This Key Indicators Report presents preliminary findings on fertility, family planning, maternal and child health, nutrition, knowledge about HIV/AIDS, mortality, and other selected indicators.

The Total Fertility Rate

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) has declined from 6.1 children per woman in the 2005 RDHS to 3.7 children per woman in the 2025 RDHS. Fertility rates continue to be higher among rural women than among urban women. Rural women are expected to have approximately 0.5 more children during their reproductive years compared to their urban counterparts (with TFR of 3.9 and 3.4, respectively). The TFR is the highest in the East province (4.0) and the lowest in Kigali (3.1).

Teenage pregnancy

Overall, 8% of women aged 15-19 have ever been pregnant. Among these, 6% have had a live birth, less than 1% have experienced a pregnancy loss, and 2% were pregnant at the time of the interview. The proportion of teenagers who have ever been pregnant rises rapidly with age, rising from less than 1% at age 15 to 20% at age 19. Teenagers in the lowest wealth quintile tend to start childbearing earlier than other teenagers.

Teenagers in the East province are more likely to start childbearing earlier than their counterparts in other provinces.

Fertility Preferences

At least 13% of women desire to have another child soon (within the next 2 years), while 37% wish to do so at a later time (in 2 or more years). 47% of women want no more children, this group includes 3% who have already been sterilized, and 2% who were declared infecund.

Family Planning

Overall, 69% of currently married women use a method of family planning, with 64% using modern method and 5% using traditional method. Among currently married women, the most popular methods are implants (34%), injectables (14%), and the pill (7%). The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among married women varies

with age, rising from 38% among women aged 15-19 to a peak of 75% among women aged 25-29 before declining to 71% among women aged 40-44, and 53% among women aged 45-49.

Contraceptive use among married women shows a disparity by residence, with a slightly higher prevalence in rural areas than in urban areas (71% and 65%, respectively). Use of contraception is the highest among currently married women in the North province (76%) and the South province (71%) and the lowest in Kigali (66%).

Antenatal Care

The 2025 RDHS results show that 95% of Rwandan women who gave live birth in the two years preceding the survey received antenatal care from a skilled provider at least once for their last birth. 78% of women had four or more ANC visits.

Women with higher levels of education are more likely to receive ANC from a skilled provider compared to those with lower levels of education. For example, 95% of women with no education received ANC from a skilled provider, while 99% of women with more than a secondary education did. The proportion of women receiving ANC from a skilled provider does not vary based on women's wealth status.

Delivery Care

The percentage of births delivered in a health facility and attended by skilled providers has been consistently above 90% since the 2014-15 RDHS, and is nearly universal (98%) in the 2025 RDHS

Postnatal Care for the mother

At least 68% of women reported having received a PNC checkup within the first two days after delivery. The percentage of women receiving a postnatal checkup within two days of delivery is slightly higher in urban areas compared to rural areas and notably increases with higher levels of education and wealth. The percentage of women receiving a postnatal checkup within two days of delivery is slightly higher in urban areas compared to rural areas and notably increases with higher levels of education and wealth.

Vaccination coverage

Overall, 94% of children aged 12–23 months are fully vaccinated with basic antigens. Furthermore, 98% of children have received BCG, 97% have received three doses of DPT-containing vaccine, and 97% have received three doses of OPV. Coverage of vaccination against measles is 97%.

Reference document (PDF)

- RDH7_Key_Indicators_.pdf (pdf, 2.92 MB)
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Related publications

Demographic and Health Survey (2025) - BOOKLET

Data source

Demographic and Health Survey (2025)

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