 59.6% vs male: headed HHs:40.4%); Northern (female-headed HHs:59.6% vs male- headed HHs:40.4%); and Eastern (female-headed HHs:57.9% vs male-headed HHs:42.1%). Save for City of Kigali, the data indicates that female-headed HHs in both urban and rural areas in all the other provinces have more orphans than those headed by males. Northern Province has a higher proportion of urban female-headed households with orphans (56%) compared to the least in City of Kigali (44.4%). Similarly, Southern Province has the highest proportion of rural female-headed households with orphans (60.8%) as compared to the City of Kigali which has the least households with orphans (53.3%).

Table 9.10: Distribution of HHs by Area of Residence, Sex of HH Heads and Orphaned Children Aged 0-17 years

Province and District	Rwanda				Urban				Rural			
	Women Head		Men Head		Women Head		Men Head		Women Head		Men Head	
	Counts	%	Counts	%	Counts	%	Counts	%	Counts	%	Counts	%
Rwanda	163,543	57.5	120,986	42.5	37,711	50.4	37,110	49.6	125,832	60	83,876	40
City of Kigali	15,247	45.7	18,151	54.3	12,677	44.4	15,900	55.6	2,570	53.3	2,251	46.7
Nyarugenge	3,514	50.3	3,473	49.7	2,986	49.5	3,049	50.5	528	55.5	424	44.5
Gasabo	7,658	44.7	9,471	55.3	5,668	42.4	7,693	57.6	1,990	52.8	1,778	47.2
Kicukiro	4,075	43.9	5,207	56.1	4,023	43.8	5,158	56.2	52	51.5	49	48.5
Southern Province	40,867	59.7	27,571	40.3	4,857	52.7	4,368	47.3	36,010	60.8	23,203	39.2
Nyanza	5,281	61.9	3,257	38.1	478	57	360	43	4,803	62.4	2,897	37.6
Gisagara	6,182	61.9	3,808	38.1	215	58.1	155	41.9	5,967	62	3,653	38
Nyaruguru	4,169	61	2,669	39	118	61.5	74	38.5	4,051	61	2,595	39
Huye	5,588	61.5	3,502	38.5	707	50.7	688	49.3	4,881	63.4	2,814	36.6
Nyamagabe	4,923	60.4	3,226	39.6	674	65.8	350	34.2	4,249	59.6	2,876	40.4
Ruhango	5,126	59.3	3,514	40.7	458	51.9	424	48.1	4,668	60.2	3,090	39.8
Muhanga	4,212	56.8	3,202	43.2	777	48.6	823	51.4	3,435	59.1	2,379	40.9
Kamonyi	5,386	55.1	4,393	44.9	1,430	48.9	1,494	51.1	3,956	57.7	2,899	42.3
Western Province	36,637	59.6	24,873	40.4	7,960	55.9	6,281	44.1	28,677	60.7	18,592	39.3
Karongi	4,887	58.4	3,488	41.6	389	52.6	350	47.4	4,498	58.9	3,138	41.1
Rutsiro	4,618	59.7	3,123	40.3	254	59.3	174	40.7	4,364	59.7	2,949	40.3
Rubavu	7,310	57.9	5,307	42.1	3,794	54.3	3,195	45.7	3,516	62.5	2,112	37.5
Nyabihu	4,820	64.6	2,638	35.4	1,314	63.7	748	36.3	3,506	65	1,890	35
Ngororero	5,581	65.5	2,945	34.5	212	56.4	164	43.6	5,369	65.9	2,781	34.1
Rusizi	4,937	55.5	3,961	44.5	1,707	55.6	1,363	44.4	3,230	55.4	2,598	44.6
Nyamasheke	4,484	56.8	3,411	43.2	290	50.3	287	49.7	4,194	57.3	3,124	42.7
Northern Province	22,652	59.6	15,358	40.4	3,755	56	2,947	44	18,897	60.4	12,411	39.6
Rulindo	3,975	58	2,877	42	345	48.2	371	51.8	3,630	59.2	2,506	40.8
Gakenke	4,093	62.1	2,503	37.9	119	48.2	128	51.8	3,974	62.6	2,375	37.4
Musanze	5,610	59.7	3,785	40.3	2,629	57.6	1,933	42.4	2,981	61.7	1,852	38.3
Burera	4,260	60.4	2,794	39.6	371	57.5	274	42.5	3,889	60.7	2,520	39.3
Gicumbi	4,714	58.1	3,399	41.9	291	54.7	241	45.3	4,423	58.3	3,158	41.7
Eastern Province	48,140	57.9	35,033	42.1	8,462	52.6	7,614	47.4	39,678	59.1	27,419	40.9
Rwamagana	5,870	56.1	4,594	43.9	1,750	52.2	1,605	47.8	4,120	58	2,989	42
Nyagatare	9,050	55.9	7,143	44.1	2,103	55.4	1,691	44.6	6,947	56	5,452	44
Gatsibo	7,679	59.4	5,256	40.6	771	55.8	611	44.2	6,908	59.8	4,645	40.2
Kayanza	6,509	57.2	4,868	42.8	777	50.6	759	49.4	5,732	58.2	4,109	41.8
Kirehe	6,554	62.6	3,912	37.4	323	57.3	241	42.7	6,231	62.9	3,671	37.1
Ngoma	5,535	59.1	3,830	40.9	465	52.1	428	47.9	5,070	59.8	3,402	40.2
Bugesera	6,943	56.1	5,430	43.9	2,273	49.9	2,279	50.1	4,670	59.7	3,151	40.3

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

9.12. OWNERSHIP OF MOBILE PHONES BY SEX

During the 2022 Rwandan census enumeration, questions were posed to the respondents age 10 years and above on ownership of mobile phones. Table 9.11 below provides information on the distribution of the population that owns mobile phones by sex, type of phones and area of residence. A total of 4,631,510 people responded to the questions regarding phone ownership. The data shows that nationally, people age 10 years and above prefer owning ordinary phones with radios (74.7%) than smart phones (24.3%). More males (26.7%) than females (21.7%) own smart phones. In contrast, more females (77%) than males (72.5%) own ordinary phones with radios. The data also indicates that nationally, people residing in urban areas are four times more likely to own smart phones (44.4%) than

their rural counterparts (11.7%). Further, males age 10 years and above are more likely to own a smart phone than the females whether in urban (males: 48% vs females: 40.8%) or rural (males: 14% vs females: 9.1%) areas of residence. On the other hand, ordinary phone with a radio is mostly owned by people residing in the rural areas (86.9%) compared to those in urban areas (55%). It should be noted that the advantages of a smart phone far outweighs an ordinary phone. A smartphone gives one access to emails, video calling, video conferencing and photo sharing. In this regards, they have strengthened the way people interact with each other including the use of social networking sites such as Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn.

Table 9. 11: Distribution of the Population Owning Mobile Phones by Sex and Type of Phones and Area of Residence

Type of Mobile Phones	Population 10 years and above			Population 16 years and above			Population 21 years and above		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Counts									
Rwanda	4,631,510	2,431,066	2,200,444	4,590,898	2,407,650	2,183,248	3,998,897	2,096,965	1,901,932
Smart phone	1,126,276	649,234	477,042	1,113,470	641,976	471,494	1,004,721	577,333	427,388
Ordinary Phone with radio	3,458,247	1,763,043	1,695,204	3,430,870	1,747,127	1,683,743	2,951,557	1,502,888	1,448,669
Ordinary Phone without radio	46,987	18,789	28,198	46,558	18,547	28,011	42,619	16,744	25,875
Urban	1,781,720	908,895	872,825	1,758,647	897,082	861,565	1,541,057	792,842	748,215
Smart phone	791,671	435,953	355,718	780,168	429,669	350,499	705,148	388,446	316,702
Ordinary Phone with radio	980,533	468,635	511,898	969,195	463,229	505,966	827,862	400,727	427,135
Ordinary Phone without radio	9,516	4,307	5,209	9,284	4,184	5,100	8,047	3,669	4,378
Rural	2,849,790	1,522,171	1,327,619	2,832,251	1,510,568	1,321,683	2,457,840	1,304,123	1,153,717
Smart phone	334,605	213,281	121,324	333,302	212,307	120,995	299,573	188,887	110,686
Ordinary Phone with radio	2,477,714	1,294,408	1,183,306	2,461,675	1,283,898	1,177,777	2,123,695	1,102,161	1,021,534
Ordinary Phone without radio	37,471	14,482	22,989	37,274	14,363	22,911	34,572	13,075	21,497
Percentage									
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Smart phone	24.3	26.7	21.7	24.3	26.7	21.6	25.1	27.5	22.5
Ordinary Phone with radio	74.7	72.5	77	74.7	72.6	77.1	73.8	71.7	76.2
Ordinary Phone without radio	1	0.8	1.3	1	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.4
Urban	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Smart phone	44.4	48	40.8	44.4	47.9	40.7	45.8	49	42.3
Ordinary Phone with radio	55	51.6	58.6	55.1	51.6	58.7	53.7	50.5	57.1
Ordinary Phone without radio	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
Rural	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Smart phone	11.7	14	9.1	11.8	14.1	9.2	12.2	14.5	9.6
Ordinary Phone with radio	86.9	85	89.1	86.9	85	89.1	86.4	84.5	88.5
Ordinary Phone without radio	1.3	1	1.7	1.3	1	1.7	1.4	1	1.9

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

9.13. DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS WHO ACCESS INTERNET BY SEX

Table 9.12 presents data on the distribution of persons who access internet by area of residence, sex, age group and province. A total of 1,291,248 people aged 10 years and above responded to the question on internet access. About one in ten (13.7%) persons aged 10 years and above access internet in Rwanda. At national level, males (16.6%) are more likely to access internet than the females (11.2%). The people residing in urban areas (32.8%) are eight times more likely to access internet than their counterparts in the rural areas (6.2%). A higher proportion of males than females in urban

(males:37.25 vs females:28.6%) and rural (males:8.1% vs females:4.6%) areas access internet in Rwanda. The results also show that internet access is higher in the City of Kigali (40.4%) than in the rest of the provinces: Eastern :10.1%; Northern:9.4%; Southern:9.1% and Western: 9.1%. The data also reveals that the proportion of persons accessing internet is higher among the males than females whether in urban or rural areas. Internet access is higher in both urban (males: 48.6% vs females:40.0%) and rural (males: 13.3% vs females:8.3%) areas of the City of Kigali.

Table 9. 12: Distribution of Persons Who Access internet by Area of residence, Sex, Age Group and Province.

Province and Age Groups	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Counts									
Population 10 years and above									
Total	1,291,248	737,338	553,910	870,913	481,380	389,533	420,335	255,958	164,377
City of Kigali	523,069	291,315	231,754	506,778	281,446	225,332	16,291	9,869	6,422
Southern Province	194,328	107,750	86,578	87,666	46,237	41,429	106,662	61,513	45,149
Western Province	184,593	109,470	75,123	97,488	55,086	42,402	87,105	54,384	32,721
Northern Province	137,493	80,538	56,955	62,254	34,068	28,186	75,239	46,470	28,769
Eastern Province	251,765	148,265	103,500	116,727	64,543	52,184	135,038	83,722	51,316
Population 16 years and above									
Total	1,227,682	706,320	521,362	830,186	460,966	369,220	397,496	245,354	152,142
City of Kigali	499,111	279,225	219,886	483,583	269,742	213,841	15,528	9,483	6,045
Southern Province	183,010	102,395	80,615	83,254	44,030	39,224	99,756	58,365	41,391
Western Province	175,542	105,121	70,421	92,697	52,694	40,003	82,845	52,427	30,418
Northern Province	130,399	77,199	53,200	59,339	32,634	26,705	71,060	44,565	26,495
Eastern Province	239,620	142,380	97,240	111,313	61,866	49,447	128,307	80,514	47,793
Population 21 years and above									
Total	1,039,154	605,234	433,920	723,092	405,301	317,791	316,062	199,933	116,129
City of Kigali	439,222	248,070	191,152	426,314	240,061	186,253	12,908	8,009	4,899
Southern Province	150,611	85,523	65,088	72,170	38,428	33,742	78,441	47,095	31,346
Western Province	145,213	88,515	56,698	78,187	45,014	33,173	67,026	43,501	23,525
Northern Province	108,384	65,276	43,108	51,133	28,386	22,747	57,251	36,890	20,361
Eastern Province	195,724	117,850	77,874	95,288	53,412	41,876	100,436	64,438	35,998
Percentage									
Population 10 years and above									
Total	13.7	16.6	11.2	32.8	37.2	28.6	6.2	8.1	4.6
City of Kigali	40.4	44.6	36.2	44.4	48.6	40	10.7	13.3	8.3
Southern Province	9.1	10.7	7.6	28.6	31.9	25.6	5.8	7.1	4.6
Western Province	9.1	11.7	6.9	21.8	26	18	5.5	7.5	3.9
Northern Province	9.4	11.8	7.3	24.7	28.9	21	6.2	8.2	4.5
Eastern Province	10.1	12.6	7.9	23	26.7	19.7	6.8	9	4.9
Population 16 years and above									
Total	16.2	19.9	12.9	37.3	42.5	32.3	7.4	10	5.2
City of Kigali	44.9	49.5	40.1	48.8	53.4	44	12.9	16.2	9.7
Southern Province	10.6	12.9	8.7	32.6	36.8	28.9	6.8	8.7	5.2
Western Province	11	14.5	8.1	25.9	31.4	21	6.7	9.4	4.5
Northern Province	10.9	14.1	8.2	28.4	33.7	23.7	7.2	9.9	5
Eastern Province	12.2	15.5	9.3	26.9	31.6	22.7	8.2	11.1	5.7
Population 21 years and above									
Total	16.9	21.3	13.1	39.4	44.9	34.2	7.3	10.3	4.9
City of Kigali	47.1	51.5	42.5	51.2	55.3	46.7	13	16.9	9.5
Southern Province	10.8	13.6	8.4	34.7	39.4	30.6	6.6	8.9	4.7
Western Province	11.3	15.5	8	27.2	33.8	21.6	6.7	10	4.2
Northern Province	11.3	15	8.2	30.1	36.2	24.9	7.2	10.4	4.7
Eastern Province	12.4	16.2	9.1	28.4	33.5	23.7	8.1	11.4	5.3

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



CHAPTER 10: DISABILITY AND MEDICAL INSURANCE

10.1. INTRODUCTION

According to World Health Organization, disability is considered a global public health and a human rights issue since persons with disability face many barriers in health access, less health coverage, education, employment, social services, housing, transport and rehabilitation (WHO, 2015). The barriers to health by PWDs lead to catastrophic health expenditure which PWDs cannot afford and therefore necessitating them to have health insurance to overcome the disease burden (James, J; Basavarajappa, C; Sivakumar,T; Banerjee, R; Thirthalli,J, 2019). The health insurance will support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)'s clarion call of leaving no one behind and specifically SDG 3 that aims to ensure healthy lives and promotion of well-being for all at all ages (Bruijn, P, 2020).

10.2. DISABILITY PREVALENCE BY DISTRICT AND SEX

Table 10.1 discusses the distribution of the resident population aged 5 years and above by sex, disability status, province and district. The census results show that a higher proportion of the women (3.6%) in Rwanda is living with disability compared to 3.1% of the men. A higher percentage of PWDs are found in Southern Province (women- 4.0% vs

men:3.5%) compared with those residing in Western (women:3.8% vs men:3.3%), Eastern (women: 3.8% vs men:3.3%), Northern (women: 3.6% vs men:3.1%) and the City of Kigali (women :2.6% vs men: 2.0%) which have the least prevalence of PWDs.

Table 10. 1: Distribution of the Resident Population Aged 5 years and Above by Sex , Disability Status, Province and District

Province and District	Female				Male			
	with disability	without disability	Total	Counts	with disability	without disability	Total	Counts
Rwanda	3.6	96.4	100	5,964,401	3.1	96.9	100	5,569,366
City of Kigali	2.6	97.4	100	747,684	2	98	100	778,320
Nyarugenge	2.8	97.2	100	156,437	2.2	97.8	100	173,465
Gasabo	2.6	97.4	100	377,716	2	98	100	385,176
Kicukiro	2.3	97.7	100	213,531	1.8	98.2	100	219,679
Southern Province	4	96	100	1,367,459	3.5	96.5	100	1,260,018
Nyanza	4.3	95.7	100	164,701	3.6	96.4	100	155,933
Gisagara	3.6	96.4	100	180,744	3.1	96.9	100	161,580
Nyaruguru	3.8	96.2	100	145,030	3.4	96.6	100	130,696
Huye	4.2	95.8	100	169,769	4	96	100	165,237
Nyamagabe	3.8	96.2	100	172,708	3.3	96.7	100	154,707
Ruhango	5	95	100	165,482	4	96	100	149,902
Muhanga	3.8	96.2	100	163,730	3.5	96.5	100	152,620
Kamonyi	3.5	96.5	100	205,295	3	97	100	189,343
Western Province	3.8	96.2	100	1,321,184	3.3	96.7	100	1,193,616
Karongi	4.1	95.9	100	172,961	3.6	96.4	100	155,670
Rutsiro	3.4	96.6	100	169,257	3.1	96.9	100	153,204
Rubavu	3.3	96.7	100	241,005	2.8	97.2	100	228,982
Nyabihu	4	96	100	148,617	3.3	96.7	100	129,484
Ngororero	3.4	96.6	100	173,603	3.1	96.9	100	148,294
Rusizi	3.7	96.3	100	215,038	3.4	96.6	100	201,871
Nyamasheke	4.5	95.5	100	200,703	4	96	100	176,111
Northern Province	3.6	96.4	100	940,704	3.1	96.9	100	847,404
Rulindo	3.4	96.6	100	165,950	2.9	97.1	100	149,271
Gakenke	3.4	96.6	100	171,653	3	97	100	151,392
Musanze	3.4	96.6	100	219,448	2.8	97.2	100	197,782
Burera	3.9	96.1	100	179,043	3.3	96.7	100	160,579
Gicumbi	3.9	96.1	100	204,610	3.4	96.6	100	188,380
Eastern Province	3.8	96.2	100	1,587,370	3.3	96.7	100	1,490,008
Rwamagana	3.3	96.7	100	210,348	2.8	97.2	100	212,829
Nyagatare	3.9	96.1	100	288,280	3.4	96.6	100	271,342
Gatsibo	3.5	96.5	100	250,318	3.3	96.7	100	227,857
Kayonza	3.9	96.1	100	205,243	3.6	96.4	100	190,281
Kirehe	3.8	96.2	100	208,224	3.4	96.6	100	190,437
Ngoma	4	96	100	185,301	3.5	96.5	100	166,048
Bugesera	3.9	96.1	100	239,656	3.3	96.7	100	231,214

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

10.3 DISABILITY PREVALENCE BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS AND SEX

The percentage distribution of persons with disability by selected age groups, sex and districts is presented in Table 10.2. The census findings show that disability prevalence in Rwanda is 3.4% and it increases with the increase in age. The national prevalence of disability among females is 3.6 % compared to their male counterparts at 3.1%. The results also show that children aged 0-17 years (females- 1.6% vs males:2.1%) have a lower prevalence than the adults aged 18-64 years (females:3.7% vs males: 3.2%) and the elderly (65+ years) population (females:15.3% vs males:13.3%). The census results also show that even at provincial level, the prevalence rates also increase

with increase in age. For the elderly, the provinces have higher proportions of both females and males with disabilities. The City of Kigali (females:17.7% vs males: 13.2%) leads in the prevalence rates followed by Western (females:15.8% vs males:14.0%), Eastern (females: 15.1% vs males: 13.7%), Southern (females: 14.9% vs males: 12.9%, and Northern (females: 14.9% vs males: 12.5%). The disability prevalence for the adults (aged 18-64 years) are almost comparable to the national average for all the provinces except for the City of Kigali (females:2.5% vs males:1.8%) which falls far below the national average for adults (females:3.7% vs males:3.2%).

Table 10. 2: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disability by Selected Age Groups, Sex and Districts

	0-17 years			18-64 years			65+ years			Total		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Rwanda												
Total	1.6	2.1	1.9	3.7	3.2	3.4	15.3	13.3	14.5	3.6	3.1	3.4
City of Kigali												
Total	1.4	1.7	1.5	2.5	1.8	2.2	17.7	13.2	15.9	2.6	2.0	2.3
Nyarugenge	1.4	1.7	1.6	2.9	2.0	2.4	17.5	13.8	15.9	2.8	2.2	2.5
Gasabo	1.3	1.7	1.5	2.5	1.9	2.2	18.4	13.5	16.4	2.6	2.0	2.3
Kicukiro	1.3	1.6	1.5	2.3	1.6	1.9	16.5	12.2	14.8	2.3	1.8	2.1
Southern Province												
Total	1.7	2.2	1.9	4.0	3.6	3.8	14.9	12.9	14.1	4.0	3.5	3.7
Nyanza	1.9	2.4	2.1	4.6	3.6	4.1	15.4	12.6	14.2	4.3	3.6	4.0
Gisagara	1.6	2.1	1.9	3.8	3.4	3.6	12.3	10.4	11.6	3.6	3.1	3.4
Nyaruguru	1.6	1.9	1.8	4.1	3.7	3.9	12.9	11.1	12.2	3.8	3.4	3.6
Huye	1.9	2.5	2.2	4.2	4.0	4.1	14.4	13.9	14.2	4.2	4.0	4.1
Nyamagabe	1.5	1.8	1.6	3.9	3.4	3.7	15.2	14.3	14.8	3.8	3.3	3.6
Ruhango	2.1	2.4	2.3	5.0	4.2	4.6	19.7	15.7	18.2	5.0	4.0	4.6
Muhanga	1.7	2.1	1.9	3.6	3.5	3.6	15.3	12.7	14.2	3.8	3.5	3.7
Kamonyi	1.7	2.1	1.9	3.4	3.0	3.2	13.8	12.0	13.1	3.5	3.0	3.2
Western Province												
Total	1.6	2.0	1.8	3.9	3.4	3.7	15.8	14.0	15.1	3.8	3.3	3.5
Karongi	1.7	2.1	1.9	4.1	3.7	3.9	17.5	15.2	16.6	4.1	3.6	3.8
Rutsiro	1.5	2.0	1.7	3.5	3.2	3.4	14.3	12.5	13.6	3.4	3.1	3.2
Rubavu	1.5	1.9	1.7	3.6	2.9	3.3	16.1	13.1	14.9	3.3	2.8	3.1
Nyabihu	1.7	2.1	1.9	4.3	3.6	4.0	16.0	13.3	15.0	4.0	3.3	3.7
Ngororero	1.5	1.9	1.7	3.5	3.2	3.4	13.9	12.7	13.5	3.4	3.1	3.2
Rusizi	1.6	1.9	1.8	3.9	3.5	3.7	14.5	13.9	14.3	3.7	3.4	3.5
Nyamashoke	1.8	2.3	2.0	4.6	4.1	4.4	18.0	16.1	17.2	4.5	4.0	4.3
Northern Province												
Total	1.6	1.9	1.7	3.6	3.1	3.4	14.9	12.5	14.0	3.6	3.1	3.4
Rulindo	1.5	1.9	1.7	3.3	2.9	3.1	14.4	12.1	13.5	3.4	2.9	3.2
Gakenke	1.6	1.9	1.7	3.3	3.0	3.1	13.4	11.4	12.5	3.4	3.0	3.2
Musanze	1.4	1.8	1.6	3.3	2.9	3.1	15.9	13.6	15.1	3.4	2.8	3.1
Burera	1.7	2.0	1.9	4.1	3.5	3.8	14.8	13.0	14.1	3.9	3.3	3.6
Gicumbi	1.7	2.0	1.9	3.8	3.5	3.7	15.8	12.9	14.6	3.9	3.4	3.7
Eastern Province												
Total	1.8	2.2	2.0	4.0	3.4	3.7	15.1	13.7	14.5	3.8	3.3	3.6
Rwamagana	1.6	2.0	1.8	3.4	2.7	3.1	13.7	13.2	13.5	3.3	2.8	3.1
Nyagatare	1.7	2.1	1.9	4.3	3.7	4.0	17.6	14.6	16.3	3.9	3.4	3.7
Gatsibo	1.7	2.1	1.9	3.7	3.6	3.7	13.9	12.2	13.2	3.5	3.3	3.4
Kayanza	1.9	2.4	2.2	4.2	3.7	4.0	15.2	15.2	15.2	3.9	3.6	3.8
Kirehe	1.8	2.2	2.0	4.1	3.5	3.8	13.7	12.4	13.2	3.8	3.4	3.6
Ngoma	1.8	2.2	2.0	4.2	3.7	4.0	14.8	12.6	13.9	4.0	3.5	3.7
Bugesera	2.0	2.4	2.2	4.1	3.2	3.6	16.6	15.6	16.2	3.9	3.3	3.6

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

10.4 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES BY TYPE OF DISABILITY AND SEX

An analysis of disability by type highlights the various types of disabilities in terms of frequency of occurrence and geographical location. Such information is vital for decision-making in regard to project and programme implementations. Table 10.3 presents information on the percentage distribution of the persons aged five and above years by each type of disability, sex, province and districts.

Nationally, vision disability (females:1.6% vs males:1.2%) emerges as having the highest prevalence among the other disabilities followed by physical (females:1.1% vs males:1.0%), cognitive or

remembering and concentration (females:0.7% vs males:0.6%), hearing (females:0.6% vs males:0.5%), self-care (females:0.6% vs males:0.4%), communication (females:0.3% vs males:0.4%) and short stature (females:0.1% vs males:0.1%). The data indicates that seeing disability has the highest prevalence in all the provinces than other disabilities. It is reported to be highest in Southern (females:1.7% vs males:1.3%) followed by Western (females:1.6% vs males:1.2%) and Eastern (females:1.6% vs males:1.2%), Northern (females:1.5% vs males:1.1%) and least in the City of Kigali (females:1.4% vs males:0.9%).

Table 10. 3: Percentage of Distribution Persons Aged Five and Above Years by Each Type of Disability, Sex, Province and Districts

	Seeing		Hearing		Walking/Climbing		Communicating		Remembering and concentration		Self-care		Short stature disability		Albinism disability	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Rwanda																
Total	1.6	1.2	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
City of Kigali																
Total	1.4	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nyarugenge	1.5	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gasabo	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kicukiro	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Southern Province																
Total	1.7	1.3	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Nyanza	2.1	1.4	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Gisagara	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Nyaruguru	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Huye	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.2	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Nyamagabe	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Ruhango	2.5	1.6	0.9	0.7	1.5	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Muhanga	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.6	1.4	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Kamonyi	1.6	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Western Province																
Total	1.6	1.2	0.6	0.5	1.3	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Karongi	1.9	1.4	0.7	0.6	1.5	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Rutsiro	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Rubavu	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Nyabihu	1.7	1.2	0.6	0.5	1.3	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Ngororero	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.3	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Rusizi	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Nyamasheke	1.9	1.5	0.7	0.6	1.7	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Northern Province																
Total	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.3	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Rulindo	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Gakenke	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Musanze	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.5	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Burera	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.5	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Gicumbi	1.7	1.2	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0

	Seeing		Hearing		Walking/Climbing		Communicating		Remembering and concentrating		Self-care		Short stature disability		Albinism disability	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Eastern Province																
Total	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Rwamagana	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Nyagatare	1.8	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Gatsibo	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Kayonza	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Kirehe	1.7	1.3	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Ngoma	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Bugesera	1.8	1.3	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0

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

10.5 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS WITH A MINIMUM OF ONE DISABILITY

Table 10.4 and Table 10.5 present the percentage distribution of population aged five and above affected by at least one disability by sex, province and districts. The census results shows that in terms of multiple disabilities, more women (14.1%) have a slightly higher proportion of two disabilities than the men (13.2%). However, the proportion of PWDs having one disability is highest among the men than the women in all the provinces except the City of Kigali which has 82.1% PWDs among the women with disabilities and 81.1% among the men with disabilities. The proportion of PWDs with one disability in Southern Province is 78.3% for women

and 78.7% for men; Western (women: 78.1% vs men: 80%), Northern (women:78.1% vs men: 78.8%) and Eastern (women: 79.6% vs men: 79.8%).

The data also show that a higher proportion of women are more likely than men to have two disabilities among PWDs. For instance, in the City of Kigali (women: 12.2% vs men: 12.0%), Southern (women: 14.4% vs men: 13.6%), Western (women: 14.6% vs men: 13.0%), Northern (women: 14.6% vs men: 13.5%) and Eastern (women: 13.8% vs men: 13.1%)

Table 10. 4: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above Affected by at Least One disability by Sex, Province and Districts[Women]

	Women						Counts of men women with
	One disability	Two disabilities	Three disabilities	Four disabilities	Five and above disabilities	Total	
Rwanda							
Total	78.9	14.1	4.1	1.8	1	100	216,826
City of Kigali							
Total	82.1	12.2	3.2	1.6	0.9	100	19,228
Nyarugenge	81.9	12.4	3.4	1.4	0.8	100	4,415
Gasabo	82	12.3	3.2	1.6	0.9	100	9,806
Kicukiro	82.3	12.1	2.9	1.7	1.1	100	5,007
Southern Province							
Total	78.3	14.4	4.3	1.9	1.1	100	54,419
Nyanza	79.3	13.7	4.2	1.7	1	100	7,103
Gisagara	79.8	13.7	3.7	1.7	1	100	6,444
Nyaruguru	80.2	13.2	3.5	2	1	100	5,531
Huye	77.7	14.7	4.4	2	1.2	100	7,103
Nyamagabe	76.5	16	4.3	1.9	1.4	100	6,638
Ruhango	77.3	15	4.8	1.9	1.1	100	8,315
Muhanga	78.4	14.2	4.5	1.9	1	100	6,198
Kamonyi	77.9	14.6	4.5	1.9	1.1	100	7,087
Western Province							
Total	78.1	14.6	4.2	1.9	1.1	100	49,610
Karongi	76.6	15.5	4.6	2.2	1.1	100	7,067
Rutsiro	79	14.1	3.8	1.8	1.2	100	5,778
Rubavu	80.3	13.6	3.5	1.6	1	100	7,991
Nyabihu	80.6	13.7	3.6	1.3	0.8	100	5,960
Ngororero	78.4	14.3	4.4	1.7	1.1	100	5,846
Rusizi	76	15.2	5.1	2.3	1.4	100	7,979
Nyamasheke	76.5	15.6	4.5	2.1	1.3	100	8,989
Northern Province							
Total	78.1	14.6	4.5	1.7	1.1	100	33,988
Rulindo	78	14.8	4.3	1.8	1.2	100	5,694
Gakenke	75.7	15.9	5.3	1.9	1.3	100	5,869
Musanze	79.1	14	4.3	1.6	1.1	100	7,402
Burera	79.7	13.7	4.5	1.4	0.7	100	7,043
Gicumbi	77.8	14.9	4.2	1.8	1.3	100	7,980
Eastern Province							
Total	79.6	13.8	4	1.7	0.9	100	59,581
Rwamagana	79.6	13.9	4.1	1.5	1	100	6,953
Nyagatare	79.7	14.1	3.7	1.7	0.8	100	11,285
Gatsibo	79.6	13.8	4.1	1.6	0.8	100	8,806
Kayonza	79.7	13.7	4.1	1.7	0.8	100	7,997
Kirehe	80	13.3	4	1.6	1	100	7,821
Ngoma	78.7	14.1	4.5	1.8	0.9	100	7,368
Bugesera	79.7	13.4	4	1.8	1.1	100	9,351

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

Table 10. 5: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above Affected by at Least One disability by Sex, Province and Districts[Men]

	Men					Total	Counts of men with disabilities
	One disability	Two disabilities	Three disabilities	Four disabilities	Five and above disabilities		
Rwanda							
Total	79.5	13.2	4.1	2	1.1	100	174,949
City of Kigali							
Total	81.1	12	3.7	2	1.2	100	15,502
Nyarugenge	82.3	11.3	3.4	2.1	1	100	3,791
Gasabo	80.9	12.1	3.7	2	1.3	100	7,779
Kicukiro	80.2	12.6	4.1	1.8	1.3	100	3,932
Southern Province							
Total	78.7	13.6	4.2	2.2	1.2	100	43,918
Nyanza	78.9	13.2	4.5	2.3	1.1	100	5,589
Gisagara	78.3	13.5	4.8	2.3	1.1	100	5,055
Nyaruguru	81.5	11.7	3.9	1.9	1.1	100	4,383
Huye	78.3	14.7	4	2	1	100	6,572
Nyamagabe	79.2	13.6	4	2.1	1.1	100	5,175
Ruhango	78.5	13.7	4.3	2	1.4	100	6,040
Muhanga	78.1	14.3	4.1	2.4	1.2	100	5,388
Kamonyi	77.7	13.9	4.3	2.9	1.3	100	5,716
Western Province							
Total	80	13	4	1.9	1.1	100	39,357
Karongi	79.7	13.1	4.2	2.1	1	100	5,561
Rutsiro	80.1	13	3.8	1.7	1.5	100	4,686
Rubavu	82.7	11.5	3.4	1.6	0.9	100	6,455
Nyabihu	82.9	11	3.9	1.4	0.7	100	4,297
Ngororero	79.6	13.3	3.7	2.1	1.3	100	4,533
Rusizi	77.8	14	4.7	2.4	1.1	100	6,794
Nyamasheke	78.5	14.3	4.2	2	1.1	100	7,031
Northern Province							
Total	78.8	13.5	4.4	2.1	1.2	100	26,348
Rulindo	79.9	12.5	4.2	2.1	1.2	100	4,399
Gakenke	76.3	14.5	5	2.6	1.6	100	4,605
Musanze	79	13.6	4.5	1.7	1.1	100	5,623
Burera	81.3	12.3	3.7	1.8	1	100	5,304
Gicumbi	77.7	14.3	4.7	2.2	1.2	100	6,417
Eastern Province							
Total	79.8	13.1	4.1	1.9	1.1	100	49,824
Rwamagana	79.2	13.6	4	2	1.3	100	6,050
Nyagatare	80.6	12.8	3.9	1.7	0.9	100	9,346
Gatsibo	80.6	12.7	4	1.8	0.9	100	7,614
Kayonza	79.4	13.9	3.8	1.9	1	100	6,940
Kirehe	79.8	13	4.2	1.9	1.1	100	6,409
Ngoma	78.2	13.8	4.4	2.3	1.3	100	5,797
Bugesera	80.1	12.5	4.4	1.8	1.2	100	7,668

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

10.6 ACCESS TO HEALTH INSURANCE BY SEX

Information on the health insurance cover by the population enumerated was collected during the 2022 Rwandan census. The results are presented by percentage distribution of population by area of residence, sex and type of medical insurance cover in Table 10.6.

At national level, Rwanda's population has a 90.4% percent of insurance coverage by the public insurance -Mutuelle de santé - comprising of 90.9% and 89.9% of females and males respectively who are covered by this insurance. This means that 9 out of 10 females and males in Rwanda are insured by Mutuelle de santé. The data further reveals that the population in rural areas (females:93.8% vs males:93.1%) is likely to have a higher insurance coverage by Mutuelle de santé than persons residing in urban areas (females:83.1% vs males: 81.9%). The results also

indicate that more females than males in both rural and urban areas are more likely to have a higher proportion of insurance coverage than their men counterparts. At provisional level, the results show that a higher percentage of females are more likely to be covered by Mutuelle de santé than the males. For instance the following are covered by Mutuelle de santé in the following Provinces: Southern (females: 92.0% vs males: 91.1%), Western (females: 92.9% vs males: 92.4%), Northern (females: 93.6% vs men: 93.0%), Eastern (females: 90.5% vs males: 89.6%) and the City of Kigali (females: 82.8% vs males: 81.1%). The results by urban-rural distribution still show that females have a higher proportion of insurance coverage than males since they are more likely to be covered by Mutuelle de santé than their males counterparts.

Table 10. 6: Percentage Distribution of Population by Area of Residence, Sex, Province and Type of Medical Insurance Cover

Province and Type of Medical Insurance Cover	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
City of Kigali									
Mutuelle	82.8	81.1	82.0	81.3	79.4	80.3	92.9	92.5	92.7
RSSB(former RAMA)	7.1	7.4	7.3	7.8	8.1	8.0	2.4	2.6	2.5
Other	6.3	6.9	6.6	7.1	7.8	7.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
None	3.6	4.3	3.9	3.5	4.3	4.0	3.6	3.9	3.7
Not stated	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Southern Province									
Mutuelle	92.0	91.1	91.6	80.5	80.5	80.5	93.9	93.1	93.5
RSSB(former RAMA)	3.5	3.8	3.7	11.1	11.1	11.1	2.3	2.5	2.4
Other	1.6	1.6	1.6	6.0	5.6	5.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
None	2.8	3.3	3.0	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.9	3.4	3.1
Not stated	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Western Province									
Mutuelle	92.9	92.4	92.7	87.0	86.3	86.7	94.6	94.2	94.4
RSSB(former RAMA)	3.2	3.6	3.4	6.5	7.1	6.8	2.3	2.6	2.4
Other	1.6	1.6	1.6	3.2	3.2	3.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
None	2.2	2.3	2.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	1.9	2.0	2.0
Not stated	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Northern Province									
Mutuelle	93.6	93.0	93.3	84.0	83.0	83.5	95.6	95.1	95.4
RSSB(former RAMA)	3.8	4.3	4.0	9.4	10.1	9.7	2.7	3.0	2.8
Other	1.5	1.6	1.5	5.0	5.1	5.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
None	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.6	0.9	1.0	1.0
Not stated	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Eastern Province									
Mutuelle	90.5	89.6	90.1	84.5	83.7	84.1	92.1	91.2	91.6
RSSB(former RAMA)	2.8	3.1	3.0	6.8	7.1	7.0	1.8	2.0	1.9
Other	3.6	3.7	3.6	5.5	5.8	5.6	3.1	3.1	3.1
None	3.0	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.5	3.3
Not stated	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rwanda									
Mutuelle	90.9	89.9	90.4	83.1	81.9	82.5	93.8	93.1	93.5
RSSB(former RAMA)	3.8	4.2	4.0	7.9	8.3	8.1	2.2	2.5	2.3
Other	2.7	2.9	2.8	5.8	6.1	5.9	1.6	1.6	1.6
None	2.5	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.5	3.3	2.4	2.7	2.5
Not stated	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Counts	6,817,06	6,429,32	13,246,39	1,846,72	1,854,52	3,701,24	4,970,34	4,574,8	9,545,14
	8	6	4	0	5	5	8	01	9

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

CHAPTER 11: BIRTH REGISTRATION AND FAMILY ENVIRONMENT BY SEX

11.1 INTRODUCTION

According to the UN Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System (IBRD/WB, 2018), civil registration is a process of “the continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of the occurrence and characteristics of vital events covering birth, death, marriage, adoption, and divorce as cited in (United Nations, 2014). It is acknowledged that having a birth certificate (Hunter, W, 2019) is the first step to attaining several rights and benefits including passports that enable one to travel outside his/her country of birth. Thus (Reed, S; Shabani, J; Boggs, D; Salim, N; Ng'unga, S; Day, L; Peven, K; Kong, S; Ruysen, H; Jackson, D; Shamba, D; Lawn, J, 2021) birth registration symbolizes a child’s right to identity, citizenship and access to services. It is also noted that birth registration data collected and analysed at country level informs effective programming, policy and planning. Birth registration, is therefore a key measure of legal identity as stipulated in target 16.9 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that aims at “providing legal identity for all, including birth registration” by 2030.

Lack of legal identification documents (Jeong, J; Bhatia, A, 2018) is likely to impose several challenges for children. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child entitles every child to be registered immediately after birth as a measure of legal identity to enable children to access good health care (immunisations), nutrition and enrollment for education in early childhood development classes to achieve their full developmental potential during their early years. Their registration also assists the government in allocating resources and monitoring programs and policies that have direct implications for children’s nutrition and development.

11.2 BIRTH REGISTRATION OF GIRLS COMPARED TO BOYS

Registering a child with the civil authorities establishes the child’s legal family ties and his or her right to a name and nationality prior to the age of majority. It confers to the child the right to be recognised by his or her parents and the right to state protection if his or her rights are abused by the parents. Registration of a child with the civil authorities, if performed correctly, also provides a reliable source of socio-demographic statistics. It gives the child access to social assistance through the parents, including health insurance, and establishes family lineage. Registration is therefore essential. (NISR 2012: EICV3, thematic report, Gender).

Table 11.1 presents information on the percentage distribution of children aged 0-17 years whose births

have been registered by area of residence, sex, province and age groups.

The children’s registration coverage is 94.3% and increases gradually from 91.2% at ages 0-4 years to reach a maximum of 97.3% for ages 15-17 years. The data shows that there are no differences observed between males and females in terms of civil registration. The percentage registered is 94.3% for the females and 94.3% for the males in 2022. The registration is slightly higher in rural areas (females: 94.5% vs males: 94.4%) than the urban (females: 93.8% vs males: 93.8%) ones. The results by province show that the Northern Province has the highest percentage of females and males registered (96.7% for both females and males) while Kigali City has the lowest with 92.8% of females and males registered.

Table 11. 1: Percentage Distribution of Children aged 0-17 whose births Have been Registered by Area of Residence, Sex, Province and Age Groups

Province and Age Groups	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
City of Kigali									
0-4	89.0	89.3	89.2	89.0	89.3	89.1	89.4	89.6	89.5
5-9	93.1	93.3	93.2	92.6	92.9	92.8	95.3	95.5	95.4
10-14	95.2	95.0	95.1	94.8	94.5	94.7	97.1	96.9	97.0
15-17	96.8	96.7	96.8	96.6	96.5	96.5	98.3	97.8	98.0
Total	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.5	92.5	92.5	94.5	94.5	94.5
Southern Province									
0-4	91.4	91.4	91.4	93.7	93.5	93.6	91.0	91.0	91.0
5-9	93.6	93.5	93.5	94.7	94.4	94.5	93.5	93.3	93.4
10-14	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.4	94.1	94.3	94.8	94.9	94.8
15-17	97.0	96.6	96.8	96.2	95.6	95.9	97.1	96.8	97.0
Total	93.8	93.8	93.8	94.6	94.2	94.4	93.7	93.7	93.7
Western Province									
0-4	91.7	91.7	91.7	93.4	93.3	93.4	91.2	91.3	91.3
5-9	95.4	95.3	95.4	95.5	95.4	95.4	95.4	95.3	95.3
10-14	96.7	96.5	96.6	96.3	96.2	96.2	96.8	96.6	96.7
15-17	97.8	97.7	97.7	97.4	97.2	97.3	98.0	97.8	97.9
Total	95.1	95.0	95.0	95.4	95.2	95.3	95.0	94.9	95.0
Northern Province									
0-4	93.8	94.0	93.9	92.6	92.9	92.7	94.1	94.2	94.1
5-9	97.0	97.0	97.0	96.1	96.4	96.2	97.2	97.1	97.2
10-14	98.0	98.0	98.0	97.5	97.5	97.5	98.1	98.0	98.1
15-17	98.7	98.7	98.7	98.3	98.2	98.2	98.8	98.8	98.8
Total	96.7	96.7	96.7	95.7	95.8	95.8	96.8	96.8	96.8
Eastern Province									
0-4	89.9	90.1	90.0	91.0	91.4	91.2	89.6	89.8	89.7
5-9	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.2	93.4	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.3
10-14	95.0	95.0	95.0	94.8	94.9	94.9	95.1	95.0	95.0
15-17	96.9	96.7	96.8	96.6	96.6	96.6	97.0	96.7	96.8
Total	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.4	93.6	93.5	93.3	93.3	93.3
Rwanda									
0-4	91.1	91.2	91.2	91.1	91.3	91.2	91.1	91.2	91.1
5-9	94.4	94.4	94.4	93.9	94.0	94.0	94.6	94.5	94.5
10-14	95.8	95.7	95.8	95.3	95.2	95.3	96.0	95.9	95.9
15-17	97.4	97.2	97.3	96.9	96.7	96.8	97.6	97.4	97.5
Total	94.3	94.3	94.3	93.8	93.8	93.8	94.5	94.4	94.4

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

11.3 ORPHANHOOD AMONG CHILDREN AGED 0-17 YEARS BY SEX

Data on orphanhood was collected in the 2022 census. The percentage distribution of the children aged 0-17 by area of residence, sex and survivorship of biological parents is presented in Table 11. 2.

A total of 5,891,663 children age 0-17 years were enumerated out of whom 91.3% have both biological

parents alive. Overall, there are no significant differences observed between the boys and girls regarding the survivorship of their biological parents. The results show that 91.3% of both females and boys under age 18 have both biological parents alive. Similarly, there is a slight difference between children under 18 years and residing in urban

(girls:91.4% vs boys:91.9%) and rural (girls:91.2% vs boys:91.1%) areas whose both parents are alive. The data indicates that 4.6% of girls and 4.5% of boys under age 18 have their mother alive but not their father (or the survivorship of the father is unknown) while 1.8% of both girls and boys have their father

alive but not their mother (or the survivorship of the mother is unknown). The results also show that a small proportion of children age 0-17 are double orphans (boys:0.5% and girls:0.5%) where both parents died.

Table 11. 2: Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 0-17 by Area of Residence, Sex and Survivorship of Biological Parents

Survivorship of Biological Parents	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Father alive, Mother alive	91.3	91.3	91.3	91.4	91.9	91.7	91.2	91.1	91.1
Father Alive, Mother died	1.8	1.8	1.8	2	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7
Father died, Mother alive	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.3	4	4.2	4.7	4.6	4.6
Father died, Mother died	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Father survivorship unknown, Mother alive	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.6
Father survivorship unknown, Mother died	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Father survivorship unknown, Mother survivorship unknown	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Father alive, Mother survivorship unknown	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Father died, Mother survivorship unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	2,945,078	2,946,585	5,891,663	757,341	739,723	1,497,064	2,187,737	2,206,862	4,394,599

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

11.4 LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF CHILDREN WITH THEIR BIOLOGICAL PARENTS BY SEX

It is important to note that children rely on their adult family members, especially the mother and father, to meet their basic needs such as clothing, food, shelter and development of their primary senses of security. Children also learn by observing family members and caregivers.

This determines how they will build a solid foundation for their future relationship by socializing and learning. This eventually contributes to their overall physical, social and intellectual development. In this regard, Table 11.3 provides information on the percentage distribution of children aged 0-17 years living with biological parents, by area of residence, province and living arrangement. This table therefore assists in identification of the children who have both biological parents and whether they are living together with them.

The data shows that about 67.1% of the children under 18 years live with both parents. There is no significant differences between the boys (67.4%) and the girls (66.8%) living with their biological parents. A higher proportion of boys (68.1%) staying in urban areas are more likely to stay with both parents than the girls (66.0%). However, there is no difference between the boys (67.1%) and girls (67.0%) residing in rural areas with their biological parents. A higher percentage of both girls (20.3%) and boys (20.2%) under 18 years live with their mothers without their fathers compared to those who live with their fathers without their mothers (girls:2.4% and boys:2.9%). Eastern Province has a higher proportion of children who live with their mothers without their fathers (girls :22.7% vs boys:22.4%) compared to the City of Kigali (girls:18.8% vs boys:18.9), Western (girls: 18.7% vs boys:18.7%), and Northern (girls:17.2% vs boys:17.3%).

Table 11.3: Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 0–17 Living with Biological Parents, by Area of Residence, Province and Living Arrangement

Area of Residence Living Arrangement	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
City of Kigali	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Live with father and mother	67.3	69.9	68.6	67.3	70.3	68.8	67.3	67.3	67.3
Live with father, not with mother	3.2	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.9	3.5	2.9	3.7	3.3
Live with mother, not with father	18.8	18.9	18.9	18.5	18.8	18.7	20.2	19.8	20
Does not live with father, nor with mother	9.8	6.4	8.1	9.9	6	8	8.8	8.5	8.6
Missing	1	0.9	1	1	0.9	1	0.7	0.8	0.7
Southern Province	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Live with father and mother	63.6	64	63.8	61.9	64	63	63.9	64	63.9
Live with father, not with mother	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.6	3.2	2.9	2.4	2.9	2.6
Live with mother, not with father	21.8	21.6	21.7	21.7	22.4	22.1	21.8	21.5	21.7
Does not live with father, nor with mother	11.4	10.7	11	12.8	9.5	11.2	11.1	10.8	11
Missing	0.8	0.8	0.8	1	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8
Western Province	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Live with father and mother	70.4	70.9	70.6	68.1	69.3	68.7	71	71.3	71.2
Live with father, not with mother	1.9	2.2	2	2.3	2.7	2.5	1.8	2	1.9
Live with mother, not with father	18.7	18.7	18.7	20.4	20.6	20.5	18.3	18.1	18.2
Does not live with father, nor with mother	8.4	7.6	8	8.5	6.6	7.6	8.3	7.9	8.1
Missing	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7
Northern Province	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Live with father and mother	71.8	72.4	72.1	69.7	71.4	70.5	72.2	72.7	72.4
Live with father, not with mother	1.8	2	1.9	2	2.4	2.2	1.7	2	1.9
Live with mother, not with father	17.2	17.3	17.3	18.5	19	18.7	17	17	17
Does not live with father, nor with mother	8.5	7.6	8.1	9.1	6.5	7.8	8.4	7.8	8.1
Missing	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Eastern Province	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Live with father and mother	63.4	63.5	63.4	62.3	63.8	63	63.6	63.5	63.5
Live with father, not with mother	2.9	3.5	3.2	3	3.6	3.3	2.9	3.5	3.2
Live with mother, not with father	22.7	22.4	22.6	22.3	22.5	22.4	22.8	22.4	22.6
Does not live with father, nor with mother	10.2	9.6	9.9	11.5	9.2	10.3	9.9	9.7	9.8
Missing	0.8	0.9	0.9	1	1	1	0.8	0.9	0.8
Rwanda	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Live with father and mother	66.8	67.4	67.1	66	68.1	67	67	67.1	67.1
Live with father, not with mother	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.3	3.1	2.3	2.7	2.5
Live with mother, not with father	20.3	20.2	20.3	20.1	20.4	20.2	20.4	20.2	20.3
Does not live with father, nor with mother	9.7	8.7	9.2	10.2	7.3	8.8	9.6	9.2	9.4
Missing	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7
Count	2,945,078	2,946,585	5,891,663	757,341	739,723	1,497,064	2,187,737	2,206,862	4,394,599

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

CHAPTER 12: KEY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

The analysis of the Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census provides an update of the gender statistics in the country. In particular, key findings are presented in the following headings:

12.1. Distribution of Population in Rwanda by Sex and Area of Residence

The 2022 Rwandan Census shows that the country has a total population of 13,246,394 inhabitants out of whom 6,817,067 are females, representing 51.5% of the population while 6,429,326 are males, representing 48.5%. The results indicate that about 50.1% of the males reside in urban areas compared to

their females counterparts (49.9%). In contrast, more females (52.1%) than males (47.9%) reside in rural areas. The overall sex ratio for the country is 94 compared to 96 in 1978. This means that there are 1060 females to 1000 males in 2022 compared to 1040 females per 1000 males in 1978.

12.2. Age Distribution of the Population by Sex

The population of Rwanda is youthful: about 2 out of 3 people (65.3%) are aged below 30 years for each sex, comprising of 66.9% and 63.7% of males and females respectively. In contrast, only 4.9% of the female population and 3.1% of the male population are over 65 years. The mean age for Rwanda is 24.6 years while

the median age is 20.0 years; meaning that a half of the population of Rwanda is very youthful at age 20 years. The data further indicates that females are likely to have a higher mean age (females-25.4 years vs males-23.7 years) and median age (females-21.0 years vs males-19.0 years) than the males in Rwanda.

12.3. Marital Status of the Population by Sex and fertility among women

The data shows that 49.3% and 48.9% of men and women respectively are in unions. More men (48.8%) than women (40.4%) have never been married. There were more widows (8.0%) than widowers (0.9%). The results also show that more women (2.4%) are likely to be separated than their men (0.9%) counterparts. From age 12 to 16 years almost all females and males in Rwanda are still single. The proportion of those who are still single reduces as the age increases from age 17 to 35 years. The proportion of males who are still single is higher than that of

females for ages 17 to 35 years. Beyond age 35 years, the reverse is witnessed where the proportion of females who are single is higher than that of the males.

The census data indicates that at the end of her childbearing age, a woman in Rwanda is likely to have an average of four children (3.6). The women in Kigali City have lower fertility (3.0) than women in all other Provinces (Southern: 3.8, Western: 3.8, Northern:3.3 and Eastern:4.0).

12.4. School Attendance Among the Population by Sex

About 81.3% of the children age 6-17 years are currently attending school out of whom a slightly higher proportion of females (84.6%) than males (79.8%) are currently attending school. More males (6.9%) than females (5.5%) have never attended

school. In urban areas, more males (85.3%) than females (84.6%) are currently attending school while the reverse is true for rural areas where more females (82.3%) than the males (78.1%) are currently attending school

12.5. Highest Qualification Obtained by the Population Aged 19 Years and Above

About 17.9% of the population age 19 years and above have never attended any certification institution in Rwanda out of whom a higher percentage represent females (20.8%) than males (14.6%). A higher percentage of females ages 19 years and above

(11.5%) than their male counterparts (8.4%) in urban areas have never attended any certification level. The proportion of those who have never attended any certification level in rural areas for both females

(24.4%) and males (17.5%) is double that of the urban areas.

12.6. Household Headship Rates by Sex

A total of 3,312,743 households headed by persons aged 12 years and above were enumerated in the 2022 Rwandan Census comprising of 28.9% FHHs and 71.1% MHHs. The majority of the households both in the urban areas (males:73.6% vs females:26.4%) and rural areas (males:70.1% vs females:29.9%) are headed by the males compared to the females. This implies that

more FHH are found in rural areas (29.9%) than those in urban areas (26.4%). The mean and median age of the heads of household in Rwanda are 44.6 and 41.0 years respectively. The mean age for household heads is higher among females (51.1%) than the males (42.0%). Similarly, the median age is higher for females (50.0%) than their male (39.0%) counterparts.

12.7. Characteristics and Living Conditions of Households by Sex of HH Heads

Nationally, the age dependence ratio is 67.2 meaning that there are 67.2 people depending on 100 persons. The results also show that MHHs (67.6) have a slightly higher dependence ratio than FHHs (66.1). Further, the data shows that FHHs in Rwanda have a lower dependence ratio in all the provinces (City of Kigali: FHHs:52.1 vs MHHs:52.2; Southern: FHHs:65.1 vs MHHs:67.4; Western: FHHs :67.1 vs MHHs:75.2); Northern: FHHs:58.4 vs MHHs:65.0) than MHHs with an exception of Eastern Province (FHHs:76.9 vs MHHs:71.6).

In Rwanda, 82% of the households have access to an improved source of drinking water (pipe-borne water, protected spring/well, public tap, tube well and rain water). Households in urban areas (95.8%) have a better access to improved source of water compared to those in rural areas (76.8%). In urban areas, a higher percentage of households headed by males (96.1%) have access to improved source of drinking water than those headed by females (95.1%).

Nationally, about 72% of the households in Rwanda have access to unshared improved sanitation facility. Nationally, households headed by males (73%) are more likely to have access to improved

sanitation facility than those headed by females (68%). The data also show that male headed households in rural (80%) have a better improved access to sanitation than those headed by females (74%).

Nationally, about 61% of households in Rwanda use electricity as the main source of energy for lighting. A higher proportion of households in Rwanda headed by males (64.9%) use electricity as the main source of lighting than those headed by females (54%). Further, male- headed households in both urban (male: 86.4% vs female:79.8%) and rural (male :54.2% vs female:44.7%) areas are more likely to use electricity as the main source of energy than those ones headed by females.

FHHs (57.5%) have more orphans than MHHs (42.5%). This is more common among residents of rural areas (FHHs:60% vs MHHs:40%) than those of urban areas where the difference is very minimal (FHHs:50.4% vs MHHs:49.6%). It is only in City of Kigali where MHHs (54.3%) have more orphans than FHHs (45.7%). In the rest of the provinces, FHHs have more orphans than those of their male counterparts.

12.8. Disability Prevalence and Access to Health Insurance

The census results show that a higher proportion of the females (3.6%) in Rwanda is living with disability compared to 3.1% of the males. Nationally, vision disability (females:1.6% vs males:1.2%) emerges as having the highest prevalence among the other disabilities. The census results shows that in terms of multiple disabilities, more women (14.1%) have a

slightly higher proportion of two disabilities than the men (13.2%).

At national level, Rwanda's population has a 90.4% percent of insurance coverage by the public insurance -Mutuelle de santé - comprising of 90.9% and 89.9% of females and males respectively who are

covered by this insurance. These indicate that both men and women have equal opportunity to access of public health insurance in Rwanda.

12.9. Birth Registration and family environment by sex

It is acknowledged that having a birth certificate is the first step to attaining several rights and benefits including passports that enable one to travel outside his/her country of birth. At national level, birth registration of children aged 0-17 stood at 94.3%. Both girls and boys have equal access to legitimate birth registration. A total of 5,891,663 children age 0-17 years were enumerated out of whom 91.3% have both biological parents alive. The data indicates that

4.6% of girls and 4.5% of boys under age 18 have their mother alive but not their father (or the survivorship of the father is unknown) while 1.8% of both girls and boys have their father alive but not their mother (or the survivorship of the mother is unknown). About 67.1% of the children under 18 years live with both parents. There are no significant differences between the boys (67.4%) and the girls (66.8%) living with their biological parents.

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ANNEX A: CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRES

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 HOUSEHOLDS: PERSON RECORD

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA	
MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING	
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA	
P.O. Box 6139 Kigali Hotline: 4321	Tel: +250-788383103 E-mail: info@statistics.gov.rw
GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 16 – 30 AUGUST 2022	
<i>Legal Basis: Law n° 45/2013 of 16/06/2013 on the organisation of statistical activities in Rwanda.</i>	
CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE (PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD)	
SECTION ML: LOCALISATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLD	
ML01. PROVINCE/KIGALI CITY:	<input type="text"/>
ML02. DISTRICT:	<input type="text"/>
ML03. SECTOR:	<input type="text"/>
ML04. CELL:	<input type="text"/>
ML05. VILLAGE:	<input type="text"/>
ML06. ENUMERATION AREA (NO EA):	<input type="text"/>
ML07. AREA OF RESIDENCE (1.URBAN 2.RURAL) :.....	<input type="text"/>
ML08. BUILDING NUMBER:	<input type="text"/>
ML09. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER:	<input type="text"/>
ML10. FOOT PRINT NUMBER (as it is shown on the map) :.....	<input type="text"/>
ML11. GPS COORDINATES:	Latitude: <input type="text"/>
	Longitude: <input type="text"/>
ML12. DISTANCE:	<input type="text"/>
HOUSEHOLD TYPE: 1. Private HH	
2. Institutional HH	
ML13. <input type="text"/>	
<small>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.</small>	
CONSENT: 1. Interview accepted => P01A (Start by making a list of HH members)	
ML14	2. Interview is not done <input type="text"/>
THE REASON OF NO INTERVIEW: 1.Uninhabited dwelling	
2. Dwelling turned into business building <input type="text"/>	
3.Dwelling destroyed	
4.Refused	
5.All residents are absents during the whole period of enumeration	
ML15.	6. The house is still inhabited by some members of HH <input type="text"/>

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE (List of household members and visitors)	
N°	Name(s) of household members and visitors
Serial Number	<p>1. Resident household members</p> <p>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:</p> <p>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</p> <p>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)</p>
	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		FOR RESIDENTS ONLY (P07=1)	
P01A: Serial Number of the person		P09A: was [NAME] born in Rwanda or abroad? 1. In Rwanda 2. Abroad =>P09C	
P01B: Surname of the person:.....		P09B: In which District was [NAME] born? =>P10A	
P01C: Other names of the person.....		SELECT ONE DISTRICT FROM THE LIST OF ALL DISTRICTS	
P02: What is [NAME]'s relationship to the Head of Household? 01. Household head 02. Spouse 03. Son or daughter 04. Adoptive child 05. Father/ Mother 06. Father-in-law/Mother-in-law 07. Brother-in-law/Sister-in-law 08. Brother/Sister 09. Grand Child 10. Son/Daughter-in-law 11. Other relative 12. House help 13. Non-relative 14. Unknown relationship		P09C: In which Country was [NAME] born? (SELECT THE COUNTRY FROM WORLD COUNTRIES LIST)	
P03: What is [NAME]'s Sex? 1. Male 2. Female		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	
P04: How old was [NAME] at his/her Last Birthday? NOTE: RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS		P10B: Prior to come living in [district], was [NAME] residing in Rwanda or abroad 1. In Rwanda 2. Abroad =>P11B	
P05A: In which month was [NAME] born?		P11A: In which District was [NAME] residing previously? (SELECT THE DISTRICT FROM THE LIST OF ALL DISTRICTS) =>P12A	
P05B: In which year was [NAME] born? NOTE: RECORD 9999, IF THE YEAR IS UNKNOWN		P11B: In which Country was [NAME] residing previously? (Select the country among the world countries List)	
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		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	
P07A: Is [NAME] usual resident or was a visitor on census night? 1. Usual resident 2. Visitor => GO TO THE NEXT PERSON		P12B: What is [NAME]'s nationality? CHOOSE THE NATIONALITY FROM WORLD COUNTRIES LIST	
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)		P13: What is [NAME]'s Religious affiliation? 01. Catholic 02. ADEPR 03. Protestant 04. Adventist 05. Other Christians 06. Muslim 07. Jehovah witness 08. Traditional/Animist 09. Other religion 10. No Religion 11. Not stated 99. Do not Know	
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 ABOVE			
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 UNKNOWN WRITE 9		P14: What is [NAME]'s Medical insurance? 1. Mutuelle 2. RSB (former RAMA) 3. MMI 4. Schools 5. Employer 6. Private insurance companies 7. NGOs 8. None 9. Do not know	
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 UNKNOWN WRITE 9		DISABILITY: FOR RESIDENT AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE	
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		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	
<p>DISABILITY: FOR RESIDENT AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE</p> <p>P16: In this household, does any member have difficulty hearing? 1. Yes 2. None of Household member has the difficulty =>P17</p> <p>P16A: Who has difficulty hearing? CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS</p> <p>P16AA: Does [NAME] use hearing aid? 1. Yes 2. No =>P16B</p> <p>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)</p> <p>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</p> <p>P17: In this household, does any member have difficulty walking or Climbing steps? 1. Yes 2. None of Household member has the difficulty =>P18</p> <p>P17A: Who has difficulty walking or climbing steps? CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>P18A: Who has difficulty communicating, for example being understood? CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS</p> <p>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</p> <p>P19: In this household, does any member have difficulty remembering or concentrating? 1. Yes 2. None of Household member has the difficulty =>P20</p> <p>P19A: Who has difficulty remembering or concentrating? CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>P20A: Who has difficulty with self-care such as washing all over or dressing? CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS</p> <p>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</p>	<p>P21: In this household, Does any member have short stature? 1. Yes 2. None of Household member has the difficulty =>P22</p> <p>P21A: Who has a problem of short stature? CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS</p> <p>P22: In this household, does any member have albinism? 1. Yes 2. None of Household member has the difficulty =>P23A</p> <p>P22A: Who has a difficulty with albinism? CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS</p> <p>ALL RESIDENT AGED LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD</p> <p>P23A: Is [NAME]'s biological mother alive? 1. Yes 2. No 9. Don't know =>P23C</p> <p>P23B: Does [NAME]'s biological mother live in this household? 1. Yes 2. No => P23C</p> <p>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</p> <p>P23C: Is [NAME]'s biological father alive? 1. Yes 2. No 9. Don't know =>P24</p> <p>P23D: Does [NAME]'s biological father live in this household? 1. Yes 2. No =>P24</p> <p>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</p> <p>P24: Was [NAME]'s birth registered in the Civil Registration books? 1. Yes => P29 2. No 9. Don't know</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>QUESTION P25A-P28 ARE FOR THOSE WHO ANSWERED 13 ON P25</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p>


SECTION H: HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS	
<p>TYPE OF HABITAT</p> <p>H01: What the type of Habitat?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR</p> <p>H07: What is the main material used for the floor?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Earth 2. Dung hardened 3. Concrete 4. Stones 5. Burnt bricks 6. Wooden floor 7. Ceramic/clays/Granite tiles 8. Cement 9. Other
<p>TYPE OF BUILDING</p> <p>H02: What is the Type of Building?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>NUMBER OF ROOMS</p> <p>H08: How many rooms do the housing units have, including bathrooms, toilets, kitchen, store rooms?</p>
<p>TENURE STATUS</p> <p>H03: What is the tenure status of the housing Unit?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>NUMBER OF ROOMS FOR SLEEPING</p> <p>H09: How many rooms are used for sleeping?</p>
<p>H04: Is this Household has its own housing unit in this village or elsewhere?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Yes 2.No 	<p>H10: Are Sleeping rooms for Boys separated from those for Girls?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Yes 2.No 3.NA
<p>MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF</p> <p>H05: What is the main material used for the roof? (In case of a store building, consider the roof of the last floor)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>MAIN SOURCE OF WATER</p> <p>H11: What is the main source of water used by your household for general purposes such as cooking and handwashing?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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
<p>MAIN MATERIAL OF THE WALLS</p> <p>H06: What is the main material used for the exterior walls?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER</p> <p>H12: What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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																																																	
<p>TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY</p> <p>H13: "What is the main type of toilet facility used by the members of the household?"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Flush toilet used by one Household 2. Flush toilet used by several Households 3. Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by one HH <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by several HH <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by one HH 6. Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by several HH 7. Bush 8. Other 	<p style="text-align: center;">MODE OF WASTE DISPOSAL</p> <p>H19: "What is the main mode of household waste disposal used?"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public Composit dumping 2. Household ompost dumping 3. Waste collection companies 4. Thrown in the household's fields or bushes " <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Burnt 6. In a River/Stream/Drain/Gutter/lacs 7. Other 																																																
<p style="text-align: center;">MAIN SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR LIGHTING</p> <p>H14: Is this HH connected to the REG grid line or to other electric lines?</p> <p>1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2. No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>H15: What is the main source of energy that the household uses for lighting?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">01. Electricity from REG</td> <td style="width: 50%;">08. Candles <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>02. Private Hydro Mini grid</td> <td>09. Firewood <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>03. Standalone solar system</td> <td>10. Batteries <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>04. Private Solar Mini Grid</td> <td>11. flashlight /phone flashlight</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05. Generator</td> <td>12. Rechargeable battery</td> </tr> <tr> <td>06. Kerosene/ Paraffin lamp</td> <td>13. Lantern</td> </tr> <tr> <td>07. Biogas</td> <td>14. Other</td> </tr> </table>	01. Electricity from REG	08. Candles <input type="checkbox"/>	02. Private Hydro Mini grid	09. Firewood <input type="checkbox"/>	03. Standalone solar system	10. Batteries <input type="checkbox"/>	04. Private Solar Mini Grid	11. flashlight /phone flashlight	05. Generator	12. Rechargeable battery	06. Kerosene/ Paraffin lamp	13. Lantern	07. Biogas	14. Other	<p style="text-align: center;">MODE OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL</p> <p>H20: What is the main mode of sewage disposal used by the household?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">1. Sump</td> <td style="width: 50%;">5. Main sewer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. In the courtyard</td> <td>6. Cesspool <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Rivulet/Trench/Channels</td> <td>7. Bush <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. In the street</td> <td>8. Other <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>	1. Sump	5. Main sewer	2. In the courtyard	6. Cesspool <input type="checkbox"/>	3. Rivulet/Trench/Channels	7. Bush <input type="checkbox"/>	4. In the street	8. Other <input type="checkbox"/>																										
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<p style="text-align: center;">ENERGY SAVING STOVE</p> <p>H18: Does your HH use a cooking energy saving stove? (Do not ask if H16 and H17 responded 3,4,5,6,7)</p> <p>1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">LIVESTOCK</p> <p>H22: Does your household has any big /small livestock, beehive or dog?</p> <p>1. Yes 2. No =>H23 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>H22A: What type of livestock do you have?</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Livestock type</th> <th style="text-align: center;">SELECT</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>01. Local breed cows</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>02. Exotic breed cows</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>03. Cross breed cows</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>04. Local goats</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>05. Exotic goats</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>06. Cross goats</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>07. Local sheep</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>08. Exotic sheep</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>09. Local pigs</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>10. Exotic pig</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>11. Cross pig</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>12. Rabbits</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>13. Broiler chicken</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>14. Layers chicken</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>15. Dual purpose chicken</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>16. Local chicken</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>17. Duck</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>18. Turkey</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>19. Other poultry</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>20. Camel</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>21. Bees hive</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>22. Dogs</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>23. Others</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Livestock type	SELECT	01. Local breed cows	<input type="checkbox"/>	02. Exotic breed cows	<input type="checkbox"/>	03. Cross breed cows	<input type="checkbox"/>	04. Local goats	<input type="checkbox"/>	05. Exotic goats	<input type="checkbox"/>	06. Cross goats	<input type="checkbox"/>	07. Local sheep	<input type="checkbox"/>	08. Exotic sheep	<input type="checkbox"/>	09. Local pigs	<input type="checkbox"/>	10. Exotic pig	<input type="checkbox"/>	11. Cross pig	<input type="checkbox"/>	12. Rabbits	<input type="checkbox"/>	13. Broiler chicken	<input type="checkbox"/>	14. Layers chicken	<input type="checkbox"/>	15. Dual purpose chicken	<input type="checkbox"/>	16. Local chicken	<input type="checkbox"/>	17. Duck	<input type="checkbox"/>	18. Turkey	<input type="checkbox"/>	19. Other poultry	<input type="checkbox"/>	20. Camel	<input type="checkbox"/>	21. Bees hive	<input type="checkbox"/>	22. Dogs	<input type="checkbox"/>	23. Others	<input type="checkbox"/>
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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 <input type="checkbox"/> 2. NO → H28A <input type="checkbox"/>			H26: "How many tea trees does your households has? Ask this question if on question H24 tea tree is in selected crops" <input type="checkbox"/>																																																																																																																											
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			H27: How many coffee trees does your households has? Ask this question if on question H24 Coffee tree is in selected crops" <input type="checkbox"/>																																																																																																																											
H24: " What types of crops did your household grow in last 12 months?"			H28A: Does your household has any fruit tree? 1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2. No => Go to Section M <input type="checkbox"/>																																																																																																																											
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A.2. INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLDS QUESTIONNAIRE

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA

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Hotline:4321

Tel: +250-788383103
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 (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 (NO 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 <input type="text"/>	P12B: What is [NAME's] Nationality ? <input type="text"/>
P01B: Surname of the person:	CHOOSE THE NATIONALITY FROM WORLD COUNTRIES LIST
P01C: Other names of the Person:	
P03: What is [NAME]'s Sex? 1.Male 2.Female <input type="text"/>	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 <input type="text"/>
P04: How old was [NAME] at his/her Last Birthday? Note: Record age in completed years <input type="text"/>	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 <input type="text"/>
P05A: In which month [NAME] was born? <input type="text"/>	
P05B: In which year [NAME] was born? Note: RECORD 9999, IF THE YEAR IS UNKNOWN <input type="text"/>	DISABILITY: FOR RESIDENT AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE
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.Separeted 6.Never married 7.Widowed <input type="text"/>	
P07A: Is [NAME] usual resident or was a visitor on census night? 1.Usual resident 2. Visitor => GO TO NEXT PERSON <input type="text"/>	P15A: Does [NAME] have difficulty seeing? 1.Yes 2. No => P16A
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) <input type="text"/>	P15AA: Does [NAME] wear glasses? 1.Yes 2. No => P15B
P09A: Was [NAME] born in Rwanda or Abroad? 1. Rwanda 2. Abroad =>P09C <input type="text"/>	P15AB: Does [NAME] continue to have difficulties even when wearing glasses? 1.Yes 2. No => P16A
P09B: In which District [NAME] was born? => P10A <input type="text"/>	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 <input type="text"/>
(SELECT ONE DISTRICT FROM THE LIST OF ALL DISTRICT)	P16A: Does [NAME] have difficulty hearing ? 1.Yes 2. No => P17A
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 <input type="text"/>	P16AA: Does [NAME] use hearing aid? 1.Yes 2. No => P16B
P10B: Prior to come living in [district], was [NAME] residing in Rwanda or abroad? 1.Rwanda 2.Foreign Country =>P11B <input type="text"/>	P16AB: Does [NAME] continue to have hearing difficulties even if using hearing aid? 1. Yes 2. No => P17A
P11A: In which District [NAME] was residing prior to come living Here? =>P12B (SELECT THE DISTRICT FROM THE LIST) <input type="text"/>	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 <input type="text"/>
P11B: In which Country [NAME] was residing previously? (SELECT ONE COUNTRY FROM OF WORLD COUNTRIES LIST)	
DISABILITY: FOR RESIDENT AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE	EDUCATION: ALL HOUSEHOLD RESIDENTS

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION	
<p>P17A: Does [NAME] have difficulty walking or climbing steps?</p> <p>1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. No => P18A</p>	<p>P30A: What is the highest level of education did [NAME] attend or is currently attending?</p> <p>1. ECD =>P32</p> <p>2. Nursery <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. Primary <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. INGOBOKA /Vocational training</p> <p>5. Lower secondary</p> <p>6. Upper secondary</p> <p>7. Tertiary</p>
<p>P17B: Would you say some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all?</p> <p>0. No, No difficulty <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes – some difficulty <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Yes – a lot of difficulty <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Cannot walk or climb steps at all</p>	<p>P30B: How many years of school did [NAME] complete successfully at that level?</p> <p>WRITE 99 IF THE NUMBER OF COMPLETED YEARS IS UNKNOWN</p>
<p>P18A: Using his/her usual (customary) language, does [NAME] have difficulty communicating, for example being understood?</p> <p>1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. No => P19A</p>	<p>P31: What is the highest certificate/degree [NAME] obtained?</p> <p>1. Primary school certificate</p> <p>2. Post primary certificate (CE/FM/TVET I/TVET II)</p> <p>3. EMA/ENTA</p> <p>4. O'level Certificate</p> <p>5. A3/D4/D5</p> <p>6. A2/D6/D7</p> <p>7. TVET certificate III <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>8. TVET certificate IV <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>9. TVET certificate V <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>10. TVET advanced diploma (A1)</p> <p>11. Diploma(A1): D6+2-3yrs</p> <p>12. Bachelor(A0): D6+3-6yrs</p> <p>13. Post Graduate Diploma</p> <p>14. Masters: Bachelor+1-2yrs</p> <p>15. Doctorate (PhD)</p> <p>16. None 99. Do not know</p>
<p>P18B: Would you say some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all?</p> <p>0. No, No difficulty <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes – some difficulty <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Yes – a lot of difficulty <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Cannot communicate at all</p>	<p>QUESTIONS (P32-P36C) ARE RESERVED FOR PERSONS AGED 10 YEARS OLD AND ABOVE</p>
<p>P19A: Does [NAME] has difficulty remembering or concentrating?</p> <p>1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. No => P20A</p>	<p>P32: Can [NAME] read, write and understand the following languages?</p> <p>MORE THAN ONE LANGUAGE IS ALLOWED READ MODALITIES STARTING BY KINYARWANDA</p> <p>1. Kinyarwanda <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Swahili <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. English <input type="checkbox"/> 16. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. French <input type="checkbox"/> 0. None <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>P19B: Would you say some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all?</p> <p>0. No difficulty <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes – some difficulty <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Yes – a lot of difficulty <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Cannot do at all</p>	<p>P33: Has [NAME] ever attended or currently attending Informal adult literacy Program?</p> <p>(RESERVED FOR THOSE WHO ANSWERED P29=3 OR P30A<4 AND P30B<4)</p> <p>1. Yes, Still Attending <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Yes, Completed</p> <p>3. Never attended</p>
<p>P20A: Does [NAME] have difficulty with self-care such as washing all over or dressing?</p> <p>1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. No => P21A</p>	
<p>P20B: Would you say some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all?</p> <p>0. No, no difficulty <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1. Yes – some difficulty</p> <p>2. Yes – a lot of difficulty</p> <p>3. Cannot do at all</p>	
<p>P21A: Does [NAME] have a short stature?</p> <p>1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. No</p>	
<p>P22A: Does [NAME] have a problem with albinism?</p> <p>1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. No</p>	
<p>P29: Has [NAME] ever attended or is currently attending school /ECD?</p> <p>1. Has ever attended <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Is currently attending</p> <p>3. Has never attended =>P32</p>	
<p>EDUCATION: ALL HOUSEHOLD RESIDENTS</p>	<p>FOR RESIDENT WOMEN AGED 10 YEARS AND ABOVE</p>

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION	
	NOT APPLICABLE FOR RELIGIOUS ORGANISATIONS
<p>P34: Did [NAME] use internet in the last 12 months? NOT TO BE ASKED FOR PRISONS</p> <p>1.Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2.No =>P36A</p> <p>9. Do not know=>P36A</p>	<p>P50A: Has [NAME] ever given a live birth?</p> <p>1.Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2.No => Next Person</p>
<p>P35: Where does [NAME] often access Internet?</p> <p>1.From Home</p> <p>2.From work place</p> <p>3.From School/Place of Education</p> <p>4.From Another Person's home <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5.From Community Internet access facility</p> <p>6.From cyber café/From Commercial Internet Access facility</p> <p>7.Other</p>	<p>P50B_Boys: How many live boys has [NAME] ever had? <input type="text"/></p> <p>P50B_Girls: How many live girls has [NAME] ever had? <input type="text"/></p>
<p>P36A: Does [NAME] own a mobile phone? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. No => P50A IF SHE IS A FEMALE AGED 10YEARS AND ABOVE. OTHERWISE GO TO NEXT PERSON</p> <p>NOT TO BE ASKED FOR PRISONS</p>	<p>P50C_Boys: Among those boys how many are still alive? TO BE ASKED IF P50B_BOYS>0 <input type="text"/></p> <p>P50C_Girls: Among those girls how many are still alive? TO BE ASKED IF P50B_GIRLS>0 <input type="text"/></p>
<p>P36 C: What type of mobile phone does [NAME] have? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1.Smart phone</p> <p>2.Ordinary phone with radio</p> <p>3.Ordinary phone without radio</p> <p>IF ONE OWNS BOTH TYPES CHOOSE SMART PHONE</p>	<p>P51A: During the 12 months prior to the census night (From 16/08/2021- 15/08/2022) Did [NAME] give a live birth?</p> <p>1.Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2.No => Next Person</p>
	<p>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)? <input type="text"/></p> <p>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)? <input type="text"/></p>
	<p>P51C_Boys: Among those boys how many are still alive? TO BE ASKED IF P51B_BOYS>0 <input type="text"/></p> <p>P51C_Girls: Among those girls how many are still alive? TO BE ASKED IF P51B_GIRLS>0 => GO TO NEXT PERSON <input type="text"/></p>

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.

Demographic dependency ratio: is measured as the ratio between those typically not in the labour force and the age group typically in the labour force. Using the national definition of working age, it is defined as the sum of persons aged 0 to 15 and elderly people aged 60 and above, divided by the population in the 16 to 59 age group, multiplied by 100. For international comparisons, age groups 0 to 14 and 65 and above are used to identify dependents.

Median age of a population: the median age is the age at which exactly half the population is older and half is younger.

Mean age of a population: the mathematical average age of all the members of a population.

Population growth rate: the increase (or decrease) in the number of persons in the population during a certain period of time, expressed as a percentage of the population at the beginning of the time period. The average annual growth rates for all ages as well as for particular age groups are calculated on the assumption that growth is continuous.

Population pyramid: graphically displays a population's age and sex composition. Horizontal bars present the numbers (or percentages) of males and females in each age group or at each individual age. The sum of all the age/sex groups in the population pyramid equals the total population.

Sex ratio: The ratio of the number of males to the number of females in a population, usually computed for age group and expressed per 100 females. A sex ratio of 100 would imply that there are as many males as females.

Age structure: The proportion of the total population in each age group.

Age-sex structure: the composition of a population as determined by the proportion of males and females in each age category.

Area of residence refers to a place of Urban or Rural area.

The urban and rural are two different physical, socio and economic environment. Urban area is in most of the cases characterized by high concentration of population, diversified economic activities, many and better infrastructures. This lead to different needs for population living in the two different environments and policy makers have to take note for that in all

socio-economic development programs. The 2022 census consider only 5 which are classified as urban:

- Capital City (Kigali)
- Satellite cities
- Secondary Cities
- District Towns
- and Emerging centers

Since 2020, a campaign of census mapping collected different information aiming at the delineation of

enumeration area. Different locations of services were collected (offices, shops, education, health religious, entertainment facilities, etc.). Using the locations, a service concentration layer was created showing the hot spot concentration area considered as core urban centers. Each urban area among the retained one, has at least one or more hotspot zone of services concentration which can be considered as a core urban center.

B.2 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.3 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 losses 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.

B.4 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

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 (e.g., 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.

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 spécialises* 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 9 Years 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 Intégré) – 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's 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.5 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).⁴ 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.⁵ : Employee, paid apprentice/Intern; employer; Own-account

⁴ILO, *Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization*, 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, October 2013.

⁵ILO, *International Classification of Status in Employment, ICSE-93*, Fifteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, <http://laborsta.ilo.org>.

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 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.⁶ 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.6 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 originally established by Swedish missionaries since 1920 and progressively

expanded in different parts of Rwanda. ADEPR share the same beliefs as most of protestant churches and its main mission is the expansion of Christ centered evangelism.

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)

⁶ILO, Decent Work Indicators Concepts and definitions, ILO Manual (First version), May 2012, pp. 127-130.

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 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 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

B.7 Mortality

Death (Mortality): Mortality refers to the occurrence of deaths in a population. A death is a complete absence of any signs of life at any time after a live birth has occurred.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR): Is the probability for a new-born to die before his/her first birthday. It is expressed per 1,000 live births occurring during a specified reference period. In this case of the present census it is the preceding year. It is usually denoted IMR or by the life table notation (1q0).

Child Mortality Rate (CMR): Is the probability for a child aged 1 year to die before reaching exact year 5. It is expressed per 1,000 live births and covers a specified reference period, in this case taken to be one year prior to the census. It is usually denoted by CMR or the life table notation (4q1).

Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR): Is the probability for a new-born to die before his/her fifth birthday It

is expressed per 1,000 live births occurring during a specified reference period, in this case taken to be one year prior to the census. It is usually denoted U5MR or by the life table notation (5q0).

Crude Death Rate (CDR): The total number of deaths in a given year among a population divided by the mid-year population, expressed per 1,000 inhabitants.

Age-Specific Death Rate (ASDR): The number of deaths in a population of a given age (or age-group) in a given year divided by the estimated mid-year population in that age (age-group), expressed per 1,000 inhabitants.

Life Expectancy at Birth (e0): Average number of years a hypothetical cohort of people born in a specific year could expect to live if they were subject to the current mortality level at each age throughout their life. Life expectancy at a specific age is the

number of additional years a person could expect to live if he was subject to the current mortality at each age for the rest of his life.

B.8 Fertility

Fertility: The reproductive performance of an individual, a couple, a group, or a population. When a distinction is made by birth order, the terms first-birth fertility, second-birth fertility, etc. are used.

Natality: The Natality expresses the frequency of births in a population.

Fecundity: The biological capacity, of a woman, a man or a couple, to produce a live birth. Fecundity varies widely from one individual and from one couple to another.

Infertility: The biological inability of a man, a woman or a couple to conceive.

Infecundity: The biological inability of a man, a woman or a couple to produce a live birth. Its synonym is sterility.

Childlessness: is the condition of living up to age without ever having a live birth. The condition can either be voluntary or involuntary and often taken as a proxy measure of infertility.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR): Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is the most basic form of fertility measure. It is defined as the total number of births during a calendar year divided by the corresponding mid-year population. CBR is usually expressed per 1000 population. The indicator is crude because it relates births to both men and women, heavily confounded with the age distribution of the population. However, the indicator is widely used to indicate the overall effect of fertility and that it could be estimated easily with minimum data requirements. The number of births is corrected for possible underreporting. It has been estimated through multiplying corrected ASFR by the number of woman classified by age and 6 months before the census.

Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR): Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) is the number of births in a year to women in a specific age group divided by the mid-year population of women in that specific age group. General Fertility Rate (GFR): General Fertility Rate (GFR) is similar to the CBR except that the GFR measures the number of births in a given year divided by the corresponding mid-year population of women in the childbearing years (15-49).

Mean Age at Childbearing: The Mean Age of Childbearing is another fertility measure that

determines the average age at which women experienced childbearing. It is a summary of the timing of fertility within a population or a group of women.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR): Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children a hypothetical cohort of women would have at the end of their reproductive period during their lifetime if they were subject to experiencing the ASFRs of a given period. It is calculated by summing the ASFRs and multiplying the sum by the width of the age interval.

Parity: The number of children born alive to a woman.

Reproduction rate: The indicator that measures in which conditions generations are replaced.

If calculated not taking into account women's mortality it is called Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR). The GRR is exactly like TFR, except that it counts only daughters and literally measures "reproduction" – a woman reproducing herself in the next generation by having a daughter. The GRR is estimated by multiplying the TFR by the percentage of female at birth. The GRR, like TFR, assumes that the hypothetical cohort of women pass from birth through their reproductive life without experiencing mortality. This assumption is satisfactory when one wants to compare levels of fertility and/or gross reproduction across populations and over time. But, for a more realistic assessment of the reproductive potential of a population, taking into account mortality, one needs to calculate the Net Reproduction Rate (NRR). The NRR is obtained by multiplying the ASFR by the Survivorship rate of corresponding age-group from the women life table and summing up all this values. When NRR equals 1, then each generation of women is exactly reproducing itself. When it is larger than 1, the next generation will have more women. When it is smaller than 1, the next generation will have less women.

Parity progression Ratios (PPR): Parity is the number of children born alive to a woman. Zero parity women are those with no live births and single parity refers to those women who have one child and so on. Parity Progression Ratio (PPR) is the probability of having another child given that the mother has reached certain parity. PPRs are usually represented as $a_0, a_1,$

a2 and so on. The term a0 is a measure of infertility. Women progressing to higher parities usually have high fertility rates.

B.9 Gender

Sex: refers to the classification of people as male or female, based on biological and physiological characteristics such as chromosomes, hormones, and reproductive organs.

Gender: a social and cultural construct, which values men's and women's (and girls' and boys') attributes differently. Accordingly, it assigns socially acceptable and often stereotypical roles and responsibilities to men and women. Gender-based roles and other attributes, therefore, change over time and vary with different cultural contexts. The concept of gender includes the expectations held about the characteristics, aptitudes and likely behaviours of

both women and men (femininity and masculinity). This concept is also useful in analysing how commonly shared practices legitimise discrepancies between sexes.

Gender analysis: is a critical examination of how differences in gender roles, activities, needs, opportunities and rights/entitlements affect men, women, girls and boys in certain situations or contexts. Gender analysis examines the relationships between females and males and their access to, and control of resources, and the constraints they face relative to each other.

B.10 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.11 Youth

According to the UN, Youth is best understood as a period of transition from dependence of childhood to adulthood independence. That's why, as a category, youth is more fluid than other fixed age groups. Yet, age is the easiest way to define this group, particularly in relation to education and employment, because 'youth' is often referred to a person between the ages of leaving compulsory education and finding their first job.

The United Nations, for statistical purposes, defines 'youth', as those persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years, without prejudice to other definitions by Member States.

Considering the current priorities and trends of Rwanda's Development, the definition of Youth in terms of age has been revised in this policy. It was brought from 14–35 years to 16–30 years due to a number of factors including among others:

(i) The need to keep in close conformity with regional and international bodies that Rwanda subscribes to such as:

a. The African Youth Charter adopted by the seventh ordinary session of the African Union Assembly held in Banjul - Gambia on the 2nd July 2006, ratified by Rwanda on 7th August 2007, defines youth or young people as a category of people between the ages of 15 and 35 years;

b. The United Nations General Assembly, by its resolution 50/81 in 1995, adopted the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and

beyond and reiterated Page 6 of 43 that the United Nations defines "youth", as those persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years, without prejudice to other definitions by member states;

c. For the Commonwealth, which Rwanda joined in November 2009 and becoming the association's 54th member, youth are defined as people between 15-29 years.

(ii) With a need to harmonize the definition of youth and youth programmes taking into account the current local policies and legal frameworks, this Policy shall also complement related policies such as:

a. The Integrated Child Policy of Rwanda that defines a child as persons below 18 years (taken care from the time before their birth until they complete the age of 18 years), the age for consent and voting rights among others. It also prohibits from employing any person under 18 years old into employment that is deemed hazardous and worst forms of labour.

b. The National and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Policy (2008) that aims to guarantee that all TVET measures achieve the maximum economic impact through providing all sectors with appropriately qualified workforce in the needed number in accordance to the different qualification levels.

c. The Education Sector Policy (2003) with a direction clearly defined: involve vocational standards and national needs and reach a sufficient number of graduates who are well-trained and therefore able to meet the development needs of Rwanda.

d. The National Policy for Family Promotion (2005) that has among its actions to protect youth against the evils of society and to educate them to positive family values.

e. The Employment Policy (2006) that promotes the employment of youth, women, persons with disability, the marginalized and increasing their contribution to economic production.

f. The National Gender Policy (2010) that seeks to eradicate the imbalance between young man and young girls' rights among others.

g. The Rwanda Sports Development Policy (2012) that promotes youth clubs. h. The National Culture Heritage Policy (2014), which promotes the education of culture values to the youth.

For the case of Rwanda, law N°54/2011 of 14/12/2011 related to child rights and protection states that 18 years should be the starting point for differentiating „child“ and „youth“. However, the national youth policy points out that in Rwanda young people are

those between 16 and 30. In this report we will adhere to this definition and the term „youth“ is used to mean the 16–30 age groups. This choice also allows for a comparison and contextualization of results with findings based on reports on youth to discern differences within this large and heterogeneous age group, findings are also presented for the following four sub-groups:

- 16–20 years;
- 21–25 years;
- 26–30 years.

Disaggregation by these sub-groups should help reveal different demographic processes, such as the end of school attendance, marriage, fertility, labour force participation and migration. The age categories reflect transitional periods from school to the labour market, single status to marriage and the beginning of childbearing. Exceptions to these age groups are noted in the text.

B.12 Children

Child: According to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), a child is defined as every human being under 18 unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier.

It is relevant to underline here that this period coincides with Rwanda's, as stipulated in Article 3 of the National Law n° 54/2011 of 14 December 2011 relating to the rights and the protection of the child, which stipulates that a child is any person under the age of 18. The age range (0–17) adopted for this report reflects this definition.

Adolescent: The word 'adolescent' comes from the concept of adolescence, which means the transitional

development period from childhood to early adulthood, starting approximately at 10–12 and ending at 18–22 (Santrock, 2000).

Orphan: According to the national policy for orphans and other vulnerable children (MINALOC, 2003), an orphan is a child who has lost one or both parents. In the subsequent analysis, children are also considered orphans if the survivorship of the parent is unknown.

vulnerable Children: A vulnerable child is a person under 18 exposed to conditions which do not permit him/her to fulfil her/his fundamental right to her/his harmonious development (MINALOC, 2003).

B.13 Elderly

The Elder population: The elderly population is defined as people aged 65 and over in Rwanda.

Old age: is the last period of life, associated with the decline of mental and physical capacities. The term is also used to refer to the population group known as the elderly. The precise onset of old age varies

culturally and historically, as it is a social construct rather than a biological stage.

The elderly dependency rate: The elderly dependency rate is defined as the ratio between the elderly population and the working age (15–64 years) population.

B.14 Non-monetary poverty

Poverty: The poverty is a denial of choices and opportunities, a violation of human dignity. It means lack of basic capacity to participate effectively in society. It means not having enough to feed and clothe a family, not having a school or clinic to go to, not having the land on which to grow one's food or a job to earn one's living, not having access to credit. It means insecurity, powerlessness and exclusion of individuals, households, and communities. It means susceptibility to violence, and it often implies living on marginal or fragile environments, without access to clean water or sanitation.

Multidimensional poverty: a measure of nonmonetary poverty which considers and combines deprivations in three dimensions: education, health and living standards. Each dimension is measured using specific indicators and cut-off points to determine whether people are deprived in each indicator, and people's deprivations are then summed up to reveal the overall level of joint deprivation. A person is considered poor if deprived in at least one-third of the weighted indicators, which also means that deprivations most often occur across at least two dimensions.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): The MPI reflects both the incidence of multidimensional deprivation (the percentage of poor) and its intensity (the average deprivations people experience at the same time). It is the most comprehensive measure of

multidimensional poverty which considers changes in both the incidence and the intensity of poverty

Incidence of Poverty: After the poverty identification step through deprivation, Incidence is an aggregation across individuals to obtain headcount ratio (H) which represents the percentage of poor people in the population. It shows how the overall number of multidimensionally poor people in a country has changed and reflects both demographic change and population growth.

Intensity of Poverty: The intensity of poverty (A), representing the average percentage of weighted deprivations experienced by the poor people.

Absolute change (annualized): The difference in a poverty measure between two years, divided by the number of years between surveys.

Relative change (annualized): The compound rate of change per year.¹ It shows the percentage by which the previous year's poverty has changed.

Vulnerable people in poverty: Estimating headcount ratio using two other poverty cut-offs, individuals are identified as vulnerable to poverty if they are close to the one-third threshold, that is, if they are deprived in 20 to 33.33 percent of weighted indicators.

Severally poor people: Those are individuals with a higher poverty cut-offs, meaning those deprived in 50 percent or more of the dimensions.

B.15 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.16 Agriculture

Agriculture household: Agriculture households refer to households that have at least one person engaged in agricultural activities; that is either in crop or animal husbandry.

Crops Farming: Crop farming is the cultivation of plants for food, animal foodstuffs, or other commercial uses. A variety of techniques including organic production methods can be used to manage crops by private households. Private household livelihoods and management of natural resources are addressed not separately but as one, whereby the private actors are actively engaged to participate in shaping and working towards achieving development solutions. Towards that goal, in Rwanda, private households cultivate different types of crops such as maize, rice, sorghum, wheat, beans, soybeans, cassava, sweet potato, Irish potato, yams and taro, bananas, vegetables, and fruits.

Livestock Rearing: Livestock rearing is analogous to animal husbandry; that is, the rearing and management of animals/livestock. In Rwanda, private households practice farming systems to mainly, produce milk and meat for human consumption. They rear a variety of livestock types, namely: cows, goats, sheep, pigs, rabbits, and chickens among others.

Beekeeping: The science and art of managing honey bees called apiculture or beekeeping is a centuries-old tradition. The first beekeepers were hunters, seeking out wild nests of honey bees, which often were destroyed to obtain the sweet reward, called honey, for which these insects are named.

Rearing dogs and/or puppies: Hand rearing a dog and/or a litter of puppies can be very rewarding, but is a big commitment. Hand rearing involves keeping your puppies warm, regular feeding, toileting, cleaning, health monitoring and socialization. They can be reared either for socialization, security or commercial purposes.

Cereals: are crops grown to produce grains used by man or animal. In this group there is maize, sorghum, wheat, rice, and other cereals.

Legumes: are crops that produce pods that bear seeds in rows. In this group there is bean, soybean, pea, groundnut and so on.

Tubers: Tubers are plants whose harvested and edible part is the root of a crop or stem. In this group, there is cassava, sweet potato, Irish potato, and yam.

Vegetables: are crops whose harvested and edible part is either roots, stem, leaves, flower, or fruits. They can be edible raw or cooked.

Fruits: are crops whose harvested and edible part is fruit. They can be edible raw.

Beverage crops: are crops that are grown for the purpose of producing food drinks as their end-product. In this group there is tea and coffee.

Spices crops: are crops grown for the purpose of producing stimulants. Examples of spices are ginger, pepper and so on.

Sugar crops: are crops grown for the purpose of producing sweet tasting liquids or sugar.
Examples are sugarcane and sugar beet (beetroot)

ANNEX C: SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

Table C. 1: Sex ratio of the resident population by age, province and area of residence

	Area of residence			Province			
	Urban	Rural	City of Kigali	Southern Province	Western Province	Northern Province	Eastern Province
0-4	101	100	100	101	100	100	101
5-9	101	100	100	102	100	99	100
10-14	98	101	100	98	100	99	101
15-19	87	103	99	84	99	97	101
20-24	96	95	95	96	93	93	96
25-29	104	93	96	107	93	94	95
30-34	107	90	96	115	89	91	94
35-39	115	88	96	124	87	91	94
40-44	115	83	92	130	81	84	89
45-49	106	74	82	117	74	74	82
50-54	109	76	83	115	77	78	84
55-59	104	77	82	110	77	78	82
60-64	93	76	79	98	75	75	80
65-69	85	74	76	86	75	75	76
70-74	74	68	69	72	70	67	73
75-79	58	58	58	55	56	57	63
80-84	55	54	54	46	51	54	63
85+	45	52	50	43	48	47	55
Total	100	92	94	104	92	91	95

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

Table C. 2: Number of females of specific age groups and their percentages in the female resident population compared to male by area of residence

	Population			Percent		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda						
Total Resident Population	13,246,394	6,429,326	6,817,068	100.0	48.5	51.5
<1	339,900	170,246	169,654	2.6	1.3	1.3
<5	1,708,460	856,228	852,232	12.9	6.5	6.4
1-4	1,368,560	685,982	682,578	10.3	5.2	5.2
3-5	1,071,139	536,957	534,182	8.1	4.1	4.0
3-6	1,425,212	713,927	711,285	10.8	5.4	5.4
0-15	5,270,262	2,637,972	2,632,290	39.8	19.9	19.9
0-17	5,896,601	2,949,970	2,946,631	44.5	22.3	22.2
6-11	1,937,762	970,363	967,399	14.6	7.3	7.3
7-12	1,894,300	948,050	946,250	14.3	7.2	7.1
12-17	1,886,896	940,635	946,261	14.2	7.1	7.1
13-18	1,868,015	931,523	936,492	14.1	7.0	7.1
14+	8,619,109	4,111,820	4,507,289	65.1	31.0	34.0
14-35	5,153,898	2,536,585	2,617,313	38.9	19.1	19.8
16-30	3,595,670	1,767,063	1,828,607	27.1	13.3	13.8
15-24	2,683,890	1,322,706	1,361,184	20.3	10.0	10.3
16-24	2,370,440	1,166,123	1,204,317	17.9	8.8	9.1
15-49	6,716,136	3,270,471	3,445,665	50.7	24.7	26.0
16-64	7,424,204	3,571,680	3,852,524	56.0	27.0	29.1
16+	7,976,132	3,791,354	4,184,778	60.2	28.6	31.6
18+	7,349,793	3,479,356	3,870,437	55.5	26.3	29.2
21+	6,492,924	3,056,093	3,436,831	49.0	23.1	25.9
60+	862,929	356,467	506,462	6.5	2.7	3.8
65+	551,928	219,674	332,254	4.2	1.7	2.5

	Population			Percent		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Urban						
Total urban Resident Population	3,701,245	1,854,525	1,846,720	27.9	14.0	13.9
<1	98,807	49,493	49,314	0.7	0.4	0.4
<5	476,206	238,913	237,293	3.6	1.8	1.8
1-4	377,399	189,420	187,979	2.8	1.4	1.4
3-5	286,659	144,349	142,310	2.2	1.1	1.1
3-6	377,750	189,825	187,925	2.9	1.4	1.4
0-15	1,342,809	669,085	673,724	10.1	5.1	5.1
0-17	1,499,628	741,385	758,243	11.3	5.6	5.7
6-11	479,935	240,465	239,470	3.6	1.8	1.8
7-12	460,588	230,519	230,069	3.5	1.7	1.7
12-17	448,430	213,891	234,539	3.4	1.6	1.8
13-18	457,223	215,854	241,369	3.5	1.6	1.8
14+	2,508,596	1,257,051	1,251,545	18.9	9.5	9.4
14-35	1,639,654	812,365	827,289	12.4	6.1	6.2
16-30	1,163,894	570,801	593,093	8.8	4.3	4.5
15-24	785,892	375,371	410,521	5.9	2.8	3.1
16-24	711,171	339,984	371,187	5.4	2.6	2.8
15-49	2,118,203	1,070,346	1,047,857	16.0	8.1	7.9
16-64	2,261,662	1,145,665	1,115,997	17.1	8.6	8.4
16+	2,358,436	1,185,440	1,172,996	17.8	8.9	8.9
18+	2,201,617	1,113,140	1,088,477	16.6	8.4	8.2
21+	1,953,152	995,351	957,801	14.7	7.5	7.2
60+	153,962	67,307	86,655	1.2	0.5	0.7
65+	96,774	39,775	56,999	0.7	0.3	0.4
Rural						
Total rural Resident Population	9,545,149	4,574,801	4,970,348	72.1	34.5	37.5
<1	241,093	120,753	120,340	1.8	0.9	0.9
<5	1,232,254	617,315	614,939	9.3	4.7	4.6
1-4	991,161	496,562	494,599	7.5	3.7	3.7
3-5	784,480	392,608	391,872	5.9	3.0	3.0
3-6	1,047,462	524,102	523,360	7.9	4.0	4.0
0-15	3,927,453	1,968,887	1,958,566	29.6	14.9	14.8
0-17	4,396,973	2,208,585	2,188,388	33.2	16.7	16.5
6-11	1,457,827	729,898	727,929	11.0	5.5	5.5
7-12	1,433,712	717,531	716,181	10.8	5.4	5.4
12-17	1,438,466	726,744	711,722	10.9	5.5	5.4
13-18	1,410,792	715,669	695,123	10.7	5.4	5.2
14+	6,110,513	2,854,769	3,255,744	46.1	21.6	24.6
14-35	3,514,244	1,724,220	1,790,024	26.5	13.0	13.5
16-30	2,431,776	1,196,262	1,235,514	18.4	9.0	9.3
15-24	1,897,998	947,335	950,663	14.3	7.2	7.2
16-24	1,659,269	826,139	833,130	12.5	6.2	6.3
15-49	4,597,933	2,200,125	2,397,808	34.7	16.6	18.1
16-64	5,162,542	2,426,015	2,736,527	39.0	18.3	20.7
16+	5,617,696	2,605,914	3,011,782	42.4	19.7	22.7
18+	5,148,176	2,366,216	2,781,960	38.9	17.9	21.0
21+	4,539,772	2,060,742	2,479,030	34.3	15.6	18.7
60+	708,967	289,160	419,807	5.4	2.2	3.2
65+	455,154	179,899	275,255	3.4	1.4	2.1

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

Table C.3: Percentage of females who have done a recent migration as compared to males by age

	Female			Male			Total		
	Total(a)	Recent migrants(b)		Total(a)	Recent migrants(b)		Total(a)	Recent migrants(b)	
	Counts	Counts	%(b/a)	Counts	Counts	%(b/a)	Counts	Counts	%(b/a)
0-4	852,232	57,434	6.7	856,228	58,421	6.8	1,708,460	115,855	6.8
5-9	847,616	73,025	8.6	849,389	72,478	8.5	1,697,005	145,503	8.6
10-14	775,575	54,453	7.0	775,772	49,470	6.4	1,551,347	103,923	6.7
15-19	759,178	88,063	11.6	750,163	66,276	8.8	1,509,341	154,339	10.2
20-24	602,006	121,138	20.1	572,543	103,443	18.1	1,174,549	224,581	19.1
25-29	512,713	115,662	22.6	494,594	109,736	22.2	1,007,307	225,398	22.4
30-34	485,003	77,276	15.9	465,744	88,536	19.0	950,747	165,812	17.4
35-39	444,670	39,949	9.0	425,313	56,796	13.4	869,983	96,745	11.1
40-44	378,154	23,279	6.2	346,800	35,541	10.2	724,954	58,820	8.1
45-49	263,941	12,534	4.7	215,314	18,382	8.5	479,255	30,916	6.5
50-54	215,118	8,348	3.9	178,670	11,749	6.6	393,788	20,097	5.1
55-59	174,400	5,674	3.3	142,329	7,147	5.0	316,729	12,821	4.0
60-64	174,208	5,268	3.0	136,793	5,512	4.0	311,001	10,780	3.5
65-69	121,903	3,565	2.9	92,098	2,932	3.2	214,001	6,497	3.0
70-74	86,861	2,634	3.0	60,277	1,790	3.0	147,138	4,424	3.0
75-79	49,329	1,641	3.3	28,476	823	2.9	77,805	2,464	3.2
80-84	37,591	1,334	3.5	20,408	591	2.9	57,999	1,925	3.3
85+	36,570	1,460	4.0	18,415	568	3.1	54,985	2,028	3.7
Total	6,817,068	692,737	10.2	6,429,326	690,191	10.7	13,246,394	1,382,928	10.4

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

Table C. 4: Percentage of never married at each age between 12 and 50 years among women as compared to men by area of residence

	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Female	Male	Both sexes	Female	Male	Both sexes	Female	Male	Both sexes
12	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.8
13	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.9
14	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
15	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.8
16	99.6	99.9	99.7	99.7	99.9	99.8	99.6	99.9	99.7
17	98.5	99.8	99.1	98.9	99.8	99.3	98.3	99.8	99.1
18	94.3	99.4	96.8	95.7	99.6	97.5	93.7	99.3	96.5
19	87.0	97.9	92.3	89.7	98.9	94.0	85.9	97.5	91.7
20	78.4	95.0	86.6	82.6	97.1	89.7	76.6	94.1	85.2
21	69.7	90.4	79.7	75.2	94.8	84.6	67.1	88.3	77.3
22	61.4	84.4	72.7	67.5	90.7	78.9	58.4	81.3	69.6
23	53.2	76.3	64.5	61.7	85.6	73.5	48.7	71.0	59.5
24	47.1	69.5	57.9	55.4	80.4	67.7	42.3	62.9	52.1
25	40.5	62.5	51.3	49.1	74.9	62.2	35.8	54.8	44.9
26	34.5	54.5	44.2	41.5	68.3	55.0	30.7	46.2	38.1
27	29.5	47.3	38.3	36.5	61.6	49.5	25.7	38.4	31.9
28	26.9	42.1	34.4	32.2	55.4	44.0	23.8	33.7	28.6
29	23.3	35.8	29.4	27.7	49.2	38.6	20.8	27.3	23.9
30	21.0	32.3	26.5	24.5	43.4	34.2	19.1	25.1	21.9
31	17.6	25.6	21.5	20.4	36.2	28.4	16.0	18.9	17.4
32	16.5	23.2	19.8	19.4	32.2	26.1	14.9	17.3	16.1
33	14.1	18.6	16.3	16.5	26.7	21.8	12.8	13.5	13.1
34	12.5	15.9	14.2	14.4	22.7	18.8	11.6	11.9	11.8
35	11.8	14.7	13.2	14.2	20.9	17.8	10.8	11.1	10.9
36	10.3	11.9	11.0	12.7	17.1	15.1	9.2	9.0	9.1
37	9.5	10.8	10.2	11.4	16.0	13.9	8.8	8.1	8.4
38	9.0	9.6	9.3	11.0	14.0	12.6	8.2	7.4	7.8
39	8.3	8.4	8.3	10.1	12.4	11.3	7.6	6.4	7.0
40	8.4	8.9	8.6	10.1	12.4	11.4	7.7	7.1	7.5
41	7.4	6.8	7.1	8.9	10.3	9.7	6.9	5.2	6.1
42	7.4	7.1	7.3	9.1	10.3	9.7	6.8	5.5	6.2
43	7.4	6.4	7.0	9.5	9.3	9.4	6.7	5.0	6.0
44	7.0	5.9	6.5	8.5	8.6	8.5	6.6	4.7	5.8
45	7.2	6.1	6.7	9.1	8.5	8.8	6.6	4.9	5.9
46	6.9	5.4	6.3	8.3	8.0	8.1	6.5	4.2	5.5
47	6.7	5.2	6.0	8.0	7.5	7.7	6.3	4.2	5.4
48	6.4	4.8	5.7	8.0	6.7	7.3	5.9	4.0	5.1
49	6.1	5.0	5.6	7.6	7.0	7.3	5.7	4.2	5.0
50	6.3	5.2	5.8	7.9	7.2	7.5	5.9	4.4	5.3
51	6.0	4.2	5.2	7.7	5.8	6.7	5.6	3.6	4.8
52	6.0	4.2	5.2	7.8	5.5	6.6	5.5	3.7	4.7
53	5.8	3.9	5.0	7.7	5.5	6.6	5.3	3.3	4.5
54	5.3	3.8	4.6	7.0	5.6	6.2	4.9	3.1	4.1
55	4.9	4.0	4.5	6.2	5.9	6.0	4.6	3.4	4.1
56	4.7	3.6	4.2	6.6	4.8	5.7	4.3	3.2	3.8
57	4.5	3.6	4.1	5.8	4.9	5.3	4.1	3.2	3.7
58	4.0	3.3	3.7	5.2	5.0	5.1	3.8	2.8	3.4
59	3.8	3.1	3.5	5.1	5.2	5.2	3.6	2.5	3.1
Total	44.9	52.9	48.8	47.6	54.3	51.0	43.8	52.2	47.8

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

Table C.5: Distribution (%) of the resident population aged 3 years and above by level of education, sex and age

	Never attended School	Pre-nursery/ECD	Nursery	Primary	INGOBOKA/Vocational	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	University	Not Stated	Total	Counts
Female											
3-4	53.2	25.5	21.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	353,443
5-9	14.6	4.2	9.5	71.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	847,616
10-14	2.6		0.2	90.4	0.0	6.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	100	775,575
15-19	3.0		0.1	50.8	0.7	34.6	10.4	0.4	0.0	100	759,178
20-24	4.2		0.1	47.3	0.8	20.5	21.4	5.7	0.0	100	602,006
25-29	5.9		0.1	49.0	0.5	17.9	18.6	8.0	0.0	100	512,713
30-34	11.1		0.1	56.1	0.4	8.9	14.5	8.7	0.0	100	485,003
35-39	17.8		0.2	64.9	0.5	3.8	6.3	6.6	0.0	100	444,670
40-44	19.9		0.2	67.2	0.6	3.5	4.0	4.8	0.0	100	378,154
45-49	23.7		0.1	61.8	2.3	4.7	3.5	3.8	0.0	100	263,941
50-54	30.0		0.1	56.8	3.6	4.0	2.8	2.7	0.0	100	215,118
55-59	42.0		0.1	48.3	3.0	2.8	2.2	1.6	0.0	100	174,400
60-64	48.7		0.1	45.9	1.7	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.0	100	174,208
65-69	55.2		0.1	40.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.0	100	121,903
70-74	66.5		0.1	30.4	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.0	100	86,861
75-79	71.5		0.1	26.1	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.0	100	49,329
80-84	76.2		0.1	22.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	100	37,591
85+	83.3		0.1	15.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	100	36,570
Total	17.8	2.0	2.6	56.9	0.7	10.0	7.0	3.0	0.0	100	6,318,279
Male											
3-4	56.3	24.1	19.6		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	354,213
5-9	16.7	4.1	9.4	69.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	849,389
10-14	3.7		0.2	91.7	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	775,772
15-19	4.2		0.1	59.3	0.7	27.7	7.7	0.3	0.0	100	750,163
20-24	5.4		0.1	51.5	1.0	17.2	18.6	6.2	0.0	100	572,543
25-29	6.6		0.1	51.1	0.9	14.3	17.1	9.9	0.0	100	494,594
30-34	10.1		0.1	53.4	0.8	8.7	15.2	11.6	0.0	100	465,744
35-39	14.9		0.1	61.8	0.8	4.5	8.2	9.6	0.0	100	425,313
40-44	16.8		0.1	65.0	1.2	4.3	5.2	7.2	0.1	100	346,800
45-49	18.0		0.2	59.8	3.3	6.1	5.6	7.0	0.1	100	215,314
50-54	21.5		0.1	57.5	4.4	5.3	5.2	5.9	0.1	100	178,670
55-59	29.5		0.1	54.5	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.3	0.1	100	142,329
60-64	33.0		0.1	57.7	1.8	2.3	2.7	2.4	0.1	100	136,793
65-69	32.4		0.1	59.7	1.3	2.0	2.4	2.0	0.0	100	92,098
70-74	37.1		0.1	55.9	0.9	2.0	2.2	1.8	0.0	100	60,277
75-79	40.4		0.1	52.7	0.7	2.2	2.4	1.4	0.0	100	28,476
80-84	43.4		0.1	51.4	0.7	1.8	1.8	0.8	0.0	100	20,408
85+	50.9		0.1	45.4	0.5	1.1	1.4	0.5	0.0	100	18,415
Total	14.9	2.0	2.6	59.8	0.9	8.8	6.9	4.1	0.0	100	5,927,311
Both sexes											
3-4	54.8	24.8	20.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	707,656
5-9	15.7	4.1	9.5	70.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,697,005
10-14	3.1		0.2	91.0	0.0	5.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100	1,551,347
15-19	3.6		0.1	55.0	0.7	31.2	9.1	0.4	0.0	100	1,509,341
20-24	4.8		0.1	49.3	0.9	18.9	20.1	5.9	0.0	100	1,174,549
25-29	6.3		0.1	50.0	0.7	16.1	17.8	8.9	0.0	100	1,007,307
30-34	10.6		0.1	54.8	0.6	8.8	14.9	10.1	0.0	100	950,747
35-39	16.4		0.1	63.3	0.6	4.1	7.3	8.1	0.0	100	869,983
40-44	18.4		0.2	66.1	0.9	3.9	4.6	5.9	0.0	100	724,954
45-49	21.2		0.2	60.9	2.8	5.3	4.4	5.2	0.0	100	479,255
50-54	26.2		0.1	57.1	3.9	4.6	3.9	4.1	0.0	100	393,788
55-59	36.4		0.1	51.1	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	0.0	100	316,729
60-64	41.8		0.1	51.0	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.5	0.0	100	311,001
65-69	45.4		0.1	48.7	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.2	0.0	100	214,001
70-74	54.4		0.1	40.8	0.9	1.3	1.5	0.9	0.0	100	147,138
75-79	60.1		0.1	35.8	0.7	1.2	1.4	0.7	0.0	100	77,805
80-84	64.7		0.1	32.4	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.0	100	57,999
85+	72.5		0.1	25.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.0	100	54,985
Total	16.4	2.0	2.6	58.3	0.8	9.4	6.9	3.5	0.0	100	12,245,590

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

Table C.6: Distribution (%) of the female population aged 3 years and above by level of education as compared to male by province and area of residence

	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Rwanda									
Never attended School	17.8	14.9	16.4	12.1	10.7	11.4	19.9	16.6	18.3
Pre-nursery/ECD	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.4	2.5	2.5
Nursery	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	2.2	2.2	2.2
Primary	56.9	59.8	58.3	48.0	48.9	48.5	60.2	64.2	62.1
INGOBOKA/Vocational	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7
Lower secondary	10.0	8.8	9.4	12.8	11.6	12.2	9.0	7.6	8.3
Upper secondary	7.0	6.9	6.9	13.2	12.8	13.0	4.7	4.5	4.6
University	3.0	4.1	3.5	8.5	10.5	9.5	1.0	1.6	1.2
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	6,318,279	5,927,311	12,245,590	1,704,796	1,711,845	3,416,641	4,613,483	4,215,466	8,828,949
City of Kigali									
Never attended School	10.1	9.0	9.6	9.0	7.9	8.4	18.1	15.9	16.9
Pre-nursery/ECD	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.9	1.7	1.8
Nursery	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.6	2.1	1.7	1.9
Primary	46.3	46.7	46.5	44.2	44.2	44.2	60.1	62.6	61.4
INGOBOKA/Vocational	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.9
Lower secondary	13.4	12.1	12.7	13.9	12.6	13.3	9.9	8.6	9.2
Upper secondary	14.1	14.2	14.1	15.4	15.5	15.4	5.5	5.9	5.7
University	11.0	12.9	11.9	12.4	14.4	13.4	1.5	2.6	2.1
Not Stated	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	791,034	822,537	1,613,571	688,423	713,962	1,402,385	102,611	108,575	211,186
Southern Province									
Never attended School	17.6	15.8	16.8	11.1	12.3	11.7	18.7	16.5	17.6
Pre-nursery/ECD	2.2	2.3	2.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.4	2.5	2.5
Nursery	2.2	2.3	2.2	4.0	3.8	3.9	1.9	2.0	1.9
Primary	59.4	63.0	61.2	49.4	51.5	50.5	61.1	65.2	63.0
INGOBOKA/Vocational	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.1
Lower secondary	9.6	8.0	8.8	12.3	10.5	11.4	9.2	7.5	8.4
Upper secondary	5.8	4.8	5.3	12.6	10.2	11.4	4.7	3.8	4.3
University	2.0	2.6	2.3	8.4	9.3	8.8	1.0	1.4	1.2
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	1,444,294	1,337,708	2,782,002	204,208	207,930	412,138	1,240,086	1,129,778	2,369,864
Western Province									
Never attended School	20.9	16.8	18.9	17.5	14.2	15.9	21.8	17.6	19.8
Pre-nursery/ECD	2.4	2.5	2.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.7	2.9	2.8
Nursery	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.8	2.9	2.9	1.9	2.0	2.0
Primary	57.5	61.1	59.2	51.1	52.4	51.8	59.2	63.6	61.3
INGOBOKA/Vocational	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
Lower secondary	8.9	8.1	8.5	11.5	11.1	11.3	8.2	7.2	7.7
Upper secondary	6.0	6.1	6.1	10.8	11.0	10.9	4.7	4.7	4.7
University	1.7	2.6	2.1	4.7	6.6	5.6	0.9	1.4	1.1
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	1,402,890	1,275,414	2,678,304	303,036	286,503	589,539	1,099,854	988,911	2,088,765
Northern Province									
Never attended School	17.6	13.4	15.6	13.5	10.3	12.0	18.5	14.1	16.4
Pre-nursery/ECD	2.4	2.6	2.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.7	2.9	2.8
Nursery	2.5	2.7	2.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	2.3	2.4	2.3
Primary	58.0	63.0	60.4	48.7	51.5	50.1	60.0	65.4	62.5
INGOBOKA/Vocational	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7
Lower secondary	10.2	8.4	9.3	12.6	11.1	11.9	9.8	7.8	8.8
Upper secondary	6.4	6.0	6.2	13.0	11.8	12.4	5.1	4.8	4.9
University	2.0	3.2	2.6	6.5	9.3	7.9	1.1	1.9	1.5
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	994,038	901,190	1,895,228	169,518	157,498	327,016	824,520	743,692	1,568,212
Eastern Province									

	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Never attended School	19.0	16.3	17.7	13.6	12.6	13.1	20.4	17.4	18.9
Pre-nursery/ECD	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.0	2.1	2.1
Nursery	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	2.6	2.6	2.6
Primary	58.6	60.9	59.7	51.9	52.7	52.3	60.3	63.2	61.7
INGOBOKA/Vocational	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5
Lower secondary	9.6	8.6	9.1	12.3	10.9	11.6	9.0	7.9	8.5
Upper secondary	5.8	6.0	5.9	11.3	11.0	11.2	4.4	4.6	4.5
University	1.7	2.7	2.2	5.2	7.0	6.1	0.9	1.5	1.2
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	1,686,023	1,590,462	3,276,485	339,611	345,952	685,563	1,346,412	1,244,510	2,590,922

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

Table C. 7: Distribution of the female working population aged 16 and above by highest level of education compared to males by area of residence (%)

	Female		Male		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Rwanda						
Never attended School	787,441	18.8	504,494	13.3	1,291,935	16.2
Nursery	4,895	0.1	4,810	0.1	9,705	0.1
Primary	2,190,892	52.4	2,127,917	56.1	4,318,809	54.1
INGOBOKA/Vocational	43,806	1.0	51,225	1.4	95,031	1.2
Lower secondary	528,950	12.6	449,037	11.8	977,987	12.3
Upper secondary	439,310	10.5	407,142	10.7	846,452	10.6
University	189,079	4.5	245,369	6.5	434,448	5.4
Not Stated	405	0.0	1,360	0.0	1,765	0.0
Total	4,184,778	100.0	3,791,354	100.0	7,976,132	100.0
Urban						
Never attended School	124,008	10.6	93,780	7.9	217,788	9.2
Nursery	1,296	0.1	1,361	0.1	2,657	0.1
Primary	483,699	41.2	503,789	42.5	987,488	41.9
INGOBOKA/Vocational	14,301	1.2	18,286	1.5	32,587	1.4
Lower secondary	181,100	15.4	168,922	14.2	350,022	14.8
Upper secondary	223,261	19.0	218,475	18.4	441,736	18.7
University	145,096	12.4	179,929	15.2	325,025	13.8
Not Stated	235	0.0	898	0.1	1,133	0.0
Total	1,172,996	100.0	1,185,440	100.0	2,358,436	100.0
Rural						
Never attended School	663,433	22.0	410,714	15.8	1,074,147	19.1
Nursery	3,599	0.1	3,449	0.1	7,048	0.1
Primary	1,707,193	56.7	1,624,128	62.3	3,331,321	59.3
INGOBOKA/Vocational	29,505	1.0	32,939	1.3	62,444	1.1
Lower secondary	347,850	11.5	280,115	10.7	627,965	11.2
Upper secondary	216,049	7.2	188,667	7.2	404,716	7.2
University	43,983	1.5	65,440	2.5	109,423	1.9
Not Stated	170	0.0	462	0.0	632	0.0
Total	3,011,782	100.0	2,605,914	100.0	5,617,696	100.0

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

Table C. 8: Distribution of the female working population aged 16 and above by language literacy⁷ as compared to males

	Count			Percentage		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Kinyarwanda only	2,239,628	2,052,065	4,291,693	53.5	54.1	53.8
English only	1,670	2,052	3,722	0.0	0.1	0.0
French only	436	507	943	0.0	0.0	0.0
Swahili only	1,038	892	1,930	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kinyarwanda and English	572,480	518,679	1,091,159	13.7	13.7	13.7
Kinyarwanda and French	74,314	79,252	153,566	1.8	2.1	1.9
Kinyarwanda and Swahili	21,979	38,307	60,286	0.5	1.0	0.8
Kinyarwanda, English and French	158,407	172,720	331,127	3.8	4.6	4.2
Kinyarwanda, English and Swahili	30,717	47,010	77,727	0.7	1.2	1.0
Kinyarwanda, English, French and Swahili	43,642	82,129	125,771	1.0	2.2	1.6
Other	40,603	70,525	111,128	1.0	1.9	1.4
None	999,386	725,798	1,725,184	23.9	19.1	21.6
Not stated	478	1,418	1,896	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rwanda	4,184,778	3,791,354	7,976,132	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Table C. 9: Employment to population ratio among female population aged 16 years and over by level of education attended as compared to male

	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Female	Male	Both sexes	Female	Male	Both sexes	Female	Male	Both sexes
Rwanda	40.2	52.4	45.9	44.8	62.7	53.5	38.3	47.9	42.7
City of Kigali	45.0	65.6	55.4	46.0	66.8	56.6	37.3	55.5	46.1
Never attended School	32.8	52.8	41.3	32.7	54.9	42.3	32.8	46.8	38.6
Nursery	38.8	58.8	48.0	37.7	58.3	47.2	55.0	67.7	60.6
Primary	47.6	70.3	59.3	49.2	72.8	61.3	39.8	57.7	48.8
INGOBOKA/Vocational	43.0	68.8	57.9	43.1	70.2	58.8	41.9	57.0	50.0
Lower secondary	39.8	59.4	49.2	40.8	60.3	50.3	30.0	48.1	38.1
Upper secondary	40.1	60.5	50.4	40.3	60.7	50.6	35.8	56.7	45.7
University	55.9	69.2	63.1	56.0	69.2	63.2	52.0	69.0	61.7
Southern Province	37.6	49.0	42.9	45.3	60.7	52.5	36.4	46.9	41.2
Never attended School	33.7	45.6	38.4	33.9	51.4	41.0	33.6	45.1	38.2
Nursery	36.3	45.0	40.7	30.4	33.3	32.0	37.0	46.6	41.8
Primary	40.0	50.7	45.2	49.3	64.7	56.7	38.9	49.0	43.7
INGOBOKA/Vocational	41.1	57.9	49.8	47.2	67.9	58.0	39.7	55.6	47.9
Lower secondary	27.7	36.7	31.6	34.7	46.0	39.8	26.2	34.6	29.8
Upper secondary	36.2	45.9	40.4	38.5	52.0	44.4	35.3	43.2	38.6
University	60.2	69.4	65.1	63.1	75.0	69.3	56.2	62.7	59.9
Western Province	37.6	47.9	42.3	41.7	55.7	48.2	36.5	45.6	40.6
Never attended School	34.8	44.5	38.3	39.2	51.7	43.6	34.0	43.2	37.3
Nursery	37.4	45.8	41.1	43.6	53.0	47.9	36.2	44.3	39.7
Primary	40.8	50.5	45.5	47.5	61.5	54.1	39.3	48.1	43.5
INGOBOKA/Vocational	35.2	50.1	43.0	40.5	58.2	50.0	33.5	47.5	40.7
Lower secondary	28.2	36.1	31.8	30.3	41.1	35.5	27.4	34.0	30.3
Upper secondary	34.4	45.1	39.4	34.6	49.0	41.5	34.2	42.5	38.1
University	52.0	63.1	58.4	51.3	66.0	59.6	53.0	59.3	56.7
Northern Province	38.2	48.3	42.9	43.6	58.0	50.3	37.1	46.2	41.3
Never attended School	33.3	41.0	36.0	36.8	47.4	40.4	32.9	40.2	35.5
Nursery	43.3	45.8	44.5	30.2	37.0	33.7	45.8	47.6	46.7
Primary	40.7	49.9	45.2	48.0	62.2	54.8	39.6	48.0	43.7
INGOBOKA/Vocational	37.6	51.9	45.2	43.8	61.5	53.1	36.1	49.7	43.3
Lower secondary	31.7	40.3	35.4	36.4	47.3	41.2	30.4	38.3	33.8
Upper secondary	37.9	49.0	42.9	38.8	53.0	45.1	37.4	47.0	41.8
University	55.7	64.9	61.0	56.0	68.0	62.7	55.4	61.7	59.2
Eastern Province	43.2	53.2	47.9	45.4	61.6	53.1	42.6	51.0	46.5
Never attended School	39.2	49.0	43.0	39.6	55.0	45.6	39.1	48.0	42.6
Nursery	52.1	58.0	54.9	40.7	58.7	49.3	54.8	57.8	56.2
Primary	47.1	55.8	51.3	50.5	65.3	57.7	46.4	53.9	50.0
INGOBOKA/Vocational	44.3	59.3	52.4	45.0	65.7	56.5	44.1	56.8	50.8
Lower secondary	33.9	42.9	38.1	36.3	50.7	42.9	33.2	40.3	36.4
Upper secondary	37.8	50.1	43.7	38.8	56.8	47.1	37.1	46.4	41.7
University	55.4	67.5	62.4	57.6	72.8	66.1	52.0	61.1	57.6

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

⁷ Literacy means here being able to read, to write and to understand any language

Table C. 10: Employment to population ratio among female population aged 19 years and over by highest certificate obtained and area of residence as compared to male

	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Female	Male	Both sexes	Female	Male	Both sexes	Female	Male	Both sexes
Rwanda	42.5	56.7	49.1	47.2	67.4	57.1	40.7	51.9	45.8
City of Kigali	46.9	69.7	58.6	47.8	70.8	59.7	39.8	59.8	49.5
Primary school certificate	48.2	74.0	61.5	49.3	75.4	63.0	40.8	63.0	51.5
Post primary certificate (CE/FM/TVET I\TVET II)	44.8	70.5	59.2	44.7	71.3	59.7	45.9	61.4	54.1
EMA/ENTA	28.4	51.6	39.5	26.6	52.5	39.2	66.7	0.0	50.0
O'level Certificate	41.4	64.5	53.1	42.0	65.1	53.7	33.8	56.6	44.7
A3/D4/D5	36.7	60.4	48.6	36.5	61.3	48.8	45.5	44.0	44.4
A2/D6/D7	43.9	63.2	53.9	43.9	63.1	53.9	43.9	65.1	54.3
TVET certificate III	39.7	65.2	55.3	39.4	65.0	54.9	75.0	71.4	72.0
TVET certificate IV	42.5	63.5	54.9	40.9	64.1	54.6	75.0	53.3	60.9
TVET certificate V	40.2	61.7	53.3	40.4	62.5	53.9	37.5	53.2	46.8
TVET advanced diploma (A1)	51.0	66.0	60.4	51.0	66.1	60.4	54.5	65.5	61.5
Diploma(A1): D6+2-3yrs	54.8	68.6	62.6	54.6	68.5	62.5	61.5	69.8	66.4
Bachelor(A0): D6+3-6yrs	62.9	77.3	70.5	62.9	77.3	70.5	59.0	78.6	70.2
Post Graduate Diploma	55.6	73.7	66.0	55.8	73.8	66.1	50.0	72.0	62.8
Masters: Bachelor+1-2yrs	66.9	81.1	75.4	67.2	81.3	75.6	43.2	66.7	57.2
Doctorate(PhD)	68.5	81.7	76.7	68.2	81.9	76.7	80.0	72.0	75.6
None	46.8	72.3	59.7	48.0	75.2	61.8	41.8	60.5	51.2
Southern Province	40.0	53.3	46.0	47.7	65.8	56.2	38.7	51.1	44.3
Primary school certificate	40.2	54.1	46.4	49.3	67.8	58.1	38.7	51.6	44.5
Post primary certificate (CE/FM/TVET I\TVET II)	41.8	61.0	51.6	48.1	71.5	60.2	40.3	58.3	49.4
EMA/ENTA	26.1	53.6	38.4	27.8	40.0	32.1	25.5	56.5	40.2
O'level Certificate	30.7	42.4	35.8	36.5	53.3	44.2	29.0	38.6	33.1
A3/D4/D5	41.7	50.2	45.7	43.5	56.3	49.1	40.7	47.6	44.1
A2/D6/D7	47.3	56.4	51.3	45.9	59.7	52.1	48.0	54.6	50.9
TVET certificate III	36.6	56.7	48.9	29.3	64.1	54.2	38.0	54.2	47.4
TVET certificate IV	25.2	47.0	38.5	26.7	54.8	43.1	24.7	44.4	36.8
TVET certificate V	35.1	52.0	45.0	33.0	57.2	46.7	36.0	49.9	44.2
TVET advanced diploma (A1)	64.7	70.2	68.1	65.8	71.2	68.9	63.4	69.4	67.4
Diploma(A1): D6+2-3yrs	69.9	72.7	71.4	69.2	74.3	71.7	70.9	71.2	71.1
Bachelor(A0): D6+3-6yrs	68.1	80.4	74.6	69.7	83.9	77.0	65.2	75.2	70.8
Post Graduate Diploma	64.1	69.3	66.8	73.3	78.8	76.3	60.0	64.3	62.2
Masters: Bachelor+1-2yrs	61.8	77.3	70.8	67.8	83.8	77.8	54.7	64.8	59.9
Doctorate(PhD)	72.0	85.8	80.5	72.8	88.0	82.6	71.0	81.9	77.2
None	41.6	54.0	47.6	48.1	66.9	57.1	40.9	52.7	46.6
Western Province	40.2	52.5	45.7	45.0	61.6	52.7	38.8	49.8	43.7
Primary school certificate	41.1	53.8	47.1	47.0	64.3	55.4	39.6	51.0	44.9
Post primary certificate (CE/FM/TVET I\TVET II)	36.6	52.7	44.8	41.2	60.6	51.1	34.9	49.7	42.5
EMA/ENTA	38.7	44.8	41.4	36.8	69.2	50.0	39.3	37.8	38.6
O'level Certificate	30.6	40.9	35.3	33.0	47.6	40.0	29.5	37.2	33.0
A3/D4/D5	39.9	52.9	47.6	39.0	57.5	47.9	40.9	50.7	47.4
A2/D6/D7	43.0	54.0	48.3	40.7	56.5	48.5	44.6	52.2	48.3
TVET certificate III	35.5	47.0	42.6	34.0	51.1	43.6	36.4	45.2	42.0
TVET certificate IV	26.4	33.5	30.9	21.8	35.3	29.2	33.3	32.1	32.5
TVET certificate V	29.4	48.2	41.0	36.1	49.4	44.4	26.3	47.6	39.4
TVET advanced diploma (A1)	56.1	63.2	60.3	52.5	64.8	59.6	62.5	60.8	61.5
Diploma(A1): D6+2-3yrs	63.5	69.1	66.8	59.9	68.6	64.7	69.3	69.9	69.6
Bachelor(A0): D6+3-6yrs	60.5	74.7	68.7	59.4	76.2	69.0	62.5	72.2	68.3
Post Graduate Diploma	51.6	67.2	60.4	50.8	70.3	62.5	52.5	62.9	57.9
Masters: Bachelor+1-2yrs	54.4	71.7	64.5	55.7	73.3	66.3	52.8	69.1	61.8
Doctorate(PhD)	68.8	80.4	75.9	73.7	84.1	79.9	58.6	74.5	68.9
None	43.1	54.6	48.5	50.0	66.3	57.5	41.6	52.1	46.5
Northern Province	40.3	51.9	45.6	46.3	63.0	54.0	39.0	49.5	43.8
Primary school certificate	40.5	53.2	46.4	48.3	66.7	57.0	39.1	50.7	44.5
Post primary certificate (CE/FM/TVET I\TVET II)	39.0	54.5	47.0	44.3	62.3	53.5	37.5	52.3	45.2
EMA/ENTA	47.6	48.8	48.2	83.3	44.4	60.0	41.7	50.0	45.7
O'level Certificate	33.9	45.4	38.9	38.0	52.9	44.6	32.5	42.6	36.8
A3/D4/D5	45.0	47.5	46.3	52.2	53.1	52.7	41.4	45.4	43.6
A2/D6/D7	45.9	56.1	50.7	43.5	57.9	50.1	47.4	55.1	51.1
TVET certificate III	31.8	49.4	43.2	43.3	66.2	58.9	29.7	45.8	40.0
TVET certificate IV	38.3	46.5	43.3	53.1	66.7	61.0	33.0	40.1	37.4

TVET certificate V	44.1	58.4	53.5	53.5	65.2	60.4	39.5	56.2	50.9
TVET advanced diploma (A1)	60.0	64.4	62.9	58.7	65.7	63.2	61.5	63.0	62.5
Diploma(A1): D6+2-3yrs	68.1	72.7	70.8	66.5	72.7	69.8	70.0	72.8	71.7
Bachelor(A0): D6+3-6yrs	65.7	77.8	72.7	64.7	78.9	72.6	67.3	76.6	72.9
Post Graduate Diploma	56.4	72.2	65.7	75.0	73.6	74.1	52.1	71.7	63.2
Masters: Bachelor+1-2yrs	55.2	70.1	64.1	56.1	74.1	67.3	54.1	64.0	59.7
Doctorate(PhD)	73.9	77.0	75.8	75.4	77.1	76.5	69.0	76.5	73.7
None	42.9	52.5	47.6	49.4	64.9	56.7	41.9	50.7	46.2
Eastern Province	45.8	57.6	51.3	48.0	66.6	56.8	45.3	55.1	49.8
Primary school certificate	47.5	58.8	52.9	50.1	68.8	59.1	46.9	56.1	51.3
Post primary certificate (CE/FM/TVET I\TVET II)	45.1	60.7	53.4	45.2	68.3	57.6	45.0	57.6	51.7
EMA/ENTA	52.9	70.5	62.5	45.5	52.6	48.8	58.6	78.6	70.4
O'level Certificate	36.6	48.8	42.4	38.5	57.7	47.5	35.8	44.8	40.1
A3/D4/D5	42.9	50.0	47.0	36.2	49.2	43.0	48.3	50.5	49.6
A2/D6/D7	46.1	58.4	52.2	45.1	62.8	53.5	46.9	55.4	51.3
TVET certificate III	39.7	61.9	53.3	44.9	67.7	59.0	37.3	59.0	50.6
TVET certificate IV	31.1	44.3	39.3	24.4	49.2	39.1	33.3	42.9	39.3
TVET certificate V	38.3	56.5	50.2	35.3	63.1	53.7	39.7	53.3	48.5
TVET advanced diploma (A1)	56.2	69.1	64.5	57.5	76.0	68.6	54.2	62.0	59.6
Diploma(A1): D6+2-3yrs	63.6	75.1	70.4	63.8	77.5	71.4	63.2	72.3	69.0
Bachelor(A0): D6+3-6yrs	63.8	78.2	72.1	65.8	83.4	75.6	60.3	70.9	66.7
Post Graduate Diploma	57.1	65.9	62.0	67.1	76.5	72.3	52.5	61.1	57.3
Masters: Bachelor+1-2yrs	58.4	74.4	67.8	63.1	82.3	74.6	51.8	62.5	57.9
Doctorate(PhD)	66.7	73.6	71.3	67.1	80.0	75.7	66.3	67.9	67.4
None	49.3	59.5	54.1	51.4	68.1	59.4	48.9	57.8	53.1

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

Table C. 11: Female Youth not in employment, education or training rate as compared to male by province, age groups and area of residence (NEET rate)

	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Total									
Total	43.8	34.9	39.5	38.3	25.0	32.0	46.4	39.3	43.0
City of Kigali									
16-20	23.9	22.3	23.2	22.0	19.9	21.1	39.3	37.5	38.4
21-24	41.5	25.8	33.9	40.2	25.0	32.8	57.0	35.7	46.7
25-30	48.4	23.4	35.7	47.7	22.8	34.9	56.2	30.9	44.0
Total	38.3	23.7	31.2	37.2	22.6	30.1	49.6	34.8	42.2
Southern Province									
16-20	33.8	36.4	35.1	21.4	22.7	22.0	36.2	38.5	37.4
21-24	52.8	40.7	47.0	43.8	30.5	37.7	54.8	42.7	49.0
25-30	54.0	36.9	45.9	48.4	26.0	37.9	55.2	39.2	47.7
Total	45.0	37.5	41.4	36.3	25.8	31.4	46.8	39.7	43.3
Western Province									
16-20	36.8	37.3	37.0	29.8	27.3	28.6	38.8	40.1	39.5
21-24	53.1	41.9	47.8	48.6	34.5	42.0	54.5	44.3	49.7
25-30	53.5	37.8	46.2	50.7	29.4	40.6	54.5	40.7	48.1
Total	46.3	38.5	42.6	41.8	29.8	36.1	47.8	41.3	44.6
Northern Province									
16-20	36.2	37.6	36.9	26.4	26.4	26.4	38.3	39.8	39.0
21-24	51.4	41.2	46.6	45.4	31.7	39.2	52.9	43.3	48.3
25-30	52.7	37.9	45.7	48.6	27.6	38.9	53.8	40.6	47.5
Total	45.4	38.6	42.1	39.3	28.1	34.1	46.9	40.9	44.0
Eastern Province									
16-20	35.0	33.5	34.3	25.6	23.5	24.6	37.5	35.8	36.6
21-24	49.0	36.9	43.2	46.0	28.2	37.9	49.9	39.3	44.8
25-30	49.1	34.1	42.0	48.0	25.1	37.3	49.4	36.9	43.5
Total	43.1	34.5	38.9	38.8	25.2	32.5	44.4	36.9	40.7

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

Table C. 12: Female Youth not in employment, education or training (counts and rates) as compared to male by province, district and area of residence

	NEET (counts)									NEET Rate								
	Total			Urban			Rural			Total			Urban			Rural		
	Female	Male	Both sexes	Female	Male	Both sexes	Female	Male	Both sexes	Female	Male	Both sexes	Female	Male	Both sexes	Female	Male	Both sexes
Rwanda	797,581	595,770	1,393,351	225,337	133,555	358,892	572,244	462,215	1,034,459	43.8	34.9	39.5	38.3	25.0	32.0	46.4	39.3	43.0
City of Kigali	112,617	66,098	178,715	99,476	56,940	156,416	13,141	9,158	22,299	38.3	23.7	31.2	37.2	22.6	30.1	49.6	34.8	42.2
Nyarugenge	22,915	13,531	36,446	20,253	12,072	32,325	2,662	1,459	4,121	38.3	22.5	30.4	37.4	22.3	29.8	46.9	24.8	35.7
Gasabo	58,270	33,784	92,054	48,146	26,366	74,512	10,124	7,418	17,542	40.2	24.9	32.8	38.6	22.7	31.0	49.9	37.4	43.7
Kicukiro	31,432	18,783	50,215	31,077	18,502	49,579	355	281	636	35.2	22.7	29.2	35.1	22.5	29.0	63.7	50.4	57.1
Southern Province	168,793	134,837	303,630	23,154	14,232	37,386	145,639	120,605	266,244	45.0	37.5	41.4	36.3	25.8	31.4	46.8	39.7	43.3
Nyanza	19,497	15,661	35,158	1,620	959	2,579	17,877	14,702	32,579	44.7	36.8	40.8	32.1	21.9	27.4	46.4	38.5	42.4
Gisagara	23,032	19,436	42,468	712	558	1,270	22,320	18,878	41,198	47.3	40.6	44.0	40.2	32.4	36.4	47.5	40.9	44.2
Nyaruguru	19,209	16,399	35,608	352	275	627	18,857	16,124	34,981	47.8	41.2	44.5	32.6	25.0	28.7	48.2	41.7	45.0
Huye	20,127	15,740	35,867	3,118	1,780	4,898	17,009	13,960	30,969	44.2	36.1	40.2	30.4	20.2	25.7	48.3	40.0	44.2
Nyamagabe	20,167	16,503	36,670	2,517	1,821	4,338	17,650	14,682	32,332	40.1	34.7	37.5	41.5	33.6	37.8	39.9	34.8	37.4
Ruhango	20,728	16,798	37,526	2,111	1,306	3,417	18,617	15,492	34,109	47.7	40.1	44.0	37.3	27.0	32.6	49.3	41.9	45.6
Muhanga	21,065	16,023	37,088	4,167	2,325	6,492	16,898	13,698	30,596	46.2	38.4	42.5	32.1	22.2	27.7	51.8	43.9	47.9
Kamonyi	24,968	18,277	43,245	8,557	5,208	13,765	16,411	13,069	29,480	43.5	33.8	38.8	40.9	28.2	35.0	44.9	36.7	40.9
Western Province	179,880	137,774	317,654	39,176	25,245	64,421	140,704	112,529	253,233	46.3	38.5	42.6	41.8	29.8	36.1	47.8	41.3	44.6
Karongi	22,890	18,990	41,880	1,793	1,073	2,866	21,097	17,917	39,014	47.4	41.1	44.3	35.5	23.4	29.7	48.8	43.0	46.0
Rutsiro	22,715	18,102	40,817	1,222	776	1,998	21,493	17,326	38,819	45.0	39.1	42.2	41.5	29.5	35.8	45.2	39.7	42.6
Rubavu	35,918	23,886	59,804	19,889	11,987	31,876	16,029	11,899	27,928	46.2	33.6	40.2	44.2	29.8	37.4	48.9	38.6	43.9
Nyabihu	19,618	15,749	35,367	4,477	3,281	7,758	15,141	12,468	27,609	42.1	37.1	39.7	37.6	31.8	34.9	43.7	38.8	41.4
Ngororero	26,960	20,983	47,943	1,145	805	1,950	25,815	20,178	45,993	55.2	48.3	51.9	40.7	32.2	36.7	56.0	49.2	52.8
Rusizi	28,665	21,330	49,995	9,237	6,236	15,473	19,428	15,094	34,522	46.5	36.5	41.6	42.8	30.2	36.7	48.4	40.0	44.3
Nyamasheke	23,114	18,734	41,848	1,413	1,087	2,500	21,701	17,647	39,348	42.4	37.7	40.1	31.5	27.9	29.8	43.4	38.5	41.0
Northern Province	131,407	103,371	234,778	21,900	13,452	35,352	109,507	89,919	199,426	45.4	38.6	42.1	39.3	28.1	34.1	46.9	40.9	44.0
Rulindo	23,835	18,636	42,471	2,451	1,177	3,628	21,384	17,459	38,843	50.1	41.5	45.9	44.8	26.2	36.4	50.8	43.2	47.1
Gakenke	21,420	16,898	38,318	652	380	1,032	20,768	16,518	37,286	43.4	37.1	40.4	28.7	18.8	24.0	44.2	37.9	41.2
Musanze	31,253	21,938	53,191	14,916	8,861	23,777	16,337	13,077	29,414	43.6	34.3	39.2	39.6	27.7	34.1	48.1	40.8	44.6
Burera	25,246	22,187	47,433	2,121	1,862	3,983	23,125	20,325	43,450	43.7	40.7	42.3	35.9	33.6	34.8	44.6	41.5	43.1
Gicumbi	29,653	23,712	53,365	1,760	1,172	2,932	27,893	22,540	50,433	47.0	40.4	43.8	39.4	31.1	35.6	47.6	41.0	44.4
Eastern Province	204,884	153,690	358,574	41,631	23,686	65,317	163,253	130,004	293,257	43.1	34.5	38.9	38.8	25.2	32.5	44.4	36.9	40.7
Rwamagana	26,429	17,355	43,784	9,707	4,673	14,380	16,722	12,682	29,404	42.1	30.7	36.7	39.7	23.8	32.6	43.7	34.3	39.1
Nyagatare	34,340	27,486	61,826	8,153	5,538	13,691	26,187	21,948	48,135	38.2	31.9	35.1	36.1	26.3	31.4	38.9	33.8	36.4
Gatsibo	30,648	25,129	55,777	2,798	1,739	4,537	27,850	23,390	51,240	41.4	35.8	38.6	34.3	24.1	29.5	42.2	37.1	39.7
Kayanza	28,382	22,330	50,712	4,055	2,292	6,347	24,327	20,038	44,365	46.2	38.0	42.2	40.0	25.3	33.1	47.4	40.3	43.9
Kirehe	28,698	21,981	50,679	1,685	1,061	2,746	27,013	20,920	47,933	45.4	37.2	41.4	38.1	26.4	32.5	45.9	37.9	42.1
Ngoma	23,303	18,198	41,501	1,739	1,100	2,839	21,564	17,098	38,662	45.5	38.3	42.0	34.3	23.9	29.3	46.7	39.8	43.4
Bugesera	33,084	21,211	54,295	13,494	7,283	20,777	19,590	13,928	33,518	45.7	31.5	38.8	41.7	25.8	34.3	48.9	35.6	42.3

Table C. 13: Distribution (%) of the resident population aged 6-17 years by sex, school attendance and sector of residence

	Female					Male					Both Sexes				
	Currently attending	No longer attending	Never attended	Total	Counts	Currently attending	No longer attending	Never attended	Total	Counts	Currently attending	No longer attending	Never attended	Total	Counts
Rwanda	82.9	11.6	5.5	100	1,913,660	79.8	13.3	6.9	100	1,910,998	81.3	12.5	6.2	100	3,824,658
Nyarugenge															
Total	85.2	10.6	4.1	100	43,418	87	8.3	4.7	100	41,790	86.1	9.5	4.4	100	85,208
Gitega	85.7	11.8	2.5	100	2,964	90.1	7.6	2.4	100	2,631	87.8	9.8	2.4	100	5,595
Kanyinya	86.2	9.4	4.4	100	4,223	85.3	9.6	5.1	100	4,245	85.8	9.5	4.8	100	8,468
Kigali	84.4	10.4	5.3	100	7,629	83.6	9.6	6.7	100	7,609	84	10	6	100	15,238
Kimisagara	81.8	12.9	5.3	100	6,765	86.6	8.5	4.9	100	6,197	84.1	10.8	5.1	100	12,962
Mageregere	83.5	10.8	5.7	100	6,971	81.6	11.4	7	100	6,903	82.6	11.1	6.4	100	13,874
Muhima	85.5	12.1	2.4	100	2,052	89.9	7.8	2.3	100	1,883	87.6	10	2.4	100	3,935
Nyakabanda	87.1	10.6	2.3	100	3,316	93.2	4.7	2.1	100	3,105	90	7.7	2.2	100	6,421
Nyamirambo	87.7	9.4	2.9	100	6,454	90.5	6.1	3.5	100	6,214	89.1	7.7	3.2	100	12,668
Nyarugenge	89.2	8.4	2.3	100	1,623	92.2	6	1.8	100	1,627	90.7	7.2	2.1	100	3,250
Rwezamenyo	90.4	7.7	1.8	100	1,421	94	4.7	1.3	100	1,376	92.2	6.3	1.6	100	2,797
Gasabo															
Total	83	11.7	5.3	100	107,074	83.6	10.3	6.1	100	101,803	83.3	11	5.7	100	208,877
Bumbogo	82.4	12.1	5.5	100	14,506	83	10.5	6.5	100	14,106	82.7	11.3	6	100	28,612
Gatsata	83.4	12.6	4.1	100	5,164	86.1	9.7	4.2	100	4,859	84.7	11.2	4.2	100	10,023
Gikomero	86.6	8.4	5	100	3,176	77.9	15.1	7.1	100	3,241	82.2	11.8	6	100	6,417
Gisozi	81.8	13.1	5.1	100	8,266	86	9	5	100	7,552	83.8	11.2	5.1	100	15,818
Jabana	82.4	11.9	5.6	100	8,354	82.3	10.9	6.8	100	8,003	82.4	11.4	6.2	100	16,357
Jali	81.3	11.9	6.8	100	5,567	78.7	14.4	6.8	100	5,481	80	13.1	6.8	100	11,048
Kacyiru	86.4	12	1.6	100	2,660	90.8	6.9	2.3	100	2,600	88.6	9.5	1.9	100	5,260
Kimihurura	85.7	12.7	1.6	100	1,591	90.9	7.4	1.7	100	1,389	88.2	10.2	1.6	100	2,980
Kimironko	86.1	11	3	100	5,936	89.8	7.8	2.3	100	5,578	87.9	9.4	2.7	100	11,514
Kinyinya	84.6	10.8	4.6	100	15,073	87.7	7.2	5.1	100	13,584	86.1	9.1	4.8	100	28,657
Ndera	80.1	13.1	6.8	100	11,626	79.5	12.3	8.2	100	10,917	79.8	12.7	7.5	100	22,543
Nduba	82.1	11.5	6.4	100	9,674	80.8	11.4	7.8	100	9,393	81.5	11.5	7.1	100	19,067
Remera	84.3	11.6	4.1	100	3,856	88.1	7.8	4.1	100	3,509	86.1	9.8	4.1	100	7,365
Rusororo	83.5	10.6	5.9	100	8,070	84	9.3	6.7	100	7,879	83.8	9.9	6.3	100	15,949
Rutunga	83.5	10.4	6.2	100	3,555	74.7	16.7	8.6	100	3,712	79	13.6	7.4	100	7,267
Kicukiro															
Total	84.8	11.6	3.6	100	54,938	86.9	8.9	4.2	100	51,826	85.8	10.3	3.9	100	106,764
Gahanga	80.6	12.6	6.7	100	9,746	81.6	10.5	7.9	100	9,251	81.1	11.6	7.3	100	18,997
Gatenga	85.5	11	3.6	100	7,631	87.2	8.7	4.1	100	7,307	86.3	9.8	3.8	100	14,938
Gikondo	85.2	12.2	2.6	100	1,701	80.6	15.2	4.2	100	2,020	82.7	13.8	3.5	100	3,721
Kagarama	91.1	7.3	1.6	100	2,215	93	4.9	2	100	2,012	92	6.2	1.8	100	4,227

	Female					Male					Both Sexes				
	Currently attending	No longer attending	Never attended	Total	Counts	Currently attending	No longer attending	Never attended	Total	Counts	Currently attending	No longer attending	Never attended	Total	Counts
Kanombe	85.5	11.1	3.4	100	7,890	87.9	8.3	3.9	100	7,350	86.6	9.7	3.6	100	15,240
Kicukiro	85.4	14	0.6	100	1,320	90.6	8.2	1.2	100	1,111	87.8	11.4	0.9	100	2,431
Kigarama	87.2	10.3	2.5	100	7,085	91.4	5.8	2.7	100	6,883	89.3	8.1	2.6	100	13,968
Masaka	83.6	12.2	4.2	100	9,960	84.5	10.4	5.1	100	9,174	84	11.3	4.6	100	19,134
Niboye	87.5	10.9	1.6	100	2,363	92.2	6.3	1.5	100	2,258	89.8	8.6	1.6	100	4,621
Nyarugunga	85.2	13.6	1.2	100	5,027	90	8.8	1.2	100	4,460	87.5	11.4	1.2	100	9,487
Nyanza															
Total	84.3	10.5	5.2	100	54,135	77.9	15.1	7	100	55,912	81.1	12.8	6.1	100	110,047
Busasamana	89.9	7.5	2.6	100	7,323	87.4	8.8	3.7	100	7,328	88.7	8.1	3.2	100	14,651
Busoro	80.7	10.9	8.4	100	6,079	74	15.6	10.3	100	6,093	77.3	13.3	9.4	100	12,172
Cyabakamyi	86.2	10.5	3.4	100	3,483	79.3	15.9	4.8	100	3,676	82.6	13.3	4.1	100	7,159
Kibilizi	80.6	12.7	6.7	100	6,274	73.6	17.1	9.3	100	6,591	77	14.9	8	100	12,865
Kigoma	84	10.6	5.4	100	6,071	78.9	14.2	6.9	100	6,455	81.4	12.5	6.1	100	12,526
Mukingo	90.2	7.4	2.5	100	5,964	84.2	11.8	4	100	6,253	87.1	9.6	3.3	100	12,217
Muyira	83.8	11	5.3	100	6,411	76.1	16.6	7.3	100	6,763	79.8	13.8	6.3	100	13,174
Ntyazo	73.6	16	10.4	100	5,162	65.4	21.5	13.1	100	5,261	69.5	18.8	11.7	100	10,423
Nyagisozi	85.3	11.1	3.6	100	4,215	76.6	18	5.4	100	4,226	81	14.5	4.5	100	8,441
Rwabicuma	90.3	7.5	2.2	100	3,153	82.9	13.5	3.7	100	3,266	86.5	10.5	2.9	100	6,419
Gisagara															
Total	77.9	13.8	8.3	100	59,958	73	16.4	10.6	100	62,025	75.4	15.1	9.5	100	121,983
Gikonko	79	13.8	7.2	100	4,337	74.5	16.4	9.1	100	4,493	76.7	15.1	8.1	100	8,830
Gishubi	67.3	18.2	14.5	100	5,110	64.5	18.7	16.8	100	5,455	65.8	18.4	15.7	100	10,565
Kansi	84.9	9.9	5.2	100	3,331	78.2	14.2	7.6	100	3,365	81.5	12.1	6.4	100	6,696
Kibirizi	82.8	10.6	6.6	100	4,498	75.7	15.5	8.8	100	4,597	79.2	13.1	7.7	100	9,095
Kigembe	82	12.1	5.9	100	3,314	77.2	15.5	7.3	100	3,445	79.5	13.9	6.6	100	6,759
Mamba	71.8	16.4	11.9	100	6,855	65.9	18.8	15.4	100	7,041	68.8	17.6	13.6	100	13,896
Muganza	70.4	18.7	10.9	100	5,673	65.2	21.3	13.6	100	5,825	67.7	20	12.2	100	11,498
Mugombwa	84.5	10.1	5.4	100	5,747	81.5	11.9	6.6	100	5,940	83	11	6	100	11,687
Mukindo	74.5	16	9.5	100	4,886	69.2	18.6	12.2	100	5,058	71.8	17.3	10.9	100	9,944
Musha	77.3	14.5	8.2	100	4,366	72.1	17.3	10.7	100	4,503	74.7	15.9	9.5	100	8,869
Ndora	79.6	11.9	8.5	100	4,577	75.9	13.9	10.2	100	4,623	77.8	12.9	9.3	100	9,200
Nyanza	82.8	12.5	4.7	100	2,966	79.1	14.5	6.4	100	3,145	80.9	13.5	5.6	100	6,111
Save	85.1	10.4	4.4	100	4,298	79.8	13.7	6.5	100	4,535	82.4	12.1	5.5	100	8,833
Nyaruguru															
Total	84.3	9.6	6	100	49,462	79	13.2	7.8	100	49,920	81.7	11.4	6.9	100	99,382
Busanze	82.8	10.2	7	100	4,700	75.6	14.6	9.8	100	4,795	79.2	12.4	8.4	100	9,495
Cyahinda	84.5	10.1	5.5	100	3,941	79.5	14.5	5.9	100	3,937	82	12.3	5.7	100	7,878

	Female					Male					Both Sexes				
	Currently attending	No longer attending	Never attended	Total	Counts	Currently attending	No longer attending	Never attended	Total	Counts	Currently attending	No longer attending	Never attended	Total	Counts
Kibeho	88	6.8	5.2	100	3,737	82.6	10.8	6.6	100	3,876	85.3	8.9	5.9	100	7,613
Kivu	84	10.1	5.9	100	3,193	80.6	11.1	8.3	100	3,151	82.3	10.6	7.1	100	6,344
Mata	90	5.1	5	100	2,261	82.8	10.2	6.9	100	2,259	86.4	7.7	6	100	4,520
Muganza	86.3	8.5	5.2	100	3,275	80.3	12.6	7	100	3,251	83.3	10.6	6.1	100	6,526
Munini	90.2	6.2	3.7	100	3,088	84.7	10.1	5.2	100	3,103	87.4	8.2	4.4	100	6,191
Ngera	87.3	6.8	5.9	100	3,689	82.3	10.2	7.5	100	3,862	84.7	8.5	6.7	100	7,551
Ngoma	86.7	10.4	2.9	100	3,812	81.7	13.8	4.5	100	3,947	84.1	12.2	3.7	100	7,759
Nyabimata	81	11.6	7.5	100	3,001	77.4	13.9	8.8	100	3,003	79.2	12.7	8.1	100	6,004
Nyagisozi	83.9	11.6	4.5	100	3,020	78.9	15	6.1	100	3,177	81.3	13.3	5.3	100	6,197
Ruheru	71.3	16.2	12.5	100	4,688	67.4	18.7	14	100	4,452	69.4	17.4	13.2	100	9,140
Ruramba	87.5	8.5	4	100	2,731	81.2	12.6	6.3	100	2,642	84.4	10.5	5.1	100	5,373
Rusenge	84.4	8.9	6.6	100	4,326	77.5	13.5	9	100	4,465	80.9	11.3	7.8	100	8,791
Huye															
Total	85.3	10.5	4.2	100	52,964	81.1	13.1	5.8	100	53,436	83.2	11.8	5	100	106,400
Gishamvu	84.5	9.2	6.4	100	2,155	77.9	14.1	8	100	2,300	81.1	11.7	7.2	100	4,455
Huye	85.5	11.1	3.3	100	4,024	83.3	11.4	5.2	100	3,940	84.4	11.3	4.3	100	7,964
Karama	91.2	5.3	3.5	100	2,821	85.8	8.8	5.4	100	2,904	88.5	7.1	4.5	100	5,725
Kigoma	84.6	12	3.4	100	3,762	78.1	18.3	3.7	100	3,753	81.4	15.1	3.5	100	7,515
Kinazi	85.4	10.6	4	100	4,959	79.6	14.8	5.6	100	5,212	82.4	12.8	4.8	100	10,171
Maraba	84.7	10.9	4.4	100	3,882	78.1	16.6	5.3	100	3,958	81.4	13.8	4.9	100	7,840
Mbazi	85.8	10.4	3.9	100	5,115	81.7	12.7	5.6	100	5,166	83.7	11.6	4.7	100	10,281
Mukura	81.8	11.4	6.8	100	3,856	77.1	13.1	9.8	100	3,726	79.5	12.3	8.2	100	7,582
Ngoma	88.5	8.8	2.7	100	2,659	90.2	6.3	3.5	100	2,614	89.4	7.6	3.1	100	5,273
Ruhashya	86.5	9.3	4.2	100	3,584	81.4	12.3	6.3	100	3,624	83.9	10.8	5.2	100	7,208
Rusatira	79.5	14.1	6.4	100	4,300	74.5	17	8.5	100	4,505	76.9	15.6	7.5	100	8,805
Rwaniro	86.1	10.3	3.6	100	3,579	80.5	14.4	5.1	100	3,625	83.2	12.4	4.4	100	7,204
Simbi	87.7	10.2	2.1	100	3,334	82.5	13.8	3.8	100	3,433	85	12	2.9	100	6,767
Tumba	85.5	10.7	3.9	100	4,934	88.1	7.3	4.7	100	4,676	86.7	9	4.2	100	9,610
Nyamagabe															
Total	84.5	10.4	5.2	100	54,101	80	13	7	100	54,784	82.2	11.7	6.1	100	108,885
Buruhukiro	76.5	15.8	7.8	100	4,000	74.3	16.8	8.9	100	3,877	75.4	16.3	8.3	100	7,877
Cyanika	89.3	7.5	3.2	100	3,593	83.3	12.6	4.1	100	3,692	86.2	10.1	3.7	100	7,285
Gasaka	90.3	8.2	1.5	100	5,882	89.9	7.7	2.5	100	5,943	90.1	7.9	2	100	11,825
Gatare	78.5	12.7	8.8	100	2,560	62.8	23.4	13.8	100	2,992	70	18.5	11.5	100	5,552
Kaduha	82.7	10.3	7.1	100	3,343	78.7	12.5	8.9	100	3,501	80.6	11.4	8	100	6,844
Kamegeri	89.6	8.2	2.2	100	2,119	87.1	9.9	3	100	2,185	88.3	9.1	2.6	100	4,304
Kibirizi	87.6	9.4	3	100	3,299	85.2	11.1	3.7	100	3,421	86.4	10.3	3.3	100	6,720

	Female					Male					Both Sexes				
	Currently attending	No longer attending	Never attended	Total	Counts	Currently attending	No longer attending	Never attended	Total	Counts	Currently attending	No longer attending	Never attended	Total	Counts
Kibumbwe	86.3	9.4	4.3	100	2,105	82.2	12	5.8	100	2,159	84.2	10.7	5.1	100	4,264
Kitabi	83.3	9.8	6.9	100	4,395	78.3	11.8	9.9	100	4,237	80.9	10.8	8.4	100	8,632
Mbazi	92.3	5.9	1.8	100	1,868	86.9	9.9	3.2	100	1,801	89.6	7.9	2.5	100	3,669
Mugano	78.9	14.2	6.8	100	2,979	74.3	16.6	9.1	100	2,948	76.6	15.4	8	100	5,927
Musange	81.9	13.6	4.5	100	3,034	78.1	15.6	6.3	100	3,217	79.9	14.7	5.4	100	6,251
Musebeya	84.2	10.5	5.3	100	2,846	78.7	13.4	7.9	100	2,868	81.4	12	6.6	100	5,714
Mushubi	85.8	8.8	5.4	100	2,009	82.6	11.2	6.2	100	2,047	84.2	10	5.8	100	4,056
Nkomane	75.7	13.7	10.6	100	2,564	72	14.4	13.6	100	2,436	73.9	14.1	12.1	100	5,000
Tare	86.6	8.9	4.5	100	3,577	80.7	12.6	6.7	100	3,618	83.6	10.8	5.6	100	7,195
Uwinkingi	85.4	9	5.5	100	3,928	80.3	12.3	7.4	100	3,842	82.9	10.6	6.5	100	7,770
Ruhango															
Total	84.6	10.8	4.7	100	52,347	79.5	14.3	6.2	100	54,255	82	12.6	5.4	100	106,602
Bweramana	87.8	8.8	3.4	100	4,494	83.1	12.9	3.9	100	4,734	85.4	10.9	3.7	100	9,228
Byimana	88.3	9.6	2.1	100	5,471	82.8	13.9	3.3	100	5,416	85.6	11.7	2.7	100	10,887
Kabagali	88.1	7.8	4.1	100	3,924	80.9	13.7	5.4	100	4,009	84.5	10.8	4.8	100	7,933
Kinazi	80.8	12.4	6.8	100	7,856	76.6	13.9	9.5	100	8,221	78.6	13.2	8.2	100	16,077
Kinihira	85.1	11	3.9	100	3,824	76.5	18.4	5.1	100	3,914	80.8	14.7	4.5	100	7,738
Mbuye	80.4	13.3	6.3	100	6,640	75.7	16.4	7.8	100	7,033	78	14.9	7.1	100	13,673
Mwendo	88.1	8.5	3.4	100	3,722	82.8	13.5	3.6	100	3,883	85.4	11.1	3.5	100	7,605
Ntongwe	80.7	11.9	7.4	100	5,794	74.8	16.4	8.7	100	5,992	77.7	14.2	8.1	100	11,786
Ruhango	85.9	10.7	3.4	100	10,622	82.8	12.1	5.1	100	11,053	84.3	11.4	4.3	100	21,675
Muhanga															
Total	87.9	10.4	1.7	100	48,631	84	13.6	2.3	100	48,924	86	12	2	100	97,555
Cyeza	88.4	10.2	1.4	100	4,705	83.8	13.9	2.2	100	4,876	86.1	12.1	1.8	100	9,581
Kabacuzi	91.4	7.3	1.2	100	3,972	85	13.9	1.2	100	3,968	88.2	10.6	1.2	100	7,940
Kibangu	91.4	7.7	0.9	100	2,917	85.8	12.7	1.5	100	2,949	88.6	10.2	1.2	100	5,866
Kiyumba	90	9	1	100	3,095	87	11.5	1.5	100	3,064	88.5	10.3	1.2	100	6,159
Muhanga	86.7	12.2	1.2	100	4,063	79.3	19	1.7	100	4,207	82.9	15.6	1.5	100	8,270
Mushishiro	91.1	6.9	2	100	3,072	84.3	12.7	2.9	100	3,250	87.6	9.9	2.5	100	6,322
Nyabinoni	87.1	10.7	2.3	100	2,420	80.4	15.7	3.9	100	2,497	83.7	13.2	3.1	100	4,917
Nyamabuye	85.2	13.1	1.7	100	7,791	88.3	9.6	2.1	100	7,390	86.7	11.4	1.9	100	15,181
Nyarusange	87.5	9.8	2.7	100	4,076	79.4	16.2	4.4	100	4,319	83.4	13.1	3.5	100	8,395
Rongi	85.7	12.9	1.4	100	4,014	80.8	16.9	2.4	100	4,177	83.2	14.9	1.9	100	8,191
Rugendabari	89.7	9.4	0.9	100	2,434	82.5	16.2	1.3	100	2,465	86.1	12.8	1.1	100	4,899
Shyogwe	86.9	10.6	2.5	100	6,072	87.1	10.1	2.8	100	5,762	87	10.4	2.6	100	11,834
Kamonyi															
Total	87.4	9.8	2.8	100	64,060	82.8	13.5	3.8	100	64,758	85.1	11.6	3.3	100	128,818

	Female					Male					Both Sexes				
	Currently attending	No longer attending	Never attended	Total	Counts	Currently attending	No longer attending	Never attended	Total	Counts	Currently attending	No longer attending	Never attended	Total	Counts
Gacurabwenge	89.2	8.1	2.7	100	5,214	87.1	9.6	3.2	100	5,276	88.1	8.9	3	100	10,490
Karama	90.7	8.1	1.2	100	3,155	82.2	15.3	2.5	100	3,203	86.4	11.7	1.9	100	6,358
Kayenzi	91.6	6.8	1.6	100	3,444	84.9	13.3	1.8	100	3,425	88.3	10	1.7	100	6,869
Kayumbu	88.1	9.8	2.1	100	2,316	80.9	16.2	3	100	2,539	84.3	13.1	2.6	100	4,855
Mugina	84.5	10.9	4.5	100	6,988	79.8	14.2	5.9	100	7,197	82.2	12.6	5.2	100	14,185
Musambira	89	9.4	1.6	100	6,035	84.3	13.2	2.5	100	6,202	86.6	11.3	2.1	100	12,237
Ngamba	88.5	9.3	2.2	100	2,188	80.9	16.6	2.6	100	2,273	84.6	13	2.4	100	4,461
Nyamiyaga	87.3	9.7	3	100	6,933	81.6	13.7	4.7	100	7,385	84.3	11.8	3.9	100	14,318
Nyarubaka	86.6	10.7	2.7	100	4,107	81.8	14.5	3.7	100	4,171	84.2	12.6	3.2	100	8,278
Rugarika	85	11	4	100	8,456	81.4	13.8	4.8	100	8,651	83.2	12.4	4.4	100	17,107
Rukoma	90.5	7.2	2.4	100	5,546	82.7	13.9	3.4	100	5,484	86.6	10.5	2.9	100	11,030
Runda	85.1	12	3	100	9,678	84.7	11.8	3.5	100	8,952	84.9	11.9	3.2	100	18,630
Karongi															
Total	86.9	9.3	3.7	100	56,274	82.9	12.3	4.7	100	57,717	84.9	10.9	4.2	100	113,991
Bwishyura	90.3	7.2	2.5	100	5,933	88.2	8.4	3.4	100	6,139	89.2	7.8	3	100	12,072
Gashari	87.7	9.7	2.6	100	3,198	83.2	14.3	2.5	100	3,384	85.4	12	2.6	100	6,582
Gishyita	91.8	6.1	2.1	100	3,677	88	8.7	3.3	100	3,664	89.9	7.4	2.7	100	7,341
Gitesi	85.7	10	4.3	100	4,589	81.8	12.8	5.3	100	4,679	83.7	11.4	4.8	100	9,268
Mubuga	89	6.7	4.4	100	3,682	82.8	11.2	5.9	100	3,743	85.9	9	5.2	100	7,425
Murambi	88.7	9.4	1.8	100	3,441	82.9	14.6	2.5	100	3,477	85.8	12	2.2	100	6,918
Murundi	89	8.6	2.4	100	4,146	84.6	11.6	3.8	100	4,383	86.8	10.1	3.1	100	8,529
Mutuntu	84.9	9.9	5.2	100	3,819	79.5	12.8	7.7	100	3,897	82.2	11.4	6.4	100	7,716
Rubengeru	87.6	9.6	2.8	100	5,760	84.1	12.1	3.8	100	5,978	85.8	10.9	3.3	100	11,738
Rugabano	80.7	13.6	5.7	100	5,213	76.5	17.5	6.1	100	5,338	78.5	15.6	5.9	100	10,551
Ruganda	91	7	2	100	2,887	90	7.7	2.3	100	3,042	90.5	7.4	2.2	100	5,929
Rwankuba	85	9.9	5	100	5,789	81.6	12.1	6.3	100	5,782	83.3	11	5.6	100	11,571
Twumba	82	11.9	6	100	4,140	76.8	16.3	6.9	100	4,211	79.4	14.1	6.5	100	8,351
Rutsiro															
Total	80.4	13.1	6.6	100	56,444	77	14.8	8.2	100	56,903	78.7	13.9	7.4	100	113,347
Boneza	90.5	7.6	1.9	100	4,041	87.5	9.9	2.6	100	4,255	89	8.8	2.2	100	8,296
Gihango	85.9	11.2	2.8	100	4,173	82.1	13.6	4.3	100	4,209	84	12.4	3.6	100	8,382
Kigeyo	84.7	12.3	3	100	3,498	82.6	13.4	4.1	100	3,572	83.6	12.8	3.6	100	7,070
Kivumu	83.7	10	6.2	100	5,604	82.1	10.6	7.2	100	5,450	82.9	10.3	6.7	100	11,054
Manihira	76.2	17.6	6.2	100	3,016	74.4	17.8	7.8	100	2,938	75.3	17.7	7	100	5,954
Mukura	79.5	13.7	6.9	100	6,077	74.8	15.8	9.4	100	6,121	77.1	14.7	8.1	100	12,198
Murunda	74.2	15.4	10.5	100	3,553	69.9	16.9	13.2	100	3,753	72	16.2	11.9	100	7,306
Musasa	85.4	11.3	3.3	100	3,724	80.7	15.4	3.8	100	3,797	83.1	13.4	3.6	100	7,521

	Female					Male					Both Sexes				
	Currently attending	No longer attending	Never attended	Total	Counts	Currently attending	No longer attending	Never attended	Total	Counts	Currently attending	No longer attending	Never attended	Total	Counts
Mushonyi	84.7	12	3.3	100	3,360	80.8	15.3	3.9	100	3,423	82.8	13.7	3.6	100	6,783
Mushubati	87.7	9.3	2.9	100	4,856	82	13.3	4.7	100	5,021	84.8	11.3	3.8	100	9,877
Nyabirasi	66.7	16.8	16.5	100	5,550	63.5	16.6	19.9	100	5,430	65.1	16.7	18.2	100	10,980
Ruhango	75.6	17.1	7.3	100	4,741	72.7	17.7	9.6	100	4,872	74.1	17.4	8.5	100	9,613
Rusebeya	73.9	15.8	10.3	100	4,251	71.1	17.2	11.6	100	4,062	72.5	16.5	11	100	8,313
Rubavu															
Total	73.7	13.5	12.8	100	84,285	72.9	12.8	14.3	100	82,388	73.3	13.1	13.5	100	166,673
Bugeshi	72	15.1	12.9	100	5,368	69.2	15.8	15.1	100	5,220	70.6	15.5	14	100	10,588
Busasamana	60	17.4	22.6	100	6,624	59.5	15.5	25	100	6,439	59.7	16.5	23.8	100	13,063
Cyanzarwe	63.5	16.4	20.2	100	6,704	61.6	15.5	22.9	100	6,775	62.5	16	21.5	100	13,479
Gisenyi	86.1	11.1	2.8	100	6,233	89.6	7.4	3	100	5,834	87.8	9.3	2.9	100	12,067
Kanama	68.3	13.6	18.1	100	6,369	66.4	13.5	20	100	5,930	67.4	13.6	19	100	12,299
Kanzenze	73	14.6	12.4	100	3,753	72.2	15.3	12.5	100	3,673	72.6	14.9	12.5	100	7,426
Mudende	68.1	15.9	16	100	5,120	65.2	15	19.7	100	5,047	66.7	15.5	17.8	100	10,167
Nyakiriba	76.2	12	11.7	100	6,711	75.8	10.5	13.7	100	6,503	76	11.3	12.7	100	13,214
Nyamyumba	79.8	10.6	9.6	100	7,743	79.3	10.2	10.5	100	7,812	79.5	10.4	10	100	15,555
Nyundo	73.2	16.6	10.2	100	6,662	70	17.5	12.5	100	6,527	71.6	17	11.3	100	13,189
Rubavu	76.1	12.4	11.6	100	12,524	76.2	11.5	12.3	100	12,301	76.1	11.9	11.9	100	24,825
Rugerero	80.1	10.8	9	100	10,474	80.2	10.1	9.7	100	10,327	80.2	10.5	9.3	100	20,801
Nyabihu															
Total	83.4	11.3	5.3	100	49,586	79.3	13.5	7.2	100	49,120	81.4	12.4	6.2	100	98,706
Bigogwe	81.3	11.5	7.1	100	5,334	77.6	12.3	10	100	5,274	79.5	11.9	8.6	100	10,608
Jenda	82.4	11.6	6	100	6,640	79.2	13.5	7.3	100	6,619	80.8	12.5	6.7	100	13,259
Jomba	85.6	10.7	3.7	100	3,298	82.7	12.5	4.9	100	3,338	84.1	11.6	4.3	100	6,636
Kabatwa	86.1	9.1	4.8	100	3,281	81.8	11.6	6.7	100	3,062	84	10.3	5.7	100	6,343
Karago	79.9	12.2	7.9	100	3,938	74.9	15	10.1	100	3,971	77.4	13.6	9	100	7,909
Kintobo	90.4	7.6	2	100	2,301	83.5	12.5	4	100	2,256	87	10	3	100	4,557
Mukamira	85.6	9.8	4.6	100	4,926	83.4	11	5.6	100	4,932	84.5	10.4	5.1	100	9,858
Muringa	77.4	13.4	9.2	100	3,608	69.8	15.1	15	100	3,651	73.6	14.3	12.1	100	7,259
Rambura	79.9	11.9	8.2	100	4,391	74.4	15.5	10	100	4,377	77.2	13.7	9.1	100	8,768
Rugera	86.7	11	2.3	100	4,489	84.4	12.2	3.3	100	4,365	85.6	11.6	2.8	100	8,854
Rurembo	82.5	14.3	3.2	100	3,985	77.2	17.4	5.4	100	3,872	79.9	15.8	4.3	100	7,857
Shyira	88	10.7	1.4	100	3,395	85	13.3	1.7	100	3,403	86.5	12	1.5	100	6,798
Ngororero															
Total	81.6	13.5	4.9	100	58,250	78.4	15.6	6	100	57,620	80	14.5	5.5	100	115,870
Bwira	80.5	16.3	3.2	100	3,182	78.3	18.5	3.2	100	3,241	79.4	17.4	3.2	100	6,423
Gatumba	85.6	12.5	1.9	100	3,680	80.2	17.1	2.7	100	3,905	82.8	14.9	2.3	100	7,585

	Female					Male					Both Sexes				
	Currently attending	No longer attending	Never attended	Total	Counts	Currently attending	No longer attending	Never attended	Total	Counts	Currently attending	No longer attending	Never attended	Total	Counts
Hindiro	80.5	15.7	3.8	100	4,072	77.8	17.6	4.6	100	3,918	79.1	16.7	4.2	100	7,990
Kabaya	84.5	12	3.5	100	5,363	81.5	13.9	4.6	100	5,285	83	12.9	4	100	10,648
Kageyo	82.3	14.9	2.8	100	4,174	80.4	15.7	3.9	100	4,092	81.4	15.3	3.3	100	8,266
Kavumu	76.8	14.4	8.7	100	5,399	75.4	15	9.6	100	5,053	76.1	14.7	9.1	100	10,452
Matyazo	84.4	12.3	3.3	100	4,361	79.9	15.2	4.9	100	4,389	82.1	13.7	4.1	100	8,750
Muhanda	67.5	16.2	16.2	100	5,535	64.2	17.1	18.6	100	5,314	65.9	16.7	17.4	100	10,849
Muhororo	86.6	11.8	1.6	100	3,396	79.9	17.2	2.9	100	3,541	83.2	14.5	2.3	100	6,937
Ndaro	80.9	16.2	2.8	100	3,804	76.7	18.5	4.8	100	3,812	78.8	17.4	3.8	100	7,616
Ngororero	87.8	10.3	1.9	100	5,948	85.7	12	2.3	100	5,973	86.8	11.1	2.1	100	11,921
Nyange	88.4	9.6	2.1	100	3,850	82.2	15.1	2.7	100	3,804	85.3	12.3	2.4	100	7,654
Sovu	79.3	13.7	7	100	5,486	77.7	13.4	8.9	100	5,293	78.5	13.5	7.9	100	10,779
Rusizi															
Total	83.8	9.1	7.1	100	72,422	81.3	10.7	8	100	73,455	82.5	9.9	7.6	100	145,877
Bugarama	74.3	14.7	10.9	100	6,818	72.7	15.1	12.3	100	7,143	73.5	14.9	11.6	100	13,961
Butare	77.8	11.6	10.6	100	3,614	75.9	12.1	12	100	3,673	76.8	11.9	11.3	100	7,287
Bweyeye	81.8	8.3	9.9	100	2,901	78.4	9.7	11.9	100	2,951	80.1	9	10.9	100	5,852
Gashonga	83.4	9.9	6.7	100	3,846	78.5	13.8	7.7	100	4,068	80.9	11.9	7.2	100	7,914
Giheke	88.3	7.2	4.6	100	3,143	82.7	11.6	5.7	100	3,271	85.4	9.4	5.2	100	6,414
Gihundwe	87.4	8	4.5	100	5,827	86.7	8	5.3	100	6,000	87	8	4.9	100	11,827
Gikundamvura	84.2	7.9	7.9	100	3,604	82.9	8.5	8.6	100	3,549	83.6	8.2	8.2	100	7,153
Gitambi	88.2	7.6	4.2	100	3,862	85.1	9.6	5.3	100	3,873	86.6	8.6	4.8	100	7,735
Kamembe	87.5	8.6	3.9	100	3,854	89.9	6.6	3.4	100	3,711	88.7	7.6	3.6	100	7,565
Muganza	82.7	10.2	7.2	100	5,443	81.4	10.3	8.2	100	5,325	82.1	10.3	7.7	100	10,768
Mururu	83.9	8.8	7.3	100	4,431	81.5	11.7	6.8	100	4,591	82.7	10.3	7.1	100	9,022
Nkanka	86.5	9.3	4.2	100	3,124	84.7	11.2	4.2	100	3,280	85.6	10.2	4.2	100	6,404
Nkombo	71.7	11.2	17.1	100	3,114	69.5	12.6	17.9	100	3,208	70.6	11.9	17.5	100	6,322
Nkungu	85	9.9	5.1	100	3,073	79.4	15.1	5.5	100	3,038	82.2	12.5	5.3	100	6,111
Nyakabuye	89.2	6	4.7	100	4,960	85.6	8.2	6.2	100	4,841	87.4	7.1	5.4	100	9,801
Nyakarenzo	86.9	8.2	4.9	100	2,591	81.9	11.6	6.4	100	2,623	84.4	9.9	5.7	100	5,214
Nzahaha	85.5	6.6	7.9	100	4,659	82.9	8.2	8.9	100	4,881	84.2	7.4	8.4	100	9,540
Rwimbogo	86.8	7.5	5.7	100	3,558	83.9	8.9	7.3	100	3,429	85.4	8.2	6.5	100	6,987
Nyamasheke															
Total	87.7	8.5	3.8	100	67,997	84.5	10.7	4.8	100	68,029	86.1	9.6	4.3	100	136,026
Bushekeri	88.2	6.3	5.5	100	4,856	85.1	7.7	7.2	100	4,887	86.7	7	6.3	100	9,743
Bushenge	90.8	6.4	2.8	100	3,505	86.8	9.7	3.5	100	3,618	88.8	8	3.2	100	7,123
Cyato	80.6	13.5	6	100	3,954	79.7	13.6	6.7	100	3,830	80.2	13.5	6.3	100	7,784
Gihombo	87.3	8.9	3.8	100	4,951	84	11.1	4.9	100	4,861	85.7	10	4.4	100	9,812

	Female					Male					Both Sexes				
	Currently attending	No longer attending	Never attended	Total	Counts	Currently attending	No longer attending	Never attended	Total	Counts	Currently attending	No longer attending	Never attended	Total	Counts
Kagano	86.8	8.8	4.4	100	6,204	83.3	11.1	5.6	100	6,263	85.1	9.9	5	100	12,467
Kanjongo	85.6	10.5	3.9	100	6,172	83.3	12	4.7	100	6,082	84.4	11.3	4.3	100	12,254
Karambi	84.9	11.4	3.7	100	4,494	82.3	13.1	4.7	100	4,404	83.6	12.2	4.2	100	8,898
Karengera	85.7	10.1	4.2	100	4,820	82	12.8	5.2	100	4,901	83.8	11.4	4.7	100	9,721
Kirimbi	89.8	7.9	2.3	100	4,161	88	8.5	3.4	100	4,148	88.9	8.2	2.9	100	8,309
Macuba	90.6	6.4	3	100	5,307	87.4	8.9	3.7	100	5,194	89	7.6	3.4	100	10,501
Mahembe	89.4	7.4	3.1	100	3,109	85.7	10.1	4.1	100	3,184	87.6	8.8	3.6	100	6,293
Nyabitekeri	90.8	5.8	3.4	100	4,675	86.4	9.7	3.9	100	4,817	88.6	7.8	3.7	100	9,492
Rangiro	91.1	6.7	2.3	100	2,817	87.8	8.2	4.1	100	2,818	89.4	7.4	3.2	100	5,635
Ruharambuga	89.2	7	3.8	100	4,341	85.3	10.7	4	100	4,367	87.2	8.9	3.9	100	8,708
Shangi	87.2	8.5	4.3	100	4,631	82.5	12.5	5	100	4,655	84.8	10.5	4.6	100	9,286
Rulindo															
Total	86.1	11.2	2.7	100	50,820	82.4	14.2	3.4	100	50,486	84.3	12.7	3	100	101,306
Base	89.7	9.5	0.8	100	2,812	87.8	10.6	1.6	100	2,813	88.7	10	1.2	100	5,625
Burega	86.5	9.5	3.9	100	1,938	82.4	13.1	4.5	100	1,973	84.4	11.4	4.2	100	3,911
Bushoki	88.8	10.1	1.2	100	3,123	84.2	14.8	1.1	100	3,071	86.5	12.4	1.1	100	6,194
Buyoga	85	12.2	2.9	100	3,351	80.3	16.3	3.4	100	3,386	82.6	14.2	3.1	100	6,737
Cyinzuzi	87.5	10.4	2.1	100	2,278	81.3	15.6	3.1	100	2,352	84.4	13	2.6	100	4,630
Cyungo	86.2	11.4	2.3	100	2,245	82.8	13.8	3.4	100	2,109	84.6	12.6	2.8	100	4,354
Kinihira	85.1	13.4	1.5	100	2,286	81.2	16.3	2.5	100	2,261	83.2	14.8	2	100	4,547
Kisaro	85.4	11.9	2.7	100	3,122	80.2	16.5	3.3	100	3,150	82.8	14.2	3	100	6,272
Masoro	83.2	11.8	5	100	4,108	78.3	15.2	6.4	100	4,051	80.8	13.5	5.7	100	8,159
Mbogo	88	9.9	2	100	2,719	84.6	13.2	2.2	100	2,684	86.4	11.5	2.1	100	5,403
Murambi	84.4	11.7	3.9	100	3,993	81.4	13.4	5.2	100	4,054	82.9	12.6	4.5	100	8,047
Ngoma	88.2	9.6	2.2	100	1,875	84.5	13.2	2.2	100	1,914	86.3	11.4	2.2	100	3,789
Ntarabana	82.7	12.5	4.8	100	3,756	79.2	15.4	5.4	100	3,686	81	13.9	5.1	100	7,442
Rukozo	85.5	12.8	1.7	100	2,381	81.4	15.9	2.7	100	2,329	83.5	14.3	2.2	100	4,710
Rusiga	88.8	10	1.2	100	1,899	82.9	15.6	1.5	100	1,900	85.9	12.8	1.4	100	3,799
Shyorongi	85.5	11.3	3.2	100	6,194	85.4	11	3.6	100	5,973	85.4	11.2	3.4	100	12,167
Tumba	88.8	10.2	1	100	2,740	84.1	14.6	1.3	100	2,780	86.4	12.4	1.1	100	5,520
Gakenke															
Total	85	12.8	2.1	100	52,055	81.2	15.9	3	100	51,913	83.1	14.3	2.5	100	103,968
Busengo	85.1	13.5	1.4	100	3,131	81.7	16.3	2	100	3,094	83.4	14.9	1.7	100	6,225
Coko	88	10.9	1.1	100	2,295	83.6	15	1.4	100	2,369	85.7	13	1.3	100	4,664
Cyabingo	85.3	13.3	1.4	100	2,564	80.3	17.6	2.1	100	2,613	82.8	15.5	1.7	100	5,177
Gakenke	82.4	15.3	2.3	100	3,712	77.9	18	4.1	100	3,502	80.2	16.6	3.2	100	7,214
Gashenyi	83.2	14.7	2.1	100	3,161	81.2	16.7	2.1	100	3,210	82.2	15.7	2.1	100	6,371

	Female					Male					Both Sexes				
	Currently attending	No longer attending	Never attended	Total	Counts	Currently attending	No longer attending	Never attended	Total	Counts	Currently attending	No longer attending	Never attended	Total	Counts
Janja	84.2	13.7	2.1	100	2,378	79.8	17.8	2.4	100	2,268	82	15.7	2.2	100	4,646
Kamubuga	83.3	12.1	4.6	100	3,731	82	11.6	6.4	100	3,665	82.7	11.9	5.5	100	7,396
Karambo	84.1	14.2	1.7	100	1,902	79.6	18.1	2.3	100	1,918	81.8	16.2	2	100	3,820
Kivuruga	87.3	10.9	1.8	100	2,989	81.7	15.9	2.3	100	2,864	84.6	13.4	2.1	100	5,853
Mataba	79.1	17.4	3.5	100	2,242	75.4	19.7	4.9	100	2,241	77.2	18.6	4.2	100	4,483
Minazi	85.1	12.6	2.3	100	1,929	83.2	13.6	3.3	100	2,114	84.1	13.1	2.8	100	4,043
Mugunga	85.7	12.3	2	100	3,038	80.6	16.4	3.1	100	3,066	83.1	14.3	2.6	100	6,104
Muhondo	90.4	8.3	1.2	100	2,821	82.8	15	2.2	100	2,805	86.6	11.7	1.7	100	5,626
Muyongwe	87.9	10.7	1.4	100	2,349	83.5	14.6	1.9	100	2,304	85.7	12.6	1.7	100	4,653
Muzo	86	12.3	1.7	100	3,323	82.6	14.8	2.5	100	3,302	84.3	13.6	2.1	100	6,625
Nemba	80.4	17.7	1.9	100	2,442	79.2	18.5	2.3	100	2,393	79.8	18.1	2.1	100	4,835
Ruli	90.3	6.7	3	100	2,667	85.5	10.8	3.6	100	2,603	87.9	8.8	3.3	100	5,270
Rusasa	80.8	16.5	2.7	100	2,932	77.9	17.9	4.2	100	3,003	79.3	17.2	3.5	100	5,935
Rushashi	88.2	10.7	1.1	100	2,449	83.8	14.5	1.8	100	2,579	85.9	12.6	1.5	100	5,028
Musanze															
Total	82	13.5	4.6	100	68,004	79.4	14.7	5.9	100	66,183	80.7	14.1	5.2	100	134,187
Busogo	88.7	7.5	3.8	100	4,169	86.7	9.2	4.1	100	4,130	87.7	8.4	4	100	8,299
Cyuve	81.4	13.9	4.7	100	9,003	79.7	14.1	6.2	100	8,526	80.6	14	5.4	100	17,529
Gacaca	78.8	16	5.2	100	4,801	75.5	18	6.5	100	4,653	77.2	17	5.9	100	9,454
Gashaki	89.3	9.3	1.4	100	2,155	84.2	13.4	2.4	100	2,077	86.8	11.3	1.9	100	4,232
Gataraga	83.4	11.9	4.7	100	4,097	80.7	13.7	5.6	100	4,076	82.1	12.8	5.2	100	8,173
Kimonyi	75.3	17.4	7.2	100	3,097	72.6	17.9	9.5	100	3,033	74	17.7	8.4	100	6,130
Kinigi	80.6	15	4.4	100	4,676	77.3	16.5	6.2	100	4,624	79	15.7	5.3	100	9,300
Muhoza	85.4	11.5	3	100	8,384	86.9	10	3.1	100	7,826	86.1	10.8	3.1	100	16,210
Muko	79	15.8	5.2	100	3,735	77.9	15.6	6.5	100	3,703	78.5	15.7	5.8	100	7,438
Musanze	79.6	14.8	5.6	100	6,805	76.3	15.5	8.2	100	6,595	78	15.1	6.9	100	13,400
Nkotsi	84.9	12.7	2.4	100	2,530	83.5	13.8	2.7	100	2,522	84.2	13.3	2.5	100	5,052
Nyange	79.6	14.9	5.5	100	4,369	76	16.8	7.2	100	4,314	77.8	15.9	6.3	100	8,683
Remera	87	10.8	2.2	100	2,826	80.6	16.8	2.6	100	2,795	83.8	13.8	2.4	100	5,621
Rwaza	80.5	15.9	3.6	100	3,352	75.2	19.7	5.1	100	3,349	77.9	17.8	4.4	100	6,701
Shingiro	78.9	13.2	7.9	100	4,005	75.6	14.7	9.7	100	3,960	77.3	13.9	8.8	100	7,965
Burera															
Total	84.2	11.7	4	100	58,377	80.8	13.8	5.4	100	57,300	82.5	12.7	4.7	100	115,677
Bungwe	87	10.4	2.6	100	2,398	83.5	13.2	3.3	100	2,288	85.3	11.7	2.9	100	4,686
Butaro	80.1	14.7	5.2	100	5,616	76.6	17.1	6.2	100	5,682	78.4	15.9	5.7	100	11,298
Cyanika	84.1	11.1	4.8	100	6,944	79.5	13.2	7.4	100	6,625	81.9	12.1	6.1	100	13,569
Cyuru	85.6	10.5	3.9	100	2,211	83.5	12.2	4.3	100	2,237	84.5	11.4	4.1	100	4,448

	Female					Male					Both Sexes				
	Currently attending	No longer attending	Never attended	Total	Counts	Currently attending	No longer attending	Never attended	Total	Counts	Currently attending	No longer attending	Never attended	Total	Counts
Gahunga	78.4	14.9	6.7	100	4,364	74.5	17	8.5	100	4,092	76.5	15.9	7.6	100	8,456
Gatebe	84.3	11.9	3.8	100	2,707	83.1	11.5	5.4	100	2,732	83.7	11.7	4.6	100	5,439
Gitovu	91.5	6.6	1.9	100	1,755	87.4	8.7	3.9	100	1,731	89.5	7.7	2.9	100	3,486
Kagogo	85.5	10	4.5	100	3,645	82.1	11.5	6.4	100	3,577	83.8	10.7	5.5	100	7,222
Kinoni	88.1	10.2	1.7	100	2,667	84.5	12.8	2.7	100	2,641	86.3	11.5	2.2	100	5,308
Kinyababa	84.5	11	4.5	100	3,458	79.1	14.8	6.1	100	3,421	81.8	12.9	5.3	100	6,879
Kivuye	88	6.8	5.2	100	2,735	83.6	9	7.4	100	2,675	85.8	7.9	6.3	100	5,410
Nemba	85.6	10.3	4.1	100	3,278	81.7	14.1	4.2	100	3,191	83.7	12.2	4.1	100	6,469
Rugarama	84	12.7	3.3	100	3,965	82.1	13.6	4.3	100	3,932	83	13.2	3.8	100	7,897
Rugengabari	88.1	10.1	1.7	100	3,316	86.6	10.4	2.9	100	3,153	87.4	10.3	2.3	100	6,469
Ruhunde	77	18.4	4.6	100	2,920	73	21.4	5.6	100	2,953	75	19.9	5.1	100	5,873
Rusarabuye	85.7	11.8	2.4	100	3,052	83.6	13	3.4	100	3,108	84.6	12.4	2.9	100	6,160
Rwerere	84.7	11.8	3.6	100	3,346	80.8	14.3	4.9	100	3,262	82.7	13	4.2	100	6,608
Gicumbi															
Total	84.4	11.7	3.9	100	63,840	79.7	15.1	5.2	100	63,345	82	13.4	4.6	100	127,185
Bukure	83.5	10.9	5.6	100	3,124	79.2	14.1	6.8	100	3,162	81.3	12.5	6.2	100	6,286
Bwisige	87.2	9.2	3.6	100	2,474	81.4	13.8	4.8	100	2,304	84.4	11.4	4.2	100	4,778
Byumba	84	11.8	4.2	100	5,811	81	14.4	4.6	100	5,688	82.5	13.1	4.4	100	11,499
Cyumba	85.1	10.3	4.6	100	2,573	79.9	13.9	6.2	100	2,594	82.5	12.1	5.4	100	5,167
Giti	79.9	13.4	6.7	100	2,637	71.8	19.1	9.1	100	2,638	75.8	16.3	7.9	100	5,275
Kageyo	86	11.1	2.8	100	2,942	81.5	14.5	4	100	2,980	83.7	12.9	3.4	100	5,922
Kaniga	84.8	11	4.1	100	2,340	80.5	13.9	5.6	100	2,241	82.7	12.4	4.9	100	4,581
Manyagiro	82.6	13.1	4.4	100	3,208	76.9	16.9	6.2	100	3,235	79.7	15	5.3	100	6,443
Miyove	79.3	16.6	4.1	100	2,764	75.2	18.5	6.3	100	2,709	77.2	17.6	5.2	100	5,473
Mukarange	86.6	10.4	3	100	2,607	82.6	12.7	4.7	100	2,556	84.6	11.5	3.8	100	5,163
Muko	82.1	13	4.9	100	2,911	77	16.7	6.3	100	3,062	79.5	14.9	5.7	100	5,973
Mutete	84.7	12	3.3	100	4,003	80.1	15	4.8	100	3,946	82.4	13.5	4.1	100	7,949
Nyamiyaga	81.7	13.5	4.8	100	3,173	75.2	18	6.8	100	3,238	78.4	15.8	5.8	100	6,411
Nyankenke	87.1	9.5	3.5	100	3,095	83.9	11.9	4.3	100	3,115	85.5	10.7	3.9	100	6,210
Rubaya	80.3	15.5	4.1	100	1,832	77.3	17.6	5.1	100	1,856	78.8	16.6	4.6	100	3,688
Rukomo	88.1	9.2	2.6	100	4,056	83.3	13.4	3.4	100	3,961	85.7	11.3	3	100	8,017
Rushaki	85.3	9.7	5	100	2,201	81.5	11.8	6.7	100	2,049	83.4	10.7	5.8	100	4,250
Rutare	85.2	10.8	4	100	4,031	80.1	14.7	5.1	100	3,967	82.7	12.8	4.6	100	7,998
Ruvune	80.5	16.3	3.2	100	3,199	76.7	19.7	3.5	100	3,212	78.6	18	3.4	100	6,411
Rwamiko	86.3	11.1	2.5	100	2,174	81.1	15.6	3.3	100	2,187	83.7	13.4	2.9	100	4,361
Shangasha	90.8	7.5	1.7	100	2,685	85.6	11.6	2.8	100	2,645	88.2	9.5	2.3	100	5,330
Rwamagana															

	Female					Male					Both Sexes				
	Currently attending	No longer attending	Never attended	Total	Counts	Currently attending	No longer attending	Never attended	Total	Counts	Currently attending	No longer attending	Never attended	Total	Counts
Total	83.9	11.2	5	100	68,587	79.4	14.2	6.4	100	68,062	81.6	12.6	5.7	100	136,649
Fumbwe	79.4	13.2	7.4	100	5,121	74.8	16.2	8.9	100	5,011	77.1	14.7	8.2	100	10,132
Gahengeri	82.7	12	5.3	100	5,499	75.2	17	7.8	100	5,571	78.9	14.5	6.5	100	11,070
Gishali	84.2	10.4	5.4	100	5,091	78.3	14.3	7.4	100	5,078	81.2	12.4	6.4	100	10,169
Karenge	86.6	10.4	3	100	4,055	81.5	14.3	4.2	100	3,900	84.1	12.3	3.6	100	7,955
Kigabiro	81.5	13.4	5	100	6,441	81.4	13	5.6	100	6,272	81.5	13.2	5.3	100	12,713
Muhazi	87	8.9	4.1	100	5,052	83.8	11	5.2	100	5,148	85.4	10	4.7	100	10,200
Munyaga	82.7	11.7	5.6	100	3,269	75.2	17.5	7.3	100	3,225	79	14.6	6.5	100	6,494
Munyiginya	82.5	12	5.5	100	3,792	77	15.1	7.9	100	3,705	79.8	13.6	6.7	100	7,497
Musha	85.6	9	5.4	100	4,520	80.4	12.3	7.3	100	4,559	83	10.7	6.3	100	9,079
Muyumbu	86.9	9.5	3.6	100	7,845	85.4	10	4.6	100	7,642	86.2	9.7	4.1	100	15,487
Mwulire	82.6	11	6.3	100	5,139	77.9	14.9	7.2	100	5,099	80.3	13	6.8	100	10,238
Nyakaliro	84.9	12.3	2.8	100	5,448	83.2	13.3	3.5	100	5,364	84.1	12.8	3.2	100	10,812
Nzige	85	9.8	5.2	100	2,702	77.6	16	6.3	100	2,837	81.2	13	5.8	100	5,539
Rubona	81.8	12	6.2	100	4,613	73.8	17.9	8.3	100	4,651	77.8	14.9	7.3	100	9,264
Nyagatare															
Total	79.6	12.9	7.5	100	98,649	77.2	13.5	9.3	100	99,792	78.4	13.2	8.4	100	198,441
Gatunda	85	10.2	4.8	100	5,035	82.4	11.9	5.8	100	5,221	83.7	11	5.3	100	10,256
Karama	78	14.7	7.3	100	4,798	75.9	15.1	9	100	4,713	77	14.9	8.2	100	9,511
Karangazi	77.6	12.9	9.5	100	14,868	75.2	13.3	11.5	100	15,525	76.4	13.1	10.6	100	30,393
Katabagemu	78.2	15.2	6.6	100	6,672	75.4	15.9	8.8	100	6,697	76.8	15.5	7.7	100	13,369
Kiyombe	83	12.4	4.6	100	2,676	78.2	15	6.8	100	2,538	80.6	13.7	5.7	100	5,214
Matimba	81.8	12	6.2	100	4,442	80.2	12.4	7.4	100	4,351	81	12.2	6.8	100	8,793
Mimuri	76	15.7	8.2	100	4,995	74.3	15.9	9.7	100	4,972	75.2	15.8	9	100	9,967
Mukama	80.2	13.5	6.3	100	3,499	76.3	15.4	8.3	100	3,583	78.2	14.5	7.3	100	7,082
Musheri	75.3	16.2	8.5	100	5,871	73.4	15.2	11.3	100	6,153	74.4	15.7	9.9	100	12,024
Nyagatare	79.6	12.7	7.7	100	11,955	79	11.9	9.1	100	11,898	79.3	12.3	8.4	100	23,853
Rukomo	85.6	10.2	4.2	100	6,504	82.3	11.8	5.9	100	6,635	83.9	11	5.1	100	13,139
Rwempasha	82.9	9.6	7.4	100	5,862	78.5	12.5	8.9	100	6,056	80.7	11.1	8.2	100	11,918
Rwimiyaga	78.7	12.8	8.6	100	13,232	76.7	12.9	10.4	100	13,149	77.7	12.8	9.5	100	26,381
Tabagwe	79	13.3	7.7	100	8,240	75.7	14.4	9.9	100	8,301	77.3	13.9	8.8	100	16,541
Gatsibo															
Total	81.3	12.2	6.5	100	85,042	77.5	14.3	8.2	100	84,758	79.4	13.3	7.3	100	169,800
Gasange	73.7	14.7	11.6	100	3,306	67.6	18.6	13.8	100	3,158	70.7	16.6	12.7	100	6,464
Gatsibo	85.7	9.2	5.1	100	6,297	82.2	11	6.8	100	6,459	83.9	10.1	5.9	100	12,756
Gitoki	79.4	13.8	6.8	100	7,012	74.9	16	9.1	100	6,861	77.2	14.9	7.9	100	13,873
Kabarore	80.9	12.3	6.8	100	11,149	78.3	12.8	9	100	11,133	79.6	12.5	7.9	100	22,282

	Female					Male					Both Sexes				
	Currently attending	No longer attending	Never attended	Total	Counts	Currently attending	No longer attending	Never attended	Total	Counts	Currently attending	No longer attending	Never attended	Total	Counts
Kageyo	77.8	13.9	8.3	100	3,851	75.2	15.5	9.4	100	3,813	76.5	14.7	8.8	100	7,664
Kiramuruzi	86	8.9	5.1	100	5,990	81.9	11.5	6.6	100	6,274	83.9	10.2	5.9	100	12,264
Kiziguro	85.2	10.1	4.7	100	6,122	81.5	12	6.5	100	6,204	83.3	11.1	5.6	100	12,326
Muhura	75.9	15.7	8.5	100	4,955	70	19.2	10.8	100	4,922	72.9	17.4	9.6	100	9,877
Murambi	82.9	12.8	4.3	100	6,096	79.2	14.9	5.9	100	6,116	81	13.8	5.1	100	12,212
Ngarama	77.7	14.3	8.1	100	5,646	74	16.6	9.4	100	5,527	75.9	15.4	8.7	100	11,173
Nyagihanga	81.5	13.6	4.9	100	4,211	75.7	17.2	7	100	4,129	78.6	15.4	6	100	8,340
Remera	80.2	11.2	8.6	100	4,998	76.6	13.2	10.1	100	4,833	78.4	12.2	9.3	100	9,831
Rugarama	83.7	10.8	5.5	100	7,642	79.6	13.2	7.2	100	7,608	81.6	12	6.3	100	15,250
Rwimbogo	81.5	12.6	5.9	100	7,767	78.4	14.5	7.1	100	7,721	80	13.5	6.5	100	15,488
Kayonza															
Total	80.4	12.8	6.7	100	69,922	77	14.5	8.6	100	70,947	78.7	13.6	7.7	100	140,869
Gahini	78.1	13.3	8.6	100	7,134	73.3	15.4	11.3	100	7,251	75.6	14.4	10	100	14,385
Kabare	78.2	14.4	7.4	100	6,142	74.4	16.4	9.2	100	6,283	76.3	15.4	8.3	100	12,425
Kabarondo	84.2	11.7	4.1	100	5,696	81.9	13.3	4.8	100	5,667	83	12.5	4.5	100	11,363
Mukarange	81.8	12.8	5.3	100	7,752	81.5	11.5	7	100	7,573	81.7	12.2	6.1	100	15,325
Murama	83.2	13.4	3.4	100	3,709	77.3	18	4.7	100	3,679	80.3	15.7	4.1	100	7,388
Murundi	77.3	13.9	8.9	100	8,897	73.3	16	10.6	100	9,326	75.2	15	9.8	100	18,223
Mwiri	79.9	11.5	8.6	100	6,035	76.2	12.8	10.9	100	6,162	78.1	12.2	9.8	100	12,197
Ndego	80.3	11.4	8.3	100	3,697	76.9	12.5	10.6	100	3,788	78.6	12	9.5	100	7,485
Nyamirama	82.6	11.2	6.2	100	6,052	78.4	13.5	8.1	100	6,029	80.5	12.4	7.2	100	12,081
Rukara	81.5	13.6	4.9	100	5,903	77	16	6.9	100	6,108	79.2	14.8	5.9	100	12,011
Ruramira	79.9	12.9	7.2	100	3,330	77.3	12.6	10.1	100	3,384	78.6	12.8	8.7	100	6,714
Rwinkwavu	81.1	12.5	6.3	100	5,575	78.3	15	6.7	100	5,697	79.7	13.8	6.5	100	11,272
Kirehe															
Total	83.4	11.5	5.1	100	69,754	81.4	12.5	6.2	100	69,988	82.4	12	5.6	100	139,742
Gahara	81.9	11.8	6.4	100	6,995	79.8	12.5	7.7	100	6,950	80.8	12.1	7	100	13,945
Gatore	84.8	9.9	5.3	100	4,923	82.6	11.5	5.9	100	4,938	83.7	10.7	5.6	100	9,861
Kigarama	76.8	16.4	6.8	100	5,588	74.4	16.3	9.2	100	5,653	75.6	16.4	8	100	11,241
Kigina	82.8	12.2	5	100	5,140	80.3	13.6	6.2	100	5,176	81.5	12.9	5.6	100	10,316
Kirehe	84.9	11	4.1	100	4,315	84.2	11.2	4.6	100	4,188	84.6	11.1	4.4	100	8,503
Mahama	89.9	6.2	4	100	12,191	88.6	6.5	4.9	100	12,449	89.2	6.4	4.4	100	24,640
Mpanga	81.7	13.1	5.2	100	6,142	77.6	15.9	6.5	100	6,082	79.6	14.5	5.8	100	12,224
Musaza	82.5	12.9	4.6	100	4,522	81.1	12.8	6	100	4,439	81.8	12.9	5.3	100	8,961
Mushikiri	85.1	11	3.9	100	4,883	82.6	12.2	5.2	100	5,019	83.9	11.6	4.6	100	9,902
Nasho	80.5	15.1	4.4	100	5,031	79.8	15.1	5.1	100	4,931	80.2	15.1	4.7	100	9,962
Nyamugari	79.1	13.8	7.1	100	6,540	76.7	15.4	7.9	100	6,579	77.9	14.6	7.5	100	13,119

	Female					Male					Both Sexes				
	Currently attending	No longer attending	Never attended	Total	Counts	Currently attending	No longer attending	Never attended	Total	Counts	Currently attending	No longer attending	Never attended	Total	Counts
Nyarubuye	85.1	11	3.9	100	3,484	82.3	13.1	4.6	100	3,584	83.7	12.1	4.2	100	7,068
Ngoma															
Total	77.9	14.7	7.4	100	61,941	74.8	16.3	8.9	100	62,927	76.4	15.5	8.2	100	124,868
Gashanda	75.5	18.7	5.8	100	2,901	72.3	20.9	6.8	100	2,914	73.9	19.8	6.3	100	5,815
Jarama	65.5	17.3	17.2	100	4,872	63.2	17.5	19.3	100	5,008	64.3	17.4	18.3	100	9,880
Karembo	79.9	13.8	6.3	100	2,727	76.7	15.7	7.6	100	2,816	78.3	14.8	7	100	5,543
Kazo	78.6	15.2	6.1	100	4,897	74.7	17.9	7.4	100	4,980	76.6	16.6	6.8	100	9,877
Kibungo	87.6	9.6	2.8	100	4,103	85.4	10.8	3.8	100	4,186	86.5	10.2	3.3	100	8,289
Mugesera	81.8	13.2	5	100	4,420	79.3	14.8	5.9	100	4,490	80.5	14	5.5	100	8,910
Murama	85.7	11.5	2.9	100	4,023	82.1	13.8	4.1	100	4,067	83.8	12.7	3.5	100	8,090
Mutenderi	80	15.8	4.3	100	3,765	78.2	16.2	5.6	100	3,746	79.1	16	4.9	100	7,511
Remera	80.7	13.6	5.7	100	5,115	78	15.2	6.8	100	5,158	79.4	14.4	6.2	100	10,273
Rukira	87.1	10	2.9	100	4,473	84	12.2	3.9	100	4,601	85.5	11.1	3.4	100	9,074
Rukumberi	69.4	16.6	13.9	100	6,431	67.1	17.5	15.3	100	6,406	68.3	17.1	14.6	100	12,837
Rurenge	77.5	16.8	5.7	100	5,313	72.6	19.6	7.8	100	5,318	75	18.2	6.8	100	10,631
Sake	71.6	15.8	12.5	100	4,588	68	16.7	15.2	100	4,784	69.8	16.3	13.9	100	9,372
Zaza	76.7	16.3	7	100	4,313	72.6	18.3	9.1	100	4,453	74.6	17.4	8	100	8,766
Bugesera															
Total	81.6	11.5	6.9	100	80,323	79	12.4	8.6	100	80,632	80.3	12	7.7	100	160,955
Gashora	82.7	10.4	6.9	100	4,590	80.9	11.4	7.7	100	4,589	81.8	10.9	7.3	100	9,179
Juru	79.2	14.1	6.7	100	5,164	74.8	16.9	8.3	100	5,284	77	15.5	7.5	100	10,448
Kamabuye	86.9	7.4	5.7	100	3,762	82.9	9.6	7.6	100	3,952	84.8	8.5	6.7	100	7,714
Mareba	77.8	12.6	9.6	100	4,358	73	13.8	13.2	100	4,592	75.4	13.2	11.4	100	8,950
Mayange	86.1	10.3	3.6	100	7,368	85.4	10.2	4.4	100	7,189	85.7	10.3	4	100	14,557
Musenyi	81.9	10.7	7.4	100	6,424	78.2	12.8	9	100	6,680	80	11.8	8.2	100	13,104
Mwogo	79.4	12.6	8	100	4,563	75.8	13.8	10.4	100	4,785	77.5	13.2	9.3	100	9,348
Ngeruka	80.4	10.3	9.3	100	6,025	76.4	11.7	11.9	100	6,078	78.4	11	10.6	100	12,103
Ntarama	81.8	11.6	6.6	100	5,931	79.6	11.7	8.7	100	5,921	80.7	11.6	7.7	100	11,852
Nyamata	84	11.7	4.3	100	10,815	84.7	10.4	4.9	100	10,114	84.4	11	4.6	100	20,929
Nyarugenge	76	13.9	10.1	100	3,944	70.6	17.7	11.7	100	3,900	73.3	15.8	10.9	100	7,844
Rilima	87.3	8.4	4.2	100	4,446	85.8	8.3	5.9	100	4,519	86.5	8.4	5.1	100	8,965
Ruhuha	82.5	10.4	7	100	4,606	80.5	11.1	8.4	100	4,635	81.5	10.8	7.7	100	9,241
Rweru	75	14.9	10.1	100	5,886	72.5	16.2	11.3	100	5,962	73.8	15.6	10.7	100	11,848
Shyara	77.2	13.8	8.9	100	2,441	73.3	14.7	12	100	2,432	75.3	14.3	10.5	100	4,873

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

ANNEX D: 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 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 Denise

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
Nilingiyimana Faustin
Uwayezu Beatrice
Kanyonga Ingabire Evelyne
Mukazitoni Madeleine
Serugendo Jean Baptiste
Nzabonimpa Jean Claude
Uwamahoro Pacifique
Abalikumwe Francois
Uwitonze Martin
Tuyisenge Methode
Rukundo Ephrem
Bizimana Venuste
Ngomituje Xavier
Didas Uwamahoro
Buramba Eric
Habarugira Venant
Nyabyenda Emmanuel Christian & Tuyisenge Methode

Population size, structure & spatial distribution
Marital status & nuptiality
Fertility
Mortality
Social cultural characteristics of the population
Migration and spatial mobility
Characteristics of housing and households
Economic Activity
Measurement & mapping of non-monetary poverty
Education
Gender status
Socio-economic status of persons with disabilities
Socio-economic status of children
Socio-economic status of youth
Socio-economic status of aged people
Agriculture
Population Projections
Compilation of the Main Indicators

Technical Support**International Consultants for Data processing**

Juste Nitiema, Data Processing Expert
 Peter Wekesa Nyongesa, Data Processing Expert
 Arij Decker, Data Processing Expert
 Enkhbayar, Data Processing Expert

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA):

Mungai Mercy
 Kantengwa Kathy
 Harindimana Florian

International Consultants for thematic analysis

Dr. Macoumba Thiam
 Dr. Sunday Adedini Adepoju
 Dr. Ghislain Mbep Fomekong
 Dr. Anne Akoya Khasakhala
 Mr. Ben Obonyo Jarabi
 Dr. George Odipo
 Mr. Robert C.B. Buluma
 Dr. Alfred Agwanda Otieno

Census Communication Team

Habarugira Venant
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 Tugirimana Jean Paul
 Segahwege Astride
 Serugendo Jean Baptiste
 Mutijima Prosper
 Munyarugerero Juvenal
 Niyomugabo Pierre Celestin
 Umuhoza Wa Shema Daniella
 Neza Nadege

Corporate Services

Nkusi David	Head of Corporate Services	Gasana Patrick	Logistics Officer
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
Rutijanwa Felecite	Administrative Assistant/DG Office	Uwimana Thacienne	HR Support Staff
Umwari Angelique	Administrative Assistant/DDG Office	Musonerwa Claver	HR Support Staff
Murebwayire Theodette	Logistics Officer	Umutoni Alice	Secretary Census Unit

Proofreading of thematic reports

Names	Institution	Names	Institution
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Habimana Jean Pierre	MINIYOUTH	Ndaruhutse Jean Bosco	MINICOFIN
Munana Jean de Dieu	MINIYOUTH	Ntirampeba Sylvere	MIFOTRA
Nyabanimba Emmanuel	DGIE	Prof. Muhoza Diedonne	UR-CBE
Kyazze Edward	MININFRA	Mr Rizinde Theogene	UR-CBE
Ngayaboshya Silas	MIGEPROF	Dr Ndemezo Ethienne	UR-CBE
Muhire Jean Baptiste	MIGEPROF	Dr Ngaruye Innocent	UR-CST
Umutoni Glorieuse	NCPD	Dr Rizinjirabake Fabien	UR-CST
Cyemezo Henry	NCDA	Dr Mugemangango Cyprien	UR-CST
Dushimeyezu Bertrand	MINAGRI	Ms Uwihangana Consolee	UR-CASS
Uwamahoro Didas	BRD	Mr Habineza Jean Paul	UR-CASS
Hategekimana Samson	WASAC	Prof. Twarabamenye Emmanuel	Independent
Rugira Esdras	EDCL	Munyemana Emmanuel	UNICEF
Murindwa Prosper	MINALOC	Dr Kantengwa Kathy	UNFPA

